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THE ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY

BEING THE

COMPLETE VOCABULARY OF ALL DIALECT WORDS STILL IN USE, OR KNOWN
TO HAVE BEEN IN USE DURING THE LAST TWO HUNDRED YEARS

*FOUNDED ON THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY AND ON A LARGE
AMOUNT OF MATERIAL NEVER BEFORE PRINTED*

EDITED BY

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VOLUME I. A—C

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LONDON
THE TIMES BOOK CLUB = oo

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Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
MUNCHEN

Oxford
PRINTED BY HORACE HART
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

NOTE

The English Dialect Dictionary *is printed at the expense of* Joseph Wright
of 119 *Banbury Road, Oxford*

TO THE REV.

PROFESSOR W. W. SKEAT, Litt.D., D.C.L.

Founder and President of

The English Dialect Society

Editor of

'Chaucer,' 'Piers Plowman,' and 'The Bruce'

The unwearied Worker in the varied Field of English Scholarship
To whose patient industry and contagious enthusiasm
in connexion with the laborious task of accumulating
dialect material, the possibility of compiling
an adequate
Dictionary of English Dialects
is mainly due

PREFACE

THE Dictionary includes, so far as is possible, the complete vocabulary of all English dialect words which are still in use or are known to have been in use at any time during the last two hundred years in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. All words occurring both in the literary language and in the dialects, but with some local peculiarity of *meaning* in the latter, are also included. On the other hand, words which merely differ from the literary language in pronunciation, but *not* in meaning, are generally excluded, as belonging properly to the province of grammar and not to that of lexicography. It also contains (1) the exact geographical area over which each dialect word extends, together with quotations and references to the sources from which the word has been obtained; (2) the exact pronunciation in each case according to a simple phonetic scheme, specially formulated for the purpose; (3) the etymology so far as it relates to the immediate source of each word. The work can never become antiquated, and, when completed, will be the largest and most comprehensive Dialect Dictionary ever published in any country. It will be a 'storehouse' of information for the general reader, and an invaluable work to the present and all future generations of students of our mother-tongue. It also includes American and Colonial dialect words which are still in use in Great Britain and Ireland, or which are to be found in early-printed dialect books and glossaries. After some experience it became clear that this plan was absolutely necessary in order to avoid admitting into the Dictionary words for which I had not full and reliable evidence. It is difficult enough to obtain information about the pronunciation and exact usage of many words in the United Kingdom, and it would have been still more difficult to obtain such information from abroad. Some idea of the labour involved in this respect may be gathered from the fact that at least 12,000 queries have been sent out from the 'Workshop' connected with words contained in this volume. And yet, in spite of all this labour, it has been necessary to keep back quite a number of words—see list on pp. xxi–xxiv—for which there is at present insufficient evidence to allow them to be included in the Dictionary. It is intended to issue a list of such words with each Part, and all the friends of this undertaking are kindly invited to send to the Editor more information about these words, so that they can eventually be included in a Supplement. The article on the verb 'To be' cost very considerable time and trouble. Copies of a printed form containing 194 points were sent to 150 persons in various parts of the United Kingdom; and 150 similar forms containing many queries were sent out about the words *By*, *By(e*. Many of the replies to these two sets of queries showed how very difficult it is becoming to obtain information about minute points connected with grammar. It is quite evident from the letters daily received at the 'Workshop' that pure dialect speech is rapidly disappearing from our midst, and that in a few years it will be almost impossible to get accurate information about difficult points. Even now it is sometimes found extremely difficult to ascertain the exact pronunciation and the various shades of meanings, especially of words which occur both in the literary language and in the dialects. And in this case it is not always easy to decide what is dialect and what is literary English: there is no sharp line of demarcation; the one overlaps the other. In words of this kind I have carefully considered each case separately, and if I have erred at all, it has been on the side of inclusion.

It has taken hundreds of people, in all parts of the United Kingdom, twenty-three years to collect the material for the Dictionary. For the lists of Workers and Correspondents see pp. ix–xiv. In almost every county, competent people have been secured to assist in answering queries and in supplying any words that may have been omitted from the glossaries in their respective districts. Such a plan ensures a far higher degree of accuracy and completeness than can possibly be attained by any other method. In addition to the great amount of material sent in from unprinted sources—see pp. xi, xii—upwards of three thousand dialect glossaries and works containing dialect words have been read and excerpted for the purposes of the Dictionary[1]. Through the great kindness of the Princess, the whole of the MS. collections and the library of the late Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte were placed at my disposal for over two years, which enabled me to get many thousand words and quotations from hundreds of small local books not to be found in any of our public libraries.

I had hoped to give a classification of the Dialects in this Preface, but I now think that it will be better to wait until I have finished a greater portion of the Dictionary. From the words contained in this volume, it would be easy to give a sketch-map showing clearly those districts in which the Norse element is particularly strong. It is also most remarkable how in certain districts many French words have been preserved, which are now obsolete in the literary language. At present I have not the necessary leisure to work out and account for the fact that in Ireland the dialects of some districts are essentially Scotch whilst in other districts they agree with those of the West of England. Also it cannot be a mere accident that the dialect of South Pembrokeshire contains quite a number of words of Flemish origin. Later on I hope to work out these matters fully, and also to account for the special peculiarities of the Kentish dialects. It will also be easy to show that a great many words which are now confined to particular districts, were confined to those districts already in the Middle Ages, e. g. early illustrations of many words still in use in East Anglia are only to be found in the Promptorium; the same applies to many modern Yorkshire words and the York Mystery Plays. In fact, when the Dictionary is completed it will be of immense value in helping to settle the dialect in which many of our Middle-English manuscripts were written, and it will throw a flood of light upon many problems connected with Old and Middle-English phonology.

Any one who takes the pains to examine the Dictionary will find that neither time nor trouble has been spared in order to obtain accurate information about popular games, customs, and superstitions; and, as far as possible, to give the literature where further information will be found. In the etymological part of the dictionary, it must not be assumed that where no etymology is given there has been no attempt made to find one. The very opposite is the case. It has often happened that dozens of dictionaries, special glossaries, and articles in philological journals have been carefully searched without any satisfactory results. In all such instances I have preferred to give nothing rather than a mere guess. In thousands of instances it will be noticed that there is no previously printed authority for the use of words in some districts. In all such cases I give the initials of the persons who supplied the information; and I may add that one of my senior assistants has spent over a fortnight in verifying these initials; so that they may be accepted as being correct. Several words found in printed glossaries are omitted from the Dictionary as being 'Ghost Words.' All such words will be collected together and printed in the last volume.

The number of queries sent out was proportionately greater in the *C*-words than in *A* and *B*, owing to the great importance of obtaining accurate information about their pronunciation; as it is of special value to students of English philology to know in which districts the initial guttural has remained and in which districts it has become the affricata *ch*. When the letters *C* and *K* are finished, it will become evident that several factors have to be taken into consideration in formulating the laws for the normal development of Germanic initial *k*-. This volume contains a large number of words which will be specially interesting to folk-lorists and English philologists, as well as to the students of dialects in general; e. g. *Acre, Adder, Agate, All, As, At, Bandy sb.*[1], *Banian-day, Banshee,*

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[1] There is now in the 'Workshop' over a million and a half of slips—and the number increases daily—each containing the source, with quotation, date, and county.

Barghest, Barley-break, Barring-out, Baum-rappit, Begaged, Beltane, Blin v., Blithemeat, Blue adj., Bly, Bo sb.^{1}, *Bode v.*^{1}, *Boggart sb.*^{1}, *Bogle, Boit sb.*^{2}, *Bondage, Boneshave, Bood, Boon sb.*^{2}, *Boorey, Boot sb.*^{2}, *Boun, Braid v.*^{2}, *Bride-ale, Bride-door, Bull sb.*^{1}, *Bungums, Bushel sb.*^{1}, *Busk v.*^{3}, *But prep., Buttony, Call v.*^{1}, *Calve v.*^{2} and *sb., Canny, Cantrip, Car-cake, Carlin(g)s, Carritch, Cat sb.*^{1}, *Cattern, Char(e sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1}, *Chilver, Clout, Cock, Come v.*^{1}, *Cow, Crack sb.*^{1} and *v., Cradden, Crook sb.*^{1} and *v., Crouse, Crundel, Cuckoo,* &c.

Owing to the large number of *A*-words containing Latin and Greek prefixes, the difference between the number of words beginning with *A* and *B* is not great in a dictionary of literary English;—e. g. in *Webster*, *A* occupies 99 pages and *B* 81 pages. *A* occupies 106 pages in the English Dialect Dictionary, but *B* occupies no less than 370 pages. The statistics given below will show what an immense wealth of words there is in our dialects, and from them some idea can also be formed of the enormous amount of labour involved in the production of this volume. It ought to be mentioned that the figures do not include the quotations, &c., from early writers, which are placed within square brackets at the end of each article. Nor is any account taken of the many thousands of cross-references. This volume contains 17,519 simple and compound words, and 2,248 phrases, illustrated by 42,915 quotations with the exact source from which they have been obtained. There are, in addition, 39,581 references to glossaries, to manuscript collections of dialect words, and to other sources; making a total of 82,496 references. These figures are made up as follows:—

	A	B	C	Total
Simple and Compound Words .	1,508	7,789	8,222	17,519
Phrases	379	910	959	2,248
Quotations	6,759	18,198	17,958	42,915
References without quotations .	2,500	17,542	19,539	39,581
Total references	9,259	35,740	37,497	82,496

As stated on the title-page, the Dictionary is in a great measure founded upon the publications of the English Dialect Society. It was with this express object in view that the Society was started at Cambridge in 1873, with the Rev. Prof. Skeat as Secretary and the Rev. J. W. Cartmell as Treasurer. In 1876 the Headquarters of the Society were removed to Manchester; when J. H. Nodal, Esq., became the Secretary and G. Milner, Esq., the Treasurer. The Headquarters remained at Manchester until 1893. During these eighteen years Mr. Nodal rendered most valuable services to the Society, and it is not too much to say that it was mainly through his great interest in the subject that the Society published so many excellent County and other glossaries. From 1893 to 1896 the Headquarters were in Oxford, during which time I acted as Secretary and the Rev. A. L. Mayhew as Treasurer. After the Dictionary had been begun, it was no longer necessary to continue the existence of the Society, and it was accordingly brought to an end in 1896 after it had published 80 volumes, all of which are being incorporated in the Dictionary.

In the year 1886 Professor Skeat raised a fund, to which he contributed nearly half the money himself, for the purpose of helping to defray the expenses of collecting and arranging the material for the Dictionary. He had the good fortune to obtain the services of the Rev. A. Smythe Palmer, D.D., who acted as organizing Editor for two years and a half. During this period Dr. Smythe Palmer succeeded in getting together and in arranging in rough alphabetical order a large amount of material. And I take this opportunity of expressing to him my sincere gratitude for all the valuable help he rendered at this initial stage of the work. In 1889 it was thought the material was sufficiently complete to enable me to begin to edit the work for press. I accordingly prepared several articles and had them printed. These articles convinced me that at least twice the amount of the material which had then been collected would be required before attempting to edit the Dictionary. I issued a circular stating the kind of help wanted, and sent it to all the principal newspapers and public libraries in the United Kingdom, as well as to many thousand people who might be likely to help in the work. By this means the number of voluntary helpers was increased to over 600. It then became advisable to form local Committees in various parts of the country with the object of getting all the books relating to the respective districts read and the slips arranged in alphabetical order before being sent to me. After preparing several lists of books which still remained to be read for the Dictionary, I addressed many meetings on the great value of dialects for philological and other purposes, and succeeded in forming a number of local Committees which have rendered most valuable assistance. In this connexion I wish to express my best thanks to all the Committees and their Secretaries, and more especially to J. K. Hudson, Esq., B.A., Manchester; S. K. Craven, Esq., Bradford; R. O. Heslop, Esq., Newcastle-upon-Tyne; T. C. Peter, Esq., Redruth; and W. H. Hills, Esq., Ambleside, who have spared neither time, trouble, nor expense in helping to make the material as complete as possible. I have also the pleasant task of expressing my sincere gratitude to all the voluntary readers, correspondents, and those people who so kindly placed their manuscript collections of dialect words at my disposal. From the lists given on pp. ix-xiv it will be seen that something like a thousand people have in one way or another rendered valuable assistance in the work. In the Preface it is not necessary to repeat all these names, but I must specially mention the following who have so largely contributed to make my material what it is:—Mrs. F. A. Allen, Ilminster; H. A. Barnes, Esq., Farnworth; Dr. G. F. Blandford, London, W.; the Rev. G. B. R. Bousfield, M.A., London, W.; Dr. T. N. Brushfield, Budleigh-Salterton; Miss E. F. Burton, Carlisle; Miss R. H. Busk, London, W.; R. Pearse Chope, Esq., B.A., Bayswater, W.; G. E. Dartnell, Esq., Salisbury; J. W. Darwood, Esq., Cambridge; Prof. C. A. Federer, Bradford; Dr. Fitzedward Hall, Marlesford; the Rev. E. H. Goddard, M.A., Wootton Bassett; Mrs. S. Hewett, Lynton; J. K. Hone, Esq., Dudley; E. C. Hulme, Esq., F.R.C.S., S. Kensington; the Rev. Hamilton Kingsford, M.A., Stoulton; Miss S. A. Kirby, London; B. Kirkby, Esq., Batley; Miss E. Lloyd, Crowborough; the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, S. Leith; the Rev. W. M. Morris, M.A., Treherbert; Mrs. Parker, Oxford; A. Pope, Esq., B.A., Manchester; Dr. E. W. Prevost, Newnham, Glos.; Miss Romanes, Oxford; the Rev. W. F. Rose, M.A., Weston-super-Mare; the Rev. J. S. F. Singleton, M.A., Weston-super-Mare; E. Smith, Esq., Birmingham; J. E. Sugars, Esq., M.A., Manchester; S. P. Unwin, Esq., Shipley; the Rev. Alex. Warrack, M.A., Stranraer; T. C. Warrington, Esq., B.A., Carnarvon; I. Wilkinson, Esq., Skelton, Yorks.; the Rev. G. Williams, M.A., Thornhill; Mrs. Joseph Wright, Oxford; and also the Editors of *The Leeds Mercury Supplement*, *The Penrith Observer*, *Notes and Queries*, and *The Yorkshire Weekly Post.*

I owe most sincere thanks to my senior Assistants, Miss Partridge, Miss Hart, and Miss Yates, as also to the other Assistants who have helped so faithfully and excellently in the preparation of this volume. My special thanks are also due to Mr. Horace Hart, Controller of the University Press, for much valuable advice in regard to the technic of the Dictionary; and also to Mr. Ostler, the press reader, for the most excellent manner in which he has read the press proofs. I also express my deep sense of indebtedness and obligation for the bequest of the late Thomas Hallam, Esq., Manchester, and for the grant from the Royal Bounty Fund made by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., the First Lord of the Treasury. Had it not been for this timely substantial support, the labours of hundreds of people, extending over nearly a quarter of a century, would have been spent in vain; for I had exhausted all my own money, amounting to considerably over £2,000. And lastly, to the Delegates of the University Press I owe my best thanks for their great kindness in providing me with a 'Workshop' at the Press at a nominal rent; but the Delegates, while offering me every facility for the production of the work, have no responsibility, pecuniary or other, in connexion with it. The whole responsibility of financing and editing the Dictionary rests upon myself. I am therefore all the more grateful to the Subscribers who have supported me in this great and difficult undertaking. They may rest assured that every effort will be made to maintain the present quality of the work, and to issue the Parts at regular intervals of six months until the Dictionary is completed.

JOSEPH WRIGHT.

OXFORD,
June 1898.

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Fowler, W. W., Oxford. [Birds.]
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Frankland, M., Ossett. [w.Yks.]
Fraser, H. E., Dundee. [Inv.]
Fraser, W. C., Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Sc.]
Frost, J., Limerick. [Ir.]
Fulcher, Miss A. G., Dereham. [Nrf.]

Giles, P., Cambridge. [Abd.]
Goddard, Rev. C. V., Maddington. [Dor.]
Goddard, Rev. E. H., Wootton Bassett. [Wil.]
Goldthorpe, W., Levenshulme. [Lan.]
Gomme, Mrs. A. B., London, N.W. [Var. dial.]
Gosselin, Miss G. H., Guernsey. [Hrt.]
Gould, H., Crewkerne. [e.Som.]
Green, Miss G. L., Thornton Heath. [Sur.]
Green, J., Sunderland. [Nhb.]
Greenwood, J. [Nhb.]
Grierson, Prof. H. J. C., Aberdeen. [Or.I.]
Gunn, J., Edinburgh. [Or.I.]

Hall, F., Marlesford. [Suf.]
Hallward, Rev. J. T., Harlow. [Hrt.]
Hardy, Dr. J., Cockburnspath. [Nhb.]
Hardy, T., Dorchester. [Dor.]
Harris, Miss M. D., Leamington. [War.]
Hartland, E. S., Highgarth. [Glo.]
Hartley, J., Leeds. [w.Yks.]
Hawell, Rev. J., Ingleby Greenhow. [Cum.]
Hawes, Miss S. P., Richmond. [Ess.]
Heslop, R. O., Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [Nhb.]
Hewett, Mrs. S., Lynton. [Dev.]
Hill, T. A., Plumtree. [Not.]
Hills, W. H., Ambleside. [Wm.]
Holland, R., Frodsham. [Chs.]
Hooper, J., Norwich. [Nrf.]
Howard, R. H., Masham. [Yks.]
Hudson, Rev. Canon J. C., Horncastle. [Lin.]
Hutton, Mrs. H. S., Stroud. [Glo.]

Irvine, Miss K., Lerwick. [Sh.I.]
Irwin, A. J., Ballyortan. [Ir.]

Jackson, Miss G. F., Chester. [Shr.]
Jackson, W., Masham Mill. [n.Yks.]
Jakobsen, J., Copenhagen. [Sh.I.]
Jephson, Rev. J. M. [Ess.]
Jowett, J. S., Brighouse. [w.Yks.]
Joyce, P. W., Rathmines. [s.Ir.]

Kermode, Rev. S. A. P., Kirk Onchan. [I.Ma.]
Kewley, Rev. W., Broughton-in-Furness. [Cum.]
King, J. C., London, N.W. [Brks.]
Kingsford, Rev. H., Stoulton. [s.Wor.]
Kirk, J. P., Bingham. [Not.]
Kirkby, B., Batley. [Wm., w.Yks.]
Knight, A. L., Leeds. [Tech. terms, Yks.]
Knowles, W. J., Ballymena. [n.Ir.]

Larcombe, F. W., Wadhurst. [Sus., Som.]
Lawley, G. F., Bilston. [s.Stf.]
Laws, E., Tenby. [s.Pem.]
Leach, R. E., Hartlepool. [Dur.]
Lee, Rev. J. N., Cowling. [w.Yks.]
Lee, Mrs. M., Whitchurch. [Shr.]
Lewin, D. W., Ramsgate. [Ken.]
Lewis, J. S., Welshpool. [Mtg.]
Lowsley, Col. B., Southsea. [Brks.]

McEwen, Mrs. K., Kirkwall. [Or.I.]
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Mains, J. H., Portland. [Dor.]
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Mathwin, H., Birkdale. [Lan., Ken.]
Mayhew, Rev. A. L., Oxford. [Var. dial.]
Maylam, P., Canterbury. [Ken.]
Mellor, H., Huddersfield. [w.Yks.]
Metcalfe, J., Baildon. [w.Yks.]
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Mitchell, Rev. J., South Leith. [Sc.]
Moore, A., Eythorne. [Ken.]
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Morris, Rev. M. C. F., Hayton. [n.Yks.]
Morris, Rev. W. M., Treherbert. [s.Pem.]
Moule, H. J., Dorchester. [Dor.]
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Murison, W., Aberdeen. [Abd.]
Murray, Rev. J., Cupar. [e.Sc.]
Musters, Mrs. L. C., Bingham. [Not.]

Nicholl, S., Halifax. [w.Yks.]
Nicholson, J., Hull. [e.Yks.]
Nodal, J. H., Heaton Moor. [Lan.]
Northall, G. F., Erdington. [War.]

Oddie, Rev. J.W., Lyzwick Hall, Keswick. [Cum.]
O'Laverty, Rev. Father, Holywood. [Ir.]
Orger, Rev. E. R., Dover. [Ken.]
Owen, Rev. E., Oswestry. [Mtg.]

Palgrave, Rev. F., Canterbury. [Dur.]
Palmer, Rev. A. Smythe, S. Woodford. [Var. dial.]
Parish, Rev. W. D., Polegate. [Ken.]
Parker, Mrs., Oxford. [Oxf.]
Patterson, A., Yarmouth. [Nrf.]
Patterson, Miss, Holywood. [Ir.]
Peacock, E., Kirton-in-Lindsey. [n.Lin.]
Peter, T. C., Redruth. [Cor.]
Phipson, E. A., Stratford-on-Avon. [Var. dial.]
Plummer, Rev. C., Oxford. [Hmp.]
Pope, A., Pendleton. [Stf.]
Powles, Rev. R. F., Southampton. [Hmp.]
Powley, J., Langwathby. [Cum.]
Prickman, J. D., Okehampton. [Dev.]
Punchard, Rev. Dr. E. G., Luton. [Nrf. and Suf.]

Radcliffe, J., Greenfield, Oldham. [Lan.]
Rawnsley, Rev. Canon H. D., Keswick. [Wm.]
Raymond, J. T., Upton Snodbury. [Wor.]
Rhodes, J., Keighley. [w.Yks.]
Richards, D. M., Aberdare. [Wal.]
Richards, Rev. T. H., Burton-on-Trent. [m. and s.Lin.]
Robertson, J. D., Richmond Hill. [Glo.]
Rope, Miss M. E., Orford. [Suf.]
Rope, Miss H. J. L., Blaxhall. [Suf.]
Rose, Rev. W. F., Weston-super-Mare. [Som.]
Rowbottom, H., Alfreton. [Der.]
Rowland, Miss M. A., Woodstock. [Oxf.]
Roy, N., Edinburgh. [Sc.]
Rudd, R. H., Bradford. [w.Yks.]
Rycroft, Rev. E. H., Newbury. [Hmp.]
Rye, W., London, W. [e.An.]
Ryland, J. W., Rowington. [War.]

Salisbury, J., Little Comberton. [Wor.]
Salmon, J., Belfast. [Ir.]
Sanders, Rev. F., Hoylake. [Chs.]
Scott, J., Skipton. [w.Yks.]
Shadwell, L. L., Marylebone, W. [Winch. School]
Shaw, Rev. W. F., Huddersfield. [Ken.]
Shuffrey, Rev. W. A., Arncliffe. [w.Yks.]
Simmons, D. A., Millyman, Moy. [Ir.]
Skyrm, L. M., Heckmondwike. [w.Yks.]
Slingsby, W. C., Skipton. [w.Yks.]
Slow, E., Wilton. [Wil.]
Smith, Rev. C., Whippingham. [I.W.]
Smith, E., Birmingham. [War.]

Snowden, J. K., Leeds. [w.Yks]
Stead, R., Folkestone. [e.Yks.]
Steen, J., Wexford. [Ir.]
Street, E. E., Chichester. [Sus.]
Strong, H. A., Liverpool. [Dev.]
Stephenson, T., Whitby. [n.Yks.]
Stokes, Dr. J., Sheffield. [w.Yks.]
Sugars, J. E., Manchester. [Cum.]
Sutton, C. W., Manchester. [Lan.]
Sweeting, Rev. W. D., Market Deeping. [Nhp.]
Sweetman, G., Wincanton. [Som.]

Taylor, F. E., Chertsey. [s.Lan.]
Tomes, R. F. [Wor.]
Treloar, Rev. J. P., Brighouse. [Cor.]
Turner, J., Girlington. [w.Yks.]
Tweddell, G. M., Stokesley, Yorks. [n.Yks.]

Vint, W. H., Idle. [w.Yks.]

Waddington, G. W., Whitby. [n.Yks.]
Wagstaff, T. B. [Wor.]
Wainwright, T., Barnstaple. [Dev.]
Walker, Rev. G. A., Emsworth. [w.Sus.]
Walker, G. B., Tankersley Grange. [w.Yks.]
Walker, Rev. G. G., Spilsby. [e.Lin.]
Walker, H., Headingley. [Not.]
Walter, Rev. J. C., Horncastle. [Lin.]
Warburton, S., Manchester. [Lan.]
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Waring, Rev. T. P., Desertmartin. [Ir.]
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Watson, Miss M., Tetsworth. [Oxf.]
Watt, Mrs. J. W., Liverpool. [Dmf.]
Weaver, Rev. F. W., Evercreech. [Som.]
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Williams, Rev. G., Thornhill. [Sc.]
Williams, Rev. W. P., Weston-super-Mare. [Som.]
Wilson, Rev. J. B., Knightwick. [Hrf.]
Woodcock, L., Etwall. [Der.]
Woodruffe-Peacock, Rev. E. A., Brigg. [Lin.]
Woodward, Rev. F. W. M., Oxford. [sw.Wor.]
Wordsworth, Rev. C., Tyneham. [Dor.]
Wright, Mrs. E. M., Oxford. [w.Yks.]

Young, R. M., Belfast. [n.Ir.]
Young, Rev. W. H., Wallingford. [Brks.]

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Where no authority is given for plant-names, the information has been obtained from A Dictionary of English Plant Names, by J. Britten and R. Holland. E. D. S., 1878-86.

PRONUNCIATION

After making many experiments, it has been found advisable to devise a plain and simple phonetic alphabet to represent the approximate pronunciation. An elaborate transcription is useless to people who have not had a practical training in phonetics. And it can all the more easily be dispensed with in giving the pronunciation of the dialect words in the body of the Dictionary, because the phonological introduction which I hope to write when the Dictionary is finished will contain the exact pronunciation of all the common words in everyday use. It is impossible to attempt this part of the work alongside of the Dictionary, as it will require some years of patient toil to collect reliable material and to digest it. In the meantime I must ask philologists to be contented with the brief résumé given at the beginning of each letter of the alphabet for the vowels, see e. g. pp. 1, 2. On comparing the results given there with those arrived at by Karl Luick in his excellent book *Untersuchungen zur englischen Lautgeschichte*, it will be found that we differ in a few minor points. After a careful perusal of his book, I now think it would have been better to have used the word *usual* instead of *normal* on p. 1 of the Dictionary.

I. CONSONANTS

The only consonants which require to be specially mentioned are:

dʒ like the *j* in *just.*
j „ „ *y* „ *yon.*
ʒ „ „ *s* „ *pleasure.*
χ „ „ *ch* „ Germ. *Nacht, ich.*
ʃ „ „ *sh* „ *ship.*

tʃ like the *ch* in *cheap.*
þ „ „ *th* „ *thin.*
ð „ „ *th* „ *then.*
ŋ „ „ *n* „ *think.*

Note: (r) is only sounded when the next word in the same sentence begins with a vowel.

II. VOWELS

Simple Vowels.

a like the *a* in Germ. *Mann.*
æ „ „ *a* „ Southern Engl. *bat.*
ɐ „ „ *u* „ *up.*
e „ „ *e* „ *men.*
i „ „ *i* „ *bit.*
o „ „ *o* „ *mob.*
u „ „ *u* „ *full.*
ə „ „ *e* „ Germ. *Gabe.*
ā „ „ *a* „ *father.*
ē „ „ *e* „ Germ. *Reh.*
ī „ „ *ee* „ *feet.*
ō „ „ *o* „ Germ. *Bote.*
ǭ „ „ *aw* „ *law.*
ū „ „ *oo* „ *food.*
ə̄ „ „ *i* „ *bird.*
œ̄ „ „ *ö* „ Germ. *mögen.*
ǖ „ „ *ü* „ Germ. *Güte.*

Diphthongs.

ai like the *i* in *five.*
au „ „ *ou* „ *mouse.*
ei „ „ *a* „ *late.*
eu „ „ *ou* „ the s. dial. pronun. of *mouse.*
eə „ „ *a* „ *care.*
iu „ „ *ew* „ *few.*
iə „ „ *ea* „ *fear.*
oi „ „ *oy* „ *boy.*
ou „ „ *ow* „ *low* (with the first element more open).
oə „ „ *o* „ *bone* (dial. pronun. of w.Yks.).
ǫə „ „ *a* „ *all* (n. dialects).
ui „ „ *oo* „ *mood* (n. dialects).

Note: (1) No attempt is made to distinguish between close and open **e**. (2) The first element of **oə** is a very close sound closely approaching **u**. (3) The stress is always on the first element of diphthongs, unless the contrary is indicated in the Dictionary. (4) Vocalic **m, n** are written **əm, ən**. (5) A point after a vowel (**no·bəd**) indicates that the vowel bears the chief stress in the word.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
advb. = adverbial, -ly.
AFr. = Anglo-French.
Amer. = American.
app. = apparently.
arch. = archaic.
assoc. = association.
attrib. = attributive, -ly.
B. & H. = Dictionary of English Plant Names. By J. Britten and R. Holland.
c. = *circa*, about.
C.D. = Century Dictionary.
Cf., cp. = *confer*, compare.
cogn. w. = cognate with.
Coll. L.L.B. = Collection of Louis Lucien Bonaparte.
colloq. = colloquial.
Comb. = combination.
Comp. = compound.
compar. = comparative.
conj. = conjunction.
const. = construction.
contam. = contamination.
contr. = contracted, contraction.
Cotgr. = Cotgrave.
Dan. = Danish.
Dav. = Supplementary English Glossary. By Rev. T. L. O. Davies.
dem. = demonstrative.
der. = derivative, -ation.
dial. = dialect, -al.
Dict. = Dictionary.
dim. = diminutive.
Du. = Dutch.
Dy. = Daily.
E. = English.
e.midl. = east midland (dialect).
E.E.T.S. = Early English Text Society.
equiv. = equivalent.
erron. = erroneous, -ly.
esp. = especially.
etym. = etymology.
fig. = figurative, -ly.
Flem. = Flemish.
Fr. = French.
freq. = frequently.
frequent. = frequentative.
Fris. = Frisian.
G. = German.
Gael. = Gaelic.
gen. = genitive.
gen. = general, -ly.
gen. sign. = general signification.
Gl. = Glossary.
gloss. = glossaries.
Goth. = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).
gram. = grammatical.
Hall. = Halliwell.
imp. = Imperative.
impers. = impersonal.
impf. = imperfect.
ind. = Indicative.
indef. = indefinite.
inf. = Infinitive.
int. = interjection.
intr. = intransitive.
Ir. = Irish.
It. = Italian.
Jam. = Jamieson.
K. = Kennett.
lang. = language.
Lat. = Latin.
LG. = Low German.
lit. = literary.
lit. = literal, -ly.
M. & D. = Dictionary of the Gaelic Language. By Rev. N. Macleod and Rev. D. Dewar.
MDu. = Middle Dutch.
ME. = Middle English.
mg. = meaning.
MHG. = Middle High German.
midl. = midland (dialect).
MLat. = mediaeval Latin.
MLG. = Middle Low German.
mod. = modern.
n. = north, northern (dialect).
naut. = nautical.
N. & Q. = Notes and Queries.
N.E.D. = New English Dictionary.
NFr. = Northern French.
NHG. = New High German, modern German.
Norw. = Norwegian.
obj. = object.
Obs. = obsolete.
Obsol. = obsolescent.
occas. = occasional, -ly.
ODan. = Old Danish.
ODu. = Old Dutch.
OE. = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OFlem. = Old Flemish.
OFr. = Old French.
OFris. = Old Frisian.
OHG. = Old High German.
OIr. = Old Irish.
ON. = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONFr. = Old Northern French.
ONorth. = Old Northumbrian.
orig. = original, -ly.
OS. = Old Saxon.
OSw. = Old Swedish.
OWS. = Old West Saxon.
Palsgr. = Palsgrave.
pass. = passive, -ly.
pers. = person, -al.
pf. = perfect.
phr. = phrase.
pl., *pl.* = plural.
pop. = popular, -ly.
pp. = past participle.
ppl. adj. = participial adjective.
pred. = predicative, -ly.
pref. = prefix.
prep. = preposition.
pres. = present.
pret. = preterite.
Prim. sign. = Primary signification.
priv. = privative.
prob. = probably.
pron = pronoun.
pron. = pronunciation, pronounced.
prov. = proverb.
prp. = present participle.
q.v. = *quod vide*, which see.
reg. = regular.
repr. = representative, representing, represents.
Rom. = Romanic, Romance.
sb. = substantive.
Sc. = Scotch.
sing. = singular.
sp. = spelling.
spec. = special.
subst. = substantively.
suff. = suffix.
superl. = superlative.
Sw. = Swedish.
sw. = south-western (dialect).
trans. = transitive.
transf. = transferred sense.
unkn. = unknown.
v., vb. = verb.
var. = variant of.
var. dial. = various dialects.
vbl. sb. = verbal substantive.
v. r. = various readings.
v. str. = verb strong.
v. w. irr. = verb weak irregular.
W. & J. *Gl.* = Glossary of Provincial Words in use in Somersetshire.
wd. = word.
Wel. = Welsh.
WGer. = West Germanic.
Wkly. = Weekly.
w.midl. = west midland (dialect).
WS. = West Saxon.
Wtb. = Wörterbuch.

Abd. = Aberdeen
Agl. = Anglesea.
Ags. = Angus.
Amer. = America.
Ant. = Antrim.
Arg. = Argyll.
Arm. = Armagh.
Aus. = Australia.
Bch. = Buchan.
Bck. = Bucks.
Bdf. = Bedford.
Bnff. = Banff.
Brk. = Brecknock.
Brks. = Berks.
Bte. = Bute.
Bwk. = Berwick.
Cai. = Caithness.
Cav. = Cavan.
Cdg. = Cardigan.
Chs. = Cheshire.
Cla. = Clare.
Clc. = Clackmannan.
Cld. = Clydesdale.
Cmb. = Cambridge.
Con. = Connaught.
Cor. = Cornwall.
Crk. = Cork.
Crl. = Carlow.
Crm. = Cromarty.
Crn. = Carnarvon.
Cth. = Carmarthen.
Cum. = Cumberland.
Der. = Derby.
Dev. = Devon.
Dmb. = Dumbarton.
Dmf. = Dumfries.
Dnb. = Denbigh.
Don. = Donegal.
Dor. = Dorset.
Dub. = Dublin.
Dur. = Durham.
Dwn. = Down.
e.An. = East Anglia.
Edb. = Edinburgh.
Elg. = Elgin.
Eng. = England.
Ess. = Essex.
e.Yks. = East Riding of Yorkshire.
Fif. = Fife.
Flt. = Flint.
Frf. = Forfar.
Frm. = Fermanagh.
Gall. = Galloway.
Glo. = Gloucester.
Glw. = Galway.
Gmg. = Glamorgan.
Hdg. = Haddington.
Hmp. = Hampshire.
Hnt. = Huntingdon.
Hrf. = Hereford.
Hrt. = Hertford.
I.Ma. = Isle of Man.
Inv. = Inverness.
Ir., Irel. = Ireland.
I.W. = Isle of Wight.
Kcb. = Kircudbright.
Kcd. = Kincardine.
Kco. = King's County.
Ken. = Kent.
Ker. = Kerry.
Kld. = Kildare.
Klk. = Kilkenny.
Knr. = Kinross.
Lakel. = Lakeland.
Lan. = Lancashire.
Ldd. = Londonderry.
Lei. = Leicester.
Lim. = Limerick.
Lin. = Lincoln.
Lng. = Longford.
Lnk. = Lanark.
Lnl. = Linlithgow.
Lns. = Leinster.
Lon. = London.
Lou. = Louth.
Lth. = Lothian.
Ltr. = Leitrim.
Mea. = Meath.
Mer. = Merioneth.
Mid. = Middlesex.
Midl. = Midlands.
Mng. = Monaghan.
Mon. = Monmouth.
Mry. = Moray.
Mtg. = Montgomery.
Mun. = Munster.
Myo. = Mayo.
Nai. = Nairn.
n.Cy. = North Country.
Nfld. = Newfoundland.
Nhb. = Northumberland.
Nhp. = Northampton.
Not. = Nottingham.
Nrf. = Norfolk.
N.S.W. = New South Wales.
n.Wal. = North Wales.
n.Yks. = N. Riding of Yorkshire.
N.Z. = New Zealand.
Or.I. = Orkney Isles.
Oxf. = Oxford.
Peb. = Peebles.
Pem. = Pembroke.
Per. = Perth.
Qco. = Queen's County.
Rdn. = Radnor.
Rnf. = Renfrew.
Rs. = Ross.
Rsc. = Roscommon.
Rut. = Rutland.
Rxb. = Roxburgh.
Sc. = Scotland.
Sc.I. = Scilly Isles.
s.Cy. = South Country.
Sh.I. = Shetland Isles.
Shr. = Shropshire.
Slg. = Stirling.
Slk. = Selkirk.
Slo. = Sligo.
Som. = Somerset.
Stf. = Stafford.
Sth. = Sutherland.
Suf. = Suffolk.
Sur. = Surrey.
Sus. = Sussex.
s.Wal. = South Wales.
Tip. = Tipperary.
Tyr. = Tyrone.
Uls. = Ulster.
U.S.A. = United States.
Wal. = Wales.
War. = Warwick.
w.Cy. = West Country.
Wgt. = Wigtown.
Wil. = Wiltshire.
Wkl. = Wicklow.
Wm. = Westmoreland.
Wmh. = West Meath.
Wor. = Worcester.
Wtf. = Waterford.
Wxf. = Wexford.
w.Yks. = West Riding of Yorkshire.
Yks. = Yorks.

LIST OF COUNTIES, ETC.

IN THE ORDER QUOTED

SCOTLAND.

Shetland	Sh.I.
Orkney	Or.I.
Caithness	Cai.
Sutherland	Sth.
Cromarty	Crm.
Ross	Rs.
Inverness	Inv.
Moray	Mry.
Nairn	Nai.
Elgin	Elg.
Banff	Bnff.
Buchan	Bch.
Aberdeen	Abd.
Angus	Ags.
Kincardine	Kcd.
Forfar	Frf.
Perth	Per.
West Scotland	w.Sc.
Argyll	Arg.
Bute	Bte.
Fife	Fif.
Kinross	Knr.
Clackmannan	Clc.
Stirling	Slg.
South Scotland	s.Sc.
Clydesdale	Cld.
Dumbarton	Dmb.
Renfrew	Rnf.
Ayr	Ayr.
Lanark	Lnk.
Linlithgow	Lnl.
Lothian	Lth.
Edinburgh	Edb.
Tweeddale	Twd.
Haddington	Hdg.
Berwick	Bwk.
Peebles	Peb.
Selkirk	Slk.
Roxburgh	Rxb.
Dumfries	Dmf.
Galloway	Gall.
Kirkcudbright	Kcb.
Wigtown	Wgt.

IRELAND.

North Ireland	n.Ir.
Ulster	Uls.
Antrim	Ant.
Down	Dwn.
Londonderry	Ldd.
Tyrone	Tyr.
Donegal	Don.
Fermanagh	Frm.
Cavan	Cav.
Monaghan	Mng
Armagh	Arm.
West Ireland	w.Ir.
Connaught	Con.
Leitrim	Ltr.
Sligo	Slo.
Mayo	Myo.
Galway	Glw.
Roscommon	Rsc.
East Ireland	e.Ir.
Leinster	Lns.
Longford	Lng.
West Meath	Wmh.
Meath	Mea.
Louth	Lou.
Dublin	Dub.
Wicklow	Wkl.
Kildare	Kld.
King's County	Kco.
Queen's County	Qco.
South Ireland	s.Ir.
Kilkenny	Klk.
Carlow	Crl.
Wexford	Wxf.
Munster	Mun.
Waterford	Wtf.
Tipperary	Tip.
Clare	Cla.
Limerick	Lim.
Cork	Crk.
Kerry	Ker.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Northumberland	Nhb.
Durham	Dur.
Cumberland	Cum.
Westmoreland	Wm.
Yorkshire	Yks.
Lancashire	Lan.
Isle of Man	I.Ma.
Cheshire	Chs.
Wales	Wal.
North Wales	n.Wal.
Flintshire	Flt.
Denbighshire	Dnb.
Carnarvonshire	Crn.
Anglesea	Agl.
Merionethshire	Mer.
Staffordshire	Stf.
Derbyshire	Der.
Nottinghamshire	Not.
Lincolnshire	Lin.
Rutlandshire	Rut.
Leicestershire	Lei.
Northamptonshire	Nhp.
Warwickshire	War.
Worcestershire	Wor.
Shropshire	Shr.
Montgomeryshire	Mtg.
Herefordshire	Hrf.
South Wales	s.Wal.
Cardiganshire	Cdg.
Radnorshire	Rdn.
Brecknockshire	Brk.
Glamorganshire	Gmg.
Carmarthenshire	Cth.
Pembrokeshire	Pem.
Gloucestershire	Glo.
Oxfordshire	Oxf.
Berkshire	Brks.
Buckinghamshire	Bck.
Bedfordshire	Bdf.
Hertfordshire	Hrt.
Middlesex	Mid.
London	Lon.
Huntingdonshire	Hnt.
East Anglia	e.An.
Cambridgeshire	Cmb.
Norfolk	Nrf.
Suffolk	Suf.
Essex	Ess.
Kent	Ken.
Surrey	Sur.
Sussex	Sus.
Hampshire	Hmp.
Isle of Wight	I.W.
Wiltshire	Wil.
Dorsetshire	Dor.
Somersetshire	Som.
Devonshire	Dev.
Cornwall	Cor.
Scilly Isles	Sc.I.

LIST OF WORDS FOR THE PRESENT KEPT BACK

FROM THE WANT OF FURTHER INFORMATION

ABLACH, *sb.* An insignificant person (Abd.).
ACCIDENCE, *sb.* A slip [of memory] (Ayr.).
ACHE, *v.* To walk hurriedly (w.Yks.).
ACHE, *v.* To walk hurriedly (w.Yks.).
ACTION, *sb.* The game also called **Baccare,** q.v. (War.)
ADDER-STINGER, *sb.* A large dragon-fly (Hmp.).
AESOME, *adj.* Single (Sc.).
AFLOCHT, *ppl. adj.* Agitated, in a flutter (Jam.).
AFLOITS, *adv.* In confusion (Yks.).
AFORE THE STEM, *phr.* A large sleeping bunk in a ship (Sc.).
AGOY, *int.* A form of oath (Lan.).
AIRIE, *sb.* A hill-pasture; a level green among the hills (Sc.).
ALLOW, *v.* To order (n.Irel.).
ALMANAC, *sb.* A diary (Yks.).
ALMARK, *sb.* An animal addicted to breaking fences or trespassing (Sh.I.).
ALWAYS, *adv.* Still, at the present moment (Sc.).
AMAUNGE, *sb.* A muddle, confusion (Lan.).
AMBUSH, *v.* To hide (Yks.).
AMEND, *v.* In phr. *amend me,* a mild oath (Oxf. or Slang).
AMIND, *v.* To consider, bear in mind (Irel.).
AMOVET, *pp.* Moved, roused (Sc.).
ANCHOVY-DUCK, *sb.* ? (Sc.)
ANGLE, *sb.* A large hook fixed into the ceiling (Lan.).
ANGLER, *sb.* The fish *Lophinus piscatorius* (dial. unknown).
ANKER, *sb.* The angular end of a scythe-blade, by which it is attached to the pole (Wm.).
APPLE-CHAMBER, *sb.* A spare bedroom (Suf.).
APPLE-TWELIN, *sb.* An apple-turnover, q.v. (e.An.)
ARCELL, *sb.* A kind of lichen, *Omphalodes* (Cum.).
ARGUE, *v.* To talk to oneself, to muse (Yks.).
ARICH, *sb.* The morning (s.Wxf.).
ARMED BULL-HEAD, *phr.* The fish *Aspidophorus europaeus* (dial. unknown).
ARMED GURNARD, *phr.* The fish *Peristedion malarmat* (dial. unknown).
ARN-LOIN, *sb.* Straightened circumstances (Lan.).
ARTILLERY, *sb.* Baggage (Yks.).
ARUM, *adv.* Within (s.Wxf.).
ASHEAPLY, *adj.* Senseless, stupid (Not.).
ASSART, *sb.* Land cleared of trees (Hrf.).
ASS-KIT, *sb.* A portable tub or removing ashes (Wm.).
ASTID, *conj.* As well as (Sc.).
ASTRID, *adv.* Inclined (Suf.).
AUDISCIENCE, *sb.* Hearing, attention (Abd.).
AUMA, *sb.* A kind of pancake (Hrf.).
AWID [*sic*], *adj.* Anxious, eager (Sc.).
A-WITTINS, in phr. *me awittins,* without my knowledge (Sc.).
AYVISH, *adj.* Babyish, foolish (Wil.).

BAAKER [*sic*], *sb.* A wood-louse (Som.).
BABBLE, *adj.* Half-witted (Sc.).
BACHILLE, *sb.* A small piece of arable ground (Sc.).
BADDERLOCKS, *sb.* The hart's-tongue fern (Sc.).
BADGER, *sb.* A heavy fall in sliding (Not.).
BADGER-SNAIL, *sb.* A large snail (Not.).
BADLINS, *adv.* Out of health, unwell (Sc. Nhb.).
BADOCK, *sb.* The Arctic gull, *Larus parasiticus*; also the common skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes* (dial. unknown).
BAFFLE, *sb.* A portfolio (Sc.).
BAL, *sb.* A quarry (Cor.).
BALEEN, *sb.* Whalebone (Sc.).
BALL AND CAT, *phr.* A game played by children. *Obs.*? (Lon.)
BALLANT-BODICE, *sb.* A lady's bodice made of leather (Sc.).
BALLER, *sb.* An implement for breaking clods of earth (n.Dev.).
BALLION, *sb.* A reaper who assists those who are falling behind in the work (Sc.).
BALLOON, *sb.* A cylinder for drying warps (w.Yks.).
BALLY-ACK, *sb.* In phr. *to knock a man to bally-ack,* to give a sound beating, to get the better of a fight (Cor.).
BALZIE, *sb.* Neuralgia (Suf.).
BAMMOCK, *v.* To 'field' in a cricket match (Lan.).
BANDY, *sb.* The stickleback (?) (Sc).
BANG, *adj.* Wrong; in a contrary direction (w.Yks.).
BANGE, *v.* To idle about (?) (Wor.).
BANG UP AND DOWN, *phr.* Straightforward, blunt (Wm.).
BANK, *v.* In coal mines: to fill in crevices after cribs are set (w.Yks.).
BANNYS, *sb.* In phr. *I'll box . . . ye, over the bannys* (?) (Sc.).
BANTERS O' BOBY'S, *phr.* *Fig.* destruction, death (Lan.).
BARK, *sb.* In phr. *to go* or *be atween the bark and the tree* (Nrf.).
BARLEY-HUMMELLER, *sb.* A machine to take the awns from barley (Ken.).
BARLING, *sb.* The smallest pig of a litter (Nrf.).
BARMIGOAT, *sb.* A skin disease; erysipelas (?) (n.Irel.).
BARN-FAN, *sb.* A winnowing-fan; a chaff-basket (Sc. Suf.).
BARREL-BREISTED, *adj.* Corpulent (Sc.).
BASTOUN, *sb.* A stick, a staff (Sc.).
BAT AND BREED, *phr.* The ground which a mower covers with one stroke of his scythe (w.Yks.).
BAT-BEGGAR, *sb.* A beadle (Lan.).
BATCH, *sb.*^{1} A bachelor (Sc.).
BATCH, *sb.*^{2} A clump of fern or shrubs (Sc.).
BATCHING, *sb.* An unfledged bird (War.).
BEAR-STAKE, *sb.* A piece of wood used to guide the driving-belt of a pulley (w.Yks.).
BEEDS, *sb.* A wooden collar put on a horse to keep it from biting itself (Bdf.).
BEEST, *sb.* In phr. *to give beest of a business,* &c., to relinquish it (w.Yks.).
BEETON, *sb.* In rime 'Hushie-ba, burdie-beeton' (?) (Sc.).
BEIRSH, *sb.* and *v.* To run headlong. A violent push, a sudden motion (Cum.).
BEIST, *sb.* A rabbit-hole (Glo.).
BELLANDINE, *sb.* A broil, squabble (Sc.).
BELLAVEN, *sb.* In phr. *to give bellaven,* to treat with violence, to beat (Yks.).
BELLERSOUND, *adj.* As sound as a bell (n.Lan.).
BELL-HAUR, *sb.* A beadle (n.Irel.).
BELLONIE, *sb.* A noisy, brawling woman (Sc.).
BELLRAIVE, *v.* To rove about; to be unsteady; to act hastily (Sc).
BELLY-RIVE, *sb.* A great feast, a social gathering (Sc.).
BELSTRACHT, *adv.* Prostrate, headlong (Sc.).
BELTON, *sb.* or *adj.* (?) Said of a cow 'hoven' or swollen in the body (w.Yks.).
BELVET, *sb.* An article of woman's dress (?) (w.Yks.).
BESHREW, *v.* *Obs.* (?) To curse, to wish ill to (Sc.).
BEWIDDIED, *ppl. adj.* Bewildered (Sc).

BILER, *sb.* The metal handle of a pail (Nrf.).

BILLET, *sb.*[1] A curved knife (Bdf. ?).

BILLET, *sb.*[2] A bundle of half-threshed straw (Wm.).

BIRR, *v.* To scotch a cart-wheel (Wm.).

BIT, *sb.* In phr. *As dark as bit* (?) (Nhp.).

BLACKLIE, *adj.* Ill-coloured, dirty-looking (Sc.).

BLACK-RAPPER, *sb.* Also called **Blackguard** (?) (Sc.).

BLADE, *sb.* In ploughing: 'put it a blade lower' [plough a little deeper] (?) (w.Yks.).

BLAIRHAWK, *sb.* A term of contempt used to persons (n.Yks.).

BLAOONGY [*sic*], *adj.* Of weather: misty, drizzling (w.Yks.).

BLASNIT, *ppl. adj.* Of leather: without hair (?) (Sc.).

BLENS, *sb.* A cod-fish (Cor. and var. dial.).

BLETT, *v.* *Pret.* of *bleat* (Sc.).

BLISH, *v.* To hack wheat, to spoil it in reaping (Wil.).

BLUB, *sb.* A bulb (Lin.).

BLUDKERCAKE, *sb.* (?) (Sc.)

BLUELY, *sb.* The porpoise (Sus.).

BLUNNTHER, *sb.* A person of hasty temper and unguarded speech (Ant.).

BOARD-RADES, *sb. pl.* Movable sides of a cart (Som.).

BOBBY-JUB, *sb.* Strawberries and cream (w.Yks.).

BOD, *v.* To poke, 'bob' (Lan.).

BODABID, (?) Applied to two boats' crews fishing in company, and sharing the fish (Sh.I.).

BODACH, *sb.* The small ringed seal, *Phoca foetida* (dial. unknown).

BODE, *v.*[1] To bid at a sale (n.Sc.).

BODE, *v.*[2] To board, dwell (e.An.).

BODEN, *v.* To be in a difficulty (n.Cy.).

BODGE, *sb.* A wooden basket or 'scuttle' (Ken., Sus.).

BODLE, *sb.* A bodkin (Lan.).

BODY, *sb.* In phr. *to be up in the body*, to be intoxicated (Dor.).

BOFTLY, *adj.* Untidy, wretched (Irel.).

BOGGIE-BAW, *sb.* Anything nasty or disgusting. Used in speaking to children (n.Cy.).

BOILING, *ppl. adj.* Feverish, in phr. *a boiling cold* (Sur.).

BOLD, *adv.* Of a draught of cider: in phr. *to go down very bold* (?) (Wor.).

BOLLS, *sb. pl.* The beard of barley (Wor.).

BONELESS, *sb.* The north wind (Ken.).

BONEY, *sb.* A rag-and-bone man (w.Yks.).

BOOLYIE, *sb.* A loud, threatening noise (Sc.).

BOOMER, *sb.* A heron (Ken.).

BOON, *sb.* Drink (Yks.).

BOOROOSHING, *sb.* A scolding (Hrt.).

BOOR-STAFF, *sb.* The pin with which a hand-weaver turns the beam (Cum.).

BOOST, *v.* To guide (?) (Sc.).

BOOTY, *sb.* A disease in wheat (Sc.).

BOPPERTY, *adj.* Conceited (Suf.).

BOSTIN, *sb.* The rack or trough in a stable (Lan.).

BOTTOM, *sb.* The horizon (Wor.).

BOUGAN, *sb.* The large end of a piece of wood (Cor.).

BOUGUIE, *sb.* A nosegay, posy (Ayr.).

BOUKIT-WASHIN', *sb.* An annual wash, 'bucking-wash' (Sc.).

BOULT, *v.* To cut pork into pieces for pickling (Ken.).

BOULTING-TUB, *sb.* A tub in which pork is salted (Ken.).

BOUNDER, *sb.* Anything very large of its kind (Dev.).

BOVACK, *sb.* A bed (Sh.I.).

BOWHILL, *sb.* A species of apple (Dev.).

BOWNESS, *sb.* Plumpness (Suf.).

BOWPIT, *adj.* Of rain: accompanied by a north-east wind and threatening a downfall (?) (Brks.).

BOW-SHOTTLED, *adj.* Of an umbrella: having bent wires. Of a child: bow-legged (Nhb.).

BOX OVER, *vbl. phr.* To talk a matter over (Lin.).

BOXY, *adj.* Right, 'ship-shape' (Glo.).

BOYLUM, *sb.* A kind of iron ore (Stf.).

BOZEN, *sb.* A wooden milk-dish (Sc.).

BOZZARD, *sb.* A ghost (Wor.).

BRAAL, *sb.* A fragment (n.Sc.).

BRACH, *sb.* A crop of beans (?) (Bdf.).

BRADDOCK, *sb.* A weed growing in cornfields. The same as **Brassock** (?) (Yks.).

BRADLEY, *sb.* A 'broad lea,' pasture (Lan.).

BRAG, *adv.* Proudly, haughtily (Lan.).

BRAGEANT, *adj.* Bombastic (Hrf.).

BRAISHY, *sb.* A hill (Yks.).

BRAITH-HURDLE, *sb.* A hurdle made with wattles (Hmp.).

BRAM-YED, *sb.* A muddle-headed fellow (Lan.).

BRAN, *sb.* The carrion crow (dial. unknown).

BRAND-BETE, *v.* To make or mend a fire (Dev.).

BRANDLY, *adv.* Sharply, fiercely (n.Cy.).

BRANDY-BALL, *sb.* A children's game (Suf.).

BRANNOCK, *sb.* A young salmon (Sc.).

BRASH, *v.* To bank up a fire with small coal (Dev. ?).

BRAVE, *v.* To pay court to (Stf.).

BRAWL, *v.* To gallop (n.Sc.).

BRAWLINS, *sb.* The trailing strawberry-tree, *Arbutus Uva-ursi*; also the red bilberry (n.Sc.).

BRAWN, *sb.*[1] The fork between a branch and the trunk of a tree (Yks.).

BRAWN, *sb.*[2] The fungus *Ustilago segetum* (w.Cy.).

BRAZE, *v.* Of food: to become tainted from standing in brazen vessels (Yks.).

BREAKAGEMENT, *sb.* A breakage (Hrf.).

BREAM, *sb.* In phr. *a bream of kippers* (?) (Lan. ?).

BREE, *sb.* or *adj.* In phr. *he's no bree*, he is not good (Cum.).

BREEL, *v.* To move rapidly (Sc.).

BREESE *or* **BREEZE**, *sb.* Sand sprinkled on the floor of a house (Ayr.).

BREFLING, *sb.* A species of apple (Hrf.).

BREK, *v.* To bask, to lie exposed to the sun (Not.).

BREX, *sb.* The breast (Lan.).

BREXIE, *sb.* A deep pond or pit (Yks.).

BRIM(E, *v.* To bring (e.An., Sus.).

BRINDLE, *sb.* Money, cash (n.Sc.).

BRINDLED DOWN, *phr.* Thrown down violently (Ess.).

BROD, *sb.* The sea-shore, beach (Lan. ?).

BRODGET, *v.* To brag, boast (Stf.).

BROG, *v.* To break up, to exhaust (?) (Yks.).

BROGH, *sb.* A mussel-bed (Sc.).

BROWN-DOVE, *sb.* The swallow (?) (Hmp.).

BRUDLER, *sb.* A boy (Nrf.).

BRUMBLE, *v.* To make a rumbling noise, to murmur like water (w.Sc.).

BRUMBLE-HANDED, *adj.* Awkward, clumsy (Nrf.).

BRUNSH, *sb.* A blotch, an eruption on the skin (Not.).

BRUNT, *adj.* Sharp to the taste (n.Cy.).

BRUSEY, *sb.* An overgrown girl, a romp (Cum.).

BUBLICANS, *sb. pl.* Flowers of the marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris* (Yks.).

BUCH, *v.* To dash, rush (Sh.I.).

BUCHT OOT, *phr.* Used as an ejaculation: get out! (Irel.)

BUCHTS, *sb. pl.* The roots of a hedge (Irel.).

BUCK, *v.* To fill a basket (?) (Ken.).

BUCK, *int.* A call to horses, used by carters and ploughmen (Yks.).

BUCK AND CRUNE, *phr.* To be extremely desirous of anything (?) (Sc.).

BUCKAW, *sb.* The short game which ends a curling match (Sc.).

BUCKER, *sb.*[1] A bucket (e An.).

BUCKER, *sb.*[2] A species of whale (w.Sc.).

BUCKET, *sb.* A beam (Suf.).

BUCKETIE, *sb.* The paste used by weavers in dressing their webs (e.Sc.).

BUCKIE, *sb.* The hind-quarters of a hare (n.Sc.).

BUCKIE-INGRAM, *sb.* A species of crab (Sc.).

BUCKIE-TYAUVE, *sb.* A good-humoured struggle, a wrestling match (n.Sc.).

BUCKISE, *sb.* A smart stroke. Also used as *v.* (n.Sc.)

BUCKLER, *sb.* A large beam (Lin.).

BUGALUG, *sb.* An effigy, dummy figure (Dor.).

BUGHULK, *sb.* A coarse, awkward woman (Irel.).

BULB, BULBOCH, *sb.* A disease among sheep (Sc.).

BULBS, *sb. pl.* Blight, esp. green fly (Sur.).

BULCARD, *sb.* The fish Blenny (Cor.).

BULK, *v.* To play marbles (Irel.).

BULLE, *sb.* An oil measure (Sh.I.).

BULLEN, *sb.* A heap (Sh.I.).

BULLIHEISLE, *sb.* A scramble, squabble; also a boys' game (Sc.).

BULL IN, *phr.* To swallow hastily (Sc.).

BULLYART, *sb.* The stick or piece of wood used in the game of 'knur and spell' (Lan.).

BULLYEND, *adv.* Head foremost, headlong, rashly (Cum.).

BULLYON, *sb.* A quagmire, treacherous ground (Lan.).

BULLYTHRUMS, *sb. pl.* Frayed tufts, as on cord, &c. (Chs.)

BULTY, *adj.* Large (Sc.).

BULYON, *sb.* A crowd, collection (Sc.).

BULYOR, *sb.* An uproar, outcry (Irel.).

BUNGO, *sb.* In phr. *under the bungo o' th' moon*, in difficulties, 'under the weather' (Chs.).

BUNK, *sb.* A rabbit (Suf.).

BUNNY-HEADED, *adj.* Dull, stupid (Sur.).

BUNYOCH, *sb.* The last sheaf to be tied on the harvest-field (s.Irel.).

BUOYREN, *v.* To frighten (Wxf.).

BURLINS, *sb.pl.* Bread burnt in the oven (Sc.).

BURN, *sb.* A five-gallon wooden measure, with two handles (Yks.).

BURTLE, *v.* To do anything awkwardly (Cum.).

BURTON DOG, *phr.* In prov. 'As stiff as Burton dog' (Yks.).

BUTTON, *v.* In phr. *to have one's coat buttoned behind,* to look like a fool (Irel.).

BUZZERT, *sb.* Inferior coal (Lan.).

BUZZIES, *sb. pl.* Flies (Som.).

BUZZLE-HEAD, *sb.* (?) (e.An.)

BUZZY, *sb.* A cockchafer (Suf.).

BY, *v.* To hush to sleep (Lan., Stf.).

BY, *prep.* In form *bin* before vowels (n.Cy.).

BYENIR, *sb.* A cow (Sh.I.).

BYLEER, *adv.* Just now (Som., Cor.).

BYSTART, *adj.* Bastard (?) (Sc.).

CADDLE, *sb.* A set of four, applied to cherry-stones in the game of 'cherry-pit' or 'papes' (se.Sc.).

CALL, *v.* In phr. *to call to,* to be aware of (Sur.).

CAMDOOTSHIE, *adj.* Sagacious (Per.).

CAMPABLE, *adj.* Capable (n.Cy.).

CANDLESTY, *adv.* Secretly, clandestinely (Dev.).

CANDLING, *sb.* A feast on the eve of Candlemas Day (dial. unknown).

CANNECA', *sb.* The woodworm (Fif.).

(?) **CANNEL,** *sb.* A stickleback; a tadpole (Brks.).

CANNON, *sb.* A cataract or other disease of the eye (dial. unknown).

CANNY, *adj.*? In phr. *to be at lang canny,* to be distressed for want of food (w.Yks.).

CANNYGOSHAN, *sb.* One who dwells in the Canongate, Edinburgh.

CANTATION, *sb.* Talk, conversation (Frf.).

CANTLING-STONE, *sb.* A rocking stone (?) (Shr.).

CAPELTHWAITE, *sb.* A sprite or hobgoblin in the form of an animal (Wm., Yks.).

CAPOOCH, *adv.* In phr. *to go capooch,* to collapse, give way (Dev.).

CAPPLESNOD (?). Meaning unknown (w.Yks.).

CARAVASSING, *ppl. adj.* Restless, wandering (Lin.).

CARB, *sb.* A raw-boned, loquacious woman (Cld.).

CARKEEN, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Irel.).

CARKERED, *adj.* Ill-natured (Lan.).

CARLING, *sb.* A fish, prob. the pogge, *Agonus cataphractus* (Fif.).

CARMUDGELT, *ppl.adj.* Made soft by lightning (Ayr.).

CARNAP, *adj.* Coquettish (s.Pem.).

CARNELL, *sb.* A bird, prob. a rook (I.W., Dor.?).

CAST, *v.*[1] To choke oneself by over-eating (n.Cy.).

CAST, *v.*[2] To groan (War.).

CATAMARAN, *sb.* Anything very rickety or unsafe (Dev.).

CATCHELD, *ppl. adj.* Of thread, &c.: entangled (Bdf.).

CATERRAMEL, *v.* To hollow out (War.).

CATTERILS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Yks.).

CAUTION, *sb.* A person who is clever or capable in business—*not* conveying the sense of curious or amusing (Irel.).

CAWSIE-TAIL, *sb.* A dunce (n.Cy.).

CEDGY, *adj.* Stiff, clinging together (Ken.).

CELTER, *sb.* Money (Lin.).

CHA' FAUSE, *phr.* To suffer (?) (Abd.).

CHAMLETED, *adj.* Of timber: having the appearance of 'chamlet' or camlet (?) (Hrt.).

CHAMP, *sb.* Quality, stamp, kind (s.Sc.).

CHANDLER PINS, *phr.* *To be a' on chandler pins,* of speech: to be elegant, refined (?) (Ayr.).

CHARIOT, *sb.* A lorry for carrying wood in mines (w.Yks.).

CHASTIFY, *v.* To chastise, castigate (Fif.).

CHAVELING, *sb.* A spokeshave (Sc.).

CHEMIS, *sb. pl.* Chips (?) (s.Wxf.).

CHERRY-FINCH, *sb.* The hawfinch, *Coccothraustes vulgaris* (dial. unknown).

CHESTER, *sb.* A penny (w.Yks. Slang).

CHETTOUN, *sb.* The setting of a precious stone (Ayr.).

CHEURE, *v.* To chide, scold (Dev.).

CHICK(Y, *v.* To crouch down (Cor.).

CHIME-HOURS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Som.).

CHIP-CHACK, *sb.* The young shoots or leaves of the oak (Sus.).

CHISELER, *sb.* A heavy blow with the fist (Not.).

CHISM, *v.* To take the sprouts from potatoes (Wil.).

CHIT-A-DEE-DEE, *sb.* The tomtit, *Parus caeruleus* (War.).

CHIVELLER, *sb.* The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans* (Nrf.).

CHOCKERED, *adj.* Of sheep: having a swelling under the jaws (dial. unknown).

CHOCKY, *adj.* Pert, lively (War.).

CHOG, *sb.* The soft part of a boiled crab (dial. unknown).

CHORCE, *v.* To rejoice (Glo.).

CHORIES, *sb. pl.* Thieves (n.Yks.).

CHORK, *adj.* Saturated or soaked with water (Nhb.).

CHRISTMAS-TUP, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Yks.).

CHUFF, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Wxf.).

CHUGH, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Wxf.).

CHULZ, *v.* To coddle (Hmp.).

CHURCHIL'D MANE, *phr.* Meaning unknown (w.Yks.).

CHUTE, *sb.* A steep, hilly road (I.W.).

CHYWOLLOCK, *sb.* The redwing, *Turdus iliacus* (Cor.).

CILLINS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Ayr.).

CIPHAX, *sb.* A fool, nonentity (Der.).

CLADPOLE, *sb.* A blockhead, stupid (?) (Lan.).

CLAM, *adj.* Hard (Dur.).

CLAM, *v.* To kill, 'do for' (e.An.).

CLAMISH, *adj.* Dry (Cum.).

CLAMMAS, *v.* To climb (n.Cy.).

CLAMMIN', *vbl. sb.* Bickering (Chs.).

CLAMPER, *v.* To fight anything out among themselves (?) (Gall.).

CLAMPHER, *v.* To litter, strew in confusion (?) (Ayr.).

CLANDESTICAL, *adj.* Clandestine (Hrf.).

CLANG, *sb.* A number, bevy (w.Yks.).

CLANGUM, *sb.* A delicious beverage, 'nectar' (Oxf.).

CLANGUMSHOUS, *adj.* Sulky (Lnk.).

CLASP-FEET, *adv.* Holding the feet closely together (Suf.).

CLAW, *v.* In phr. *to claw off,* to reprove (n.Cy.).

CLEASE, *sb.* A measure of wool (Cum.).

CLEIRO, *sb.* A sharp noise, a shrill sound (Sc.).

CLEMMY, *sb.* A stone (Hrf.).

CLEP, *v.* To walk or move like a crab (?) (Wgt.).

CLEVICE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Oxf.).

CLICKY, *sb.* A shepherd's staff (Gall.).

CLIMBERS, *sb. pl.* Eyes (?) (w.Yks.).

CLINCH, *sb.* The clinging of a bucket, &c., to the water, when it is being pulled out (Wor.).

CLISHAWK, *v.* To steal (Lin.).

CLOSH, *sb.*[1] A boys' game played with stones (n.Yks.).

CLOSH, *sb.*[2] A pronged instrument, used by whalers (n.Yks.).

CLOWE, *sb.* A heap, a cock of hay, &c. (Dev.)

CLUGSTON, *sb.* An amusement among farmers (Wgt.).

COACH, *sb.* A small cart for carrying about wet pieces of cloth (w.Yks.).

COACH, *v.* To coax (Nrf.).

COARY, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Hmp.).

COBBY, *int.* A call to sheep (n.Yks.).

COBSEEDING, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).

COCKER, *sb.* A dram or drink of whisky (Rnf.).

COCK-HORNS, *sb. pl.* Horns standing up on the head (s.Wor.).

COCK-THROPPLED, *adj.* having the throat projecting (Wm.).

CODING-COMBER, *sb.* A wool-comber who went his rounds on foot (e.An.).

CODNOR, *sb.* Stewing (?) (Cor.).

CODPIGEON, *sb.* A pigeon with a ruff of feathers (?) (Wor.).

COGLAN-TREE, *sb.* A large tree in front of the house, where the laird always met his visitors (Sc.).

COK, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).

COLLIRUMP, *sb.* The oak (w.Yks.).

COLMACE or **COLMATE,** *sb.* A coul-staff (Dur.).

COLT, *sb.* A piece of gritstone set in wood, used by shoemakers to rub the soles and heels to make them take the black stain (Ant.).

COMBER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Der.).

COMEPTED, *adj.* Facetious (e.An.).

COMREE, *sb.* Trust, confidence (Wxf.).

CONFABULATE, *v.* To agree to; to make an arrangement or agreement (Dev.).

CONK, *sb.* A collection of people (Som.).

CONSTANCE, *sb.* Conscience (?) (Abd.).

CONTERMONES, *sb.pl.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).

CONTRAVESS, *adv.* Quite the reverse (I.W.).

COOZELY, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Cum.).

COP, *sb.* A spider (Wm.).

CORBOT, *sb.* A cloth or material of some kind (?) (Wgt.).

CORP, *sb.* *Fig.* The mouth, lips (Irel.).

CORSING, *vbl. sb.* Horse-dealing (dial. unknown).

COSS, *sb.* A mow, heap of corn (Som.).

COTTONIAL, *adj.* Cotton-like (Ayr.).

COUNTER, *sb.* The cutting-knife of a plough (e.An.).

COURGE, *sb.* A basket hung on the side of a boat, used to keep fish alive in, in sea-fishing (Dev. ?).

COUTRIBAT, *sb.* A confused struggle, tumult (Slk.).

COVIE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Lnk.).

COWK, *sb.* A cow's hoof (Dev.?).

COWN, *v.* To whimper (Cai.).

COW-WIDDOWS, ? To lead cows with (?) (Lakel.).

COZE, *v.* To carouse (?) (Lan.).

CRACKEL, *sb.* A cricket (n.Cy.).

CRADDOCK, ? Said of a woman when confined (w.Yks.).

CRAID, *sb.* Yellow clover (?) (Sc.).

CRAINIE, *sb.* A sea-bird (n.Yks.).

CRAMMET, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Hmp.).

CRAMMOCK, *v.* To hobble (Yks.).

CRANCRUMS, *sb. pl.* Things hard to be understood (?) (Rxb.).

CRANKUM-BOSBERRY, *sb.* A white badge worn on the hat at funerals (Wor.).

CRAP, *sb.* Assurance (?) (Wil.).

CRAWS, *sb. pl.* In phr. *waes my craws!* an expression of great sympathy (Sc.).

CREAR, *v.* To rear (Lin.).

CREASE, *adj.* Loving, fond (Lan.).

CRECHE, *sb.* The prong or fork of a tree (e.Yks.).

CREED, *adj.* Hard (?) (Yks.).

CREELY, *sb.* A nervous child (n.Yks.).

CRESSY, *adj.* Winding, twisting, turning (?) (Sc.).

CREYSER, *sb.* The kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius* (Cor.).

CRIEST, *v.* In phr. *to criest his head*, meaning unknown (Sc.).

CROCK, *sb.* In phr. *no heed of smock or of crock*, meaning unknown (Oxf.).

CROCKER, *sb.* A species of boy's marble (Abd.).

CROFTING, *prp.* Walking lame, halting (Stf.).

CROHEAD, *sb.* Part of a boat (Sh.I.).

CROKER, *sb.* Cottage, dwelling (?) (Suf.).

CROT, *sb.* A very small part (w.Yks.).

CROYL, *sb.* Clay indurated with shells (Yks.).

CRUDE, *v.* To brood, as a hen (Pem.).

CRUDEN, *sb.* A partan crab, *Carcinus Maenas* (Irel.).

CRUMPETS, *sb. pl.* News, gossip (n.Yks.).

CRUMPTINS, *sb. pl.* Small, deformed apples (Cor.).

CRUPPLE, *v.* To crouch (Lan.).

CRUPPOCKS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Slk.).

CRUTTLE, *v.* To curdle (Nhb.).

CUBALD, *adj.* Parti-coloured, piebald (Nrf. ?).

CUBIT-FAGOT or **-WOOD,** *sb.* Meaning unknown (Suf., Ken.).

CUBBY-HOLE, *sb.* A dog-hutch (Gall.).

CUCKLE, *v.* To cuddle (Oxf.).

CUD-BUSH, *sb.* An esculent plant (Nhb.).

CUDDIAN, *sb.* The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus* (Dev.).

CUDGY, *sb.* The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis* (s.Not.).

CUDRIDDEN, *sb.* An excitement, noise (Cor.).

CUFFUFFLE, *sb.* A squeeze, hug (Ant.).

CUMFETHIS, *sb. pl.* Sweetmeats, comfits (Sc.).

CUMPUS, *adj.* Clever, '*compos mentis*' (Dev.).

CUMSTRUM, *adj.* Dangerous, quarrelsome (?) (Sc.).

CUNNING, *sb.* The lamprey (n.Cy.).

CUNNYFAVER, *v.* To sneak, curry favour (Yks.).

CUPPEEN, *sb.* A spindle (s.Ir.).

CUYP, *v.* To stick up (Nrf.).

CUZ, *adj.* and *adv.* Close (Frf.).

CYPHER-MAN, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Slk.).

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THE
ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY

A

A. **I.** Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of OE. **æ** in closed syllables is as follows:—

1. **a** in Sc., all the northern and midland counties to n.Hrf., Wor., n.Glo., n.Brks., Oxf., se.Hrt., s.Cmb., nw.Nrf., n.Suf.

2. The sound **æ** has remained in all the other counties except the parts of counties named under **1**, and the parts of the country named under **3**, **4**.

3. It has become **a**¹, a sound closely approaching **æ**, in e.Suf., ne.Nrf. and parts of Hrf., Ess.

4. It has become **e** in Mid., se.Bck., s.Hrt., and sw.Ess.

II. The normal development of OE. **æ** and **a** in open syllables is:—

1. Long close **ē** in Bnff., Frf., Lothian and Fif., se.Arg., s.Bte., n.Ayr., e. and s.Dmb., Lnk., Rnf., m.Nhb. (Whittingham), s.Yks., Lan. (see **4**, **5**, **7**), ne.Chs., Stf. (see **3**, **4**, **8**), Der. (see **2**), Not., Lei., ne. and sw.Nhp., e.War., s.Wor., n., me. and se.Shr., nw.Brks., nw.Hrt., s.Cmb., nw.Nrf., e.Suf. (Orford), w.Cor.

2. Long open **ę̄** in Nai., Mry., Abd., Kcd., Per., s.Ayr., w.Dmf., Kcb., Wgt., Dur. (Berwick-upon-Tweed, Lanchester), se.Yks., w.Yks. (Huddersfield, Halifax), nw.Der., Rut., m.Nhp., Hrf. (Ledbury), Brks. (Hampstead Norris), m.Cmb., ne. and s.Nrf., n. and w.Suf., e.Suf. (Framlingham), Hmp. (Andover), e.Dor., s.Som. (Montacute), n.Dev. (North Molton), s.Dev.

3. Long **ī** in nw.Fif., Chs. except ne., Stf. (Stretton, Burton-under-Wood), Shr. (Market Drayton).

4. **eə** in e.Dur., m.Nhb. (Rothbury, Embleton), w.Yks. (Dewsbury, Leeds, Bradford, Keighley, Skipton, Craven, Upper Craven with Upper Nidderdale), e.Yks. (S. Ainsty, Holderness), n.Lan. (Furness and Cartmel), s.Stf. (Darlaston, Willenhall), Lin., sw.Nhp. (Badby), m.Nhp. (see **2**), War. (see **1**), n.w. and e.Wor., n.Hrf., s.Shr., se.Brks., Bck., m.Bdf., Hrt. (Arderley), e.Suf., nw. and e.Ken., ne. and s.Sur., w. and e.Sus., n. and sw.Dev., w.Som., e.Cor.

5. **iə** in Rxb., Slk., e. and m.Dmf., s. and sw.Nhb., n.Cum., Dur. (Weardale, Teesdale, Stanhope), n. and e.Yks., n.Lan. (Coniston), Hrf. (Much Cowarne, Eggleton), Glo. (Vale of Gloucester, Shenington), Oxf. (Banbury), se.Hrt., n.Ken. (Faversham), e.Sus. (Selmeston), I.W., Wil., e.Dor. (Cranborne, Winterborne Came), e.Som.

6. **ie** in m.Nhb. (Snitter, Harbottle, Warkworth), Dur. (Annfield Plain), Wm. (Crosby Ravensworth, Temple Sowerby). In se.Nhb. (Stamfordham, Newcastle, North Shields), Dur. (South Shields), Cum. (Carlisle), the diphthong seems to be **i̯é** rather than **ie**.

7. **ía** in Dur. (Sunderland), Wm. (see **6**), Cum. (see **5**), n.Yks. (Muker, Hawes), w.Yks. (Howgill, Dent), n.Lan. (Lower Holker-in-Cartmel).

8. **ei** in s.Stf. (Walsall, Wednesbury), m.Nhp. (Lower Benefield), e.Shr. (Shiffnal), Bck. (Buckingham, Chackmore, see **4**), Bdf. (Ridgmont), Hrt. (Hatfield, Harpenden), Hnt. (Great Stuckley).

9. **æi** in Mid., Ess., and parts of Hrt., se.Bck.

III. The normal development of OE. **ā** is:—

1. Long close **ē** in Abd., Bnff., Mry., Nai., w.Dmf., Frf., Kcb., Wgt., se.Arg., s.Bte., Ayr, e. and s.Dmb., Lnk., Rnf., Lothian and Fif.

2. Long open **ę̄** in Per., Frf. (Dundee), Kcd., Cai. (Wick).

3. Long close **ō** in m.Nhb. (Warkworth, Alnwick, Whittingham), se.Nhb. (Stamfordham), Dur. (Sunderland), se.Lan. (Oldham, Rochdale), w. and m.Chs., nw.Der., Stf. (see **5**.), Not., Lei., Rut., Shr., n. and e.Hrf., w.Oxf., m. and s.Cmb., nw. and ne.Nrf., n. and w.Suf., n.Dev. (Iddesleigh), s.Dev., w.Cor., e.Cor. (St. Columb Major).

4. Long open **ǭ** in m.Nhb. (Rothbury, Snitter, Wooler), se.Nhb. (North Shields), sw.Nhb. (Hexham), Dur. (Lanchester), se.Yks. (Sutton), ne. and m.Nhp., s.Nrf.

5. Long **ū** in s.Chs. (Farndon), wm. and e.Stf., Der. (see **3**.), e.Suf.

6. **eə** in m.Yks., e.Yks. (Holderness), w.Yks. (Washburn river district, Skipton, m.Craven, Upper Craven and Upper Nidderdale), n.Lan. (Broughton-in-Furness, Lower Holker).

7. **oə** in se.Nhb. (Whalton), w.Yks. (Hurst), I. Ma., e.War., n.Wor., Hrt. (Welwyn), n.Cmb., e.Ken. (Wingham), e. and w.Sus., s.Sur., I.W., e.Som.

8. **ǫə** in Dur. (see **3**), ne.Yks. (Skelton), se.Yks. (Goole), n.Lin., m.Nhp., Wor. (Hanbury), Hrf. (Ledbury), Glo. (Tetbury), Oxf. (Banbury), se.Brks., Bck. (Chackmore), Ess. (Great Dunmow, Maldon), nw.Ken., ne.Sur., e.Dor. (Handford), e.Cor. (Camelford, Cardynham).

9. **uə** in m.Nhb. (Embleton), sw.Nhb. (Haltwhistle), ne.Yks. (Danby, S. Ainsty), se.Yks. (East Holderness), w.Yks. (Giggleswick, Doncaster, Halifax, Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Sheffield), Lan. (see **3**, **6**, **10**), Chs. (Pott Shrigley), s.Stf. (Dudley), n. and e.Der., m. and s.Lin., sw.Nhp., w. and s.War., e.War. (Atherstone), Glo. (Vale of Gloucester, Forest of Dean, Shenington), Bck. (see **8**), Hrt. (see **7**), Hnt., n.Ken. (Faversham), e.Sus. (Marklye), Hmp.

(Andover), Wil., e.Dor. (Cranborne, Winterborne Came), w.Som., e.Som. (Axe-Yarty), n. and sw.Dev.

10. **ía** in Cum. (Langwathby, Ellonby, Keswick, Clifton), w.Cum., Wm. (see **11**), n.Yks. (Muker), nw.Yks. (Hawes, Dent, Howgill, Sedberg), n.Lan. (Coniston).

11. **ie** in sw.Nhb. (Knaresdale), Wm. (Crosby Ravensworth, Temple Sowerby), Cum. (Bewcastle). In the Teviotdale, Nhb. (Newcastle), Dur. (South Shields), Cum. (Carlisle), the diphthong seems to be **i̯é** rather than **ie**.

12. **iə** in Rxb., Slk., e. and m.Dmf., s.Nhb., Cum. (Brampton, Holme Cultram), Dur. (Weardale and Teesdale), ne.Yks. (Whitby), nm.Yks. (Lower Nidderdale, South Cleveland), nw.Yks. (Upper Swaledale, The Upper Mining Dales).

13. **ǫu** in Stf. (Darlaston, Codsall, Willenhall), m.Nhp. (Lower Benefield), e.Ken. (Folkestone).

14. **ǽuə** in Chs. (Tarporley, Middlewick), s.Chs.

For further details see *The Phonological Introduction*, and Ellis, *E. E. Pr.*, v. *passim*.

A. Although the following examples of **A** are for the most part merely the dialectic pronunciation of common literary words, they are here included so as to facilitate the understanding of the numerous meanings of what is written **a** in the quotations throughout the Dictionary.

[Pron. **I, II, V, VIII, IX** ə; **III** stressed form ā, ǭ, unstressed ə; **IV** a; **VI** (1) ā̆, (2, 3) e, ə; **VII** (1) ē, (2) ā; **X** a, when strongly emphasized ē; **XI** (1) ā̆, ē, (2) ē.]

I. A, *indef. art.* Var. dial.

1. Used redundantly with *sb.* or *adj.*

Sc. Not worth a sixpence, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 238. **Ken.**^{1} A bread and butter, a piece of bread and butter; **Ken.**^{2} A good hair, good hair. **w.Som.**^{1} I sh'll be back about of a dinner-time, *Introd.* xxiv.

2. Used in place of **an** before a vowel or *h* mute.

Nhb.^{1} Not a oonce. **n.Yks.**^{1} Top ov a awd rain watter tub. **w.Yks.**^{2} A idle, ill-tempered gossip. **Sur.**^{1} Half a hour agoo. **Wil.**^{1} The article *an* is never used. Gie I a apple. **w.Som.**^{1} He's same's a old hen avore day.

3. Before numerals, and nouns of multitude and quantity.

Ir. We'll be givin' them a boil in a one of the little saucepans, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 61. **N.Cy.**^{1} A many, a great number. **Nhb.**^{1} Thor's amany at dissent knaa. Thor's not a-one on ye dar come. **Yks.** Ye've each on ye gotten a two or three childer, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) i. **w.Yks.**^{1} A many. **sw.Lin.**^{1} There's a many as can't raise a pie. **Nhp.**^{1} A many. **Sur.** There be a hundreds of 'em, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 37; There be a plenty of 'em, *ib.* 44. **Sur.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} We shall have a plenty o' gooseberries. There was about of a forty. Purty nigh of a fifty. **Som.** A dree or fower children, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 45. **nw.Dev.**^{1} 'Bout a nine o'clock. 'Bout a vower or vive mile.

[There's not a one of them but in his house I keep a servant fee'd, SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 131; And up they rysen, wel a ten or twelve, CHAUCER *C. T.* F. 383.]

4. Used with nouns in *pl.*, to denote quantity.

Nhb.^{1} What a bairns thor is [what a number of bairns]. What a picturs he hes iv his hoose.

II. A, *num. adj.* One, when standing before *sb.*, but not absolutely, in which case **ane** or **yan** is used. In Yks. Lan. Som., and occas. so written in other dialects.

ne.Yks.^{1} A, one. **w.Yks.**^{2} They're just about a size. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Same's the crow zaid by the heap o' toads, They be all of a sort.

III. A, *adj.* All. Chiefly in Sc. and n.Cy. In Sc., when followed by a *pl. sb.*, it means *every* with the sense of *each* (JAM.).

Sc. A' folks, every body; a' bairns, each child. A' body sais sae, everyone says so (JAM.); I thought you were named Robbie A' Thing from the fact of your keeping all kinds of goods, RAMSAY *Remin.* (1859) II. 128. **Frf.** He was standin' at the gate, which, as a' body kens, is but sax steps frae the hoose, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) 211, ed. 1894. **Ayr.** The man's the gowd for a' that, BURNS *For a' That* (1795). **Rxb.** Then a' the wives of Teviotside Ken there will be a flood, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 207. **Ir.** Is that generally believed? It is by a' man (W.J.K.). **Nhb.** And soon fill a' our creels, *Coquet Dale Sngs.* (1852) 46; Aw've suppd a' the milk an' wine, ROBSON *Evangeline, &c.* (1870) 6. **Wm.**^{1} Tha were a there. **Lan.** There is na a fractious choilt i' a' ar yard, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) i. **Chs.** It's worth a' the brass to yer that, BANKS *Forbidden* (ed. 1885) xiv.

IV. A, *pron.* I. In Irel. n.Cy. and some of the midl. counties.

N.I.^{1} A'm sayin'. **Dur.**^{1} A'l, I will. **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** A caant reetly tell ya, *Specimens Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 1. **Yks.** A wish a'd been theer! GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I. v. **w.Yks.** A've eard him call em legs, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 3. **e.Lan.**^{1} **w.Wor.** A dunna think it (W. B.).

V. A, *pron.* Used for the third *pers. pron.* in *sing.*, and occas. in *pl.*

1. He. Very widely distributed through the dialects (see quot.), but not found in those n.Cy. districts where the aspirate is retained.

w.Yks.^{1} **Lin.** The amoighty's a taäkin o' you to 'issén, my friend, 'a said, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 7. **Nhp.**^{12}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} A wuz all of a dither; **Shr.**^{2} There a comes. **Pem.**^{1} A's coming tereckly, a's shoor to kum. **Brks.**^{1} If zo be as a zes a wunt, a wunt [if he says he won't, he won't]. **Suf.**^{1} **Hmp.** I low a will [expect he will] (H.C.W.B.) **I.W.**^{12} **n.Wil.** A do veed amang th' lilies, KITE *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) ii. 16. **Som.** Moi zowel vailed when a' speäked, BAYNES *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 6. **w.Som.**^{1} The doctor've a-do'd hot a can [done what he can]. **Dev.** In a com [in he came], PETER PINDAR *Roy. Visit Exeter* (1795) 156.

[A fair knyȝt a was to see, *Sir Ferumbras* (1380) 250.]

2. She. In a few midl. and sw. counties.

A wanted me to go with her, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Nhp.**^{12}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr., Hrf.** Did a do it? BOUND *Prov.* (1876). **Wil.**^{1} A zed a 'oodden bide yer no longer, fur ef a did her'd never let un gwo. **Dor.** A's getting wambling on her pins [shaky on her legs], HARDY *Tower* (1882) 124, ed. 1895.

3. It. Often used of inanimate objects, when it probably represents *he* applied to things as well as to persons. Chiefly in w. and sw. counties.

w.Wor.^{1} W'ahr bin a'? may mean either *Where is he, she,* or *it?* **se.Wor.**^{1} This tree a got a good crap o' opples on 'im, aant a? **Hrf.**^{12}, **Oxf.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** He've a got a great venture on hand, but what a be he tell'th no man, KINGSLEY *W. Ho!* (1855) 120, ed. 1889.

4. They. Lin. Shr.

Lin. Doctors, they knaws nowt, fur a says what's nawways true, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 2. **Shr.**^{1} Whad wun a doin' theer? **Shr.**^{2} Whire bin a?

VI. A, *v.* Occas. used for *are, has, hath*; very general in place of *have, sing.* and *pl.*

1. Are.

e.Yks.^{1} What a yă a deea-in on there? [What are you doing there?]

2. Hath, has.

Shr.^{2} He a got none. **w.Wor.**^{1} 'Er a gon' awaay. **Hrf.**^{2} Him a' gone away.

3. Have.

Sc. Often used, in vulgar language, as an abbreviation of 'hae' (JAM.); For they were a' just like to eat their thumb, That he wi' her sae far ben should a come, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 11. **Cum.** I waddent a hed sic a cloon (M.P.). **w.Yks.**^{1} You mud as weel a dunt as nut. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **Lin.** I moänt 'a naw moor aäle, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 1. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **w.Wor.**^{1} A done, ool ee! **Shr.**^{1} We mun a this oven fettled. Now, Polly, yo'n a to gŏŏ. **Glo.** When a man's owld and a-weered out, and begins to 'a a summat the matter, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 7. **Sur.** Plagued if I builded a house if I'd 'a a front door to 'ee, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. i. **Hmp.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Have, when followed by a consonant, sometimes written *ha*, but seldom aspirated. This is the commonest of all the forms, and it is occasionally heard even before a vowel. **Dev.**^{3} Wull yü come an' 'a' yer brekzis, Betty?

VII. A, *adv.* Seldom found, except in sense **1.** More usually written **ae, ah, aw, ay.**

1. Ay, always.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851).

2. How.

w.Yks. Wel əz a wə se(ə)in, ·šūd tel jə, ā, wiər ən wen šə fan d'rukŋ ānd ət šə koəlz ər uzbn [Well, as I was saying, she'd tell you how, where and when she found the drunken hound that she calls her husband], WRIGHT *Gr. Wndhll.* (1892) 172.

VIII. A, *prep.* In very general use.

1. At, denoting place.

w.Wor.^{1} 'E were a chu'ch o' Sund'y. **Hrf.**^{2} **Suf.**^{1} 'A live a' hin house.

2. Of.

Wm. T'lass hersel war i' t'saame way a thinkin', Jack Robison *Aald Tales* (1882) 3. **w.Yks.**^{1} If she nobbud could git a bit a naturable rist. **n.Lan.** T' beäms a our house are cedar, Phizackerley *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 17. **Lin.**^{1} Out a work. **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' fraame a' this here dōōr. **Nhp.**^{1} Out a doors. **Suf.**^{1}. **I.W.**^{1} A lig a mutton. **w.Som.**^{1} What manner a man. The tap a the hill. **Dev.** Lets drink drap a ale, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Let.* (1847) 49.

3. On; in.

N.Cy.^{2} A this side. **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm.**^{1} Et wes a Monda mornin. **n.Yks.**^{1} To'n (turn) doon a that hand. **w.Yks.**^{1} I'll gang wi the a Tuesday. **Lan.** I don't think every one would grieve a that way, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) v; **Lan.**^{1} He went a-horseback. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Stf.**^{1} I shall go to Litchfield a Tuesday. **Der.**^{2} Dow it a' thissens. He's allys a' thatens. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} A the t'oother soide. **Shr.**^{2} A Wednesday. **Suf.**^{1} We'll go 'a Sunday. **Sur.**^{1} Croydon Fair is a' Monday. **w.Som.**^{1} They be all a pieces. Let-n vall out a thick zide [on this side].

4. To.

w.Som.^{1} Down a Minehead. I be gwain in a town.

5. With.

Wor. I'm goin' a Bill Saunders to Redditch tu-night (J.W.P.). **Nhp.**^{2} Cam in a me [came in with me].

[Cf. **athin, athout.**]

IX. A, *conj.* Occas.

1. And; also when used in the sense of *if.*

Suf.^{1} I'll gi' ye a dunt i' the hid 'a ye dew so no more. **Dev.** Chem a laced well-a-fine aready [well-a-fine = well and fine, i.e. finely] *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 81.

2. Or.

Suf.^{1} Wutha 'a wool 'a nae [whether he will or no].

X. A, *affirm. part.* in *comp.* **A-but, Aye-but.** In n. counties to Lin. and Chs. Also Shr. Not in midl. and s. gloss.

n.Yks.^{1} A! but, that was a big yan. **e.Yks.**^{1} Abud. **w.Yks.** Ah'll bensil him! A' bud he happen weant let theh, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **n.Lin.**^{1} A! But Charlie is a big leear, an noä mistaake. **Shr.**^{2} A but.

XI. A, *int.* In n.Cy. Chs. Lin. Lei.

1. Ejaculatory; oh! ah!

N.Cy.^{2} A! man alive! **n.Yks.**^{1} A! man: that was a yarker! **w.Yks.** A' tha duz lewk bonny, Binns *Wilsden Orig.* (1889) I. i. **Lei.**^{1} A, moy surs!

2. Interrogatory; eh?

N.Cy.^{1} A? what? What do you say? **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **w.Yks.**^{24}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

A, *pref.*^{1} Before *prp.* and *vbl. sb.*, repr. OE. **an, on.** Sc. Irel. Not found in Eng. counties n. of Pem. Shr. War. Nhp. Rut. n.Cam. Nrf., exc. in e.Lan. n.Lin. Lei. (Belgrave and Waltham); also not found in Hnt. nw.Nrf. e.Ken.

1. Before *prp.* or *vbl. sb.* used with *vb.* **to be** to form continuous tense.

Ir. I'm a-thinkin', Barlow *Bog-land* (1892) 52. **Lin.** Git ma my aäle, fur I beänt a-gawin', Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 1. **n.Lin.**^{1} A consumptive person is said to be aweärin'. **Rut.**^{1} I'm a-goin' whum. **Nhp.**^{1} How they are a-talking! **s.War.**^{1} We are a-coming directly. **Wor.** I don't know how they'm a-going now (H.K.). **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Bin yo agwine? [going]. **Glo.**^{1} He'll be a puggin' all as he can; **Glo.**^{2}, **Oxf.**^{1} **Brks.**^{1} Thaay be a-vightin. **Bdf.** 'Is she a-going?' he said, Ward *Bessie Costrell* (1895) 8. **Ess.** Who is a goin' to buy? Downe *Ballads* (1895) 7. **Ken.**^{1} She's always a making mischief about somebody or another. **Sur.** I've been a-draining this forty year, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 16. **Sus.**^{1} I am a-going. **I.W.**^{1} **n.Wil.** Who's thus a comen out o' th' weäste? Kite *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) iii. 6. **Wil.**^{1} They was a-zaayin'. **Dev.** Who'm a-gwain for to kill'e? Blackmore *Christowell* (1881) ii; I know what I'm a-saying of, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 23. **e.Cor.** The mutton is a-roasting, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 421.

2. Before *vbl. sb.*

Sc. They hae taen Yule before it comes, and are gaun aguisarding [mumming], Scott *Guy Mannering* (1815) xxxvi. **e.Lan.**^{1} Gone a-working. **sw.Lin.**^{1} The birds, they start a-whistling of a morning. **Hrf.**^{2} Measter's got seventeen on 'em out a yacorning [pigs feeding on acorns]. **Glo.**^{1} A-chatting, picking up chats or small sticks.

A, *pref.*^{2} Before *pp.*, repr. OE. **ge-**. In all the sw. counties, including Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.; also in Pem. and parts of Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Sur. Hmp.

se.Wor.^{1} 'I was *a-dreamed*' for 'I dreamt.' **Glo.** Ye and William Stretch be so easy a-gallowed [frightened], Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 117; It be a-rooted on his side of the bruck, *ib.* 287; Me and Mary have a-bin-a-doing arl us can for 'er, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iv. **Oxf.** You see, ma'am, all this time she is adreamt between sleeping and waking (Hall.). **Brks.**^{1} I've a zed what I've a got to zaay. **Sur.** Your charity have a outrun your discretion, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vi. **Hmp.** Ye must be nigh famished, and afrore [frozen] too, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxiii; I'm better than I have abeen (H.C.M.B.). **n.Wil.** You've a got dove's eyes, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) i. 15. **Dor.** The zun have a-burnt me so dark, Barnes *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 6; I've a took, Young *Rabin Hill* (1867) 3; I misdoubt if the hatches be a-hēven [lifted] down yonder, Hare *Vil. Street* (1895) 95. **Dor.**^{1} Thy new frock's tail A-tore by hitchèn in a nail. How you, a-zot bezide the bank. **Som.** Th' cooin o' th' turtle-doove be a-yeärd in th' lan', Baynes *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 12; My vingers be all a-vraur, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); Avroze, frozen, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} There's a good many chores [pieces of work] I 'ant a put down at all. The gutter's a stapped again. **Dev.** Sweel out thickee glass avore 'e's a-üsed again, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** A-slat, cracked like an earthen vessel, Grose (1790). **s.Dev.** My bread's a-clit [made heavy] (F.W.C.). **Dev.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1}

A, *pref.*^{3} Repr. the OE. *prep.* **on.** It is very common as a prefix of state or condition. In var. dial. of Sc. Irel. and Eng. (For distribution, &c. of some of the most general instances of words having this *pref.* see **Aback, Aboon, Agate, Aneath, Astead,** &c.)

Sc. At length when dancing turn'd adwang, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 14; The best-laid schemes o' mice an' men Gang aft a-gley, Burns *To a Mouse* (1785) l. 39; A-grufe, 'flat or grovelling' (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} He fell dead asoond [in a swoon]. **Ir.** The air was a-flutther wid snow, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 70; When th'ould master had tore it wid his hands all a-shake, *ib.* 14. **Ant.** The chimney's alow [on fire] (W.J.K.). **N.I.**^{1} Abreard [of corn, in the blade]. **Wxf.**^{1} Aveel, abroad [in the field). Agether, together. **N.Cy.**^{1} Acow, acaw, crooked. **Nhb.** Enough to rive atwee the heart, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) pt. ii. st. 17; **Nhb.**^{1} He couldn't run acas on his bad foot. 'Stan aby there' is a familiar shout in a crowd when a way is to be cleared. It com atwo i' me hand. **Dur.** Let's see ift veyne flurrish, whedder t'tender grape's aseat, Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii, 12; Whe's this 'at cums up frae t'wilderness, leanen atoppiv hur beluved? *ib.* viii. 5; **Dur.**^{1} Tek the cows afield. **Cum.** He's nut been varra weel leately an' so he's a-bed (E.W.P.); Nancy sed she wad set off for Cockermuth market afeüt, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 145; **Cum.**^{3} Acoase they think he kens me. **Wm.**^{1} Thoo canna gan afeut. **n.Yks.** His shoes is trodden a-cow. Lift it up a-height. Old John gans sair astoop (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} Marget an' her man hae getten aquart [at variance] agen; **n.Yks.**^{2} Acant, leaning to one side. Apeeak, in a peak. **e.Yks.** Ah's varry tired; Ah've been afeeat all day, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89; **e.Yks.**^{1} Is kittle aboil d'ye think? **w.Yks.**^{1} Our lad's quite bobberous, an aw a roav [on the rove, stirring about]; **w.Yks.**^{5} He wur afront an' we wur aback on him. Tak t'umbrella wi' thuh achonce it rāans. **ne.Lan.**^{1} It went awheels. **e.Lan.**^{1} Aback o' th' hill. **s.Chs.**^{1} Get atop o' th' bauks. **Not.**^{1} A-two, in two. **n.Lin.**^{1} It's that mucky and torn, it's abargens what becums on it. Squire Heälà an' him got atwist. Th' wall's nobut a brick abreäd. **Lei.**^{1} [Work is done] a-great, by the piece. **Nhp.**^{1} The house is afire; **Nhp.**^{2} Wheer's maester?—Up afield. **War.** Afire. Afoot (J. R. W.). **s.War.**^{1} Abed. **Wor.** I can't sleep anights (H.K.). **w.Wor.**^{1} 'Er's a bed mighty bad, wi' a paayn a top o' 'er yud. **Shr.**^{1} Fund it a-top o' the cubbert shilf. **Glo.** Down er went on ers back arl a-mullock, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vii; Agig, giggling, excited (F.H.). **Oxf.**^{1} They be come afresh. If thee beginst any o' thy eggerevatin' ways yer, I'll cut tha clane a-two-in-the-middle. **Brks.**^{1} A copse is said to be 'amove wi' gaayme.' Thee get on avront o' I, ther yent room vor us bwo-ath in the paath. **e.An.**^{1} I saw Mr. Brown a'top of his new horse yesterday. **Suf.**^{1} Ta crumble all 'apieces. **Ken.**^{1} The pig-trade's all asprawl now. **Sur.**^{1} Abed. **Hmp.**^{1} His head is all agoggle [i. e. of a person with palsy]. **Wil.**^{1} Put the door ashard when you goes out. **Som.** When a hen is sitting on her eggs she is said to be abrood, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} The primroses be all ablow up our way. The grass is shockin bad to cut, tis all alie. Thick there bisgy stick's a put in all atwist. **Dev.** Zes I tu a chap, ‘What dee cal thic a-head?’ [overhead] Nathan Hogg *Poet. Let.* (1847), *’Bout tha Balune*; Like a ’ouze avire, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 48; Polly ought tü bring out ’er chicken tü-day; her’tha zot a-brood vur dree weeks, *ib.* 153. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Alie, in a recumbent position. **Cor.**^{1} She rode ascrode; **Cor.**^{2} The door’s a-sam.

A, *pref.*^{4} Equiv. to **of.** In a few words retained in var. dial. See **Alate,** &c.

Sc. Adoun, adown, down, *poet.* Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **w.Yks.** Akin, related by blood (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**^{1} Alatt, of late, lately; **w.Yks.**^{5} Pleaz mother may I goa out adoors a bit? **ne.Lan.**^{1} Alayat, of late, lately. **n.Lin.**^{1} You’re alus clattin’ in and oot a-dōōrs. **Nhp.**^{1} He’s gone out a-doors; **Nhp.**^{2} Athirst. **se.Wor.**^{1} A-hungry. A-late, lately. **Glo.** Affurst, athirst, thirsty, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Brks.**^{1} I be a-veelin’ ahungerd. **Cor.** Nor drive too fast adown the hills, Tregellas *Farmer Brown* (1857) 22.

A, *pref.*^{5} Equiv. to **at.**

Sc. I’ll hae naething ado wi’t, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lan.** There’s no peace i’ th’ world iv there’s no peace awhoam, Waugh *Sngs.* (1859) *Jamie’s Frolic.* **Chs.**^{1} Oo made much adoo abait it. **Stf.**^{1} Is the doctor a-whum? **War.**^{2} Awum. **Nhp.**^{1} They always make such ado with me, whenever I go to see them.

A, *pref.*^{6} Repr. OE. **ā-**, earlier **ar-**, orig. implying motion onward; hence used as an intensive *pref.* See **Afeard, Agast, Agone.**

Sc. To come alist, to recover from faintness or decay (Jam.); But well’s my heart that ye are come alist, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 15. **N.Cy.**^{1} Agrote, surfeit, cloy, saturate. **Nhb.**^{1} ‘Let yorsel alowse’ [loose], was the exhortation of a pitman to a friend who was batting stiffly at a cricket match. **n.Yks.**^{2} Akest, cast or twisted to one side. **e.Yks.** It’s all akest, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 50; **e.Yks.**^{1} It was agin [given] to me. **Lan.** To aright a boat (F.H.). **Glo.** Very many years agone, Gissing *Vil. Hampden* (1890) I. iv. **Brks.**^{1} Thaay’ve a-bin agone this dree hour. **n.Dev.** Agush’d and Gush’d, used for Agusted, dismayed, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Dev.**^{3} The frost agives. **w.Cor.** He went to Africa some time agone (M.A.C.).

A, *pref.*^{7} Repr. OE. **and,** against, opposite. See **Along, Alongst.**

A, *pref.*^{8} Repr. OE. **ān,** one, in oblique case. See **Awhile.**)

A, *pref.*^{9} Repr. an *int.* **A!**

Sc. Aweel, it’s the worst thing I ken about, Scott *Rob Roy* (1816) vi. **S. & Ork.**^{1} Alake! alas! **Gall.** ‘Aweel, aweel,’ soliloquised the considerate Baillie, ‘this is a matter that requires management,’ Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 68. **w.Yks.**^{4} Alack! **Suf.**^{1} Alawk, alawkus! **w.Som.**^{1} Alack-a-day! [A-God-cheeld! Exclamation, God shield you! God forbid! Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)]

A, *pref.*^{10} Of uncertain origin; in many cases due to analogy with one or other of the above prefixes.

Sc. Awalt sheep, one that has fallen down, so as not to be able to recover itself (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} To go a-gaairy, to leave one’s service before the term day. **Ir.** Poor Mick grabbed a-hould of me, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 214. **N.Cy.**^{1} Amackally, in a manner, as well as one can. **Wm.** T’poor fello’s pluck he amackily roosed, Bowness *Studies* (1868) 80. **n.Yks.** God a-rest you, merry gintlemen, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 6; **n.Yks.**^{2} A-craz’d, wrong-headed. Black-aviz’d, dark complexioned. **ne.Lan.**^{1} A-warrant, to assure, to warrant. **n.Lin.**^{1} John’ll cum hoäm drunk ageän to neet I’ll awarrant it. **Wor.** It be a lot nigher this away [way] (H. K.). **se.Wor.**^{1} Be yer ’onds acaowd? come ether an’ warm um. I sh’ll come afrawl [a + for all] thee. **Shr.**^{1} An old man . . . speaking of his schoolmaster, said, ‘’E used to amaister me, Sir.’ **Glo.**$^{1\,2}$ Adry, thirsty. **Brks.**^{1} I be a-veelin acawld. **Ess.** John was a-dry, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) 18. **Sur.** I’d like to know, not a-wishful to be prying, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vi. **I.W.**^{1} Goo whooam wi’ the wagon aleer [empty]. Goo into the ground and cut the wheeat adwine [clear away] right drow. **Dor.** To be amest, to lose one’s way, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. **w.Som.**^{1} I was most aready to drop. They wadn a wo’th nort. **Dev.** ‘Giggling akether!’ shrieked the old woman, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. i. **n.Dev.** Azoon, anon, presently, Grose (1790). **Cor.**^{2} Aketha! Forsooth!

A, *suff.* Occas. used redundantly after a word; merely euphonic. ‘*A* is sometimes used in songs and burlesque poetry to lengthen out a line, without adding to the sense’ (Hall.).

Ir. Is it that-a-way he went, did you notice? Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 207. **w.Som.**^{1} You never ded-n ought to a went-a. It is very commonly heard after proper names when shouted . . . [or] when calling out to urge on horses or oxen by their names. **Dev.** The Devonians often introduce a vowel into words, as Black-a-hook, for Blackhook, Bray *Tamar and Tavy*, I. 121; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

A, *num. adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Written **ae** in Sc.; this spelling also occurs in n.Cy. Nhb.^{1} Cum. n.Yks.^{2} Also written **ya** Cum.^{1} Wm. Yks. w.Yks.^{1} Lan.^{1}; **yah** Wm. n.Yks.^{2}; **yaa** Wm. See below. [ē.]

1. One.

Sc. Ae swallow disna mak a simmer (Jam.); Ae good turn may meet anither, if it were at the brigg o’ London, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); And no ae halfhour to the gospel testimony, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xi. **Gall.** The ae legged chuckie wull be clocking, Crockett *Moss Hags* (1895) 217. **Bwk.** Till said to Tweed, Though ye rin wi’ speed, and I rin slaw, Where ye drown ae man, I drown twa, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 27. **n.Cy.** Ae, one, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (D. A.). **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Fra ya week end till anudder, Farrel *Betty Wilson* (1886) 41. **Wm.** Let us alaan yaw wee bit, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 242. **n.Yks.**^{2} Ae, Yah, one. **e.Yks.** Yaa, one, with the subs. expressed: as yaa man, yaa horse, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Price a penny, *Dewsbre Olm.* (cover); Ea, one, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); **w.Yks.**^{1} He didn’t knaw his awn mind fray ya minute to another, ii. 294. **Lan.**^{1} Sooa yā day, ther’ wos sich a noration as nivver wos seen, Morris *Invasion o’ U’ston* (1867) 4. **ne.Lan.**^{1} Aa cow (s.v. An).

2. Only.

Sc. Thou kill’d my brethren three, Whilk brak the heart o’ my ae sister I loved as the light o’ my ee, *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) II. 33. **Ayr.** I am my mammie’s ae bairn, Burns *I’m Owre Young.*

3. Used with superlatives in an intensive sense (Jam.).

Ayr. The ae best fellow e’er was born, Burns *Elegy on Capt. Matthew Henderson.*

4. *Comp.* **Ae-beast-tree; -fur, -fur-land,** see below; **-haunt,** single-handed (Jam.); **-pointit gairss** [grass], sedge-grass, a species of *Carex.*

Or.I. Ae-beast-tree, a swingle tree by which only one horse draws in ploughing (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} Ae-beast-tree. **Clyd., Slk.** Ae-fur, having all the soil turned over by the plough in one direction; Ae-fur-land, ground which admits of being ploughed only in one direction (Jam.). **w.Sc.** They wadna be a jiffy o’ gripping ye like a gled, they’re no sae ae-haunt, *Saint Patrick* (1819) I. 220 (Jam.). **Sc.** Carex, ae-pointit gairss, blue-grass (B. & H.). **Lnk.** Ae-pointit-gairss. Sedge-grass, a species of carex, single-pointed grass. The reason why this tribe of plants is denominated Ae-pointit Gairss, is because the points of its blades are sharper and much more stiff than those of rich succulent grass (Jam.).

[In Sc. **ae** is used before a *sb.* whether beginning with a cons. or a vowel. Occurring absolutely **ane** is the form. OE. **ān.**]

A, *sb.* Wil. Som. (?) Apparently *obs.* except in *comp.* A-harrow or -drag.

s.Wil. Ais or As, harrows or drags, Davis *Agric.* (1813), quoted *Archæol. Rev.* (1888) I. 34. **Wil.**^{1} This term for a harrow was still occasionally to be heard some thirty years ago, in both Somerset and Wilts, but is now disused.

Hence *comp.* **A-drag.**

Wil. For some years a very heavy triangular machine was used, called an A-drag, with its tines so fixed on its three sides, as that when drawn by one point, it made parallel furrows eight or nine inches apart, Davis *Gen. View Agric. Wil.* (1811) vii. 52–3. The late Mr. Jas. Rawlence, a great authority on agriculture, told me it [word A-drag] was still in use in s.Wilts, though no doubt it would be an improved form of the machine (G.E.D.); **Wil.**^{1} A-Drag. Still used in s.Wilts for harrowing turnips before the hoers go in.

[This term is derived from the triangular shape of the drag, resembling the letter A.]

A, AA, see **Ea.**

AA, see **Owe.**

AAM, *sb.* e.An. Also written **alm** e.An.^{1} The chill; only found in phr. *to take the aam off.*

e.An.^{1} Just set the mug down to the fire, and take the cold aam off the beer. **Suf.** To take cold aam off the beer is occasionally heard (J. H.); The cold aam of beer is cold sharpness or sting. Only a few old people now use the word (F. H.).

[This is prob. a Flem. word; cp. w.Flem. *aam=adem*, breath (De Bo); so in Saxony *aam=athem* (Berghaus). For a similar expression as applied to beer see **Air**, *sb.* **4.**]

AAM, see **Harm.**

AAN, see **Own.**

AANDORN, see **Undern.**

AAR, see **Arn.**

AARNIT, see **Earth-nut.**

AARON'S BEARD, *sb.* A name applied to several plants—(1) *Hypericum calycinum* (Bwk. Rxb. Nhb. n.Dur. Shr. Glo. Ess. Dev.); (2) *Linaria Cymbalaria* (Edb.); (3) *Orchis mascula* (Bwk.); (4) *Saxifraga sarmentosa* (Dev.); (5) *Spiraea salicifolia* (Lin. Lei. n.Bks.). [**ē·rənz-biəd,** *n.* **ē·-rənz-biərd.**]

n.Lin.^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} Aaron's Beard, *Spiraea salicifolia.* **Shr.** Aaron's Beard, St. John's wort (G. E. D.).

[The name contains a reference to *Ps.* cxxxiii. 2.]

AARON'S ROD, *sb.* A name applied to several plants—(1) *Solidago Virgaurea* (Shr. War.); (2) A garden species of *Solidago* (Hrt.); (3) *Verbascum Thapsus* (Sc. Lin. Glo. and the midl. counties). [**ē·rənz-rod.**]

Bnff.^{1} Aarons-rod, mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus.* **Lin.**^{1} Aaron's Rod, *Verbascum Thapsus.* **Shr.**^{1} Aaron's-rod, *Solidago Virgaúrea*, common golden rod. **Glo.**^{1} Aaron's Rod, *Verbascum Thapsus.* **Var. dial.** Aaron's Rod, from the tall straight stem, and connected with Aaron because his rod, like his beard, is familiar from its mention in Scripture.

[The name contains a reference to the account of Aaron in *Numbers* xvii. 8.]

AB, *sb.* Or.I. [**ab.**]

Or.I. Ab, check, hindrance, impediment (Jam. *Suppl.*). Not in **S. & Ork.**^{1}

AB, *v.* Or.I.

Or.I. To Ab, to hinder, keep back, place at a disadvantage; also to pain, cause pain (Jam. *Suppl.*). Not in **S. & Ork.**^{1}

ABACK, *prep.* and *adv.* In Sc. and all the n. counties to Lin. and Chs., Stf. War. [**əba·k.**]

1. *prep.* Of position: behind, to the rear (usually with *prep.* **of**).

Nhb.^{1} Howay aback o' the hoose an' aa'll show ye. He com' in at the finish just aback on him. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.**^{2} Aback o' the fells. **Wm.** As t'sun sank doon aback o' t'hills, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 17, l. 4. **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} It popp'd oot aback o' t' stee. **e.Yks.** Up-stairs a-back o' bed, Sike a riot as nivver was led, Nicholson *Flk-Speech* (1889) 40; **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} Think o' the divil an' he's sŭre to be aback o' yuh. **Lan.**^{1} Just as aw coom up he wur hidin' aback o' th' hedge. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Aw seed him aback o' th' edge. **s.Chs.**^{1} [with meaning of beyond] Aback o' Nantweych (Nantwich). [In *fig.* sense] Owd Dan tells some awful lies, bu' yo conna ger aback on him. **Stf.**^{2} **n.Lin.**^{1} It's aback o' the beer barril. **War.** (J.R.W.)

2. *adv.* Behind, to the rear.

Ayr. The third that gaed a wee aback, Was in the fashion shining Fu' gay that day, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) ver. 2.

3. Of motion: back, backwards.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Hadaway aback, aa tell ye. Ye've com' ower far on; gan aback ti the road end.

4. Of time: ago, since.

Abd. Eight days aback a post came frae himsel, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 37.

5. *Aback o' Durham*, delayed, thrown back from the beginning; *aback frae*, aloof from; *to take aback*, to surprise, astonish (in *gen.* use).

n.Yks.^{2} All aback o' Durham together. **Ayr.** O would they stay aback frae courts, An' please themsels wi' countra sports, It wad for ev'ry ane be better, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786). **Frf.** This took Sam'l, who had only been courting Bell for a year or two, a little aback, Barrie *Licht* (1888) 159. **n.Yks.** Ah wer rayder teean aback when it com, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 62. **n.Lin.**^{1} I was ta'en clear aback when she tell'd me on it.

6. *Aback-o'-behind*, (1) in the rear, behind; (2) behindhand; (3) far away, remote.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1} Aback-a-behint where the grey mare foaled the fiddler [that is, threw him off in the dirt]. **Nhb.**^{1} Aback-a-behint the set [the very last wagon]. Get up aback-a-behint [get up over the horse's rear]. **Cum.** Aback o' behint, behind, in the rear, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 295. **w.Yks.** Aback o' behind, *Hlfx. Wds.* **ne.Lan.**^{1} Aback-a-behint, very far behind or in the rear. (2) **Dur.**^{1} Behind hand, too late. (3) **Lan.**^{1} Wheer does he live?—Eh! aw know no'; aback-a-beheend, wheer nob'dy comes.

7. *Aback-o'-beyond*, (1) 'the other end of Nowhere,' in the far distance; (2) of work: behindhand, delayed, thrown back; (3) behind, in the rear of.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} Aback-a-beyont, far away behind—out of ken. **Cum.**^{1} Nowhere, lost in the distance. 'Whoar t'meer fwoal't t'fiddler.' **n.Yks.**^{2} They live aback o' beyont, where they kessen cawvs and knee-band lops [christen calves, and bind the fleas by the legs]. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah wadn't mahnd if they was all aback o' beyont [at Jericho]. **ne.Lan.**^{1} Aback-o-beyont, at a very great distance away. **n.Lin.**^{1} [*fig.* use] A man is aback o' beyont his sen, when he is, through his own fault or ignorance, unable to perform what he has undertaken. (2) **n.Yks.**^{1} We were all thrown aback o' beyont the day through [could never recover the ground lost by delay in the morning]. **e.Yks.** That slaw beggar's awlas aback-o-beyont wiv his wahk, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 49. (3) **e.Yks.**^{1} Where's Jack?—He's just geean aback-o-beyont there [at the back of yonder house or stack].

[They drewe abacke, as halfe with shame confound, Spenser *Sh. Cal.* June. ME. Therwith-al a-bak she sterte, Chaucer *Leg. G. W.* 864. OE. *on bæcc.*]

ABACK, *adv.* n.Irel. [**əba·k.**] Of the position of a weight or load: contracted form of 'on the back.'

N.I.^{1} When a cart is loaded, the load can be arranged so as to press very lightly on the horse, this is having it 'light-a-back'; when the chief weight is towards the front of the cart, and therefore presses on the horse, the cart is 'heavy-a-back.'

[*A-*, on + *back.*]

ABARGAINS, *phr.* n.Lin. [**əbā·gənz.**] Of no value or consequence.

Lin. Among Lincolnshire phrases one may hear, 'It's a bargains on it!' or 'Oh, a bargains on (or of) him!' when one would depreciate a man or a thing, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 162. **n.Lin.**^{1} It's that mucky and torn, it's abargens what becums on it. It's abargens whether he cums or no noo.

[*A-*, on + *bargains*, q.v.]

ABASING, *vbl. sb.* w. and s.Sc. (Jam.) [**əbē·sin.**]

w. & s.Sc. Abaising, abaisin, abasin, abusing, hurting, ill-treating by word or act.

[*Abais(s)e, v.*, is a northern form of AFr. *abaïss* (whence E. *abash*), prp. stem of *abaïr*, OFr. *esbaïr* (mod. *ébahir*).]

ABATE, *v.* Nhp. [**əbē·t, əbeə·t.**] To uncover; to clear away the superincumbent soil preparatory to working stone in a quarry. See **Bate** and **Unbate.**

Nhp.^{1}. To make bare; to uncover. [In e.An. 'uncallow' is the corresponding word.]

[OFr. *abatre*, to beat down.]

ABATE, *adv.* n.Lin. [**əbeə·t.**] Accustomed to, in the habit of doing anything.

n.Lin.^{1} He's gotten abate o' drinkin'.

ABAWE, *v.* n.Cy. [**əbǭ·.**] To daunt, astonish.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

[ME. *abawen.* Found in R. Brunne *Handlyng Synne* and Chaucer. See M. & S., Hall. See Hatzfeld, and Skeat's note to Chaucer *Duchesse*, 614.]

ABB, *sb.* Glo. Wil. Som. n.Dev. Also written **ab** Glo.; **ob** Glo. n.Dev. [**æb**; Glo. w.Som. **ob.**]

1. The weft, woof, yarn woven across the warp.

Glo. Ab, Ob, trama, substramen, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **w.Som.**^{1} Abb, weaver's weft.

2. In wool-sorting, one of two qualities of wool known as coarse abb and fine abb respectively (C.D.).

w.Cy. The wool of the sheep's back is finer, and makes, in druggets, the thread called abb, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757). **w.Som.**^{1} Abb, the name of a particular sort or quality of short-stapled wool, as sorted, usually from the belly part of the fleece.

3. *Comp.* **Abb-chain**, a carded warp; **-wool** (C.D.).

w.Som.^{1} The abb is nearly always spun from carded wool, and hence a carded warp, such as that used in weaving blankets, is called an abb-chain, in distinction to one spun from combed wool, such as that used in weaving serge, which is a worsted chain.

[OE. *āweb* (*ōweb*, *ab*). A cognate OE. form was *āwef*, *ōwef*, whence E. *woof.*]

ABBAR, ABBER, see **Aye but.**

ABBEY, *sb.* Som. The abele or great white poplar, *Populus alba.*

Som. The great white poplar: one of the varieties of the *Populus alba*, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Abbey-lug, a branch of the abele tree (G.S.).

ABBEY-LUBBER, *sb.* Yks. Som., also naut. **[æ·bi-lɐbə, *n.* a·bə-lubə(r).]** An idle person, a loafer.

Yks. A term of reproach for idle persons, Wright. **Som.** A lazy, idle fellow, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Naut.** Smyth *Sailor's Wd-Bk.* (1867). **Colloq.** From deans and from chapters who live at their eases . . . And lie like abbey-lubbers stew'd in their own greases, Libera nos, Domine, *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) 393.

[*Archimarmitonerastique*, an Abbey-lubber or arch-frequenter of the Cloyster beefe-pot or beefe-boyler. *Ils estoyent à table aises comme Peres* (a phrase whose author by Peres meant Abbey-lubbers), Cotgr.; An Abbey-lubber, *fucus*; . . . *Fucus*, a Drone, Sluggard, an Abby-lubber, Coles (1679); Abbey-Lubber, a slothful loiterer in a religious house under pretence of retirement and austerity ('This is no Father Dominic, no huge overgrown abbey-lubber; this is but a diminutive sucking friar,' Dryden *Sp. Fr.*), Johnson.]

ABBUD, ABBUT, see **Aye but.**

ABBY, *sb.* S. and Ork. **[a·bi.]**

1. The sea-gilliflower.

S. & Ork.^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Abby-root,** the root of the sea-gilliflower.

S. & Ork.^{1}

A B C, also in *pl.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

1. The English alphabet; *to be able to say one's A B C*, to be able to read.

w.Yks. Can he say his A-B-C's? Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **nw.Der.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Dhee urt u puur·tee skau·lurd, shoa·ur nuuf! wuy kas-n zai dhee ae·ŭ, bee, see [thou art a pretty scholar sure enough, why thou canst not say thy A B C]. **Pop. rhyme.** Dunce, dunce, double D, Can't say his A B C.

2. *A B C Book*, a book for beginners containing the alphabet; *in A B C fashion.*

w.Som.^{1} A B C Book, the book from which infants are first taught. A B C Fashion, perfectly; applied to things known, as a trade, a lesson, &c. A man would be said to know his business or profession a-b-c faar·sheen—i. e. as perfectly as his alphabet.

[**1.** To sigh, like a school-boy that had lost his *A B C* (i. e. his book containing the alphabet), Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. i. 23. **2.** And then comes answer like an Absey book, *ib. K. John*, I. i. 196.]

A-BE, Sc. Nhb. Lan. Chs. Stf. Oxf. See below. [əbī·.]

1. In phr. *to let a-be* (rarely, *to leave a-be*), to leave undisturbed, to let alone; *let a-be*, not to mention. Cf. **let-alone.**

Sc. A wheen kilted loons that dinna ken the name o' a single herb or flower in braid Scots, let abee in the Latin tongue, *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvii; Get up! I wadna rise out of my chair for King George himsell let abee a Whig minister, Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1859) 1st S. 93. **Nhb.** Av' let a' useless sticks a-bee, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 363; **Nhb.**^{1} Let's away and he' some yell, and let sic things abee man, *The Keelman's reasons for attending church*, Allan's *Collection* (1863). **Lan.** I nivver wanted to see yore face again. Leave me a-be, Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877) xxii; Aw would o lett'n it obee till th' weddin' wur o'er, *Abrum o' Flup's Quortin'* (1886) 8. **ne.Lan.**^{1} Let me abe, let me alone. **Chs.**^{1} Let that choilt a-be, wilt ta. **s.Stf.** Let him a-be, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **s.Oxf.** Let 'im a-be, 'ee 'ave made 'is bed, an' 'ee'd best lie on it, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 112.

2. *sb.* Forbearance.

Sc. I'll gie you let-a-bee for let-a-bee, like the bairns o' Kelty, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 123; I am for let-a-be for let-a-be, as the boys say, Scott *Pirate* (1822) xxxvii; Let-abe for let-abe, mutual forbearance. Let-abe maks mony a loon [forbearance increases the number of rogues] (Jam., s.v. Let).

[The prefix *a-* is difficult to explain. N.E.D. has 'prob. for *at be*, early northern infinitive=to be,' but there is no evidence of the existence of the phrase, or of the construction of *let* with *at* in ME.]

ABEAR, *v.* Widely diffused through the dialects. Also written **abeear** e.Yks. ne.Lan.^{1}; **abeare** ne.Lan.^{1} See below. **[əbeə·(r), əbiə·(r).]** To endure, tolerate; usually with the verb *can* and a negative. Cf. **abide.**

Nhb.^{1} She couldn't abeer to sit aside him. **Wm.**^{1} A cannot abeer et. **n.Yks.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah can't abeear stooryin'. **Lan.**^{1} I conno' abear th' seet on 't. **s.Stf.** I can't abear the sight on him, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.**^{1} **s.Not.** Non of uz can't abear non o' them (J. P. K.). **Lin.** I couldn abeär to see it, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1860) st. 16. **sw.Lin.**^{1} I hate smoke-reek'd tea, I can't abear it. They could'nt abear her; they rantanned her out at last. **Lei.**^{1} Oi cain't abear 'er. **Nhp.**^{1} **s.War.**^{1} I can't abear it. **w.Wor.**^{1} 'E's 'ad the tŭthache that desprit till 'e couldn't scahrcely abar it. **Shr.**^{1} The missis toud me I wuz to sarve them pigs an' I canna-d-abere it. **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** The townsfolk be got so 'nation finnicking, thaay can't abear a bit o' nize, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi. **Oxf.**^{1} **Brks.**^{1} I can't abear zuch a vool as he be. **n.Bck.** Abear or abeer, to tolerate (A. C.). **Mid.** I can't abear it, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Hnt.** (T. P. F.) **Ess.** I carn abear it when the sarmon's done, Downe *Ballads* (1895) 9. **Sur.**^{1} I can't a-bear their goings on. **Sus.**^{1} I never could a-bear that chap. **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} I can't abear to see the poor theng killed. **w.Som.**^{1} I can abear to see a riglur fair stand-up fight, but I can't never abear to zee boys always a naggin and a quardlin. Uur kèod-n ubae·ur vur tu pae·urt wai ur bwuuy [she could not bear to part with her boy]. **Dev.** Get thee gone out o' my sight, Noll!—I can't abear the daps o' thee, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) Introd. v. **Cor.**^{1} I caan't abear what I caan't abide; **Cor.**^{3} Abear, not always used negatively: I don't knaw how thee cust abear un.

[OE. *āberan*, to endure, suffer. Although the word is so widely diffused in the dialects, it apparently was of rare occurrence in the literary language at a very early date. The latest quotation for the word in Mätzner is from the *Ancren Riwle* (c. 1230).]

ABED, *adv.* Widely diffused throughout the midland and southern counties. **[əbe·d.]** In bed; confined to bed by illness, &c. Cf. **slug-abed.**

Cum. If I is abed, its better nor being in bed-lam, Caine *Hagar* (1887) I. 31. **s.War.**^{1} **se.Wor.**^{1} 'Er's a bed mighty bad, uv a bwile a top uv 'er yud. **Brks.**^{1} If a lez a-bed o' marnins a wunt never graw rich. **Ken.**^{1}, **Sur.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Dev.** I were forced to lie abed, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 87.

[You have not been abed then? Shaks. *Oth.* III. i. 33; I would have been abed an hour ago, *ib. R. & J.* III. iv. 7. ME. Some wolde mouche hir mete alone Ligging a-bedde, Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* I. 915. The word occurs in *P. Plowman* B. v. 395, 417. OE. *on bedde, Luke* xvii. 34.]

ABEFOIR, *adv.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Formerly, before.

Sc. Abefoir is frequently used in this sense in . . . Pitscottie, i.e. Lindsay's (of Pitscottie) Chronicles of Scotland, 1768.

[*A-*, on + *before.*]

ABEIGH, *adv.* *Obs.* w.Sc. Also written **abeech** (Jam.). Away, aside, aloof.

Sc. The wise auld man was blythe to stand abeigh, *Auld Gray Mare* (c. 1707) in *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) I. 69. **Ayr.** Town's bodies ran, an' stood abeigh, An' ca't thee mad, Burns *To his Auld Mare.* **Kcb.** The lasses turned skiegh man, They hid themselves amang the corn To keep the lads abeigh, man, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 90.

[Pref. *A-*, on + *-beigh*, the etym. of which is uncertain; it may possibly be identical with Norse *beig* (*beyg*) fear. (So N.E.D.) Cp. ON. *beygr* fear, *beygja* to bend, bow, cogn. of OE. *būgan* to bend, to yield, to flee.]

ABEIS, *prep.* Fif. Also written **abies. [əbī·s.]** In comparison with (Jam.).

Fif. London is a big town abeis Edinburgh.

[Prob. *Abeis*=*al-*, all + *beis*, be as, to be as; see **Beis.**]

ABER, *adj.* S. & Ork. Also written **aaber, abir. [a·bər.]** Eager, anxious.

S. & Ork.^{1} Anxious to obtain a thing. **Sh.I.** Abir, eager (*Coll.* L.L.B.). Aaber (Jam.).

ABERZAND, see **Ampersand.**

ABEUN(E, see **Aboon.**

ABIDE, *v.* In *gen.* use in Gt. Brit. and Irel. Not in glossaries of e.An. (Forby, Nall, Moor, Charnock) or Cor. Also written **aboide** Der.^{2} Freq. by aphaeresis *'bide*, q.v. **[əbai·d.]**

1. To stay, remain, tarry.

Sc. Abaid, abade; abode, stayed, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Gall.** He abode to see what should happen, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 45. **e.Dev.** Yeue, mai dove, that abaid'th in th' gaps o' th' rocks, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 14.

2. To wait for.

Sc. I wad e'en streek mysell out here, and abide my removal, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. [Abide, [to] expect or wait for (K.).]

3. To endure, tolerate. (Used nearly always with the negative.)

Per. The stour is mair than onybody can abide, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 117. **Ir.** My belief is it's left something at the bottom of his mind that he can't abide the looks of, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 125. **Nhb.**[1] Aa canna abide him. It is generally shortened to Bide. **Cum.**[1] I caa-n't abide sec wark. **Yks.** Yo' have a' the cow's hair in. Mother's very particular, and cannot abide a hair, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) II. i. **n.Yks.**[1] **e.Yks.** Ah can't abide to see yo' like that, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 52. **Lan.** I can't abide the chap, Fothergill *Probation* (1879) vi; **Lan.**[1] He wur soa ill he cudn't abide. **ne.Lan.**[1] Abode, Abidden, endured. **s.Chs.**[1] It's noo use, we shan ha' to abide it. **s.Stf.** Her could never abide red-haired chaps, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**[2] I conna' aboide hur. **Not.**[1] **s.Not.** There's not many folk I can't abide, but her I can't. Werkin' a Satdy's what ah niver could abide (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**[1] I can't abide no bairns nobut my awn. **Lei.**[1], **s.War.**[1] **w.Wor.**[1] Mother, 'er never could abide that thahr mon. **Hrf.**[2], **Glo.**[2] **Brks.**[1] I can't abide such me-un waays. **Ken.**[1], **Sus.**[1], **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.**[1] I can't abide un nohow. **w.Som.**[1] I never can't abide they there fine stickt-up hussies. **Dev.** I can't abide the notion of lying in my coffin in thiccy coarse black stockings, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 11; **Dev.**[1] I coud'n abide her vather,—a shoul-a-mouth'd, hatchet-faced, bandy-legg'd wink-a-puss.

[Falstaff says, 'Never, never, she would always say she could not abide Master Shallow,' Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 215; Ye cannot abyde the hearynge off my wordes, Tindale *John* viii. 43. OE. *ābīdan*, to abide, tarry.]

ABIER, *adj.* w.Som. [**əbiə·r.**] Dead, but unburied.

w.Som.[1] Poo·ur saul! uur mae·un duyd uun·ee bút tuudh·ur dai, un naew uur luyth ubee·ur [poor soul! her man (husband) died only the other day, and now she lies dead].

[*A-*, on + *bier.*]

ABILITY, *sb.* Sc. Oxf. [**əbi·liti.**] Wealth.

Sc. Nobility without ability is like a pudding without suet, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Oxf.**[1] Gentility without ability is like a pud'n without fat, *MS. add.*

ABIN, *conj.* Hmp. [**əbi·n.**] Because.

Hmp.[1]

[*A-* pref. (OE. *ge*) + *bin*, been, *pp.* of *be.* Cp.: You loiter here too long, being you are to take soldiers up, Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 199.]

ABIN, *v.* S. & Ork.

S. & Ork.[1] **Or. I.** Abin (G. P.); Aabin is to halve the sheaf between man and beast (Jam. *Suppl.*); Aabin, abin, to half-thrash a sheaf before giving it to horses. The sheaf being held in the hands is raised upwards; then, by a sudden downward stroke, against some fixture, the bulk of the best grain is knocked off (*ib.*).

ABIN, see **Aboon.**

ABIR, *sb.* S. & Ork.; cf. **abin.**

S. & Ork.[1] **Or. I.** Abir, a sheaf thrashed for giving to horses (G.P.); Aabir, aaber, abir, a sheaf of grain half thrashed (Jam. *Suppl.*).

ABITED, *pp. Obs.* Ken. Of linen: mildewed; of wood: rotten, decayed.

Ken. Abited, mildewed, Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Abited, Grose (1790); **Ken.**[1]

ABLACH, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) See **Aploch.**

1. A dwarf; an expression of contempt.

2. The remains of any animal that has become the prey of a dog, fox, polecat, &c. (Abd.)

3. A particle, a fragment (Rnf.).

Sc. An' a' the ablachs glowr'd to see A bonny kind of tulyie Atweish them twa, Skinner *Christmas Ba'ing* (1805).

[Gael. *ablach*, a mangled carcase, carrion, the remains of a creature destroyed by ravenous beasts (M. & D.). Gael. *abhac*, a dwarf (M. & D.). Ir. *abhlach*, a carcase; *abhac*, a dwarf, pigmy, manikin, a sprite; *abhach*, the entrails of a beast (O'Reilly).]

ABLE, *adj.* Sc. and all the n. counties to Yks. and Lan. Also in Lin. Lei. War. Hrf. Rdn. Som. Also written **aiable** ne.Lan.[1]; **abable** n.Yks.[1]; **yable** Dur.[1] Cum.[2] Wm.; **yabble** Cum.[3] Wm. n.Yks.[2] m. and e.Yks. Lan.; **yabbable** n.Yks.[2] See below. [**ē·bl, eə·bl, yē·bl, yeə·bl.**]

1. Of sufficient means, well-to-do, rich.

N.Cy.[1] Able, wealthy: an able man. **Nhb.** It was plain as a pike-staff that he wad syun be won (one) o' the yebbilist men i' the country side, *Keelmin's Annewal* (1869) 11; **Nhb.**[1] *Obs.* **Dur.**[1] Able, possessed of large pecuniary means. **Cum.**[3] Yan o' t'yablest men i' thur parts. **Wm.** A varra yabble man i heeh life, Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (1868) *Jonny Shippard's Jurna.* **n.Yks.**[1] Nanny B. is nane sae needful; she's a yabble body eneugh. **e.Yks.**[1] Yabble, somewhat wealthy, 'Bob's a yabble chap; he can live wi'oot wahkin (working),' *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Able, wealthy, an able man, *Hlfx. Wds.* **ne.Lan.**[1] Aiable, wealthy. **ne.Der.**[1] **War.** (J.R.W.) **Hrf.** Able, a Herefordshire word meaning wealthy, as 'An able man,' Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Hrf.**[1]; **Hrf.**[2] Able, well-to-do in money matters. **Rdn.** Able, rich, well-to-do, Morgan *Rdn. Wds.* (1881).

2. Of objects: substantial.

n.Yks.[2] A yabble pie-crust, one of substantial construction.

3. *Able for*, fit to cope with.

Ir. Ah, he'd never be able for the attornies, *Paddiana* (1848) I. 28; (G.M.H.)

4. Fit, subject, liable.

Sc. If found hable or fit for being received at a college, *Parish of Mortlach Statist. Acc.* xvii. 433 (Jam.). **Cum.** [He] is noo yeble to be beggared if folks hev a mind, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1866) III. 116.

5. *To spell able*, to perform a difficult task in fulfilment of a boast. (Cf. Amer. *to spell baker.*)

N.I.[1] Can you spell able? [are you sure you can do what you are bragging about?] **Cum.**, **Wm.** A defiant rustic jeer, at boast of future achievements, was, 'Thou mun spell yable, furst' (M.P.).

Hence **Ableless,** *adj.* incompetent, careless, listless, awkward. **Ablement,** *sb.* (1) ability, mental power; (2) bodily strength. **Ableness,** *sb.* strength, agility. **Ablesome,** *adj.* wealthy, well-to-do. **Ablish,** *adj.* somewhat able.

w.Yks.[2] A poor abeless thing. **Lin.** Abless, careless and negligent, or untidy, or slovenly in person (Hall.). **n.Lin.**[1] Abless. **w.Som.**[1] A plain·tee u ae·ublmunt baewt ee [a plenty of ability about him]. [In pl. tools, gear] We should ha finished avore we comed away, on'y we 'ad-n a-got no ablements 'long way us. I 'sure ee, mum, I bin that bad, I hant no more ae·ublmunt-n u chee·ul [strength than a child]. Saum·feen luyk u fuul·ur, sm-ae·ubl-nees baewt ee [something like a fellow, some strength in him]. **n.Yks.**[2] They're varry yabblesome. A yabblish lot, people of wealth. **ne.Lan.**[1] Rather able, of tolerable pecuniary means. **n.Lin.**[1] He's an ablish chap for a little un, but he can't hug a seck o' wheät aboärd a vessil. **Lei.**[1] Ablish, tolerably strong. **w.Som.**[1] U ae·ubleesh soa·urt u yuung chaap [an active, industrious kind of young fellow].

[**1.** Able (wealthy), *opulentus*, Coles (1679); To be able or rich, *Estre riche, avoir de quoi*, Sherwood (1672); It was the child of a very able citizen in Gracious Street, Pepys (N.E.D.). **3.** Be able for thine enemy, Shaks. *All's Well* I. i. 74. **4.** A sowe, er [before] she be able to kyl, Fitzherbert *Husbandry* (1534) 75; To fortune both and to infortune hable, *King's Quair*, I. xiv. OFr. *able*, Lat. *habilis*, fit, able.]

ABLE, *v.* m.Yks. Written **yabble.** [**yeə·bl.**] To enable.

m.Yks.[1] Yabble, to enable.

[ME. God tokneth and assigneth the tymes ablynge hem to hir propres offices, Chaucer *Boethius* I. m. vi.]

ABLET, *sb. Obs.* Wm. (Hall.) The bleak, *Leuciscus alburnus.*

Wm. On the auth. of Hall., but not found in any Wm. books, and according to our correspondents unknown.

[Ablet (a local word), the bleak, a small river fish, Ash (1795). Fr. *Ablette*, a little blay or bleak; . . . *Able*, a blay or bleak fish, Cotgr. *Ablette* occurs in a Fr. text dated 1317; see Hatzfeld, and Godefroy *Suppl.* Fr. *able*, Rom. *albulum*, means 'the little white (fish)'; so Hatzfeld.]

ABLINS, *adv.* In Sc. n.Irel. and all the n. of Eng. to n.Yks. and n.Lin.; not in gloss. of Lan. Chs. Also written **aiblins** Sc. N.I.[1] Nhb.[1] Lin.; **able, ablis** Sc. (Jam.); **aeblins** Wm. & Cum.[1] See below. [**ē·blinz, ye·blinz.**] Possibly, perhaps.

Sc. She may aiblins hae been his honour's Squire Thorncliff's in her day, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xviii; Kippletringan was distant at first 'a gey bit'; then the 'gey bit' was more accurately described as 'ablins three mile,' Scott *Guy M.* (1815) i. **Abd.** We'll ablins get a flyte, and ablins nane, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 142. **Ayr.** O wad ye tak a thought an' men' Ye aiblins might, Burns *Address to the Deil* (1785). **Gall.** Ye may aiblins come to a mishap, Crockett *Moss Hags* (1895) 386. **N.I.**^{1} **N. Cy.**^{1} Yables, yeblins, yeablesae, yebblesee; **N.Cy.**^{2} Yeable sea. **Nhb.**^{1} Wey, aa aiblins hed twee, or aiblins hed three glasses o' whisky. **Cum.** Aiblins I wool, and aiblins I woonot, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 295. **Wm.** Whya thull aiblin ma ha forgitten, Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 66. **n.Yks.**^{12} I ablins might. **ne.Yks.**^{1} He'll aablins mannish. **n.Lin.** Aiblins I shall do it, bud belike I shan't, I really doänt knaw (M. P.); **n.Lin.**^{1}

[*Able* + *-lings* (suff.).]

ABLOW, *prep.* Sc. [əblou·.] Below.

Sc. A troot ablow the big stane, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 141. **Gall.** I pat it ablow the clock, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 67.

[*A*-, on + *below*.]

ABLOW, *adv.* w.Som. [əblou·.] Blooming, in flower.

w.Som.^{1} The primroses be all ablow up our way.

[*A*-, on (the prefix of state or condition) + *blow*; cp. **blow,** *v.*, to bloom.]

ABOARD, *adv.* Lin. Dev. [əbuə·d.]

1. Drunk.

n.Lin.^{1} He's sum'uts aboärd to-daay; he could nobud just sit e' his gig as he cum'd fra Brigg market.

2. *Aboard on*, up against, in contact with; *to be aboard*, to be in confusion; *to fall aboard*, to attack, assault.

n.Lin.^{1} He runned aboärd on me as I druv doon Ranthrup Hill, an' I thoht he'd a' tekken a wheäl off. Her things is all-aboärd. **Dev.** 'Tez a güde job yü comed when yü did, or I shüde a-valled aboard aw'n in quick-sticks, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

[**1.** Aboard, drunk. This means he has got more than he can carry in the way of drink. The phrase was used to me by a Bottesford labouring man who had just seen a neighbouring farmer drive by, coming from market, who had great difficulty in sitting in his gig. It may originally have been a sailor's term, but is widespread now. I have very often heard it, and there is no sign of its dying out (E. P.). **2.** Antiochus Epiphanes would often . . . fall aboord with any tinker, clowne . . . or whomsoever he met first, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621) 351 (ed. 1836). *A*-, on + *board*.]

ABOIL, *adv.* Sc. Yks. [əboi·l.] Boiling, in or into a boiling state.

Sc. Aboil, to come aboil, to begin to boil. By the time it [the pot] comes aboil, *Agr. Surv. Kincard.* 432 (Jam.). **n.Yks.**^{2} Coming aboil, bubbling up. **e.Yks.**^{1} Is kittle aboil d'ye think?

[*A*-, on + *boil*.]

ABOK, *sb.* w. & s Sc. (Jam.)

w. & s.Sc. Abok, Yabok, a name given to a gabbing, talkative, or impudent child.

ABOON, *adv.* and *prep.* In Sh. and Or.I. Sc. n.Irel. and the n. counties to Chs. Der. Not. Lin. In Wxf. and sw.Irel. Dev. and Cor. the **-n** has not survived. Also written **abun** e.Cum.; **aboun** Nhb.^{1}; **abune** S. & Ork.^{1} Sc. Dur.^{1}; **abeun** Cum. n.Yks.; **beun** Nhb.^{1}; **abeune** Cum.^{3}; **abeyun, abyun, byun** Nhb.^{1}; **abuon** Wm. & Cum.^{1}; **oboon** w.Lan.; **abou** Dev.; **aboo** Wxf. w.Som.^{1} Dev. Cor.; **abew** Dev. Cor. See below. [əbū·n, əbū·.]

1. *adv.* Of position: overhead; in the sky, aloft; upstairs. Also *fig.*

Sc. Aboon, above, Mackay. **N.I.**^{1} Abin, aboon, above. **w.Ir.** He was murthered . . . and threwn into the lake abow, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 40. **Wxf.**^{1} Aboo, above. **N.Cy.**^{1} Aboon, abuin, above, overhead. **Nhb.** She a'ways keeps maw heart abuin, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 13; **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.**^{1} Abune. **Cum.**^{1} Abeunn, *c.*; Abooan, *sw.*; Aboon, *ne.* **s.Wm.** Lord aboon knaws, Hutton *Dia. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 47. **n.Yks.** She's aboon ith Chawmber, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 252; **n.Yks.**^{3} Gang t'll aboon [go upstairs]. **w.Yks.** T'lark aboon an' them below, *Bairnsla Ann.* (1862) 7; **w.Yks.**^{3} The Man aboon. **ne.Lan.** Th'Almeety's name is spoken more daan i' th' hoile than it is up aboon, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 15. **Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2} **Dev.** A dwalin drumble-drone i' th' rewts, An apple-dreane aboo, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. iv. ii. **Cor.**^{2} Abew, above, *MS. add.*

2. *prep.* Of position: beyond; above, superior to, higher than; *fig.* exceeding, higher than, superior to, beyond.

Sc. A mile aboon Dundee, Scott *Redg.* (1824) ii. (*Old Song*); As lang as our heads are abune the grund, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xi. **Gal.** Some buiks o' Tammas Carlyle . . . hae garred . . . a farmer body lift his een abune the nowt an' the shairn, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) *Trials for License.* **Kcb.** Wi's bonnet trigg aboon his ear, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 15. **Nhb.** His flag abeun us wis love, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 4. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** A girt flag flappen abeùn his heed, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 5. **Wm.**^{1} It's clean away abooan Kendal. **n.Yks.**^{1} The Queen's aboon us all. **e.Yks.** 'Nay, bayn, that's aboon me,' said a mother to her child, who had asked a question the mother could not answer, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889). **w.Yks.** A deal better nor some 'at reckons to be aboon me, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) v. **Lan.** Set hee aboon want or danger, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) xxiv. **e.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} If he duzn't feäl paain o' th' turpe'tine aboon paain o' th' inflammaation it'll be to no ewse. **Dev.**^{1} O dear me! the bread and butter that many a poor soul woud a jump'd abou ground vor, lied smeeching and frizzing in the vire, pt. i. 4; I told en, but that whether a know et or no, that my dame was abu doing ort in hugger-mugger, *ib.* pt. ii. 13.

3. More than, exceeding in quantity or number.

Sc. He canna get it wrought in abune twa days in the week at no rate whatever, Scott *Waverley* (1814) ix. **Nhb.**^{1} An' ower abyun this band o' men, Horsley *The Cuddies an' the Horses* (1881). **Wm. & Cum.**^{1}. **Wm.** For aboon twenty years I hev duly tented the flock of my allotment, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 20. **n.Yks.** Ah's aboon eighty year awd, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 39. **ne.Yks.**^{1} There'll be aboon a scoore. **w.Yks.**^{1} He's gaan aboon two howers sin. **Lan.** Mark an' υi, an' aboon twenty moor'ull be nigh yo, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 168; **Lan.**^{1} Wheer hasto bin wortchin at?—I've druvven for Owd Copper Nob aboon nine year, Waugh *Sancho's Wallet* in the *Sphinx* (1870) III. 90. **sw.Lin.**^{1} They'll not get aboun two loads offen it. It's aboun a twelvemonth sin'. **Not.**^{2} The ramper is not aboon a mile off. **w.Som.**^{1} Dhur waud-n bèo· zab·m u-laf [there were not above seven left].

4. In phr. *Abune a'*, beyond reason; *aboon-a-bit*, excessively; *aboon the breath*, across the forehead; *abone-broe*, see quot.; *aboon grees*, upstairs; *to get aboon hands*, to become supreme, get the 'upper hand'; *aboon with oneself; aboon plum*, drunk; *ower* (over) *and aboon*, (1) entirely, altogether, (2) into the bargain.

S. & Ork.^{1} Abune a'. **Sh. & Or.I. & Sc.** Abune a' (Jam. *Suppl.*). **w.Yks.** That pleased me aboon a bit, Treddlehoyle *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 7. **ne.Lan.**^{1} T'meer dud kick aboon a bit. **n.Lin.**^{1} It raain'd aboon a bit last Brigg fair. **Sur.** Poor chap, thee do look abon a bit hot, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i. 11. **w.Som.**^{1} Ee gid ut tùe un ubèo· u beet [he gave it him above a bit]. **Bwk.** Some o' thae hags they burn'd to dead—And some aboon the breeth did bleed, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 59. **Sc.** Abone-broe, aboon-bree, above water. Of a person in difficulty, or one who has a very small income, it is commonly said, 'He can hardly keep his head abone-broe' (Jam. *Suppl.*). **n.Yks.**^{2} Aboon grees [upstairs]. They've gitten sair aboon hands [much beyond control]. He's varry far aboon hands [he has abilities beyond his teacher]. Cummer gat aboon hands on 'em [debt became their master]. **Cum.**^{1} Abeùnn wid hissel, rejoicing beyond reasonable control. **n.Lin.**^{1} Aboon plum, drunken. **Yks.** I isn't ower an' aboon satisfied, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 50. **Cor.** Over and aboo, into the bargain, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 421.

5. *Comp.* **Aboon-head,** (1) upper, (2) of the weather, &c.: up above, overhead.

n.Yks.^{1} It wets aboon-heead; **n.Yks.**^{2} They live in a boon-heead spot [an upper room]. **n.Lin.**^{1} It's do'ty under foot, but dry aboon-heäd.

[ME. *abuven* (*aboven*), *A*-, on + *buven*, OE. *bufan* (above) = *be* + *ufan*, cp. G. *oben*.]

A-BOOT, *adv.* Sc. Into the bargain.

Rxb. Aboot, to boot, the odds paid in a bargain or exchange (Jam.).

[*A*-, at + *boot*, q.v.]

ABOUT, *prep.*, *conj.* and *adv.* In *gen.* use. See below. [əbū·t, əbā·t, əbē·t, əbeu·t.]

1. *prep.* Without; *to get about a person*, see below. Also *conj.* unless: usually by aphaeresis *Bout*, q. v.

w.Yks. Ah wor rairly off abaght it, Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1860) 39; 'E's tekken t'dthrink w'ile 'e can't do about it (F. P. T.). **Lan.** Aw cannot tell lies abeawt aw say 'at he's a pratty un, Waugh *Owd Bodle* 255. **Chs.**^{3} To get about a person, is to get without him, to get rid of him. **Stf.**^{1} Abawt.

2. Nearly, almost; of number, quantity: near to, approximating.

e.An.^{1} Is the horse worth £40?—Nothing about it. Is he a mile off?—No, nor about it. **Nrf.^{1}** **Nrf., Suf., Sus.** HOLLOWAY.

3. Upon (the person).

w.Som.^{1} Aay aa·n u-gau·t u vaar·dn ubaewt mee [I have not a farthing about me]. Dhee-s au·rt u ae·u dhu stik ubaewt dhu baak u dhee [thou oughtest to have the stick (beaten) upon thy back].

4. For the purpose of.

w.Som.^{1} Dhush yuur haar-ti-feesh·ul, ud·n neet u bee·t lik gèo·d oal raat·ud duung, ubaewt git·een voa·r uv u kraap wai [this newfangled artificial (manure) is not nearly as effectual as good old rotten dung, for the purpose of securing a crop]. That there's a capical sort of a maunger 'bout savin' o' corn.

5. *adv.* Unfinished, in process, on hand; *to be about*, to be engaged upon, occupied with.

Nhb. And what the de'il folks war aboot, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 113. **n.Yks.** About, in hand, in the doing, on hand (I.W.). **n.Lin.^{1}** We'd a three-weäks' wesh aboot that daay. **Chs.^{1}** What's Mary doin'?—Oh! oo's about th' butter. About th' beds [making the beds]. **Nhp.^{1}** Applied to the domestic and other culinary etceteras resulting from a pig being killed for family use: We've got a pig about this week. **War.** (J.R.W.) **w.Som.^{1}** While the harvest is about. Shockin hand vor to keep work about. **Cor.^{3}** What are you about now?

6. Moving, esp. applied to the resuming of bodily activity on recovery from an illness.

Lin.^{1} He will soon be about again. **Not.^{1}** Mester's a nice bit better, he's getting abaout agen. **Wil.** Before the second child died, two more fell ill on the same day. Only Abel and Jan were still about, EWING *Jan of Windmill* (1876) xxv. **Wil.^{1}** My missus were bad aal last wick wi' rheumatiz, but she be about agen now.

7. Near at hand.

Not.^{1} **Lei.^{1}** An' a shillinswuth o' arringes, if yo've got any abaout.

8. Intensive or otiose in *about now*, *about right*, *about what*, and *just about*.

Wm. You're aboot right there, sir, WARD *Elsmere* (1888) bk. I. vii. **e.Yks.^{1}** It's tahm ti set taties aboot noo, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Abaht reight, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **n.Lin.^{1}** He's a straange good hand at tellin' taales an' hinderin' uther foäks walkin' wi' listenin' to him, an' that's aboot what he's fit for. **Hmp.^{1}** She war just about mad. **Wil.^{1}** 'Twer just about cold s'marnin. [**Amer.** To do a thing about right is to do it well. I fell foul of the old mare, and if I didn't give it to her about right, then there's none o' me, that's all, BARTLETT.]

9. *About nowt*, good for nothing; *about of*, *'bout house*, see below; *about what*, the upshot of an affair; *all about*, (1) nearly, (2) in confusion, disorder, (3) lightheaded; *all about it*, the whole matter; *to be about*, to stroll idly; *to have nothing about one*, to be useless; *to put about*, to upset, distress.

n.Yks. He's aboot nowt (I.W.). **Glo.^{1}** About of zixteen. **I.W.^{2}** Bout house, on the floor or on the ground. Don't dro the things bout house. He up vist and I vound myself bout house. **Cum.^{1}** They bodder't t'poor lad, for they wantit to git shot on him, and that's about what, and nowder mair nor less. **e.Yks.^{1}** Maisther bullyragg'd mă aboot nowt at all; bud he wants te be shut o' mă, an that's aboot what. (1) **w.Yks.** Ah've all abaht eniff apple-trees i' t'gardin (Æ.B.). (2) **n.Yks.** All about, scattered, in disorder (I.W.). **w.Wor.^{1}** To think as the missis should come to see me, an' my 'ouse ahl-about like this! **Hrf.^{2}** Our 'ouse be all about just now. **Glo.^{1}** All about, in a state of confusion. **Hmp.** I'm all about the place [my house is untidy] (H.C.M.B.). **w.Som.^{1}** Dhai bee ugoo· un laf· dhur dhingz au·l ubaewt [they are gone and (have) left their things (i.e. tools) scattered about]. (3) **War.** (J.R.W.) **Hrf.^{1}** To get all about in his head, to become light-headed; **Hrf.^{2}** **n.Lin.^{1}** I weant gie thĕ anuther farden, so that's all aboot it. **w.Wor.^{1}** Thee canna go to-daay; thee mun stop at oaüm, an' that's ahl-about-it. **Hrf.^{1}** That's all about it. **w.Som.^{1}** Lae·uzee fuul·ur, ee-z au·vees ubaewt [lazy fellow, he is always idly strolling]. Neef uun·ee aay kud yùez mee an·, aay shèod-n bee ubaewt [if only I could use my hand, I should not be walking about idly]. **sw.Lin.^{1}** When a woman has nothing about her, it's a bad job for a man. **Not.^{1}** I wor that put abaout I didn't know what way to turn.

10. *Bide-about*, (1) to loiter, (2) to be given to drinking; *lie-about*, drunken; *run-about*, (1) *adj.* wandering, restless, (2) *sb.* a pedlar, itinerant trader, a gossip, (3) *v.* to go gossiping.

(1) **w.Som.^{1}** Lèok shaarp-n neet buyd ubaewt! [make haste, and do not loiter]. (2) Ee du buyd ubaewt maus aul dhu wik laung [he stays drinking in public-houses nearly all the week long]. Dhai du zai aewe e-z u tuur·ubl luy-ubaewt fuul·ur [they say how he is a terribly drunken fellow]. (1) Aay-v u-yuurd aew ee-z u tuur·ubl urn-ubaewt fuul·ur [I have heard that he is a very roving fellow]. (2) Aay núv·ur doa·un dae·ul wai· noa urn-ubaewts [I never deal with pedlars]. We be ter'ble a-pestered way urn-abouts. Uur-z u rig·lur urn-ubaewt [she is a thorough gossip]. (3) Her do urn-about most all her time.

ABOUTEN, *adv.* and *prep.* Irel. e.Yks. Suf. Sus. Hmp. [**əbē·tən, əbeu·tən.**] About, in its various lit. senses.

Wxf.^{1} Abut, Abouten, about. **e.Yks.^{1}** Abootan, around, round about, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Suf.** *Obsol.* Only in phr. as 'Abouten ten' (F.H.). **Sus.^{1}** I was abouten going out, when Master Noakes he happened along, and he kep' me; **Sus.^{2}** **Hmp.^{1}** Abouten, about, near to.

[ME. *abouten*, *abuten*, OE. *ā-*, *on-būtan*. Hence E. *about*, which is merely a contracted form. *Abouten* occurs in CHAUCER and *P. Plowman* (see SKEAT's Glossaries).]

ABOVE, *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**əbu·v, əbɐ·v.**]

1. In addition to, after; too much for, beyond.

Edb. Couple above couple dating the day of their happiness, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 11. **Lin.** She had a sleeping-draught, but the pain was above it (R.E.C.).

2. *Above of.*

Som. The 'urd rhoofs . . . peepen' above the apple orchards, an' a bit o' the grey church tow'r rhisen' above o' them, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 92.

3. *Above-a-bit*, more than a little, exceedingly, to a great degree.

Lan. I'm above a bit behind hand, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) v. **Chs.^{1}** Eh, Polly! aw do love thee above a bit. **s.Chs.^{1}**, **Stf.^{1}**, **War.^{2}** **Wor.** When we came out of church, it peppered down above a bit, I fancy it rained all church-while (H.K.). **w.Wor.^{1}** These 'ere bad times werrits me above-a-bit, thaay do; I dunno w'at to do, no more than the dyud. **se.Wor.^{1}**, **s.Wor.^{1}** **Shr.^{1}** 'E fund as 'e'd got all the work to do 'isself, so 'e off wuth 'is smock an' went into it above-a-bit. **Hrf.^{2}** I like that man above a bit. **Glo.^{1}**, **Oxf.^{1}**, **Brks.^{1}** **Sur.** You do look above a bit better, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvi. **w.Som.^{1}** Maister let-n 'ave it s-morning 'bove a bit, but I widn bide to hear it; I baint no ways fond o' the vulgar tongue. [**Aus., N.S.W.** He could handle the ribbons above a bit, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) II. xvi.]

4. *Above bank.*

Nhb., Dur. Above bank—the surface, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

[ME. *above(n)*, *abuven*; OE. *ābufan*=*on*+*be*+*ufan* (cf. G. *oben*).]

ABRAHAM, ISAAC, AND JACOB. Lin. A name of *Symphytum officinale* (N.O. *Boraginaceae*), as well as of other plants having different shades of colour among the flowers on the same stem.

n.Lin. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, *Borago orientalis*; **n.Lin.^{1}** Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, (1) the Garden Comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*, (2) *Pulmonaria officinalis*, (3) *Borago orientalis*.

ABRAID, *v.^{1}* [**əbrē·d.**] To reprove, upbraid.

n.Yks.^{2}

[I abrayde one, I caste one in the tethe of a matter, PALSG. 415. The same word as below.]

ABRAID, *v.^{2}* Cum. Yks. Lin. [**əbrē·d, əbreə·d, əbriə·d.**] To rise nauseously in the stomach.

N.Cy.^{1} Abraid, to rise on the stomach. **Cum.** Abraide, to have the acid, LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 295. **Yks.** The grossness of the food, as some say, upbraids him: properly it abraids, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 340. **w.Yks.** This term is applied to articles of diet, which prove disagreeable to the taste, and difficult of digestion, WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **Lin.^{1}**

[ME. *abreyden*, to wrench, to start; OE. *ābregdan*, to twist, to draw a sword. The dialect sense is found in ELYOT's *Castel of Helth:* An appetite to eate or drynke mylke, to the extent that it shal not arise or abraied in the stomake (N.E.D.).]

ABREARD, *adj.* n.Irel. [**əbriə·d.**]

N.I.^{1} Abreard, the condition of a field when the crop appears.

[*A-*, on+*braird*, q.v.]

ABREDE, *adv.* Sc. and the n. counties to Yks. and Lin. [**əbrē·d, əbrī·d, əbriə·d.**]

1. In breadth; *to spread abrede*, to expand.

Ayr. Spread abreed thy well-fill'd brisket, Wi' pith an' power, BURNS (1787) *To his Auld Mare.* **N.Cy.**^{1} Abrede, in breadth. **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} Quite full abrede [sufficient in breadth]. The wall was only a brick abrede [a single brick in thickness]. **ne.Yks.**^{1} T'wall was nobbut a brick a-brede (s.v. Brede). **e.Yks.**^{1} Abreed. **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' wall's nobut a brick abreäd.

2. In a loose or scattered manner; spread or cast about.

N.Cy.^{1} Abrede, spread out. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Sad wedder, an' sea mickle hay liggan abreed (M.P.). **Wm.**^{1} T'rain hes catch'd t'hay abreed. Tha mun scale that muck abreead. **n.Yks.**^{1} [Of corn not yet shocked] When Ah passed i' t'moorn, 'twur liggin' abreead; but 'twur led afoore neeght. **w.Yks.**^{1} T'hay's abreed. **ne.Lan.**^{1} His hay is o abrede.

3. Apart; in pieces, asunder.

Rxb. Haud your legs abreid till I creep through (JAM.). **Cum.** T'pye-dish is flown abreed i' t'yubbem (M.P.).

[ME. *a brede, on brede* (CHAUCER); OE. *on brǣde*, in breadth.]

ABREDE, *v.* Sc. Cum. To publish widely.

Sc. Abrede, to spread abroad (JAM.). **Cum.**^{2} Abreed, to spread or extend.

[ME. *abreden*, OE. *ābrǣdan*, to broaden, expand.]

ABRICOCK, *sb.* Chs. Som. [**eə·brikok.**] The apricot. See **Apricock.**

Chs.^{13} Abrecock, an apricot. **Som.** (B. & H.); **w.Som.**^{1} Our abricocks 'ont be fit to pick vor another fortnight.

[*Malus armeniaca* is called in Greeke, *Melea armeniace*, in highe duche Land *ein amarel baume*, in the dioses of Colõ *Kardumelker baume*, in frẽch *Vng abricottier*, & some englishe mẽ cal the fruite an *Abricok*, W. TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1548), 52; The fruit is named . . . in English, Abrecoke, Aprecock, and Aprecox, GERARD (1636) 1449. Port. *albricoque*, Sp. *albaricoque*, It. *albercocca*, *albicocca*, Arab. *al-burqūq*, Gr. πραικόκιον (Byzantine βερικόκκια, *pl.*), Lat. *praecoquum*, early ripe.]

ABROACH, *v.* Yks. [**əbruə·tʃ.**]

n.Yks. Commonly used in Cleveland (R. H. H.); **n.Yks.**^{2} Abroach'd, set afloat as a report.

[ME. *abrochen*, to pierce a cask so as to let the liquor flow out; also, to give utterance to. So in *Allit. Poems*, i. 1122: Then glory and gle watz newe abroched. OFr. *abrocher*, to broach a cask.]

ABROAD, *adv.* Sc. Irel., gen. throughout the midl. and s. counties, but not in gloss. of n.Cy. [**əbroə·d, əbruə·d.**]

1. Out of doors, out in the air, away from home; up and about; out to sea.

Frf. He was seldom seen abroad in corduroys, BARRIE *Thrums* (1890) 110. **Gall.** He went less frequently abroad, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 236. **Ir.** God save you, Mrs. M'Gurk; you're abroad in great ould polthers, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 95. **War.**^{2} Drive them chickens abroad. **Shr.**^{1} That peckled 'en's al'ays about the door ŏŏth 'er chickens; I wish 'er'd tak' 'em abroad awilde. **Glo.** When a man's owld, . . . and can't get abroad as er'd used to, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii. **Brks.**^{1} A farmer is sometimes described as gone abro-ad when walking in the fields. **e.An.**^{1} Abroad, out to sea, outside the house. **Suf.** There's a rare waterpot abroad [it was raining heavily] (C.T.). **Sur.**^{1} We wants a tom turkey very bad; perhaps when you're abroad you may hear of one. **Dev.** You don't mean, carrier, that you surmise it's the 'old gentleman' abroad, O'NEILL *Told in Dimpses* (1893) 43. **Slang.** When a boy returned to school work after sick leave, he was said to 'come abroad,' *Winchester Sch.* (L.L.S.)

2. Lying scattered, spread about; in different directions, dispersed; *all-abroad*, in great confusion.

Brks.^{1} Corn or hay is said to be layin' abro-ad when scattered about, and neither in cocks nor zwaths. **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.**^{1} Abroad, in all directions, all about. (s.v. Abusefully) He threw abroad all her shop-goods. **Hmp.**^{1} Scattered. **w.Som.**^{1} Dee·ur, dee·ur! dhu raayn-z u kaum·een, un aul dh-aay-z ubroa·ud [dear, dear! the rain is coming and all the hay is lying loose and scattered]. **Dev.** Now tha rain's awver yü'd better draw they haypooks abroad, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 87.

3. In pieces, asunder.

Hrf.^{2} The carriage has gone abroad. **Glo.** The brim's broke abroad in a pleäse or two, look'ee . . . but what I says is, Never buy no new un! wear th'owld un till the crownd draps out on un; wear un till the zides vall abroad, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii. **Dor.**^{1} The vu'st time he [a wagon] 's a-hauled out in the zun, he'll come all abroad. **w.Som.**^{1} V-uur u-tèokt dhu klauk ubroa·ud? [has he taken the clock to pieces?] Ees! kèodn dùe noart tùe un, voar u wuz u-tèokt aul ubroa·ud [yes, (he) could not do anything to it, until it was taken all to pieces]. Shauk·een bwuuy vur braik ubroa·ud-z kloa·uz [shocking boy for tearing his clothes to pieces]. **Dev.** 'Tez a bit ov mutton; I've a bowled it an' I've a bowled et, I've a chowed et an' I've a chowed et, me an' my ole man tü, an' us cüdden git et abroad, chow za hard's us cüde, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 62; Jelly so stiff that if you were to throw it over the house 'twouldn't fall abroad, SHARLAND *Dev. Village* (1885) 54. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Abroad, in pieces. **w.Cor.** I ca-ant mend this 'umberella' afore its taken abroad (M.A.C.); I'll tear it abroad, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 421.

4. Open, apart.

w.Som.^{1} My head's splittin abroad. Laur Jún! dhee frauk-s aul ubroa·ud [law, Jane! thy frock is all unfastened]. **Dev.** Yü mid be zartin Brownie wānt vāl coming down hill. Dreckly 'er veel'th 'erzel a-slipping, 'er spraddleth 'er legs abroad and stapp'th dead-still! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 126. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Abroad, unfastened, open. **Cor.** Why I never heard et at all, but I kept my eyes abroard, FORFAR *Kynance Cove* (1865) 43; **Cor.**^{1} The door is all abrawd.

5. Confused, mistaken, 'astray,' wide of the mark, esp. in *all abroad.*

Nhp.^{1} All abroad, an expression used when any undertaking has failed, and the person is at a loss what fresh steps to pursue; equivalent to 'all at sea.' **Mid.** He isn't off his head, exactly, but —you know that we all get a little abroad, when we lie on our backs so long as not to know our legs, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II. ii. **Cor.**^{2} He's all abroad there. **Colloq.** All abroad, wide of the mark (FARMER). [**Amer.** Abroad, confused, staggered (FARMER).]

6. Boiled, cooked, or squeezed to pieces, to a mash, or liquid condition.

w.Som.^{1} Skwaut ubroa·ud dhu ving·ur oa un [squeezed his finger quite flat]. Dhai bee fae·umus tae·udees, dhai-ul bwuuy·ul ubroa·ud sàe·um-z u dúst u flaaw·ur [those are splendid potatoes, they will boil to a mash like a dust of flour]. **Dev.** 'Be they tatties a cüked 'et?' ''Ess.' 'Well, than, drain um off or they'll be bowled all abroad,' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 55; Ef theyse yer tatties dü bowl inny longer they'll val awl abroad, *ib.* 45. **w.Cor.** The sugar is gone abroad (M.A.C.).

[**1.** Abroad (in the open air, from home, or not within), *foris, sub dio, in publico* or *aperto.* As, they often sup abroad, *foris saepe coenant.* There must be a fit place taken abroad, *Idoneus sub dio sumendus locus.* He lay abroad all night, *pernoctavit in publico*, COLES (1679); I am glad to see your lordship abroad (not confined to your sick-chamber), SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 108. ME. For thorw his breth bestes wexen and abrode ȝeden, *P. Plowman* (B.) XIV. 60. **3.** ME. His brayne fyl alle abrode, CAXTON *G. Leg.* 165.]

ABROADY, *adv.* Nhp. Oxf. A child's word for abroad, out of doors.

Nhp.^{1} Come, let's go abroadey, or 'all abroadey.' **Oxf.**^{1} [Said to children] Come an' go abroady along o' I.

ABRON, *adj. Obs.* Shr. Auburn.

Shr.^{1} 'Er wuz a sweet pretty babby, ŏŏth nice abron ar, but too cute to live.

[This is a 16th-cent. form. Cp. A lustie courtier, whose curled head With abron locks was fairly furnished, HALL *Virgidemarium* (1597) III. Sat. v. 8. ME. *aborne*, OFr. *auborne*, Lat. *alburnus.*]

ABROOD, *adj.* w.Som. Dev. [**əbrœ̄·d.**] In the act of incubating.

w.Som.^{1} Uur zaut ubrèo·d uur vèol tuym [she sat on her eggs her full time]. Dh-oa·l ain-z ubrèo·d tu laas [the old hen is sitting at last]. Still the common word used. **Dev.** When tha ducks a brood wis zot, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Let.* (1847) 52, ed. 1865; Polly ought tü bring out 'er chicken tü-day; her'th a zot a-brood vur dree weeks, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 153.

[*A*-, on + *brood.*]

ABSENT, *adj.* Stf. *Obsol.* Intoxicated.

Stf. *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494.

ABUD, see **Aye but.**

ABUNDATION, *sb.* In Chs. Shr. Stf. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Also written **bundation,** Glo.^{1} Hrf.^{2} [**əbundē·ʃən, əbɐndē·ʃən.**] Abundance.

Chs.[1] Abundation, in frequent use at Middlewich thirty-five years ago. **s.Chs.**[1] There'll be very fyow (few) turmits this 'ear, bu' we shan have abundation o' teetoes. **Shr.**[1] **Stf.**[1] Abundation, a large quantity. **Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875). **Hrf.**[1], **Glo.**[1]

[A late dialect formation, composed of *abund-* (in *abundance*) + the suffix *-ation*. The word does not seem to have been used at any time in the literary language, although the formation has the perfect analogy of *inundation*.]

ABUSEFUL, *adj.* Yks. Lin. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. [**əbiu·sful, əbiu·sfəl**]. Abusive.

n.Yks.[2] Abuseful, insolent. **m.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **War.** (J.R.W.), **Shr.**[1] **Hrf.**[12] Abuseful, abusive. **Glo.**[1] Abuseful, abusive.

Hence **Abusefully**, *adv.* in an abusive manner.

Sus.[1] As my missus was a-going home a Saddaday night, she met Master Chawbery a-coming out of the Red Lion, and he treated her most abusefully, and threw abroad all her shop-goods.

[A late formation. *Abuse*, sb. + *full*. The word was not uncommon in 17th cent. literature; for instance, it occurs in Barlow's *Remains* (1693) 397: He scurrilously reviles the King and Parliament by the abuseful names of Hereticks and Schismaticks (N.E.D.). It must have been but rarely used by later writers, for it does not appear in Gouldman, Coles, Bailey, or Johnson.]

ABY, *v. Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **abie**, N.Cy.[1] To pay (dearly) for an offence, to expiate, atone.

Sc. I trust he should dearly abye his outrecuidance, Scott *Waverley* (1814) I. 58. **N.Cy.**[1] Ye shall dearly abie it.

[If I catch him in this company . . . he dearly shall abye, Spenser *F. Q.* iii. vi. 24; Lest to thy peril thou aby it dear, Shaks. *M. N. D.* iii. ii. 175. ME. *abyen*, to buy, purchase; OE. *ābycgan*.]

ABY, *adv.* Nhb. Wm. [əbai·.] On one side.

Nhb.[1] Aby, aside, that is, a-by or a-oneside. 'Stan' aby there' is a familiar shout in a crowd when a way is to be cleared. **Wm.**[1]

[*A-*, on + *by*.]

ACABO, *phr.* Nrf. Suf. [əkē·bō.]

Nrf. That would puzzle Acabo, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 68. **Suf.** It would puzzle Acabo (F. H.). **Slang.** He beats Akeybo, and Akeybo beat the devil, Hotten *Slang Dict.* (1865).

ACAMY, *sb. adj.* Sh. & Or. I. and w. & s.Sc. A diminutive thing; also *attrib.* diminutive.

Sh.I. Often used for a weakly young creature of any kind (K.I.). **Or. I.** (G.P.) **S. & Ork.**[1] **Or. I., w. & s.Sc.** Acamy, applied to any small, diminutive person or animal. Acamy, acamie, small, diminutive (Jam. *Suppl.*).

[Prob. the same word as *atomy*, a diminutive being; so in Shaks.: Drawn with a team of little atomies Athwart men's noses, *R. & J.* i. iv. 57.]

ACANT, *adv.* n.Yks. [**əka·nt.**]

n.Yks. A box is acant when it is not level with the ground (G.W.W.); **n.Yks.**[2] Acant, leaning to one side.

[*A-*, on + *cant*, edge, slope.]

ACAST, *adv.* Yks. [**əka·st, əke·st.**] Crooked, twisted, warped.

n.Yks.[2] Akest, cast or twisted to one side. **e.Yks.** It's all akest, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 50; **e.Yks.**[1] *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[*A-*, on + *cast*.]

ACAUSE, *conj.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Brks. Sus. Dev. [**əko·s.**] Because. Also in phr. *acause on*, because of.

Nhb.[1] He wadn't gan acas he wis flaid. He couldn't run acas on his bad foot. **Cum.**[3] For noute at o' else but acoase they think he kens me. **n.Yks.** Akaws t'sup o' milk's getten scattert, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 36. **ne.Yks.**[1] Acoz. **ne.Lan.**[1] Acos. **e.Lan.**[1] Ocose. **Der.** Happen I'm slow acos it's an owd, owd tale wi' me, and you're quick acos it's a new story to you, Cushing *Voe* (1888) I. ix. **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Acos. **Lei.**[1] Acoz. **Brks.**[1] A wunt come acause thee bist yer. **Sus.** Acus all de family be troubled wud sich bad eyes, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) pt. iv. **Dev.** Her's a pining acause you be so long away, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1888) 325.

[*A-*, on + *cause*.]

ACCABE, *int.* s.Pem. [**a·kəbī.**] An expression of disgust.

s.Pem. Accabe! there's a doorty owld shanty Maary keeps (W.M.M.).

[Prob. of LG. origin, the expression being due to the Flemish colonists in Pembroke. Schuermans gives (s.v. *Aak*) *ake-puu!* The Holstein *Idiotikon* (s.v. *Akkeu*) has *akkefi! akkefu!* an expression of disgust employed by nurses to dirty little children. So *akke pu!* in the Bremen *Wtbch.*]

ACCASPIRE, see **Acrospire**.

ACCESS, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Ken. Sus. Also written **aixies, exies** Sc. N.Cy.[1]; **axes** S. & Ork.[1] Ken.; **axey** Sus.

1. An ague fit.

Sc. The cookmaid in the trembling exies, Scott *Br. of Lam.* (1819) xi; Shiverin an' shakin wi' the trem'lin aixies, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) xvi. **S. & Ork.**[1], **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Grose (1790). **Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 308. **Sus.**[1]

2. Hysterics.

Sc. Jenny Rintherout has ta'en the exies, and done nothing but laugh and greet, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxv.

[The access of an ague is the approach or coming of the fit. . . . In Lancashire they call the ague itself the access, as 'such a one is sick of the access,' Blount (1670). The word occurs as early as Chaucer in the sense of an ague fit: A charme . . . The whiche can helen the of thyn accesse, *Tr. & Cr.* ii. 1316. Fr. *accés*, cp. *un accès de fièvre* (Hatzfeld).]

ACCOMIE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **accumie**. A species of mixed metal.

Sc. His writing pen did seem to me to be Of harden'd metal, like steil or accumie, Scot (of Satchell) *Hist. Name of Scot* (1776) 34.

[This word is a form of *alchemy*, used in the sense of a metallic composition imitating gold, as if by the art of the alchemist. In byrnist gold and finest alcomye, Douglas *Aeneis* xii; Alkamye, metalle, *alkamia*, *Prompt.*; Alcanamy, *corinthium*, *Cath. Angl.* The form **ockamy** (or **occamy**) was also once in use. Skinner says: Ockamy, *Metallum quoddam mistum, colore argenti aemulum, sed vilissimum, corruptum a nostro* Alchymy. Steele mentions 'an occamy spoon,' *Guardian*, No. 26; see Nares.]

ACCORA-EARTH, *sb.* n.Cy. w.Yks. ne.Lan. Also written **accorah-** n.Cy. w.Yks. ne.Lan.; **acora-** w.Yks. [**a·kərə-iəþ.**] Green arable earth; a field.

n.Cy. Accorah-earth, green arable earth, Grose (1790); Holloway. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 228. **ne.Lan.**[1]

ACCORD, *v.* Sc. Wor. Hrf. [**əko·rd, əkā·d.**] To agree, come to an agreement.

Sc. Proceed as we accorded before dinner, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xix; The Queen accorded with this view of the matter, Carlyle *Fred. Gt.* (1865) X. 57. **w.Wor.**[1] 'Im an' 'er can't accard together no waay. **s.Wor.**[1] **Hrf.**[2]

[My consent and fair according voice, Shaks. *R. & J.* i. ii. 19. ME. *acorden*, to agree: If evesong and morwesong acorde, Chaucer *C.T.* a. 830. OFr. *acorder*.]

ACCORDING, *adv.* Wor. Glo. Som. and var. dial. [**əkoə·din, əkā·din.**] Comparatively, in proportion to; dependent upon (in *gen.* use).

se.Wor.[1] It's as much bigger accardin' as my fut is nur that there young un's [it is as much larger comparatively, as my foot is than that child's]. **Glo.**[1] He's the biggest according [i. e. in proportion to his age]. **w.Som.**[1] D-ee dhingk ee-ul bee ae·ubl vur kau·m? Wuul, kaa·n tuul ee núzaa·klee, t-aez koa·rdeen wuur aay·v u-fún·eesh ur noa [Do you think you will be able to come? Well, (I) cannot tell you exactly; it is dependent upon whether I have finished or not].

ACCORDINGLY, *adv.* Yks. Lin. [**əkoədinlai·.**] In proportion. See **According**.

n.Yks[2]. **e.Yks.**[1] Thoos deean varry lahtle (little), an' thoo may expect to be paid accoadinlye. This word is hardly ever heard in the sense of consequently. **w.Yks.** Jack's tallest, but Tom's taller accordinglye to his age, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 11, 1891). **n.Lin.** He's gotten a sixty-aacre farm an' stock an' things accordin'-ly (M.P.); **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I don't think it's dear—not accordingly. Oh, they're a lot cheaper accordingly. It's accordingly as they do it.

ACCOUNT, in *phr.* Sc. Brks. Sus. Wil. Dev. [Sc. **əkū·nt; əke·unt.**]

To lay one's account with, to assure one's self of, make up one's mind to, to reckon on; *to make account of*, to value, esteem; *to set account by*, to value; *to take account of*, to pay attention to, value.

Sc. I counsel you to lay your account with suffering, Walker

Peden. (1827) 56 (Jam.); You may lay your account with opposition, *Scotic.* (1787) 51. **Brks.** 'Most young men would have been crippled for life by it.' 'Zo 'em would, the young wosbirds; I dwon't make no account on 'em,' said Simon, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxiii. **Sus.** They don't seem to make much account of parsons up here, sir, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 106. **Dev.**^{3} I dawnt zit no account by 'n, 'e idden vit vor much. **n.Wil.** She do take a turrible deal o' 'count o that vlower as you give her (E.H.G.). **nw.Dev.**^{1} Doan ee take no 'count o' 'n, my dear; he waan't aurt ee. I caan't tell ee 'ow many there waz; I did'n take no count o' min [i. e. I did not observe them closely].

[I must lay my account with such interruption every morning, Smollett *R. Random*, I. 176; To make great (little) account of, *magni facio, parvi aut nihili pendo*, Coles (1679); *Estimer*, to set by, make much account of, Cotgr.; Or the son of man, that thou makest account of him, Bible *Ps.* cxliv. 3; A leon in his rage Which of no drede set accompt, Gower *C.A.* iii. 267; I set it at no more accompt Than wolde a bare straw amount, *ib.* ii. 286.]

ACCOUTREMENTS, *sb. pl.* w.Cor. [əkū·təments.] Things strewn about.

w.Cor. Pick up your accouterments (M.A.C.).

[In Shaks. **accoutrements** is used of a person's dress, apparel: Point-device in your accoutrements, *As You*, iii. ii. 402; In habit and device, exterior form, outward accoutrements, *K. John*, i. i. 211.]

ACCROSHAY, *sb.* Cor. A kind of leap-frog.

Cor.^{1} A cap or small article is placed on the back of the stooping person by each boy as he jumps over him; the one who knocks either of the things off has to take the place of the stooper: the first time he jumps over the boy says 'Accroshay,' the second 'Ashotay,' the third 'Assheflay,' and lastly 'Lament, lament Leleeman's (or Lelena's) war'; **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*

[On inquiry of some of our Board School boys I learn that here (at Redruth) they occasionally play leap-frog with the 'pillar boys' arranged in two lines, boys starting on each line simultaneously, and this they call 'Crossy,' as my informants the boys say, from crossing each other continually (T.C.P.).]

ACCUSE, *v.* w.Som. [əkǖ·z.] To appoint, invite, inform.

w.Som.^{1} Uvoar uur duyd uur ukèo·z dhai uur weesh vur tu kaar ur [before she died she appointed those she wished to carry her]. Ee wuz maa·yn júl·ees kuz ee waud-n ukèo·z tu dhu suup·ur [he was very jealous because he was not invited to the supper]. Dhai wu zukèo·z uvoar an·, un zoa dhai wuz u-prai-pae·ur [they were informed beforehand, and so they were prepared].

[Cf. Fr. *accuser*, '*signaler, rendre manifeste*,' '*J'accuse la réception de votre lettre.*' See Hatzfeld.]

ACCUSSING, see **Hackaz.**

ACE, *sb.* Nrf. [ē·s.] In *ace and douce*, wholly, entirely.

Nrf. He baat the 'Merricans ace and douce, Spilling *Giles's Trip* (1872) 23. **w.Nrf.** Bate it ace an' douce if yow can find it, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 9.

ACELET, see **Harslet.**

ACH, *int.* s.Pem. In phr. *ach upon you.*

s.Pem. Ach upon you, Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419.

ACHANCE, *conj.* w.Yks. [ətʃo·ns.] In case that, for fear that, lest.

w.Yks. Achonce, in case that, *Leeds* (F.M.L.); **w.Yks.**^{5} Let me tak care on't achance tuh loises it. Tak t'umbrella wi' thuh achonce it rāans.

[*A*-, on + *chance.*]

ACHE, *sb.*^{1} Chs. Shr. Written **aitch.** [ētʃ.] A sudden pain or attack of illness; paroxysms in an intermittent disorder. Cf. **access.**

Chs.^{1} Hot aitches are flushings in the face; fainty aitches are fainting fits. [Also] Fainty haitches, slight indisposition; **Chs.**^{2}; **Chs.**^{3} Used to express a paroxysm of an intermitting disorder. **s.Chs.**^{1} I've had some despert bad feenty (fainting) aitches leetwheiles (lately). Hot aitches are flushings of heat. **Shr.**^{1} 'They tell'n me as poor owd Matty Roberts is mighty bad.' 'Aye 'er's uset to these aitches every spring an' fall.' I dunna like these faintin'-aitches.

[OE. *æce*, ache, pain.]

ACHE, *sb.*^{2} Cor. [ēk, eək.] A large and comfortless place; used of a room or house.

Cor.^{2} *MS. add.* [Perhaps a special sense of Ache^{1} (T.C.P.).]

ACHE, *sb.*^{3} Cor. [ētʃ, eətʃ.] A plant-name, Bryony.

Cor.^{2} Ache, bryony. Ache-môr, bryony root, *MS. add.*

[In Britten & Holland's *English Plant-names* **ache** appears as the name of the three following plants: (1) *Apium graveolens*, L. (2) *Ranunculus sceleratus*, L.; in Turn., Lib., from its celery-like leaves. (3) *Fraxinus excelsior*, L. ('This seems to be its meaning in the Plumpton correspondence, p. 188,' Hall.) The application of the name to bryony seems to be peculiar to Cornwall. Coles (1679) has *ache* for *smallage* (herb), *apium.* ME. *ache*, smallage; OFr. *ache*, celery; Rom. *apia* (for Lat. *apium*).]

ACHE, *v.* Ken. Sus.

1. To be weary, tired.

Sus.^{1} I am afraid you'll ache waiting so long.

2. To long for, desire anything.

Sus.^{1} Nancy just will be pleased, she has ached after a dole I don't know the time when.

Hence **Aching-tooth,** *comp.*

Ken.^{1} To have an aching-tooth for anything, is to wish for it very much. Muster Moppett's man's got a terr'ble aching-tooth for our old sow.

[To have an aking tooth at one, *Indignor, infensum esse alicui*, Coles.]

ACHE-BONE, see **Aitch-bone.**

ACHER, see **Icker.**

ACK, *v.* A mistaken form for **Rack,** q.v.

ACKADUR, *v.* S. & Ork. To persevere, endeavour.

Sh. or Or. I. Akkadur, to persevere (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} Ackadur, to endeavour.

ACKER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. e.An. Also written **aiker,** Sc.

1. A ripple or dark streak on the surface of water, a 'cat's paw' or 'curl.'

n.Cy. Sailors at sea name it when seen on a larger scale by the expressive term 'cat's-paw.' The North-country peasant, however, knows it by the name 'acker,' implying, as it were, a space ploughed up by the wind, *Cornh. Mag.* (July 1865) 34; **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} Aker, a turbulent current, a commotion of a river.

2. The break or movement made by a fish in the water (Jam.).

[This word occurs in ME. in the sense of a strong current in the sea: Akyr of the see flowynge, *impetus maris*, *Prompt.*; An aker is it clept I understonde Whos myght there may no shippe or wynd wyt stonde, *MS. poem* (c. 1500), quoted by Way; Aker of the sea whiche preventeth the flowde or flowynge, *impetus maris*, Huloet.]

ACKER, *v.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. [ē·kər, a·kə(r).]

1. To ripple, curl, as water ruffled from wind.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 295.

2. Of the hair.

m.Yks.^{1} The hair is said to acker when in wavy outline.

[See **Acker,** *sb.*]

ACKER, see **Acre.**

ACKEREL, *sb.* w.Yks. Not. An acorn.

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Wds.*; Ackerils [in Calder Vale], *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 13; Ackeril was in general use when I was a lad, in Halifax and district. . . . Not very often used now (*Letters*, per S.K.C.). **Not.** This word is still used (S.O.A.).

ACKERMETUT, *sb.* w.Yks. Liquid manure.

w.Yks.^{2} Ackermetut, Ackermetoota, Ackermantut: the word is well known to old farmers about Sheffield.

ACKERSPRIT, see **Acrospire.**

ACKNOW, *v.* *Obs.* n.Cy. To acknowledge, confess.

n.Cy. Acknown, acknowledged, Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1}

[ME. *aknowen*, OE. *oncnāwan.*]

ACKNOWLEDGE, *v.* e.An. [əkno·lidʒ.] To give a 'tip.'

e.An.^{1} Acknowledge, to tip. **Nrf., Suf.** I hope you will acknowledge me (F.H.).

Hence **Acknowledgement,** pecuniary gift, without reference to services rendered (F.H.).

ACKWARDS, see **Awkward.**

ACLITE, *adv.* Rxb. Nhb. [əklai·t.] Out of joint, awry.

Rxb. Aclite, ackleyt, awry to one side (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1} Newcastle's now a dowly place, all things seems sore aclite, For here at last

Blind Willie lies, an honest, harmless wight, GILCHRIST *Blind Willie's Epitaph* (c. 1844).

[*A*-, on + *clite*, q.v.]

ACOCK, *adv.*^{1} Yks. Lan. Glo. [**əko·k.**]

Astride; *fig.* elated, triumphant.

w.Yks.^{5} Acock o' t'horse. Acock o' t'bezom. Acock'n a rāal. **Glo.** To get a-cock of the house, and sit a-cock, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Colloq.** Ride acock horse To Banbury Cross, *Nursery Rhyme.* All-a-cock, highly elated, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

Hence **A·cock·horse,** *adj.* triumphant.

ne.Lan.^{1}

[*A*-, on + *cock*, a heap, a hay-cock.]

ACOCK, *adv.*^{2} Colloq. *To knock* (*a person*) *a bit acock*, to disable him; hence, *fig.* to surprise, discomfit.

War.^{2} **Colloq.** I can remember axin' my feyther how it was as some folks was rich an' some was poor. It knocked him a bit acock, my axin' him that, MURRAY *Nov. Note-bk.* (1887) 259.

[*A*-, on + *cock*. Cp. **cock** used in the sense of an upward turn, as in a cock of the eye, a cock of the nose, a cock of a hat.]

ACOLD, *adj.* Wor. Brks. Cmb. I.W. Som. [**əkou·ld, əkou·d.**] Cold.

se.Wor.^{1} Be yer 'onds acaowd? come ether an' warm um. **Brks.**^{1} I be a-veelin acawld. **Cmb.** (M. J. B.) **I.W.**^{1} Acoolde, very cold. **w.Som.**^{1} I be a-cold sure 'nough z-mornin.

[*A*- (*pref.*^{10}) + *cold.* This word is sometimes used as a quasi-archaic word by the poets of the 19th cent.: The owl for all his feathers was a-cold, KEATS *St. Agnes' Eve.* The word is best known from its occurrence in SHAKS., Tom's a-cold, *K. Lear*, III. iv. 59. ME. Thus lay this pouer in great distresse Acolde and hongry at the gate, GOWER *C. A.* III. 35. Perhaps the repr. of OE. *ācōlod*, pp. of *ācōlian*, to cool.]

ACORN, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Hrf. Hmp.

1. In phr. *right as an acorn*, honest, fair; *sound as an acorn*, without a flaw, free from imperfection; *a red pig for an acorn*; *a horse foaled by an acorn*, the gallows.

Lan. Come, aw think o's reet an' square. Reet as a hatch-horn, WAUGH *Besom Ben* (1865) i; **Lan.**^{1} **Lan.** An' seaund as an achurn, BRIERLEY *Jingo* (1878) 9. **Chs.**^{1} As sound as a atchern. **w.Wor.**^{1} 'As sound as an ackern' is a local proverb, applied to everything from a horse to a nut. **Hrf.**^{2} **Chs.**^{1} A red pig for a atchern. **Slang.** A horse foaled by an acorn, the gallows, GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tong.* (1811), (FARMER); As pretty a Tyburn blossom as ever was brought up to ride a horse foaled by an acorn, LYTTON *Pelham* (1827) lxxxii.

Hence, of pigs, **Yackery,** *adj.*, q.v.

2. *Comp.* **Acorn-mast,** acorns, or acorns mixed with mast; **Acorn-tree,** the oak.

Hmp. Akermast, a collective name for acorns and mast, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 82; **Hmp.**^{1} **n.Lin.** Acorn-tree, *Quercus Robur*; **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

ACORN, *v.* Chs. War. Shr. Hrf. Brks. Sur. Hmp. Wil. Also written **ackern** War.; **yacorn, atchŏrn** Hrf.; see below. To pick up acorns; to feed on acorns. Usually in *prp.*

Chs.^{1}; **Chs.**^{2} The pigs are gone o' aītchŏrning; **Chs.**^{3} To go ātchŏrning is to go picking up acorns. **s.Chs.**^{1} I've sent the children a-atchernin. **War.** (J. R. W.) **Shr.**^{1} The childern bin gwun achernin; **Shr.**^{2} The pigs gween a akkering (*or* o' aitchorning). **Hrf.**^{1}; **Hrf.**^{2} Measter's got 17 on 'em out a yacorning [i. e. pigs in the woods]. **Brks.**^{1} When the acorns fall pigs are turned into the woods aaykernin. **Sur.**^{1} Pigs when turned out in the autumn are said to be akyring. **Hmp.**^{1} The children be all gone akering. **Wil.** The old country proverb, 'Ah, well, we shall live till we die, if the pigs don't eat us, and then we shall go acorning,' JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 65.

Hence **Akering-time.**

Hmp.^{1} Akering-time, the autumn, when acorns fall, and are gathered.

ACOW, *adv.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **acaw** N.Cy.^{1} [**əkau·.**] Crooked, askew, awry; also *fig.*

N.Cy.^{1} **n.Yks.** His shoes is trodden a-cow (I. W.); **n.Yks.**^{2} A-cow, on one side, twisted. His mind's a-cow, he is crotchety.

[*A*-, on + *cow*; see **Cow,** *v.*]

ACQUAINT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. n.Irel. I.Ma. [**əkwē·nt.**] Acquainted.

Sc. He is weel acquent wi' a' the smugglers, thieves, and banditti, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xv. **Inv.** Acquent, acquainted (H. E. F.). **Ayr.** John Anderson my jo, John, When we were first acquent, BURNS *John Anderson.* **Gall.** The lassie micht no be acquant wi' the name, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 173. **N.I.**^{1} I'm well acquant with all his people. **I.Ma.** But James and me Was well acquent, BROWNE *Doctor* (1887) 28.

[ME. *aqueynt.* With such love be no more aqueynt, *Rom. Rose*, 5200. AFr. *aqueynt.* OFr. *acoint*, personally known.]

ACQUAINTANCE, *sb.* War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. [**əkwē·ntəns.**] A sweetheart.

War.^{2}, **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} 'Molly, do you know that Miss F— is going to be married?' 'Well, sir, I thought I sid 'er ŏŏth an acquaīntance.' **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}

ACQUAINTED, *ppl. adj.* Rut. Hrf. Nrf. [**əkwē·ntid, -əd.**] *To be acquainted*, to be 'keeping company.'

Rut.^{1} Acquainted, in the first stage of courting. **Hrf.**^{2} They've been acquainted a good while. **Nrf.** Acquented with, engaged to be married (E. M.).

ACRAZED, *pp.* n.Yks. [**əkrē·zd.**]

n.Yks.^{2} A-craz'd, wrong-headed.

[From OFr. *acraser* (mod. *écraser*), to break in pieces. The E. *craze* is probably an aphetic form of *acraze.*]

ACRE, *sb.* Various dial. uses in Great Britain and Irel. See below. [**ē·kə(r), eə·kə(r), ya·kə(r).**]

1. Any piece of land, arable or tilled, a field; chiefly confined to names of fields, whatever their extent may be.

w.Yks.^{1} Acker, fine mould. **Nhp.**^{2} Fields of much larger extent than an acre are called by this name, as Green's-yacker, Rush-yacre. **Nrf.** Acre, a field, as Castle Acre in Norfolk (K.).

2. A measure of land, differing in various parts of Great Britain and Ireland from the normal statutable piece of 40 poles long by 4 broad = 4840 sq. yds. This variation sometimes coincides with the different nature of the crop, &c., which the land yields.

Sc. A Scotch acre commonly = 6084 square yards, ROBERTSON *Agric. in Per.* (1799) (N.E.D.); The Scotch acre was nearly one acre, one rood, two perches of Eng. measure, *Libr. Agric.* (1830). **Ir.** 121 Irish acres do make 196 English statute acres, PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 52. **Wm.** The acre [has] 6760 yards (C. D.). **s.Lan. Chs.**^{1} The acre is 10,240 sq. yards, and is still in constant use amongst farmers, especially in the northern half of the county, and in s. Lan. Chs. land measure is as follows:—64 square yards = 1 rood (i.e. rod), 40 roods = 1 quarter, 4 quarters = 1 acre. **Lin.** Among the customary English acres are found . . . 200 [perches] for copyhold land (C. D.). **Lei.** The acre has 2308¾ yards (C. D.). **Wales.** A Welsh acre is usually two English acres, WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681); In Wales different measures, the erw, the stang, the paladr, are called acres (C. D.). **Cor.** [5760 yards] *Libr. Agric.* (1830). **Var. dial.** An acre sometimes is estimated by the proportion of seed used on it; and so varies according to the richness or sterility of the land, WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 321. Among the customary English acres are found measures of the following numbers of perches—80 or 90 (of hops), 107, 110, 120 (shut acre), 130, 132, 134, 141, 180 (forest acre), 212, 256 (of wood) (C. D.).

3. A lineal measure.

Not. Acre is 28 yards running measure (W. W. S.).; **Not.**^{1} The word 'acre' is occasionally used by elderly men here instead of 'chain'—22 yards—for the measurement of hedging and ditching, but it is not in common use, nor is it known as a lineal measure by the majority of country people in this district. **n.Lin.**^{1} Acre, a measure of length. An acre-length, 40 poles or a furlong. An acre-breadth, 4 poles or 22 yards. **Midl.** Acre, a species of long measure, consisting of 32 yards; four roods, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1790) II. **Lei.** Acre is 24 yds. running measure (W. W. S.); **Lei.**^{1} In addition to its ordinary meaning, [acre] is used as a measure of length in two distinct senses. In one it is equal to 220 yards: in the other it is equal to four rods of 8 yards, or 32 yards. In measurements of hedging, ditching, and draining it is . . . used in the latter sense.

4. *In his acres.*

Cor.^{1} In his acres, in his glory.

5. *Comp.* **Acre-breadth,** see **3**; **Acker-dale,** applied to land apportioned in acre strips; **Acre-length,** see **3**; **-mould,** finely tilled earth, see **1**; **-painting,** easy painting of which a great quantity can be quickly done; **-stones,** field stones, see **1**; **-tax,** see below.

Sc. Wad Phillis loo me, Phillis soud possess Sax acre-braid o' richest pasture grass, *Picken Poems* (1788) 104 (JAM.); Gillmertoune . . . being all of it acker-dale land, *Somervills Mem.* (1815)

I. 168 (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1} Acker-dale lands, common fields in which different proprietors hold portions of greater or less extent. **Nhb.**^{1} Acre-dale or acre-deal lands, land apportioned in acre strips. **n.Lin.**^{1} Acre-length. **w.Yks.**^{1} A nice birk—at grew atop o' th' Ealand, on some acker moud; **w.Yks.** Ah'm dewin' a bit o' acre-paintin' (Æ.B.). **nw.Dev.**^{1} Acre-stones, loose stones, such as are picked up in fields. **n.Lin.**^{1} Acre-tax, a draining tax on the Ancholme Level [for maintaining sea-banks].

Hence **Ackery,** *adj.* abounding in finely tilled earth.

w.Yks.^{1} Ackery, abounding with fine mould.

[OE. *æcer*, field + *dǣl*, a portion, share.]

ACRE, *v.* Sc. To make payment at a fixed rate per acre the basis of any transaction, esp. to pay labourers at this rate to gather the harvest in. Of a labourer: to work under these conditions.

Sc. Acre, Ackre, Aikur, to buy, sell, let, deal, or work . . . at a fixed rate per acre (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Bnff.**^{1} Ma ain servan's are nae t'wirk at the hairst wark this hairst: a'm gain' t'ackre 'ta'. A'm nae gain t'fee this hairst: a'm t'ackre.

Hence **Acrer,** one who acres; **Acreing,** the act of harvesting grain-crops at a stated sum per acre.

Bnff.^{1} Ackrer, one who undertakes to harvest crops at a fixed sum per acre. **Sc.** Acrein', Ackrin' (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Bnff.**^{1} Ackran.

ACRE, see **Icker.**

ACRE-A-BUNG, *sb.* S. or Ork.

S. or **Ork.** Acre-a-bung, fog grass, *holcus mollis* (*Coll.* L.L.B.).

ACRER, *sb.* s.Sc. A very small proprietor (Jam.).

s.Sc. The provincial name of acrerers, portioners, and feuars, *Agr. Surv. Rxb.* 15 (Jam.).

ACRIMONY, *sb.* Lei. War. [**a·krimoni.**] The deliquescence of putrefying animal matter.

Lei.^{1} The acrimony run out o' the jintes o' the coffin all down me. **War.**^{3}

[The effect of the acrimony of the putrid blood, Abernethy (N.E.D.).]

ACROOKED, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Also written **acreeak't** n.Yks.; **acreak'd** ne.Lan.^{1} [**əkriu·kt, əkrū·kt.**] Crooked, twisted, awry, askew.

n.Yks.^{2} A-crewk'd. **e.Yks.**^{1} Acrewkt, askew. **w.Yks.** Thi billy-cock's akrewkt! (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**^{1} Acrook'd, awry. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

[*A-* (*pref.*^{10}) + *crooked.*]

ACROSPIRE, *sb.*^{1} w.Yks. Also written **accaspire.** A kind of stone.

w.Yks. Accaspire, a sort of hard stone containing particles of flint, *Hlfx. Wds.*; Accaspire, Acrospire, Acklespire, Ochrespire, used in Halifax district, to denote hard nodules of unworkable stone, occasionally met with in the rock of the lower coal-measures from which the Yorkshire stone is quarried. Called Iron-stone round Bradford (W.H.V.).

[Etym. unknown.]

ACROSPIRE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also in the form **ackersprit** N.Cy.^{1} Der.^{1} Lan.^{1}; **acrespire** n.Lin.^{1} Nhp.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} [**a·krəspaie(r), a·kəspaiə(r).**]

1. The sprouting of corn; esp. of barley in the process of malting.

Sc. When [barley] shoots at the higher extremity of the grain . . . it is the acherspyre that forms the stalk (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Der.**^{1} Corn shooting at both ends; **Der.**^{2} **n.Lin.**^{1} The sprout of corn before the ears come forth. **Nhp.**^{1} We restrict the use of this word to the germ of barley in the process of malting—the chitting or sprouting at that end of the grain from which the stalk rises. **e.An.**^{1} Acre-spire, or Acre-spit, the sprouting or 'chicking' of barley in malting. **Nrf.**^{1} The sprouting of barley. **Suf.**^{1} The sprouting or chicking of barley in the process of germinating into malt.

2. Of potatoes or turnips: premature sprouting.

n.Cy. Ackersprit, a potato with roots at both ends, Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} The premature sprouting of a potato. **Lan.**^{1} A potato, turnip, or other root, with roots at both ends. **Stf.**^{1} Akerspirl [*sic*], the shoot of a potato. **e.An.**^{1} Acre-spire, or Acre-spit, the sprouting or 'chicking' of . . . stored potatoes.

[1. Acherspyre, in making of Malt . . . *Dicitur de hordeo, ubi in praeparatione* Βύνης *seu Brasii nimiüm, & ab utraque extremitate, germinat*, Skinner (1671) L lll 2. Cp. Johnson: Acrospire, a shoot or sprout from the end of seeds before they are put in the ground ('Many corns will smilt or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream, and . . . send forth their substance in an acrospire,' Mortimer *Husbanary*). Etym. doubtful. Prob. *spire* repr. OE. *spīr*, a spike, blade.

ACROSPIRE, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Chs. Wor. Shr. Suf. Also written **ackerspier** N.Cy.^{2}; **ackerspyre** Chs.^{1}; **ackerspire** w.Wor.^{1}

1. Of barley in the process of malting: to send out the first leaf-shoot.

Sc. Barley is said to acherspyre when it shoots at the higher extremity of the grain, from which the stalk springs up (see Come). In the operation of malting, . . . it shoots first at the lower end, a considerable time before it acherspyres (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1} For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called to acrospyre, Mortimer *Husbandry*; **N.Cy.**^{2} Used when the blade in mault growes out at the opposite end to the roote. **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.**^{1} When the malting process is too long continued and both root and sprout are visible, the barley is yakkerspired and injured for malting. **Chs.**^{123}

2. Of potatoes: to sprout or put forth fresh tubers prematurely.

w.Wor.^{1} **Shr.**^{1} I doubt the tittoes'll ackerspire wuth this wet.

Hence **Ackerspired, Ackersprit,** *ppl. adj.* having sprouts or acrospires.

Chs.^{1} Potatoes are said to be ackersprit when the axillary buds on the stem grow into small green tubers, as is often the case in wet seasons; **Chs.**^{2}; **Chs.**^{3} The potatoes were very generally ackersprit. **s.Chs.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Potatoes are ackerspired, when after a dry season heavy rain sets in, and the super-abundant moisture causes them to put forth new tubers, instead of increasing them in size, thus spoiling the growth. **Suf.**^{1} Acre-sprit.

ACROSS, *prep.* and *adv.* Yks. Lin. Brks. Dev. Also written **acrass** Brks.^{1} [**əkro·s.**]

1. *prep.* Of time: about.

e.Yks.^{1} He awlas cums across tea time.

2. *adv.* On bad terms, unfriendly, at variance.

e.Yks.^{1} Jim an me's raything across just noo, *MS. add.* (T. H.) **sw.Lin.**^{1} They'd gotten a little bit across. **Brks.**^{1} Gaarge an' his brother hev a-bin a bit acraas laaytely.

3. Hence, *to fall, get across*, to disagree, quarrel.

Dev. 'Why, pity on us!' said a little cattle-jobber with a squint, 'when folks who look straight before them fall across, how am I to keep straight with my eyes askew?' Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) vii; The two who have got across, *ib.*

ACROUPED, *ppl. adj.* Dor. [**əkrū·pt.**] Crouched.

Dor. [The pheasants] are a-croupied down nearly at the end of the bough, Hardy *Woodlanders* (1887) I. ix.

[OFr. *s'accroupir*, to crouch: *Les poules s'accroupissent pour dormir.*]

ACT, *sb.* w.Yks. A practical joke; cf. **act,** *v.* **2.**

w.Yks. Thowt he'd hed a act, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 4.

ACT, *v.* Irel. Yks. Stf. Der. Not. Wor. Oxf. Brks. Cmb. Suf. Ess. Ken. I.W. Som. Cor. [**akt, ækt.**]

1. To do, perform (usually the action is of a reprehensible nature).

s.Stf. Wot bin yer actin' at wi my teuls? (T.P.) **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.) **w.Som.**^{1} Haut bee aa·kteen oa? [What are you doing?]

2. Hence, to act mischievously; to tease, play tricks; *to act on* (? of) *it*, to do wrong.

s.Not. Act, to behave skittishly. A driver will say to a skittish horse, 'Now then, what are yer acting at?' (J.P.K.) **Brks.**^{1} Zo you bwoys hev a-bin actin on't agin, hev 'e? **Suf.** Don't act [of a person, or animal, such as a horse, creating a disturbance or acting in an unusual manner] (C.T.); Leave off acting with me (F.H.). **I.W.**^{2} Act, to play tricks.

3. To set about any work.

nw.Der.^{1} Act, to 'shape' or 'frame,' either (1) at a particular job of work; or (2) at the duties of a new situation or calling. How does he act?—O, very weel. **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851).

4. To behave in an affected or artificial manner; to 'show off.'

Hrf.^{2} Acting (of children), showing off. **Oxf.**^{1} Thar Mary do act, sence 'er 'a lived at Oxford. **I.W.**^{2} Dedn't he jest about act.

5. To pretend, simulate; *to act lame*, to sham lameness; in this sense in gen. use.

Brks.^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Ee aa·k bae·ud un zoa dhai lat un goo [he pretended to be ill, and so they let him go]. [Of an old dog which was going along limping] He idn on'y acting lame; he always do, hon he reckonth he've ado'd enough.

6. *To act Dan'l*, to keep one's own counsel, to 'lie low'; *to act about, to act oneself*, to play the fool.

s.Stf. He could hardly help loffin' out, but he kep on actin Dan'l all thru, Pinnock *Bk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Ken.**^{1} He got acting-about, and fell down and broke his leg. **w.Cor.** He was tipsy and acting himself fine (M.A.C.).

Hence **Acting**, *vbl. sb.*; *gossoons' acting*, children's play, or 'make-believe.' **Action**, *sb.* unruly or 'skittish' behaviour, pretence, conceits, see **2**, **4**.

w.Yks. Drop your acting, and come here (F.M.L.). **s.Not.** A mother will say to a wilful child 'Stop that acting, and be off to bed with yer like a good gell' (J.P.K.). **Cmb.** None of your acting [rough behaviour] (J.D.R.). **Oxf.**^{1} Na then! lens 'a no actin'. **Ir.** It's only gossoons' actin'. **Suf.** None of your actions (C.T.). **Cor.** He's like a merry antic full of his actions (M.A.C.).

ACTIONABLE, *adj.* Cum. **[a·kʃənəbl.]** Of a horse: having good action, agile.

Cum. A nice actionable pony (M.P.).

ACTION SERMON, *sb.* Sc. The designation commonly given in Sc. to the sermon which precedes the celebration of the ordinance of the Supper (Jam.).

Sc. I returned home about seven, and addressed myself to write my action sermon, Irving (1825) in Oliphant *Life*, I. xi. **Per.** About the middle of the 'action' sermon, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 57.

AD, see **Od.**

ADAM-AND-EVE, *sb.* [a·dəm-ən-īv.]

1. A name applied to several plants: (1) *Aconitum napellus* (Nrf.); (2) *Arum maculatum*, Cuckoo-pint (Yks. Lin. Lei. Som.); (3) *Orchis mascula* (Som. Dev. Cor.); (4) *Pulmonaria officinalis* (Cum. Wm. Hmp.).

(1) **Nrf.** Adam and Eve, *Aconitum napellus*. On lifting the hood of the flower, the upper petals appear as two little figures. (2) **n.Yks.** Adam-and-Eve. The dark spadices represent Adam, and the light ones Eve. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Adam and Eve, lords and ladies, the flower of the *Arum maculatum*. **w.Som.**^{1} (3) *Ib.* Adam and Eve, the plant wild orchis—*O. mascula*. **Dev.** Adam and Eve, the male and female-handed orchis, if I conceive rightly, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 421. **Cor.** The dark flower-spikes represent Adam, and the pale ones Eve. **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.) (4) **Cum.** Adam-and-Eve, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; from the two-coloured flowers. **Wm.**^{1} The flowers are red and blue, and the country folk call the red Adam and the blue Eve. **Hmp.** Lungwort, called Adam-and-Eve by gipsies and others about the New Forest, no doubt from the two colours in its flowers (G.E.D.).

2. The tubers of *Orchis maculata* (Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Nhp.); the tubers of *Orchis mascula* (?) (Nhb.).

w.Yks.^{1} Adam and Eve, the bulbs of *Orchis maculata*, which have a fancied resemblance to the human figure. One of these floats in the water, which nourishes the stem, the other sinks and bears the bud for the next year. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **I.Ma.** The tubers of *O. maculata* (spotted orchis). **Nhp.**^{1} The two bulbs of the *O. maculata*, one of which nourishes the existing plant, the other the succeeding one. **Nhb.**^{1} Adam and Eve, the tubers of *O. latifolia*; the tuber which sinks being Adam and that which swims being Eve. Cain and Abel is another name for these tubers, Cain being the heavy one, Johnston *Bot. e. Bord.* (1853) 193. (Prob. meant for *O. mascula*, B. & H.)

3. A particular pair of legs in a shrimp (Lin. Wor. Ess.).

n.Lin.^{1} Adam and Eve, a particular pair of legs in a shrimp, so called from a fancied resemblance to two human figures standing opposite to one another. **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Ess.** There's an Adam and Eve in every brown shrimp, Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 296.

ADAM'S ALE, *sb.* Dial. slang in *gen.* use. **[a·dəmz-ēl, -eəl.]** Water.

Var. dial. Holloway.

[A Rechabite poor Will must live, And drink of Adam's ale, Prior *Wandering Pilgrim* (Dav.).]

ADAM'S FLANNEL, *sb.* **[a·dəmz-flanil.]** A plant-name applied to (1) *Dipsacus sylvestris* (Lei.); (2) *Verbascum thapsus* (Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War.).

Lei. Adam's flannel, teasel. (2) **w.Yks.**^{1} Adam's flannel, white mullein, *Verbascum thapsus*. It may have obtained this name from the soft white hairs with which the leaves are thickly clothed on both sides. **Chs.**$^{1\,3}$, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Adam's flannel, great mullein. **War.** (J.R.W.)

ADAM'S NEEDLE, *sb.* Nhb. **[a·dəmz-nīdl.]** A plant-name: *Scandix pecten veneris*, so called from the long needle-like fruits.

Nhb.^{1} Edom's needle, Adam's needle, or Shepherd's needle, the *Scandix pecten veneris*. Called also Witch's needle, and Deil's darnin needle.

ADAM'S WINE, *sb.* Dial. slang in *gen.* use. **[a·dəmz-wain.]** Water. A cant phrase for water as a beverage (Jam.).

n.Lin.^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Adam's wine, water, never called Adam's ale.

ADAPTED, *ppl. adj.* Hmp. **[ədæ·ptəd.]** Accustomed to, experienced.

Hmp.^{1} A man adapted to pigs, i.e. experienced in the breeding and care of swine.

ADASHED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. **[əda·ʃt.]** Put to shame.

m.Yks.^{1} I felt fair [quite] adashed.

[Adashed, ashamed, Coles (1677).]

ADAWDS, *adv.* *Obs.* Yks. Also written **adauds.** In pieces.

Yks. 'To rive all adauds,' to tear all in pieces (K.). **n.Yks.** Ise seaur weese rive up all adawds, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 104.

[*A*-, on + *dawd*, q.v.]

A-DAYS, *adv.* *Obs.* e.An. and var. dial. At present, nowadays.

e.An.^{1} Flour sells cheap a-days. I seldom see Mr. Smith a-days; **e.An.**^{2} I never heard this word used, as given by Forby, in either Norfolk or Suffolk. **Var. dial.** A-days, now, abbreviation of nowadays, Holloway.

[In Toone (1834) s.v. *A*, the word *adays* is cited among other words containing the pref. *a*-, in which it is still retained by the vulgar.]

ADBUT, see **Headbut.**

ADDER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Shr. Wil. Cor. Also written **ather, edder, ether**; see below. **[a·də(r), also e·də(r), eðə(r).]**

1. In dial., besides the usual meaning of adder, the use of the word is extended to any kind of snake.

Shr.^{2} Edder, ether, of general application for any kind of snake.

Comp. **Adder-bead,** the stone supposed to be formed by adders (Jam.); **-broth,** broth made from the flesh of an adder; **-pike,** the fish *Trachinus vipera* (C.D.); **-stone,** a perforated stone (see below); **-stung,** bitten by an adder; **-thing,** a serpent.

Dmf. [Adders are said to] assemble to the amount of some hundreds in a certain time of summer, to cast off their sloughs and renew their age. They entwist and writhe themselves among each other until they throw off their last year's sloughs, half melted by their exertions. These are collected and plastered over with frothy saliva, and again wrought to and fro till they are condensed and shaped into an adder bead, *Rem. Nithsdale Sng.* 111 (Jam.). **n.Lin.**^{1} Hetherd-broth, a broth made of the flesh of an adder boiled with a chicken. A specific for consumption. It was till about fifty years ago the custom for certain wanderers to come yearly during the hot weather of summer from the West Country (q.v.) to search on the sand-hills for hetherds which they said they sold to the doctors for the purpose of making hetherd-broth. **Sc.** Adder-stane, the same as adder-bead (Jam.). The glass amulets or ornaments are, in the Lowlands of Scotland, called adder-stanes, Toland *Hist. of Druids* (ed. 1814) Lett. I. § 16 (Jam.). **Rnf.** [A family was] in possession of a so-called adder-stone and four Druidical beads, some of which, or all conjunctively, had been efficacious in curing various complaints, but more particularly those in cattle. . . . [The adder-stone] is not unlike, in form and size, to the whorls which, in conjunction with the distaff, were, only a century or two ago, in general use in spinning yarns, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 155. **N.Cy.**^{1} Adder-stone, also called self-bored stone; a perforated stone—the perforation imagined by the vulgar to be made by the sting of an adder. **Nhb.** A charm'd sword he wears, Of adderstone the hilt, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 164; **Nhb.**^{1} Adder-styen, a stone with a hole through it [hung behind doors and in fishing boats as a charm]. And vain Lord Soulis's sword was seen, Though the hilt was adderstone, *The Cout of Keeldar.* **n.Yks.**^{2} Addersteeans, the perforated fragments of grey alum shale, the round holes [of which] tradition assigns to the sting of the adder. As lucky stones they are hung to the street door-key, for prosperity to the house and its inmates, just as the horse-shoe is nailed at the entrance for the same purpose. Suspended in the stables, as are also the holed flints that are met with, they prevent the witches riding the horses, and protect the animals from illness. **n.Lin.**^{1} Hetherd-stone, that is, an adder-stone, an ancient spindle-whorl. It is still believed that these objects are produced by adders, and that if one of them be suspended around the neck it will cure whooping-cough, ague, and adder bites. Hetherd-stung, bitten by an adder. When a swelling suddenly arises upon any animal without the cause being known it is said to be hetherd-stung. Hedgehogs and shrews are also said to bite animals and produce all the symptoms of the 'sting' of the hetherd. **Dur.** She let some kind ov an etherthing venom 'er, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Let.* (1877) 8.

[Adder-stung, said of cattle when stung with venomous reptiles, as adders, scorpions, or bit by a hedge-hog or shrew, Bailey (1721).]

2. A slow-worm.

Wil. It is curious that in places where blindworms are often seen their innocuous nature should not be generally known. They are even called adders sometimes, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 201.

3. A newt.

Cor.^{1} The newt is so called in the neighbourhood of St. Mellion [e.Cor.]; **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*

4. A dragon-fly, or large fly; also called flying adder, &c.

N.Cy.^{1} Tanging-nadder. **Nhb.**^{1} The dragon-fly is called Bull ether, or Fleein ether, flying adder. **m.Yks.**^{1} Ether, a large light kind of fly. **e.Lan.**^{1} Edther, the dragon-fly.

Comp. **Ather-bill, Adder-bolt, -cap,** the dragon-fly; **-feeder,** the gad-fly; **-fly** (C.D.), **-spear,** the dragon-fly; **Ether's mon, -nild,** a large, long-bodied dragon-fly.

Cld. Ather-bill (Jam.). **Lan.** A chapter on the natural history uv cockroaches, edderbowts, un crickets, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowton,* 64; **Lan.**^{1} It'll sting like an edder-bout. **Chs.**^{1} Edther Bowt, the dragon-fly. **Fif.** Ather-, or natter-cap, the name given to the dragon-fly (Jam.). **Chs.**^{1} Edder feeder, a common name for the gad-fly. [The ploughboy next knocked down what he called a 'gurt adder-spear,' that is, a dragon-fly, *Standard* (Aug. 23, 1887) 3.] **Shr.**^{1} It is believed that this dragon-fly [*Cordulegaster annulatus*] indicates by its presence the vicinity of the adder, whence its local names —Ether's-mon and Ether's-nild [needle].

ADDER-AND-SNAKE PLANT, *sb.* n.Dev. *Silene inflata* (Bladder Campion).

ADDERCOP, see **Attercop.**

ADDER'S FERN, *sb.* Hmp. *Polypodium vulgare.*

Hmp. It will be observed that most of the plants connected with the adder appear in spring, when snakes are most generally seen; **Hmp.**^{1} Adder's-fern, the common polypody; so called from its rows of bright spores.

ADDER'S FLOWER, *sb.* The name given to (1) *Lychnis diurna* (Hrt.); (2) *Orchis mascula* (Hmp.).

(2) **Hmp.** *O. mascula,* early purple orchis, probably from the spotted leaves (G.E.D.).

ADDER'S GRASS, *sb.* The name given to (1) *Orchis maculata* (Nhb.); (2) *Orchis mascula* (Nhb. Chs.).

Nhb.^{1} Adder-grass, the spotted orchis, *O. maculata*; called also Hens, Hen's-kames, and Deed-man's Hand. (2) **Chs.**^{1} The orchis which Gerard distinguishes as adder's grass is *O. mascula*; **Chs.**^{3}

ADDER'S MEAT, *sb.* A name given to several plants, most of which are poisonous: (1) *Arum maculatum* (Dev. Cor.); (2) *Mercurialis perennis* (Hrt.); (3) *Stellaria holostea* (Cor.); (4) *Tamus communis* (Som. Dev.); (5) a kind of fern (Som.).

(1) **Dev.**^{4} Adder's meat, *Arum maculatum*, applied, not to the spathe in its early stages, but when the bright red colour of the berries shows itself. The same name is applied to other red berries . . . regarded, whether correctly or otherwise, as being poisonous; as for example the fruit of *Tamus communis.* (5) **Som.** Fern, commonly known as Adder's meat, and accordingly feared and avoided by country children, Pulman *Sketches* (1842).

ADDER'S POISON, *sb.* Dev. *Tamus communis.*

n.Dev. Adder's poison, Black Briony. **Dev.**^{4}

ADDER'S SPEAR, *sb.* Sur. Sus. *Ophioglossum vulgatum.*

Sur. & Sus. Adder's-spear ointment is made from it in parts of Sur. and Sus.

ADDER'S SPIT or **ADDER-SPIT,** *sb.* The name given to (1) *Pteris aquilina* (Sus.); (2) *Stellaria holostea* (Cor.).

ADDER'S TONGUE, *sb.* Also written **edder-** Cum. The name given to several plants: (1) *Arum maculatum* (Som. Cor); (2) *Geranium Robertianum* (Ess.); (3) *Listera ovata* (Wil.); (4) *Ophioglossum vulgatum* (Cum. Dev.); (5) *Orchis mascula* (Chs.); (6) *Pteris aquilina* (Brks.); (7) *Sagittaria sagittifolia* (Dev.); (8) *Scolopendrium vulgare* (Dor. Dev.).

w.Som.^{1} Adder's tongue, wild arum, *A. maculatum.* (3) **Wil.** The Tway-blade is at Farley Adder's tongue, *Sarum Dioc. Gaz.* (Jan. 1891) 14, col. 2; **Wil.**^{1} Adder's-tongue, *Listera ovata*, Twayblade. (4) **Cum.** Edder's-tongue, *Ophioglossum vulgatum.* **Dev.**^{4} (5) **Chs.**^{1} (6) **Brks.**^{1} The leaf of the common bracken. (7) **Dev.**^{4} The old people say that a cupful of tea every day made of nine leaves of this plant [*Sagittaria sagittifolia*] . . . is a good strengthening medicine. (8) **Dor.** Adder's tongue, *Scolopendrium vulgare,* Hart's-tongue (G.E.D.). **Dev.**^{4}

ADDERWORT, *sb.* Wil. [æ·dəwə̄t.]

Wil.^{1} Adderwort, *Polygonum bistorta,* bistort.

ADDICK, *sb.* Som. Dev. **[æ·dik.]** Adder.

w.Som.^{1} Whether this means adder or haddock, or what besides, I do not know, but it is the deafest creature known. 'Su dee·f-s u ad·ik' is the commonest superlative of deaf. **n.Dev.** Thart so deeve as a haddick in chongy weather, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 123. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Deeve's a addick.

ADDLE, *sb.*^{1} and *adj.* Sc. and widely diffused throughout the Eng. dial. See below. **[a·dl,** Nhb.; also **ya·dl, e·dl.]**

1. *sb.* Putrid or stagnant water: usually in *comp.* **Addle-dub, -gutter, -pool,** see below.

Sc. Adill, Addle, foul and putrid water (Jam.); Aidle, ditch-water, Mackay. **Ayr.** Then lug out your ladle, Deal brimstone like adle, And roar every note of the damn'd, Burns *Kirk's Alarm* (1787). **Nhb.**^{1} Eddle, putrid water [applied specially to the liquid manure drained from a dunghill (R.O.H.)]. **Sc.** Addle-dub, a hole full of foul putrid liquid. He kens the loan frae the crown o' the causey as weel as the duck does the midden hole frae the addle-dub, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 76, ed. 1881. **Dev.**^{1} The ale was worse, . . . a had as leve drink the addle-gutter, ii. 13. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Addle-gutter, a stagnant or putrid gutter or pool; [as in] Addle-gutter mud. **s.Pem.** Addley pulke, a stagnant pool, Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419. **s.Cy.** Addle-pool, a pool or puddle near a dunghill, for receiving the fluid from it (Hall.). **Cor.** They carr'ed Nick hum . . . and thrawed un in the addle pool, Tregellas *Tales* (1868) 88; **Cor.**^{12} Addle-pool, a cesspool.

2. Cf. **addle,** *v.*^{1} **B.**

Rnf. The urine of black cattle (Jam.).

3. An abscess containing pus, a swelling, tumour; a blister.

Som. Addle, a swelling with matter in it, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); It all come up in addles [blisters] (G.S.). **w.Som.**^{1} Ee-vu-gaut u guurt ad·l pun uz nak, su beg-z u ain ag [he has a great tumour on his neck as large as a hen's egg].

4. *adj.* Rotten, putrid, esp. applied to a decayed or barren egg; cf. **1.**

Cld. Addle, foul, applied to liquid substances (Jam.). **Lan.** Addle, rotten, Davies *Races* (1856) 226. **Shr.**^{1} I've 'ad despert poor luck ŏŏth my 'en's this time. I set three ŏŏth duck eggs an' two ŏŏth thar own; an' three parts on 'em wun aidle. **Hrf.**^{2} I be most afeared as the eggs be all ādle. **Ken.**^{2} **Sus.**^{1} Eddel, rotten.

5. *Fig.* Weak in intellect, confused: esp. in *comp.* **Addle-cap, -head, -headed, -pate, -pated.**

Ken.^{1} My head's that adle, that I can't tend to nothin'. **e.Sus.** Adle, weak or giddy in the head. I am very adle to-day, Holloway. **Hmp.**^{1} Addle, stupid. **Slang.** Addle cove, a foolish man, an easy dupe, Farmer. **n.Lin.**^{1} Addle-cap, Addle-head, a weak, silly person. He's such a waffy addle-heäd, he duzn't knaw blew fra red. **w.Som.**^{1} Addle-head. **N.Cy.**^{1} Addle-headed. **e.Yks.**^{1} Addle-heeaded, of obtuse intellect. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} He's a addle-yedded think. **Der.**^{2} **War.** (J.R.W.) **Brks.**^{1} **Sus.**^{1} He's an adle-headed fellow. **w.Som.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{1} **Wm.** My addle paate, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 88. **n.Lin.**^{1} Addle-pate. **Cor.**^{3} **Dev.**^{1} Addle-pated, doltish, thickheaded.

[**1.** OE. *adela,* liquid filth, foul water; cf. G. *adel,* mire, puddle. **2.** Cf. OSw. *adel* in *ko-adel,* cow-urine. **5.** Cf. Hooker: Concerning his preaching their very by-word was Λόγος ἐξουθενημένος, addle speech, empty talk, *Eccl. Pol.* III. 101; Thy head hath bin beaten as addle as an egge for quarreling, Shaks. *R. & J.* (1592) III. i. 25.]

ADDLE, *adj.* Hrf. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. [æ·dl.]

1. Ailing, unwell.

e.An. Adle, unwell (Hall.). **Ken.**^{1} Adle. **Sus.**^{1} Adle, slightly unwell. My little girl seemed rather adle this morning, so I kep' her at home from school.

2. Tumble-down, loose, shaky.

Hrf. Ādle, loose, shaky, applied to a paling (W.W.S.). **e.An.** Adle, unsound (Hall.). **Ken.** The word is used to denote anything that is in a ricketty or shaky condition. Dat waggin be turrbul adle (P.M.). **Sur.**^{1} Adle, weak, shaky, said of a fence the posts or pales of which have become loose. You shan't have that idle thing [i.e. an old gate] any longer (s.v. Idle).

[OE. *ādl,* MLG. *ādel,* disease.]

ADDLE, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. w.Yks. [**a·dl, e·dl.**] Earnings, wages, usually with **in**; *in good addle*, receiving good wages.

Nhb.^{1} Eddle, money earned. Savin's good eddle. **w.Yks.**^{1} A poor daital, wheea's i' naa girt addle, ii. 340; He's i' good addle.

ADDLE, *sb.*^{3} Nhp. An adding or addition.

Nhp.^{1} Two pence and three pence, is five pence; and two groats and two pence is ten pence. This specimen of village arithmetic is called 'the old woman's addle.'

ADDLE, *v.*^{1} In *gen.* use.

A. To make abortive, as eggs, by allowing to get cold during incubation; *fig.* to confuse, muddle.

Ir. They had also lost a fat pig, and had a clutch of eggs addled in an August thunderstorm, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 45. **Yks.** It's no use addling your brain with so much learning, it won't make the pot boil (M.N.). **ne.Lan.**^{1} Addle, to coagulate. **Not.** Addle, to make putrid (T.H.B.). **Ken.** Dang'd ould hen as addled dem heggs (H.M.). **Som.**^{1} Hens which sit badly are said to addle their eggs. Nauyz unuuf vur t-ad·l uneebau·deez braa·nz [noise enough to addle one's brains]. **Dev.** 'Twas the hard times addled his brains, O'NEILL *Told in Dimpses* (1893) 116.

[See **Addle,** *sb.*^{1} **4.**]

B. Sc. To water plants.

Rnf. To addle, to water the roots of plants with the urine of cattle (JAM.).

[See **Addle,** *sb.*^{1} **2.**]

ADDLE, *v.*^{2} In all the n. counties to Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin.; also in Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An.; not in Sc. Not in gloss. of s.Chs. and Shr. Also written **adle** N.Cy.^{2} Lin. SKINNER; **aadle** Suf.^{1}; **eddle** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Cum.$^{1\,3}$ w.Yks. WILLAN; **yeddle** Chs.$^{1\,2\,3}$; **aidle** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Cum. Lin.^{1} e.An.^{1}; **aydle** c.Cum.; **eddil** Nhb.; **adel** Cum. e. and w.Yks. [**a·dl.** Besides **a·dl** there occur **e·dl** in Nhb. Cum.; **ē·dl** in Nhb. c.Cum. Lin. e.An.; **ye·dl** in Chs.]

1. To earn, acquire by one's labour.

N.Cy.$^{1\,2}$ **Nhb.**^{1} He addles three ha'pence a week, That's nobbut a fardin' a day, *Song, Ma Laddie.* **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.**^{3} I's gān to eddle me five shillin' middlin' cannily. **s.Wm.** Ye dunnet addle as mickle ta day, HUTTON *Dia. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 29. **Wm.**^{1} A'd better git a nag wi panniers an addle mi brass thet wa·a. **Yks.** They say he addled his brass i' jute, KIPLING *Soldiers Three* (ed. 1895) 16. **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah's nowght bud what Ah addles; **n.Yks.**^{2} To addle oneself heat [to grow warm with exercise]. **ne.Yks.**^{1} He addles a good wage. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah haint addled saut (salt) tĭ my taty this mornin. **w.Yks.** When he'd addled his shun, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 13 [said of a horse when he falls upon his back and rolls from one side to the other. When a horse does this in Hmp. or Sus. he is said to earn a gallon of oats, HOLLOWAY]; It isn't what a chap addles, it's what a chap saves 'at makes him rich, HARTLEY *Budget* (1868) 43; **w.Yks.**^{1} We mun teugh an addle summat. **Lan.** Colliers addle'n their brass; an' they'n a reet to wear it as they'n a mind, WAUGH *Chimney Corner* (1879) 56; Give a mon a chance of addling a livin', WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) 21; **Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} A mon's heead may be addled, an' his wage may be addled. **n.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** [Aw con] yeddle my saxpence ivery day, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 16; **Chs.**$^{1\,2}$ **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1} **s.Not.** I've nothing whativer coming to me but what I addle (J.P.K.). **Not.**$^{1\,2}$ Them line-men addle a sight; **Not.**^{3} **Lin.** SKINNER (1671); Mun be a guvness, lad, or summut, and addle her brĕad, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 7; An addlin' th' rent, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 135; **Lin.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} I'm a disablebodied man, and can't addle owt. **Rut.**^{1} **Lei.** Shi kaint ad·l moar· nur te·oo ur thrai shil·lin (C.E.); **Lei.**^{1} Oi ha' addled my weej. **Nhp.**$^{1\,2}$, **War.**^{3}, **e.An.**^{1}

2. To gain, procure; to bring in by labour.

Yks. My kyes' milk addles most of my brass, FETHERSTON *Farmer*, 71. **Lin.** Grows i' the wood, an' yowls i' the town, An' addles its master many a crown.—Answer, a fiddle (of which the strings are catgut), *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 503. **Lei.**^{1} A doon't addle his maister his weej.

3. To save, lay by a portion of one's earnings.

Yks. My father had addled a vast in trade, And I were his son and heir, INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1860) 259. **ne.Yks.**^{1} He's addled a deal o' brass. **w.Yks.** Wi' a bit o' trouble ah addled thegither five pun' (W.B.T.). **n.Lin.** Addle, to lay by money, SUTTON *Wds.* (1881). **e.An.**^{1} At last I have addled up a little money; **e.An.**^{2}

4. Of crops, trees, &c.: to grow, thrive, flourish.

n.Cy. Addle, to grow or increase in size, TOONE. **Lan.**^{1} Addle, formerly used in the sense of to grow, to increase. **Chs.**$^{1\,2\,3}$ **e.An.**^{1} That crop addles. **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} Fruit, corn, &c. promising to ripen well, are said to aadle: Ta don't fare to aadle. **Ess.** Where Iuie imbraceth the tree verie sore, kill Iuie, or else tree wil addle no more, TUSSER *Husbandrie* (1580) 111, st. 6.

Hence **Addled,** *pp.* earned; **Addling,** *vbl. sb.* Cf. **4.**

n.Yks.^{2} A ready addled penny [money easily earned]. **w.Yks.**^{5} It's weel addled. **Ess.** Ivy will, by the closeness of its embraces, prevent trees from addling, that is, growing or increasing in size, MAVOR, note to TUSSER *Husbandrie* (ed. 1812).

[To adle [earn], *salarium vel praemium mereri*, COLES (1679); To addil, *demerere*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); To adylle, *commereri, adipisci, Cath. Angl.* (1483); Hu mann mihhte cwemenn Godd & addlenn heffness blisse, *Ormulum* (c. 1205) 17811; Þatt mihhte gilltenn aniȝ gillt & addlenn helle pine, *ib.* 17544. Cp. ON. *øðla*, refl. *øðlask*, to acquire (for oneself) property, cogn. with *ōðal*, property.]

ADDLED, *ppl. adj.* In *gen.* use throughout the dial. Also written **aiddled** Shr.^{1} Glo.^{1} See below. [**a·dld, ē·dld.**] Rotten, putrid; muddled, confused. See **Addle,** *sb.*^{1} and *adj.*^{1} **4, 5.**

N.Cy.^{1} Addled-eggs, addled, decayed, impaired, rotten. **ne.Lan.**^{1} An addled egg. **m.Lan.**^{1} One's varra likely to ged wrang wi' this word iv they're nod keerful, because a mon's heead may be addled, an' his wage may be addled. Th' fost o' these fits th' payson an' th' last doesn'd—mony a time. **Not.**^{2} You cannot blow addled eggs [i. e. partially hatched]. **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** (J.R.W.) **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Aidled. **Shr. & Hrf.** Addled means corrupted, as 'an addled egg,' one in a state of putrefaction, or one left or forsaken by the hen after sitting, BOUND *Prov.* (1876). **Hrf.**^{2} Adled. **Glo.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Addled eggs are those which have been sat upon without producing chickens. **Colloq.** We have learned to bottle our parents twain in the yelk of an addled egg, KIPLING *Brk. Ballads* (1892) *Conundrum of Workshops.*

ADDLING, *sb.* Rarely *sing.* See **Addle,** *v.*^{1} See below. [**a·dlin.**] Wages, earnings; savings.

N.Cy.^{1} Addlings, aidlings, wages received for work. **Nhb.**^{1} He's had good addlins this quarter. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.**^{1} Aydlins, *c.* adlins, *sw.* **Wm.** Addlings hes been far better, GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 67; **Wm.**^{1} The usual form is addlins. **Yks.** Mah wayges is altegither oot of all measure wi' me addlings, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 41; Short harvests make short addlings, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 18. **n.Yks.**^{1} Poor addlings. Hard addlings. Saving's good addling. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Hard addlins an' nut mich when deean. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} Whoas a better house an' I hev? an' av getten it together, stick be stick, an' ivvry bit on't, wi my awan addlings. **Lan.** Eaut of his own addlins, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) v. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123}, **Stf.**^{1} **Der.**^{2} Addlings, savings. **nw.Der.**^{1} Addlings, savings. **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} I doubt he wears all his addlings in drink. **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

ADE, *sb.* Shr. [**ēd.**] A reach in the Severn.

Shr.^{1} This term is applied by navigators of the Severn to reaches where there are eddies in the river, as Sweney [sic] Ade, Preen's Ade, &c.; **Shr**^{2}. Boden's Ade, Preen's Ade, Swinny Ade, near Coalport. This signification is confined to bargemen, owners, and bowhalers.

ADE, *v.* Shr. [**ēd.**]

Shr. A word peculiar to Shropshire, meaning to cut a deep gutter or ditch across ploughed land, BOUND *Prov.* (1875); **Shr.**^{2} Ading down in the follow.

[See **Aid.**]

A-DEARY ME! *int.* In var. dial., and colloq. use. [**ē· diəri mī.**] See **Deary.** Exclamation of sadness or surprise.

w.Yks. Noabody pities them 'at laups aat o' th' fryin' pan into th' fire, an' it's a easy matter to miss it.—Aa, dear o' me! aw think it is! HARTLEY *Ditt.* 1st S. (1868) 115. **Lin.** A deary-me, Mrs. Cox, who'd ha' thowt of seeing thee, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31.

ADEE! *int.* Wxf. [**ədī·.**] Ha!

Wxf.^{1}

ADER, see **Arder.**

ADIDGE, see **Arris.**

ADIST, *prep.* Sc. Also written **adiest** Ayr; **athist** Dmf. [**ədi·st, əðī·st.**] On this side.

Sc. I wish yow was neither adist her, nor ayont her [spoken of a woman one dislikes], *Prov.* (JAM.); Hegbeg [nettle] adist the dyke, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 109.

[*Adist, athist*, prob. equiv. to *on this* (*side*).]

ADLAND, see **Headland.**

ADMIRE, *v.* In Irel. Wm. Yks. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Som. [ədmai·ə(r), Lei. ədmoi·ə(r).]

1. To wonder at, notice with astonishment.

(*a*) Used simply, or with dependent clause.

Wm. Yan wad admire how yau gits sec cauds [colds] (M.P.). **e.Yks.**^{1} There is plenty of macreuse in the markets all Lent, that I admire where they got so many, Dr. M. LISTER of York (1698). **w.Yks.** Admire, wonder, *Hlfx. Wds.* **Som.** This . . . contented chap had had a longish nap, Ta zlape away tha winter, I shoodent much admire, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 31. [I admire it escaped Mr. Fuller in his collection of 'Local Proverbs,' MORTON *Nat. Hist. of Nhp.* (1712). **Amer.** To wonder at; to be affected with slight surprise. In New England, particularly in Maine, the word is used in this sense, BARTLETT.]

(*b*) With *acc.*

e.Yks. An when Ah gat there; oh, this Ah did admeyr, Ti see so monny lusty lads, asitting roond the fire, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 49. **Chs.**^{1} Ah could na but admoire him, he looked so fresh;—and he's turned seventy. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Oxf.** She told me her husband was looking so ill I should quite admire him, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 605.

(*c*) With **at.**

Lim. 'Tis to be admired at—such a long distance traversed between Ireland and America so fast (G.M.H.).

2. To be pleased, to like very much.

Lei.^{1} Ah should admoire to see 'er well took-to [I should be delighted to see her well scolded]. **Nhp.**^{1} The child admires to go a-walking. I should admire to go to London to see the Queen. **War.**^{3} [**Amer.** I should admire to see the President, BARTLETT (1848).]

[**1.** (*a*) Hear him but reason in divinity And all-admiring with an inward wish You would desire the king were made a prelate, SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 39; Wonder not, nor admire not in thy mind, why I do call thee so, *Twelfth Nt.* III. iv. 165. (*b*) How can we sufficiently admire the stupidity or madness of these persons? *Spect.* No. 575. (*c*) These lords At this encounter do so much admire, SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 154.]

Hence **Admirable,** surprising, wonderful.

Wm. It is admirable [remarkable, wonderful]; used by old persons (M.P.). **w.Yks.** Admyrable war his gambols, CAUVERT *Slaadburn Faar* (1871) 14; **w.Yks.**^{3}

ADO, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Chs. Nhp. War. [əđū·.]

1. *v.* To do.

Sc. I'll ha'e naething ado wi't, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); I have nothing ado, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436; Had nae mair ado, but to get awa, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) iii. **w.Sc.** There's little ado in the market to-day (JAM. *Suppl.*).

2. *sb.* Bustle, confusion; stir, excitement, 'fuss'; Sc., in *pl.*, difficulties.

Sc. I had my ain adoes [peculiar difficulties] (JAM.). **Lth.** I had my ain adaes wi' him, for he was just a very passionate man, STRATHESK *Bits Blinkbonny* (1891) 135. **Chs.**^{1} Oo made much adoo abait it. **Nhp.**^{1} Ado, a familiar expression of hearty welcome; excessive, officious kindness. They always make such ado with me, whenever I go to see them I can hardly get away. **War.** (J.R.W.)

[**1.** *Ado* is for *at do* in the sense of 'to do'; see **At.** The constr. is found in the *Paston Letters*: I woll nowt have ado therwith, *Lett.* 566. **2.** Much Ado about Nothing, SHAKS.; We'll keep no great ado—a friend or two, *R. & J.* III. iv. 23. ME. Ado or grete bysynesse, *sollicitudo*, *Prompt.*]

ADONE, *int. phr.* Sc. Lan. Stf. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Brks. Hnt. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. [eđu·n, əđu·n.] Cease, leave off.

Sc. Ane spak in wordis wonder crouse, A done with ane mischance! *Old Song* (JAM.). **ne.Lan.**^{1} Adone, cease, be quiet! **s.Stf.** Adone, will yer, I want to be quiet, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **n.Lin.**^{1} Thoo awkerd bairn, a-dun wi' thee! **Lei.**^{1} A doon, will ye. **Nhp.**^{1}, **s.War.** **se.Wor.**^{1} A done ŏŏt! [Have done, will you!] **Shr.**^{1} A-done now w'en I spake. **Glo.**^{1} **Brks.**^{1} A girl would say 'Adone then!' or 'Adone!' or 'Adone now!' on her sweetheart attempting to snatch a kiss. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Sur.**^{1} Have a-done there. **Sus.**^{1} Oh! do adone. **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1}

[*Adone!* is for *Have done!* The expression occurs freq. in SHAKS.: An if thou couldst, thou couldst not make him live, Therefore, have done, *R. & J.* III. v. 73; Therefore ha' done with words, *T. Shrew*, III. ii. 118.]

ADONNET, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A devil. (The correct form is **Donnet,** q.v.) In Yks. one sometimes hears the saying, 'Better be in with that adonnet than out' (HALL.).

Yks. I do not remember ever hearing the word Adonnet. Donnet, however, is a very commonly used word (B. K.).

ADOORS, *adv.* w.Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. [əđoə·z.] Without the door or house, outside; esp. in *out-adoors.*

w.Yks.^{5} It's warm out adoors to-dāay. **ne.Lan.**^{1} Out-adoors. **Lin.** Truly my brother will be flung and thrust out adoores by head and eares with this gift, BERNARD *Terence* (1629) 120. **n.Lin.**^{1} You're alus clattin' in and oot a-dōōrs. **Nhp.**^{1} He's gone out a-doors. **War.** (J.R.W.)

[But what, Sir, I beseech ye, was that paper Your Lordship was so studiously employed in When ye came out adoors? B. & F. *Woman Pleased*, IV. i; Nowe shall the prynce of this worlde be cast out a dores, TINDALE *John* xii. 31.]

ADOW, *adv.* Sc. (JAM.) [əđau·.] Worth.

Rxb. Naething adow.

[*A-*, of + *dow*, q.v. Cp. *nocht o' dow*, of no value, or nothing of worth (JAM., s.v. Dow).]

ADOWN, *adv.* Sc. Hnt. Cor. [əđū·n, əđeu·n.] Down.

Sc. His gorgeous collar hung adown, Wrought with the badge of Scotland's crown, SCOTT *Marmion* (1808) v. st. 8; Adown we sat, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 18. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cor.** Nor drive too fast adown the hills, TREGELLAS *Farmer Brown* (1857) 22.

[An horne of bugle small Which hong adowne his side in twisted gold, SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 3. Adoun ful softely I gan to sinke, CHAUCER *Leg. G. W.* 178. OE. *ofdūne*, down.]

ADRAD, *ppl. adj. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Afraid.

Cld.

[Adradd, afraid, much concerned, BAILEY (1721). They were adrad of him, as of the deeth, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 605. OE. *ofdrǣdd*, frightened, *pp.* of *ofdrǣdan*, to dread.]

ADREAMED, *ppl. adj.* Wor. Oxf. [ədrī·md, ədre·mt.] Dreaming, dosing.

se.Wor.^{1} 'I was a-dreamed' for 'I dreamt.' **Oxf.** You see, ma'am, all this time she is adreamt between sleeping and waking. Applied to an infant (HALL.).

[I was a Dreamed that I sat all alone, BUNYAN *P. P.* (1693) 66; Hee is adreamd of a dry sommer, WITHAL (1634); I was adream'd that I kill'd a buck, LUPTON (NARES). Deriv. of **dream,** *v.* The *pref.* **a-** is prob. due to analogy. If the word **adreamed** were originally a west-country word it would be natural to assume that the **a-** represents OE. **ge-**; see **A-** *pref.*^{2}]

ADREICH, *adv.* Sc. [ədrī·χ.] At a distance.

Sc. On painting and fighting look adreich, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 134, ed. 1881. **n.Sc.** To follow adreich, to follow at a considerable distance (JAM.).

[Throw ane signe that Quincius maid on dreich, the Romanis ischit fra thair tentis, BELLENDEN *T. Liv.* 213 (JAM.). ME. He bad tham alle draw tham o dreih, BRUNNE *Chron.* (1330) 194. *A-*, on + *dreich.*]

ADREICH, *adv.* Sc. Behind, at a distance. See **Dreich.**

Sc. The steward . . . stood behind, adreich, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 99; The word, though not common, is still in use (G.W.).

ADRY, *adj.* Glo. Brks. Cmb. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. [əđrai·.] Thirsty.

Glo.^{1} **Brks.**^{1} I be adry. **Cmb.** (M.J.B.) **Ess.** John was a-dry, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) 18. **Ken.**^{12}, **Sus.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Who lies here? Who do 'e think, Why, old Clapper Watts, if you'll give him some drink; Give a dead man drink?—for why? Why; when he was alive he was always a-dry, *Epitaph at Leigh Delamere*, ELWORTHY. **w.Som.**^{1}

[You may as well bid him that is sick of an ague, not to be adry, BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1621) 278, ed. 1836. *A-* (*pref.*^{10}) + *dry.*]

ADVANCE, *v.* Som. Dev. [əđvā·ns.] Used refl.; to push oneself forward.

w.Som.^{1} Waut shud ee· udvaa·ns ee·z-zuul vaur? [what should he push himself forward for?] A good singing-bird was thus described: Ee dùe udvaa·ns úz·zuul su boal-z u luy·unt [he does come forward (in the cage) as boldly as a lion]. **Dev.** A woman is said to advance herself when she sets her arms akimbo and gives one a bit of her mind (P.F.S.A.).

[Avaunce yourselfe to aproche, SKELTON, *Bowge of Courte*, 88 (N.E.D.). OFr. *avancer*, to set forward.]

ADVISED, *ppl. adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Nrf. With **of**: acquainted with, aware of.

n.Cy. I am not advised of it, I am not acquainted of it, Holloway. **Nrf.** I an't advised of it, I can't recollect it, or am ignorant of it, Grose (1790).

[But art thou not advised? (i.e. haven't you been informed?), Shaks. *T. Shrew*, I. i. 191; Advised by good intelligence Of this most dreadful preparation, *ib. Hen. V*, II. Prol. 12. Fr. *aviser*, to advise, counsel, warn, tell, inform, do to wit, give to understand (Cotgr.).]

ADVISEMENT, *sb.* Sc. Advice, counsel.

Sc. There came never ill after good advisement, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737).

ADWANG, see **Dwang.**

AE, see **A, All, Aye, Ea.**

AEFALD, *adv.* Sc. Also written **afald.** [**ē·fald.**] Simple, honest, without duplicity or deceit.

Sc. I was aefaald aye wi Him, Waddell *Ps.* (1891) xviii. 23. **S. & Ork.**^{1}

Hence **Aefaldness**, *sb.* honesty, uprightness, singleness of heart (C.D.).

[*Aefald* is the Sc. form of the older northern *anfald*, single, simple, sincere, found in *Ormulum* and *Cursor Mundi*. OE. *ānfald*, *ān*, one + *fald*, -fold.]

AEHY, *int.* Nhb. [**ēi·.**] Oh! ah!

Nhb. 'Ae-hy, ae-hy,' kih she, 'aze suer aws reet,' Bewick *Howdy* (1850) 9.

AERN, see **Erne.**

AETH-, see **Eath-.**

AF-, see **Off-.**

AFEAR, *v.* *Obs.* Nhp. To frighten.

Nhp.^{2} That dwant afear ma.

[And ghastly bug does greatly them affeare, Spenser *F. Q.* II. iii. 20. The word is of freq. occurrence in *P. Plowman*. OE. *āfǣran*, to terrify.]

AFEAR(D, *conj.* In *gen.* use in var. dial. Also by aphaeresis **feard.** Lest, for fear. Cf. **afraid.**

Nhb. In common use (R.O.H.). **Yks.** (J.W.) **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Go an' tine them gaps, feared lest the key [cows] getten in. **ne.Wor.** Don't you go there, afeared the bobby should see you (J.W.P.). **Ess.** We didn't stop . . . Afear the Owd un sh'd come out, Downe *Ballads* (1895) 19. **Ess.**^{1} Do you bathe?—Ny, zir. Why not?—Feard a bin drownded.

AFEARD, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use throughout Sc. Irel. and Eng. See below. [**əfiə·rd, əfiə·d.**] Afraid, frightened, struck with fear or terror.

Sc. Afeir'd, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.). **Ir.** The bit of a house there does be that quite and lonesome on me . . . that I'm afeard, troth it's afeard I am goin' back to it, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 153. **N.I.**^{1} **Wxf.**^{1} Aferdth. **Nhb.**^{1} Aa was afeard ye warn't comin'. **Cum.**^{1} Afear't (not often heard). **Wm.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah's sadly afear'd on't. **e.Yks.**^{1} Afeeahd. **w.Yks.** Ize nane afeard, Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 180. **Lan.** I'm much afeard there's but little, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) v; **Lan.**^{1} Get on wi' thee mon; what arto afeard on? **Chs.**^{1} Come on! who's afeart? **s.Stf.** I bai' afeard o' thee, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Stf.**^{12} **Der.** He was afeard on the Governor too, Le Fanu *Uncle Silas* (1865) II. 50; **Der.**^{2} **s.Not.** Ah'm non afeard o' him (J.P.K.). **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.** The good woman was nearly as much afeard as you were, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 49. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Afeard, a good old word still current amongst our villagers. **War.**^{123}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Yo needna be afeard o' gweïn through the leasow, they'n mogged [moved] the cow as 'iled poor owd Betty Mathus; **Shr.**^{2} **Hrf.**^{2} I'm a'most afeared. **Glo.** Ur were flitting about i' the night afeared most despert, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. vi; **Glo.**^{1} **Brks.**^{1} 'E bent aveard, be 'e? [You are not afraid, are you?] **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **Hrt.** Who's afeard? (H.G.) **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** I'm afeard that flour will be hained [increased in price] again next week (W.R.E.). **Suf.** (C.T.); **Suf.**^{1} Afeard is still much used. **Ess.** Why they wornt afeared I ne'er could understand, Downe *Ballads* (1895) 22; **Ess.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{1} **Sur.** You shall have a glass, donna be afeared, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i; **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** Every man has got his soord upon his thigh, cause dey be afaird in de night, Lower *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 8; **Sus.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.** I was afeard to goo in and lay down and leave the yowes, Gray *Annesley* (1889) III. 173; **I.W.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.**^{1} I bēn't afeärd To own it, 302. **w.Som.**^{1} Waut be ufee·urd oa? [what are you afraid of?] **Dev.** Whot's aveard o' now, yü stupid? Dith zim he'll bite thee? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** I shoudn't be afeerd to travel oal hover London, *Jimmy Trebilcock* (1863) 10; **Cor.**^{1} I'm afeard of my life to go upstairs arter dark.

[I am afeard you make a wanton of me, Shaks. *Ham.* V. ii. 310; So wys he was she was no more afered, Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* III. 482. OE. *āfǣred*, frightened, *pp.* of *āfǣran*; see **Afear.**]

AFER, see **Aver.**

AFFBEND, *v.* Sh.I. [**a·fbend.**] To remove the furniture from a peat-pony.

S. & Ork.^{1}

[*Aff*, off + *bend*, used in the sense of harnessing a horse to a cart: Then Joseph bended his charett fast (*juncto curru*, Vulg.), Coverdale *Gen.* xlvi. 29. OE. *bendan*, to fasten, to bind.]

AFFEIRING, *prp.* Sc. [**əfiə·rin.**] Appertaining to, proportionate.

Slk. It's no sae ill, affeiring to [said of any work done by a person who could not have been expected to do it so well] (Jam.).

[*Prp.* of **affeir**, to belong, pertain; also written **effeir.** Under great sums effeiring to their condition and rank, *Act Council* (1683) in Wodrow *Hist. Church Scotland* (1721) II. 318. AFr. *afferir*, to belong, pertain; Lat. *ad*, to + *ferire*, to strike, hence, to affect. Cp. Cotgr: *Afferant* (the Participle of the Impersonal *affiert*), beseeming or becoming; also, concerning or belonging to. See **Effeir.**]

AFFLUDE, *v.* Sh. I. To injure the looks or appearance of anything; disguise.

Sh.I. To change the appearance, to disguise; of clothes, to be unbecoming (W.A.G.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Cp. Dan. *löd*, colour.]

AFFLUFE, AFF LOOF, *adv.* Sc.

1. Without book, offhand. To repeat anything 'afflufe' is to deliver it merely from memory (Jam.).

2. Extempore, without premeditation.

Sc. Whene'er I shoot wi' my air gun, 'Tis ay aff loof, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 183. **Per.** Aff lufe, in two words, are still commonly used, e.g. Aff lufe speaking, extempore speaking (G.W.). **Lnk.** How snackly could he gi'e a fool reproof, E'en wi' a canty tale he'd tell aff loof, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 11 (Jam.). **Ayr.** I shall scribble down some blether Just clean aff-loof, Burns *Epistle to John Lapraik* (1785).

3. Forthwith, immediately, out of hand (Jam.).

[*Aff-*, off + *loof*, q.v.]

AFFODILL, *sb.* Chs. Also in the form **affrodile** Chs.^{123}; **haverdril** Chs.^{1} [**a·fədil, a·frədil.**] The daffodil, *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus.*

Chs. Affrodile, *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, but the Cheshire word is really Hav·rdril; **Chs.**^{12}; **Chs.**^{3} 'Flower of Affadille' is, in an old Lincoln Cathedral manuscript, recommended as a cure for madness.

[*Affrodille*, th' Affodille or Asphodill flower. *Hache royalle*, the Affodille or Asphodill flower; especially (the small-kind thereof called) the Speare for a king, Cotgr. M.Lat. *affodillus* (*Prompt.*), Lat. *asphodilus*, Gr. ἀσφοδελός.]

AFFORDANCE, *sb.* Cum. [**əfuə·dəns.**] Ability to bear expense.

Cum. Quite right, if you are of affordance [if you can afford it]. It's beyond my affordance [more than I can afford] (W.K.). **n.Cum.** Not known round Coniston; but in the district round Wigton and the wide and isolated district of the Abbey Holme the word 'affordance' is well known and generally used (T.E.). **Cum.**^{1} Affwordance.

[A deriv. of **afford**, *v.* (OE. *geforðian*, to advance, perform) + *-ance*, a Fr. suffix.]

AFFRONT, *v.* Sc. [**əfru·nt.**] To disgrace, put to shame.

Gall. At your time o' life, to dress up for a young man; I'm black affrontit, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxiii.

AFFRONT, *sb.* Sc. Disgrace, shame.

Per. He hasna an affront [he cannot be put to shame, 'past feeling'] (G.W.).

Hence **Affrontless**, *adj.*

Abd. Not susceptible of disgrace or shame (Jam.). **Per.** He's affrontless [shameless, past feeling] (G.W.).

AFFRUG, *sb.* Sh. I. [**əfru·g.**] A spent wave receding from the shore.

S. & Ork.^{1} Affrug of the sea; Affrug or Aff-bod, *MS. add.*

[Lit. a pull-back. Cp. Dan. *af*, off + *ryk*, a hasty pull or movement; ON. *rykkr*, cogn. with *rykkja*, to pull roughly and hastily.]

AFFURST, see **Athirst.**

AFIELD, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Nhp. War. Brks. [əfī·ld, əvī·ld.] Abroad, out in or into the fields.

Ayr. My only pleasure At hame, a-fiel', Burns *Second Epistle to Davie.* **Wxf.**^{1} Aveel (*obs.*). **Dur.**^{1} Tek the cows afield. **Nhp.**^{1} The master's gone a-field; **Nhp.**^{2} Wheer's maester?—Up afield. **War.**^{2} He's gone afield [on the farmlands]. **Brks.**^{1} A farmer is said to be 'gone avield' when he has gone to walk about his farm.

[*A*-, on + *field.*]

AFIRE, *adv.* Nhb. Wm. Chs. War. Dev. [əfai·ə(r), əvai·ə(r).] On fire.

Nhb.^{1} Ma keel's aa afire, ma fortin's aa spoiled, Corvan *Keel Afire* (c. 1865). **Wm.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **War.** (J.R.W.) **Dev.** Urn, Zue, vatch zom zalt! Tha chimbly's avire! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

A-FLAT, *adv.* Sc. Flat.

Fif. There a jumper falls aflat upon the mould, Tennant *Anst. Fair* (1812) xxvii.

AFLAUGHT, *adv.* Sc. (Jam.) [əflā·χt.] Lying flat.

Rxb.

[*A*-, on + *flaucht* (*flaught*), q.v.]

AFLEY, *v.* Sc. *Obsol.* To dismay, discomfit.

Sc. Afley, in *pp.* dismayed, frightened; still used. The herds would gather in their nowt... Hafflins afley'd to bide thereout, Fergusson *King's Birthday* (c. 1774) 2, ed. 1845 (N.E.D.).

[OE. *āflīegan* (Merc. *āflēgan*), to put to flight; see **Fley.**]

AFLUNTERS, *adv.* w.Yks. In a state of disorder.

w.Yks. Aflunters, disarranged, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 18, 1891); Her hair all aflunters (B.K.).

[*A*-, on + *flunter*, q.v.]

AFOOT, *adv.* Sc. Cum. n.Yks. [əfi·t, n.Yks. əfiə·t.]

1. Up and about; esp. able to stand and walk after an illness.

Wm. & Cum.^{1} What ailsta, Jammy, Thou's sae soon a-fit, Clark *Seymon and Jammy* (1779) l. 1. **n.Yks.**^{2} It'll be a whent while afoore he's affeeat ageean [a long time before he is well].

2. Fig. *to get afoot*, to make a start or beginning.

n.Yks.^{2} Hae ye getten afeeat wi' t' job?

[Mischief, thou art afoot, Take thou what course thou wilt! Shaks. *J. Caesar* iii. ii. 265; To pleye and walke on fote, Chaucer *C. T.* f. 390. *A*-, on + *foot.*]

AFORCE, *v.* Nhb. [əfur·s.]

Nhb. To hole a board into an adjoining board unintentionally, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); **Nhb.**^{1}

[The word occurs freq. in Hampole's *Psalter* in the sense of 'to constrain.' AFr. *aforcer*, OFr. *esforcier*; Rom. *exfortiare*, to force, constrain; deriv. of Lat. *fortis*, strong.]

AFORCED, *ppl. adj.* e.Yks. Forced, compelled.

e.Yks.^{1} Ah was afooaced tĭ gang alang tĭ gaol, 19.

AFORE, *adv.*, *conj.* and *prep.* In *gen.* use in var. dial. of Sc. Irel. Eng. Also written **afoor** Nhb. Cum. Lan. Suf.; **afooar** e.Yks. Wm.; **aforne** e.An.; **atvore** Glo.; **avore, avoore** sw. counties; **avaur, avaurn** Som. [əfoə·(r), əvoə·(r).]

1. Of time: before, ere.

Sc. [He] wan there afore the time (Jam.). **Abd.** Wer ither herd thol't aye afore To lie ayont the byre, *Goodwife* (1867) ver. 8. **Edb.** Afore I was fifteen years old, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) ix. **Gall.** Afore they could let him gang, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 24. **Ir.** They'll be gettin' oodles o' money on at the fair afore Lent, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 57. **N.I.**^{1} **Nhb.** We'll hae anither fishing bout Afore we're taen awa', *Coquet Dale Sngs.* (1852) 59; **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.**^{3} We teuk a gūd leuk at him afoor anybody spak, 1. **Wm.** Afore we com, *Knitters e' Dent* (*Doctor*, ed. 1848) 560. **n.Yks.** Ah nivver knew t'rooad... seea shooat... afooar, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 64. **ne.Yks.**^{1} He'll mebbe cum afoor neet. **e.Yks.** He hadn't geean monny yards afooar he fell ower summat, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 33. **w.Yks.** A've dubbled t'neiv, afoar ta day, Preston *Poems, &c.* (1864) 4; **w.Yks.**^{1} That nivver com across my brain afoar, ii. 324; **w.Yks.**^{5} I sal be off afore long. **Lan.** Afore the week wur eawt, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) viii; I've hed things stown afoor to-day, Bowker *Tales* (1882) 65; **Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** Aw cannot tell yo' very much afore, Yates *Owd Peter*, i. 8; **Chs.**^{12} **Stf.**^{1} **nw.Der.**^{1} Three year afore [thrée éeŭ·r ŭfoaŭ·r]. He went an hour afore us [ée went ŭn)aawŭr ŭfoaŭ·r ù·z]. **s.Not.** Ah seed it afore yo (J.P.K.). **Lin.** An' 'e maäde the bed as 'e ligs on afoor 'e coom'd to the shire, Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 7. **se.Wor.**^{1} **w.Wor.**^{1} Come an' see we afore yŭ goes awaay. **s.War.** 'Ebe a wik fool az gits up afore e gooas t'bed, *Why John* (G.H.T.) (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Shr.**^{1} 'E's bin theer afore I know, so dunna tell me; **Shr.**^{2} Afore lung, before long. **Hrf.** Thou hadst ought to a come afore, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 166. **Glo.** [I] lukk'd at thaay tatëers avore y yad mi ta, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 136. **Brks.** He made his braags avoore he died, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vii. **Mid.** Afore you takes your snooze, Dickens *Mutual Friend* (1865) bk. iv. i. **Hnt.** Afore long (T.P.F.). **Nrf.** The year afore that he kinder did for my tunnips, Jessopp *Arcady* (1887) iii. 82. **Suf.** I'll goon him such a hidin' as he niver had afoor, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Ess.** You 'ont want to be there long Afore you säy my wahrd is right, Downe *Ballads* (1895) 17. **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** Afore I know'd what I was about, Lower *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 12. **n.Wil.** What the men call 'the dark days afore Christmas,' Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 98. **Dor.** Avore we git to Temple Coombe, Young *Rabin Hill* (1867) 22; **Dor.**^{1} Avore the east begun to redden, 57. **Som.** If his veace was beautivul avore, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 51. **Dev.** It mad 'em laugh more than they did avore, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 90. **n.Dev.** Ad! chell ream my heart to tha avore Ise let that tha lipped, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 17. **Dev.**^{3} Her's like a duck avore day. **Cor.** Our boy, he wor to school a bit afore aw pitched to bâl, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i. 7; **Cor.**^{1} He took me up afore I were down [corrected me before I had made a mistake].

2. Of preference: rather than, in preference to, better than.

w.Yks.^{5} Afore al du that al heit hāay wi a horse! **nw.Der.**^{1} I'll clem afore I'll work for that muney [au)ll tlaem ŭfoaŭ·r au)ll wuur·k fŭr dhaat· mùni]. **sw.Lin.**^{1} There's nothing afore bramble-vinegar [vinegar made of blackberries] for a cough. I reckon there's nowt afore spring watter. **Wil.** Gie I a English shartharn afor a Alderney, 'Agrikler' *Rhymes* (1872) 20. **w.Som.**^{1} Avore I'd be beholdin to he, I'd work my vingers to bones.

3. In front, before, in the presence of.

Sc. He ran on afore (Jam.); He wad hae liked ill to hae come in ahint and out afore them this gate, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxvi. **Ayr.** Ae Hairst afore the Sherramoor, I mind't as weel's yestreen, Burns *Halloween* (1785). **Nhb.** Wi' canny care she claps't afore them, Graham *Moorl. Dia.* (1826) 6; **Nhb.**^{1} Gan on afore. **Wm.**^{1} It's reet afooar tha. **n.Yks.**^{2} Ahınt an' afoore, behind and before. **w.Yks.** Mah vaineyird 'at is maine, is afoor mah, Littledale *Craven Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 12; **w.Yks.**^{5} Gehr afore him an' keep afore him. **Lan.**^{1} Now, Sally, gan thi ways afore me, an' oppen t'door, Waugh *Jannock* (1874) iii. **s.Chs.**^{1} **s.Stf.** He come an' stood right afore me, Pinnock *Bk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**^{1} He's a mile afore me [ée)z ŭ mahy'l ŭfoaŭ·r mée]. Where is Sam?—He's afore [weeŭ·r is Saam`? ée)z ŭfoaŭ·r]. **Der.**^{2} Doff thy hat mon, afore thy betters. **Shr.**^{1} Theer wuz the child right afore the 'orse. **Brks.**^{1} Avorn is 'before him.' Avoort is 'before it.' **Sur.** He's afore you entirely, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 183. **Wil.** Vootsteps did rouse my pensive ears, An he avore I stood, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 21. **Som.** Get avaur un, stoopid, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**^{1} A little knot of flowers avore the house. Captain's the best oss to go avore. **n.Dev.** And whare a wou'd be ovore or no, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 14.

4. Until.

w.Som.^{1} Us can wait avore you be ready, sir. Uur oan lat-n uloa·un uvoa·ur ee-z u-broakt [she will not leave it alone until it is broken]. **n.Dev.** Th'arst always a vustled up... avore zich times as Neckle Halse comath about, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 108.

5. *Comp.* **Afore all,** nevertheless; **-fit,** indiscriminately, all without exception (Jam.); **-hand, aforran,** beforehand, ready; **-long,** shortly; **-time,** formerly; **yene,** over against.

n.Dev. Yeet avore oll, avore voak, tha wut lustree, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 291. **Frf.** Some says ye mak them up aforehand, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) 39. **n.Cy.** Aforran, in store, in reserve (Hall.). **Nhb.**^{1} Nowt aforran, nothing ready. **Cum.**^{3} It's o' settl't afoorhan'. **n.Yks.** Bill axt ma afooarhand what Ah thowt, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 66. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah likes tĭ gan tĭ chotch a bit afooarhand. Noo, get on wi' thĭ wahk; Jack's afooarhand o' thă, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Som.**^{1} Mind you get em in readiness avore-hand. Aay wuz uvoa·ran·z wai un, vur au·l u wuz zu klúv·ur [I outwitted him (or got the better of him), notwithstanding that he was so clever]. **Dur.**^{1} See y'agen afore lang. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Riddy for off afoorelang [ready to set out soon]. It'll happen afoorelang gans [it will happen at no distant period]. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} I shall go afore long. **Glo.** It's you as ought to go before the magistrates, and will do afore long, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. ii. **Som.** Come it did, sure enuff, avore lang, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 38. **n.Yks.**^{2} An aud afooretimes body, an antiquated personage. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.** Thaay was big foäks afooretime (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} **Som.** Afore-yene, over against, directly in front of (Hall.).

6. Phr. *to live afore the friend*, to live on the charity of friends.

w.Yks. A chap hez a deal to swallə when he'z livin' afore t'friend (J. R.).

[If I do not ... drive all thy subjects afore thee like a flock of wild-geese, SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 152. ME. To hem that riche were afore, GOWER *C. A.* II. 88. OE. *onforan*, before.]

AFORWARD, *adv.* Glo. Forward, in front.

Glo. Get the wurk avorard, carnt ee! (S.S.B.); A shepherd would tell his dog to 'go avorard,' meaning 'get ahead of the sheep' (J.D.R.).

[*A-*, on + *forward*, q. v.]

AFRAID, *conj.* Irel. and var. dial. [**əfrē·d.**] Also **for afraid**, and, by aphaeresis, **fraid**. Lest, for fear that.

Ir. I put it there, afraid you should find it. I wouldn't go out to-day afraid I should miss you (A.S.P.); I wouldn't undertake to say for fraid I'd tell a lie, YEATS *Flk. Tales* (1888) 187. **Dub.** Run indoors, God bless you, for afraid the cows 'd run over you [said to a child by a man driving cows] (G.M.H.). **n.Lin.**^{1} She weänt goä by trip-traains for fraaid o' sum'ats happenin'. **ne.Wor.** I'll just go with you part of the way, afraid you shouldn't find it (J.W.P.). **Suf.** I shall put on my hat afraid I shall catch cold (Common. 'For afraid' is less common) (F.H.).

[*Afraid* (conj.), contr. for 'being afraid.' *For afraid* is due to association with the phr. 'for fear.' *Afraid* is pp. of *affray*, vb. to frighten, AFr. *affrayer*, OFr. *effreer*, *esfreer*.]

AFRAWL, *prep.* Wor. Suf. [**əfrǭ·l.**] For all, in spite of.

se.Wor.^{1} 'Now, Billy, thee cossn't come this a-road.' Billy: 'I sh'll come afrawl thee.' **Suf.** Afrawl, for all, in spite of (HALL.).

[*A-*, *pref.*^{10} + *for all.*]

AFRESH, *adv.* and *adj.* In *gen.* use. [**əfre·ʃ.**]

1. *adv.* Over again.

Brks.^{1} Thee hast done the job zo bad thee mus' do't avresh.

2. *adj.* Unknown before, new, fresh.

Stf.^{2} It's naut əfresh fər im tə bei drunk. **Brks.**^{1} A be a-doin' things in the parish as be quite avresh.

[**1.** Dead Henry's wounds Open their congeal'd mouths and bleed afresh, SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 56. *A-* (prob. = *of*, as in *anew*) + *fresh.* **2.** As an *adj.* *afresh* is prob. not exactly the same word as that above; the *a-* representing in this case not *of*, but the pref. surviving in western dial. from OE. *ge-*.]

AFRIST, *adv.* Sc. (JAM.) [**əfri·st.**] On trust or in a state of delay.

Sc. All ills are good afrist, *Prov.*

[*A-*, on + *frist.* ON. *frestr*, OE. *fierst*, space of time, respite. ME. Do þou nouth on frest, *Hav.* 1337).]

AFRO, *v.* Sh. I. To dissuade.

Sh.I. (W.A.G., *Coll.* L.L.B.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Dan. *afraade*, to dissuade (cp. G. *abraten*); Dan. *af*, off + *raade*, to advise; ON. *rāða*, OE. *rǣdan*.]

AFRONT, *adv.* Yks. Lan. War. Brks. [**əfru·nt, əvrɐ·nt.**] In front.

w.Yks.^{5} He wur afront an' we wur aback on him. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **War.** (J.R.W.) **Brks.**^{1} Thee get on avront o' I, ther yent room vor us bwo-ath in the paath.

[*A-*, on + *front.*]

AFRORE, *ppl. adj.* sw. counties only. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **avrore** Dor.^{1} Dev.; **avraur, avroared** Dev. See below. [**əfroə·(r), əvroə·(r).**] Frozen, stiff with frost.

s.Hmp. Ye must be nigh famished, and afrore too, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxiii. **Hmp.**^{1} Froar, Vrore. **Dor.**^{1} **Som.** My vingers be all a-vraur, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **n.Dev.** Tha chield's avroared, tha conkerbells Be hangin to un, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 5; Or whan 'tes avore [misprint: 1771 has avrore] or a scratcht, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 123; Avrore, frozen, frosty, Exmore, GROSE (1790). **Dev.**^{1} 'Twas so hard avrore that the juggy-mire was all one clitch of ice, pt. iii. 18. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

[OE. *gefroren*, pp. of *frēosan*, to freeze.]

AFT, *adv.* n.Yks. [**aft.**]

1. Backward, in *fig.* sense.

n.Yks.^{2} They went aft, instead o' forrat [met with reverses rather than things favourable].

2. As *superl.*

n.Yks.^{2} Aftest, the hindmost, the laziest of the lot.

AFT-CROP, *sb.* Sc. Written **eft-, eff-.**

1. After-crop, also called tail-crop, i.e. the grass that springs up among the stubble after the crop is cut (JAM. *Suppl.*). **2.** A crop of the same kind as the ground yielded last year (*ib.*).

3. Aft-crop is the same as aftermath.

Gall. (A.W.)

AFT-CROP, *v.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Written **eff-.** To after-crop, i. e. to take two successive crops of the same kind from a field.

Per. Tenants were restricted not to eff-crop the infield [not to take two successive crops of oats], ROBERTSON *Agric.* (1799) 23.

AFTER, *prep.*, *adv.*, *v.*, and *adj.* (in comp.) Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. See below. [**a·ftə(r), e·ftə(r).**]

1. *prep.* Of place: following the course of, alongside of. Also *fig.* following, in accordance with.

n.Lin.^{1} [*Fig.* sense] He said his peäce wo'd for wo'd efter th' book. **Nhp.**^{1} Go arter the hedge. **Glo.**^{1} Go athirt that ere ground, and you'll find the path after the hedge. **Som.** After, along (J.S.F.S.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. Behind.

Ir. I left him after me (G.M.H.).

3. Of time: used instead of 'past' when speaking of the time of day.

s.Oxf. I'll mash the tea as soon as ever it goes 'alf aater three, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 181. **Suf.** (M.E.R.) **Dev.** I stap'd thare til haf arter zix I shude spose, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Let.* (1847) 15, ed. 1865.

4. *adv.* Even with, keeping pace with.

w.Som.^{1} Dhu ee·njún wain zu vaa·s, wuz foo·us vur t-ae·u tùe· vur t-an· dhu shee·z—wau·n kèod-n nuuth·een nee·ur keep aup aa·dr [the engine went so fast, (we) were obliged to have two (men) to hand the sheaves—one could not nearly keep up after—i. e. the supply even with the demand].

5. (1) Following a *v.* of motion: to fetch. (2) *prep.* used, the *v.* being understood. (3) *prep.* used as a *v.* pure and simple.

(1) **Nrf.** I'll go arter it (E.M.). **w.Som.**^{1} With any verb of motion [after] means to fetch. Zain aa·dr, goo aa·dr, uurn aa·dr [send, go, run—to fetch]. (2) **n.Yks.** He efter Betty ageean, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 13. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah efther him. **w.Yks.** They teld her whear he'd goan, soa shoo after him (a very common form of expression), HARTLEY *Yks. Xmas. Ann.* (1879) 12. (3) **w.Yks.** Ivvery dog thear wor in it [the village] afterd us, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1854) 35. **Nhp.**^{2} He got the start, but I preshus quick atter'd him. **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **s.Hmp.** What did that fellow Ned mean by aftering me like that, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxv.

6. When used with a progressive tense it indicates: (1) that an action is about to take place; (2) completed action, cf. Fr. *venir de*; (3) present action; in the last sense it is freq. otiose.

(1) **Inv.** I will be after telling him [I will tell him] (H. E. F.). **Chs.**^{3} He's after taking another farm. **e.An.**^{1} The hen is after laying. **Suf.** I now after fetching it (C. G. de B.). (2) **Inv.** I am after telling him [I have just told him] (H.E.F.). **Ir.** She told them in the prisoner's presence that he was after hanging her up against the door with a rope, *Dublin Dy. Expr.* (Mar. 26, 1891); I am after dining [I have dined] (G.M.H.); Jos was after balragging the priest, KENNEDY *Even. Duffrey* (1869) 81; They were after hangin' a lad up at the jail, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 169. **s.Ir.** It is not every lady that would be after making [would have made] such an offer, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 220. **Wxf.** Yes, indeed, sir, and I only after composing a new prayer to-day, KENNEDY *Banks Bow* (1867) 186. (3) **Ir.** Then it's fitter ... for you to be after putting your sign there in your pocket, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. xvii; Is it Lanigan you'd be afther comparin' me to? LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 225. **s.Ir.** I would not be after saying such a thing, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 291.

7. *To be after*: (1) to court, to be in love with; (2) to be in pursuit of, to follow; (3) to be engaged upon; (4) to aim at; (5) the word also conveys the idea of a state or condition in the immediate future, and (6) of a recently completed action.

(1) **Inv.** I am after so and so [I am in love with so and so] (H.E.F.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Chs.**^{1} I expect he's after our Polly. **War.** (J.R.W.) (2) **Inv.** I will be after you [I'll follow you] (H.E.F.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Chs.**^{1} The policeman's after him. **War.** (J.R.W.) (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Chs.**^{1} What are you after? **Lin.** He'll be efter ye soon, I'll uphowd it, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 189. **n.Lin.**^{1} I could tell what he was efter, though he kep' very squat. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Nrf.** What are you arter there (E. M.). (4) **s.Ir.** Is

that what you'd be after, you spalpeen? Croker *Leg.* (1862) 269. **Colloq.** 'Look here! Dunham,' said Staniford sharply, 'what are you after?' Howells *Aroostook* (1883) xii. (5) **Ir.** The child is after the measles. (6) I am after my dinner (G.M.H.).

8. *After long and last*, at the end.

I.Ma. That's where we'll all be after long and last, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. II. xv.

9. *Comp.* **After-burden**, after-birth (*placenta*); **-butter**, that made from after-fleetings, q.v.; **-cast**, consequences, effect, what may ensue (Jam.); **-cleckin, -clep, -cletch**, see below; **-come**, consequence, what comes after; **-comer**, a stranger, visitor, 'follower'; **-daylight, -end, -feed, -fetch**, see below; **-fleetings**, cream from milk that has been twice skimmed; **-gang**, to follow; **-grass, -heid**, see below; **-leavings**, slime containing ore; **-leys, -mead, -most, -shear, -shot, -smatch, -temsings**, see below; **-temsing-bread**, bread made from coarse flour, the refuse of the sieve or temse; **-wald**, the outfield, arable land which is not manured, but cropped until it is worn out (Jam.); **-winding**, see below.

Lin. After-burden, after-birth, Streatfield *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 315. **n.Lin.**^{1} The afterburden should oht to be alus putten upo' kitchen fire-back at neet when foäks hes gone to bed. **Bck.** That which is afterwards skimmed makes what is called an after-butter, Marshall *Review* (1817) IV. 546. **Rxb.** He durst na do't for fear o' the aftercast (Jam.). **Dur.**^{1} Efter-clecking, one of a second brood. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Efter-clecking, a brood of chickens, &c., hatched after the first brood of the season [also in pl. applied to the brood]. Them fahve geslins is eftthercleckins. **n.Yks.**^{2} Efther-clep, the brood that happens to come after the usual breeding time. **Dur.**^{1} Efter-cletch, an after or second brood in the same year. **s.Sc.** And how are ye to stand the aftercome? *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 9; I fear she is ruined for this world,—and for the aftercome, I dare hardly venture to think about it, *ib.* ii. 48 (Jam.). **Gall.** He wad like to dee but for the thocht o' the after-come, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. **n.Yks.**^{2} Efther-comers, followers. **e.Yks.**^{1} Efther-cummers, visitors, strangers. **e.Lan.**^{1} After-dellit, night [after daylight]. **n.Yks.**^{2} Yan's efther-end condition [one's state after death]. **n.Lin.**^{1} After-end, the autumn; more commonly [called] the back-end or fall. **Oxf.** Afterfeed, the grass that grows after the first crop has been mown, and generally fed off, not left for an aftermath, as in some other counties (Hall., Wright); Still in freq. use (K.B.). **Cum.**^{1} Efter fetches, after-thoughts or actions. **Ess.** Butter which is made from the after-fleetings of the milk, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 164. **Abd.** They . . . gae a nod to her to aftergang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 86. **w.Som.**^{1} After grass, the grass which grows after the hay is gone. It is not a second crop to be mown, but to be fed. **Wgt.** After-heid, grass springing up in the stubble after the crop is cut (A.W.). **Cor.**^{2} After-leavings in washing tin (s.v. Loobs). **Brks.** After-laies, After-leys, aftermath or rowinge (K.). **Hrt.** Our after mead, or second crop, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 95. **e.Yks.**^{1} Bill's awlas efther-most on 'em all, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Hmp.**^{1} After-shear, the aftermath. **Dor.** Another person claims a right to the after-shear, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 261. **Sc.** In the process of distilling whisky, the strong spirit which comes away first is called the foreshot or foreshots; and that which comes last, the aftershot or aftershots (Jam. *Suppl.*). **n.Yks.**^{2} Efther-smatch, the flavour of anything after it is swallowed. **Dur.**^{1} Efter-temsings, coarse flour. **m.Yks.**^{1} After-temsins. **w.Yks.**^{1} I hed some efter temsin breead i' t'Aumry. **Cai.** Afterwald, that division of a farm which is called outfield in other parts of Scotland. The outfield land [provincially afterwald], *Agric. Surv. of Cai.* 87 (Jam.). **nw.Dev.**^{1} Arter-wĭnding or Arter-winning, small or light corn [after-winnowing]. **Cor.**^{1} After-winding, waste corn.

AFTER, *v.* Yks. (?) Stf. Der. To take the last milk from cows. See **Afterings.**

Yks. I have only heard this word once in Yks. (M.F.) **Stf.**^{1} After, to extract the last milk of a cow the second time; **Stf.**^{2} Tak ðis litl kan, an gū an after th' kai. **Der.** After the youths had milked the cows, I aftered them, getting a pint or so from each (H.R.).

AFTER-ANE, *adj.*, prop. *phr.* Sc. Uniform, equable.

Sc. She's fix't my lot maist after ane, Cock *Simple Strains* (1810) 69 (Jam.). **Bnff.**^{1} Ye canna gang wrang t'him: for he's eye efter-ane: an' he niver sehns awa ony ane wee a sair hairt.

[Syne eftir ane my toung is and my pen, Doug. *Virg.* 452, 30.]

AFTERCLAP, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Ess. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Not in gloss. of e.An. [**a·ftətlap, a·ftəklap.**]

1. Ulterior and unexpected consequences, generally unpleasant; evil consequence (Jam.).

e.Yks.^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2} **s.Chs.**^{1} Unpleasant consequences; e. g. of the results of over-indulgence in eating. **Stf.**^{2} Dunna crow too soon, wait till th' afterclap. **nw.Der.**^{1} I want it sattled; I dunno want noo afterclaps [au) waan·t it saat·'lt; au) dùn·ŭ waan·t nóo aaf·tŭrtlaap·s]. **Der.**^{2} **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{2} **Shr.**^{1} It's al'ays best be carful an' sen' some one as knows thar business an' then theer's no afterclaps; **Shr.**^{2} The consequence, issue, result, generally received in *malam partem.* **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} After consequences, a relapse. **Ess.** Which being descried, take heede of you shall, For danger of after claps, after that fall, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 107, st. *d.* **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Cor.**^{1} Something happening after the cause is supposed to have been removed.

2. Anything occurring when it has ceased to be expected; a sequel, anything that comes after; an after-thought.

n.Yks.^{2} Efther-claps, incidents which arise after matters were thought to be concluded. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **s.Chs.**^{1} A sequel, anything that comes after; e. g. a prayer meeting after a preaching service, a distribution of bread after a tea meeting, &c. **n.Lin.**^{1} Rachel Taylor's 'e a fine waay; she hed her tent bairn nine year sin, an' noo she's fallen doon wi' twins; it's a sore after-clap for her. **Lei.**^{1} Way'n got a affter-clap o' winter this turn (in reference to a frosty week in April). **I.W.**^{2} I don't want noo aaterclaps. **w.Som.**^{1} *Arrière pensée.* Au·nur bruy·t un noa aa·dr-klaaps [honour bright and no afterclaps] is a constant expression in contracting bargains or agreements. **Dev.** And it [yet], 'tis best as 'tis, perhaps; We mert a catch'd zom arterclaps, Peter Pindar *Middlesex Elect.* (1816) IV. 206. **Cor.**^{1} After-clapses, after-thoughts. [**Amer.** An attempt to unjustly extort more in a bargain or agreement than at first settled upon, Farmer.]

3. In *pl.* superfluous finery.

Cor.^{1} I caan't manage the after-clapses.

[What plaguy mischiefs and mishaps Do dog him still with after claps, Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 4; For had he been a merchant, then perhaps Storms, thunderclaps, or fear of afterclaps Had made him long ere this the food of worms, Taylor *Life of Old Parr*; He can give us an afterclap when we least weene, Latimer *Serm.* (Wright); It was a sorry happe, (he) doubted him of an afterclappe, Percy's *Fol. MS.* (Mätzner). *After + clap*, a slap, blow, q.v.]

AFTER-CROP, see **Attercop.**

AFTER-DAMP, *sb.* Tech. Nhb. Dur. w.Yks. [**a·ftə-damp.**] The noxious gas resulting from a colliery explosion (Wedgwood).

Nhb. & Dur. After-damp, carbonic acid, stythe. The products of the combustion of fire-damp, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Nhb.**^{1} After-damp, the noxious gas resulting from a colliery explosion. This after-damp is called choak-damp and surfeit by the colliers, and is the carbonic acid gas of chymists, Hodgson *A Description of Felling Colliery.* **w.Yks.** The after-damp completed their death, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 325. **Miners' tech.** Carbonic acid gas, or choke damp, which the miners call after-damp, Core (1886) 228.

[*After + damp*, q.v.; cp. **choak-damp.**]

AFTERGAIT, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.)

1. Seemly or fitting.

Lnk. That's something aftergait.

2. Tolerable, moderate, what does not exceed.

Rxb. I'm ill o' the toothache; but I never mind sae lang as it's ony way aftergait ava. I'll be there if the day's ought aftergait.

[*After + gait*, way, i. e. after, not out of the ordinary way.]

AFTERHEND, *adv.* and *prep.* Sc. n.Cy. Afterwards, after.

Sc. Mark ye me, friend, that we may have nae colly-shangie afterhend, Scott *Guy Mannering* (1815) xliv; Get the ferm, an' efterhand that, ye may kiss, Lumsden *Sheep-Head*, 270; It lookit as if the craytur had gotten its ain back afterhand, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) i. **n.Cy.** Afterhend, *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[Marshall did sweare afterhend that he had not fylled him at all, *Hist. Kirk* 1634–46 (N.E.D.); Then is he wise after the honde, Gower *C. A.* II. 31. *After + hand*; cp. **beforehand, behindhand.**]

AFTERINGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin.

War. Shr. Glo. w.Cy. Also in the form **afterlins** w.Yks.^{1} See below. [**a·ftərinz.**]

1. The last milk that comes before a cow's udder is empty; locally called strippings, drippings, or strokings.

Sc. Till she frae her the massy aft'rins draw, Morison *Poems* (1790) 185 (Jam.). **s.Sc.** More generally known as jibbings or dribblings, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 54. **Dmf.** [Jane] furnishes butter and afterings (jibbings) for tea, Froude *Thomas Carlyle* (1882) II. 27. **Yks.** It were only yesterday as she aimed her leg right at t'pail wi' t'afterings in; she knowed it were afterings as well as any Christian, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) xv (Dav.). **w.Yks.** Afterings, the last milk of a cow. Also called strippings, *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.^{1}** Afterlins, the last milk of a cow. **Lan.^{1}** Jem, let owd Mally have a quart o' aftherins for a custhert or two. **e.Lan.^{1}** **Chs.$^{1\,2}$** Afterings, the same as strokings; **Chs.^{3}** The last milk (generally considered the richest). So called because in all well-managed dairies, a milker follows after the others to make sure of the afterings. **Stf.$^{1\,2}$** **Der.** The strokings, or last of a cow's milk, Grose (1790); **Der.^{12}**, **Lin.^{1}** **n.Lin.^{1}** Afterlings [are] said to contain the most butter. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.^{1}** Afterings, cf. Drippings. **Glo.^{1}** **w.Cy.** Morton *Cycl. Agric.* (1863).

2. The surplus, remainder in a more general sense (Jam.).

Fif. The aft'rins o' a feast.

3. *Fig.* Outcome, results, consequences (Jam.).

Ayr. The bloody afterings of that meeting, Gillhaize, iii. 88.

[**2.** These are the *ὑστερήματα*, afterings of Christ's sufferings, Bp. Hall *Serm.* (N.E.D.)]

AFTERMATH, *sb.* Very widely distributed in midl., e.An. and s. districts; but not given in gloss. of Sc. Dev. Cor. Also written **efter-math** n.Yks.^{2}; **attermath** Glo.^{2}; **aftermeath** Ken.$^{1\,2}$ [**a·ftəmaþ,** n. and e.Yks. **e·ftəmaþ,** se.Wor. **ā·tə-,** Glo. **æ·tə-.**] The second crop of grass which grows after the field has been mown. Freq. used in *pl.*

n. & s.Cy. Aftermaths, the pasture after the grass has been mowed, Grose (1790). **n.Yks.^{2}** Efther-math, the second mowing of grass yielded by a field in one season. **e.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.^{4}** After-maths, after mowings, the grass in the meadows, that grows after the mowing—the eddish. **Stf.^{1}** **n.Lin.^{1}** The grass that grows when the hay is cut, more commonly called eddish. **Lei.^{1}** **Nhp.^{1}** In strictness aftermath is the second or latter mowing; but with us it is equally applied, whether the second crop be mown, or eaten off the ground; **Nhp.^{2}** **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.^{3}** Sometimes used in wider sense. He cannot expect much aftermath now, he has had two crops off the meadow this season. **se.Wor.^{1}**, **Shr.^{1}**, **Pem.** (E.D.) **Glo.** There was not much hay this year, but the aftermath has been good (A.B.); **Glo.^{2}**, **Brks.^{1}** **Bck.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 102. **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii. 76. **e.An.^{1}** **Nrf.** Yow can mow the grass, ye know, and than (then) let the aftermath for £5 (W.R.E.); Aftermath eddish, same as aftermath, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 229; **Nrf.^{1}** The feed left on meadows after having been mown. **Suf.^{1}** **Ken.^{1}** Aftermeath, the grass which grows after the first crop has been mown for hay; called also roughings [usually called rowens in e.Ken.]; **Ken.^{2}** Aftermeath, aftermowth, i. e. that which comes and grows after the mowing. **Sur.^{1}** Called also rowen. **Hmp.^{1}** Called also lattermath. **I.W.^{1}** **n.Wil.** The aftermath in the meadows beneath will not grow, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 21; The feed left on meadows or grass-land after having been mown. Also called lattermath, Britton *Beauties* (1825). **w.Som.^{1}**

[*After + math*, OE. *mǣð*, a mowing; cp. G. *mahd*, OHG. *mād.* The word occurs in Fitzherbert *Husbandry* 63, Worlidge *Dict. Rusticum*, Bailey (ed. 1721), Lisle *Husbandry* (Aftermass).]

AFTERNOON, *adj.* Lin. Wor. Glo. Hrt. Mid. Nrf. Sur. Som. Dev. See below. Late in performing any work, procrastinating; dilatory, slow.

sw.Lin.^{1} I call him nobbut an afternoon farmer; he got no seed in last back-end. **War.^{3}** **s.Wor.^{1}** An afternoon farmer, [one] who takes things easily. **se.Wor.^{1}** Atternone-folks, people who are in the habit of beginning work late in the day. **Glo.** (A.B.) **Nrf.** No, no; he's no business man. We call him an arternŭne farmer (W.R.E.). **Hrt.** In Hertfordshire we call [declining farmers] afternoon farmers, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. 4. **Mid.** *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 153. **Sur.^{1}** He's pretty much of an afternoon man. **w.Som.^{1}** Purty arternoon farmer, sure 'nough (s.v. Arrish). **nw.Dev.^{1}** **Colloq.** The rain and snow have come too soon for a few 'afternoon farmers,' who have not yet put in all their wheat, *Standard* (Nov. 28, 1889) 2, col. 1. [**Amer.** Afternoon farmer, . . . one who procrastinates, or who misses an opportunity. . . . It is only slang when used figuratively apart from agricultural pursuits, Farmer.]

AFTERNOONING, *sb.* w.Yks. [**a·ftənuinin.**]

w.Yks. Afternooinin, refreshment between dinner and tea, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). Afternooning is still heard round Wakefield but is rapidly becoming *obs.* (W.F.)

AFT-HANKS, *sb.* Sh.I. [**a·ft-haŋks.**] That part of a boat where the bands come together at the stem and stern. See **Hank.**

S. & Ork.^{1}

AGAIN, *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **agaan, agean, agen, agin, agyen.** See below. [**əgiə·n, əge·n, əgi·n.**] Used for *against*, in most of its mod. meanings.

I. Of position.

1. Near, beside.

n.Yks. Just ageean t'pleeace where Ah wur bred, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 27; **n.Yks.^{2}** **ne.Yks.^{1}** Oor spot ligs agaan Helmsla. **e.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.** Nelly always sits again John (F.P.T.); Poor Bill, he wur leynd ageean t'wall, Preston *Poems, &c.* (1864) 24. **Lan.^{1}** Agen th' heawse-eend wur a little cloof o' full o brids and fleawrs. **Chs.^{1}** He lives agen th' chapel; **Chs.^{3}** **Stf.$^{1\,2}$** **sw.Lin.^{1}** They've taen a farm agen Eagle Hall. **Rut.^{1}** Agen the hedge. **Lei.^{1}** It's close again Bosworth. **Nhp.** 'Tis agen the running brook, Clare *Poems* (1820) 140, ed. 1873; **Nhp.^{1}** He lives agen me. **s.War.^{1}** He lives just agin us. **Shr.^{1}** Lave that bouk agen the pump w'eer I pŭt it; **Shr.^{2}** Shut 'em agen the backside o' the house. **Brks.^{1}** I left the prong over agin the staayble door. **e.An.^{1}** She stood again the door. If she stood very near the door, it would be more correct to say 'close again,' or 'right again'; if facing it, at some little distance, 'over again.' **Nrf.** Agin our gates are all mander o' plasant fruits, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 13. **Cmb.^{1}** It's up to your boot-tops in mud agin the Brick Clamp. **Ken.^{1}** He lives down de lane agin de stile. **Sur.^{1}** **Sus.^{1}** He lived up agin the Church. **n.Wil.** Veed yer kids agen th' shepherds' tents, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) i. 8.

2. In contact with, touching, resting against.

Nhb. When Dicky's corf was fill'd wi' sic, He let his low and stuck't agyend [again it], Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27. **Cum.** Stand aboot int' lonnin, or lig ageànn t'dykes, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 6. **e.Lan.^{1}** **Chs.^{1}** Th' ladder were rared agen th' waw. **Lin.** Ay, roob thy whiskers ageän ma, Tennyson *Tiresias, &c.* (1885) *Spinster's Sweet-arts*; Sa I runs to the yard fur a lether, an' sets 'im ageän the wall, *ib. Owd Roä* (1889). **Oxf.^{1}** 'Ee's alen in [leaning] agen your warnut tree. **Dor.** Did fondly lay ageän your zide His coal-black nose an' russet ear, Barnes *Poems* (1863) 2.

3. Opposite to.

Shr.^{1} Oud it up agen the light an' then we shan be able to see w'eer the faut is. **Glo.$^{1\,2}$** **e.An.^{2}** Over agin the gate, opposite the gate.

II. With *v.* of motion.

1. Against, in violent contact with.

Nhb.^{1} The keel went bump agyen Jarrow, An' three o' the bullies lap oot, *Little Pee Dee.* **Yks.** He came wi' a crack again t'chap, Baring-Gould *Oddities* (1874) I. 240. **e.Yks.** He tummel'd ageean t'bucket, an cut his heead, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 49. **w.Yks.** When one o' my mates shoved another chap ageean her, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 2; **w.Yks.^{1}** He ran agaan him. **ne.Lan.** I geet my yed jowled agen th' frame o' th' loom, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 317. **Lan.^{1}** An then—he's hardly wit enough to keep fro runnin again woles i' th' dayleet, Waugh *Sketches* (1857) 28. **Der.^{2}** Oi'll jowl thy yed agen a stoup. **Not.^{2}** He joled his 'eäd agen a balk. **Nhp.^{1}** They ran again me, and knocked me down. **Glo.** How the rain do druv agin one! Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) x. **Cmb.^{1}** When I want to write, there's allus one o' y'r a-joggling agin the table. **Sur.** And then he run agin' a man at the bottom of the road here, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 165. **Sus.^{1}** He's hind leg flew up and het agen t'other horse, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 26. **I.W.^{2}** He vell agen it. **Som.** The wind 'twas beaten' the drops vrom the chestnut leaves agen' my veace, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 47. **w.Som.^{1}** Ee droa·vd au·p ugún dhu gee·ut [he drove against the gate]. **Dev.** The bellows banged agin' the wall, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 26.

2. Phr. *to come, go again*, to come, go to meet (see **Against, 2**); *to run again*, to meet by chance.

s.Pem. I went again him, down so far as to the bridge. Father, he'll come again me (E.D.). **s.Stf.** I chaunced to run agen Steve Hodgkiss, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895) 5. **Sur.^{1}** To run agin' any one is to meet him.

III. Of opposition or resistance.

1. Against, in resistance to.

Sc. In case mine enimie say, Thae prevailit agayne him, Riddell

Ps. (1857) xiii. 4. **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.**^{1} Ageànn t'hand, inconveniently placed, interfering with progress. **w.Yks.** For strength, I prayed, to bear my wrengs, For patience agean hate, *Yksman.* (May 12, 1887) 295. **s.Not.** It's no good runnin again [in competition with] yo (J.P.K.). **Suf.**^{1} 'A struv agin um as long as 'a could. **Dor.** Why there Almighty ceäre mid cast A better screen ageän the blast, Barnes *Poems* (1863) 68. **Som.** It ain't no use a runnin' agin the law, Palmer *Mr. Trueman* (1895) 141. **Dev.** Ha gid min power agin onclayn spurrits, Baird *St. Matt.* (1863) x. 1.

2. Averse to, in opposition to, in depreciation of; with *obj.* of person.

Sc. Deacon Clank, the white-iron smith, says, that the Government folk are sair agane him, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxiii; Fortune's been sair agane him (Jam.). **Frf.** She was ane o' the warst agin me at first, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) 120, ed. 1895. **Ir.** Cross she was too, if anythin' went agin her, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 43. **Nhb.** What have ah dune that folkes sud set theirsels' again' me, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 72. **Cum.**^{3} Hev ye gitten owt ageān me? 12. **e.Yks.** Ah dooant kno what theyr sa mitch ageean ma for (W. H.). **Lan.** Th' wust witness agen hissel, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) vi. **Chs.**^{1} We'n nowt agen th' chap. **Der.** You hanna towd us why t'other two were agen him, Cushing *Voe* (1888) III. vii. **sw.Lin.**^{1} He seemed to tak' agen the child. I've nowt agen him, but I've heard a many say a deal agen him. **Lei.**^{1} Oi doon't knoo nothink agen 'im. **Bdf.** Saunders was talking agen him, Ward *Bessie Costrell* (1895) 24. **s.Hmp.** We mustn't go agin him, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxii.

3. Opposed to, averse to, contrary to; with *obj.* of thing.

Gall. Cleg Kelly was again 'tracks,' Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 166. **Yks.** I was agin it, I was agin it—my mind misgave me, Baring-Gould *Pennyqks.* (1870) 54, ed. 1890. **w.Yks.** It's agean orders to tak onny passengers, but tha can come as commodore, Hartley *Seets* (1895) iii. **Lan.** We spoke up again' it, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) ix; Aw connot tak' money fur savin' a choilt's life. It's agen' mi conscience, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) i. **Chs.**^{1} I were allus agen his goin'; **Chs.**^{3} Agen the marriage. **s.Chs.**^{1} I'll see [say] nowt agen that. **Not.** A've nowt to say agen it (L.C.M.). **Lin.** An' i' the woost o' toimes I wur niver agin the raäte, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 4. **Lei.** He were always again it (C.E.). **Wor.** Tom's very bad to come to school, 'e's bitter agen it (H. K.). **Shr.**^{1} 'E wuz agen the weddin' altogether; **Shr.**^{2} I'm totally agen it. **e.An.**^{1} I am not for it but again it. **Sur.** I should like to hear from your own lips what you've got to say agin it, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1857) 172.

4. In exchange for; as an equivalent for.

n.Lin.^{1} I sattled his bill, an' he gev' me three an' six ageän a sov'rin. **Sur.** I'll back Common Sense agin' Chemistry any day, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1857) 172.

Hence, of a change of clothes: in turn with, in succession.

s.Not. Ah'll knit 'im another pair o' stockings, then 'e can wear won again tother (J.P.K.).

5. In dealing with, as regards. [Cf. 'he is a match for it.']

Hrf.^{2} He [watchmaker]'s a pretty good un up agin a clock. I dunna know what a' might be agin a waatch.

6. In comparison with.

s.Not. Yo can faight a bit, but noat again our Bob (J.P.K.).

IV. Of time.

1. Before, against, by, towards.

Sc. Sicken a blythe gaedown as we had again e'en! Scott *Guy Mannering* (1815) xxii; It'll be ready agane Saturday (Jam.). **Ir.** And will you be gettin' married agin Shrovetide? Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 24. **Cum.** Dalston singers come here agean Sunday, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) *Nichol the Newsmonger.* **Lan.** All customers are expected bi seven o'clock, agen which time the beast will be kilt, *Rossendel Beef-Neet*, 6. **Chs.**^{1} Our pump allus maks a nize agen rain. **s.Chs.**^{1} My leg's auvay woss agen [on the approach of] reen [rain]. **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' herse collars is al'us as weet as muck ageän raain. **Nhp.**^{1} I shall be ready agen to-morrow. **Shr.**^{2} Agen to-morrow ownder. **Hrf.**^{1} I will do it agin next Sunday; **Hrf.**^{2} He'll come agin Christmas. **Glo.**^{2} I'll be ready agen zhip-zhearing. Luk for't agen Mī-ēlmas. **Oxf.**^{1} I au·lus 'as a new cwut agen Wissuntide. **Dor.** An' deäisies that begun to vwold . . . Ageän the night, Barnes *Poems* (1869) 14.

2. In time for, in view of, in readiness for, any future event.

Ir. All this while I had a right to be doin' me messages at Hanlon's, and the flour and salt a-wantin' agin the supper, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 66. **s.Ir.** That the poor beast may be rested again' the fair, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 42. **Cum.** A youthfu' pair . . . The country roun' invited Agean that day, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) *The Bridewain.* **w.Yks.** Thah mun get mi shooin soil'd agean to-morn o' t'neet (Æ.B.). **Shr.**^{1} If I start now I shall get theer agen the ōnder. **Brks.**^{1} I hev a-got money put by agin a raainy day. **w.Som.**^{1} Mus sae·uv dhai gee·z gún Kuur·smus [(I) must keep those geese in preparation for Christmas].

3. Until.

w.Som.^{1} Aay kaa·n paay ut gún Zad·urdee nait [cannot pay it until Saturday night].

[**I. 3.** He stired the coles til relente gan The wex agayn the fyr, Chaucer *C. T.* G. 1279; Than taketh the cristal stoon ywis Agayn the sonne an hundred hewes, *ib. R. Rose* 1577. **II. 1.** Lyk betyng of the see . . . again the roches holowe, *ib. Hous F.* 1035. **III. 4.** And do good aȝeyn uvel, *P. Plowman* (A.) xi. 150. **IV. 1, 2.** Ageyn this lusty someres tyde This mirour . . . He hath sent, Chaucer *C. T.* F. 142. OE. *ongegn*, cp. G. *entgegen.*]

AGAIN, *conj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. and var. dial. of Eng. Not in gloss. of e.An.

A. *conj.*

Of future time: by the time that, before, until. (Cf. **Again,** *prep.* **IV. 2.**)

Nhb.^{1} Aa'll be there agyen ye come. **Dur.**^{1} Agane (i.e. the time) he comes hame. **n.Yks.** Ageean I come yam [home] (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Have it ready agean I come back, *Hlfx. Wds.* **s.Chs.**^{1} I shall be theer agen yo bin started. **Stf.**^{1} Again, by the time. **s.Not.** That'll last yer agen I'm back (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} I got their teas ready agen they came home. **Nhp.**^{1} I shall be there agen you come. **Shr.**^{1} Mind an' 'ăve the oven whot agen I come wham; **Shr.**^{2} Agen a mon's paid for iviry thin it taks a dhell o' money. **Glo.**^{1} I'll have it ready agen you come back. **Mid.** I also destroy black beedles with a composition which I always keep with me again it's wanted, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1864) III. 17. **Wil.** Mother, cut I 'nother bit 'gin I done this, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 30. **Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{1}

B. *adv.*

1. At a future time, by-and-by.

Sc. Again, at another time; used indef. This will learn ye, again, ye young ramshackle, *Reg. Dalton*, I. 199 (Jam.). **Ir.** I didn't do it yet, but I'll do it again (G.M.H.). **War.**^{2} **Shr.**^{1} I hanna got it now, but I'll gie it yo' agen. **Wel.** I'll pay yah again. When will yah come then?—Oh, again [not now, next time] (W.M.M.). **s.Pem.** I thought as how you'd done with'n, but I can fetch'n again. Not you trouble to move, I can get it again (E.D.).

2. Phr. *to and again*, to and fro.

s.Chs.^{1} To an' agen. **Stf.**^{2}

3. To one side; back; *gen.*, esp. in phr. *turn again*, to turn back.

s.Not. Ah'm tired, granfayther, let's turn agen. Auve again, Oieet again, Come again, and Gee again, various commands to the horse to turn either to the right or the left. [Within the last few years] 'gee again' has been replaced by 'gee back' (J.P.K.). [Turn again, Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London! *Pop. Tale.*]

4. Of reciprocal action: in return, back. Hence in intensive sense (cf. 'to ring again').

Nhb. She aye gives ye tweyce as gude aghayn, Bewick *Howdy* (1850) 12. **w.Yks.** It fair dithered ageean (Æ.B.). **Der.**^{1} He snored again. **Lei.**^{1} A let 'im 'ave it loike nothink agen [he gave him a sound thrashing].

5. *Comp.* **Again-call,** to revoke (Jam.); **-calling,** recall; **Agane-say,** to recall (Jam.); **-wards,** towards; **-ways,** by the roadside.

S. & Ork.^{1} **Sc.** Again-calling, recall, revocation (Jam.). **n.Yks.**^{2} It flew ageeanwards o' me [to the place where I was standing]. [Agenward, back again, Coles *Eng. Dict.* (1677).] **n.Yks.**^{2} Ageeanways, by or against the roadside.

[**A.** His cap and pantofles ready . . . And a candle again you rise, Massinger *City Madam* (1632) III. i. ME. Aȝeyn this cachereles cometh, *Pol. S.* 151. Cp. the use of *aȝeines* in *P. Plowman*: Aȝeines thi greynes . . . bigynneth for to ripe, B. xix. 314. **B. 1.** I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake, Bible *Gen.* viii. 21. **2.** To and again, i.e. to and fro; see *Autobiog. of Sir S. D'Ewes* II. 353 (Nares). **3.** Nay, come again, Good Kate, I am a gentleman, Shaks. *T. Shrew* II. i. 217. **5.** Ane amerciament of ane fals dome againe said in the Justitiars court, is ten pounds, Skene (N.E.D.).]

AGAINST, *prep.* and *conj.* Freq. in Som. Dev. Cor.; occas. in other counties (see below), but usually replaced by **again,** q.v. [**əgi·ns, əgi·nst.**]

A. *prep.*

1. Near, beside.

Not.^{1} You sit against me.

2. In a contrary direction to; hence, to go towards, to meet.

w.Som.^{1} A young man speaking of a young woman said: Aay waint ugins ur [I went to meet her]. **Dev.** I am going out against him, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Jane is late home tü-night . . . I wish, Jimmy, yü'd go against her! 'Tez gitting dark; us 'ad better go aginst Jenny, or 'er'll be a skeard out ov 'er life, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Tom Wheedon was sent against me with a horse, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 21. **nw.Dev.**^{1} As I waz komin' back-alung, I zeed min komin' aginst ma.

3. *To go against*, to inform against.

Dev. Squire Stephens tanned Dick Carter last night up tü tha Cat and Fiddle, and I be summoned tü-day tü go against un, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

4. In exchange for; in payment of.

Dev. Silver against a guinea, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); I wanted that money bad enough to go against the boys' boots, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 40.

Hence, of a change of clothes: in succession, in turn with.

s.Not. I shan't let him wear his flannel shirt till I've made him another to wear against it (J.P.K.).

5. In competition with; compared with.

s.Not. I'll mow an acre against any man in the place (J.P.K.). **Dev.** Young against him, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

6. Of time: before, near the time of.

e.An.^{1} Close against thunder; i.e. thunder is in the air. **Cor.**^{3} I'm happy against my birthday. As dazed as a duck against [on hearing] thunder.

7. In readiness for, in time for.

w.Yks. I'll go against Sunday (J.T.). **Som.** One of the puddings kept over from Christmas against sheep-shearing, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 60.

B. *conj.* By the time that (of past or future time).

Dev. Against she had finished her broth, all the items were packed away in her head, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 9; Against I got there it was night, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **nw.Dev.**^{1} You waan't ha' time vor do't, I tell ee; 'ginst you've had dinner, twull be time vor go home again.

[**A. 1.** Against the Capitol I met a lion, Shaks. *J. Caes.* I. iii. 20; Against this fire do I shrink up, *ib. K. John*, v. vii. 33. **2.** Agayns his doghter hastilich goth he, Chaucer *C. T.* E. 911. **4.** And do good aȝeines yvel god hymself it hoteth, *P. Plowman* (B.) x. 199. **5.** Hir paroch-prest nis but a beest Ayens me and my company, *R. Rose*, 6875. **6.** The whyte swan Ayeins his deeth begynnyth for to synge, Chaucer *Leg. G. W.* 1356. **7.** Against this coming end you should prepare, Shaks. *Son.* 13. **B.** Urijah the priest made it against king Ahaz came from Damascus, Bible 2 *Kings* xvi. 11; I'll charm his eyes against she do appear, Shaks. *M. N. D.* III. ii. 99. *Against*, ME. *aȝeinst* (in *P. Plowman*), a development with a parasitic *t* of *aȝeins*, *aȝeines*, formed from *aȝein* (*again*, q.v.) with the adv. gen. ending *-es*.]

A-GAIRY, *adv.* Or.I. [əgē·ri.]

S. & Ork.^{1} To go a-gaairy, to leave one's service before the term-day.

AGALD, see **Haggle.**

AGAR, *adj.* Cor. [æ·gə(r).] Ugly.

Cor.^{12} [Cornish, hager, ugly, foul, naughty, fierce (Rogers).]

AGAR, *int.* *Obs.*? Dev. A form of oath.

n.Dev. No agar, zeys I, vor th'art too ugly to be made a pretty vella, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 350; There are so many forms of the exclamation By God! that Agar is quite likely to be still in use. The forms generally heard at the present day are Begar! Begur! Begor! Begorz! (R.P.C.)

AGARIFIED, *ppl. adj.* Suf. [əga·rifaid.] Having ague.

Suf. May be heard frequently. Rather, every one knows it and uses it at times (F.H.).

AGAST, *ppl. adj.* Irel. Som. Dev. Also written **egast** Wxf.^{1}; **ageest, agest, agush'd** Dev. [əgā s(t), əgī s(t).] Terrified, afraid.

Wxf^1 Egast, fear. Egasted, frightened. **w.Som.**^{1} I be agast 'bout they there mangle; I ver'ly bleive the grub'l ate every one o'm. **n.Dev.** Agest, terrified, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Cham agest hare'll dra en into a promish wone dey or wother, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 584; O Gracey! I be all ageest, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 15; Agush'd and Gush'd, for agasted, dismayed, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Dev.**^{3} Agushed, confounded with fear.

[This is a common word in ME. But thei weren affraied and agast and gessiden hem to se a spirit, Wyclif (1388) *Luke* xxiv. 37; Ne how the ground agast was of the light, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 2931. *Agast* is the *pp.* of ME. *agasten*, to terrify (found in *P. Plowman*), *agesten* (in *Ancren Riwle*). OE. *ā-* (*pref.*^{6}) + *gǣstan*, to frighten.]

AGASTMENT, *sb.* Dev. [əgæ·stment.] Also in the form **agushment.** Sudden terror.

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); **Dev.**^{3} Agushment, consternation. Agastment, terror.

[This terror and agastment, Nashe (1594) (N.E.D.). *Agast* (see above) + *-ment.*]

AGATE, *sb.* War. Oxf. Brks. Mid. Som. [æ·gət.] The best kind of playing marble, made of glass with variegated colours.

War. Now *obs.*, but in occas. use about thirty years ago (W.S.B.). **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Brks.** (M.J.B.) **Mid.** Aggy marbles were known round Hammersmith some years ago (F.W.L.). **Som.** (H.G.)

AGATE, *adv.* Sc. and all the n. counties to w.Lin. n.Shr.; also in Not. War. Wor. Glo. Cor. Also written **agait** Sc. n.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} Lan. Lin.^{1}; **agyet** Nhb.^{1}; **ageat** Cum.^{2}; **ageatt** Cum.^{1}; **agaate** Yks. n.Lin.^{1}; **ageeat** e.Yks.^{1} [əgē·t Nhb. Cum. Wm., also əgiə·t. Besides əgē t there also occur əgiə·t in the n. and e., and əgeə·t in w.Yks.; s.Chs. əgye·t.]

1. On the way, afoot, astir, going about (as opposed to lying down, confined to house or bed). *To gang agate*, to go on the way, make one's way, proceed.

Sc. Agait, on the way or road. Ye're air agait the day (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{12} I am agate. **Nhb.**^{1} Aa's pleased to see ye agate agyen. **Cum.**^{12} **Wm.**^{1} Aa's glad to see em ageeat agen. [Also] set loose, as a horse in pasture. **n.Yks.** Let's gang agait into t'field, Robinson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 11; **n.Yks.**^{1} Thou's early agate this morning. **m.Yks.**^{1} He's always agate. **w.Yks.** She wor awlus ageeat, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 37. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** I am agate (K.); **Chs.**^{1} Is Jim at work yet?—Oh, aye! he's getten agate again; **Chs.**^{3} Sometimes when you ask after a sick person you are told 'He's agate again'; **s.Chs.**^{1} **Not.**^{3} He's been laid up for weeks, but he's agate again. **Lin.** How the doctor switched Bob Robinson for saying he'd been agate early, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) viii. **s.Wor.**^{1} **Glo.** Agate, moving, occurring, Baylis *Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**^{1} **Cor.**^{1} *e.* All agate, descriptive of earnest attention; *w.* Agait, very attentive, earnest; **Cor.**^{2} All agáte, full of expectation, all eye and ear, on the *qui vive.*

2. Said of disease or the like: going about, prevalent.

Lan. There's a deal of mourning agait, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) xxv. **w.Wor.**^{1} Thahr's a dill o' fevers agate this 'ot weather.

3. Of a machine or the like: going, in motion, in action.

w.Yks. Wen th' railway gets fairly agait, *Haworth Railway* (1867) 7, ed. 1886; Captain sooin hed wun squirt agate playing at t'glass winder, *Pudsey Olm.* (1887) 20; **w.Yks.**^{3} T'bells is agate [ringing]. **Lan.** Gooin intu o Factri, wi o steym ingun ogate sumwheer, *Sam Sondknocker*, 14. **s.Chs.**^{1} Is the machine agate yet? **Stf.**^{2} **n.Lin.** When's a uven not a uven?—When she's agaate, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 120.

4. Of an operation, process, business, affair: going on, about.

Nhb. What for sud ye gan, lad? . . . What's agate? Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 124. **w.Yks.** There is naught agate that fits women to be consarned in, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) xviii; **w.Yks.**^{2} The washing is agate; **w.Yks.**^{4} The business is agate. **Lan.** Sin they'rn so mich sodiering ogate, Ormerod *Felley fro' Rachde* (1864) i; What have they agate at th' owd mill? Waugh *Besom Ben* (1865) i. **Chs.**^{3} At the time of the last comet's appearance some one observed 'There's a comet agate.' **s.Chs.**^{1} I've gotten my hee [hay] agate yet. **Stf.**^{2} **Der.** We have brewing a-gate, washing a-gate, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Not.**^{3} What have they got agate now? **sw.Lin.**^{1} It was a long time agate, but he got master on it at last. **War.**^{2} **Wor.** It's bin agate a long time (H. K.). **w.Wor.** Thur be summat agate, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 162. **se.Wor.**^{1} What's agate now? **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}

5. Started, set to work; *to get agate*, to begin; *to set agate wi'*, to start with, get on with; *to set one agate*, to start him, set him on; *to be agate o'* or *on*, to tease, plague, assault; *to be, go, take, agate, go agate with*, to accompany.

Yks. If ah wunce git agaät at it, ah can goo a-'ead. Get agate o' your dinner, child (F.P.T.). **n.Yks.**^{1} They've getten fairly agate; **n.Yks.**^{2} Get ageeat wi' your job. **ne.Yks.**^{1} They've gitten ageeat wi' pleewing. **e.Yks.** Let's get ageeat on't, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 50. **w.Yks.** It's easy enuff to ramble after yo've once started, but its this gettin' agate 'at's soa mich trouble, Hartley *Budget* (1871) 125; **w.Yks.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} Iv he were to tek a lass agate when hoo were gooin' hooam, an' he coom to a gate, id wod be for him to ged agate o' oppenin' thad gate. **s.Chs.**^{1} There'll be noo stoppin thee, naï tha't gotten agate. **s.Not.** As soon as the fire got agate, it blazed up summat fearful (J.P.K.). **Not.**^{12} **Lin.**^{1} I am going to get agate my work. **sw.Lin.**^{1} I didn't get agate my work while noon. **Shr.**^{1} Yo can get agate o' that job, as soon as yo'n a mind. **Cum.** I set him ageàt, Richardson *Talk* (1886) 2nd S. 33; **Cum.**^{3} Whatever schemes yel set ageeat 'ill widder. **Wm.**^{1} Tha set oop a hullybaloo an set t'horse ageeat. **ne.Yks.**^{1} He'll set 'em all agate. **m.Yks.**^{1} He was set agate of it. **Lan.** Betty set ogate o scrikin 'Murder!' Lahee *Owd Yem*, 8; Th' injin set agate o' goin, *Widder Bagshaw's Trip* (c. 1860) 7; You can find him something to do, Jim?—Oh ay, I'll set him agate, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 303. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} **Der.** To set anything a-gate, is to begin it, or set it a-going, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**^{1} **Not.**^{3} Set him agate with the weeding o' that plot. **m.Yks.**^{1} He's been agate o' him again. **w.Yks.** Awlus agaate o' sumbody, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); A child will come crying to its mother and say somebody has 'been agate on him,' *Yks. Mag.* (1871) I. 30; **w.Yks.**^{5} Agāat on his poor wife agean! [beating her]. **Lan.**^{1} Mother, aar Jem's agate on me. **e.Lan.**^{1} The boys are agate of one another [teasing one another]. **Chs.**^{1} Oo's [she is] allus agate o' me. **Stf.**^{2} 'Er's got a temper like a red-'ot iron, 'er's agate o' iverybody. **e.Lan.**^{1} I went agate with my friend [I went a part of the way with him]. **Chs.**^{2} I have been agate a woman [directing her in the road].

6. Of a person: going on with work, busy, occupied, engaged upon.

Wm. T'nebbers hard him agaet wi his screeapin' (t'fiddle), *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 45. **n.Yks.** To watch us all agaat, Munby *Verses* (1865) 65. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah's kept agate. **e.Yks.**^{1} He's ageeat on a theakin job. **w.Yks.**^{1} What's 'to agait on? **w.Yks.**^{3} Who's been agate o' this? **Lan.** Get forrard wi what thae'rt agate on just now, Waugh *Besom Ben* (1865) viii; Aw went an wur soon at th' Potteries, an ogate, *Abrum o' Flup's Quortin'* (1886) 12. **ne.Lan.** Yo'd nobbud been agate seven-teen year, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 331. **Chs.**^{2} I am agate a new cart. **Stf.**^{2} **Not.**^{3} He's agate of a fresh job now. **n.Lin.**^{1} All's gooin' on reight; she's hed twins and is agaate yit. When he's agaate on oht noht'll stop him. **w.Wor.**^{1} Owd Jem's agate now uv 'is taay'ls; thahr'll be no stoppin' un. **Shr.**^{1} Whad han yo bin agate on?

7. When used with a gerund, with or without *o'*, it is almost otiose, or indicates continuance of action.

Yks. This set ma agate a roaring agean, Binns *Tom Wallop* (1861) 4; They kept me agate teaching other folk, Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) i. **n.Yks.**^{2} It keeps ageeat coming. **m.Yks.**^{1} He's agate o' breaking sticks. **w.Yks.** Men are agate making new limmers, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) v; **w.Yks.**^{1} He then gat agait o' fabbin me, ii. 293. **Lan.** They were'n olez agate o' feightin, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 18, ed. 1879; 'At set mi e'en agate a runnin', *Lan. Sngs.* (1867) 11; I hope thou'rt not got agate of meeting-going, Fothergill *Probation* (1879) vi. **s.Lan.** Anoethertoyme, when aw're agate feyghtin, Bamford *Walks* (1844) *The Traveller*. **e.Lan.**^{1} We are now agate of working. It keeps agate of raining. **Chs.** Bill agate o' 'ammering the last nail, Warburton *Hunting Sngs.* (1860) 91; Her father treated her mother very cruelly; he did not beat her, but was always 'agate' calling her, *Altrinch. Guard.* (Apr. 24, 1895); **Chs.**^{1} Agate o' thrashin. If tha'lt git agate o' getting ait a bit, tha'l git better; **Chs.**^{2} He is agāte marling, or ploughing. **s.Chs.**^{1} Agate o' mowin'. **Der.** I was agate o goin' to Yewdle Brig, Cushing *Voe* (1888) I. ix. **s.Not.** They've got agate o' mekking paraffin artificially (J.P.K.). **Lin.** She'd keep one man agate o' mendin' creddles, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) ii; To get a-gait o' coughing, Streatfield *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 315. **sw.Lin.**^{1} They've gotten agate a-reapering.

8. Apace, briskly.

N.Cy.^{1} The fire burns agate.

9. *Agate o'* (?), along of, in course of, by reason of.

I.Ma. Child screwed agate o the teethin', Browne *The Doctor* (1887) 4.

[*A-*, on + *gate*, way, path, road; ON. *gata*; see **Gate**. Some of the mills ... were set on gate by reason the streams were so hugelie augmented, Holinshed (N.E.D.). ME. He diȝt him deliverly and dede him on gate, *Wm. of Pal.* 1119.]

AGATEWARDS, *adv.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **agateurse** n.Lin.^{1}, &c. [**əgē·tədz, əgeə·tədz, əgē təz.**] On the way towards home; *to gang agatewards with any one*, to accompany part of the way home.

n.Cy. I will set you agates, or agateward, I will accompany you part of the way, Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** To go a-gatewards was to conduct a guest towards the high-road, the last office of hospitality, necessary both for guidance and protection, when the highway lay across an uninclosed and trackless country, amidst woods and morasses, *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{1} I gangs agaitards wi him; **w.Yks.**^{4} To go agatewards with any one is to go part of his way home. **Der.** Let's gang agate'ards [go home] (H.R.). **nw.Der.**^{1} Agatart [ŭgyai·tŭrt]. **Not.**^{3} It's time I were getting agatesward. To go agatesward or agatehousing [agatessing] is to go part of the way home with a friend. **Lin.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} If thoo'll nobbut waait a bit I'll go agateus wi' thee o' th' waay hoäm.

[*Agate* + *-ward*, with *-s*, *-es* the adv. gen. suffix, as in *towards*. In *agatesward* this adverbial *s* is transposed.]

AGE, *v.* Var. dial. Not given in any s. gloss. except w.Som.^{1} [**ēdʒ**, w.Som. **eədʒ.**] To show signs of age, to look old; to cause one to seem old.

n.Cy. He begins to age, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} To show signs of the infirmities of old age. **w.Yks.**^{1} My daam ages fast. **Chs.**^{1} He's agein' very fast. **Stf.**^{12} **Der.**^{2} He ages fast. **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} It's eeged 'im very sadly, his loosin' on 'er. **Nhp.**^{1} He ages apace, i.e. looks older in a short space of time. **War.**^{12} **Shr.**^{1} The maister's beginnin' to age oncommon fast, an' 'e inna whad yo' met'n call so owd, about fifty, or fifty sa'one. **Brks.**^{1} Mother's a-bin aaygin vast laaytely ater her cawld at Kursmas. **e.An.**^{1} To grow old, to assume the appearance of age. **Suf.**, **Nrf.**, **e.Sus.** He ages very much, that is, he grows old very fast, Holloway. **w.Som.**^{1} Súnz úz wuyv duyd, ee du ae·ujee maa·ynlee [since his wife died he ages mainly]. I was a frightened to zee how the old man d'agy.

AGEE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. and the n. counties to Lan. and Lin.; also Dev. Also written **agye** n.Cy. Wm.^{1}; **ajee** Sc. Yks.^{123} Lan.; **ajy** Wm. & Cum.^{1} [ədʒī·.]

1. Crooked, uneven, awry.

Sc. His nose aye lay On's cheek a-jee, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 40; Heaven kens that the best-laid schemes will gang ajee, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) x. **Inv.** Agee, off the straight (H.E.F.). **Rxb.** His hat was set awee ajee, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 89. **N.I.**^{1} **n.Cy.** To look agye, to look aside, Grose (1790); Holloway; **N.Cy.**^{1} It went all agee. **Nhb.**^{1} Hae ye seen my Jocker, comin' up the quay, Wiv his short blue jacket, and his hat agee? Nunn (*d.* 1853) *Jocker.* **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Wardle's [world] sadly geàn ajy, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 27; Aa's war'nt ta things'll nit be sa far ajye efter o', Dickinson *Joe and Geol.* (1866) suppl. 4; The parson' wig stuid aw ajy, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) *Worton Wedding.* **Wm.** It mud a bin o' a jie, fer it tummalt slap ower a top et flewer reet afooar ma, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 5. **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Our lot of leyfe's not far a-jy, Stagg *New Year's Epistle*, 159. **Wm.**^{1} Yeeat hings agye. **Yks.** 'To look agye,' to look awry, to look on one side (K.). **n.Yks.**^{1} It was all agee, quite crooked; **n.Yks.**^{23}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** When you've missed attending to things two or three times they go agee (F.P.T.). **n.Lan.** T'ian's streit, ən t'udər's nət far əjai (W.S.). **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{1} [**Amer.** To have one's hat ajee, Bartlett.]

2. Of a door or gate: half-open, ajar.

Ayr. But warily tent, when ye come to court me, And come na unless the back-yett be a-jee, Burns *Whistle, and I'll come to you.* **Edb.** When the door was pat ajee, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Wm.**^{1} Set t'dure agee. **w.Yks.**^{24} **Lan.**^{1} Tint dur; its ajee.

3. Of mental states: agitated, disturbed, slightly deranged.

Sc. It is sometimes applied to the mind, as expressive of some degree of derangement. His brain was awee agee, but he was a braw preacher for a' that (Jam.). **Lan.**^{1} An' when aw meet wi my bonny lass, It sets my heart ajee, Waugh *Sngs.* (1859) *Sweetheart Gate.*

[*A-*, on + *gee*. Cp. the *gee!* or *jee!* of a wagoner calling to his horse to move to one side. Hence the primary sense of *agee*, on one side.]

AGENT, *v.* Sc. [**ē·dʒənt.**] To manage, whether in a court of law, or by interest, &c. (Jam.)

Sc. I'll employ my ain man o' business to agent Effie's plea, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xii; The Duke was carefully solicited to agent this weighty business, Baillie, I. 9 (Jam.).

[*Agent*, sb. (in the Sc. sense of a solicitor for the Court of Session or other courts), used as *v.*]

AGER, see **Eagre.**

AGEREVER, *sb. Obs.?* Cor. A fish-name; the Pollack.

Cor.^{3} In common use with the fishermen of St. Michael's Mount and Marazion.

AGESOME, *adj. Obs.?* Sur. Elderly.

Sur. I should say he's somewhat agersome, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 165; **Sur.**^{1} [Quoting the above, adds] I have never heard the word in this part of Surrey.

AGEST, see **Agast.**

AGETHER, *adv. Obsol.* Irel. Together.

Ir. Agether is becoming obsolete; hardly ever used by the peasantry (S.A.B.). **Wxf.**^{1}

[OE. *ongeador*, together (in *Beowulf*).]

AGG, *sb.* Sh.I. [ag.]

(1) **S. & Ork.**^{1} A short breach of the sea. (2) **Sh.I.** A collection of light floating articles, such as morsels of straw, scraps of sea-weed, &c., found drifting between the string of the tide and the backwash from the shore; usually met with on a calm day or when there is a slight swell (K.I.).

AGGERHEADS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [**a·gəriədz.**] Loggerheads.

m.Yks.^{1}

Hence **Aggerheaded**, *adj.*

w.Yks.^{2} 'He's an aggerheaded fellow' means he is a dull, stupid fellow.

AGGL, *v.* Sh.I. [a·gl.] To soil, to defile.

S. & Ork.^{1}

AGGUCKS, *sb.* Sh.I. [**a·guks.**] A kind of fish, the same as awmucks.

S. & Ork.^{1}

AGHENDOLE, see **Eightindole.**

AGHT, see **Out.**

AGIF, *conj.* e.Yks. [əgi·f.] As if; although.

e.Yks. It was twenty year last Cannlemas, bud Ah mind it like as agif it was nobbut yisthada, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 96; **e.Yks.**^{1} He ramped as-a-gif he was mad. Ah likes a bit o' fun agif Ah is awd, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[*A-*, all + *gif* (OE. *gif*) if; see **Algif.**]

AGIG, *adj.* Glo. See **Gig.** [əgi·g.]

Glo. Agig, giggling, excited (F.H.); Used by school-children when racing with one another. He's getting agig [getting first or foremost] (S.S.B.).

AGIN, *conj.* Yks. and n.Lan. [əgi·**n.**] As if. See **Gin.**

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} It leuk'd agin it was asleep. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} I can tell agin't wor yusterday, sin thou hed as nice a long waist as onnybody, ii. 297. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

[*A-*, all + *gin*, if, prob. a contraction of *gie'n*, *given*, i. e. granted.]

AGIST, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. War. Suf. Not in Sc. gloss. Also written **gist, jeist, joist** (see below). [**dʒaist, dʒais,** Lan. Lin. Der. also **dʒoist.**] Pasturage let out during the summer for cattle at a fixed price per head. Also used adjectivally.

Yks. Gisk [*sic*], pasturage, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.**^{2} Gist money, the payment for pasturage of cattle that are agisted, or fed at a stipulated price. **ne.Lan.**^{1} Gist [cattle], cattle taken in to depasture at a stipulated price. **Der.**^{2} Joist, a cow's summer eating. **Not.** He takes in a lot of joist beast (L.C.M.); **Not.**^{3} Joist, agistment. **sw.Lin.**^{1} We've a lot of jeist beast down here now. **War.** Joist (J.R.W.). **Suf.** Joist cattle, Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813) 140.

[See **Agist,** *v.*]

AGIST, *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. w.Cy. Also, by aphaeresis, **gist, joist,** &c.; see below. To receive cattle to graze for a fixed sum; to put out cattle to pasture. (The same as **Tack,** q.v.)

w.Yks.^{2} Jiste, to feed cattle for hire. Ajist, to take cattle in to pasture for hire; **w.Yks.**^{3} Jiste, to 'agist' or feed cattle for hire: used chiefly in the participle 'jisting.' **e.Yks.**^{1} Ajist, to rent a right of pasturage. Jeyce, to agist, or pasture cattle at so much per head. **Lan.** Joyst, to summer grass feed; to let out for another's stock, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Lan.**^{1} Gise, Gist. **ne.Lan.**^{1} Gise, Gist, to pasture cattle on hire. **Der.** Them two sheep as is in the croft to joist, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) ii. **Not.** To joist, to take in cattle to feed for hire, Bailey (1721); **Not.**^{23} Agist. **Lin.** Each agists his cow at 1*s.* 6*d.* per week, *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815); **Lin.**^{1} Joist, agist, or to hire for a season certain pasturage for feeding cattle. **n.Lin.**^{1} Giste. They are forced to sell their heeders, and joist their sheeders in the spring, Young *Lin. Agric.* (1799) 325. **sw.Lin.**^{1} They tak' in beast to joist. We've joisted them out by the Trent. **Rut.**^{1} It's on'y some ship [i.e. sheep] he's got a-joisting. **Lei.**^{1} Joist, to take or send in to 'ley' or 'tack.' **Nhp.**^{2} Joist. The word is still in every-day use, and is a Nhp. word of some two centuries standing. **w.Cy.** To joist, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757).

Hence **Agisted**, *ppl. adj.*

Cum. Joistered, pastured, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 306. **Wm.** Cattle may be kept through the months of summer upon joisted fields at a cheap rate, *Agric. Surv.* (1793–1813).

[*To agist* signifies to take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the King's forest, and to take money for the same, Bailey (1721); To take in and feed cattel of strangers in the King's forest, and to gather the money due for the same for the King's use, Blount (1681); *Glandager les porceaux*, to agist, or lay, swine in masty woods, Cotgr. OFr. *agister*, to lodge, to make to lie, *a* + *gister*, Rom. *jacitare* (deriv. of Lat. *jacēre*, to lie), cp. Fr. *gîter: avoir son gîte, ou lieu où l'on trouve à coucher*, Hatzfeld. The following illustrations of the aphetic forms may be also quoted: To gise ground, is when the owner does not feed it with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to graze in it, Bailey (1721); To gise or juice ground, is when the lord or tenant feeds it not with his own stock, but takes in other cattel to agist or feed it (K.); To joist or jeist horses, i. e. *equos alienos certo et condicto pretio in pascuis suis alere, vox agro Linc. usitatissima*, Skinner (1671) Ddd 2.]

AGISTER, *sb.* Yks. Not. Lei. Nhp. Hmp. Also written **joister** Nhp.^{2} &c. [**ədʒoi·stə(r),** Yks. **ədʒai·stə(r).**] An animal fed by 'agisting.'

w.Yks.^{3} Jister, the animal so fed [i. e. by agistment]. **Not.** He's got no stock of his own, only joisters (L.C.M.). **Lei.**^{1} Joister, an animal taken or sent in to joist. **Nhp.**^{2}

[*Agist*, vb. + *-er*. This word seems to occur only in the dialects. It should be distinguished from *agister*, AFr. *agistour*, an officer of the royal forests who takes charge of cattle agisted.]

AGISTING, *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. Rut. War. By aphaeresis **gisting** Nhb.^{1} &c. See below. [**ədʒai·stin, ədʒoi·stin.**]

1. The pasturage or 'keep' (q.v.) of cattle put out to graze.

N.Cy.^{1} Gisting, pasturage of cattle, in some places Gisement. **Nhb.**^{1} Gisting, the agistment of cattle (*obs.*). **w.Yks.**^{5} The 'gisting-day' is the day whereon pasture-owners have agreed to take in cattle at a stipulated price per head to feed. The times of agistment are advertized in the local papers by some of the principal landowners in the neighbourhood. **Lan.**^{1} Gistin. **ne.Lan.**^{1} Gisting. **s.War.**^{1} What must I pay for his joisting?

2. Payment for pasturage.

Rut.^{1} Ajoisting, a payment for feeding and depasturing of cattle.

AGISTMENT, *sb.* Yks. Lan. War. Hmp. Wil. Also written **egistments** Ray. [**ədʒi·stment.**] The feeding of cattle at a fixed rate; pasturage; the right of herbage; a tithe. (In the two latter senses, a legal term.)

N.Cy.^{1} The tithe due for profit made by such gisting, where neither the land nor the cattle otherwise pay anything, [is] agistment. **w.Yks.** Agistment, Fryston Park.—Gaits to let for cows at £2 each, from May 13th to November 1st, 1889. Good water and shelter. Excellent grass, *Advt.* in *Leeds Merc.* (May 4, 1889). **e.Yks.**^{1} Ajistment, a right of herbage. **ne.Lan.**^{1} The feeding of cattle in a common pasture for a stipulated price. **War.** (J.R.W.) **s.Cy.** Egistments, cattle taken in to graze, by week or month, Ray (1691). **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Agistment, the taking in of cattle to keep by the week or month, Davis *Agric.* (1813).

[Gisement (a contraction of Agistment), foreign cattle so taken in to be kept by the week, Bailey (1721); Agistment, Agistage, the function of taking cattle into the King's forest, &c., the herbage or feeding of cattle in a forest, common, &c., *ib.*; Egistments (agistments), cattle taken in to graze, or be fed by the week or month, Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681); *Glandage* . . . th' agistment or laying of swine into mastie woods, Cotgr. OFr. *agistement*, deriv. of *agister*.]

AGIVE, *v.* Dev. [əgi·v.] To be pliant, yielding. See **Give.**

Dev.^{3} The frost agives.

[That they [hops] may cool, agive, and toughen, Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681). OE. *āgifan*, to give up, to yield.]

AGLE, see **Aigle**, *sb.*^{2}

A-GLEG, *adj.* n.Yks. [əgle·g.] Asquint.

n.Yks.^{2}

AGLET, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. I.W. Also written **yiglet** Cum., **aiglet** Sc. (Jam.) [**a·glət, ē·glət.**]

1. The metal end or tag of a bootlace, &c. (Cf. **aiglet**, *sb.*^{2})

Sc. Aiglet, a tagged point (Jam.). **Cum.**^{3} Aglet, the metal end of a bootlace, &c. **n.Yks.**^{3} To an aglet, to a nicety, to a tittle. It fits to an aglet.

2. An icicle.

I.W. Haglet, an icicle (J.D.R.); **I.W.**^{2}

[Aglette, *bracteolum*, Levins *Manip.*; *Affiquet*, a little brooch, flower, button, aglet, Cotgr.; An aglet [tag of a point], *Aeramentum ligulae*; also, an aglet [a little plate of metal], *bractea, bracteola*, Coles; Aglet, the tag of a point, a little plate of metal; also a substance growing out of some trees before the leaves, Bailey (1721). Fr. *aiguillette*, a point (Cotgr.), dimin. of *aiguille*, a needle; see **Aigle.**]

AGLEY, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. n.Yks. Also written **aglee** Sc. [əglī·.]

1. Obliquely, aslant, turned to one side.

Sc. Let faction gang fair maest and right gang aglee, *The People* (June 16, 1889) 13, c. 3; Why sud I be like til ane wha gangs agley frae the hirsels o' thy frien's? Henderson *Sng. Sol.* (1862) i. 7; Whare has thy belovet gane agley? *ib.* vi. 1. **Lth.** Yet bunkers aften send aglee, Altho' they weel did ettle, Strathesk *More Bits* (1885) *Curler's Song*, 274. **Ayr.** The best-laid schemes o' mice an' men Gang aft a-gley, Burns *To a Mouse* (1785). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** His neet-cap thrawn on all aglee, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 46; Nowt holy ye can find in hor, she's bewty g'yen aglee, Robson *Evangeline, &c.* (1870) 361. **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.**^{2} Sae fine she goes, sae far aglee, That folks she kenned she cannot see, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (1842) 192.

2. *To gang agley*, to err, go wrong. Used in a moral sense (Jam.).

Rnf. We haena mense like cruel man; Yet tho' he's paukier far than we, What reck! he gangs as aft aglee, Picken *Poems* (1788) I. 67.

[*A-*, on + *gley*; see **Gley**, *v.* (to squint).]

AGNAIL, *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Nrf. Cor. Also called **angnail, angernail, hangnail, nangnail, gnangnail.** See below. [**a·gnēl, a·ŋnēl, na·ŋnēl,** Yks. **ne·ŋnēl.**] See **Nangnail.**

1. A loose piece of skin at the base of the finger-nail. With great variety of names in the dialects, e.g. backfriend, stepmother's blessing, idle wheal, fan-nail, idle-warts, idle-welts, thang-nail, warty-wheals (Nhp.^{1}).

Nhb.^{1} Anger-nail, a piece of skin at the side of the nail which has become semi-detached and gives pain. **Cum.** He had a troublesome backfriend or agnail, at which he often bit, Linton *L. Lorton* (1867) xxiv; **Cum.**^{1} Angnails, Anger-nails, jags round the nails; nails grown into the flesh. **w.Yks.**^{5} Hang-nails, skin over-lapt finger-nails. **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Nang-nail, a partly detached piece of skin beside the finger-nails, which gives pain. **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} A troublesome and disagreeable little piece of reverted skin at the side of the finger-nail; more frequently called Idle Wheal. **Nrf.** Hang-nails, slivers, which hang from the roots of the nails, and reach to the tips of the fingers, Holloway.

2. A corn, bunion; ingrowing toe-nail.

Cum. Ang-nails, corns on the feet, Grose (1790); Holloway. **N.Cy.**^{1} Ang-nails, corns on the toes. **w.Yks.** Nangnails. Opinions are divided as to this word: 1. Ingrowing toe-nails, 2. corns, 3. bunions (S.K.C.); Being troubled wi' corns and nangnails shoo's not fit for mich walkin' at present, Hartley *Seets* (1895) ii; **w.Yks.**^{2} Gnang-nails, corns on the toes. **ne.Lan.**^{1} Angnail, a corn upon the toe. **n.Lin.**^{1} Nangnail, a corn, a bunion. There is a black resinous ointment largely sold under the name of Nangnail salve for the cure of corns.

3. A whitlow.

Cor.^{2} Agnail, a whitlow.

[**1.** Ang-nail, a sore or imposthumation under the nail of a man, Kennett (1700); Agnail, a slip of skin at the root of a nail, Bailey (1721). **2.** Agnail, a corn upon toes. Blount (1681); *Agassin*, a corn or agnele in the feet or toes. *Corret*, an agnail or little corn upon a toe, Cotgr.; Agnayle upon ones too, *corret*, Palsgr. **3.** Agnail (whitlo), *Pterigium*, Coles (1679). The Yks. and Lin. form *nang-nail* is for an older *ang-nail* with the *n* of the indef. art. prefixed. OE. *ang-nægl*, the original meaning of which seems to have been a corn on the toe or foot, a compressed, painful, round-headed excrescence fixed in the flesh like an iron nail. OE. *angnægl*, *ang-* compressed, tight (cp. *ang-* in *angmōd* anxious, *angness* anxiety, *angsum* narrow, Goth. *aggwus*) + *nægl*, an iron nail, *clavus*. Meanings **1** and **3** are due to a popular association of the word with nail = *unguis*.]

AGO, *pp.* s.Irel. and Dev. Also written **ee-go** Wxf.^{1} [**əgō·, əguə·.**] Gone, finished.

Wxf.^{1} Hea's ee-go. **Dev.** Awl tha tatties be ago, missis; there idden wan a-layved, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 45; They be all ago, there idn one o'm a left, *Verb. Prov.* (1886) 89. **n.Dev.** There's Dame an' Maister's chair; Wi' thick I zem they bâ'nt a-go, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 28; The blue of the plum is ago, zure, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 421.

[ME. For now is clene a-go My name of trouthe in love for ever-mo! Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* v. 1054; And thus ar Tisbe and Piramus ago (i.e. dead), *ib. Leg. G. W.* 916; My lady bright Which I have loved with al my might Is fro me deed, and is a-goon, *ib. B. Duchesse* 479. OE. *āgān*, pp. of *āgān*, to pass away. See **Agone.**]

A-GOG, *adv.* Yks. Som. Dev. [**əgo·g.**] On the move, going.

w.Yks.^{5} Gee him a sup o' drink an' he'll soin be agog on't, alluding to a hobby of a tale that a man is in the habit of telling. [Of a child on a moving rocking-horse] There, now he's agog! **Som.** Off we started, all agog, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 25. **n.Dev.** When tha art zet agog, tha desent caree who tha scullest, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 228.

[Six precious souls and all agog, Cowper *John Gilpin*; On which the saints are all agog, Butler *Hud.* II; The gawdy gossip when she's set agog, Dryden *Juv. Sat.* VI. OFr. *à gogue.* In a poem of the 13th cent. occurs the phrase *tout vient à gogue* (Hatzfeld). Cp. Cotgr. *estre en ses gogues*, to be frolick, lusty, lively, wanton, gamesome; all-a-hoit, in a merry mood.]

A-GOGGLE, *adv.* Brks. Hmp. [**əgo·gl.**] Trembling, shaking with palsy.

Brks.^{1} An old man was spoken of as being agoggle; he was the terror of little children from this involuntary shaking of the head at them. **Hmp.**^{1} His head is all agoggle.

[A frequent. of **agog.** See above.]

AGONE, *adv.* Irel. Shr. Glo. e.An. Ken. Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. [**əgo·n.**] Ago, since.

s.Ir. We started three days agon, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 291. **Wxf.**^{1} **Shr.**^{2} An archaism very common at Wenlock. **Glo.** They have told me as 'e be dead twelve months agone, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 14; **Glo.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf., Suf.** Holloway. **Suf.**^{1} 'Tis three months agon. **Ken.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Hmp.**^{1} Ten years agone. **I.W.**^{1} **Som.** We should a-bin' out o' parish years agone, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 193; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); **w.Som.**^{1} 'Twas ever so long agone. Zabm yuur ugau·n kaum Kan·lmus [seven years ago next Candlemas]. Such phrases are quite familiar to all West-country folk. **Dev.** When old faything died, two weeks agone, Bray *Desc.* (1836) I. 32; 'Twas zome time agone her went up tü gert ouze, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 45. **n.Dev.** They say 'time agone' for 'some time since,' Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) x. **Cor.** Some years agone, Tregellas *Rural Pop.* (1863) 8. **w.Cor.** He went to Africa some time agone (M.A.C.).

[Oh, he's drunk, Sir Toby, an hour agone, Shaks. *Twelfth Nt.* v. i. 204; For long agone I have forgot to court, *ib. Two Gent.* III. i. 85; A while agon, Gower *C. A.* (*Tale of the Coffers*, 9); Nat longe agon is, Chaucer *C. T.* D. 9. OE. *āgān.* See **Ago.**]

AGONIES, *sb. pl.* Pem. Glandular swellings (?).

Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419; Never heard [agonies] in this sense. The word is used for any great pain. Swelth is the word for glandular swellings (W.M.M.).

AGRAFT, *v.* e.An. Suf. [**əgra·ft, əgræ·ft.**]

e.An.^{1} To lay in, of a tree put into the soil so as to just cover its roots. **Suf.** To graft a stock below the surface of the ground. An old gardener says it is nearly obsolete, and known in no other sense than the above (F.H.).

AGREAT, *adv.* Lei. Nhp. Also written **agret** Nhp.^{1} [**əgrē·t,** Nhp. also **əgre·t.**] Of work: done by the piece.

Lei.^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} By the great, work taken or let out to be done by quantity instead of by the day.

[Agreat, by the great, by the job, Ash (1795); To take work agreat, i.e. by the piece, Blount (1681); A-great, *universè*, Coles (1679); A-great, by the great or lump, Coles (1677); Agreat or altogither, *universe*, Baret (1580). *A-*, on + *great.*]

AGREE, *v.* Sc. Glo. [əgrī·.] Agree *with*, agree *to*.

Sc. I do not agree with it, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 324. **Inv.** Used all over Scotland, and very common about Inverness (H.E.F.). **Glo.**^{1} Agree with, to put up with. What! be you washing the dumb animal [i.e. a dog]? a' seems to agree with it very well.

[Agree with his demands, Shaks. *M. for Meas.* III. i. 254. OFr. *agreer*; Rom. *aggratare*, to make pleasing.]

AGREEABLE, *adj.* In *gen.* colloq. use. [əgriə·bl.]

1. Acquiescent, compliant, willing.

w.Yks.^{1} I's parfitly agreeable tul't, i. 4. **Chs.**^{3} He is not agreeable [refuses his consent]. **n.Lin.**^{1} Robud ax'd me if I would hev him, and I says, 'Well, Bob, I'm agreeable.' **Nhp.**^{1} I'm quite agreeable to it. **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Brks.**^{1} I be agra-able vor um to get married if um be agra-able on t'other zide. **e.An.**^{1} I am agreeable [agree to your proposal]. **Sur.**^{1} I ast 'un to come along of us, but he didn't seem noways agreeable. **w.Som.**^{1} Wau·d-ee zai tùe u kwau·rt?—Aay bee ugrai·ubl [What do you say to a quart?—I am willing to join you].

2. Convenient, suitable.

s.Stf. We'n expect yer when yo con mak' it agreeable to come, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

[**1.** Agreeable or conformable, *consentiens, concurrens*, Robertson (1693); Agreable . . . consentyng to a thynge, *agreable*, Palsgr. 305. **2.** Agreeable or convenient, *consentanens, conveniens, aptus.* He hath a nature agreeable . . . and suitable to all things, Robertson (1693); *consentanens*, agreeable, meet, convenient, Rider (1649). OFr. *agreable*, deriv. of *agreer.* See **Agree.**]

AGREEN, *sb.* Cum. [əgrī·n.] Plant-name, *Senecio Jacobaea* (Common Ragwort).

Cum.^{1} [Also called] Booin, Grundswathe, Muggert, Grunsel.

AGROUND, *adv.* Lan. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. [əgreu·nd, Lan. əgru·nd.]

1. On the ground.

ne.Lan.^{1} Agrund, on the ground.

2. On foot.

s.Wor. Known in this sense in Stoulton (H.K.). **Hrf.** Going aground [on foot], heard some time ago in the Ledbury district (H.K.). **Glo.** Commonly used in Vale of Berkeley. Are you going to Dursley in the cart?—No, I'm going aground. [Also] used by an old gamekeeper, at Snowshill (near Stanway) thirty years ago (J.D.R.); **Glo.**^{1}

3. Of a fox: to earth.

Glo. (J.D.R.) **Brks.**^{1} The vox be gone aground.

4. *Fig.* in phr. *to run aground*, to slander, depreciate.

s.Wor. (F.W.M.W.)

[*A-*, on + *ground.*]

AGUE, *sb.* e.An. [ē·giu.] Swelling and inflammation from taking cold.

e.An.^{1} An ague in the face is a common consequence of facing a Norfolk north-easter. Ague-ointment, an unguent made with elder leaves for ague in the face. **Suf.** Ague, or swelling in the face, *e.An.* (1866) II. 325.

[A vehement ague causing an inflammation in the mouth, *emphysodes*, Robertson (1693). This is a peculiar use of E. *ague*, a feverish attack followed by a cold and shivering stage. OFr. *ague*, MLat. *acūta*, an acute fever.]

AH, *int.* In *gen.* use throughout the dialects. Also written **eh.** [ē.] Interrogative exclamation = What? What did you say? See **Ay.**

Nhb.^{1} Aah? Eh-ah? **n.Yks.**^{2} A-ah, said you? **w.Som.**^{1} Eh? Used interrogatively and alone, it means 'what do you say?' at the end of an interrogative sentence repeats the question. Wuur-s u-bùn· tùe, ai? [where hast been, eh?]

AHEAD, *adv.* Dev. [ə-e·d.] Overhead.

Dev. Zes I tu a chap, 'What dee call thic a-head?' Zes he, 'Aw that air's tha balune's little maid' [a small pilot balloon sent up before the large one], Nathan Hogg *Poet. Let.* (1847) 19, ed. 1858.

[*A-*, on + *head.*]

AHEIGHT, *adv.* Yks. [ə-ei·t.] On high, aloft.

n.Yks. [Of a ball, &c.] Shy it up aheight (G.W.W.); Lift it up a-height (I.W.).

[Look up a-height; the shrill-gorged lark so far Cannot be seen or heard, Shaks. *K. Lear*, IV. vi. 58. *A-*, on + *height.*]

AHENT, see **Ahind.**

AHIND, *prep.* and *adv.* Sc. n.Irel. and all the n.counties to Chs. and Lin. Also in Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Also written **ahint** Sc. Nhp.^{1}; **ahin** Sc. N.I.^{1} See below. [Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. ə-hi·nt; Lin. ə-ai·nd, ə-i·nt; Lei. ə-oi·nd, Ir. ə-hi·n.]

1. *prep.* Of place: at the back or in the rear of; also *fig.*

Sc. Vich Ian Vohr and ta Prince are awa to the lang green glen ahint the clachan, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xliv; Hide yoursell ahint ta Sassenach shentleman's ped, *ib. Rob Roy* (1817) xxii; Snaw lies ahint the dyke, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 12; A woman cam' ahint him, an' touchet the hem o' his garment Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) ix. 20. **Frf.** Gie the door a fling-to, ahent ye, Barrie *Licht* (1888) 173. **Per.** There's something ahint that face, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 25. **Bwk.** Ahint the kye, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 79. **Peb.** Here he comes with the dog running ahint him (A.C.). **Gall.** He canna shut them ahint him, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 367. **N.I.**^{1} Ahin, behind. **Nhb.** Ahint the bush that hauds the thrush, *Coquet Dale Sngs.* (1852) 116; **Nhb.**^{1} Ahint yor hand [to have some one to look after your interest in your absence]. **Dur.** Behowld, he stands ahint our wo, Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 9. **Cum.** 'You oald donkey,' sez a fellow ahint me, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 16. **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} A stomach fit to eat t'horse ehint t'saddle, *Borrowdale Let.* (1787) 131. **Wm.**^{1} It stands ahint t'dure. **ne.Yks.**^{1} It's nut mich ahint t'uther. **w.Yks.**^{5} Cloise ahint him. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** Lookingk at th' sarvant wench ahint mi back, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 7. **n.Lin.** An' reäper, 'at's swingin' ahind 'em, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 80. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Ahent, Ahind. **Nhp.**^{1} Ahint. Not frequent, and confined I believe to the northern part of the county; **Nhp.**^{2} Ahent.

2. Of time: after, behind.

w.Yks.^{5} Tha't awlus ahint thee time, ah think.

3. *adv.* Of place: in the rear, at the back, behind; *fig.* concealed; *ahind afore*, hind-foremost; *to walk ahind afore*, to walk backwards.

Sc. Here heids had humps ahint that, tow'rin', seemed A fairy helmet, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 65. **Per.** A' mind him gettin' a tear ahint, and the mend's still veesible, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 240. **Gall.** The reed lowe jookin' through the bars, and the puir, puir craiters yammerin' ahint, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xvii. **N.Cy.**^{1} To ride ahint. **Nhb.** Ah canna rightlys mak' him oot noo! There's somethin' ahint, Ah doot! Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 50; We stagger'd a hint se merry-o, *N. Minstrel* (1806-7) pt. iv. 81; **Nhb.**^{1} Come in ahint [the familiar cry of the drover to his dog]. **Wm.**^{1} Tha's allas ahint like a coo's taal. **n.Yks.**^{1} He's close ahint. **w.Yks.**^{2} To ride at-hint [to ride behind another person on the same horse]. **War.**^{3} Why bless me, child! you've put your hat on ahind afore. **Glo.** But this 'ere time I'd a 'ad to leave Willum a-hind, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 60.

4. Behindhand; backward (of the state of vegetation).

n.Yks.^{1} I'm afraid I'm late?—Nae, thou's nane sae mich ahint; **n.Yks.**^{2} All's a-hint. **w.Yks.** Ahinthand (Æ.B.).

5. *To be ahind*, (1) to be in error, (2) to come out of an affair at a disadvantage; *to come in ahint one*, to take the advantage of one; *to fall ahint*, to be disappointed in one's expectations; *to get on ahint one*, see below; *not to be ahint*, to be equal with respect to retaliation or revenge; cf. *to be even with.*

(1) **Sc.** Ahint, expressive of error or mistake in one's supposition in regard to anything (Jam.). (2) **n.Yks.**^{1} They say Josey's come badly on?—Nae, he's not that far ahint. **Sc.** 'Had M'Vittie's folk behaved like honest men,' he said, 'he wad hae liked ill to come in ahint them, and out afore them this gate,' Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxvi; Ye've fa'n ahind there. To get on ahint one, to get the advantage of one in a bargain, to take him in [said to allude to the practice of leaping up behind an enemy on horseback, and holding his hands]. I shanna be ahint wi' you (Jam.).

[*A-*, at (*pref.*^{5}) + *-hind* (cp. **behind**). Cp. ME. *at-hinden*, OE *æt-hindan*: Se cyning fērde him æt-hindan, the King went after them, *Chron.* A.D. 1016.]

AHM, see **Harm**, *v.*

AHOME, *adv.* prop. *phr.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Shr. Wil. Written **a-whoam** Yks. Lan.; **a-wham** Shr.^{1}; **a-whom** Der.; **a-whum** Stf.^{1}; **a-wom** Chs.^{1} War. [Sc. ə-hē·m; Lan. &c. ə-wo·m, ə-wu·m.] Within doors, at home.

Ayr., Gall. Ye better bide ahame the day (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Yks.** I felt almost a-whoam, Fetherston *Farmer*, 5. **Lan.** I ax thur if

Mr. Justice wur o Whoam, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1746) 27, ed. 1806; **Lan.**^{1} For there's no peace i'th world iv there's no peace awhoam, Waugh *Sngs.* (1859) *Jamie's Frolic.* **Chs.**^{13} **Stf.**^{1} Is the doctor a-whum? **Der.** You sitten a-whom here, and thinken, Howitt *Clockmaker*, i. **nw.Der.**^{1} Awhom. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{2} Awum, s.v. A, *pref.* **Shr.**^{1} 'E wunna-d-a-wham. **Wil.** The Headborough shud not ha kept them a whome, *Masque* (1636) 9.

[*A-*, at (*pref.*^{5}) + *home.*]

AHOMEL (Jam.), see **Awhummel.**

AHORSE, *adv.* n.Cy. (Hall.) Not found in any n. gloss. or books; doubtful whether any such word exists. On horseback.

[ME. They scholde him sende al the knyghtis That on hors ride myghte, *Alis.* 2611.]

A-HUH, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Lan. War. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. With great variety of forms. See below. [ə·ū·, ə·ō·, w.Yks. əwou·, ə·iu·.]

1. Awry, lop-sided, aslant, esp. in *all-a-huh, all-of-a-huh, all-a-one-hoh.*

Cum. A-heh, to one side (J.P.). **n.Yks.**^{1} All-ahuh, all on one side, awry, askew. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** [Of a faulty knife] Ah, I see, it's all awow (S.O.A.). **ne.Lan.**^{1} Ahuh. All-of-a-heugh, all on one side. **Nhp.**^{1} You've put your shawl on all ahuh. If the word is preceded by the pronoun 'one,' the *a* is dropped, and it is said to be 'all of one huh'; **Nhp.**^{2} The luoad's all ahoh. **War.** Ahuh, all-of-a-heugh (J.R.W.). **Shr.**^{1} All-a-yock, all awry; **Shr.**^{2} Ayoh, Ahuh, Aumph, All ayoh. **Brks.**^{1} A rick is said to be all-a-ho when settled out of the perpendicular. **e.An.**^{1} Ahuh, better Ahoe, and sometimes All-of-a-hugh; **e.An.**^{2} That is not flush,—it stands all-a-one-hoh. **Sus.** Ahuh, Holloway. **Hmp.**^{1} All-a-hoh. **I.W.**^{2} All of a hoogh, out of shape, or place. That ere wut rick is all of a hoogh. **Wil.**^{1} All-a-huh, All-a-hoh, unevenly balanced. That load o' carn be aal-a-hoh; **Wil.**^{2} All-a-hoh. **w.Som.**^{1} Why, thee's a got the rick all a-ugh; he'll turn over nif dus-n put a paust to un. An' wunt yer onner ha that wee-wowy auld olive down? I do zim he do grow all a húh like. Dhik·ee pau·s uz au·l uv u uuh [that post is quite one-sided]. Poor old fellow, he is come to go all of a ugh. **Tech. Slang.** Why, 'tis all-a-hoh like a dog's hind-leg [in printing, of matter made up 'out of the straight'] (W.W.S.).

2. *Fig.* (1) Wrong, not 'straight,' straightforward, or open; cf. **Agley, 2**; (2) upset, vexed, anxious.

(1) **Yks.** It was all ahug on 'em to deu that way; they wanted to deceive 'em (W.H.). (2) **Hmp.**^{1} He was quite a-hoh because a shower came on, he thought 'ud spoil his hay.

[OE. *āwōh*, aslant, wrongfully, comp. of *wōh*, crooked, awry; cp. Goth. *wāhs* (in *unwāhs*, blameless).]

A-HUNDRED-FALD, *sb.* n.Cy. [ə·u·ndədfald.] *Galium verum*, Our Lady's Bedstraw.

n.Cy. As the flowers are exceedingly numerous and clustered, our common people call the plant A-hundred-fald, Johnston *Bot. e. Bord.* (1853) 100.

A-HUNGERED, *pp.* Brks. [ə·ɐ·ŋed.] Hungry.

Brks.^{1} I be a-veelin' ahungerd.

[He was afterward an hungred, Bible *Matt.* iv. 2 (Att the last he was an hungred, Tindale). In *P. Plowman* occur the forms *an hungred* (c.) x. 85, *ahungerd* (b.) xix. 123. OE. *of-hyngrod*, pp. of *of-hyngrian*, to be excessively hungry.]

A-HUNGRY, *adj.* Wor. [ə-ɐ·ŋgri.] Hungry.

se.Wor.^{1} A-ongry, hungry.

[Dinner attends you, sir.—I am not a-hungry, Shaks. *M. Wives*, I. i. 280. The prefix is perhaps due to the influence of **a-hungered** (above); see **A-**, *pref.*^{10}]

AI-, see **A-, Oa-, Ou-, Ow-.**

AIBLINS, see **Ablins.**

AICH, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) An echo.

Frf. [Aich] is the only term used in Angus to denote the repercussion of sound.

AICH, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) To echo.

Cld. But blither far was the marmaid's sang, Aichan frae bank to brae, *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1820) *Marmaiden of Clyde.*

AICHAN, *sb.* Sc. n.Irel. Also written **achen, aiken.** [ē·χən.] A small bivalve, *Mactra subruncata.*

Sc. [The aichan is] found in sandy bays of the Firth of Clyde. Myriads of aichan shells were dug up near Dumbreck by the workmen engaged in cutting the canal between Glasgow and Paisley (Jam. *Suppl.*). **N.I.**^{1} Neayghen, a small marine bivalve, about the size of a cockle, used for bait.

[Etym. unknown.]

AICHEE, *sb.* Glo. Also written **akee.** [ai·kī, a·kē.] The hedge-sparrow.

Glo.^{1}

[Perhaps forms of *Ikey*, familiar form of *Isaac* (hedge-sparrow), probably by popular etym. for ME. *heysugge* (hedge-sparrow) in Chaucer *M. P.* v. 612, and *Owl & N.* 505. OE. *hegesugge.* See **Haysuck.**]

AID, *sb.* Shr. Also written **ade** Shr.^{2} [ēd.] A gutter or ditch cut across a ploughed field.

Shr.^{1} Aid, a gutter cut across the 'buts' of ploughed lands to carry off the water from the 'reans'; **Shr.**^{2} I imagine it means simply an aid for the water to escape.

[Perhaps the same word as **Ade,** q.v.]

AID, see **Hade.**

AIDEN, see **Eident.**

AIFER, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.)

Slk. Aifer, a term used by old people in Ettrick Forest, to denote the exhalations which arise from the ground in a warm, sunny day: now almost obsolete.

[Etym. unknown.]

AIG, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Cy. Sourness.

N.Cy.^{1} Aig, sourness, in a slight degree. The milk has got an aig.

[Cp. Fr. *aigre*, sour; see **Aigre.**]

AIG, *adj.* w.Yks. [eəg.] Eager.

w.Yks.^{5} Speaking of a profitless occupation, a man says that he isn't so āag after that business.

[Fr. *aigre*, eager; see above.]

AIGAR, *sb.* usually in *pl.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* n.Sc. Also written **aiger, egger, egges.** See below.

n.Sc. Aigars, grain dried very much in a pot, for being ground in a quern or handmill (Jam.).

2. *Comp.* **Aigar-brose, Aigar-meal.**

n.Sc. Aigar-brose [is] a sort of pottage made of [aigar] meal. Aigar-meal is meal made of grain dried in this manner (Jam.). **Sc.** I have met with only one person having heard of aiger-meal. She had many times heard her mother with several old people telling that when children [came] running in hungry at dinner-time, it would be said to them, 'You are coming in for your aiger-meal,' Macduff *Sc. N. & Q.* (1891) IV. 78; Others made use of egger meal, consisting of equal portions of oat, pease and bear meal. It took rise from the beggars mixing different kinds in the same bag, Ramsay *Sc. in Eighteenth Century* (1888) II. 202. **Per.** It is known to many old people in Thornhill, but the word [aigar-meal] is not now used because the mixture—oatmeal and pease meal, the larger proportion being pease meal—is no longer made (G.W.).

[Etym. unknown.]

AIGH, *v.* w.Yks. [ē.]

Aigh, to frighten, to control through fear, or awe, *Hlfx. Wds.*

[Cp. ME. *aighe, eighe*, OE. *ege, æge*, fear, dread, Goth. *agis*; related to ON. *agi*, whence lit.E. *awe.*]

AIGHINS, *sb. pl.* n.Sc. (Jam.) Owings; what is owing to one; esp. used as denoting demerit.

n.Sc. I'll gie you your aighins [used in threatening to correct a child].

[*Aighin*, vbl. sb. of *aigh* (lit.E. *owe*), OE. *āgan*, to possess.]

AIGLE, *sb.* Midl. counties, Shr. Also in Dev. Also written **agle** S.Wor.^{1} [ēgl.]

1. An icicle.

Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1790). **Lei.**^{1} Aigle, Iggle. **War.**^{3} Pron. iggle. **w.Wor.**^{1} See ahl them aigles 'angin' to the thack; 'tis mighty teart this marnin'. **Shr.**^{1} It must a bin freezin 'ard i' the neet, theer's aigles o' ice 'angin' from the aisins.

2. A spangle, tinsel ornament. ? *Obs.*

Shr.^{1} Aigles, *obs.* ? Han 'ee sin Bessy Pugh sence 'er's comen back throm Lunnun; 'er's got a bonnet as shines all o'er like aigles on a showman; **Shr.**^{2} Aigle, Aiglet, a spangle, the gold or silver tinsel ornamenting the dress of a showman or rope dancer.

3. Scintillations such as appear on the surface of iron pots when removed from the fire.

Shr.^{1} Aigles . . . are supposed to be *lamillae* of salts of iron, caused by the decomposition of the pots by the gases from the fire. Mind w'eer yo' put'n that marmint aw'ilde the aigles bin on it.

4. *Comp.* **Aigle-tooth,** a tooth sharp and pointed like a needle.

n.Dev. Stiverpowl George, wi' th' aigle tooth, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 31.

[Fr. *aiguille*, a needle, also used of various things terminating in a point (Hatzfeld). See **Aglet, Haggle-tooth.**]

AIGLED, *ppl. adj.* Shr. Covered with 'aigles.' See **Aigle, 2.**

Shr.^{2} He's aigled all o'er.

AIGRE, *adj.* n.Cy. w.Yks. Lan. Dor. *Obsol.*

1. Sour, tart.

n.Cy. Eager, Aigre, sour, tending to sourness, sharp, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Cum.** Grose (1790). **Yks.** Aygre . . . still in use (Hall.). **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Aagar beer, turn'd sour with, or by reason of, the thunder. **n Lan.** It's a lile bit ower aigre [said of vinegar] (W.H.H.). **Dor.** Eiger, Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

2. Of wind: sharp, cutting.

Cum. Eager, Aigre, sharp, sometimes applied to the air, Grose (1790). **n.Lan.** (W.H.H.)

[**1.** It doth posset And curd, like eager (aygre, 1602) droppings into milk, Shaks. *Ham.* I. v. 69; *Aigret*, somewhat tart, sharp or eager, Cotgr.; Breed Kneden with eisel strong and egre, Chaucer *R. Rose* 217. **2.** It is a nipping and an eager ayre, Shaks. *Ham.* I. iv. 2. OFr. *aigre*, sharp, keen, sour.]

AIGRE, see **Eagre.**

AIK, see **Hake.**

AIKER, see **Acre.**

AIKERIT, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **aikert, yaikert.**

Twd. Aikerit, eared. Weil aikerit, having full ears; applied to grain.

[A deriv. of OE. *æhher, eher* (Nhb.), *ēar* (WS.), an ear of corn; see **Icker.**]

AIKIE GUINEAS, *sb. pl.* Sc. (Jam.)

Rnf. Aikie guineas, the name given by children to small flat pieces of shells, bleached by the sea.

AIKRAW, *sb.* s.Sc. The Lichen *Scrobiculatus* (Jam.).

s.Sc. *L. Scrobiculatus*, pitted warty Lichen, with broad glaucous leaves: Anglis. aikraw, Lightfoot *Flora Scotica* (1792) 850-1 (Jam.).

[*Aik*, oak + *raw.* For *raw*, cp. *Stane-raw*, a name of the Rock-liverwort.]

AIL, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Hrt. Hmp. Som. [**eəl, ēl.**] An illness, ailment, or complaint.

Hrt. Staggers and other ails, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 69. **Hmp.** The ail or complaint lay along th' chine, White *Selborne* (1788) 280, ed. 1853.

2. An evil.

n.Yks.^{2} Ails, evils.

3. *Comp.* **Quarter-ail.**

Som. Ail, ailment, disease in the hind-quarters of animals, quarter-ail, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[An ayl, an illness, sickness, Bailey (1721); Aile, *morbus*, Coles (1679). ME. The word occurs in the form *eile*, meaning pain, in *Ancren Riwle* (c. 1230) 50. OE. *egle*, troublesome, grievous. Cp. Goth. *aglō*, distress.]

AIL, *sb.*^{2} Rarely sing. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Hrt. Ess. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. and all sw. counties. Also written **aile** Wil. Cor.^{1}; **eyle** Wil.^{1}; **ile** War. Hrf.^{2} Ess.^{1} Ken.^{12} Wil.^{1} w.Som.^{1} Dev. Cor.^{1}; **oil** Sus.^{1} Hmp.^{1} Dev.^{4}; **oile** Cor.^{1}; **hail** Wil.; **hile** Dev. Cor.^{1}; **hoil** Dor.^{1}; **hoile** Ken.^{1} See below. [**ail,** *m.* **oil.**]

1. The beards or awns of barley or any other bearded grain; rarely, the husk of any corn.

Nhp.^{1} Ail, or Ayl, the beard or awn of barley. Pile is synonymous in Stf. and Wor. **War.** Ails, or Iles (J.R.W.). **se.Wor.**^{1} **Hrf.**^{2} Iles, awns of barley, cone wheat, &c. [see **Spiles**]. **Glo.** Ails, called awns in the north, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); **Glo.**^{1} Ails. **Hrt.** Tails, or Ails, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. iii. 71. **Ess.** Ails, see Awns, Ray (1691). **Ken.**^{12}, **Sur.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1} **I.W.**^{12} Aails, beards of barley, called barley aails. **Wil.**^{1} The black knots on the delicate barley straw were beginning to be topped with the hail, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) i. **Dor.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Ails, the beard of barley when broken off from the grain. These little spears are always called baar·lee aay·ulz. The individual husks of any corn are also called aay·ulz. The term is only applied to the separated spear or husk—never when still attached to the grain. Ee·v u-gau·t u aa·yul u daewst een dh-uy oa un [he has an ail of dust—i.e. a husk in his eye]. **Dev.** Yu can't use barley-dowst vur bedties, 'cuz tha iles wid urn intü 'e, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) s.v. Barley-ile. **Cor.**^{1} Hile, Aile, Ile.

2. *Comp.* **Barley-ail.**

Brks.^{1} Barley-oyles. **Hmp.**^{1} Barley-oils, the beard or prickles. **Dev.** Barley-ile, the beard of ripe barley, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence **Aily**, *adj.*

Nhp.^{1} If any of the awns adhere to the corn after it is dressed for market, it is said to be aily.

[Ails, beards of wheat, Bailey (1721); An oile (beard of corn), *arista*, Coles (1679); Iles, or Oiles, Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1669); *Areste*, the eyle, awme, or beard of an ear of corn, Cotgr.; These twice-six colts had pace so swift, they ran Upon the top-ayles of corn-ears, nor bent them any whit, Chapman *Iliad* (1603) xx. 211. OE. *egl*; occurs in *Gospels*, Hwi gesihst þu þa egle on þines broþor eagan? *Luke* vi. 41.]

AIL, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **eelie** Sc. [**ēl.**]

1. To affect with pain or uneasiness; to trouble.

Sc. What's ailin' ye, Peter? Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 122. **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} What ails ta Jemmy, Clark *Seymon and Jammy* (1779) l. 1. **n.Yks.**^{2} That's in 'em that ails 'em [persons have naturally the kind of temper they usually exhibit]. **ne.Lan.** What ails thee? Mather *Idylls* (1895) 258. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Not.**^{2} What ails thee? **Nhp.**^{2} Dunna kneow what ealt him. **Glo.** What ails you? Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). [What aileth you? (K.).]

2. To be unwell or suffering in body, to have something amiss with one; *to ail away*, to dwindle.

Sc. The strangirs sall eelie awa', Riddle *Ps.* (1857) xviii. 45; Ane skaddaw that eelys awa', *ib.* cii. 11. **n.Cy.** (W.W.S.) **Nhb.** Ailiet away (R.O.H.). **Cum.** She's varra ailing, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 295; *Gl.* (1851). **w.Yks.** It niver did ail owt at aw know on, Hartley *Budget* (1867) 20. **e.Yks.**^{1} Hoo's thy wife, John?—Whah, shee's nobbut ailin'. **Wor.** Mr. Jones enjoys a very fair share of health; he's allus ailding (H.K.). **w.Wor.**^{1} This casselty weather dunna suit the owd folks; grandad's but aildin' like. **Ess.** More stroken and made of when ought it [a calf] doo aile, More gentle ye make it, for yoke or the paile, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 81, st. 31.

3. To have cause for dissatisfaction against, to object to.

Sc. What ails ye at them as they are, Oliphant *Lover and Lass*, ix. **Yks.** What does ta ail at him (S.P.U.); What do you mean about a new chapel, Sammy? What ails ye at t'oud 'un? Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) ii. **Dev.** Somebody eales me, or is railing at me, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

4. To hinder, prevent.

Sc. What suld ail me to ken it? Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xviii.

['What can the fool mean?' said old Richard, 'what can he ail at the dogs?' Hogg *Tales & Sk.* 288. What ayled the O thou see that thou fleddest, Coverdale *Ps.* cxiv. 5. OE. *eglan*, to trouble, afflict.]

AILDY, *adj.* Yks. (*obs.*) Nhp. Hnt. [**ēl·di.**] Ailing, poorly.

n.Yks. Ise grown seay healdy, I mun gang to bed, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1697) l. 246. **Nhp.**^{1} I be very aildy to-day. **Hnt.** Aildy (T.P.F.).

[A pronunc. of *aily, ail*, vb. + *-y.*]

AILE, see **Aisle.**

AILER, see **Heler.**

AILING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Yks. [**ē·lin.**]

Sc. Ailin, sickness, ailment (Jam.). **w.Yks.**^{5} A long-standing illness is an ailing.

[See **Ail,** *v.*]

AILING-IRON, *sb.* War. Som. [**ē·lin-aiən, eə·lin-aiən.**] An implement for breaking off the ail or spear from barley, sometimes called a piling iron or barley stamp.

War. Ailing-iron, hand implement for hummelling barley, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **w.Som.**^{1} See Barley-stamp.

[A deriv. of **Ail,** *sb.*^{2}]

AILSA-COCK, *sb.* Sc. n.Irel. [**ē·lsə-kok.**] The Puffin, *Fratercula arctica*; so called from its breeding about Ailsa Craig in the Frith of Clyde (C.D.). See **Puffin.**

Sc., Ant. Ailsa Cock (so called from its favourite haunts), the Puffin, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 220. **N.I.**^{1} See Puffin.

AILSA PARROT, *sb.* Sc. Ant. The Puffin.

Swainson *Birds* (1885) 220.

AIL-WEED, see **Hell-weed.**

AIM, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. [**ēm.**] An idea, conjecture; *a like aim*, a shrewd guess.

Lan. I don't know, but I have a like aim (H.M.). **Chs.**^{1} Do you know who did it?—Now, bur aw've getten a loike aim. **s.Chs.**^{1} I shall have a better like aim, if yo'n tell me yur price. **Stf.**^{2} Used by old people in the Audley district. Bles dhi, wensh, oiv nü loik aim. **Der.**^{2} Aim, attempt. **nw.Der.**^{1} Aim, idea, comprehension of any matter. **War.** (J.R.W.)

[But fearing lest my jealous aim might err, And so unworthily disgrace the man, Shaks. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 28. See **Aim**, *v.* **2**.]

AIM, *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Dor. Som. Dev. See below. [**yam, iəm, eəm, ēm.**]

1. To plan, intend, purpose; to attempt, endeavour.

Cum. I nobbet aim't t'll ha' kiss't her, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 64; **Cum.**^{1} He aims to be a gentleman. **Cum. & Wm.** 'Now mistress,' said a hospitable farmer to his wife when a friend called, 'if you aim us owt, give us't suin' [if you intend to give us a glass, do it at once] (M.P.). **Wm.** Aaiming to hev a good conscience, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 24. **Yks.**^{1} Ah dizzint seea hoo thoo yams tu keep a wife when thoo's gitten her, Macquoid *D. Barugh* (1877) xxii. **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah's seear he aimed o' coming. **w.Yks.** Ah hedn't aimed hevin' ony (J.R.); **w.Yks.**^{5} Whear's tuh āam going to morn? **Lan.**^{1} Hoo'd ha made a rare wife for onybody 'at had ony sense—hoo would that! Awd aimt her dooin weel, and hoo met [might] ha done weel too, Waugh *Owd Blanket* (1866) iii. **Der.**^{2} Aim, to attempt. **War.**^{2} I aim to do my best for him. I aim and scheme, but nothing goes well. **Wor.** Aim to, to intend to (H.K.). **w.Wor.**^{1} 'Er aimed to pick it up, but 'twere too 'eavy fur 'er to 'eft it. **Hrf.**^{2} You bain't haimin to muv. I did aim to come. **Glo.**^{1} I aimed to come to Gloucester last wick. **Dor.** Aiming to arrive about the breakfast hour, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 204, ed. 1895. **w.Som.**^{1} Núv·ur muyn dhur-z u dee·ur, ee daed-n aim t aa·t ee [never mind, there's a dear, he did not intend to hit you]. Ee du aim tu bee mae·ustur, doa·un ur? [he intends to be master, does he not?] Be sure nobody widn never aim vor to break in and car away your flowers ['carry away' is a common euphemism for steal]. **Dev.**^{3} He aimed to kill his missus, and then he cut his own droat.

2. To suppose, conjecture; to anticipate, forecast, expect.

Yks. Ah aims there's shops in Steersley, Macquoid *D. Barugh* (1877) bk. i. i. **n.Yks.**^{1} What o'clock is it, aim you? I never aimed he wad ha' ganned yon gate; **n.Yks.**^{2} I aim'd varry badle [I acted on mistaken views]. **w.Yks.**^{5} Whears tuh aim o' going tul . . . when tuh dies if thah cheats a body an' leuks 'em it't faace i' this waay?

3. *To aim for*, to have designs upon; of a road, &c., *to aim to*, to run in the direction of.

e.Yks. Ah'll yam fo' sum rich farmer sun, *Spec. Dial.* (1887) 10. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Yon rooad yams ti Whidby.

4. To prepare to throw, to throw.

w.Yks. He's aimed a stoan at mi heead (S.K.C.). **War.**^{2} Don't you aim at me. **Glo.**^{1} Aim, to throw stones.

[**1.** The ground which we aim to husband must be fat, Walker (1680); That never aim'd so high to love your daughter, Shaks. *Per.* ii. v. 47. **2.** Heli therfor eymyde hir dronken, Wyclif (1382) 1 *Sam.* i. 13 (gesside, 1388); Ah, Nell, forbear! thou aimest all awry, Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, ii. iv. 58. OFr. *aemer*, *aesmer*, to esteem, consider; Rom. *adestimare*; Lat. *ad* + *aestimare*.]

AIM, *adj.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Ess. Also written **eam, eem** Chs.^{1}; **eme** Shr.^{12} [**ēm.**]

1. Of numbers: even.

w.Yks.^{3} Odd or aim, odd or even.

2. Straight, direct, near, close, of distance, &c., esp. in *an aimer gate*, a more direct road; so, a nearer way. *Fig.* nearly akin, related.

w.Yks. Eym-anent, directly opposite, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Chs.** This is the heamest road. Come heamer (E.F.); **Chs.**^{1} You mun go dain th' aimer gate. He lived aimer this way afore he took yon farm; **Chs.**^{2} Eamby, close by, at hand; **Chs.**^{3} Are yow going to Knutsford by the road?—No, au knows an aimer gate. **s.Chs.**^{1} They liven eeam by the chapel. **Stf.**^{1} Aimer, Aymer; **Stf.**^{2} That bĭg sojer theer wūr aimer to th' target nor ony on 'em. Put thĭ steps a bĭt aimertowart. **Der. & Stf.** Aimest road (J.K.). **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} Eighmer. **War.**^{3} **w.Wor.**^{1} The emest waay is across the crafts. **Shr.** It is quite eem here, not a mile away (E.P.); Aimer is a well-known word here (W.W.S.); They bin too eme to marry won another (G.F.J.); **Shr.**^{1} Cross them filds, it's the emest rŏäd; **Shr.**^{2} This road is full as eme as the tother. **Hrf.**^{2} Eimer, Eemer, also Eemest. **Ess.** Emer, *Trans. Archaeol. Soc.* (1863) II. 184.

3. *Fig.* mean, stingy, 'near.'

Stf.^{2} That oud Jew's aaful ēm, yer canna get saat fŭr yer porridge out on him.

[**1.** Possibly we have *aim* in the sense of 'even' in Cotgr.: *Jouez vostre jeu*, play an aim cast (at bowles). ME. *emne*, *em-* (in compounds), as in *emcristen*, i.e. *even-Christian*, fellow-Christian; OE. *efn* (*emn*) even, cp. ON. *jamn*.]

AIMATION, *sb.* n.Yks. [**ēmē·ʃən.**] Guesswork.

n.Yks.^{2} We shall get it by aimation. We rooaded it by aimation [took the road we supposed to be the right one]. A soort of aimation [a piece of guesswork].

[*Aim*, vb. (see **2**) + *-ation*; a late analogical formation.]

AIMES, see **Hames**.

AIMLESS, *adj.* Stf. Der. [**ē·mləs.**] Senseless.

Stf.^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} Oi wor moiðərd till oi wor ēmless. **Stf. & Der.** (J.K.) **Der.** He's a gawky, aimless sort of chap (H.R.).

[*Aim*, sb. (purpose) + *-less*.]

AIMSOME, *adj.* Yks. [**ē·msəm, yē·msəm.**]

n.Yks.^{2} Aimsome, ambitious, speculative. **m.Yks.**^{1}

[*Aim*, sb. (purpose) + *-some*.]

AIMSTART, *sb.* n.Yks. [**ē·mstāt.**] A starting-point.

n.Yks.^{2} This mun be your aimstart.

[*Aim*, sb. (purpose, object) + *start*.]

AIMY, *adj.* Chs. [**ē·mi.**] Shrewd.

Chs.^{1} Ee wur a aimy sort o' chap, ee wur.

[*Aim*, sb. (purpose) + *-y*.]

AIN, *sb.* Yks. Not. Lin. Also written **ane** w.Yks.^{3}; **hane** Lin. The awn or beard of barley or bearded wheat.

w.Yks. So called in Keighley district (J.R.); *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{3} **Not.**^{3} **Lin.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

Hence **Ainded**, *ppl. adj.* having awns or 'ains.'

w.Yks. (J.R.); **w.Yks.**^{2} Ainded wheat, wheat with bearded chaff.

[Anes, awns, spires or beards of barley and other bearded grain, Bailey (1770); Flaxen wheate hath a yelowe eare, and bare without anis, Fitzherbert *Husbandry* (1534) 40. OE. *ægnan*, pl., chaff (*Corpus Gl.*, 1526).]

AIN, see **Hen**.

AINS, see **Even**.

AINT, see **Anoint**.

AIN'T, see **Be**.

AIR, *sb.*^{1} In var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**ēr, eə(r), yeə(r).**]

1. The sky, clouds.

Chs.^{1} The air broke red [of an aurora borealis]. It shows for rain, the air is so low. **War.** (J.R.W.)

2. A current of air in a mine.

Nhb. & Dur. Air, the current or volume of air circulating through and ventilating a mine, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

3. *Air of the fire*, the heated atmosphere surrounding a fire; *to take an air of the fire*, to warm oneself.

Don. Come in, good woman, an' tak' an air o' the fire, *Cornh. Mag.* (Feb. 1877) *Flk-Lore.* **Cav.** Take an air of the fire this snowy day (M.S.M.). **Con.** Won't ye take an air of the fire, O'Toole? Lucas *Romantic Lover* in *Chapman's Mag.* (Oct. 1895). **s.Chs.**^{1} Come thy wees (ways) within air o'th fire, fur räly tha looks heef starved jeth [half frozen to death].

4. The chill, in phr. *to take the air off the drink.* (In e.An. they say to take the aam off the drink. See **Aam**.)

Shr.^{2} To take the chill from beer is usually denoted by the phrase 'tak the hair off the drink.' Its coud, jist out o' the cellar, yoden [you hadden] better tak the yare off it.

5. A small quantity of anything; a 'whiff'; a taste.

S. & Ork.^{1} A peerie air, a mere tasting. Air, a very small quantity. **Or.I.** Ere, Ær, a very small quantity (S.A.S.). **Bnff.**^{1} Gee me an air o' yir mill. Tack in by yir chair, sit doon, an' tack an air o' the pipe, an gee's a' yir uncos.

6. *pl.* Fits of ill-humour; fretfulness.

Cum.^{1} He's in his airs to-day. **n.Lin.**^{1} She's in her airs to-daay. **Nhp.**^{1} Let us have none of your airs [applied to the humoursome fretfulness of children]. **e.Ken.** She has just got her airs, and when saucepans fly I walk out (G.G.).

7. *Comp.* and *attrib.* **Air-bleb**; **-box**; **-course**; **-crossing**; **-gate**, **-head**, in mining: a passage for ventilation; **-peg**; **-way**.

n.Yks.^{2} Air-blebs, (1) bubbles; (2) unsound schemes. **n.Lin.**^{1} Air bleb, a bubble. **Nhb.**^{1} Air-boxes, tubes of wood used for ventilation in a pit where there is only one passage or opening, *Min. Gl. Newc. Terms* (1852). **Nhb. & Dur.** Air-box, a square wooden tube used to convey air into the face of a single drift, or into a sinking pit, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); Air-course, see Air-way, *ib.* **Nhb.**^{1} Air-crossing, an arch built over a horseway or other road, with a passage or air-way above it, *Min. Gl. Newc. Terms* (1852). **w.Yks.** Air-gate, a road or way driven in the coal for purposes of ventilation

(S.J.C.). **s.Stf.** Air-head, a channel 2 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, driven on a level with the top of the gate-road [i. e. the passage along which the coals are carried], *Mining Gl.* (1852). **n.Lin.**^{1} Air-peg, the vent-peg of a barrel; also called spile-peg in Nhp. **Nhp.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Air-way, a passage along which the current of air travels in a colliery. **Nhb. & Dur.** Air-course or Air-way, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). [Air-ways, headings or passages in a mine along which there is a constant circulation of fresh air between the down-cast shaft, the working places, and the up-cast shaft, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

[**1.** Where should this music be? i' the air or the earth? Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 387; When the sun sets the air doth drizzle dew, *ib. R. & J.* III. v. 127; Nicholas ... ever gaped upward in-to the eir, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 3473. **6.** Hoity! toity! cries Honour, Madam is in her airs, I protest, Fielding *Tom Jones*, viii; You will get cured of all these whims and airs of yours some day, Black *Madcap V.* v. 41. This usage in the pl. is of Fr. origin; cp. Hatzfeld, *Prendre, se donner des airs, affecter une certaine manière d'être.* Fr. *air*, Lat. *aer*.]

AIR, *sb.*^{2} Or. and Sh. I. Also in Wm. and Lan. [**ēr, eə(r).**] A sandbank, or ridge made by the action of water; a beach.

Or. & Sh.I. They have some Norish woods ... such as air, a sandbank, Brand *Zetland* (1701) 70 (Jam.); Most of the extensive beaches on the coast are called airs; as Stour-air, Whale-air, Edmonston *Zetl.* (1809) I. 140 (*ib.*). **Or.I.** By beach and by cave ... By air, and by wick, and by helyer and gio, And by every cold shore which the northern winds know, Scott *Pirate* (1822) xix. **S. & Ork.**^{1} Aer, a sandbank or beach; sometimes a stone aer. Aer, applied to several places having extensive 'Aers' or smooth beaches near them; ex. the Aers of Sellivoe, the Aers of Strom. **Wm.**^{1} Ayr, a low headland. **ne.Lan.**^{1} Aire, land warped up by floods or tides, and liable to be overflowed by them.

[ON. *eyrr* (mod. *eyri*), a gravelly bank, a small tongue of land running into the sea; cp. Dan. *öre*, Sw. *ör*, found in *Helsing-ör* (Elsinore).]

AIR, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. [**ēr.**]

1. *adj.* Early.

Sc. Come it air, come it late, in May comes the cow-quake, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Air day or late day the fox's hide finds aye the flaying knife, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvii; An air winter's a sair winter, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 8. **Abd.** You wou'd na hae kent fat to mak o' her, unless it had been a gyr-carlen, or to set her up amon' a curn air bear [early barley] to fley away the ruicks, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 2 (Jam.).

2. *adv.*

Sc. What brings you out to Liberton sae air in the morning, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxvii; Let us awa' air til the vineyairds, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 12. **Rnf.** Vext and sighin' late and air, Wilson *Watty* (1792) 9, Newc. ed. **Ayr.** I'm weary sick o't late and air! Burns *To Dr. Blacklock* (1789). **Lnk.** She jeers me air and late, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) I. i. **e.Lth.** Blinkin' like an air-up hoolet, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 105.

Hence **Airness**, *sb.* the state or condition of being early (Jam.).

Sc. The airness of the crap.

[Quha is content rejoycit air or lait, Douglas *Pal. Hon.* II. xxix; Oðer ich hit do ungledliche, oðer to er oðer to late, *Ancren Riwle*, 338. OE. *ǣr*, *adj.* and *adv.*, former, formerly, early.]

AIR, *v.* Or. and Sh.I. w.Yks. Lan. Der. War. Shr. [**eə(r).**]

1. To warm, 'take the chill off.' e.An. *aam* is used with the same meaning.

e.Lan.^{1} Air, to warm moderately, as drink. When excessively cold it is aired at the fire. **Shr.**^{2} Hair.

Hence **Aired**, *ppl. adj.*

Yks. You must use aired water for the tea-cakes (F.P.T.). **Der.**^{2} Aired water, water with the chill taken off. **War.** (J.R.W.)

2. To taste.

S. & Ork.^{1}

[**1.** This is a specific use of the vb. in the usual sense of to warm, applied usually in lit. E. to the drying of damp linen. See **Air**, *sb.*^{1} **4.** **2.** See **Air**, *sb.*^{1} **5.**]

AIR, see **Ere.**

AIRD, see **Ard.**

AIREL, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.)

1. An old name for a flute; properly applied to a pipe made from a reed.

Arg., Slk.

2. Musical tones, of whatever kind.

Rxb. The beetle began his wild airel to tune And sang on the wynde with ane eirysome croon, *Wint. Ev. Tales*, II. 203.

[Probably a deriv. of *air*, Fr. *air*, a tune, sound or air in music.]

AIRESS, see **Hairif.**

AIRF, AIRFISH, see **Argh.**

AIRISH, *adj.* Sc. n. and e.Yks. [**ē·riʃ, eə·riʃ.**] Chilly, breezy.

Sc. Airish is still commonly used all over Scotland for chilly (H.E.F.). **n.Yks.** Airish is used in the dales, but not commonly (R.H.H.). **e.Yks.** The mornings are airish, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 18; (S.K.C.)

[This word is found in Chaucer, but only in the sense of aerial, belonging to the air: (I) beheld the eyrish bestes, *Hous F.* 964. *Air* + *-ish*.]

AIRTLING, see **Ettle.**

AIRUP, see **Hairif.**

AIRY, *adj.* Cum. n.Lin. [**ē·ri, eə·ri.**] Breezy.

Cum.^{1} It's rayder airy to-day. **n.Lin.**^{1}

[O'er airy wastes to rove, Pope *Windsor F.* 167. *Air* + *-y*.]

AISE, see **Ash.**

AISH, *sb.* Dor. [**aiʃ.**] One of the strata of Purbeck beds.

Dor. Though associated with the Burr, this bed [aish] from its fissile or slaty character is easily separated from it, Damon *Geol. Weymouth* (1860) 98. **Dor.** The tops of the longer stumps of trees pass through the burr into the aish, the uneven surface of which often serves to indicate the presence of trees beneath, *ib.* 115, ed. 1884; The aish bed is above the soft burr and under a bed of clay (J.H.M.).

AISH, see **Arrish.**

AISLE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Wil. Som. Amer. [**ail.**]

1. A space for passage in any building; esp. the central thoroughfare in a mill, shop, &c. Cf. **alley**, *sb.*^{1} **1.**

w.Yks. Aisle is used in Keighley for any passage between pews in a chapel, and the alley past the ends of looms; the interval where the weaver stands when at work being known as the gate (J.R.); Aisle, a passage between seats in any building. Aisle, Alley, are also used for the principal thoroughfare in a workshop, and must not be confused with loom-gate, nor with gangway (the thoroughfare between two buildings built overhead), nor with passage (a narrow way between two buildings). Gangway, passage, aisle, and alley have distinct meanings in our vernacular (B.K.). **Lan.** The passage between pews in a church is always called an aisle (S.W.); I have heard the space between the counters of a shop called the aisle in Liverpool, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 53. **s.Chs.** Any passage between pews (T.D.). **w.Som.**^{1} Aisle, the passage between the pews in a church or chapel. No distinction is made between nave and aisles; but there is u aa·yul to every church: see Alley. [**Amer.** Instead of shopping they trade, and while thus engaged recognize a friend across the aisle, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 406.]

2. A projection from the body of a church, one of the wings of a transept.

Per. (G.W.)

3. An enclosed and covered burial-place, adjoining to a church though not forming a part of it.

Sc. Donald was buried in the laird of Drum's aile, Spalding *Hist. Troubles in Sc.* (1792) II. 282 (Jam.). **Abd. & Per.** The burial-place of the laird's family is frequently called the aile (G.W.).

4. Double rows of wheat-sheaves set up to dry.

s.Wil. Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 218.

[**1.** As up the ayle with mind disturb'd, I walk, Richardson *Pamela* (N.E.D.). Fr. *aile*, Lat. *āla*, a wing. For the sense cp. Bailey (1755): Isle, a long passage in a church or public building. This is the same word as ME. *ile* (*yle*), Fr. *île*, often Latinized as *insula* in legal documents. E. *aisle* owes its spelling to Fr. *aile*, and its pronunc. to Fr. *île*.]

AISLE, see **Hazzle**, *v.*

AISLE-TOOTH, see **Axle-tooth.**

AIT, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. Also written **eyot.** See below. [**ait.**] An island in a river; an osier-bed.

s.Not. The osier ait above the weirs, *Not. Guard.* (Aug. 8, 1895) 7. **Wor.** Ait, Nait, Eyot, island. Also applied to an osier-bed, whether an island or not (H.K.); The island now called the Neight at Deerhurst on the Severn, Allies *Antiq.* (1840) 188. **s.Wor.**^{1} **se.Wor.**^{1} Naight, an eyot, an osier bed. **Brks.**^{1} Ait, or Aayte, a river-island, or flat on the bank with osiers growing. **Mid.** Fog up the river where it flows among green aits and meadows, Dickens *Bleak*

House (1853) i. **Hmp.** They roosted in the aits of that river, WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 31, ed. 1853.

Hence **Eyoty**, *adj.* Of the nature of an ait or island.

Hmp.^{1} That eyoty piece near the ford.

[He enjoyed a party of pleasure in a good boat on the water to one of the aits or aislets in the Thames, EDGEWORTH *Patronage* (1814) xix (DAV.); Ait, a little island in a river where osiers grow, BAILEY (1721). Merc. *ēgeoð*, OE. *īgeoð*, an islet, deriv. of *īg*, *īeg*, Merc. *ēg*, island. The termination with *t* is prob. due to French influence; cp. Fr. *-et*, *-ot.*]

AIT, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* (?) Rnf. A custom, a habit; esp. used of a bad one (JAM.).

AITCH, *sb.* w.Yks. [**eətʃ.**] A mantelpiece.

w.Yks. The universal name for a mantelpiece in the villages about Wakefield and towards Leeds (S.O.A.).

[Possibly this word is a peculiar use of the name for the letter *h.*]

AITCH, see **Ache.**

AITCH-BONE, *sb.* Yks. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Mid. Hnt. Suf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Dev. [**ē·tʃ-bōn.**] The bone of the rump of beef; the meat which this bone includes.

w.Yks.^{1} Nache-bone. **Der.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} The extreme end of a rump of beef, cut obliquely. **Lei.**^{1} **War.**^{3} While there is no joint called aitch-bone cut from the carcase of the sheep, the haunch-bone in a haunch of mutton is by butchers also called the aitch-bone. **Mid.** Ache-bone, part of y^e rump, RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**^{1} **Ken.**^{2} Ach-bone. **Sus.**^{2} **Hmp.**^{1} Aich-bone. **Dev.** A saddle of mutton at one end, and an aitch-bone, not over-boiled, at the other, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) III. x.

[The proper form, being that identical with the orig. Fr., is *nache.*—The 'nache' in some writers, also the 'tail-points' by others, YOUNG (BRITTEN, 97); Upon the huc bone and the nache by the tayle, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 53. The dial. forms have mostly lost the initial *n* through coalescence with the indef. adj. *an*, hence *ache*, *aich*, *aitch*. The earliest example of the word found without the *n* is in *Bk. St. Albans*, where *hach boon* occurs; see SKEAT, 777. The ache bone, *os coxendicis*, COLES (1699). The word does not occur in JOHNSON in any form. OF. *nache*, a buttock; Rom. *natica*, adj., from *natis*, a buttock.]

AITCHORN, see **Acorn.**

AITCH-PIECE, *sb.* Cor. [**ē·tʃ-pīs.**] The catch or tongue of a buckle.

Cor.^{12}

[Named from the shape, like that of the letter *H.*]

AITEN, *sb.* *Obs.* Slk. (JAM.) A partridge.

[Prob. *ait*, oat + *hen.* Many names of this bird contain some equiv. of *hen* as the latter element of the comp.; cp. Sw. *rapphöna*, G. *rebhuhn*, *feldhuhn*, Du. *rap-hoen*, EFris. *rap-hen.*]

AITH, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.)

Frf. Aith or Aiftland, that kind of land called infield, which is made to carry oats a second time after barley, and has received no dung.

AITH, see **Earth.**

AITHER, see **Arder, Either.**

AITNACH, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in the forms **etnach, eatin, aiten.** *Juniperus communis*; in *pl.* the juniper berries.

Abd. [She] spies beneath a buss of—what-ye-ca't? Ay, etnagh-berries [1st ed. eatin-], and yeed down the brae, And there she gets them black as ony slae, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 62. **Ags.** Etnagh berries, juniper berries; also called eatin berries (JAM.). **s.Sc.** Brave Jessy, wi' an etnach cud [staff], Than gae her daddie sic a thud, As gar'd the hero squeel like wud, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 26 (JAM.).

[Of Gael. origin. Cp. *aiteal*, juniper (M. & D.).]

AITREDAN, *sb.* War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Also written **hatredans** Glo. [**ē·trədən.**]

1. A madcap frolic, a foolish prank.

War.^{2} **Shr.**^{1} I warrand yo' bin off now on some wild aitredan or other.

2. 'Tantrum'; a noisy quarrel, a fuss.

War.^{2} **s.Wor.** Hatredan (H.K.). **Glo.** Hatredans, NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894).

AITTRIE, *sb.* and *adj.* Sh.I. Cold, bleak weather; also *attrib.*

S. & Ork.^{1}; Aitrie, Aittrie (JAM. *Suppl.*).

AIVER, see **Eaver, Havour.**

AIVERIE, *adj.* Sc. [**ē vəri, ye·vəri.**]

Abd. & Per. Aiverie is a very well known word meaning not very hungry, but eager to get at food, &c. They are a' yevery to be fed. Dinna eat sae yivvery like [greedily] (G.W.). **Rxb.** Aiverie, very hungry; a term nearly *obs.* (JAM.)

Hence **Yevrisome**, *adj.*

Dmf. Yevrisome, having an appetite perpetually craving (JAM. s.v. Yevery).

[*Aver*, goods, possessions (AFr. *aveir*, Lat. *habere*) + *-y.* So *avery* would mean covetous, hungry, 'eager to have.']

AIVERING, *prp.* Sc. Written **yivverin'** Abd. [**ē·vərin, yi·vərin.**] Eager for, hungering, *fig.*

Abd. I'm yiverrin' sair for a kiss (G.W.).

AIVRIN, *sb.* Sc. [**ē·vrin.**] The larboard.

Bnff.^{1} In the deep-sea-fishing boats there are eight fishermen, each of whom has his own seat in the boat. The skipper holds the aivrin hank; the second man, the aivrin mid-ship; the third, the mid-aivrin boo; and the fourth, the foremast-aivrin boo.

[*Aivrin*, *aifteran*, prob. for *after-hand*, near the hinder-part of the ship.]

AIVY-KAIVY, see **Havey-quavey.**

AIWAL, see **Awald.**

AIXES, see **Access.**

AIX-TREE, see **Ax.**

AIYAH, see **Near.**

AIZAC, see **Haysuck.**

AIZAM-JAZAM, *adj.* and *adv.* Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. [**ē·zəm-dʒēzəm.**]

1. *adj.* Equal in weight, size, or value.

Shr.^{1} Theer wuz fifteen faggits i' one lot, an' sixteen i' the tother, an' I pŭt 'em little an' big together, to mak' 'em as 'āsam-jāsam as I could.

2. *adj.* and *adv.* (1) Fair and square, equitable; (2) in an equitable manner.

Stf., War., Wor., Glo. Ayzam-jayzam. 'Upright and downstraight' is an old term of the same meaning, NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894). **War.**^{2} **ne.Wor.** Aizam-jaizam, honest, 'jannock.' [Of a dishonest bargain] That job's not quite aizam-jaizam (J.W.P.). (2) **Stf., War., Wor.** I shouldn't care if he'd only act hasum-jasum with me (H.K.).

[Prob. a colloq. formation from lit. E. *easy.* For 'easy' in the sense of equal, even, cp. the familiar phrase in Whist, 'Honours easy.']

AIZE, *sb.* Sh.I. [**ēz.**] A large blazing fire.

S. & Ork.^{1} Aze.

[ON. *eysa*, glowing embers, cognate with *usli*, a conflagration; OE. *ysle*, embers.]

AIZIN', see **Easing.**

AIZLE, see **Hazzle**, *v.*, **Easle.**

AIZLE-TOOTH, see **Axle-tooth.**

AJY, see **Agee.**

AKE, *sb.* Cor. [**ēk.**]

Cor.^{1} Ake, a groove in a stone used for an anchor (peculiar to Cornwall) to receive a rope or iron band to prevent it from slipping. Mousehole fishermen; **Cor.**^{2}

AKERATE, *v.* Lin. [**a·kərēt.**]

1. To rust as iron does.

n.Lin.^{1} We fun' sum shackles sich es thaay ewst to put upo' prisoners e' ohd times. Thaay was o'must all akeraated awaay, bud oor Squire thoht a greät deäl on 'em.

2. To blight.

n.Lin.^{1} His crops was that akeraated last year [1879] thaay was wo'th, in a waäy of speaking, noht at all.

AKERMAST, see **Acorn-mast.**

AKETHA, *int.* Dev. Cor. Also written **akether.** [**əke·ðə.**] Quoth he; forsooth! indeed!

Dev. Akether, bin ma kit's ago, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 68; 'Giggling akether!' shrieked the old woman, wild with resentment, 'giggling akether!' MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) I. i; **Dev.**^{1} An zo you zim a is maz'd, I'll warnis;—no more lookee-dezee than you be. I say maz'd akether, pt. i. 3; **Dev.**^{3} **n.Dev.** Bet es tell en, Marry a-ketha, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 456; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cor.** Thee baan't St. George, no moore than me; St. George aketha! J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 55; **Cor.**^{12}

[Prob. equiv. to '*Ah,' quoth he.* With *keth* cp. ME. *cweð*, *queð*, *koth*, pret. of *queðen*, OE. *cweðan*, to speak. For the final *a* see **A** (pronunciation **V. 1** & **2**).]

AKEYBO, see **Acabo.**

AKKA-MANNÁA, see **Cakka-man-ah.**

AKKER, *sb.* Pem. [a·kə(r).]

s.Pem. Akker, a boat used for carrying limestone on the Cleddy, LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 419.

AKKERN, see **Acorn.**

AKLIN, *sb.* Sh.I. [**a·klin.**] A sullen person.

S. & Ork.^{1}

[Cogn. with Du. *akelig*, dull, gloomy, and MDu. *akel*, grief, harm.]

AL, see **Alley.**

ALABLASTER, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Also written **aliblaster** Dur.^{1} Wm.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} nw.Der.^{1} Oxf.^{1}; **allablaster** Chs.^{1}; **alleyblaster** Nhb.^{1}; **allyblaster** se.Wor.^{1}; **allplaister** w.Yks.^{1} [a·ləblastə(r).] Alabaster.

Nhb.^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Sally's just like allyblaster, Her cheeks are twee rwosebuds in May, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 16. **Wm.**^{1} **w.Yks.** During a fall of snow, children often sing 'Snow, snow faster, White alablaster' (S.K.C.); 'E's as fair as alleyblaster (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1245}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Thaay fun alablaster at Gainsb'r when thaay dug railroäd, bud it wasn't wo'th oht. It's a straange nist bairn, it's skin's that clear it's like alablaster. **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **s.Wor.** Her dear flesh was allis as white as halablaster, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 23. **Oxf.**^{1} Dhaa·r bent noa guod·luok·n gyuurlz ubuuw·t ·nuuw; wen ·uuy wuz yoor aij uuy wuz uz faa·r uz al·i-blaa·stuur [Thar ben't no good-lookin' girls about now; when I was your age I was as fair as aliblaster].

[Why should a man whose blood is warm within Sit like his grandsire cut in alablaster, SHAKS. *M. Ven.* I. i. 84; *Albaster*, allablaster, *Albastrin*, white as allablaster, COTGR.; *Alabastrino*, made of alleblaster, FLORIO (1611). In an inventory, *temp.* Hen. VIII, of the furniture of St. Martin's at Dover is the following entry: *Item*, ij imagees of whyte alleeblaster, *Monast.* IV. 542 (BOUCHER). The form *alablaster* is found in SYDNEY'S *Arcadia*, 319 (ed. FRISWELL). ME. An alablaster, *alablastrum*, *Cath. Angl.* This was the *gen.* spelling of *alabaster* in the 16th and 17th cents. The *bl-* is doubtless due to sense-association with *bleach*, *blanch*, and other *bl*-forms denoting whiteness.]

ALACK, *int.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Som. Also written **alacke, alake, allake.** [əla·**k.**]

1. Alas!

S. & Ork.^{1} Alake, an exclamation denoting sorrow or regret. **Sc.** He says how now how now Childe Maurice, Alacke how may this bee, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) *Childe Maurice.* **Ayr.** Alake, alake, the meikle Deil Wi' a' his witches, BURNS *To Mr. Mitchell* (1795). **Lnk.** Alake! poor pris'ner, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 38, ed. 1783. **n.Cy.** Alake, alas, *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **w.Yks.** Alack, a form of 'alas,' *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{4} [Allake, a sigh, bitter exclamation (K.).]

2. In *comp.* **Alack-a-day**, an exclamation of grief or distress.

w.Yks. Alack-a-day, a form of 'alas the day,' *Hlfx. Wds.* **w.Som.**^{1} Alack-a-day! an exclamation of sorrow or regret. Alas-a-day! or Alas! are not heard.

[Nay, what's incredible, alack! I hardly hear a woman's clack, SWIFT (JOHNSON); Alack the heavy day, That I have worn so many winters out! SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 257; She's dead, deceased, she's dead; alack the day! *ib.* *R. & J.* IV. v. 23. Perhaps *A* (*int.*) + *lack*, failure, fault.]

A-LADY, *adv. phr.* e.An. [əlē·di.] On Lady-day.

e.An. She gan her missis notidge last A'Lady, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 184; **e.An.**^{1} **e.Nrf.** A-Lady (in common use), MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**^{1} A'l go out of 'as farm next a-Lady.

[*A-*, on + *Lady* (for *Lady-day*).]

ALAG, *adv.* Nhb. Cum. n.Yks. [əla·g.] Not sufficiently upright; too horizontal, as in placing a ladder.

Nhb. It's all alag, out of the perpendicular (R.O.H.). **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.** It lies alag. T'stick laid alag ageean t'wall [stood at an angle of 45°] (I.W.).

A-LAG, *sb.* Cum. [əla·g.] The sporting term for a flight of geese (W.K.).

ALAIRE, *adv. Obsol.* w.Cor. Also written **alare.** A short time ago.

Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 178; **Cor.**^{1}

ALAKANEE, *int. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Alas!

Rnf. The cheeriest swain that e'er the meadows saw; Alakanee! —is Robin gane awa'? PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 20 (JAM.).

ALAMONTI, see **Allamotti.**

ALANGE, see **Elenge.**

ALANNAH, *sb.* Irel. Also written **alanna, alanah, alana.** My child! A form of address, a term of endearment.

Ir. Miss Betty, alanah, LEVER *H. Lorr.* (1839) iii; Whose then, alannah? *ib.* *Ch. O'Malley* (1841) iii; He's well enough—that's it, alannah, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 95; Well, alana, I could not help it, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 117; Have ye all now, ma'am? —I have, alanna, God bless ye! FRANCIS *Frieze* (1895) 21; Alana, properly 'my child'; used as a friendly or affectionate word of address, especially to the speaker's junior (G.M.H.). **s.Ir.** Whisht! alanna. . . . There's no fear of you, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 28.

[Ir. *a leanbh* (prop. *a leinbh*) my child!]

ALANTOM, *adv. Obs.* Nhb. Yks. Also written **alantum, alantem.** Freq. used with *off.* At a distance.

n.Cy. I saw him at alangtum. I saw him alantom off (K.); **N.Cy.**^{12}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} I spies alantum off two shooters, ii. 296.

[Some of our lads b'ing very kind, Alantom followed me behind, STUART *Joco-Serious Disc.* (1686) 72. *Alantom* prob. repr. Fr. *en lointain*, in the distance.]

ALARM, *sb.* Irel. Wil. [əlā·m.] A cry of a bird or animal.

Wmh. What soort of alarm has an otther? (S.A.B.)

Hence **Alarm-note**, the note of a bird when startled.

n. Wil. If you should disturb the blackbird he makes the meadow ring with his alarm-note, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 163.

[Fr. *alarme*, excitement caused by the approach of the enemy; OFr. *a l'arme!* the cry to arms.]

ALARMING, *adv.* Suf. Wor. [əlā·**min.**]

1. In an unusual manner.

Suf. He went on wholly alarmin', i.e. acted or spoke out of the usual way, not necessarily greatly, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

2. Extensively, very, exceedingly.

w.Wor. [It] grows in woods alarmin', S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 104; They bin orl good uns, most alarmin' good uns, *ib.* *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 127.

ALARUM, *sb.* n.Yks. [əlē·rəm.] Disturbance.

n.Yks.^{2}

[A blanket in th' alarum of fear caught up, SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 532. See **Alarm.**]

ALAS-A-DAY, *int. Obsol.* Yks. and Som. Alas! a form of pitying.

Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). **w.Yks.**^{4} **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

[Alas a day! you have ruined my poor mistress, CONGREVE *Old Bachelor* (JOHNSON); Alas the day! I never gave him cause, SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 158; Allas! that harde day! CHAUCER *C. T.* F. 499. OFr. *a las* (mod. *hélas*), orig. Ah, weary! Cp. It. *ahi lasso*, Lat. *lassus*, weary.]

ALAS-AT-EVER, *int. Obs.* Yks. An exclamation of pity.

Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). **w.Yks.**^{4}

[Equiv. to *alas that ever!*]

ALASSEN, *conj.* Dor. Also written **alassn.** [əlæ·sən.] Lest.

Dor. *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**^{1} Alassen I mid want to stây Behine' var thee, 79.

[Equiv. to *on less 'en* for *on less than*, whence lit. E. *unless.* Onlesse this be done, *si ce nest que cela se face*, PALSGR. 882. OE. *on lǣs þanne*, lit. on a less supposition than.]

A-LATE, *adv.* Yks. Lan. Wor. [əlē·**t**, əleə·**t.**] Lately.

w.Yks.^{1} Alatt, of late. **ne.Lan.**^{1} Alayat. **se.Wor.**^{1}

[Alate, *nuper*, COLES (1679). The form occurs in ME. as in *Destr. Troy* (c. 1400), 4176. *A-*, of + *late.*]

ALAU, *sb.* Cor. [əlau·.] *Nymphaea alba*, or water-lily.

ALAWK, *int.* Der. War. Suf. [əlǭ·**k.**] An exclamation of sorrow; alas!

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Suf.**^{1} [Hence] Alawkus.

[*A-*, ah! + *lawk*, q.v.]

ALAY, see **Ally.**

ALBUIST, *conj. Obs.* Abd. Though, albeit.

Abd. An' our ain lads, albuist I say't my sell, But guided them right cankardly an' snell, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 62 (in the edd. 1789 and 1812 'although' is printed instead of 'albuist').

[Etym. unknown.]

ALD, see **Old**.

ALDER, *sb.* [o·ldə(r).] Besides its usual meaning (*Alnus glutinosa*), the name *alder* in *comb.* is applied to several other trees. (1) Death alder, *Euonymus europaeus* or spindle-tree (Bck.); (2) Wild alder, *Aegopodium podagraria* (Lin.).

n.Bck. It is thought unlucky to bring it [Death alder] into the house. **s.Lin.** Wild alder. Alder = elder, from the superficial resemblance between the leaves.

[OE. *alor.* The form *aller* is still *gen.* in dial.]

ALDER-CARR, *sb.* Der. Lin. War. Nrf. Suf. Also written **owdaker** nw.Der.^{1} A piece of bog- or fen-land overgrown with alder-trees.

Der.^{2} Alder-carr, a plantation of alders; carr being common for a plantation in a low or flat situation. **nw.Der.^{1}** **Lin.** Alder-carr, an islet overgrown with 'the waterside tree,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 297. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Nrf.** Wet pieces of land in the marshy districts planted with . . . alders, and hence called . . . alder-carrs, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 132. **Suf.** A moist wood of alders, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

[Aldyr-kyr (Alder-kar in Pynson's ed.), *Alnetum*, viz. *locus ubi alni et tales arbores crescunt*, *Prompt.* *Alder + carr*, q.v.]

ALDERLING, *sb.* *Obs.* Suf. A fresh-water fish which haunts that part of the stream overhung by alder-trees. See **Aller-trout.**

Suf. No longer used, but still known to very old people here (F.H.). Not known to any of our correspondents in other parts of the country. A kind of fish said to be betwixt a trout and a grayling (Hall.).

ALE, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. See below. [ēl, eəl, yel.]

1. A liquor brewed from malt and distinguished from ordinary beer by its strength. In Cum. and Som., however, ale is weak beer brewed from the malt after the beer has been extracted from it.

Cum. (J.Ar.) **Brks.^{1}** Ooll 'e hev a glass o' aayle or a glass o' beer? **Som.** A liquor brewed with a proportion of malt from about four to six bushels to the hogshead of 63 gallons; if it contain more malt it is called beer; if less, it is usually called small beer, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.^{1}** Ale is usually sold in the public-houses at half the price of beer; at Burton this is precisely reversed.

2. A country festival, in which ale-drinking forms the chief part of the delight.

N.Cy.^{1} A merry meeting of country-people, a rural feast, bride-ale, church-ale. **ne.Lan.^{1}** **Oxf.** The Whitsun ales are common in Oxfordshire, Wright.

3. *Comp.* **Ale-bink, -brains, -brewis, -brussen,** see below; **-conner, -finder,** a manorial officer whose duty it was to look to the assize and goodness of bread and ale within the precincts of the manor; **-feast,** a public festival generally held at Whitsuntide; **-jawt, -master, -peg,** see below; **-posset,** a curd made by pouring old ale over boiling milk; **-scalp,** see **Ale-brains**; **-score,** a debt at the ale-house; **-settle,** see **Ale-bink**; **-shot,** see **Ale-score**; **-silver, -soaked, -soaker,** see below; **-sop,** (1) a refection consisting of hot strong ale and toast or biscuits, (2) a drunkard; **-spinner, -stake,** see below; **-stalder,** the stool on which casks are placed in a cellar; **-stall, -swab, -swattler, -swizzler,** see below; **-taster,** an officer appointed to prevent the adulteration of ale, see **Ale-conner**; **-Tuesday,** Shrove Tuesday; **-weean,** see below; **-whisp** (*obs.*), the bush hung in front of an inn to show that ale was sold there; **-wife,** (1) a woman who keeps an inn, (2) a local name of the Allice-shad, *Alosa communis*; **-wort,** an infusion of malt; **-yottler, -yottling,** see below.

n.Yks.^{2} Yal-bink, also called Yal-settle, an ale-bench; like those in front of country inns for outside smokers. Yal-brains, one who has to take his glass before he can set his wits to work. Yal-brewis, ale-posset stiffened with bread. Yal-brussen, distended or 'blown up' with ale or liquor. **n.Lin.^{1}** Ale conner. Ale-feast (*obsol.*), a public drinking usually held at Whitsuntide. **Cum.^{1}** Yal-jaw't, sickened by drinking ale. **n.Lin.^{1}** Ale-master, the chief man at the ale-feast. Ale-peg, the vent-peg of a cask. **Lan.** There's some nice bacon-collops o'th hob, An' a quart o' ale-posset i'th oon, Waugh *Come Whoam* (1859). **m.Lan.^{1}** He's ne'er hed a sup o' ale-posset, hesn'd mi pertner. Fooaks' givin' o'er suppin' id, for a varra good reeason; there's nooan so mony wimmen con mek id gradely. **s.Chs.^{1}** **Shr.^{1}** Jack, you had better take care of that cold, I'll make you an ale-posset to-night.—Thank yo', Missis, that'll tak car o' me, nod the caud. **Lan.^{1}** Hast paid thi ale-score at th' Blue Bell yet? **Stf.^{2}** 'E's got a ale-score on at that ale-us. **n.Lin.^{1}** Ale-score, the debt for drink at an ale-house recorded with chalk marks on the door. **Shr.^{1}** Tum's a cliver workman an' gets good money, but agen 'e's paid 'is ale-score every wik theer inna much lef' to tak wham. **Lan.^{1}** He's an ale-shot at th' back o' th' door yon, th' length o' my arm. [Ale-silver (*obs.*), a rent or duty annually paid to the Lord Mayor of London by those who sold ale within the City, Bailey (1721).] **n.Yks.^{2}** Yal-sooak'd, full of beer, drunk. Yal-sooaker, an ale-bibber, a sot. **Sc.** Ale saps, wheaten bread boiled in beer (Jam. s.v. Saps). **Ken.** Tea biscuits are sometimes soaked in strong ale and called ale-sop or beer-sop (P.M.); **Ken.^{1}** Ale-sop is customarily partaken of by the servants in many large establishments on Christmas Day. **w.Yks.^{2}** Ale-sop, a drunkard. **Slang.** Ale-spinner, a brewer or publican, Farmer. [Ale-stake (*obs.*), a may-pole, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)] **e.Sus.** Ale-stalder, or stolder, stillion, Holloway. **Suf.^{1}** Ale-stall, the horse or stool on which casks of beer, wine, &c. are placed in cellars. I do not recollect the word stall applied to any other description of horse or stool. **n.Yks.^{2}** Yal-swab, -swattler, -swizzler, an ale-bibber, a sot. **Chs.^{1}** At the court leet for the manor and lordship of Over, held Nov. 1880, ale-tasters were elected for each of the townships of Over, Marton, and Swanlow (see *Warrington Guardian*, Nov. 20, 1880). **n.Lin.^{1}** The ale-taster's oath is given in Sir William Scrogg's *Practice of Court Leet* (1714) 15. **w.Som.^{1}** Ale-taster, an officer still annually appointed by ancient court leet; at Wellington his duties, however, have entirely fallen into disuse. **Dev.** The last day of the carnival would be the 'wettest,' and might well be called Ale Tuesday. Every parish had its church-ales on several anniversaries, of which that at Shrove-tide was usually one, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). **n.Yks.^{2}** Yal-weean, the female publican. **n.Lin.^{1}** Ale-whisp, the bush which was suspended in front of a public-house to indicate that drink was sold there (*obs.*). A bush of ivy or other evergreen was for ages the sign of a tavern both in England and the neighbouring continental lands. There is an engraving of a mediaeval inn with a bush hanging before it in Cutts' *Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages*, p. 543. [Ale-wife, *Alosa communis*, Satchell.] **Yks.** If you have any ale-wort near you, make strong tea of it, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 84. **n.Yks.^{2}** Yal-yottler, an ale-bibber, a sot. Yal-yottling, given to pot companionship.

[**1.** *Ale* and *beer* have been in common use as names for the same intoxicating drink among the various tribes of Germanic people from the earliest times. The *Alvismál* says: 'Tis called *ale* (*öl*) among men, *beer* (*bjōrr*) among the gods; 'beer' being the Southern, 'ale' the Northern Germanic word. **2.** For information about country ales, esp. the Whitsun-ale, see Brand *Pop. Antiq.* I. 279. Douce says that *Ale* means a feast or merry-making, as in the words Leet-ale, Lamb-ale, Whitsun-ale, Clerk-ale, Bride-ale (whence Bridal), Church-ale, Scot-ale, Midsummer-ale, &c. (Brand, l.c.) *Les festes du village*, wakes, ales, ploughmens feasts, or holy daies, Cotgr. OE. *ealu*, ON. *öl*, ale; also, a feast, a banquet, freq. in comps., as in ON. *erfi-öl*, a wake, a funeral feast; OE. *brȳd-ealu*, a bride-feast, the marriage feast, a 'bridal.']

ALE, see **Old**.

ALE-BERRY, *sb.* Cum. [ye·lbəri.] A dish consisting of ale boiled with butter, sugar, and bread.

Cum.^{1} Yel-berry, formerly given at funerals for dinner.

[Aleberry, a beerage or kind of food made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread, or with oatmeal, Bailey (1755). ME. Albery *vel* alebrey, *alebrodium*, *Prompt.*—*Ale + berry.* ME. *bery* for *brey*, *bre*, OE. *brīw*, pottage.]

ALE-DRAPER, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. Lin. An innkeeper or publican.

n.Yks.^{1} Ale-draper, a term now *obs.*, but occurring in the Whitby parochial register a century ago. **n.Lin.^{1}** July 8th (1747) Thomas Broughton, farmer and ale-draper, *Scotter Par. Reg. Burials.*

[Ale-draper, a seller of malt-liquors: an alehouse-keeper or victualler, Bailey (1721); No other occupation have I but to be an ale-draper, Chettle *Kind-Harts Dreame* (1592); Two milch maydens that had set up a shoppe of ale-drapery, *ib.* (Nares). *Ale + draper* (humorously applied to the alehouse-keeper's business).]

ALEER, *adj.* I.W. [əliə·(r).] Empty; unladen.

I.W.^{1} Goo whooam wi' the wagon aleer.

[*A*- prob. repr. OE. *ge*; cp. *gelǣre*, empty; or the *pref.* may=on (the *pref.* of state or condition). See **Leer.**]

ALEGAR, *sb.* *Obsol.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Wor. e.An. Also written **allekar** Wm.^{1}; **alliker** n.Yks.^{2}; **elliker** w.Yks.^{1}; **elekar** w.Yks.^{5}; **aliker** e.Lan.^{1}; **allegar** Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1} Stf.^{1}; **allecar, allekur** n.Lin.^{1} Vinegar made from ale; malt vinegar; sour ale used as vinegar.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** Ya drop o alligar may be an ocean to sic tiny inhabitan(t)s, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 91; An gav him sum alleker, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 56; **Wm.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Elekir, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 16, 1889); Fetch a pint of allica (F.P.T.); Born wi' soa mich eliker i' ther blooid, Hartley *Puddin'* (1876) 258; Her face turned as sahr as elliker, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1879) 21; T'privates is allaud rost mutton, an a bottle a helligar an watter, wha wine they call it, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 46; Sittin astride of a barril at we used to mack helliger in, *ib. M. Muffindoaf* (1843) 35; Salt an pepper, mustard an helliker, *Pudsey Olm.* (1888) 14. **Lan.** Deeds as sharp as alegar aw th' whoile, Byrom *Poems* (1773) I. 117, ed. 1814. **m.Lan.**^{1} Th' best shop i' Blegburn for alicker is a jerryshop aside o' wheer aw live; but yo' hevn'd to ax for id bi name. Yo' simply sit deawn an' co' for a gill o' ale fresh drawn. **Chs.**^{1} Allegar, vinegar, originally such as was made from ale, but now applied to all kinds of vinegar. Wilbraham says the word is generally used with the adjunct 'vinegar'—allegar-vinegar, but it is not so used now at Macclesfield. **s.Chs.**^{1} Hey's shedden my drop o' allegar. **Der.**^{2}, **Not.**^{1} **Lin.**^{1} That pancheon is chock-full of alegar. **n.Lin.**^{1} Alegar, sour ale used as a substitute for vinegar. **Lei.**^{1} Alegar is to ale what vinegar is to wine. 'Malt vinegar' is perhaps its modern equivalent. **Wor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}

Attrib. in **Alegar skrikers,** thin gruel flavoured with vinegar.

Chs.$^{1\,3}$

[Alegar, sour ale; a kind of acid made by ale, as vinegar by wine, which has lost its spirit, Johnson; Alegar (q.d. Ale-eager), sour ale or beer, a sort of vinegar, Bailey (1721); Aleger, the vinegar made of sour ale, Blount (1681); Alegar, *quo nomine rustici agri Linc. & per totum Angliae Septentrionalis tractum Acetum cerevisiae non lupulatae appellant,* q.d. Ale Eager, *vel* Eager Ale, i. e. sour ale, Skinner (1671); Soure and tarte thynges as venegre and aleger, Boorde *Dyetary* (1542) 296; With venegre or eysel or with alegere, *Cookery Books* (1430) 28. *Ale+egre* (Fr. *aigre*, sharp, sour).]

ALE-HOOF, *sb.* Yks. Shr. Sus. Dev. Cor. Also written **ale-hoove** in Shr. and Sus., **alliff** in e.Sus. [ē·l-ūf, ē·l-uv.] The ground ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.*

w.Yks.^{2} At Eyam it is, or was, used in the brewing of ale instead of hops. **Shr., Sus.** Ale-hoove, i. e. that which will cause ale to heave or work [*sic*]. **Dev.** Where ale-hoof and the borage, too, Held forth their gems of blue, Capern *Ballads* (1858) 128. **Cor.** Jack would take the children and collect bitter herbs to make the beer keep, such as the ale-hoof (ground-ivy), mugwort, . . . and pellitory, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 44.

[Ale-hoof, ground-ivy, so called, because it serves to clear ale or beer—*Hedera terrestris, L.*, Bailey (1721); Ale-hoof (herb), *Hedera terrestris*, Coles (1679); *Patte de chat*, Cat's-foot, ale-hoof, tune-hoof, ground ivy, Gill creep by the ground, Cotgr. (1611); 'The women of our Northerne parts, especially about Wales and Cheshire, do tunne the herbe ale-hoof into their ale; but the reason thereof I know not: notwithstanding without all controuersie it is most singular against the griefes aforesaid: being tunned vp in ale and drunke, it also purgeth the head from rheumaticke humors flowing from the brain, Gerard *Herball* (1597) II. 856. *Ale+hoof*; *hoof* repr. an earlier *hove* (*Prompt.* 250), OE. *hōfe*, the ground ivy. In ME. the ordinary name for the plant was *hai-hove* (*houe*); see *Voc.* 786. 29, *Prompt.* (notes) 250, and *Meals and Manners* (E.E.T.S. No. 32) 68.]

ALE-HOUSE, *sb.* Widely diffused throughout the dial. Also written **aalhouse** Wxf.^{1}; **ale-hus** Nhp.^{1}; **ale'us** w.Yks.^{2}; **alus** n.Yks.^{1} Ken.^{1}; **al-hoos** ne.Yks.^{1}; **yalhoose** n.Yks.^{2} ne.Yks.^{1} e.Yks.^{1}; **yale-hus** Nhp.^{1}; **yalus** n.Yks.^{1}; **yelhus** Nhp.^{1}; **ellus** e.An.^{1} [ē·ləs, eə·ləs, ye·ləs.] A house where ale is sold.

Sc. Na, sir, I never gang to the yill house, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. **Edb.** We jogged on till we came to the yill-house door, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii. **Wxf.**^{1} **Yks.** Wi' lads, te t'yal-house gangin', Ingledew *Ballads* (1860) 227. **n.Yks.**$^{1\,2}$ **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah seed him i t'yal-hoos suppin yal. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Ale'us, *Wkfld. Wds.* **Nhp.**^{1} Alehus, a small public-house, or beer-shop. **e.An.**^{1} **w.Nrf.** Shaking off the ashes from his short black pipe on to the clean sanded floor of the al'us, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 4. **Ken.** An' dare was aluses by swarms, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 63. **Sus.** De butcher kipt a aluss too, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 54. **Som.** Yal'house, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[Would I were in an ale-house in London, Shaks. *Hen. V*, iii. ii. 12. ME. The word *ale-hus* occurs in *Hom.* ii. 11. OE. *eala-hūs* (*Laws of Ethelb.*).]

ALEING, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken. An entertainment given with a view to collecting subscriptions from guests invited to a brewing of ale.

Ken.^{1}; **Ken.**^{2} An aleing, i. e. where mirth, ale, and music are stirring; 'tis a custom in West Kent for the lower class of housekeepers to brew a small quantity of malt, and to invite their neighbours to it, who give them something for a gratification; this they call an aleing, and they do it to get a little money, and the people go to it out of kindness to them.

[*Aleing* or *aling*, vbl. sb. from *ale* (taken as a vb., see **Ale**)+*ing*.]

ALENTH, *adv.* n.Sc. (Jam.) In the direction of the length. In phr. *to come alenth*, to arrive at maturity; *to gae far alenth*, to go great lengths; *to be far alenth*, to be far advanced, to make great progress or improvement.

[Alength, at full length, along, stretched along the ground, Johnson; Alength, *in longum*, Coles (1679). *A*-, on+*length*.]

ALEXANDER(S, *sb.* Sc. Cor. Written **allsanders** Cor.^{12}; **alshinder, elshinder** Sc. A plant-name: *Smyrnium olusatrum*, or Horse-parsley.

Sc. Dear me! there's no an alshinder I meet, There's no a whinny bush that trips my leg . . . But woos remembrance frae her dear retreat, *Donald and Flora*, 82 (Jam.). **Cor.**$^{1\,2}$

[Alexandre, the herb great parsley, Alexanders or Alisaunders, Cotgr.; Herbes and rootes for sallets and sauce: Alexanders at all times, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 94; Alysaunder herbe or stanmarche, *Macedonia*, *Prompt.* OE. *alexandre* (in the Leechdoms); also AFr. *alisaundre*, the horse-parsley. Fr. *alisandre* (Palsgr.). The MLat. name was *Petroselinum Alexandrinum.*]

ALEXANDRA PLOVERS, *sb.* e.An.

e.An.^{1} Alexandra Plovers, Kentish plovers (*Aegialitis cantiana*), so called by Breydon gunners, E. T. Booth in *Rough Notes.*

ALGATE, ALGATES, ALL·GATES, *adv.* n.Cy. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. [ǭ·l-gēt, ǭ·l-geət, Nhb. ǭ·l-giət, Wm. ǭ·giət.]

1. In every way, by all means.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Aa've sowt for'd all gyets (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} Aa've been up and doon aallgates. **Wm.**^{1} Augeates, in all ways. **n.Yks.**^{2} They tried all geeats to get it. **Chs.**^{1} *Obs.* **Der.**^{2} **Lin.** All-gates, all means, Streatfield *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 315; **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. However, at all events, at any rate.

Nhb.^{1}

[**1.** Algates, by any means, Bailey (1755); Wyll you algates do it? *le voulez vous faire tout a force?* Palsgr. 829; Algatys or allewey, *Omnino, omnimodo, penitus, Prompt.*; So that, algates, she is the verray rote Of my disese, Chaucer *M.P.* xxii. 43. **2.** Algate, notwithstanding, Coles (1677); Algates, for all that, Kersey; Algates songes thus I made Of my feling, myn herte to glade, Chaucer *M.P.* iii. 1171. The older form was *alegate*, i. e. *allegate*, in every way; see **Gate.**]

ALGERINING, *sb.* Chs. The act of prowling about with an intention to steal; robbery.

Chs. It were nobbut that algerining gallows-tang, Joe Clarke, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 14; **Chs.**^{1} He goes about algerining and begging [often said of a tramp]; **Chs.**^{3}

[Prob. from *Algerine*, an inhabitant of Algiers. The greatest commerce of the Algerines consists in the merchandize which they obtain by the piratical plunder of the Christians over the whole Mediterranean, BAILEY (1755).]

ALIAN, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrt.

Hrt. A sheep suckling a lamb not its own, or a lamb suckled by a sheep, not its dam, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 115.

[For *alien*, that which belongs to another.]

ALICE, *sb.* Nrf. Dev. [æ·lis.] In plant-names: (1) Saucy Alice, *Polygonum persicaria* (Nrf. Yarmouth); (2) Sweet Alice, *Arabis alpina*, *Alyssum maritimum* (Dev.).

Dev.^{4} Sweet Alice, *Alyssum maritimum.* Alyssum or Allison has been changed into (1) Anise . . . and (2) Alice.

[*Alyssum*, botanical Lat. for *alysson* (PLINY), Gr. ἄλυσσον, the name of a plant; ἄλυσσος, curing madness, ἀ (prev.) + λύσσα (madness) Cp. COLES (1679): *Alysson*, *Alyssum*, wild hemp or madwort; *Alyssus*, an Arcadian fountain curing the biting of mad dogs.]

ALICK, *sb.* Ken. [æ·lik.] *Smyrnium olusatrum*; also called **Alexanders**, q.v.

Ken. [At Dover] men, women, and children, sailors and countryfolk, all call it by one name—Alick.

ALIE, *sb.* Sh. and Or.I. A pet, a favourite. See **Alie**, *v.*

S. & Ork.^{1} An alie lamb.

2. *Comp.* **Alye-caddie.** A pet lamb.

ALIE, *v.* Sh.I. To pet, to cherish.

Sh.I. (W.A.G.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Supposed by some to be connected with ON. *ala*, to bear, to nourish, spec. used of the rearing of a pet lamb, but the form is difficult to account for.]

ALIE, *adv.* Som. Dev. [əlai·.] In a recumbent position, lying flat.

w.Som.^{1} The grass is shockin bad to cut, tis all alie. Zend out and zit up the stitches, half o'm be alie way this here rough wind. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

[*A*-, on + *lie*, sb. from *lie*, vb., to be in a horizontal position.]

ALISON, see **Elsin.**

ALIST, *adv.* *Obs.* Sc. To come alist, to recover from faintness or decay; used with regard to one recovering from a swoon (JAM.).

Sc. But well's my heart that ye are come alist, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 8.

[Perhaps repr. OE. *ālīsed* (*ȳ*, *īe*) freed, let loose, pp. of *ālīesan.*]

ALIVE, *adj.* Cor. [əlai·v.]

Cor.^{2} When a mineral lode is rich in tin, copper, &c., it is said to be alive, in contradistinction to deads, q.v.

ALK, see **Auk.**

ALKIN, *phr.* used attrib. n.Sc. Yks. Chs. Also written **allkyn, alkyn** (JAM.); **allkins** n.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} Of every kind.

Sc. They still say 'aw kin kind' (JAM.). **n.Yks.**^{1} Of all sorts, various and intermingled. **m.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}

[ME. *alkyn.* Þere schall þou alkynne solas see (solace of every kind), *York Plays*, 493; Alkyn crafty men (= craftsmen of every kind), *P. Plowman* (B.) VI. 70; more commonly *alkynnes* (see *P. Plowman*, glossary). OE. *ealles cynnes*, of every kind, gen. of *eall cynn.*]

ALKITOTLE, *sb.* n.Dev. Also written **alkithole** (HOLLOWAY). [ālkituə·tl.] A foolish fellow.

n.Dev. Go, ya alkitotle? ya gurt voolish trapes! *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 470; Go, ya alkitotle, why dedst tell zo? *ib.* l. 577; I mind an alkitotle o't Avore a month had got a-quot, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 61.

[I am an oaf, a simple alcatote, an innocent, FORD *Fancies* (N.E.D.).]

ALL, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. Also written **a'** Sc. [ǫəl, ǭl, ǭ, Sc. ā.]

1. *adv.* Entirely, quite, fully.

w.Yks.^{2} He fell down and all dirtied his brat. **Sur.**^{1} It's all ten year agoo [meaning ten years and more]. **Som.** I should want all vive poun' to boot, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 60; **w.Som.**^{1} Her gid'n all so good's he brought. Her and he be all o' one mind about it. **Cor.**^{1} All, used frequently as an augmentative, as 'all abroad.'

2. With *sb.*, having the taste or smell of.

War.^{2} **Glo.**^{1} This pan is all onions. What is this bottle all?

3. All, not implying totality, but the completion of a series; therefore equivalent to last, final.

w.Som.^{1} Plaise, sir, all the coal's a finished—i.e. the last of it. Aay shl dig au·l mee tae·udeez tumaar·u [I shall dig all my potatoes to-morrow—i.e. I shall complete the digging]. This would be perfectly intelligible, even if the speaker had been digging continuously for weeks previously. So, 'I zeed em all out' means not that I saw the whole number depart, but the last of them.

4. All, *adj.*, followed by a noun in the *sing.*: every.

Sc. Ane couldna hae een to a' thing, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xv; I thought you were named Robbie A'Thing from the fact of your keeping all kinds of goods, RAMSAY *Remin.* (1859) II. 128. **w.Sc.** The world lay besotted, and swaltering in all sorte of superstition, *Blame of Kirkburiall*, xiii. In Scotland even when 'the' is used, the noun that follows is in the singular, as 'He has all the kin' o' things needed.' The English structure is, however, also used (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Frf.** He was standin' at the gate, which, as a' body kens, is but sax steps frae the hoose, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) 211, ed. 1894. **Ir.** Is that generally believed?—It is by a' man (W.J.K.).

5. *Comp.* and *phr.*

I. *All-a-bits*, in pieces or rags; — *about*, see below; — *abroad*, — *acock*, see **Abroad, Acock**; — *afloat*, in disorder; — *ahuh*, see **Ahuh**; — *ains*, see **Even**; — *along*, (1) continuously from the first, (2) at full length; — *along of*, — *along on*, see **Along of**; — *among*, mingled confusedly together; *-a-muggle*, disorderly, untidy; — *and some*, one and all; — *as is*, the whole of the matter, all that remains; — *as one*, the same thing; — *as one as*, just like; — *at a bang*, — *at a slap*, all at once; — *at home*, quite sane; *-aveer*, altogether; *-a-yock*, see **Ahuh**; — *b'ease*, easily, quietly; — *but*, (1) except, (2) almost; — *ends and sides*, (1) all around, in every direction, (2) unreliable, scatter-brained; — *evers*, hyperbolical phrase meaning for a long time, for all occasions; *-fare*, for good and all; — *fives*, a game of cards; *-fore*; — *for nothing*, in vain; *-heal*, — *in*, see below; — *in a charm*, all singing or talking at once; *-in-all*, very intimate; — *in a lump like a dog's breakfast*, an Ir. comparison; — *in a muggle*, see *all-a-muggle*; — *in a piece*, stiff with cold or rheumatism; *-in-one*, at the same time; — *intents and purposes*, the best of one's ability, as much as possible; *-in-the-well*, a boy's game; — *makes*, all kinds; — *manner*, (1) all sorts, (2) see below, (3) in an extraordinary way; — *manner o' gatherins*, — *manner o' what*, see below; *-manners*, all sorts, all kinds (*gen.* used disparagingly); — *my eye and Betty Martin*, an expression of incredulity; — *my lone*, alone; — *my time*, my best exertions; — *nations*, profusion; — *naught*, of no value or importance; — *of*, used with *sb.* in a quasi-adjectival manner; — *of a hot*, suddenly, unexpectedly; — *of a huh*, see **Ahuh**; — *of a kidney*, much alike, of the same kind; — *of an upshot*, unexpectedly; — *of a piece*, (1) of an eruption or sore: almost entirely covered, (2) stiff, crippled by rheumatism, (3) evidence to prop up a false story; — *of a pop*, swampy; — *of a quob*, see below; — *of a rattle*, at once; — *of a row*, a child's game; — *of a sken*, (1) dazed, (2) oblique, awry; — *of a swim*, very wet; — *of a twitter*, trembling; — *on*, continually, without stopping; — *one*, all the same; — *one as*, just like; — *one for that*, notwithstanding, in spite of; — *on end*, (1) eager, expectant, (2) in confusion; — *on for*, in earnest for; *-over*, *-overback*, *-sales*, see below; *-same*, of no consequence; — *same time*, nevertheless, notwithstanding; — *serene*, quite satisfactory; — *shirt-neck*, see below; *-sides*, all together; *-so*, corruption of all-save, except; — *so be*, all the same, however; — *so be as*, although; — *sorts*, (1) a scolding, (2) very much; — *that*, — *to that*, more of the same nature; — *that ever*, barely, only just; — *that's in it*, merely; — *the birds in the air*, — *the fishes in the sea*, two games played by children in Suf.; — *the go*, in the fashion; — *the one*, the only one; — *there*, of competent understanding; — *the same as*, like, even as; — *the wear*, fashionable; *-to*, see below; — *to a muggle*, see *-a-muggle*; — *together like Brown's cows*, an Ir. comparison; — *to naught*, (1) quite, completely, altogether, (2) see below; — *to nothing*, see *all to naught* (1); — *to one side like the handle of a jug*, an Ir. comparison; — *to smash*, ruined; — *under one*, at the same time; — *up*, all over, ended; — *upon heaps*, in disorder; *-ups*, — *within itself*, see below.

Dur.^{1} All-o-bits, broken. **n.Lin.**^{1} He brok my cheäny teä-pot wi' John Wesla' heäd on it all e' bits, an' then said a metal un wo'd do for a ohd thing like me. A man who has become a bankrupt is said to have tumbled all e' bits. **Brks.**^{1} A carriage badly smashed by an accident is said to be all in bits. **w.Yks.** All about, nearly; also close at hand. Ther'd be all abaht a score o' fowk at t'funeral. Whear's yahr Jim?—Aw, he's all abaht [near by], *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1891); It wor all abaht twenty thahsand 'at he failed in (J.R.). **War.**^{2} All about, in a state of confusion. We're all about, we've got the painters in the house. All about it, the whole matter. Yō'r Joe hot our Lizzie, an' 'er tank'd 'im agen wi' th' broom, an' that's all about it. **Hrf. & Shr.** In the county of Hereford, to get all about in one's head, means to become light-headed, muddled, confused. That's all about it, Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **w.Yks.**^{3} All afloits [all afloat], all in disorder. (1) **w.Yks.**^{2} You have all along been my friend. **Stf.**^{2} **n.Lin.**^{1} Iv'e gone on that foot-trod all along ony time this tho'ty year. Th' Heä runs all-long o' west side o' Ketton Parish. **Lei.**^{1} A wur a-callin' of 'im all along. **Shr.**^{1} 'E's bin comin' all alung; **Shr.**^{2} This'ns all alung. **w.Som.**^{1} Aay toa·uld ee zoa au·l ulau·ng [I told you so throughout]. T-u bún shau-keen saar·us wadh·ur au·l ulau·ng [it has been shocking harvest weather without change from the commencement]. (2) **s.War.** A-la-in out all alon' on the flur, *Why John* (G.H.T.). **w.Som**^{1}. Ee aup wai uz vuys un aa·t-n au·l ulau·ng [he up with his fist and hit him down flat]. Aay eech me vèot un vaald au·l ulau·ng [I caught my foot and fell at full length]. **Lin.**^{1} All-amang-pur, mixed confusedly together. **Brks.** 'Hev'ee seed aught o' my bees?' 'Ee's, I seen em.' 'Wer be'em then?' 'Aal amang wi' ourn in the limes.' 'Aal amang wi' yourn!' exclaimed the constable, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxiii. **I.W.**^{1} When different flocks of sheep or herds of cattle are mixed together, they are said to be 'aal amang one another.' **Wil.** Allemang, Holloway; **Wil.**^{1} Zweethearts, an wives, an children young, Like sheep at vair, be ael among, Slow *Smilin Jack.* **w.Som.**^{1} In a muddle, confusion. Uur zúmd au·l tùe u muug·l, poo·ur soal, aa·dr ee duyd [she seemed all to a muggle, poor soul, after he died]. **n.Lin.**^{1} All and some, one and all. **Lei.**^{1} Oi'll tell yer missus on yer, an' that's all as is. **War.**^{2} If yō' don't like it, yō' can lump it, and that's all as is. **w.Wor.**^{1} The pot's purty nigh emp, but I'll give 'ee ahl-as-is. **Shr.**^{1} Now Tum, all as is is this; if yo' dunna stop a-wham an' be tidy I mun lave yo'! so now yo' knowen. **Wil.**^{1} Aal as is as you've a-got to do be to volly on hoein' they turmuts till I tells 'ee to stop! **e.Yks.** Pay which of us you lik. we're all as yan (W.H.). **s.Stf.** It's all as one whichever did it, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1894); **Stf.**^{2} **n.Lin.**^{1} It's all's one to me whether you paay me noo or o' Setterda' neet. **se.Wor.**^{1} Thee cunst gŏŏ ar stop, Bill; it's all as one. **Shr.**^{1} It's all as one to me. **Som.** Gen'le-volk or poor volk, 'tis all as one, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 194. **Ir.** The clergy lived upon the best footin' among one another, not all as one as now, Yeats *Flk-Tales* (1888) 195. **s.Ir.** At last he became all as one as tipsy, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 247. **w.Yks.** T'stuff went dahn o' t'flooar all at a bang [or slap], *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1891). **n.Lin.**^{1} He's all at hoäme when ther's oht to do, but he talks straange an' random when he's sittin' by th' fireside. **Wxf.**^{1} Aul-aveer, altogether. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** He's going along all b'ease, Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Rdn.** All-bease, gently, quietly: put for 'all by ease,' Morgan *Wds.* (1881). (1) **w.Yks.**^{2} I've got 'em all obbut six. **Lan.** All dacent folk can laugh, obbut buryin chaps [undertakers], Clegg *Th' Derby* (1890) 36; Aw cuddent be moore cumfurtublur o whome, obut iv thee un me wer'n wed, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1856) 43; **Lan.**^{1} 'Aw've finished,' said Dick, 'obbut polishin off wi' summut,' Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 244, ed. 1868. (2) **Nhb.**^{1} When want has aabut owertyen us, She aaways keeps maa heart abuin, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 13. **n.Yks.**^{2} **Chs.**^{1} He's aw·bur done 'is wark. (1) **n.Lin.**^{1} Gether them things up, thaay're of all ends an' sides. (2) She's alus of all ends an' sides, we can niver fix her to noht. **n.Yks.** He was for all ivvers in finishing it (I.W.). **w.Yks.**^{5} Tawak abart brass! he's brass eniff fur awal ivvers! **n.Lin.**^{1} He's bōōks enif e' that room for all-ivers. **ne.Yks.**^{1} He's gone for all-fare. **Slang.** The customers are fond of a 'hand at cribbage,' a 'cut-in at whist,' or a 'game at all fours,' or 'all fives,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 267. **w.Som.**^{1} All-vore, the wide open or hollow furrow left between each patch of ground, ploughed by the same team, at the spot where the work was begun and finished. **Dev.** All-vore, a trench left in ploughing, the result of two furrows lying away from each other (opp. to By-vore) in the final 'pitch.' It is produced by 'throwing abroad,' *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 32, s.v. Throw-abroad. **Oxf.**^{1} Twuz all for nuthin', *MS. add.* **m.Yks.**^{1} All-heal, a miner's term for a new working. **w.Yks.**^{4} All in, the cry by which school children are summoned from their playground to their school business. . . . Ringers still ring 'all in' as their last peal before the commencement of Divine service. **n.Wil.** The birds was all in a charm this mornin' (E.H.G.). **Brks.**^{1} All in a charm, a confused noise as when children are talking and playing together around one. **Nhp.**^{1} All-in-all, very intimate. **n.Lin.**^{1} All in a piece, stiff with rheumatism, frozen, coagulated. I'm all in a peäce like a stock-fish. **nw.Der.**^{1} Aw-i-one, at the same time. **s.Wor.** Farmer J—— was a bad mon, he cussed me to all intents and purposes, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 23. **Nhb.**^{1} All-in-the-well. A circle is made, termed the well, in the centre of which is placed a wooden peg, with a button balanced on the top. Those desirous of playing give buttons, marbles, or anything else, for the privilege of throwing a short stick, with which they are furnished, at the peg. Should the button fly out of the ring, the player is entitled to double the stipulated value of what he gives for the stick. The game is also practised at the Newcastle Races, and other places of amusement in the North, with three pegs, which are put into three circular holes, made in the ground, about two feet apart, and forming a triangle. In this case each hole contains a peg, about nine inches long, upon which are deposited either a small knife or some copper. The person playing gives so much for each stick, and gets all the articles that are thrown off so as to fall on the outside of the holes (Hall.). **ne.Lan.**^{1} O-i-t-well, the game 'three throws a penny.' **Nhb.**^{1} They he' fornitor, an' crockery, an' byuts, an' shoes, an' aamacks o' things. **Wm.** I'd fun ev o' macs, Bayth cooartin', en' feytin', Blezard *Sngs.* (1848) 33. **w.Yks.** A common phrase is 'all maks an' manders,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1891); 'E'll 'ev au maks o' toys at 'oäm to laäke wi' (F.P.T.). **m.Yks.**^{1} I went in to buy a bonnet-shape, and he showed me au maks. **Chs.**^{1} Oo con mak a dinner o' aw macks; oo con mak one aht o' a dish-clout. (1) **nw.Der.**^{1} That shopkeyper's aw mander a things ē his shop. (2) **Glo.**^{2} He came and did all manner [of insolence or injury]. **Sus.**^{1} All manner, undefined goings-on of a discreditable nature. There's been a pretty start up at the forge this morning! Fighting and all manner. (3) **Wor.** I've been very bad, and the t'other night a was a talking all manner, and a didn't knaaw what a was a saying (H.K.). **Nrf.** All mander o' gatherins, all mander [manner] o' what, *omnium gatherum* (E.M.). **Suf.** All manner o' what, all sorts of things (C.T.); All manner a wot, indiscriminate abuse (Wright). **Brks.**^{1} Thaay was a-zaayin' all manners o' things about her. **I.W.**^{1} I zid aal manners of folks. **Dur.**^{1} All my eye and Betty Martin, a familiar expression used to show that, as regards some particular transaction, there has been some deceit, imposition, or pretence: it is thought to have had its origin in the beginning of the old Romish hymn—*O mihi beate Martine.* **Cant.** All my eye, All my eye and Betty Martin. First used as a contemptuous parody on a popish penitential prayer, *Life B. M. Carew* (1791). **Slang.** As for black clothes, that's all my eye and Tommy, Poole *Hamlet Travestied*, i. 1 (Farmer). All my eye, All my eye and Betty Martin, All my eye and my elbow, All my eye and Tommy, All nonsense, rubbish, Farmer. **Gall.** Oh, Patrick, do not faint away again and leave me all my lone, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) 254. **N.I.**^{1} All my lone, A' my lane, or All his lone, alone. [**Amer.** All of my lone, a negro vulgarism for 'alone,' Farmer.] **w.Som.**^{1} I can zee very well t'll take me all my time vor to get over thick job. **w.Yks.**^{3} There were all nations of things on the table. All nations enough, superabundance. **w.Yks.** If a person is telling a tale to another, and this latter knows it to be untrue, he would probably exclaim, 'Aw, that's all nowt!' It is also said when persons use arguments (in advancing an opinion) which are of no, or little, weight, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1891). **Lei.**^{1} All of a heap, All of a dither, All of a mess, All of a puther, All of a tremble. Oi wur struck all of a heap. **Som.** A witness came on the prisoner all of a hot, *Spectator* (Feb. 16, 1895) 230. **w. Som.**^{1} All of a ugh. **Hmp.** All of a kidney. Said of two people or two families whose habits, tempers, or tastes agree in most things, 'Oh they are all of a kidney,' with a certain amount of depreciation and mild contempt (H.C.M.B.). **Cor.** All on a nupshot, unexpectedly, in a great hurry, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 66. (1) **w.Yks.** His face wər a sad seat, it wər all of a piece (J.R.). **n.Lin.**^{1} Her legs is all of a peäce wi' harvist-bug bites. (2) He was a nim'le yung man twenty year sin', but he's all of a peäce noo, and walks wi' crutches. (3) Tha'z no 'keyshun to say no more—it's all of a piece (J.R.). **Shr.**^{1} That theer end o' the yord's all of a pop wuth las' neet's rain. *Ib.* All of a quob. This expression, often used when speaking of boggy land, is sometimes also employed to denote that peculiar condition in the body of a calf or sheep which has been struck, i.e. died of a kind of apoplectic fit, where the extravasated blood can be felt under the skin by pressure of the hand on the parts affected. **Cor.** An' then she dried up all of a rattle, an' snorted brave, Forfar *Wizard* (1871) 38, l. 7.

Suf. All of a row, a child's game (Hall.); 'All of a row.' The leader cries this out when his companions form a row facing him. Then he cries 'Face about,' then 'Form a circle,' which they form around him. Then 'March to the right,' then 'March to the left,' then 'All of a row,' when the game ends (F.H.). **Lan.** (1) When aw got up aw wur o' of a sken, Cleworth *Daftie Dick* (1888) 20; (2) All of a sken is applied to anything awry, whether *lit.* or *fig.* (S.W.) **Stf.**^{2} It's been reenin' cats and dogs, an th' feld's aw of a swim. **Lan.** He gave me such a fright, I am all of a twitter yet, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) v. **n.Yks.** We're despat thrang all on, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 36. **Ken.**^{1} He kep all on actin'-about, and wouldn't tend to nothin'. **Sur.**^{1} He kept all on terrifying. **Sus.** While the parson keeps all on a-preaching, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 104. **Sc.** It's a' ane to Dandie, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxvi; 'It's a' ane' says my Auntie, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 238. **Stf.**^{2} All one. **Shr.**^{1} **Brks.**^{1} 'Tis all one to me wher [whether] 'e goes or not. **Sus.**^{1} Well, 'tis all one whether ye do or whether ye doänt. **w.Som.**^{1} Wur aay goo·us, ur wur aay doa·un, t-aez au·l waun tu mee [whether I go, or whether I do not, it is just the same to me]. **Ir.** Father Corcoran whispered all one as a mass . . . into Mrs. Dempey's own ear, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) II. v. **Sus.** Wearing it was all one as if you had your head in the stocks, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 131. **n.Wil.** Simmin to I these here vlawers be all one as moondaisies (E.H.G.). **Wil.**^{1} I be 'tirely blowed up all one as a drum. **Glo.**^{2} All's one for that [notwithstanding your objection, the case remains the same]. **Wil.**^{1} It medn't be true all one for that. (1) **Som.** All on een, on tiptoe, eager, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); **w.Som.**^{1} The writer heard in reference to an exciting local trial: We wuz au·l un e·en tu yuur ùe·d u-kaa·rd dhu dai [we were eagerly anxious to hear who had carried the day, i.e. won the trial]. (2) **Stf.**^{2} What a muck mess the'st gotten th' hais into, it's aw on end. **War.**^{2} Don't call to-day, we're all on end. **Shr.**^{1} Them things bin all on end agen, I see. **w.Yks.** He's all on for dewin' his best to get Ben Tillett inta Parliament this next time, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1891). **Slang.** All-over, a game. The games appertaining to the playground consisted of prisoners' base, . . . all-over, Wickham *Blue-Coat Boy* (1841) x. **w.Yks.**^{5} All-ower-back, a juvenile game. **Suf.**^{1} All-sales, all times. **w.Som.**^{1} Taez au·l sae·um tu mee, aay tuul ee, wuur yùe du buy un ur noa [it is of no consequence to me, I tell you, whether you buy it or not]. Aay zaed aay wúd-n, au·l sae·um tuym, neef yùe-l prau·mus, &c. [I said I would not (do it), nevertheless, if you will promise, &c.] **w.Yks.** 'All serene,' said Sammywell, Hartley *Seets* (1895) x. **Colloq.** All serene, all right, all's well. 'You're all serene, then, Mr. Snape,' said Charley, 'you're in the right box,' Trollope *Three Clerks* (1857) xlv (Farmer). **w.Yks.** All shirt-neck, cutting a great figure, Cudworth *Horton* (1886). **I.W.**^{1} Goo down to plough, allsides; **I.W.**^{2} We be gwyne to begin dreshin allzides to-morrow mornin. **Hrf. & Midl.** All-so. A Herefordshire woman stated in my hearing that by 'three months all-so a fortnight' she meant 'two months and two weeks,' *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 450; **Hrf.**^{1} Sixpence also twopence [i.e. all but twopence]; **Hrf.**^{2} That row o' taturs was all rotton all-so these few. Have you finished?—Yes, also that [i.e. all but that]. **Dev.** Loose me . . . I'm not in love with you. I like you, all so be, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 22; I wouldn't back myself to vind 'un, all zo be as I know the moor as well as here and there a one, *ib.* 200; 'Maybe, you'm better hand nor me,' said Granfer, testily; 'all zo be as you wornt borned afore me,' *ib.* 289. **N.I.**^{1} (1) She gave me all sorts for not doin' it. (2) She was cryin' all sorts. It was raining all sorts. **w.Ir.** Let alone the two towers, and the bishop, and plinty o' priests, and all to that, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 91. **Cum.**^{1} She fand it varra sweet an' good an o' that. **Sc.** Can you lift that?—It's a' the teer [that e'er] (Jam.). **Sus.** Folk do sey as taiint alt-sinit dis, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 338; **Sus.**^{1} Alltsinit [all that's in it], merely. **nw.Der.**^{1} All the birds in the air, a Suffolk game. **w.Yks.** Broad-brim'd hats is all t'goa wi't lasses just nah, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **N.I.**^{1} Is this all the one you have? **Wm.** She's o t'yan uv her mūdd'r, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1850) vi. 9. **w.Yks.** Tha raves an' storms at sich a rate, As if tha worn't all theear, Spencer *Poems*, 249; **w.Yks.**^{2} He's not all there. **s.Not.** Tighten your mouth, Teddy. Yer needn't let everybody know as you're not all there, Prior *Renie* (1895) 222. **n.Lin.**^{1} He talks straange an' random, but he's all theare when one wants oht. **sw.Lin.**^{1} Oh, he's all there, safe enough. She's not quite all there; she's not right sharp, poor lass. **Dor.** 'He's all there!' said number four, fervidly, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) vii. **Slang.** When anything was wanted he was 'all there,' Payn *Thicker than Water* (1883) xx (Farmer.) **Nrf.** All the same as the lily amunst thorns, so is my love amunst the darters, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 2. **Cor.**^{2} Oal the wor, in the fashion. Hoods be oal the wor, and bunnets be wered wai a dep. **w.Yks.**^{3} All-to, *obs.*, but appears in ancient inscription, 1522, Almondbury Ch.: W^t a crown of thon My hed all to torn. **w.Som.**^{1} Where in other dialects they say 'all of' or 'all in,' we say 'all to.' Aay wuz u strèokt au·l tùe u eep [I was struck all of a heap]. All to a muck, All to a sweat, All to a shake, All to a miz-maze, All to a slatter. (1) **Myo.** Sure the mare wants a rist, an' it'll shute her an' me all to nothin', Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) iv. **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah aims yon's t'best stirk, Jooan.—Ay, man, it beats t'ither all to nowght. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah can beeat him all tĭ nowt at walkin, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Chs.**^{3} He's all to nought the best man. **n.Lin.**^{1} In theäse wet years top-land beäts warp land all to noht. (2) **n.Yks.**^{1} All to nought, a phrase implying an approach towards nothingness more or less real and effectual. He has gone away all to nowght, he has wasted away to a mere shadow; **n.Yks.**^{2} An all-to-naught concern, a hollow speculation. **w.Yks.** All to nowt, with no definite aim or result (J.T.). [It will be all to one a better match for your sister, Austen *Sense and Sensibility*, xxx.] **N.I.**^{1} All to one side like the handle of a jug. **Lan.** Maister, maister, dam's brossen and aw's to smash (Hall.). **Brks.**^{1} All to smash, totally wrecked. **w.Som**^{1}. Au·l tùe smaa·rsh. [**Amer.** All-to-smash. This expression is often heard in low and familiar language, Bartlett.] **w.Som.**^{1} Tidn worth while to go o' purpose vor that there—hon I comes up about the plump, can do it all under one. **n.Lin.**^{1} It's all up wi' them fine fine-weather farmers that keäps the'r carriages. Quite well at ten, Had a few friends to sup with me; Taken ill at twelve, And at one it was all up with me, *Perversion* (1856) II. 38. **Oxf.**^{1} 'Tis all up wi'n this time safe enough. **Slang.** A-double l, all, everything, a cobbler's weapon; u-p, up, adjective, not down; S-q-u-double e-r-s, Squeers, noun substantive, a educator of youth. Total, all up with Squeers, Dickens *N. Nickleby* (1838) lx; It's all up, thinks I, *Raby Rattler* (1845) v. **e.Yks.**^{1} All uppa heeaps [all upon heaps], in a state of disorder; used in reference to the furniture of a house, &c., *MS. add.* (T.H.) [All-ups, a mixture of all qualities of coal, excepting fine stack raised from one seam (C.D.).] **Sc.** A lodging all within itself, with divers easements [a house, from top to bottom, and having several conveniences], *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436.

Phr. II. *For all*, in spite of, notwithstanding; *for all the world*, exactly, precisely; *for good and all*, for ever, altogether; *like all that*, very well, very quickly.

Ayr. The rank is but the guinea stamp, The man's the gowd for a' that, Burns *For a' that* (1795) st. 1. **w.Yks.** O waint say there wornt some stooans shifted for all that, *Shevvild Ann.* (1848) 7; **w.Yks.**^{1} I'll doot for all ye. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah wadn't gan, for all maisther said Ah was, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Lei.**^{1} Fur all a's a paa'son, a doon't justly knoo 'aow to tackle an o'd wench loike may [me]. She would for all anything go for a little walk. **Nhp.**^{1} I'll do it for all you. **Oxf.**^{1} For all thee, in spite of you. **w.Som.**^{1} Her's a-got about again nice, thankee, and her's a-go to work again, for all twadn but dree weeks agone come Vriday, the cheel was a-bornd. Vur au·l yùe bee su klúv·ur, yùe kaa·n kau·m ut [notwithstanding that you are so clever, you cannot accomplish it]. Aa·y du yuur waut yùe du zai, bud vur au·l dhaa·t, aay zúm t-oa·n dùe [I hear what you say, but nevertheless, I seem (am convinced) it will not do]. **s.Ir.** It came on . . . mighty dark all of a sudden, for all the world as if the sun had tumbled down plump, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 285. **Ir.** Shut of them I'll be for good and all, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 205. **w.Yks.**^{1} He's gaan for good and all. **Hnt.** For good and all (T.P.F.). **w.Som.**^{1} Ees, shoa·ur! uur-v laf-m naew vur gèod-n au·l [Yes, sure! she has left him now for ever]. **n.Lin.**^{1} To do anything 'like all that' is to do it very well or very quickly.

[**1.** It is all full of lies and robbery, Bible *Nahum* iii. 1; This gallant Hotspur, this all-praised knight, Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii. ii. 140. **2.** Like Niobe, all tears, *ib. Ham.* i. ii. 149. **4.** Do all thynge without murmurynge, Tindale *Phil.* ii. 14; Vndire his lordship and his myght thou has kasten all thynge, Hampole *Ps.* viii. 7.]

ALLAGRUGOUS, see **Malagrugous.**

ALLAGUST, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Suspicion.

Abd. Fan they saw us a' in a bourich they had some allagust that some mishanter had befaln us, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 16; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[Prob. due to a phr. in 16th cent. Fr. *Cela a le goust* (mod. *goût*), that has the smack, the taste, the 'soupçon.' *Goust*, the taste; also a smack or savour. *Gouster*, to taste, also to have some experience, a little insight, mean knowledge in, Cotgr.]

ALLAMOTTI, *sb.* Or.I. Also written **alamonti**; **alamotti** S. & Ork.^{1} The Storm Petrel, *Procellaria pelagica.*

Or.I. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 211. **S. & Ork.**^{1}

ALLAN, *sb.* Cum. [**a·lən.**]
Cum.^{1} A bit of land nearly surrounded by water; an island.

ALL-ANERLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Also written **alanerlie, allanerlie, allenarly, allenarlie.**

1. *adj.* used as *sb.* Only, sole.

Sc. My doo, my unfylet ane is but ane, she is the all-anerlie o' her mither, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 9.

2. *adv.* Only, solely.

Sc. Who are accustomed to pay to their own chiefs, allenarly, that respect, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1830) iii. **Edb.** Scotland . . . is not like Goshen in Egypt, on whilk the sun of the heavens and of the gospel shineth allenarly, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxxviii.

[**1.** James our second and allanerlie son, Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1587) II. 51, ed. 1806 (N.E.D.). **2.** That the licence granted to beneficed persons to sett tacks be restrained either to life rent tack or to a nineteen yeare tack allanerlie, Row *Hist. Kirk Scot.* (1650) 218, Wodrow Soc. *All+anerly*, q.v.]

ALLAN HAWK, *sb.* Or. and Sh.I. Sc. Irel. Also written **holland hawk** Ayr. N.I.^{1}; **oilan auk** Ant.

1. The Great Northern Diver, *Colymbus glacialis.*

Ayr. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 213. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** Oilan auk. Allan or Holland hawk is used by those who are ignorant (S.A.B.).

2. The Red-throated Diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis.*

N.I.^{1}

3. Richardson's Skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus.* See **Aulin.**

e.Sc. Allan hawk, the aulin, so called on the shores of the Solway Frith (Jam. *Suppl.*). **N.I.**^{1} The skua was called allan-hawk in Mourne, co. Down.

ALLAVOLIE, ALLEVOLIE, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. (Jam.)

1. *adv.* At random.

Sc. I spoke it quite allevolie.

2. *adj.* Giddy, volatile.

Sc. An alle-volie chield, a volatile fellow.

[Repr. the Fr. phr. *à la voile*, in full sail. Cp. Cotgr. (s.v. *Voile*), *Navire friand à la voile*, an excellent sailer.]

ALLECAMPAGNE, see **Elecampane.**

ALLEE-COUCHEE, *phr.* Cor. Also written **alley-couchey.** [**æ·lī·kūʃī.**] To go to bed.

Cor. Look 'ere, I'm a-goin' to allee-couchee ef et lasts like this, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) v; About ten, as we was thinkin' to alley-couchey, there comes a bangin' on the door, *ib. Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 211; **Cor.**^{1}

[Fr. *aller* (*se*) *coucher*, to go to bed.]

ALLEGATE, *v.* Irel. [**a·ligēt.**] To argue, dispute.

Ir. They'll bicker and allegate about every hand's turn, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 180.

[Why, belike he is some runagate, that will not show his name. Ah, why should I thus allegate? he is of noble fame, Peele (1599) III. 68, ed. 1829. A by-form of *allege*, to adduce, to bring forward, formed from the ppl. stem of Lat. *allegare.*]

ALLEGATION, *sb.* Ldd. A dispute, quarrel.

Ldd. The country people would say 'No more of your alligations' (S.A.B.).

ALLEGOGER, *vb.* Ess.

Ess. Allegoger, to go out to a ship to sell provisions, *Ess. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 183. [Failed to obtain further information about the word.]

ALLEKAY, *sb.* Sc. ?*Obs.* Also written **allakey, allekay, alikay.** The bridegroom's man, he who attends on the bridegroom, or is employed as his precursor, at a wedding (Jam.).

Sc. The bridegroom appoints two male attendants, termed *ex officio* allekeys, *Edb. Mag.* (Nov. 1818) 412 (Jam.); On Friday next a bridal stands At the kirktown: I trow we'll hae a merry day, And I'm to be the alikay, *The Farmer's Ha.*, st. 51, 53 (Jam.). **Frf.**

[Prob. the same word as OFr. *alacay*, a term applied to crossbow-men in the 15th cent. See Ducange (s. v. *Lacinones*). Hence Fr. *laquais*, a valet, a body-servant, a lacquey. See Littré (s.v.).]

ALLELUIA, or **ALLELUIA PLANT**, *sb.* [**ælilū·yə.**] (1) *Genista tinctoria* (Shr.); (2) *Oxalis acetosella* (Dor.).

Shr.^{1} Alleluia, *Genista tinctoria*, dyer's green-wood. **Dor.** Wood-sorrel at Whitchurch is Alleluia Plant, *Sarum Dioc. Gaz.* (Jan. 1891) 14; (G.E.D.).

[Allelujah, the herb wood-sorrel, or French sorrel, Bailey (1755); Allelujah, wood-sorrel, *Oxys*, Coles (1679). Fr. *alléluia, plante de la famille des Oxalidées, qui fleurit au temps pascal*, Hatzfeld. The plant was so called because it blossoms between Easter and Whitsuntide, when in the Catholic Liturgy psalms ending with 'alleluia' were sung in the churches. The plant bears the same name in G. (Sanders), Fr. (Littré), It. (Florio), Sp. *aleluya* (Barcia). From MLat. *alleluia*, the 'Hallelujah' season. Heb. *hallelū-jāh*, i.e. praise ye Jah (or Jehovah).]

ALLEMAND, *v.* *Obs.* Ayr. To conduct in a formal and courtly style.

Ayr. He presented her his hand and allemanded her along in a manner that should not have been seen in any street out of a king's court, Galt *Annals* (1821) 308.

[A vb. formed from *Allemande*, a name given to various German dances. These outlandish heathen allemandes, Sheridan *Rivals*, iii. iv. 130. Fr. *allemande*, (1) *Air lent à quatre temps*, (2) *Danse à deux temps d'un mouvement vif* (Hatzfeld). *Allemand*, a native of Germany; Lat. *Alamannus.*]

ALLEMASH-DAY, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken. See below.

Ken.^{1} Allemash-day, the day on which Canterbury silk-weavers began to work by candlelight. This word is certainly obsolete now [1895] (P.M.); Grose (1790).

[Grose (1790) suggests that *allemash* repr. Fr. *allumage*, a lighting; from *allumer*, to light, set on fire.]

ALLEN, see **Old-land.**

ALLER, ALLER-TREE, *sb.*^{1} Widely diffused throughout the dialects. Also written **ellar** Cum.^{1}; **eller** s.Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} n.Yks.^{13} ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{15} n.Lan.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} Sus.^{1}; **owler** w.Yks.^{12345} ne.Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{12} s.Chs.^{1} Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} Shr.^{1} Hrf.^{1}; **owlder** w.Yks.^{2}; **oller** Nhb.^{1} Wor.; **ollern** Shr.^{1}; **oler** Chs.^{1} [**e lə(r), o lə(r).**]

1. The alder, *Alnus glutinosa.*

Bwk. He used no coals, but a few green allers, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 8. **N.Cy.**^{1} Aller, the alder-tree. **Nhb.** Beneath the allers, darklin', *Coquet Dale Sngs.* (1852) 120; **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Yon's an owler-tree, doon by t' beck (F.P.T.). **Lan.** Th' poke wur . . . i'th' tip top un o' hee owler-tree, Butterworth *Sequel* (1819) 13; My foot is on my native heath once more, barring that there are two inches of solid owler intervening betwixt the two, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 6; There is an old rhyme which mentions peculiar boughs for various tempers, as an owler [alder] for a scolder, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 238; Aw could mak one eawt of a lump o' owler any day, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) xiii. **Chs.** As dreesome as Bostock's drumbo that th' owlers, meetin' across, made dark at noonday, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 12; **Chs.**^{1} **Der.** Roland . . . clutched at a friendly oler-tree, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) v. **Shr.**^{1} There is a place near Wem called 'The Owlers.' **Dor.**^{1} By black rin'd allers An' weedy shallers, 140. **w.Som.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. The soles of clogs; so called from being made of alder-wood.

Nhb.^{1} He has on a pair o' new allers. **Lan.** I'd some'at to do to bant him, but I leet him taste o' mi owler, now and then, Waugh *Chim. Corner, Manch. Critic* (Aug. 14, 1874); **Lan.**^{1} Owler [is] used metaphorically as a synonym for clogs. He up wi' his foot an' gan him some owler, i.e. kicked him.

3. *Comp.* (*a*) **Black-aller,** (1) the buckthorn, *Rhamnus frangula*, (2) the alder, *Alnus glutinosa*; **Whit-aller,** the common elder, *Sambucus nigra.*

(1) **I.W.** Black-alder, a translation of the old Lat. name, *Alnus nigra.* **w.Som.**^{1} Black-aller. Often so called to distinguish it from the whit-aller or elder. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Black-aller, *Rhamnus frangula* (berry-bearing alder). (2) **w.Som.**^{1} The common alder is occasionally called the Black-aller. Whit-aller, the elder.

(*b*) (1) **Aller-bed,** see below; (2) **-bur,** a knot or knob in the alder-tree; (3) **-bury,** see below; (4) **-float,** a kind of trout; (5) **-grove,** (6) **-trout,** see below.

(1) **nw.Dev.**^{1} Aller-bed, a marshy place where alders grow. (2) **Nhb.**^{1} Aller-burs, or knots, the turner makes into snuff-boxes. (3) **Dev.** Aller-bury, a plantation of alders, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 421. (4) **N.Cy.**^{1} Aller-float, species of trout frequenting deep holes of shady brooks under the roots of the aller. (5) **w.Som.**^{1} Aller-grove, a marshy place where alders grow; an alder thicket. The term always implies marsh, or wet land. 'U rig·lur aul ur groav' would mean a place too boggy to ride through. (6) **Nhb.**^{1}

Aller-troot, the small brandling trout or 'skegger,' called from their habit of haunting the roots of alder-trees that grow by the side of the stream. Oliver *Fly-Fishing* (1834) 17.

[The *aller*, *oller*, *owler* forms repr. OE. *alor*, the alder. *Ellar* (*eller*) repr. ON. *ölr* (*elri-*); cp. OHG. *elira*, *erila* (mod. *eller*, *erle*). *Aulne*, an aller or alder-tree, Cotgr.; Judas he iaped with Iuwen siluer And sithen on an eller honged hym after, *P. Plowman* (B.) I. 68.]

ALLER, *sb.*^{2} Dev. [**o·lə(r).**] A boil, carbuncle, whitlow.

Dev. Aller, a pin-swill, a whitloe, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Dev.** Suke died . . . A-cause her aller wanted letting, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 31. **Dev.**^{1} Aller, an acute kind of boil or carbuncle, so called from the leaves of the aller being employed as a remedy.

[Etym. unknown; but see word below.]

ALLERNBATCH, *sb.* Som. Dev. [**æ·lənbætʃ.**] A boil, a botch or old sore.

w.Som.^{1} Allernbatch, a boil or carbuncle. Pinswill is the commoner term. **n.Dev.** Dame, 'e've a-tiched a allernbatch, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 23; Ner the allernbatch that tha had'st in thy niddick, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 24; *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 421; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Dev.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1}

[The relation between this word and *aller* (a boil) is uncertain. It may be a comp. of *aller*, or *aller* may be a shortened form of *allern-batch*, with latter element suppressed.]

ALLEY, *sb.*^{1} Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Ess. Ken. Som. Dev. [**a·li, æ·li.**]

1. The aisle of a church.

Cum. Oh how my heart would lowp for joy To lead her up the ally, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 76. **Wm.** When she . . . woked up t'ally, first yan, an then anudther glooard at her, Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1877) pt. i. 19. **w.Yks.**^{1} Wid getten hauf way daan t'middle alley, when Billy turned back, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1853) 35. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} A woman from Kirton-in-Lindsey informed the author that she never heard the passages between the pews in churches called anything but alleys, until the Puseyites began to make people particular about 'them soort of things.' The north aisle of the choir of Lincoln Minster was formerly called the chanters' alley. **Lei.**^{1} Alley, a gangway in a church. The various alleys are distinguished as 'side-alley,' 'middle alley,' 'cross-alley,' &c. **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{3} Work about y^e door & alles, 8*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, *Aston Ch. Acc.* (1714). **Som.** We poor voke be alwiz foc'd to zit in the alley, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 76, ed. 1871; **w.Som.**^{1} Miss F. said her seat [in church] was on the left side of the middle alley. **Dev.** 1713 p^d for stones to mend y^e allier 1*s.*, *E. Budleigh Chwdn. Acc.* (T.N.B.)

2. A pathway down the middle of a large room (as in a factory between the rows of machines).

w.Yks. A passage past the ends of looms in a weaving-shed is known as 't'broad alley' (J.R.); Alley, a central or main roadway in a room, usually down the middle of it (F.R.).

3. A pathway in a garden between flower-beds, or between the rows of hop-bines in a Kentish hop-garden.

Shr.^{1} Yo' can play i' the gardin if yo'n mind to keep on the alley, 'cause yore faither's dug the ground. **Ess.** Sawe dust spred thick, makes alley trick [neat, tidy], Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 33, st. 35. **Ken.** (1) The space between two rows of hop-hills. (2) By association of ideas, also a row of hop-hills, e.g. the Lew-alley is the outside row planted rather closer together to serve as a 'lew' to the garden (P.M.).

Hence **Alley-budge, -wagon.**

Ken. Alley-budge, or Alley-wagon, a kind of barrow on four wheels for conveying and distributing manure into a hop garden, constructed in such a manner as to pass up the alleys between the hills, when the bines are grown (P.M.).

4. See below.

Chs.^{1} The gangway between two rows of cows, which in very old-fashioned shippons stand tail to tail. **War.** (J.R.W.)

5. *Fig.* A way, means, device.

Der. Folks knows as thou'lt be for t'parish, and t'poor folk, and none o' these crooked alleys for raisin' t'wind, so thee go in, *Wkly. Teleg.* (Dec. 22, 1894) 12, col. 1.

[**1.** The leads and timbers of great part of the north alley of the church was broke in, *Phil. Trans.* (1731) XLI. 229 (N.E.D.). **3.** An alley in a garden, *Hypethra*, *subdialis*, *ambulatio*, Coles (1679); These closer alleys must be ever finely gravelled, Bacon *Essay* (*Gardens*); I am the flour of the feeld and the lilie of aleyes, Wyclif *Sng. Sol.* (1382) ii. 1. **5.** The same fig. sense is found in Fr.: *Après bien des allées et des venues on est tombe d'accord*, Hatzfeld. Fr. *allée*, a passage, ppl. sb. of *aller*, to go.]

ALLEY, *sb.*^{2} n.Cy. Dur. Wm. Yks. Nhp. [**a·li.**] A limit or 'ring' in games (see below); the line marking the goal in a game of football; the conclusion of the game itself when the ball has passed the boundary.

N.Cy.^{1} Alley, end of a game at football. **Dur.**^{1} At the end of the game of football, shinny, &c., the ball must pass a certain line or mark, which is called the alley. **Wm.**^{1} The circle marked on the ground in games of marbles is called an alley; so also, in burn-ball, the circle or space in which the 'pitcher' stands. Put thi marbles in t' t'alley. **w.Yks.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} The space between the two stones which mark the goal in the game of football.

Comp. **Alley-mouth.**

Lan.^{1} Elly-mouth, a bound or goal in the game of football. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

[A special meaning of **Alley**, *sb.*^{1}]

ALLEY, *sb.*^{3} Cor. [**æ·li.**] Local name for the Allice-shad, *Alosa vulgaris*.

Cor.^{1} Alley, the allis-shad; from its bony nature sometimes locally called chuck-childern; **Cor.**^{2}

[A form of *allice* (or *allis*), also *allowes*. Fr. *alose*, Lat. *alausa*, a kind of fish, the same as Clupea.]

ALL-FIRED, *adj.* and *adv.* Brks. Amer.

1. *adj.* Enormous, excessive.

[**Amer.** A low expression; probably a puritanical corruption of hell-fired, designed to have the virtue of an oath without offending polite ears. The doctor will charge an all-fired price to cure me, Bartlett.] **Colloq.** 'Look at that 'ere Dives,' they say, 'what an all-fired scrape he got into by his avarice with Lazarus,' Haliburton *Clockmaker* (1835) 1st S. xxiv; You've been an all-fired time . . . in selling those jars, Payn *Thicker than Water* (1883) xvii (Farmer).

2. *adv.* Exceedingly, intensely.

Brks. 'I be so all-fired jealous I can't abear to hear o' her talkin' to— '. . . To me, you were going to say,' Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xl.

Hence **All-firedly**, *adv.* Enormously.

Amer. Rum does everything that is bad; wonder if it is rum that makes potatoes rot so all-firedly, Bartlett.

ALL-GOOD, *sb.* Hmp. [**ǭ·l-gud.**] Plant-name for *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.

Hmp.^{1}

[All-good, herb Mercury, Good Henry, Coles (1677); Algood groweth . . . about wayes, and pathes, and by hedges, Lyte *Dodoens*, 560; *Bon-Henry*, the herb, Good Henry, Good King Harry, and All-good, Cotgr.]

ALL-HALLOW(S, *sb.* Cum. Lan. War. Shr. Hrt. Hmp. Also written **Alhalon, Alhollan, All-hollan, All-hollands.** [**ǭ·l-aləz, ǭ·l-alən.**]

1. All Saints. The festival of All Saints.

ne.Lan.^{1} All Saints' day (Nov. 1). **War.** (J.R.W.)

2. In *comp.* (1) **-cakes**, a special kind of cake made at All-hallowtide; (2) **-day**, All Saints' day, the first of November; (3) **-eve**, the eve of All Saints, see **Hallow-e'en**; (4) **-tide**, the season of the festival of All Saints.

(1) **s.Hmp.** In some places plum cakes are made on this day, and for some weeks afterwards, which are called All-holland cakes, Holloway. **Hmp.**^{1} All-holland cakes, cakes cried about on All Saints' day. (2) **Hrt.** Allhollandy, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii. 40. **Hmp.** All-hollands' day, Holloway. (3) **Cum.** Aw-hallow-even, All Saints' eve, *Gl.* (1851). (4) **Shr.**^{1} Alhalontid, *obs.* **Hrt.** All hallows tide, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii. 40.

[*All-hallow*, *-s*, repr. *All + hallow* (later *hallows*), prop. pl. forms of an *adj.* ME. *halwe*, OE. *hālga*, wk. form of *hālig* (whence *holy*). (*a*) The OE. pl. *hālgan* passed through the forms *halwen*, *halowen*, *halowe*, *halowes*. (*b*) The OE. gen. pl. *hālgena* (with *dæg*, *tīd*) became *halwene*, *hallowen*, *hallown*, *hallon*, *holland*. **1.** (*a*) All-hallowtide, the term near All-Saints, Bailey (1755); *Toussaincts* (*la Toussaincts*); All-Saints day, All-hallow day, Cotgr.; Betwixt Alhallowtide and Christmas, Mascall *Plant.* 16. **2.** (*a*) Displeasant to god and to all hallowes, More *Heresyes*, II. 196 (N.E.D.). (*b*) Alhollantide, the first day of November, Bailey (1721); Lincoln is kept in close imprisonment from All-hollantide till the end of Christmas, Hacket *Life of Williams*, II. 131

(Dav.); Farewell, All-hallown summer! Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 178; Alhalowen tyde, *la tous sainctz*, Palsgr.; Of þat tyme for to an-oþer tyme of halowene, *Eng. Gilds*, 351.]

ALL-HEAL, *sb.* [ǭ·l-iəl, ǭ·l-īl.] (1) *Prunella vulgaris* (n.Yks. w.Chs.); (2) *Viscum album* (Sc.). So called from their supposed medicinal value.

Chs.^{1}, **Chs.**^{2} *Prunella vulgaris* has several provincial names referring to its real or supposed healing qualities.

[(1) *Prunella*, the herb Self-heal, Coles (1679); *Oingtereule*, Self-heal, Hook-heal, Sicklewort, Brunel, Prunel, Carpenters herb, Cotgr. (2) They call it (Mistletoe) in their language All-heale, Holland *Pliny*, I. 497.—Also in the Herbals as follows:—All-heal, or Clown's All-heal, *Panax coloni*, Hill *Herbal* (1812); All-heal, *Panax*, Johnson; All-heal, *Panax*, Coles (1679); Clownes Woundwoort, or Alheale, Gerard *Herbal*, 851.]

ALLICA, see **Alegar.**

ALLICOMGREENYIE, *sb.* Gall. A game played by girls at country schools, similar to 'Drop-handkerchief' in England.

Gall. They form into a circle; one goes round on the outside with a cap, saying—'I got a letter from my love, And by the way I drop'd it, I drop'd it.' She drops the cap behind one of the party, who runs out and in and across the circle as quickly as possible. If the follower breaks the course, she fails. Then the one caught, or the one who fails, stands in the circle, and the other goes round as before (Jam. *Suppl.*).

ALLICOMPAIN, see **Elecampane.**

ALLIGATOR'S BACK, *sb.* Glo. Som. A serrated ridge of tiles.

Glo., Som. The house is built with a roof sloping two ways, and surmounted by an ornamental erection known in the building trade as an 'alligator's back' . . . which runs the whole length of the roof, *Bristol Times and Mirror* (Apr. 26, 1889) 5, col. 6; The three or four instances in which I have met with the word all belonged to the Bristol district (G.E.D.).

ALLIGOSHEE, *sb.* War. Shr. Glo. Also written **allee-go-shee** Glo. [aligo·ʃi.] A game in which children link arms and skip backwards and forwards, singing verses as given below.

War. All-i-go-shee, alligoshee, Turn the bridle over my knee, Gomme *Trad. Games* (1894) I. 7. **Shr.** Betsy Blue came all in black, Silver buttons down her back. Every button cost a crown, Every lady turn around. Alligoshi, alligoshee, Turn the bridle over my knee, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 523. **Glo.** Barbara, Barbara, dressed in black, Silver buttons all up your back. Allee-go shee, allee-go-shee, Turn the bridle over me, Gomme *Trad. Games* (1894) I. 7.

ALLIMENT, see **Element.**

ALLISTER, *adj.* *Obs.* Rxb. (Jam.) Sane, in full possession of one's mental faculties.

Rxb. He's no allister, he is not in his right mind.

[*Alastair* is Gaelic Alexander. If from the personal name, I should think it would be, 'he's no *the* Allister'; cf. 'he's no *the* Sandy' or '*the* Sam.' I do not know the word (G.W.).]

ALLONCE, *adv.* *Obs.* Sc. Som. Also written **all anys** (Jam.). Together.

Sc. All anys, together; in a state of union (Jam.). **Som.** Let's go allonce, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

[*All* + *once.* ME. *ones*, *anes*, *enes*, formed from *ene*, OE. *ǣne* (once), with *-s* advb. gen. suff.]

ALL ONLY, *adv.* n.Yks. [ǭ·liənli.]

n.Yks.^{2} Alleeanly, or Allonely, solely, or without exception.

[I sey not this al-only for these men, Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* v. 1779; Out-take Richesse al-only, *R. Rose*, 5819. *All* + *only* (OE. *ānlīc*).]

ALLOT, *v.* *Obsol.* Nrf. Suf. Amer. To anticipate, look forward to, intend. Gen. constr. used with *on* or *upon*. In *pass.* to be pleased.

Nrf. I am allotted [glad or pleased] to see you. So, I am told by a man of 75, used to speak his grandmother and other old folk (F.H.). **Suf.** I allot on seeing him [shall have pleasure in, &c., count on seeing him] (F.H.). [**Amer.** I allot upon going to Boston. Used by uneducated people in the interior of New England, Bartlett.]

ALL OUT, *adv.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Nhp. Aus.

1. Completely, altogether, fully.

Sc. All out, in a great degree, beyond comparison (Jam.). **Ir.** He's now in his grave, and thank God, it's he that had the dacent funeral all out, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) II. 102; Glory be to God! but that's wonderful all out, *ib.* I. 2; Not far from sixty [years of age], if he was not sixty all out (G.M.H.). **w.Ir.** I'm not sich a gommoch all out as that, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 164. **n.Yks.**^{1} Yon's t'best, Joss.—Ay, all out. **w.Yks.**^{3} It is almost, if not all out, as bad as thieving. **s.Lan.** They'r dun oleawt, Bamford *Dial.* (1850) 208, ed. 1854. **Not.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} She's very gain on five, if not five all out. Your Bill's nearly killed, if not all out. **Nhp.**^{1} It's not all out as good as I expected. [**Aus.**, **N.S.W.** Now she was nineteen all out, and a fine girl she'd grown, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. xv.] **Slang.** All out the best, Farmer.

[So are we to take notice of the good (gifts), though not all out so perfect as St. James adviseth us, Andrewes *Serm.* xcvi. (1628) 749; Fowling is more troublesome but all out as delightsome to some sorts of men, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621) II. ii. 4, ed. 1836. ME. Whan he had doon his wil al-out, *R. Rose*, 2101; Now have I . . . declared al-out, *ib.* 2935. *All* + *out.*]

ALL OUT, *adv.*^{2} and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. *adv.* Mistaken.

Bnff.^{1} For ass cliver's he iz he's a'-oot in that opingin. **Slang.** All out, to be in error; quite wrong, Farmer.

2. Too late.

Bnff.^{1} Y're a'-oot, man, the meetin's a' our.

3. Disappointed.

Bnff.^{1} Fin he saw it he wiz a'-oot [or oot], he geed intill an unco flist.

4. Finished, used up.

w.Som.^{1} Plai·z-r dhu suy·dur-z au·l aewt [please, sir, the cider is all finished, i.e. the cask is empty]. Dhu woets bee au·l aewt [the oats are all finished].

5. *sb.* Interval for play, as in phr. *all-out time.*

w.Yks. All-out, time for recreation, playtime (J.T.); All-aat-time, playtime at school, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1891).

ALL-OVER, *adv.* Wm. Yks. Lin.

1. Over the whole body, in every part, completely.

Wm. Thoo's fair o-ower, my lūv, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 7. **e.Yks.**^{1} He's his faything bayn all-ower.

2. Everywhere.

n.Yks. (I.W.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Taaties hes faail'd oll oher to year.

[**1.** He is all-over mistaken, Bentley *Phalaris* (1699) 130. **2.** A south-west blow on ye And blister you all o'er! Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 324. Cp. ME. *ouer-al* (in *P. Plowman*), *ouer alle* (in *Cath. Angl.*), everywhere, *passim.*]

ALL-OVERISH, *adj.* Lan. Der. Lin. War. Brks. Som. Cor.

1. Slightly out of sorts, but with no particular ailment.

ne.Lan.^{1} All-overish, neither sick nor well. **Der.**^{2} **War.** All-overish, queer-like (J.R.W.). **w.Som.**^{1}

2. Nervous, with a sense of apprehension.

n.Lin.^{1} **Brks.**^{1} All-overish, feeling confused or abashed. **Cor.** There's a kind o' what-I-can't-tell-'ee about dead men that's very enticin', tho' it do make you feel all-overish, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iii. **Colloq.** When the mob began to gather round I felt all-overish, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1864) III. 52; The elder of the brothers gave a squeal, All-overish it made me for to feel, Gilbert *Bab Ballads* (1869) 184; All-overish, an indefinite feeling which pervades the body at critical periods, when sickening for an illness, or at a moment of supreme excitement, Farmer.

[*All-over*, q.v. + *-ish.* The suffix doubtless suggested by 'feverish.']

ALLOW, *v.* Irel. Glo. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. [əlau·, əleu·.]

1. To suppose, consider, be of opinion.

Glo. I 'low as 'tis time mother wur a-got downstairs, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xi. **Ken.**^{1} He's allowed to be the biggest rogue in Faversham. **Sus.** She cry'd an 'lowd tud braak ur hert, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 18. **Hmp.** If you ask a peasant how far it is to any place, his answer nearly invariably is 'I allow it to be so far,' Wise *New Forest* (1883) 280; **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.** She doos well enough Zundays and high-days, . . . but I 'lows she's most too high vur work-a-days, Maxwell Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. 164. **se Dor.** (C.W.) **w.Som.**^{1} I do low eens there's dree score o' taties in thick there splat. Uw muuch d-ee-luw dhik dhae·ur rik u haay?

[how much do you consider that rick of hay? i.e. how much it contains]. **Dev.** I do not allow myself to reckon like you [I do not suppose myself capable of calculating as quickly as you can], *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 127. **Cor.** Paul an' me allowed to each other that we'd set up in fine style at Kit's House, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) iv. [**Amer.** The lady of the cabin seemed kind, and allowed we had better stop where we were, Bartlett. **U.S.** Some thought Barnes must've swallowed a tadpole, . . . while others allowed that may be he'd accidentally eaten frogs' eggs some time and they'd hatched out, Max Adeler *Elbow Room* (1876) v.]

2. To advise.

Uls. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 245: I allow her to come (M.B.-S.). **Cav.** I don't allow you to sell your pig at a loss to yourself (M.S.M.). **N.I.^{1}** Doctor! A wouldn't allow you to be takin' off that blister yet. **Ess.** This point I allow For servant and cow, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 74, st. 30. **w.Som.^{1}** I d'allow ee vor to put thick there field in to rape, arter you've a-clain un, and then zeed-n out.

[**1.** The Self-Tormentor of Terence's, which is allowed a most excellent comedy, *Spect.* No. 512; The principles which all mankind allow for true are innate, Locke (Johnson); To alowe, to declare to be true, *approbo*, Baret. **2.** The sense of 'advise' is developed from the old meaning once common—'to approve of, sanction.' Truly ye bear witness that ye allow the deeds of your fathers, Bible *Luke* xi. 48. OFr. *alouer*, to praise, commend; Lat. *allaudare.*]

ALLOW, *int.* n.Yks. Brks. A cry used in setting dogs on to the chase.

n.Yks. (I.W.) **Brks.^{1}** Allow, allow! thus shouted twice to a dog to incite him to chase anything.

[From *allow*, vb., in the sense of 'to sanction.' The cry means 'We allow (the chase)!']

ALLOWANCE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Wor.

1. Permission.

N.I.^{1} There's no allowance for people in here.

2. A limited portion of food or drink allowed to workmen between meals.

Yks. He was going homewards as soon as he had finished his 'lowance, Fletcher *Wapentake* (1895) 190. **ne.Wor.** When are you goin' to have your 'lowance? (J.W.P.)

3. Phr. *at no allowance*, at pleasure, unsparingly, unmercifully.

Edb. Vagrants in buckram and limmers in silk, parading away at no allowance, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. **Slang.** I found Dawes junior pegging into Dawes senior no allowance, and him crying blue murder, Reade *Jack of all Trades* (1858) i.

[**1.** *Permission*, a permission, leave, licence, allowance, Cotgr. **2.** His allowance was a continual allowance given him of the king, a daily rate for every day, Bible 2 *Kings* xxv. 30. Hence *phr.* 'at no allowance,' without limitation. His people pluck him at no allowance, Carlyle *Fred. Gt.* III. viii. v. 42. Fr. *alouance*, allowance (Palsgr.), deriv. of OFr. *alouer*, see **Allow**, *v.*]

ALLOWED, *ppl. adj.* Som. [əleu·d.] Licensed.

w.Som.^{1} Dhik·ee aewz waud-n núv·ur ulaewd [that house was never licensed].

[There is no slander in an allow'd fool, though he do nothing but rail, Shaks. *Twelfth Nt.* i. v. 101; An allowed cart or chariot, Hollyband. *Allowed*, pp. of *allow* (vb.), q.v.]

ALLS, *sb. pl.* Dur. w.Yks. n.Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Also written **awls** Dur.^{1}; **nalls** s.Wor.^{1} se.Wor.^{1} [ǭlz, ǫəlz.] Belongings, goods and chattels, especially workmen's tools.

Dur.^{1} 'To pack up his awls' is spoken of a person departing in haste. **w.Yks.^{5}** Pack up thee awals an' tramp. **n.Lin.^{1}** 'Pack up your alls and slot off' is a common form of dismissal, used by masters to workmen. **Lei.^{1}** Alls, a workman's tools and appliances: often used for personal luggage generally. **Nhp.^{1}, War.^{2}, s.Wor.^{1}** **se.Wor.^{1}** 'Pick up your nalls and cut' is a form of ordering an objectionable person to leave.

[It is doubtful whether *alls* in the phrase 'pack up your alls' is *all* used as a sb. in pl., or whether it repr. *awls.* Perhaps orig. the phrase contained the word *awls*, which was changed by a humorous pun to *alls.* So N.E.D. (s.v. *Awl*). (My father) bid me pack up my alls, Fielding *Amelia*, vii. iii. 296.]

ALLS, see **Arles.**

ALLS-, see **Halse-.**

ALL TO PIECES, *adv. phr.^{1}* Der. Wor. Amer. Aus. Thoroughly, altogether.

Der.^{2} He ca'd me a' to pieces. **s.Wor.** It's too hot all to pieces, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 29. [**Amer.** I beat him last night at poker all to pieces, Bartlett. **Aus., N.S.W.** If we fell off he stopped still and began to feed, so that he suited us all to pieces, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. i.]

[We'll bend it to our awe, Or break it all to pieces, Shaks. *Hen. V*, i. ii. 225; I bid thy master cut out the gown; but I did not bid him cut it to pieces, *ib. T. Shrew*, iv. iii. 129]

ALL TO PIECES, *adv. phr.^{2}* Nhp. Som. Broken down in health or finances; exhausted, collapsed.

Nhp.^{1} A person who has failed, or been sold up, or in a state of bankruptcy, is said to be all to pieces. **w.Som.^{1}** Poo·ur oa·l blid, ee-z au·l tùe pees·ez wai dhu rùe·maat·iks [poor old blood, he is quite done up with the rheumatism]. Aew-z dh-oa·l au·s?—Oa! au·l tùe pees·ez [How is the old horse?—Oh! quite knocked up]. **Colloq.** Fifty thousand pounds . . . won't come before it's all wanted; for they say he is all to pieces, Austen *Sense and Sensibility* (1811) xxx. **Slang.** The Oxford men were now all to pieces; their boat was full of water, *Echo* (Apr. 7, 1884) 3, col. 1.

ALLUM, see **Aum.**

ALL-UTTERLY, *adv. Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **alluterlie, alluterly.** Wholly, completely.

[So whan she saw al-utterly That he wolde hir of trouthe faile, Chaucer *Hous F.* 296. *All* (ME. *al*) + *utterly.*]

ALL-WORKS, *sb.* Ken. A man employed on a farm to do odd jobs. Used adjectivally, of horses: doing odd jobs, not in the regular team.

Ken. Yes! he's the all-works on our farm. Tell All-works it's his place to do that (D.W.L.); The horses not sufficient in number to make up a team are called the odd or all-works horses, and are looked after by the odd man, oddie, or all-works (P.M.); **Ken.^{1}**; **Ken.^{2}** An 'all-works' is the lowest servant in the house, and is not hired for the plough or the wagon particularly, as the other servants are, but to be set about anything.

[With this word cp. the common phr. 'a maid-of-all-work.' The *comp.* is formed in the same way as 'Great-heart,' and many of the names in Bunyan *P. P.*, in which the name of the quality or characteristic (consisting of *adj.* + *sb.*) designates the possessor of the same, the stress always being on the former element of the *comp.*]

ALLY, *sb.* Nhb. Wm. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. Cor. Also written **alley** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} Wm.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{245} Stf.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} Lei.^{1} Nhp.^{1} Shr.^{12} Oxf.^{1} Brks.^{1} e.An.^{1} Hmp.^{1} w.Som.^{1} Cor.^{2}; **al** Nhp.^{1}; **olley** Chs.^{1} [a·li, æ·li.]

1. A boy's marble made of alabaster, fine white stone, marble, or glass. See below.

N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}, Dur.^{1}, Wm.^{1} **w.Yks.** Real marbles, i.e. globes made of marble, not clay. Also those moulded from china clay. The latter, often covered with small circles, were sometimes called bull's-eyes or bullies (J.T.); **w.Yks.^{2}, e.Lan.^{1}** **Chs.^{1}** When streaked with red, it is called a blood-alley. **Stf.^{2}** **Lei.^{1}** A marble made either of white marble or alabaster. If streaked with red veins it is called a blood-alley, if not so marked, a white alley. **Nhp.^{1}** Al, or Alley, used by boys for shooting at the ring; deriving its name from the term alabaster, as erroneously applied to the varieties of carbonate of lime which constitute marble, instead of restricting it to sulphate of lime or gypsum. These marbles are generally denominated white als, or alleys, but when they exhibit any of the red veins they are called blood-alleys, and are doubly prized by the possessor. **se.Wor.^{1}, Shr.^{12}, Oxf.^{1}** *MS. add.*, **Brks.^{1}, e.An.^{1}, Hmp.^{1}** **w.Som.^{1}** A boy's marble, generally valued at from five to ten common marbles according to its quality. **Cor.** Bright blue et was, suthin' the colour of a hedgy-sparrer's egg, an' shiny-clear like a glass-alley, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; **Cor.^{2}** [**Amer.** Alley, an ornamental marble, used by boys for shooting in the ring, &c., Bartlett.]

2. Hence **Ally,** *v.*

e.Yks.^{1} To place the marble in the hole in a game of marbles, and thus score a point against an opponent.

3. *Comp.* **Ally-taw.**

ne.Yks.^{1} Ally-taw, playing marble, as distinguished from 'steeanies' and 'potties,' i.e. stone or baked clay marbles. **s.Lan.**

Alley-taw, a large or 'shooting-marble' (T.R.C.). **Brks.** His small private box was full of peg-tops, white marbles (called 'alley-taws' in the Vale) . . . and other miscellaneous boy's wealth, Hughes *T. Brown* (1856) iii. **Colloq.** Inquiring whether he had won any alley-tors or commoneys lately, Dickens *Pickwick* (1837) 281, ed. 1847.

[The word occurs in De Foe's *Duncan Campbell*; see N.E.D. *Ally*, a dim. of *alabaster*.]

ALLYCOMPALY, see **Elecampane.**

ALLY-LONG-LEGS, *sb.* Stf. The 'Daddy-long-legs,' or crane-fly.

Stf.^{2}

ALMANAC-MAN, *sb.* n. Lin.

n.Lin.^{1} Almanac-man, the surveyor of the Court of Sewers, so called because he sends notices to the dwellers near the Trent of the times when high tides may be expected.

ALMANIE-WHISTLE, *sb. Obs.* Abd. A flageolet of a very small size used by children (Jam.).

[*Almanie* repr. ME. *Almaine*, OFr. *Alemaigne*, Germany. In the 16th and 17th cents. *almani* was in common use for a kind of dance-music in slow time, introduced from Germany.]

ALMERY, see **Ambry.**

ALMOND, *sb.* Glo. A gland of the ear or throat.

Glo.^{1} The almonds of my ears came down. **Colloq.** Almonds: this term is applied popularly to the exterior glands of the neck and to the tonsils, Hoblyn *Dict. Med. Terms* (2nd ed. 1844).

[Almonds of the throat are a glandulous substance, representing two kernels placed on each side of the uvula, at the root of the tongue, Kersey; The almonds of the ears, *Glandulae*, Coles (1679).]

ALMOND-FURNACE, *sb. Obs.* Cdg. A furnace used by silver-refiners, in which the refuse of litharge is reduced to lead by being heated with charcoal.

Cdg. Almond furnace, in which they melt the slags or refuse of the litharge (not stamped) with charcoale only, Ray (1691); (K.)

[Alman, or almond furnace, a furnace used by refiners, and called a sweep, for separating all sorts of metals from cinders, &c., Bailey (1721). *Alman* or *almond* repr. OFr. *aleman* (mod. *allemand*), i. e. German.]

ALMOND-NUT, *sb.* Cor. An almond.

Cor. I've got ferrings and sweetmeats anow. . . . Dest a like men [them] with ame-nuts or zeeds best inside? J. Trenoodle *Specimens* (1846) 28; **Cor.**^{12}

ALMOUS, *sb.* In *gen.* use in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lan. and Lin. ?Also Sus. Dev. Also written **almisse, almose** n.Yks.^{1}; **alomes** Wxf.^{1}; **aamas** Cum.^{2} n.Lan.^{1}; **aamus** Nhb.^{1}; **aumas** m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{5} n.Lan.^{1}; **aumous** Lin.^{1}; **aumus** n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **awmoss** w.Yks.^{4}; **awmous** sw.Lin.^{1}; **awmus** N.Cy.^{1} Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{12} e.Yks.^{1}; **omas** Cum.^{1}; **omus** Nhb.^{1} [ā·məs, ǭ·məs.]

1. Money or food bestowed in charity, gifts offered to a child on its first round of visits.

Sc. Almous, Almows (Jam.); The silly friar behoved to fleech, For aumus as he passes, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xv. **Ayr.** An extra neaveful to their wonted weekly almous, Galt *Sir Andrew* (1822) iv. **Gall.** Gaun off like a beggar wi' his awmus on Monday mornin', Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 57. **Wxf.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** It is still customary to present a baby with three articles 'for luck' the first time it is taken into a neighbour's house. This is termed the 'bairn's awmous,' that is, alms. The articles usually consist of a piece of bread, a pinch of salt, and an egg, but matches are sometimes substituted for the last, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 37. **Cum.** The gift to a regular beggar was sometimes in money, but more frequently in victuals. Regular beggars carried bags (pokes) rolled up in their apron for the accommodation of meal, a handful of which was always an acceptable awmous (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} Omas, in former times a handful of oatmeal or a slice of barley bread, and in later times a halfpenny or a penny. **Wm.** The mendicant . . . departs with his awmus of meal, Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 17. **ne.Yks.**^{1} What awmous a'e ya gotten? **w.Yks.** Awmoss, an alms, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**^{1} Hedto a poor neighbour at com daily to thy door for an aumus? **w.Yks.**^{4} An awmoss. **Lan.** Pretty Mrs. Marg'ret . . . hes always yet an awmas for Bess, ranty an' feckless o' body as she is, Thornber *Penny Stone* (1845) 15; **Lan.**^{1} He lives o' aumas. **n.Lan.**^{1} The following quatrain is still remembered by some of the old inhabitants of Furness, as the usual address of beggars soliciting alms: 'Pity, pity paamas, Pray give us aamas; Yan for Peter, two for Paul, Three for God 'at meeād us all.' **e.Sus.** Almes, Holloway. **s.Dev.** Omes, alms, Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

2. A small portion; a definite quantity.

n.Yks.^{1} In Cleveland a messenger sent to a shop for a shilling's-worth of such and such an article, and returning with what seems to the purchaser a very small proportionate quantity, is greeted with the remark, 'Why, what an ommus thee has getten'; as if, like alms, it had been sparingly or grudgingly doled out; **n.Yks.**^{2} I think I've got my aumus, i. e. the number of articles I bespoke. A dear aumus, very little for the money. **e.Yks.** A've coonted this money, and that's thy awmus; **e.Yks.**^{1} Is that all bacon we're gannin te hev te bray-cast? what a awmus! **m.Yks.**^{1} There, that's thy aumas; thou'll get no more. One holding a sack to be filled will cry out when the sack is full, 'Hold on! I've gotten my aumas.' **w.Yks.** Awmous, a helping (B.K.); Awmous, a cart load, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 59. **Lin.** When a labourer has been filling a cart with manure, corn, &c., he will say at last to the carter or wagoner, 'Haven't ya got your aumous?' (Hall.); **Lin.**^{1} They gave me such an aumous of provender. **sw.Lin.**^{1} Oh, what an awmous! said ironically of a small gift of corn on St. Thomas' Day.

3. A meritorious act.

Sc. It wou'd be an aumous to gie him a weel-payed skin (Jam.); Those who leave so good a Kirk, it were but alms to hang them, *Scotland's Glory, &c.* (1805) 44 (Jam.).

4. In *comp.* (1) **Aumas-dish**, a beggar's dish for alms; (2) **-house**, an alms-house; (3) **-loaves**, bread distributed to the poor in church after Divine service; (4) **-woman**, a woman supported by charity.

(1) **Ayr.** While she held up her greedy gab, Just like an aumos dish, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785). (2) **w.Yks.** Amus-hahses, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{5} Aumas-houses. (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} Aumus-leeaves, charity loaves. (4) **w.Yks.**^{5}

[Almose, *eleemosyna*, Levins *Manip.*; Lef sir, *par charité*, Wit sum almous thou help me, *Metr. Hom.* (*Spec. E. E.* II. 94); God . . . ȝelde ow for oure almus that ȝe ȝiven us here! *P. Plowman* (A.) vii. 120; Ilk dai man him þider bar For to bide his almus þar, *Cursor M.* 19052; Almus, messe and bedes, Hampole *P.C.* 3722; An almus doer, *elimosinarius*, *Cath. Angl.*; Almesse or almos, *elimosina*, *Prompt.* ON. *almusa* (also *ölmusa*), an alms, charity, an allowance to scholars in Icel. grammar-schools; Rom. *alimosina* (whence OFr. *almosne*, It. *limosina*). Cp. OE. *ælmysse* (*-esse*), whence lit. E. *alms*.]

ALODDIN, *adj.* Cum. Wm. [əlo·din.]

1. Not engaged, unemployed, on offer.

Cum. I hard Ritson's lass was aloddin, sooa I went and saw her an hir't her. Does te see the bonny lass wid a rose in her breast? She's aloddin. Richardson is going to build a barn, sooa there will be lots o' jobs aloddin. Jenkinson has a new-cult cow aloddin [for sale]. How Hall has been a long time aloddin' [to let] (J.A.); **Cum.**^{1} She's still aloddin; **Cum.**^{2}, **Wm.**^{1}

2. Lost, missing.

Cum. They say Thomsons of Brier Holme hev six ewes a-loddin.

[Prob. repr. ON. *af lǒðun*, on invitation, still open to an invitation (to marry). Cogn. with ON *laða*, to invite, OE. *laðian*, G. *laden*, to summon.]

ALOGHE, see **Alow.**

ALONE, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. e.An. [əlē·n, əliə·n.]

1. Used with *pronom. adj.*

Cum. As I was walking mine alane, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) 120, ed. 1839.

2. In phr. (1) *all-a-living alone*, left in a helpless condition (used of a sick person); (2) *let alone*, to say nothing of, besides; (3) *let me alone, let him alone*, phr. expressive of superiority or acknowledged excellence.

(1) **e.An.**^{2} We have the odd phrase 'all-a-living-alone,' i.e. quite entirely alone, spoken compassionately of a sick person left improperly in a helpless condition. (2) **s.Ir.** He ate a whole village, let alone the horse, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 435. **Nhb.**^{1} Thor wis three on them, let alyen his fethor. **Cum.**^{3} I's cūm't of a stock 'at niver wad be freetn't to show a feāce till a king, let alean an oald newdles. (3) **Edb.** Let me alane for whilly-whaing an advocate, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xi. **Ir.** Can he swim?—O let him alone for that! He can swim like a fish (A.S.P.). **s.Ir.** Ned Sheehy was a good butler, . . . and as for a groom, let him alone with a horse; he could dress it, or ride it, or shoe it, or physic it, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 281. **Cum.** Let Bobby alone for that, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 7.

[1. I ame myne alane and poore, King *Catech.* (N.E.D.) ME. All him alane the way he tais, Barbour *Bruce*, II. 146; Walkyng myn one (*v.r.* al myn oone), *P. Plowman* (A.) IX. 54. ME. *al*, all + *ane* (OE. *ān*); see **Lone.** **2.** With the phr. 'let me alone for that' we may cp. Shaks.: Let us alone to guard Corioli, *Cor.* I. ii. 27 (the phrase implies an ironical prohibition to help a man who is able to manage the affair himself); Johnson (s.v. *Alone*).]

ALONG, *adv.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in midl. and s. counties; also Lan. Also written **elong.** [əlo·ŋ, əla·ŋ, əlæ·ŋ, əlu·ŋ.]

1. Slanting.

n.Dev. Twel zet e-long, *Exm. Scold.* (1746); Along, for end-long, obliquely, slanting; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

Comp. **Along-straight,** lying at full length.

Dor. She vow'd she zeed en wi her own eyes a-lyen all along strait upon the groun, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Som.** Why zomebody must ha' zot on un [kitchen clock] when he wur down along-straight, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 22.

2. At full length, lying flat, generally used with *all*; see *all along*.

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); 'Along' now means flat, all along (F.W.C.).

3. During a period of time, during the past.

w.Som.^{1} We've had middlin' luck along, like. **Dev.** It is quite usual to speak of anything being done 'along in the winter,' or other season, and rather conveys the idea of repeated or continuous action than of indefiniteness as to time, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

4. In company, as well, into the bargain.

Wor. Mary is going, and Fred will go alung (H.K.). **Sur.** Taking the eggs to market and the hen along, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 139, ed. 1857; I'm blest if I don't think they got their own price and ours along, *ib.* 150

5. Forward, on; *send along*, to send home.

Lan. Bring the kayther alung, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) i. **Stf.**^{2} Th' liver inna ready yet, but wēn send it yŭ alung. **War.**^{3} 'I will send it along directly' is an everyday expression now in Birmingham. **Shr.**^{1} Shall I send the mutton alung now, ma'am? [**Amer.** Mis. Trollope has the following words: 'We must try to get along, as the Americans say.' Lover also was puzzled to discover what the young American lady meant by saying that she was so unwell that she 'could not get along,' Bartlett.]

6. In phr. (1) *along of*, (*a*) with, together with; (*b*) in pursuit of; (2) *along with*, with.

(1) (*a*) **s.War.**^{1} Come and go along of father. **Glo.** 'Does 'ee zell th' owld genelman 'long o' this lot?' says one, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vii. **Ess.** Las' night I passed them housen by along o' Tom an' Jack, Downe *Ballads* (1895) 19. **Wil.**^{1} Here, you just coom whoam along o' I, an I'll gie 'ee summut to arg about. **Som.** She'd garn t'school alang of us, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 107. **Dev.** Now and again he comes and stops along of his granny for a bit, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 86. **Slang.** I walks in my brown gaiters along o' my old brown mule, Kipling *Brk. Ballads* (1892) *Screw Guns.* (*b*) **Cor.** 'Tez Farmer Tickle, I tell'y!' I shouted, 'and if you axes again, I'll come along of you with my stick,' Baring-Gould *Vicar* (1876) vi. (2) **Sc.** Mak' grit the Lord alang wi' me, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) xxxiv. 3. **Brks.**^{1} When a young man is accused of flirting with some one he will perhaps sheepishly say, 'I zartney did go alang wi' her a bit at one time, but tent nothin'.' **Sur.**^{1} I see him a-coming out of the public along with that there Sandy. He lived along with the squire for ever so many year. **Sus.** He's our father, he lives along wi' us, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 26, 27. **w.Som.**^{1} I zeed'n gwain 'long way Bob Milton.

[2. He laid himself down along upon the bed, *inclinavit se in lectum*, Robertson (1693); Under yond yew-trees lay thee all along, Shaks. *R. & J.* v. iii. 3. **3.** I have all along declared this to be a neutral paper, Addison *Spect.* No. 463. **4.** Demetrius and Egeus, go along, Shaks. *M. N. D.* I. i. 123. **5.** Let's along, And do the murther first, *ib. Temp.* IV. i. 233. **6.** You, Capulet, shall go along with me, *ib. R. & J.* I. i. 106. OE. *andlang*, along, by the side; cp. G. *entlang*.]

ALONG, *adv.*^{2} I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. [əlo·ŋ, əlæ·ŋ.] Used as a suff. to advbs. It has the force of *-wards*.

I.W. Up along, Down along (J.D.R.). **w.Dor.** I'm going up along, down along, home along (C.V.G.). **w.Som.**^{1} In-along, up-along, down-along, here-along, there-along, along yonder, out-along. A man said, 'I be gwain zo vur-s Holy Well Lake, and I can't stap now, but I'll call in back-along' [on my way back]. **Dev.** 'Along' is one of the common as well as most expressive of our west-country suffixes—Down-along, here-along, there-along, in-along, yon-along, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 3; Tellee whot 'tez, yŭ'd best-ways git tha lewzide ov tha hādge gwaine 'ome-along, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 97; Awl-along, up-along, down-along lee, *ib.* 140.

ALONG, *prep.* Dev. In the course of, during.

Dev. It was along September month, *Reports Provinc* (1889).

[Sprinkled along the waste of years, Keble *Chr. Year.*]

ALONG OF, ON, WITH, *prep. phr.* Irel. All n.counties to Shr. Glo. Brks. Hnt. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. On account of, owing to.

Ir. Where along o' the weed-dhrifts an' shells there'd be grazin' most whiles for the goats, Barlow *Bog-land* (1892) 5. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Ah wouldn't have ye troubled along of me, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 79. **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Yks.** It were all along of them soirées that the first flood came, Baring-Gould *Pennyqks.* (1870) 57, ed. 1890. **ne.Yks.**^{1} It warn't along o' me. **e.Yks.**^{1} It was all-lang-o Bill that Ah went. **w.Yks.**^{124}; **w.Yks.**^{5} It worrant longa me, it wor longa thee, soa doan't säay nowt. **Lan.** It wor aw along o' that theer black jackass, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 287; Because it was awlung with you, Grose (1790); **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Sanshum fair! . . . au aw'd cleeän forgetten aw along o' this kink i' my back, Clough; **Chs.**^{2} Aw long of such a one; **Chs.**^{3} Awlong o' ould ooman, we couldna come. **s.Chs.**^{1} It's aw alung o' gooin aït i' the reen. **s.Stf.** It was all along o' him meetin' her at the chapel soo often, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} Theer, th' milk's shed, an' it's aw alung o' thee, mētherin. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **Lin.** An' all along o' the feller as turn'd 'is back of hissen, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.**^{1} It was along on a letter missin' 'at my mare got kill'd It was all along o' drink 'at he ended his sen e' that how. **sw.Lin.**^{1} It was all along of him that I happened this. **Rut.**^{1} He come downstairs sheddering, an' went oop back'ards along of his rheumatiz. **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} It's all along of you that this happened. **War.**^{12} **s.War.**^{1} It was all along of that Bill Hancox' fancies, that the master kep' me in school. **Shr.**^{1} It wuz all alung on 'im as 'e wuz i' the public; **Shr.**^{2} This comes alung o gween wi' sich a chap as he is. **Glo.**^{1} **Brks.** Afore he got his place along of his bugle playing, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxvi; **Brks.**^{1} Ut be all alang o' that ther coortin' as a dwoant do no work o' no account. **Hnt.** To-day I found him digging in his garden, having been cured 'all along o' that goose-grass,' *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 268. **Ken.** It's all along of you that I'm in this mess (H.M.); I have heard the expression 'It's all through long of you' (P.M.). **Sur.**^{1} To the question, 'How did sin come into the world?' a lad replied, 'It was all along of Eve eating of that apple.' **Sus.**^{1} Master Piper he lost his life all-through-along-on-account-of drink. **Hmp.** 'Twur all along o' they lawyers, *Foresters' Misc.* (1846) 162. **Wil.**^{1} 'Twer aal along o' she's bwoy's bad ways as her tuk to drenk. **Slang.** All along of muzzling the bobbies, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 36.

[And long of her it was That we meet here so strangely, Shaks. *Cymb.* v. v. 271; You, mistress, all this coil is long of you, *ib. M. N. D.* III. ii. 339; I am longe of this stryfe, *Je suis en cause de cest estrif*, Palsgr. 427; On me is nought along thyn yuel fare, Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* II. 1001; Al is on miself along, Gower *C. A.* II. 22; On hire is al mi lif ilong, *Rel. Songs* (Stratmann). OE. *gelang*, belonging, depending; *gelang on, gelang æt*, because of, owing to. Cf. *A-, pref.*^{2}]

ALONGSIDE OF, ON, *prep. phr.* Lin. Sus. Dor. Dev. Beside.

n.Lin.^{1} The stee's alongside on the fother stack. **Sus.** I'd lie down and go to sleep alongside of it any day, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 33. **Dor.** I did bide alongzide o' he till the church clock a' het twelve, Hare *Vil. Street* (1895) 139. **Dev.** A man and his missus can bide alongside o' one another till death do 'em part, O'Neill *Told in Dimpses* (1893) 26.

[*Along* (adv.^{1}) + *side.*]

ALONGST, *prep.* Cum. Chs. Ken. Som. [əlo·ŋst, əlæ·ŋs(t).] **1.** Along.

Cum.^{1} Alongst, used in old deeds. **Chs.**^{1} Alongst the road.

2. *adv.* and *prep.* Lengthwise.

? **Ken.**^{1} [I do not remember ever hearing this, and after much inquiry can find no one who has (P.M.)]; **Ken.**^{2} Alongst it, on the long side of it, Somner *Gavelkind*, 120. **w.Som.**^{1} Alongst, used very commonly in contrast to 'athwart' or 'across.' You 'ont make no hand o' thick there field o' ground, nif he idn a guttered both ways, ukraa·s-n ulangs [across and alongst].

[It was concluded they should come alongst Berwick

Bridge, Baillie *Letters*, I. 325 (Boucher); The herald flew From troop to troop alongst the host, Chapman *Iliad*, iv. 227. *Alongst* is formed fr. *along* with the advb. suff. *-es* + parasitic *t*, as in *against.*]

ALOOSE, *adv.* Nhb. [**əlou·s.**] Loose, free.

Nhb.^{1} 'Let yorsel alowse,' was the exhortation of a pitman to a friend who was batting stiffly at a cricket match.

[*A-*, on + *loose* (ON. *lauss*).]

ALOUD, *adv.* Wil. Som. [**əleu·d.**] See below.

Wil.^{1} That there meat stinks aloud [smells very bad]. **w.Som.**^{1} As in polite society we hear of 'loud colours,' so in our lower walk we talk of 'loud stinks.' Dhik rab·ut fraa·sh ! ee stingks ulaewd [that rabbit fresh ! he stinks aloud].

[The stuff, to quote the trenchant expression of an onlooker, 'stank aloud,' *Dy. News*, Feb. 1872 (N.E.D.). *A-*, on + *loud.*]

ALOW, *adv.*^{1} and *prep.* Sc. s.Irel. Lan. I.Ma. Ess. [**əlou·.**] Below.

Gall. Silver Sand . . . never glanced either aloft or alow, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xi. **Wxf.**^{1} Aloghe, below. **Lan.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127. **I.Ma.** Where am I? alaw or alaf? Browne *Doctor* (1887) 30. **Ess.** As floeting ship, by bearing sayl alowe, Withstandeth stormes when boistrous winds do blow, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 216, st. 2.

[Alow, in a low place, not aloft, Bailey (1755); And now alow and now aloft they fly, Dryden (Johnson); Why somme (briddes) be alowe and somme alofte, *P. Plowman* (B.) xii. 222. *A-*, on + *low.*]

ALOW, *adv.*^{2} Sc. n.Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also written **alowe.** [**əlou·.**] Ablaze, on fire.

Sc. To speak to him about that . . . wad be to set the kiln a-low, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xlv; Sit down and warm ye, since the sticks are alow, *ib. Pirate* (1822) I. 103. **e.Lth.** Tod-Lowrie had set the heather a-low, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 122. **N.I.**^{1} Alowe, lit, kindled. **Ant.** The chimley's alow, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** Come and ye'll see a sight. Yonder's the Fairy Hill a' alowe, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 137; **Nhb.**^{1} It wis aall iv alow iv a minute. **n.Yks.**^{2}

[It kindils on (a)lowe, *Wars Alex.* 4177. In *Ormulum* 16185 there occurs *o loȝhe* (in flame). *A-*, on + *low*, q.v.]

ALP, *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. e.An. Also written **olp** e.An.^{12} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **ope, awf** Suf.^{1}; **alf, ulf** e.An.^{1} Cf. also **Hoop, Mawp, Nope, Pope.** The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula europaea.*

n.Cy. Alp, a singing alp, Grose (1790). **Lan.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{12} **Nrf.** Alpe, Grose (1790); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Our gardeners slay the bullfinches, which eat the fruit-buds of currants and gooseberries—'mischief-ful alps,' as they call them, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); Alpe, or alfe (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} [Alp, the old name for the bullfinch, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 66; Morris *Hist. Brit. Birds* (1857).]

[An alpe (bulfinch), *Rubicilla*, Coles (1679); Alpe, *Ficedula*, *Prompt.*; Alpes, finches, and wodewales, Chaucer *R. Rose*, 658. The forms ending in *f* (*ph*) appear mostly in compounds, and are perh. due to want of stress. See **Blood-alp.**]

ALPUIST, *conj.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **allpuist, apiece, apiest.** Although.

Sc. We had been at nae great tinsel, apiest we had been quit o' her, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 14; We cou'd na' get a chiel to shaw us the gate, alpuist we had kreished his liv wi' a shillin, *ib.* 16; A bodie wou'd nae car'd to meddle wi her, apiece they had been hir'd to do't, *ib.* 17.

[See **Albuist.**]

ALRICH, see **Eldritch.**

ALTER, *v.* Brks. Som. [**o·ltə(r).**] To change for the better (as in phr. *to alter the hand*); to improve in condition, gain flesh (used of live stock).

Brks. A man alters for the better, but changes for the worse (M.J.B.). **w.Som.**^{1} Neef ee doan au·ltur úz an, ee ul zèon bee een u bae·ud wai [if he does not change his course (alter his hand) he will soon go to the bad altogether]. Dhai stee·urz-l au·ltur, muyn, een yoa·ur keep [those steers will alter, mind, in your keep]. Dhai au·gz bee au·lturd shoa·ur nuuf [those hogs are altered sure enough !].

ALTERATION, *sb.* w.Yks. Hmp. [**o·ltəreiʃən.**] Difference. Also used as *adj.* Of the weather: changeable, uncertain.

w.Yks. See what an alteration between me an' Wiseman; he likes baths, an' 'ud fair cry if 'e missed 'em, an' I can't abide 'em (F.P.T.). **Hmp.** I'm always much worse in alteration weather (W.M.E.F.).

ALTERING, *adj.* w.Som. [**o·ltərin.**] Likely to improve.

w.Som.^{1} Auctioneers constantly wind up their advertisements of cattle sales in the local press with, 'The whole of the stock is of the most altering description.'

ALTERY, *adj.* Brks. [**o·ltəri.**] See below.

Brks. The weather is said to be a bit 'altery' when it 'tokens for rain' (M.J.B.).

[*Alter*, vb. + *-y*; the form prob. suggested by 'rainy.']

ALTOGETHER SO, *adv. phr.* w.Som. [**ǭ ltəgeðə zoə.**]

w.Som.^{1} Altogether so, just to the same degree. Bill's all thumbs, and Jack's altogether so vitty handed.

ALUNT, *adv.* Sc. [**əlu·nt.**] In a blazing state.

Sc. Hence, to set alunt, (1) to put in a blaze, (2) *fig.* to kindle, to make blaze. For if they set the taxes higher, They'll set alunt that smoostin' fire Whulk ilka session helps to beat, An when it burns, they'll get a heat, Hogg *Pastorals*, 16; Sweet Meg maist set my saul alunt Wi' rhyme and Pate's disease, A. Scott *Poems* (1811) (Jam.). **Gall.** That reed-heed o' yours to set them a-lunt, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) ix.

[*A-*, on + *lunt*, q.v.]

ALWAYS, *conj.* Sc. n.Cy. Notwithstanding, however.

Sc. The remonstrants would have opposed it (the coronation of Charles II), others prolonged it as long as they were able. Always blessed be God, it is this day celebrated with great joy and contentment to all honest-hearted men here, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 367 (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1}

[I will not contẽnde . . . who is the best. . . . Alway I would advise him not to deteine the childe, Elyot *Gov.* (Boucher); How be it that he had grete pyte . . . alwayes he . . . went his wayes, Caxton *Eneydos*, xxi. 74.]

AM, see **He.**

AMACKALLY, *adv.* n.Cy. to Yks. and Lan. Not in Sc. gloss. Also written **amackily** Wm. & Cum.^{1}; **amackly** Wm. Lan.^{1} [**əma·kəli, əma·kli.**] To some degree; in some fashion; as it were.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Holloway; **N.Cy.**^{1} Amackally, in a manner, as well as one can. **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* **Cum.** Did you get your money?—Aye, we dud amackaly. There wasn't time, but we gat it duin, amackily (M.P.). **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} I send te thisan, to tell thee amackily what dreedful fine things I saw, *Borrowdale Lett.* (1787). **Wm.** We leeve in yan o thor deeals up amang t'fells—a fell heead spot amackly es yan ma say, Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1868) *T'Reysh Beearin*; Fert neets an daes wer amackily o alike, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 1; T'poor fello's pluck he amackily roosed, Bowness *Studies* (1868) 80; **Wm.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Amackly, almost, just about (R.H.H.). **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

[*Amackally* may be thus analyzed: *Amack* = *a mak* (for *on mak*), in a fashion; to this the advbl. suffix *-ly* has been added, hence the gen. mg., in a manner; see **Mack.**]

AMAIN, *adv.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. [**əmē·n, əmeə·n.**]

1. A coal-trade term; in full force, violently, at full speed, quickly.

Nhb. & Dur. Wagons or tubs are said to run amain if they get by accident over an incline bank-head without the rope being attached, or through the rope becoming detached or breaking, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Fwok cud lock t'wheels ov a waggon to hinder't o' runnin' amain, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 7.

2. Fig. *to get amain, run amain*, to get beyond control, run riot.

Nhb. As if maw wits had run amain, Wilson *Pitman's Pay, &c.* (1843) 23. **w.Yks.** T'fire on t'fell got amain (Æ.B.).

[Amain, *vehementer, valde, strenue*, Coles (1679); Cry you all amain, 'Achilles hath the mighty Hector slain,' Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. viii. 13; Brave warriors, march amain towards Coventry, *ib.* 3 *Hen. VI*, iv. viii. 64. *A-*, on + *main* (OE. *mægn*).]

AMAISTER, *v.* *Obs.* sw.Shr. To teach.

Shr. Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.**^{1} An old man near Leintwardine, speaking of his schoolmaster, said, ''E used to amaister me, Sir.' Now [1876] rarely heard; **Shr.**^{2} I'll amaister it to you. I insert this word on the single authority of a man from the neighbourhood of Cleobury Mortimer, who assured me that he had repeatedly heard it in the above sense.

[How ich myghte a-maistren hem to . . . laboure For here lyflode, *P. Plowman* (C.) ix. 221. OFr. *amaistrer*, to master, to teach.]

A-MASKED, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Wil. Bewildered, lost.

Wil. Met with in old Wil. documents (G.E.D.); **Wil.**^{1}

[Philosophy is darke, Astrology is darke. . . . The professors thereof oftentimes runne amasket, Jewel *Holy Script.* (N.E.D.) *Amasked*, prop. covered with a 'mask,' blindfolded. *A-* (*pref.*^{10}) + *masked.* Cp. *masked* in Fuller: Leaving him more masked than he was before, *Holy War*, III. 2.]

A-MASSY, *int.* Dev. [**ə-mā·si.**]

nw.Dev. Massy! A-massy! A massy well! A-massy me! are all common (R.P.C.). **e.Dev.** An' when 'twas done (a-māācy wull!), Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 25.

[Repr. *Have mercy!* Heaven have mercy on me! Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 34; Have mercy, Jesu! *ib. Rich. III*, v. iii. 178.]

AMATON, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.)

1. A thin, bony person.

Gall. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

2. A foolish person; one yielding to anger.

Dmf.

AMAUNCE, AMAUNGE, see **Maunce.**

AMAZE, *sb.* Wxf. Written **amize.** Amazement, wonder.

Wxf.^{1}

[But soon our joy is turn'd Into perplexity and new amaze, Milton *P. R.* II. 38.]

AMBER, *sb.* Ken. Sus. [**æ·mbə(r).**] A plant-name: applied to (1) All Saints' Wort, *Hypericum androsaemum*, from its smell (s.Ken. Sus.); (2) St. John's Wort, *Hypericum perforatum* (Ken.). Perhaps so called from its pale yellow flowers.

AMBER, YELLOW, see **Yellow Ammer.**

AMBLE, *v.* Nhb. Not. Oxf. Also written **aumble** Nhb.^{1} [**o·mbl, o·ml.**]

1. To walk.

Nhb. *Obs.* (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1}

2. To walk clumsily, to trample. Cf. **shamble.**

Not. She's an omblin', shomblin' sort o' lass (W.H.S.). **Oxf.**^{1} Amble about, to tread standing corn, &c. about.

AMBRY, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. to Yks. and Lan.; also Der. Also written **aumrie** Sc.; **aumry** w.Yks.^{1} Lan.^{1}; **aumery** w.Yks.^{4}; **aumbry** N.Cy.^{12}; **almery** Nhb. [**a·mbri, ǭ·mri.**]

1. A chest, cupboard where food is kept, pantry.

Sc. Steek [close] the amrie, lock the kist, Else some gear may weel be mist, Scott *Donald Caird* (1818) ver. 4; The only furniture, excepting . . . a wooden press, called . . . an ambry, *ib. Waverley* (1814) xxxvii; He has broken his face on the ambry [is fat cheeked], Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 114, ed. 1881; Ambry, cupboard, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Abd.** That grim gossip, chandler-chafted want, With threed-bare claithing, and an ambry scant, Ross *Helenore* (1768) I. **Bwk.** He kept his money in an old aumrie of very black oak, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 87. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}; **N.Cy.**^{2} No sooner up, but the head in the aumbry, and nose in the cup. **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Tou's welcome as may be My purse and my ambrie to share, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 91; Now seldom used except in reference to old buildings, or as a temptation to buyers of old furniture in advertisements—'An ancient Ambrie' (M.P.). **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** Gang to your aumbrie, if you please, And fetch us here some bread and cheese, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 97. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Aumery, a cupboard where provisions are kept. Nearly *obs.*, *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{1} I hed some efter temsin breead i' t'aumry, ii. 300; **w.Yks.**^{4} **Lan.** We'n tarts an' cheese, an' a cowd saddle o' mutton i' t'aumry yon, Waugh *Jannock* (1874) ii; Oppen yon drawer i' th' aumrie, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 283; **Lan.**^{1}, ? **Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1}

2. *Fig.* **Aumrie,** or **muckle aumrie,** a very stupid person.

Sc. Muckle aumrie, a figurative expression applied to a big, stupid, or senseless person (Jam.). **Bnff.**^{1} **Abd.** 'A muckle aumrie' is applied as a term of contempt to a clumsy person who has nothing in him but what the spoon puts in (G.W.).

3. *Comp.* **Cap-ambry,** a press or cupboard, probably used for holding wooden vessels used at meals (Jam.). ? *Obs.*

[Ambry, the place where plate and utensils for housekeeping are kept; also a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word still used in the northern counties, and in Scotland, Johnson; Aumbry, a country word for a cupboard to keep victuals in, Worlidge; An ambrey (pantrey), *Cella pennaria*, Coles (1679); Ambry, *vox jam ferè obsoleta* . . . a cupboard's head, Skinner, Bb 2; *Almoire*, an ambry, cupboard, box; . . . *Armaire*, a cupboard, ambrie, little press, Cotgr.; An almery, *scrinium*, *almariolum*; . . . An armorie, *armarium*, Levins *Manip.*; Almery of mete kepynge, *cibutum*, *Prompt.*; Avarice hath almaries and yren-bounde coffres, *P. Plowman* (B.) XIV. 246. OFr. *almarie*, *armarie*, MLat. *armarium*, a place for implements, 'arms.']

AMBURY, see **Anbury.**

AMEL, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Enamel.

Sc. The amel of her eye, when she smiled, it was impossible to look steadfastly on, *Winter Ev. Tales*, II. 8 (Jam.).

[Amel, *encaustum*, Coles (1679); *Esmail*, ammel or enammel, Cotgr.; Ammell for goldesmythes, *esmael*, Palsgr. ME. Grene aumayl on golde, *Gawaine*, 235. OFr. *esmail* (mod. *émail*).]

AMELL, *prep.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. [**əm·el.**]

1. Among, between, amidst.

n.Cy. Amell one and two o'clock, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**^{1}; **N.Cy.**^{2} Some pronounce it 'ameld.' **Nhb.**^{1} Amell them twa to drive a bargain, *Joco-Serious Discourse*, 29. **Cum.**^{2} Nearly, if not quite, *obs.* **n. & e.Yks.** A-mell tweay steauls the Tail may fall to'th grund, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 90. **n.Yks.**^{1} They cam' amell seven and eight o'clock. 'Chop in amell,' direction to a colley or sheepdog. He fand it amell t'shaffs [sheaves]; **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} The form 'mellem' is, or was recently, used at Staithes, where the fishermen divide the fish 'mellem yan anoother.' Amell tweea steeals. **e.Yks.** Amell six and seven o'clock, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

2. *Comp.* **Amell-door,** a door midway between two others; **-doors,** a passage; **-times, -whiles, -way,** see below. See **Mell-doors.**

Cum.^{2} Amell-door, or Mell-door, a door between the outer door and that of an inner room. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Amell-times, or Amell-whiles, intervals. Amell-way, in a middling way, as we say of a person's health.

[Amel, among, betwixt, *Sc.*, Bailey (1755); Amell, among, betwixt, Coles (1677); Erthe is vayne and voyde, and myrknes emel, *York Plays*, 6. Stratmann has the forms *a melle* and *i melle.* See **Mell.**]

AMEN, in *comp.* (1) **Amen-chapel,** see below; (2) **-clerk,** (3) **-curler,** a parish clerk; (4) **-wallah,** a chaplain's clerk.

(1) **Slang.** Amen-chapel, the service used in Winchester School upon Founder's Commemorations, and certain other occasions, in which the responses and Amens are accompanied on the organ (E.F.). (2) **Shr.**^{1} Amen-clerk, *obs.* Entry in the Parish Register of Hopton Castle, Shropshire: 'Anno Domi, 1636. Richardus Beb Amen-clericus sepultus maij primo.' **Var. dial.** Clerk, called Amen-clerk in some places, Pegge *Anec. Eng. Lang.* (1803) 318. (3) **Slang.** *Life B. M. Carew* (1791). (4) In the army the chaplain's clerk is called an Amen-wallah [Hindustani for man or person], Farmer.

AMENDEN, *int.* *Obs.*? e.An. An interjection or disguised oath.

e.An.^{1} **Suf.**^{1} A sort of oath, equivalent to 'a plague,' or a more gross word, now disused. Where amenden ar yeow a goen? Amenden take you. [Not known to our correspondents.]

AMENDMENT, *sb.* Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also written **mendment** Ken.^{1} Sus.^{2} Hmp.^{1} [**əme·ndmənt.**] Manure laid on land.

w.Ken. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Ken.**^{1}, **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.**^{1} You go down to the ten-acre field, and spread that amendment abroad; **Sus.**^{2}, **Hmp.**^{1}

[Chalk, lime, and other sweet soil and amendments, Evelyn *Acetaria* (1699), ed. 1729, 156. ME. Yet sawe I neuer tree that wold nought . . . receyuen tylthe and amendement, Lydgate *Pylg. Sowle* (N.E.D.). Fr. *amendement*, manure; see Littré (s.v.), Ducange (s.v. *Amendamentum*). Used in this sense also in Flem.; see Broeckaert *Bastaardwoordenboek* (s.v.).]

AMENDS, *sb.* Der. Not. War. s.Wor. [**əme·nz.**] Phr. *to make amends*, to return a compliment or obligation.

Der. Still commonly used (H.R.). **nw.Der.**^{1} **s.Not.** Ah thanked 'im for the tunnips, an' told 'im we'd mek 'im amends when our peas comed in (J.P.K.). **War.** (J.W.R.) **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 20; (H.K.)

[*To make amends*, in the sense of to make a return for something good, seems to be peculiar to the dialects. In lit. E. one always 'makes amends' for faults committed or damages incurred.]

AMENG, see **Among.**

AMERICAN, *adj.* *Comb.* (1) **American breezers**, a kind of potato (Oxf.); (2) —**creeper**, *Tropaeolum Canariense* (Dev.); (3) —**lilac**, *Centranthus ruber* (Dev.); (4) —**rake**, a machine for raking hay; (5) —**waterweed**, (6) —**weed**, *Anacharis alsinastrum* (Lin. Glo.).

(1) **Oxf.**^{1} (2) **Dev.**^{4} In Som. this handsome climber is called Canary creeper. (3) *Ib.* American lilac, Red Valerian. (4) **nw.Dev.**^{1} American rake, the turnover machine hay-rake. (6) **Lin.** The plant has received other trivial names, such as . . . the American weed, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) x.

AMEVE, *v.* *Obs.* Irel. To move.

Crl. Freq. used by old persons twenty years ago (M.B.-S.). **Wxf.**^{1}

[Whan she had herd al this, she noght ameved, Neither in word or chere, CHAUCER *C.T.* E. 498. *Ameve*, OFr. *ameuv-*, stressed stem of *amover*, *amouvoir*.]

AMINDED, *ppl. adj.* Stf. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Som. [əmai·ndəd.] Willing, disposed, inclined.

s.Stf. Her con afford to put a good spread on the table when her's aminded, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1889) 63. **War.**^{2} Do as you're aminded. **Glo.**^{1} You can do about that as you've got aminded. **Oxf.**^{1} I'll go when I be amindted. If I'd amindted I shall dŏŏt, an' if I ant amindted I shant. **Brks.**^{1} If a beant aminted to do what I axes e, e med vind a plaayce zome'er else. **Som.** An' then you shall goo, if you be a'-minded, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 124. **w.Som.**^{1} I be gwain to vote eens I be aminded, and I baint gwain vor t'ax nobody.

[*A-* (*pref.*^{2}) + *minded*, q.v.]

AMISS, in phr. *amiss of.* Suf. [əmi·s.] Amiss with, wrong with.

Suf. What's amiss of John, that he doesn't go to work? Something's amiss of the lawn-mower. In everyday use (F.H.); (E.C.P.P.)

AMITAN, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) A weak, foolish person; one yielding to excess of anger.

Dmf.

[Gael. *amadan*, a fool.]

AMMAT, see **Noon-meat.**

AMMER-GOOSE, *sb.* Sc. The great northern Diver, *Colymbus glacialis.*

Abd., e.Lth. Ammer, or Emmer-goose, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 213.

AMMIL, *sb.* Dev. [æ·mil.] A kind of hoar-frost.

Dev. There is one peculiar atmospheric phenomenon seen upon Dartmoor, which is of rare occurrence, . . . known to the moor-folk as the 'ammil.' . . . Under certain conditions a body of thin transparent ice encloses every tree, twig, leaf, or blade of grass, PAGE *Explor. Drtmr.* (1889) i; The ammil continued for two nights and days, ROWE *Peramb. Drtmr.* (ed. 1896) 431; Dūee lūkee; zee tha trees be lūking būtivul's marning. Lūkes'z ef they wuz covered wi' dimonds. Us dawnt offen zee tha ammil za thick, dū us? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

[Prob. a fig. use of *amel*, q.v.]

AMMUT, see **Emmet.**

AMON, *sb.* *Obsol.* Ken. A child's game.

Ken. A trial of skill, in which the players endeavour to see who can get over the most ground by means of one hop, two steps, and a jump. The game is still practised, though the word 'Amon' is only known to old people. Will ye try a' amon wid me, Jack? Playin' at amon does'n wear a youngster's boots out like hop scotch does (A.M.); Name *obs.* round Ramsgate, but a workman has seen the game played on the sands under the name of Fling (D.W.L.); **Ken.**$^{1\,2}$

AMONG, *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Also written **amang** Sc. Irel. Cum. n. and e.Yks. Lan. Lin.; **ameng** w.Yks.; **imangs, imangis** Sc. [əma·ŋ, əme ŋ.]

1. Between; used with reference to only two things.

Chs.^{3} 'Beat her among her een,' a suggestion from a drover to make a 'curst' cow go the right way. [**Amer.** The money was divided among us two, BARTLETT.]

2. In, into; together with; esp. in phr. *to mix among*, *put among.*

Sc. There's a mote amo' the milk (G.W.). **Inv.** To put something among milk or water is to add something to or put something into it (H.E.F.). **Abd.** Noo, Mrs. Birse, ye wull not pit fusky in amo' my tae [put whisky in my tea], ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) 132, ed. 7. **Per.** Mix them a' amons ane anither [in one mass] (G.W.). **w.Yks.**^{3} Often used without noun, as 'There's a flock of geese and ducks amang.'

3. In phr. (1) *among them*, in their own hands; (2) *among them be it*, let them settle it among themselves, it is their affair; (3) *to be among the hands of*, to be in the hands of, to be treated or used by.

(1) **w. & s.Sc.** Imangs them, imangis themsells, in their own hands, together, in common (JAM. *Suppl.*). (2) **Sc.** Amang you be't, priests' bairns; I am but a priest's oye [grandson], HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 101, ed. 1881. **N.I.**^{1} Among ye be it, blind harpers [settle it among yourselves: said to persons quarrelling]. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** If anyone caäme to tell 'er taäles abaht oother foälk, sha'd listen, an' then say, 'Amang 'em be't' (F.P.T.). (3) **Per.** It's amo' your hands. In common use (G.W.).

[2. Vinello's . . . are much used among chocolate to perfume it, DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 235 (N.E.D.); Bawme helde Among a basket ful of roses, CHAUCER *Hous F.* 1687. 3. The vessel that the potter made off claye brake amonge his hondes, COVERDALE *Jer.* xviii. 4.]

AMONG-HANDS, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **amongans** sw.Lin.^{1}

1. Said of work or any undertaking: done conjointly, by mutual help or joint action.

e.Yks. Oor fooaks is undher-handed rayther then ower-handed, bud they'll mannish amang-hands, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 91; **e.Yks.**^{1} They'll manish te dee it amang-hands. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} When there is a task of some difficulty to do in a workshop and none to whose lot it falls particularly, any unpleasantness is speedily got rid of by agreeing to do it 'ameng hands.'—A matter o' sixty lawyers hed been consulted . . . soa ameng-hands the property was declared under the cognizance o' the High Court o' Chancery, *ib.* 93. **n.Lin.** It's ă orphan, bud wĕ mun git it broht up among-han's (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} Thaay doan't keäp a sarvant lass noo, but thaay get thrif th' hoose-wark tidy enif among-hands. Th' bread's sad, but I weänt thraw it i' to swill-tub; we shall get thrif it among hands.

2. Between whiles, in the meantime. Of work: done at odd moments, conjointly with other things. Cf. **atween-hands.**

Ayr. Had he no dee'd among hands . . . I'm sure I canna think what would hae come o' me, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxxii. **Ant.** A'll dae it amang han's [after working hours, on wet days, &c.] *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.I.**^{1} He'll daet amang hans, i.e. he will get it done somehow, by dividing the labour, and finding spare time for it. **n.Yks.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} We can do't amang hands. **w.Yks.** Trottin a bit nah an then ameng-hands when t'road suits, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1848); **w.Yks.**$^{1\,2}$, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} There's a woman as does the work, and waits of her among-hands. The men have two lunches a day, and they want beer among-hands.

3. Between, amongst other things.

w. & s.Sc. Imang hands, at hand, at command, in process, on the anvil (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Cum.** We've roughness [plenty] amang hands, we've kye i' the byre, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) *The Aunty*; They wad ha kilt meh amang hands, an what couldei ha deunn wih sooa menny o' them, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 178. **n.Yks.**^{2} Oor cart's i' t'market amang hands [along with similar vehicles]. **w.Yks.**^{5} A farmer will cut up a stack of bad hay and truss it off ameng-hands, i.e. mix it up with trusses of good hay and send it thus to market. **Not.** A've given away a many o' them flowers amongans (L.C.M.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} We've setten some larch with spruce amongans.

4. Of land: belonging to different proprietors intermixed.

w.Yks. This word is still used, but much more rarely than formerly (M.F.); **w.Yks.**^{1}

AMOO, *sb.* Wil. Children's name for a cow. See **Moo.**

Wil. Aumoo, cow or bullock (now almost *obs.*), *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106; Ahmoos, used by nurses in talking to children, on the borders of Wil. and Som. (G.E.D.); **Wil.**^{1} Used by mothers to children, as 'Look at they pretty ahmoos a-coming!'

AMOTH, *sb.* Irel. A big soft 'gossoon' who would cry for nothing (S.A.B.).

N.I.^{1} A blirton amos [*sic*], a big soft fellow who weeps for a slight cause.

[Ir. *amad*, a simpleton, a foolish silly person, a fool.]

AMOVE, *adj.* Brks. [əmū·v.] Moving with, full of.

Brks.^{1} A copse is said to be 'amove wi' gaayme.'

[*A-*, on + *move.*]

AMP, *sb.* Sh.I. **[amp.]** Fear, terror.

Sh.I. (W.A.G.), **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Norw. dial. *ampe*, trouble, troublesome work. It is freq. used about the trouble with babies (Aasen). Cp. Sw. dial. *ampen*, angry, anxious (Rietz).]

AMPER, *sb.* e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. **[a·mpə(r), æ·mpə(r).]**

1. An inflamed swelling, pustule; a varicose vein; matter, pus.

e.An.^{1} A sort of inflamed swelling. **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** *e.Ang.* (1866) II. 325. **Ess.** Amper, a swelling (P.R.); A rising scab or sore, allso a vein swelled wth corrupted bloud (K.); **Ess.**^{1} **Ken.**^{1} A tumour or swelling. **Sus.**^{1} **Hmp.** Prick it, an' let th' amper out (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**^{1} **Dor.**^{1} The chile is all out in an amper. **Som.** A small red pimple, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.*; Mostly used as to gatherings on the fingers when 'proud flesh' swellings or yellow-heads come. I have amper on one of my fingers (G.S.). **w.Som.**^{1} A blotch on the face. **n.Dev.** Ampers, red spots and inflammation on the skin, particularly upon the veins of the legs, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

2. A defect or flaw in cloth.

Suf. (P.R.) **Sus.** A fault or flaw in linnen or woollen cloth, Ray (1691); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); **Sus.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1}

[Amper, Ampor, a swelling; also a flaw in cloth, Bailey (1721); Amper *vel* Ampor, *vox Rusticis agri Essex, usitatissima, quae tumorem vel phlegmonem designat*, Skinner; An amper, ampor, *tumor*, Coles (1679). ME. Þri ampres were an mancyn ær his to-cyme, *Hom.* I. 237. OE. *ampre* (*ompre*), 'varix,' a swollen vein.]

AMPERED, *adj.* Ken. Som. **[æ·mpəd.]** Poisoned, festered; decayed.

Ken. Ampred chees (K.). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

AMPERLASH, *sb.* Chs. Saucy, abusive language. See **Camperlash.**

Chs. I'll have none o' thy amperlash, soo I tell thee, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 168; **Chs.**^{1}

AMPERSAND, *phr.* In var. dial. of Sc. and Eng. Also written **ampassy** Cum.^{1} Dev.^{1} Cor.^{12}; **amsiam** Oxf.; **anpasty** e.An.^{1}; **anparsy** Dur.^{1} w.Yks.^{2}; **anparse** w.Yks.^{1}; **anparsil** w.Yks.^{5}; **epse-and** Lin.^{1}; **empassy on** Shr.^{1}; **empus-and** Suf.^{1}; **passy** Cor.^{12}; **passy-and** Lin.^{1}; **parcy-and** N.Cy.^{1}; **parseyand** e.Yks.^{1} See below. The sign &, formerly written at the end of the alphabet in school-books.

S. & Ork.^{1} Aberzeant, et cetera. **Abd.** Usually called Eppersyand, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 500. **N.Cy.**^{1} In the old dames' schools it was made a twenty-seventh letter—'X, Y, Z, and parcy.' **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} Amparsy, or Amplezant. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Anparsy, in rare use; sometimes Parsy-and. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** X, Y, Z, and parcel, goa ta bed, *Flk-rhyme, Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 14; Children sometimes conclude the alphabet by saying 'X, Y, Z, and parsil,' *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{125} **Chs.** &—per se—and. On battledores furnished to the free-school at Nantwich about the year 1820–1, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 468. **n.Stf.** He thought it had been put there to finish off the alphabet—though ampus-and would ha' done as well, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) xxi. **Not.**^{1} Epsey and. **Lin.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} 'From A to andparcy' is equivalent to 'from beginning to the end.' **Lei.**^{1} Ampus-and. **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} Zad an' expassy and [ek·spu'si'and] is heard about Worthen, *Introd.* xxiii. **Oxf.**^{1} **Brks.**^{1} Amsiam: always thus called by children, and named after the letter Z when saying the alphabet. **e.An.**^{1} **Cmb.**^{1} Ab-er zand, commonly used in the dames' schools at Wisbech. **Suf.** Beside [Ampersand, Anapasty], & is called here Anapaster and Amperzed, *e.Ang.* (1866) II. 363; **Suf.**^{1} **e.Sus., Hmp.** Amperzed, Holloway. **Som.** Anpassey, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**^{1} Our alphabet always ends with 'aek·s, wuy, zad, an·paa·see.' **Dev.** Ampassy, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{12} **Cor.**^{3} In Redruth usually An-passy-an or Am passy-an. **Colloq.** Any odd shape folks understand To mean my Protean ampersand, *Punch* (Apr. 17, 1869) 153.

[Repr. '*and per se—and*,' i. e. '& by itself=and.']

AMPERY, *adj.* Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Som. **[æ·mpəri.]**

1. Covered with blotches or pimples; gathered.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); My finger is getting ampery (G.S.). **w.Som.**^{1} Aam·puree fae·usud [blotchy faced]. A very common description of persons, but it would not be spoken of animals.

2. Of things, esp. of cheese: rotten, beginning to decay.

Ken. An amprey tooth, Grose (1790); Almost equivalent to 'adle.' Said of an old wagon in a rickety state and out of repair (P.M.). **ne.Ken.** Applied to a creaking table, decaying cheese, or to a loose blade in a knife (H.M.). **Ken.**^{12} **Sur.**^{1} That cheese is middlin' ampery. **Sus.** The doctor opened Jim's mouth . . . but seein naun amiss an not won ampre ang, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 251; **Sus.**^{1} Especially applied to cheese. Hampery, out of repair; **Sus.**^{2} Ampre-ang, a decayed tooth. **Hmp.**^{1}

3. *Fig.* of persons: sickly, unhealthy.

Ken. Ampry, Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736). **e.Ken.** 'A ampery 'apoth of cheese,' applied to any one of a weakly constitution (M.T.). **Ken.**^{12} **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Sus.**^{12}, **Hmp.**^{1}

[*Amper*, q.v. + *-y*.]

AMPLE, *adj.* Shr. Also written **imple** Shr.^{1} **[a·mpl.]** Complete, perfect.

Shr. Very commonly used (M.L.); **Shr.**^{1} It wuz all in ample order agen they comen back.

AMPLEFEYST, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.)

1. Applied to persons or animals: a sulky humour, a fit of spleen.

Lth., Rxb. A horse is said to tak the amplefeyst, when he becomes restive, or kicks with violence. He's ta'en up an amplefeyst at me.

2. Unnecessary talk, long stories.

Rxb. We canna be fash'd wi' a' his amplefeysts. [Not known to our correspondents.]

AMPLUSH, *sb.* Irel. s.Pem. **[a·mpluʃ, u·mpluʃ.]** A disadvantage, non-plus, state of unreadiness.

Ir. He was driven at last to such an amplush that he had no other shift for employment, Carleton *Traits* (1843) i. **w.Ir.** There was no sitch thing as getting him at an amplush, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 472. **s.Don.** Amplush, a fix, a difficulty; used also in Munster, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **s.Pem.** I did'n expect it, a took me all on a umplush (W.M.M.).

[Repr. *non-plus.*]

AMPLUSH, *v.* Bnff. Irel. To reduce to a dilemma, confuse in argument.

Bnff.^{1} **w.Ir.** He'd have namplushed me long ago, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 510.

[See **Amplush**, *sb.*]

AMSCHACH, *sb.* Sc. A misfortune, accident.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Bnff.** The vricht [wright] fell aff o' the reef o' the hoose, an got a gey sehr namschach o' the head (W.G.). **Abd.** But there is nae need To sickan an amshach that we drive our head, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 284.

A-MULLOCK, *adv.* s.Wor. Glo. Untidily; in a confused heap. See **Mullock.**

s.Wor. Very commonly used (H.K.). **Glo.** Down er went on ers back arl a-mullock, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vii.

[*A-*, on + *mullock*, q.v.]

AMY FLORENCE, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhp.

Nhp.^{1} Any female loosely, untidily, and tawdrily dressed. She is quite an Amy Florence. Now nearly *obs.* [Not known to our correspondents.]

AN, *pron.* Sc. n.Cy.; also Shr. Also written **ane** Sc. See **One** and **Yan.** **[ēn, ən.]** One.

Per. A bad ane, a good ane. Mony a ane thinks his neighbour a coorse ane [coarse person] (G.W.). **e.Lth.** An' whan the warlock bodies cuist doun their staves, an' they turned into serpents tae, Awron's ane stude up on its hint legs an' devoored them a', Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 102. **Edb.** The wee ane (J.W.L.). **Cum.** Git up, my leuvv, my fair an, an' come away, Dickinson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 10. **s.Wm.** A dunnan [dun an] and a black an, Hutton *Dia. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 23. **n.Yks.** It wasn't t'reetan, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 37. **w.Yks.**^{1} He's a bad an. That's a good an. **Shr.**^{2} A bad an.

AN, *num. adj.* Sc. Nhb. **[ən, yən.]** The same, equal.

Gall. They were fast comrades, being of an age, Crockett *Moss Hags* (1895) 322. **Nhb.** Ki Geordy, We leve i' yen raw, weyet, I' yen corf we byeth gan belaw, weyet, *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iv. 76.

AN, *prep.* Sc. **[ən.]** By, about the time of, often implying before.

w. & s.Sc. I'll be back an gloaming. It'll be a' by an ye come back (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Per.** An, before; not used so frequently as 'gin' or 'gan.' I'll be there an an hour (G.W.).

[Prob. an unstressed form of Sc. *agane* (see **Again**). I'll be back agane gloaming (Jam.).]

AN, *conj.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. n. and w.Yks. Lan. Der. Also in Nhp. Glo. e.An. Sur. Hmp. Som. Dev. Written **ant** Der.^{1} **[an, ən.]**

1. If; found also in *comb.* **Antle**, if thou-wilt.

Sc. Ye may gae hame an ye like, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 58, ed. 1881; You'll wash my bluidy wounds o'er and o'er, And see an they'll bleed nae mair, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) *The Twa Brothers*; An they had ever had the luck to cross the Firth, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xi; I fore-ran A wee wee wife and a wee wee man; And sae will I you an I can, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 86; The biggest salmon in the river couldna gie Jonah lodgings an it had been willing, Dickson *Auld Min.* (1892) 105. **Abd.** An it had been a tyddie pennyworth, I might hae chanc'd to get a mens [civility] o' her, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 15. **Frf.** Twenty year syne we began life taegither, and an it please God we can begin it again, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxvi. **Per.** Ye may lauch an' ye like, neeburs, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 278. **Twd.** February, an ye be fair, The hoggs'll mend, and naething pair [lessen]: February, an ye be foul, The hoggs'll die in ilka pool, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 39. **Gall.** Whene'er we meet wi' liquor guid, we'll drink an we be dry, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 107. **n.Cy.** Antle, an thou wilt (W.W.S.). **Nhb.**^{1} An yer gannin the morn, will ye tyek us wi' ye? **Cum.** Tou couldn't mend laws an tou wad, man, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 210. **Wm.**^{1} An tu dus aa'l [I'll] whack tha. **Yks.** Antle, Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; He'd a gaed hame that neight an' thou'd a let him, Howitt *Hope on* (1840) xi. **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} An he were. Antot'hed, if thou hadst. Antul, if thou wilt. It's nout at au, antul believe me, bud a blind, ii. 297; **w.Yks.**^{5} An thah doesn't let that aloan al hagel thee rig for thuh. **Lan.**^{1} Aw'll warm thee, an thae does it. **ne.Lan.**^{1} He'll cum an a sed sooa. **Der.**^{1} Ant like yo (*obs.* 1890). **Glo.** An, if, but often joined with 'if.' An he comes here, I will rattle him, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **e.An.**^{1} An I do. **Sur.** When skulemaster talked o' teachin' 'em drawin', I up and told him, an' 'ee did it my old man should draw more lines on 'ee's back than ever the laäds did a' paper, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xiii. **Hmp.**^{1} An I were back, I'll pay you. **w.Cy.** The western man saith 'Chud eat more cheese an chad it,' Blount (1656). **w.Som.**^{1} An yùe plaiz [if you please]. **Dev.**^{1} **Colloq.** If ifs and ans were pots and pans there'd be no trade for tinkers, *Prov.*

2. Although. ? *Obs.*

Sc. Get enemies the mastery over Christ as they will; He will ay be up upon them all, an they had sworn't, Guthrie *Sermon* (1755) 11 (Jam.).

3. *An if*, if. See **Nif.**

Nhp.^{1} An if I did, what of that? **w.Som.**^{1} An if, the regular form of 'if.' In rapid common speech it is nearly always contracted into 'nif.' Neef aay wuż yùe, aay-d zee un daam fuus [if I were you I would see him d—d first].

4. *An as if*, as it were.

n.Yks. An as if the getherin' o' tweea armies, Robinson *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 13.

[**1.** This word is mostly written *and* in the old writers, and is identical with lit. E. *and*, OE. *and* (*ond*) 'et.' The forms *and* and *an* both occur in Shaks. (in old edd. mostly *and*): Ay, my lord, an't please you, *J. Caesar*, iv. iii. 258; And I were a pope Not only thou, but every mighty man . . . Sholde have a wyf, Chaucer *C. T.* b. 3140. The word *and* in the sense of 'if' does not seem to have come into use bef. the beginning of the 13th cent. The earliest instance in Mätzner is fr. *Laȝamon*, I. 355. **2.** An thou wert a lion, we would do so, Shaks. *Love's L. L.* v. ii. 627. **3.** *An if* freq. in Shaks.: It is not lost; but what an if it were? *Oth.* iii. iv. 83; An if your wife be not a mad-woman, *M. Ven.* iv. i. 445.]

AN, *conj.*^{2} Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Glo. Oxf. e.An. Som. Also written **and** Not. **[ən.]** Than.

s. & w.Sc. Its mair an ye deserve (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Wm.** Warse an that, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 182. **n.Yks.**^{1} Less an hau'f nowght. **e.Yks.**^{1} That's waase an all. **n.Lan.** The lov's better an wine, Phizackerley *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 2. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Not.** No more and I (J.H.B.). **Glo.** Ale seems more solider 'an cider this cold weather, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. vi. **s.Oxf.** Six 'ear younger'n 'im you was, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 125. **e.An.**^{1} Little more an a half. **Nrf.** We'll remahmber yar love more 'an wine, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4. **Som.** I don't know any maid I'd sooner zee about my house . . . an' I would you, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 49. **w.Som.**^{1} Noa uudh·ur waiz-n u naat·urul [no other than a natural (fool)]. **Dev.** More an that, Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353.

AN, see **Anon.**

AN-, see **On-.**

ANA, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **anay.** A river-island, a holm.

Sc. The stones at the head of the anay. **Rxb.** The Ana, or island, opposite to the library, was many feet under water, *Caledon. Merc.* (Jan. 29, 1820).

ANACK, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrt. A kind of bread.

Hrt. Six several sorts of [oatmeal bread] may be made . . . as your anacks, janacks, &c., Ellis *Cy. Hwf.* (1750) 205.

[Anack, a sort of fine bread made of oatmeal, Bailey (1721).]

ANAN, see **Anon.**

ANATE, *adj.* s.Irel.

Wxf.^{1} Anate, prepared.

ANATOMY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. and in gen. use throughout dial. exc. in se. counties. Also by aphaeresis **natomy, notomy, atomy.** The latter form occurs in Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{2} ne.Lan.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} nw.Der.^{1} Der.^{2} War. se.Wor.^{1} Hrf.^{12} w.Som.^{1} Dev. Cor.^{13}; **ottomy** w.Yks.^{14} Nhp.^{1}; **ottomy** Irel. Chs.^{1} Der.^{1} War.; **otomy** w.Yks.^{4} Hrf.^{1} Glo.^{1}; **nottamy** n.Cy.^{1} nw.Der.^{1} Shr.^{1}; **notomize** n.Yks.^{12} w.Yks.^{5} War. se.Wor.^{1}; **ottimaze, ottimize** Chs.^{1} War. See below. **[əna·təmi, a·təmi, no·təmi, o·təmi, -aiz.]**

1. A skeleton.

Sc. Attamie (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Wm.** Wor thor giants alive? . . . they er net which I racken, they er what they coo otamys, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 98, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} Notomise, Notomy. **w.Yks.**^{12}; **w.Yks.**^{5} He ŭse to goa through a trap-door intul t'cellar ivvry dāay to luke ar it [his money], an' one dāay t'trap-door fell ower him an' clickt him in, an' monny a year at after he wur fun a notomize. **Lan.** An gooin obeawt stretes loike o lot o 'notamies, Ormerod *Th' Felley fro Rachde* (1851) i. **e.Lan.**^{1} Notomy. **Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2} **Rut.** Yon lad's got a good ottamies, 'e 'asn't got a sprained bone in 'is body (F.P.T.). **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **se.Wor.**^{1} Atomize. **Hrf.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1} **Hnt.** Nottomy, Nattomy (T.P.F.). **e.An.**^{1}

2. A very thin, emaciated person or animal, a 'bag of bones,' also *attrib.*

Sc. She is wasted to a fair anatomy, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) vi. **Nhb.**^{1} He's just a bit atomy. She's gyen tiv a fair notomy. **Cum.**^{1} She's dwinnel't away til a atomy. **n.Yks.**^{2} He's pined tiv a notomize, there's nought left on him but a few beeans an a trifle o' bowels. **Chs.**^{1} The child that she carried on her arm was supposed to be witched, for it went into a nottymaze and died (s.v. Witched). **s.Chs.**^{1} Eh, what a nottimize yo bin; yo dun look badly. **Der.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1} An-otomy, Nottomy. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Wor.** 'Er was that wasted, 'er 'ad got to be a complete natomy, or frame o' bwones (H.K.). **s.Wor.**^{1} Nottomy. **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} A certain faddy mistress 'werrited the poor girld [her maid-servant] till 'er wuz a rāel nottamy.' **Hrf.**^{2} He's gone to an atomy. **Glo.** 'Natomy, Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Oxf.**^{1} Natomȳ, Notomȳ. 'Er little un's nuth'n but a natomȳ [Uur lit·l unz nuth·n bt u nat·umuuy·]. **Suf.**^{1} He's wasted to a nottamy. 'Tis nawn but a nottomize. **Wil.**^{1} Natomy, Notamy, Notamize. **Dor.** Lookzee didst ever zee zich a leedle notomy (F.P.). **w.Som.**^{1} Poor blid! [blood, i.e. body] her idn no otherways'n nottomy, her can't make use o' nort. A proper old nottamy [oa·l nau·tumee]. Atomies, worn-out, wretched creatures. **Dev.** 'And pray,' said the bishop, 'were you at all inconvenienced by keeping the body [a baby] a day longer?' 'Not a bit o't, my lord; us might have kep' un till these day—'twas but a poor atomy thing,' *Memoir Russell* (1878) ix. **Dev.**^{3} Mary Ann's babby is a wisht atomy cheel, and by awl tullin' 'er idden long vur thease wordle. **Cor.** He's thin as a natamus (H.D.L.); **Cor.**^{1} Anatomis; **Cor.**^{3} Notomy, a little dried-up man. **Cant.** That old dried-up otomy, who ought to grin in a glass case for folks to stare at, Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1834) bk. iii. ii. [**Nfld.** Poor John is reduced to a natomy (G.P.).]

3. A pigmy, diminutive person, a small thin 'slip of a fellow.' Cf. **accamy.**

w.Ir. The half of what the dirty little ottomy was readin', Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 475. **s.Wxf.** (P.J.M.) **Lan.** Thou little otty-motty! Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 17, ed. 1884. **Brks.**^{1} Dost think anybody 'ud mind a natomy of a chap like thee?

4. Used contemptuously, of a man.

Lth. He's a big, saft, low-bred, useless anatomy o' a man, Strathesk *More Bits* (1885) 283. **War.** Though what could make her take up with a poor notomise of a parson, as hasn't got enough to keep wife and children, there's One above knows—I don't, Geo. Eliot *Amos Barton* (1858) vi. **Dev.** A native of

Torcross spoke derisively of the caravan-folk who came to the regatta as 'a passel of old atomies,' *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 80.

5. A small portion; a particle of anything previously of larger bulk.

n.Yks.^{2} There's nobbut an atomy on't left.

[**1.** An anatomy, *sceleton*, Coles (1679); *Scelete*, the whole coagmentation of bones in their natural position, also an anatomy made thereof . . . which we call a skelton or skeleton, Cotgr.; Death, death, O amiable lovely death! . . . that fell anatomy, Shaks. *K. John*, III. iv. 25, 40. **2.** One Pinch: a hungry lean-faced villain, A mere anatomy, *ib. Com. Err.* v. i. 238; Thou atomy, thou!—Come, you thin thing, *ib.* 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 33. The forms in *-ize*, as *ottimize*, *notomize*, are prob. due to *anatomize*, vb.]

ANAUNTERS, *conj.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Usually in *pl.* In n. counties to Yks. and Lan. Also written **enanters** N Cy.^{1} n.Yks.; **anaunter** Nhb.^{1}; **enaunter** w.Yks.^{1}; **ananters** Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} Cum. Wm. n.Yks. w.Yks.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **ananthers** Wm. n.Yks.^{12} ne.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1}; **enanthers** n.Yks.^{12} [əna·ntə(r), a·ntər.]

1. *conj.* Lest, in case that.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Ananters aa get well home. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum. & Wm.** 'A'll just put in a few garden seeds, ananters,' said a village shopkeeper in sending an order to a customer in the spring (M.P.). **Wm.** Step in tae see yaur nebbors en ant er they will be vexed, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 85, ed. 1840. **n.Yks.** Ah'd better drop, in anters 'at Ah gi'es tha ower mitch ov a gud thing, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 50; **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Ananthus. I'll take my cloak, ananthers it should rain. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Thoo mun stop here ananthers he cums. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1} Ananters he does lick us. To mack a girt bloaz, ananters they spy a leet i t'other beacons, *ib.* 31, ed. 1834. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. *adj.* Applied to 'company' dishes.

Cum. & Wm. Ananters pudding, an extra Sunday dish to be used in case of the arrival of company (M.P.).

3. *sb. comp.* **Poke-anaunters.**

Wm. The nickname 'poke-ananthers' was given to a good-for-nothing who always carried a bag in case he met with anything worth picking up (J.M.).

Hence **Anaunterscase**, *conj.* lest it should be the case.

N.Cy.^{1} Nanterscase. **n.Yks.**^{2} Nantherskeease. **ne.Yks.**^{1} The form ananthers case was frequently used near Northallerton some years ago; but now obsolete, or very nearly so.

[Anger nould let him speake to the tree, Enaunter his rage mought cooled be, Spenser *Sh. Kal.* Feb. 199; With them it fits to care for their heir, Enaunter their heritage do impair, *ib.* May, 77; An aunter hit nuyede me, *P. Plowman* (c.) IV. 437 (an auenture, (B.) III. 279). *An*, on + *aunter* (*auenture*), OFr. *aventure*, Lat. *adventura.*]

ANAUNTRINS, *conj. Obs.* Nhb. Yks.; **nantherins** n.Yks.^{2} If so be, peradventure.

n.Cy. (K.); **N.Cy.**^{2} **Nhb.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**^{2} Nantherins. **w.Yks.**^{1}

[*Anauntrins*, if so be, Coles (1677). *Anaunter* + *-ings*, advb. ending; see above.]

ANBURY, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also written **hanbury** Nhp.^{1} Nrf. Suf.^{1}; **nanberry** n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.^{3} Freq. **ambury** and **anberry.** [a·nbəri, a·mbəri.]

1. A spongy swelling on the bodies of horses or oxen.

n.Yks.^{2} **w.Yks.**^{3} Nanbury, a kind of wart formed on the bag of a cow. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Anberry, a small excrescence at the end of a horse's nose. . . . We occasionally apply it to a wart on the heel. **e.An.**^{1} Anberry, a small swelling, or pustule, to which horses are subject on the softest parts of their bodies. **Nrf.** The hanbery, a distemper in a horse's heel, which was a watry excrescence, that would sometimes grow to the bigness of one's fist, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757).

2. A disease affecting turnips and other allied plants, popularly supposed to be due to the puncture of an insect.

n.Cy. Anbury, Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Nhp.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** That common destructive turnip disease . . . in the sandy grounds of Norfolk . . . [which] is there called anbury [called also fingers-and-toes], Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 27. **e.Nrf.** The anbury is a large excrescence, which forms itself below the apple [i.e. root of turnip]. It grows to the size of both the hands; and, as soon as it is . . . brought to maturity, it becomes putrid, and smells very offensively, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**^{1}

[**1.** Ambury (Anbury), a bloody wart on any part of a horse's body, Johnson; A disease in horses breaking out in spungy swellings, Bailey (1721); The ambury (in horses), *Verruca spongiosa sanguine plena*, Coles (1679); Ambury, *Morbus equorum*, Skinner; *Moro*, a mulberry-tree, also a kind of wartle in some horses, called an anberry, Florio. Prob. a variant of **Angleberry.**]

ANBY, *adv.* Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **amby** w.Som.^{1} [ənbai·, əmbai·.] Presently, by and by; *anby night*, to-night.

Wil.^{1} I be main busy now, but I'll do't anbye. **Dor.** Anby (W.W.S.). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} When be gwain?—Oh amby, can't go avore. Umbye, used with 'night' in the sense of 'to-night.' Nif you want to catch'n, look in to Half-Moon umbye night, 'bout of a nine o'clock.

[Perh. for 'by and by.'—At Yatesbury, n.Wil., the form used is (or was) *present-an-bye*, which seems to combine *presently* and *by and by* (G.E.D.).]

ANCE, *v.* Sh. and Or.I.

1. To heed, care for. Usually with negative. See **Ant.**

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Never anse him. Will du no anse me? [pay attention] (K.I.).

2. To have regard to, to concern.

Or.I. It is little anced to you (K.M.).

ANCH, see **Hance.**

ANCHOR, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Glo. Hmp. Also written **anker** w.Yks.^{24} [a·ŋkə(r), e·ŋkə(r).]

1. The chape of a buckle, the part by which it is attached to the belt, strap, &c.

N.Cy.^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Enchor. **Glo.** Grose (1790); Anchor, so called from its holding fast the strap inserted in it, Holloway. **e.An.**^{1} The part of a buckle . . . put into a slit in the strap; so called from some resemblance in shape to an anchor. **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** The anchor is the part by which [a buckle] is first fastened: opposed to the tongue which holds it when fixed, Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1}

2. The tongue and swivel of a buckle, the part which pierces the strap and keeps it in place.

w.Yks.^{24}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} The piece of metal [called also Anchor-piece] is shaped something like an anchor. The hole in a buckle through which the strap passes is called the 'mouth'; the 'tong' and 'chape' represent respectively the 'tongue' and 'chap,' or 'cheek,' of the buckle. **Nhp.**^{1} Anchor, the transverse piece of a buckle which attaches to the chape.

3. An iron tie in a building.

n.Lin.^{1}

4. *Comp.* **Anchor-piece**, see **2.**

Lei.^{1}

ANCHOR, *v.* e.An. Of tree-roots: *to anchor out*, to hold fast like an anchor.

e.An.^{1}

ANCHOR-FROST, *sb.* Lei. Nhp. (1) A frost which causes ice to form along the bed of a running stream; (2) **Anchor-ice**, q.v.

(1) **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} This frequently occurs in the neighbourhood of a mill-stream, and I remember once hearing a miller say, 'We had a sharp anchor-frost last night, for my pole would stand upright in the water this morning.' (2) **Lei.**^{1}

[Bright enough to thaw an anchor-frost on the mill-wheel, Whyte Melville in *Fortn. Rev.* (Nov. 1867) 588.]

ANCHOR-ICE, *sb.* Lei. Ice formed far below the surface of the water in a running stream; ground ice.

Lei.^{1}

ANCHOR-STOCK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A large long loaf of rye, or more rarely of wheaten, bread.

Sc. Anker-stock has been supposed to be so called from 'an anchorite's stock, or supply for some length of time'; or, more probably, 'from some fancied resemblance to the stock of an anchor,' Sibbald *Chron. Poetry* (1802) (Jam.). **Edb.** Before Christmas in Edinburgh large tables of anchor-stocks [appeared] at the head of the old Fish-market Close. These anchor-stocks, the only species of bread made from rye offered for sale in the city, were exhibited in every variety of size and price, from a halfpenny to a half-crown, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1821) 691; A Musselburgh ankerstoke to slice down for tea-drinkings and posset cups, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii; I have heard my grandmother speak of the anker-stock loaves she used to buy in the High Street of Edinburgh (J.W.M.).

ANCIENT, *sb.*^{1} Som. Naut. [**æ·nʃənt**] The ensign or national colours.

[Ancient, the flag or streamer in the stern of a ship. Probably from end-sheet (for seamen call the sails sheets), the most likely name for the flag in the stern: they corruptly speak 'Anshent' (K.).] **w.Som.^{1}** The Union Jack of a British vessel. In the Bristol Channel this is the usual term among the fisher-folk. How can anybody tell what her is, nif her ont show her ancient?

[Ancient, the flag or streamer of a ship, and, formerly, of a regiment, Johnson; Ancient, or Anshent, a flag or streamer set up in the stern of a ship, Bailey (1755).]

ANCIENT, *adj.* and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Shr. Suf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **encient** N.I.^{1} [**ē·nʃənt, e·nʃənt.**] See **Old.**

A. *adj.* **1.** Old, advanced in years.

Ir. An ould ancient man, Barlow *Bog-land* (1893) 80. [The younger brother is the ancienter gentleman, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 85.] **Suf.^{1}** A very ancient man. **Dev.** 'Auncient!' she exclaimed; 'I'se warrant he's as old as Adam,' Bray *Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. 4. **Cor.** 'Ancient ould' and 'ould ancient' are often used in conversation. He's an ancient ould fellow (M.A.C.).

2. Cunning, clever.

N.I.^{1} A sea gull's a very anncient bird.

3. Of children: staid, demure, precocious.

Per. An ancient bairn (G.W.). **s.Chs.^{1}** Hoo's an ancient little thing. **s.Not.** The lass can mek noise anoo when she likes, for all she looks so ancient (J.P.K.). **Shr.^{1}** Patty wuz a mighty nice little wench, 'er went about things so stiddy an' ancient. Such children are said to be 'too ancient to live.'

B. *sb.* An old man; quaint, old-fashioned person; in *pl.* ancestors.

w.Yks.^{1} Antients. **n.Lin.^{1}** Well, old ancient, what did Adam saay when you last seed him? **w.Som.^{1}** Well, my old-ancient, how b'ee? Her's a proper old-ancient, her is.

[**A. 1.** This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I have spared at suit of his grey beard, Shaks. *K. Lear,* II. ii. 67. **2.** The duty of old women is ... to be sober, sage, and ancient, Becon *Chr. Relig.* (1564) 521 (N.E.D.). **B.** Those that lived in old times were called ancients, Johnson; Can a man ... brag of the vertues of his auncients if his owne life be vitious? Crosse *Vertues* (1603) 21 (N.E.D.). Cp. Fr. *les anciens,* (1) the nations of old time, (2) the old writers, esp. of Greece and Rome.]

ANCIENTNESS, *sb.* Sc. Antiquity.

Sc. Ancientness, s. v. Ancientry (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Edb.** Great folk pretend to have histories of the auncientness of their families, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 5.

[Ancientness, ancientry, *antiquitas, vetustas,* Coles (1679); *Ancienneté,* ancientness, oldness, Cotgr.]

ANCIENTRY, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Also written **auncientry** Sc.

1. Antiquity.

Cld. They claim great ancientry o' name and bluid (Jam. *Suppl.*).

2. Precocity.

Cld. The ancientry o' that bairn I dinna like; he talks like a gran'father (Jam. *Suppl.*).

3. Old things, antiquities.

Lan. It's o' cromfull o' ancientry, An' Roman haw-pennies, Waugh *Sngs.* (1866) *Eawr Flk.*; **Lan.^{1}**

[Ancientry, the honour of ancient lineage; the dignity of birth, Johnson; Wronging the ancientry (i. e. the old people), Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 63. *Ancient* + *-ry.*]

ANCIENTY, *sb.* Cor. Antiquity.

w.Cor. That [a cromlech] 's a reg'lar piece of ancientey (M.A.C.).

[Ancienty, ancientness, Kersey; Ancienty, eldership, Coles (1677); Ancienty, oldenesse, eldertyme, olde continuance, Baret; A gret stane ... That throu the gret anciente Was lowsyt, Barbour *Bruce,* VI. 252. AFr. *ancienté.*]

ANCITER, see **Aunceter.**

ANCLE-BAND, *sb.* Yks. [**a·ŋkl-band.**] A strap for low shoes; a shoe with a strap round the ancle.

n.Yks. (J.T.); **n.Yks.^{1}**; **n.Yks.^{2}** Ankleband, a strap attached by its middle to the back of the shoe with the ends meeting in front of the instep and buttoning upon it. **ne.Yks.^{1}** **m.Yks.** Ah want a pair o' ancle-bands. Ah've brokken strap o' my ancle-band (R.S.).

ANCLE-BELT, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [**e·ŋkl-belt.**] A shoe for children, nearly like a slipper with a strap round the ancle.

w.Yks. Ankle-belt in this sense has a very wide use (B.K.). **Lan.** Ancle-belt is a familiar word in North Lonsdale (J.R.).

ANCLE-JACK, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Lan. Nhp. War. Oxf. Hrt. Dor. Colon. See below.

1. A heavy boot coming above the ancle, sometimes used in Lan. of laced clogs.

Cum. (J.P.) **Wm.** *Obsol.* (H.D.R.) **Lan.** His feet were sheathed in a pair of clinkered ancle-jacks, Waugh *Besom Ben* (1865) i; **Lan.^{1}**, **ne.Lan.^{1}**, **m.Lan.^{1}** **Nhp.^{1}** Anclee-jacks or ankle-johns. John, or Johnny, is a common generic term for rustics by whom these articles are worn. **War.^{3}** **Oxf.^{1}** Ankley-jacks, shoes, strong, but not water-tight, *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dor.** He wore breeches and the laced-up shoes called ankle-jacks, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. **Colloq.** He changed his shoes and put on an unparalleled pair of ankle-jacks, Dickens *Dombey* (1848) xv. [**Aus., N.Z.** In a few months' time you come across him on the gum field in ankle-jacks and ragged shirt, picking up a scanty living, Hay *Brighter Britain* (1882) II. 24.]

ANCLE-STRAP, *sb.* Var. dial. See below.

w.Yks. Ankle-strap, a kind of children's shoes, nearly like a slipper, with a strap to go around the ankle to keep them on the feet (B.K.); In Keighley the child's shoes fastened with a semi-detached strap, buttoning in front, are called ancle-straps (J.R.). **Lan.** (A.C.) ['Ancle-strap' I have met with as far south as Bristol, and I fancy it is common in the Midlands (R.S.).]

ANCLET, *sb.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. [**a·ŋklit, e·ŋklit.**] A gaiter, a short stocking.

n.Cy. Anclet, a gaiter (Hall.); **N.Cy.^{1}** Anclet, Ancleth, a gaiter. **Nhb.^{1}** **Wm.^{1}** *Obs.* **w.Yks.^{3}** A short stocking or sock.

ANCLIFF, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Pem. Glo. Oxf. Sur. Sus. Dor.; not in gloss. of e.An. and sw. counties. Also in the forms **anklet** N.I.^{1} N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **ankley** s.War.^{1} se.Wor.^{1} Glo.^{1} Oxf.^{1} w.Sus.; **ancleth** Sc. N.Cy.^{1}; **anclief** N.Cy.^{1}; **anclif** e.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1}; **anclee,** Nhp.^{1} War.^{2}; **ancley** Sur.^{1} Sus.^{1} [**a·ŋklif, a·ŋklət, a·ŋklit, a·ŋkləþ, a·ŋkliī.**]

1. The ancle.

Sc. Hancleth, Sibbald *Chron. Poetry* (1802) (Jam.). **N.I.^{1}** **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.** Te see them hirplin 'cross the floor Wi anklets shawd, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24; **Nhb.^{1}** **Lan.** E aktilly pood [pulled] o seck gradely oer his yed as reycht welley deawn to his ancliffes, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) v; **Lan.^{1}** Yore Jack's knockt his anclef out wi' jumpin. **e.Lan.^{1}**, **Chs^1** **Chs.^{3}** Th' neatest ancliff as ever oi seed. **Nhp.^{1}** **War.^{2}** Ancler. **se.Wor.^{1}** **Shr.^{1}** The maister's bin laid up above a wik ŏŏth a kench in 'is ancler, an they sen as it'll be a wik or nine days lunger afore 'e'll be about agen. **s.Pem.** Ankler, Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419. **Glo.^{1}**, **Oxf.^{1}**, **Sur.^{1}** **Sus.** Turnen he's ancliff, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 433; **Sus.^{1}**, **Dor.^{1}**

2. *Comp.* **Ancliff-bone.**

Sus.^{1} *e.* I have put out my ancliff-bone [sprained my ancle].

[The forms *ankley, anclee,* go back to OE. *ancl̄eow*; cp. OHG. *anchlao,* MDu. *anclau,* Du. *enklawe* and *aenklauwe* (Kilian). This type is prob. due to form-association with the word 'claw'; see **Clee.** With the forms *anclif, anclief,* cp. MDu. *anclief* (Verdam), OFris. *onklef* (Richthofen), the phonology of which has not been explained. The forms *ancleth, anklet,* are possibly developed fr. the *-f* form.]

ANCOME, *sb.* n.Cy. [**a·nkum.**] An ulcerous swelling. See **Income.**

N.Cy.^{1} Ancome, any swelling or other infirmity not traceable to any cause, or which has formed unexpectedly. **Cum.^{2}**

[Ancome, a kind of boil, sore, or foul swelling in the fleshy parts, Kersey; An ancome (felon), *furunculus,* Coles (1679); *Vijt,* an ancombe, or a sore upon one's finger, Hexham; An ancome, *adventitius morbus,* Baret. In ME. *oncome* is used of the plagues of Egypt: Þe toþer oncome atte him felle Was froskis, *Cursor M.* 5927. Cp. ON. *ákoma,* arrival, visitation, eruption on the skin.]

ANCONY, *sb.* Stf. Sus. (*obs.*) and Tech. A term for a 'bloom,' or roughly wrought piece of iron of a particular shape; also *comp.* **Ancony-end.**

Sus. Ancony is a bar about 3 feet long; at both ends a square piece [is] left rough to be wrought at the Chafery, Ray (1691).

Stf. A Bloom [has] two square knobs at the end, one much less than the other, the smaller being called the ancony-end, (K.); **Stf.**^{1} [At the iron-works, in the forge call'd the Finery, they work the metal by the hammer till they bring it into Blooms and Anconies. A Bloom is a four square mass of about two foot long w^{ch} they afterwards by heating and working bring to an Ancony, the figure whereof is in the middle a barr about three foot long of that shape w^{ch} they intend the whole bar shall be after made, leaving at each end a square rough piece (K.).]

AND, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Yks. Also Nrf. Also written **eind** Sc.; **eynd** e.An.^{1} Nrf.; **yane** Yks.

1. The breath; *to take one's einds*, to take a breathing space, pause in any employment.

Sc. His stinking end, corrupt as men well knows, WATSON *Coll. Poems* (1706) III. 24 (JAM.); Aynd, breath, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd.** And a' were blyth to tak' their einds And club a pint o' Lillie's Best ale that day, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 12, ed. 1859. **Per.** Eind. This word is not common (G.W.). **n.Cy.** I am out of eand (K.); **N.Cy.**^{2} Eand. **Yks.** Yane (K.). **n. & e.Yks.** A base stincking yane, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) 564.

2. Sea-mist, 'water-smoke.'

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** The eynd, or water-smoke, as it is called, occurs mostly between spring and autumn. All at once a damp cold mist sets in from the sea and spreads at times many miles inland. Sometimes it remains the whole day, at others not more than an hour or two, then gradually vanishes. It has a faint smoky appearance, as if entirely distinct from ordinary fog, WHITE *e.Eng.* (1865) I. 176; Though a resident for nearly half a century in Norfolk, I never heard the well-known trying fog called eynd, or by any name like it, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 361.

[He na mocht His aynd bot with gret panys draw, BARBOUR *Bruce*, IV. 199; Myn and is short, I want wynde, *Towneley Myst.* 154; An ande, *anelitus*, *Cath. Angl.*; Þis under wynd him gis his aand, *Cursor M.* 541 (*v.r.* ande, ond, onde). ON. *andi*, breath.]

AND, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) *Obs.* Written **eind, eynd.** To breathe, whisper, devise, imagine.

[*Spirat, ergo vivit*, as I wald say, he aindes, *ergo* he lives, *Ress. betw. Knox and Crosraguel* (JAM.); ON. *anda*, to breathe.]

AND, *adv.* Yks. [**ən.**] In phr. with comparatives *and . . . and = the . . . the.*

Yks. An' more he saw, an' worse he liked it, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xv.

AND, *conj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Stf. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. [**and, ən.**]

1. Connecting two *adj.* or an *adj.* and a *ppl.* it gives to the former an advb. force.

e.Yks.^{1} Fine and [i.e. exceedingly] pleased. Awful and tired, vexed, unfortunate, &c., *MS. add.* (T.H.) **s.Chs.**^{1} Fine an' vexed. **Stf.**^{2} I'm afeart ar Mary Ann's got lost, 'ers foine an late ony road up. That apple-pai wur rær an good. Mi feidhərz [father's] foin ən drunk təneit. **Wor.** This table is beautiful and smooth (J.W.P.).

2. To introduce a nominative absolute, sometimes with ellipsis of *v.*

Sc. Could I go against my father's orders, and him in prison, in the danger of his life? STEVENSON *Catriona* (1893) x. **e.Lth.** It wadna be seemly, an' me a deacon, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 38. **Ir.** See all the people and they laughing! How could I say it an' me an me oath? [said by a witness before the *Times* Allegations Commission] (G.M.H.). **Kld.** I walked in the garden, and hid [it] in bloom [it being in bloom], *Oral ballad* (G.M.H.).

3. (1) Between two ordinal numbers (the first of which would be a cardinal in lit. E.); (2) in phr. expressing strong affirmation; (3) connecting every member of a clause, and is redundant.

(1) **Sc.** When Paris was in his twentieth and fourth year, three goddesses are said to have waited of him, *Scotic.* (1787) 115; The twentieth and first verse of the hundredth fortieth and fifth psalm, *ib.* 95. (2) **Lei.**^{1} At public meetings particularly it is a favourite form of expressing assent—'And way wull,' 'And it is.' **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} This is common enough in Birmingham but I do not remember it in rural Warwickshire. (3) **Sc.** And in and at her bower window, The moon shone like the gleed, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) *Glenkindie.* **s.Oxf.** 'Ee ses a married ooman can't ha' nothin' of 'er own, not 'less it's writ down by the lawyers an' signed an' sealed and ever so, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 60.

4. *And* is sometimes omitted after vbs. of motion.

Glo. I'll go look, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 3.

AND ALL, *adv.* and *conj.*, prop. *phr.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Som. Dev. Written **an'.** [**ən ā, ən ǭ, ən ǭl, ən ǫəl.**]

1. *adv.* And everything (else), *et cetera.* Hence: also, besides, in addition.

Sc. Woo'd and married an' a', BAILLIE *Sng.* **Dmf.** The red, red rose is dawning and a', *Rem. Niths. Sng.* 110 (JAM.). **Bwk.** He ran to the smith, he ran to the sutor, He ran to the cooper an' a', HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 133. **Nhb.**^{1} An aa, An aal. The folks was gaun in, so aw bools in an' a', RŎBSON *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849). **Cum.**^{1} We'd breed, an' butter an' cheese an' o', an o' maks o' drink. **Wm.** When she saw me she wept; I wept ano', HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 378; **Wm.**^{1} He's gitten et ano. **n.Yks.** An' there's sum canny bit lasses annole, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 11; Tack them reeaks [rakes] wi tha, an' thoo'd better tack't forks an' all (W.H.). **e.Yks.** He had ti clame wall ower wi tar, an he clamed his-sen anole, an neeah mistak, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 94; **e.Yks.**^{1} Bill and Tom went an all. **m.Yks.**^{1} Ah's going an' a'll. **w.Yks.** Whoy, we'n all been up an darn anole! BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 27; **w.Yks.**^{1} There's Tommy come an au; **w.Yks.**^{2} Recovering he found himself in a warm bed, And in a warm fever an' all. **Lan.** Hoo wanted to kiss thee an' o, WAUGH *Sngs.* (1866) 8, ed. 1871. **ne.Lan.** I make nowt o' poor folk apein th' quality, and when they're deead and all, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 19; **ne.Lan.**^{1} An-o. **Chs.**^{1} Mun oĭ come an aw? Sometimes reduplicated, 'An all an all.' **s.Chs.**^{1} The Lord do so to me, an more an aw, *Ruth* (1887) i. 17. **s.Stf.** Yo'd better tak me an' all wi yer (T.P.). **Stf.**^{2} If thē't gooin to th' concert, oi shŭd loike ar Tum fur goo an aa. **Der.**^{1} Ănō [old ŭnoa·, mod. ŭnau·]. **nw.Der.**^{1} An-aw. **Not.**^{1}; **Not.**^{2} An' he did it anall. **Lin.** She beäld 'Ya mun saäve little Dick, an' be sharp about it an' all,' TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.** Fer he'd sawn wheät agaän that year an' all, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 70; **n.Lin**^{1} He wants sendin' to Ketton [Kirton-in-Lindsey prison], an' a cat-o'-nine-taails an'-all. **Rut.**^{1} He's not very well, and the weather's rather inferial and all. **Lei.**^{1} Let the b'y coom an' all. **War.**^{2} Bring your sister and all; **War.**^{3} Have you got your pipe and all and all. **se.Wor.**^{1} Ower Tom a got a good place; 'e gets five shillin' a wick, un 'is fittle an all. **Glo.** Joice'll be there an' all, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) iii. **w.Som.**^{1} I 'sure you, sir, I've a beat-n and a-told to un, and a-tookt away 'is supper an all, and zo have his father too, but tidn no good, we can't do nort way un [a truant's mother's answer to chairman of School Board]. **Dev.** It had to be all clean and polished then, kettle and all, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 49. **Colloq.** Down comes the baby and cradle and all, *Nursery Rhyme*; You talk o' better food for us, an' schools, an' fires, an' all, KIPLING *Brk. Ballads* (1892) *Tommy.*

2. Expletive or emphatic.

Ir. An' you full as a tick, an' the sun cool, an' all an' all, KIPLING *Plain Tales* (1891) *Private Ortheris*; And I thramped afther thim, . . . carryin' the baskets an' all, BARLOW *Bog-land* (1893) 45. **s.Ir.** Grand company coming to the house and all, and no regular serving-man to wait, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 285. **Cum.** We must be off, or they'll likely be fining me and aw, for not being at t'meeting, *Helvellyn* in *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 380. **Lei.**^{1} Way'd such a coomin' o' ege an' all an' all [i.e. such rejoicings at the coming of age of the young squire]. **Rut.**^{1} Who should come by just then but the Honourable and all [though the Hon. A. B. who came up so inopportunely was unaccompanied]. **s.Oxf.** She thinks the world an' all o' that boy, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 38.

3. Truly, indeed.

Cum. It's that dog of Ritson's. . . . I thowt he'd [the dog] give it back to Watson's yan this time, and, by gocks! he hes an' aw; seast tha Watson's dog goas upo' three? *Helvellyn* in *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 392. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Did you enjoy yourself?—Ah did an' all. **w.Yks.** He's a reet un an' all (G.B.W.). **s.Chs.**^{1} The Tories binna gotten in, bin they?—They bin, an' aw. **Stf.**^{2} Mester inna jed, is i'?—He is, an aa.

4. *conj.* Although.

n.Yks. (I.W.) **w.Yks.** An' all Ah say it misen, ther' isn't a better lad livin' ner ahr Johnny (Æ.B.); The use in the sense of 'although' is unusual (G.B.W.).

[**1.** And you and all, *& te quoque etiam*; . . . He had lost his faith and all, *Perdidisset fidem quoque*, ROBERTSON (1693).]

ANDER, *sb.* Sh.I.

Sh.I. A porch before a door (W.A.G.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[ON. *önd* (gen. *andar*), a porch, lit. the place over against the door (*and-dyri*), (VIGFUSSON).]

ANDERN, ANDERS, see **Undern.**

ANDERS, *sb.* ? *Obs.* e.Yks.

e.Yks. Drift ice in extended masses brought up by the tide and stranded along the beach. The word is said to be in common use by fishermen and others at Spurn, *Lin. N. & Q.* (Apr. 1891) 180. [Not known to our correspondents.]

ANDIER-DOGS, *sb. pl.* I.W. Andirons.

I.W.^{1} Anjur-dogs, kitchen utensils for the spit to run on.

[For etym. see **Andirons**, and cp. **An-dogs.**]

ANDIRONS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lan. Also written **end-irons** w.Yks.^{5} [**e·ndaiənz.**]

A pair of movable iron plates to contract the fire-grate.

n.Yks. Endirons (I.W.). **e.Yks.** *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 175. **w.Yks.**^{5} **Lan.**^{1} Put them endarns in, an id'l nod [it will not] brun so monny coyls.

[In the dial. the word is understood and pron. as if it were *end-irons*, the irons at the *ends* of the fireplace. The lit. E. *andirons* had already been altered in form from association with the word *iron*. Andiron, from a chimney, *sustentaculum ferreum*, Baret. The older form of the word was *andier*: I lacke a fyre pan and andyars to bere up the fuel, Horman. AFr. *andier* (Moisy), OFr. *andier* (mod. *landier*).]

ANDLE, *sb.* Der. [**a·ndl.**] An anvil, stithy.

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} [Grose *Pegge Suppl.* (1814).]

[Repr. ME. forms of 'anvil' (OE. *onfilti*), with change of prefix from *an-* to *and-*: They smyte on the stythye or andvell, Caxton *G. Leg.* 358; Golde . . . bitwene þe andfelde and þe hamoure strecceþ in to golde foyle, Trevisa *Barth.* (N.E.D.) Cp. Sherwood: An andvil, *voyez*, an anvil.]

AN-DOGS, *sb. pl.* Shr. Glo. Som. Dev. [**æ·ndogz.**] Andirons, the bars which support the ends of logs on a wood fire, or in which a spit turns.

Shr.^{1} Andogs, *obs.* **Glo.** An-dogs, so called from the dogs' heads with which they were anciently ornamented, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Som.** (F.H.) **w.Som.**^{1} [Andogs] are still very commonly used in farm-houses, and others where wood is burnt. They are well described in the old-fashioned riddle, 'Head like an apple, Neck like a swan, Back like a long-dog, And dree legs to stan.' In large old-fashioned chimney-places it was usual to have two pairs of irons. The dogs, which were the most used, were at the middle of the hearth, and bore the fire always. The andirons stood on each side, and were only needed when an extra large fire was wanted. The latter, much larger and heavier, usually had some ornamental finish, as a brass head, a scroll, or a knob, and in kitchens the upright part of the iron was furnished with a row of hooks, one over the other, on the side away from the fire. On these hooks rested the great spit on which the meat or poultry was roasted. Both 'andirons' and 'dogs' have now become 'hand-dogs' (s.v. Hand-dogs). **Dev.** 'Andugs, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 46. **n.Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[Another common name for 'andirons' was 'fire-dogs' or 'dogs.' *An-dog* is prob. a contamination of these two words. Cp. Fr. *chenet* (der. of *chien*, dog), an andiron. See **Andier-dogs.**]

ANDOO, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **andow.** To keep a boat stationary by gentle motion of the oars.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (W.A.G.) **S. & Ork.**^{1} Andoo, to keep a boat in position by rowing gently against wind or tide.

[ON. *and-ōf*, a paddling with the oars, so as to bring the boat to lie against wind and stream.]

ANDORN, see **Undern.**

ANDRA, see **Undern.**

ANDRAMARTIN, *sb.* Irel. A silly trick; nonsense.

Lns. In use all over this district, Dublin included (P.J.M). **s.Wxf.** Oh, musha, Mick, don't be goin' on with your andramartins! McCall *Fenian Nights* in *Shamrock Mag.* (1894) 428; Don't think your andramartins can be carried out unknownst to every one, *ib.* 453.

ANDREA FERRARA, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A Highland broadsword.

Sc. Basket hilts, Andra Ferraras, leather targets, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii; There was risk of Andro Ferrara coming in thirdsman, *ib.* *Midlothian* (1818) xxiv. **Edb.** With a weel-sharpened, old, Highland, forty-second Andrew Ferrary, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 36.

[The blades are commonly marked *Andrea* on one side and *Farara* or *Ferara* on the other. The swords known by this name among the Scotch Highlanders were basket-hilted broadswords. It is asserted by Italian writers that these were made at Belluno in Venetia by Andrea Ferara and his two brothers (C.D.).]

ANDREN, ANDREW, see **Undern.**

ANDREW, *sb.* Yks. Suf. Ess.

1. St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30; also *attrib.* *Obs.* See **Saint Andrew.**

w.Yks. In candles for ye Ringers ringing at ye Income of Andrews ffare, 1^s, *Acc. Bradford Prsh. Chwardens* (1683). **Ess.** From April beginning, till Andrew be past, So long with good huswife, hir dairie doth last, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 106, st. 19.

2. A clown, mountebank.

Suf. Andrer (F.H.). **Ess.** Then the Andraas play'd sich tricks, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) 23; **Ess.**^{1} Andraa.

[**2.** See **Merry-Andrew.**]

ANDREWMASS, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. The festival of St. Andrew.

Per. The name of Andirmess market is still given to a fair held at this season in Perth (Jam.); Andirmas [Anermas] market was not held last year [1895] on St. Andrew's Day. All the fairs were upset by the public auction of cattle at populous centres (G.W.). **e.Yks.** The best time for frost and snowe is about a week afore St. Andrewmasse, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 76. **w.Yks.**^{1} Andersmas. **n.Lin.**^{1} Andremas, *obs.*

[For the servese bouke at Sant Andrames vij^s, *Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1581 (*ap.* n.Lin.^{1}). *Andrew + mass.*]

ANDRUM, see **Undern.**

ANDSELL, see **Hansel.**

ANDURION, *sb.* Lan. (Ormskirk). *Eupatorium cannabinum*, hemp agrimony.

ANE, see **Awn.**

ANEAN, *prep.* Lin. [**əniə·n.**] Beneath.

Lin. My wife a life she leadeth me Like a toad aneān a roll, E. Peacock *John Markenfield* (1874) II. 84. **n.Lin.** Aneān th' esh, M. Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 74; **n.Lin.**^{1} You'll find th' almanac aneān Bible up o'th parlour taable.

[*A-*, on + *nean*, ME. *neđen*, OE. *neođan*, below.]

ANEAR, *adv.* and *prep.* Irel. Nhb. Stf. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Som. Cor. [**əniə·(r).**]

1. *adv.* Close by, near.

Ir. But anear or afar on the win' comes a flicker of the crathur's cry, Barlow *Bog-land* (1893) 181. **Stf.**^{2} Th' doctor nivver come anear aw that day. **Lei.**^{1} Anear, not as common as 'anigh.' **War.**^{2} Yō' ain't anear when yer wanted. He never came anear all day; **War.**^{3}, **Glo.**^{1}

2. Nearly.

n.Lin.^{1} **s.Wor.** 'E 'an't anear done it (H.K.).

Hence **Anearly**, *adv.* nearly.

n.Lin.^{1}

3. To the point, esp. in phr. *What's anear?*

Cor.^{2} What's anear, *MS. add.*; **Cor.**^{3} What's anear? [what has that to do with the question?] That's naught anear.

4. *prep.* Near, close to.

Nhb.^{1} Dinna gan anear the watter. The kettle's boilin'; dinna gan anear'd. **s.Stf.** Do' let him come anear me, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Don't come anear me. **War.**^{2} Don't go anear him. **s.Wor.** I dus'n't come anear 'im (H.K.). **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **Cor.** She is so cross I'm afeard to go anear her (M.A.C.).

[**1.** Now seems it far, and now a-near, Scott *Last Minst.* v. xxxi. **2.** The lady shrieks, and well anear Does fall in travail with her fear, Shaks. *Per.* III. Introd. 51. *A-* (*pref.*^{10}) + *near.*]

ANEARST, *prep.* Wor. Glo. Oxf. I.W. Som. Dev. [**əniə·st.**] Near, close to.

Wor. Ow con 'ee live anearst thot 'ooman? Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Wor. Jrn.* **Glo.**^{2} Annearst. **Oxf.**^{1} **I.W.**^{1} Don't goo aneerst 'em; **I.W.**^{2} Don't goo annearst the mare, she med fling at ye. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **n.Dev.** I will not go anearst him, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[*A-* (*pref.*^{10}) + *nearest.*]

ANEAST, *prep.* Sc. Wor. Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **anest, aneest, aneist** Cor.^{1} [**əniə·st, əniə·s.**] Near, near to.

Ayr., Rxb. The auld wife aniest the fire She died for lack of snishing, *Herd's Collection* (1778) II. 16; Off I sets for the gray stone anist the town-cleugh, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 201 (Jam.).

Wor. I could not get aneist him (W.A.S.). **Glo.** 'Er never bin aneist I sinz, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 120. **Som.** Aneast en, near him, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); An' she right down aneast the ricks, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 209. **w.Som.**^{1} Twaud-n ee·, ee núvu·r waud-n unee·us-n [it was not he, he never was near him]. Used only with vbs. implying motion. It would never be said 'The house is aneast the road': 'handy' or 'hòme beside o'' would in that case be used. In the example above, 'never was near' implies 'never went near.' **Dev.** Dest hire ma? Come aneest me, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 80; I won't go aneest en, Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353. **n.Dev.** They'm close aneest the yeat, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 47. **Cor.** I'd not go anes en to gat the King's crown, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 43; **Cor.**^{1} I caan't bear him to come aneist me; Aneest, sometimes Anest, Anist.

[*A-* (*pref.*^{10}) + *nearst* (nearest), superl. of *near.*]

ANEATH, *prep.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Der. Brks. [ənī·þ, əniə þ.] Beneath.

Sc. Aneath the auld portcullis, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xi; I was a wean aneath her art, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 24; I sat down aneath his shadow, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 3. **Sh.I.** Anaeth da fit o iron-shod Despair, Burgess *Rasmie* (1891) 118. **Abd.** Then sat she down aneth a birken shade, That spread aboon her, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 67, ed. 1812. **Frf.** Mistress Ogilvy aye lookit on Chirsty as dirt aneath her feet, Barrie *Thrums* (1890) 16. **Per.** It wud be a heartsome sicht tae see the Glen a' aneath ae roof aince a week, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 33. **Gall.** It was a new sermon o' his granfaither's, daecent man, him that lies aneath the big thruch stane in the wast corner o' the kirkyaird, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 102. **Bwk.** Aneath the soughin hawthorns, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. **Nhb.**^{1} Where's the maister?—He's aneath the steeth. **Cum.** But I cower aneath their look, Gilpin *Ballads*, 3rd S. (1874) 203. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Der.** Drive him aneath th' tawest whoke tree, Cushing *Voe* (1888) I. ix. **Brks.**^{1}

[*A-*, on + *neath* (in *beneath*).]

ANEEND, see **On end.**

ANEK, see **Neck.**

ANEMT, see **Unempt.**

ANENT, *prep.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Brks. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Also written **anant** w.Wor.^{1} se.Wor.^{1}; **anont** Glo.^{1} Wil.^{1}; **anunt** Hrf.^{12}, Glo.^{1} Wil.^{1} The form **anenst,** too, is used in Sc. and all the n. counties of Eng. to Der., also War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Ken. Also written **anunst** Der.^{2} Shr.^{12} Hrf.^{2} Glo.^{2}; **anainst** Chs.^{23}; **anungst** Shr.^{1}; **anents** Ken.^{12}; and by aphaeresis **nens** Hmp.^{1}; **'nenst** N.Cy.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}, **'nunst** Der.^{2} [əne·nt, əne·nst.]

1. Opposite, in front of; in comparison with.

Sc. Set them up on this bit peat Anent the cutchack, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 3; The Farmer sits anent the light An' reads a piece o' Wallace wight, *ib.* 26; And syne the mare through the wall anent her set up sic a scraichin, Roy *Horseman* (1895) 336; Is naething anent them ava—ah na, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 278. **Gall.** The bonny corn that had grown so golden on the braes anent the isle, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vii. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Till nenst aa'd Lizzy Moody's, *Monthly Chron. n.Cy. Lore* (1887) 377; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** 'Anenst' is more common than 'anent' (M.P.). **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Anenst it, about a styan throw aff, 128. **Wm.** Ameeast anenst Parliament Hooses theear was a girt whappan kirk, Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (1868) *Jonny Shippard.* **s.Wm.** Annent aur Hause Dur, Hutton *Dia. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 34. **Yks.** But when he comes anent her Shoo gies him sich a smile, *Garl.* (1873) 12. **n.Yks.**^{1} Set your name in this spot, anenst his [over against his]; **n.Yks.**^{3}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); If thear happans ta be a vacant seat anent yo, doant put yer mucky feet up on ta it, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 7; An umberella cummin wi t'point fair anent yo—is a thing ta mind, *ib.* (1873) 52; Maks ya feel as small as thieves Anent a magistrate, Preston *Natterin Nan* (1872) st. 5; Does ta think tha could do me a bit [of meat] anent th' fire, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1872); Anens t'church, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); **w.Yks.**^{1} I prisently spies him i' ouer hay claas, ont' heeadland, anent waw, ii. 295. **Lan.** Reet anent, Waugh *Sngs.* (1866) 36, ed. 1871; In t'wood anenst t'house, Barber *Forness Flk.* (1870) 30; Reet ore anenst Ollinorth, *Sam Sondknocker*, 3. **Lan.**^{1} We stopt anenst th' yate. **Chs.**^{123} **s.Stf.** He had it all there anunst him bodily, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 80; A house right anunst the Bull's Head, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Stf.**^{1} **Der.** Grose (1790); **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I was anent to him. **War.** (J.R.W.), **s.War.**^{1} **Wor.** Grose (1790); I lightened ov 'im anonst 'is 'ovel, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Wor. Jrn.* **w.Wor.**^{1} Thaay lives right anenst we. **se.Wor.**^{1} Put them there faggits down anant the door. **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.** Suddenly the horses stopped short, right anunst the witch's house, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 152; **Shr.**^{1} If yo'n follow the rack alung that green leazow, yo'n see a stile right anunst yo'. **Hrf.** Hur swore as hur sid him . . . down in th' ditch ov the road anunt his oawn door, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Maister, be I ur gwoy-in ter orrer th' pens anunt th' voller vild? (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **Hrf.**^{2} I took a front seat [in church] right up anunst the turkey [i.e. the brass eagle lectern]. **Glo.** Enunty, over against, over anent, directly opposite, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); 'How far off?' I asked. 'Why, here, just close anent 'ee, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xviii; **Glo.**^{12}, **Ken.**^{12}, **Hmp.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1}

2. Against, near, in proximity to.

Sc. Fodder thy lammies anent the shepherd's shielins [tents], Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 8. **Ir.** But shure you can stop anent the town at the blacksmith's an' have it set right, McNulty *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) iv. **n.Yks.** Yan o' t'lads gat hissel' croppen oop close anenst lathe-deear, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 55; **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} I sat close anenst 'em. **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} Anenst, against. **w.Yks.** I sat me down anent him, Brontë *Agnes Grey* (1847) xi; A passenger at sat anent ma, Tom Treddlehoyle *Manch. Exhibition* (1857); Awst throw me daan anent her feet, Hartley *Puddin'* (1876) 63; Aw dooant envy th' Queen on her throoan when awm sittin anent thee, *ib. Seets* (1895) ii; **w.Yks.**^{5} That tree anent t'church. He's cloise anent him. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **War.** He run right anunt the wall (J.B.); **War.**^{3} Stand anent the hedge. In common use near Stratford-on-Avon. **w.Wor.** He lives, sur, anant the church, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 31; **w.Wor.**^{1} Put down them faggits anant the door. **s.Wor.** Ananst, Anunst, against (H.K.). **Hrf.**^{12}. **Glo.** Where did you leave cider and tot?—Anont thick ash tree (J.D.R.); **Glo.**^{1}

3. Side by side with, in a line with.

Sc. Trail'd by horses at a slow jog trot Scarce fit to haud anent an auld wife on her foot, Anderson *Poems* (1813) 71 (Jam.). **w.Yks.**^{3} A cricket-ball in a line with the wicket is anent it; **w.Yks.**^{5} Soldiers abreast are 'anenst' each other, or 't'oan anenst t'other,' as it would be expressed. **Rdn.** Anent, alongside of, Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.**^{1}

4. About, concerning, with regard to.

Sc. Summonsed all the neighbouring princes to a conference, anent the injury done by Paris, *Scotic.* (1787) 116; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); To see what can be done anent your affairs, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxii; To raise scandal anent them, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) ii; Touching that round monticle . . . anent whilk I have heard, *ib. Leg. Mont.* (1830) ii. **Gall.** The black dog was sitting heavy on him at the thought of the fine anent harbourers of rebels, Crockett *Moss Hags* (1895) 84. **N.Cy.**^{12} **Yks.** Anenst (K.). **n.Yks.**^{2} What say you anent it. **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 229. **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} I know nought anent him.

5. Towards, by way of contribution to.

N.Cy.^{1} The cash was paid nenst her year's rent. **n.Yks.** I'll give you something anenst that [to help you to buy it] (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{2} I gav a pund anent it [the subscription].

6. In competition with.

Sc. Could modern heads, wi' philosophic wit, Wi' argument anent an auld wife sit, Anderson *Poems* (1813) 73 (Jam.). **w.Yks.** If tha drinks, I'll drink anent tha (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{3} A lass dresses anent a lady in trying to rival her.

7. In turn with.

e.Lan.^{1} If Jack works at a machine in the forenoon and Jim works at the same machine in the afternoon, Jack and Jim are said to work anenst each other. **s.Stf.** The mon what works anunst me [i. e. the man who does at night the same work which the speaker does in the day-time, or *vice versa*], Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

8. With.

w.Yks. We'll tak' a sack anent us, Grainge *Nidderdale* (1863) 225.

9. By such a time.

Lan. Thornber *Hist. Acc. Blackpool* (1837) 106.

10. Nearly, thereabouts; also used as *adv.* as in phr. *anenst about the matter.*

Glo. They use 'anent' in place of 'or more,' meaning 'nearly, close upon,' Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 65. **Brks.** When they would say 'nearly' or 'thereabouts,' they say 'anenst about the matter,' Nichols *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* (1783) IV. 56, ed. 1790. **Hmp.** Nens as he was. Pretty nens one [pretty much the same], *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 120; **Hmp.**^{1} [Anenst the matter (K.).]

[**1.** A brothir with brothir stryveth in dome, and that anentis unfeithful men, Wyclif (1382) 1 *Cor.* vi. 6.

2. Anent, *juxta*, Coles (1679); Gawlistoun That is rycht evyn anent Lowdoun, Barbour *Bruce*, VIII. 124. **3.** Him on efn ligeð ealdorgewinna, *Beowulf*, 2903. **4.** Anent (concerning), *De*, Coles (1679); Anentis men this thing is impossible; but anentis God alle thingis ben possible, Wyclif (1388) *Matt.* xix. 26. OE. *on efen* (*efn*, *emn*), on even (ground) with, whence, side by side with, opposite, in view of.]

ANERLY, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also written **yannerly** n.Yks.^{2} ne.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} **[a·nərli, ya·nərli.]**

1. *adv.* Alone, lonely, solitary.

Sc. Anerly, Anyrly (Jam.). **n.Yks.^{2}** **ne.Yks.^{1}** He left her all yannerly at home. Whya! yoor maistther's geean doon ti Whidby; you'll be quite yannerly.

2. *Comp.* **All-anerly,** quite alone.

Sc. The next time that ye bring ony body here, let them be gentles allenarly, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1830) xxvi.

3. *adj.* Fond of retirement, shy.

Sc. (Jam.). **n.Yks.^{2}** Annerly ways, unsocial habits. **m.Yks.^{1}** Yannerly, unyielding, rudely retiring, or unsocial in manners.

4. Selfish, absorbed in one's own interests.

n.Yks.^{2} A yannerly soort of a body. **m.Yks.^{1}**

[**1.** Thai said that he . . . duelt . . . With a clerk with him anerly, Barbour *Bruce*, II. 58; Thai . . . That saw him stand thair anerly, *ib.* VI. 132. *Anerly*, der. of Sc. *ane*, one, OE. *ān*(*e*); the *-er* is prob. due to compar. formations; cp. *formerly*, *latterly*.]

ANERY, Sc. A term occurring in a rhyme of children, used for deciding the right of beginning a game. Several versions are still current.

Per. A version of this rhyme 'Anery, twarie,' is quite familiar (G.W.). **Lth.** Anery, twäery, tickery, seven, Aliby, crackiby, ten or eleven; Pin-pan, muskidan, Tweedlum, twodlum, twenty-one, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 36.

ANES, see **Even.**

ANEW, *prep.* and *adv.* *Obs.?* Sc. (Jam.) Below, beneath.

Abd. [Not known to our correspondents.]

ANEWST, *prep.* and *adv.* Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Wil. Som. Also by aphaeresis **newst** Glo. Wil.^{1}; **neust** Brks. I.W.^{1} Wil.^{1}; **neoust, noust** Wil.^{1} Also written **anoust** Glo. Wil.^{1}; **annaust** Glo.; **enewst** Glo.^{1}; **aneoust** Hrf.^{1} Glo. Brks.^{1} Wil.^{1} Som.; **aneust** Glo.^{1} Brks. Hmp.^{1} I.W.^{1} Wil.^{1}; **newse** (K.). **[əniu·s, əniu·st.]** See below.

1. *prep.* Of place: near, hard by, over against.

Hrf.^{1} Aneaoust. **Brks.^{1}** I zin 'in aneoust the chake pit [saw him near the chalk pit]. **Ken.^{1}, Sus.^{2}, Sus. & w.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Som.** Dwon't ye come anuost yer zister ta vessy wi' er, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 143.

2. Nearly, approximating to, almost.

Glo. Anaust a handful or spoonful, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

3. *adv.* Of manner or degree: nearly, approximately, about.

Hrf.^{1} Neaous. **Glo.^{1}** Near anoust. **Oxf.** Neaust, Newse, Aneus. There or there aneus (K.). **Brks.** Grose (1790); **Brks.^{1}, Ken.^{2}** **Sus.** Ray (1691); **Sus.^{12}** **Hmp.** Anybody med newst so well be made love to by a owl, Maxwell Gray *Heart of Storm* (1891) I. 192; **Hmp.^{1}** **I.W.** Tell me aneuse the time of the day, Moncrieff *Dream* in *Gent. Mag.* (1863) l. 32; **I.W.^{1}** Neuce the seyam; **I.W.^{2}** She do goo on . . . jest as if she was missus. D'ye think the wold man's married to her?—I dunno, but I louz 'tes anewse the saame. **Dor.^{1}** Anewst the seame. **Wil.^{1}** What is it a clock?—A newst one. Which of the two is oldest?—They are newst of an age. Which of those things are best?—They are anewst alike. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

4. Resembling, like.

Glo. 'Ee's a bit aneist 'is feyther (S.S.B.); **Glo.^{2}**

5. In phr. *anewst of anewstness*, 'much of a muchness,' nearly alike; *anewst the matter*, nearly right; *near anewst.*

Glo. Grose (1790) *Suppl. MS. add.* (P.); **Glo.^{1}** **Brks.** 'Neust of a neustness,' an expression very current, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 225, ed. 1860. **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.^{1}** Which of these things are best?—They are a newst of a newstness. **Oxf.** Neaust the matter (K.); (M.W.) **I.W.^{1}** Neuce the matter; **I.W.^{2}** Anewse the matter. **Glo.** Near a neawst, near ye matter, Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 108.

[**1.** *Arente*, aneust, very neere unto, Florio (1611); Wæs ðǣr on nēaweste hūs, Beda, V. 14. **2.** Anewst almost, Coles (1677). *Anewst*=*A-*, on+*newst*; OE. *nēah-wist*, nearness, neighbourhood; cp. ON. *nā-vist*, presence, OHG. *nāh-wist*.]

ANG, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. **[aŋ, eŋ.]** The beard of barley or wheat.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Holloway; **N Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}** **Cum.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Cum.^{2}** **Wm.** Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 169; **Wm.^{1}** T'barley angs sticks tew mah. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.^{1}, ne.Lan.^{1}**

[This form is prob. of Scand. origin, *ang* representing an older *agn*, by metath. of *g*; cp. Sw. *agn*, ON. *ögn*, an awn.]

ANG, see **Ampery.**

ANGALUCK, *sb.* Sh.I. An accident, a disaster.

Sh.I. Angaluck (Jam. *Suppl.*). **S. & Ork.^{1}**

[Cp. Du. *ongeluk*, misfortune.]

ANGEL, in *comp.* and *comb.* (1) **Angel-fish,** a fish of the shark family; (2) **-maine,** see **Angel-fish;** (3) **Angels' eyes,** the plant germander speedwell; (4) **-shark,** see **Angel-fish;** (5) **Angel's pincushion,** a plant, the Devil's Bit, *Scabiosa succisa*; (6) **-swaine,** see **Angel-fish.**

(1) **Cor.^{2}** By Artedi called the Mermaid-fish, *MS. add.* [Angel-fish, -maine, -shark, -swaine, *Squatina angelus* (Satchell).] (2) **Cor.^{12}** Angelmaine, the Monk fish, *Squatina angelus.* (3) **Dev.** The sweet germander speedwell, . . . here, most poetically, named by the peasantry Angels' eyes, Gosse *Dartmoor* in *Intell. Obs.* (1863) 318 (N.E.D.); Around her hat a wreath was twined Of blossoms blue as southern skies; I asked their name, and she replied, We call them Angels' Eyes, *Garden* (June 29, 1872); Angels' eyes, *Veronica chamoedrys.* (5) **Dor.** Angel's pincushion, the Devil's Bit scabious (G.E.D.).

[An angel-fish (scate), *Squatina*, Coles (1679).]

ANGER, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. **[a·ŋə(r).]**

1. Inflammation.

Cum. & Wm. That finger 'ill gedder, ye'll see. Ther's a deal o' ang-er and heat aboot it (M.P.). **n.Yks.^{2}** My leg's full o' anger. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 16, 1891). **n.Lan.** (W.H.H.)

2. Rashness.

n.Yks.^{2} They should hae had mair wit i' their anger.

[**1.** Rawness and anger (in that dialect, wherein we call a sore angry), Hammond (1659) *On Ps.* lviii. 9 (N.E.D.); I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest anger and soreness still continued, notwithstanding the swelling of my foot, Temple *Misc.* (Johnson).]

ANGER, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Dev.

1. To vex, irritate, make angry.

Sc. I couldna but laugh, though it sore angered my mother to see me do't, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 139. **Wxf.^{1}** Angerth, angered, angry. **Nhb.** Me muthor's bairns gat angort at us, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 6; **Nhb.^{1}** **n.Yks.** Mah mother's bairns were angered at mah, Robinson *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 6. **w.Yks.^{2}** **Dev.** Tain't safe to anger she, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 23.

2. To inflame, irritate (of a wound).

n.Yks.^{1} Hoo's Willy's leg t'morn?—Whyah, it's nae better. It's desput sair and angerd; **n.Yks.^{2}** **Lan.^{1}** Yon lad's foot gets no betther; he's bin walkin' this mornin', an his stockin' mun 'a angert it. **m.Lan.^{1}** When yo're towd nod to anger a soore place.

[**1.** 'Twould have anger'd any heart alive To hear the men deny't, Shaks. *Macbeth*, III. vi. 15; Beware howe you anger hym, *garder vous de le corroucer*, Palsgr. **2.** Itch most hurts when anger'd to a sore, Pope *Donne Sat.* IV. 119. ON. *angra*, to grieve, vex.]

ANGER-BERRY, see **Angle-berry.**

ANGERIE, *sb.* Sh.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*) A crowd, multitude.

ANGERLY, *adj.* n.Yks. **[a·ŋəli.]** Fierce, raging.

n.Yks.^{2}

[The word is very rare in E. as an *adj.* Byron so uses it: (He) was angerly, but tried to conceal it, Moore *Life* (N.E.D.). *Anger*, sb. + *-ly*. Cp. ON. *angrligr*, sad.]

ANGISH, *sb.* and *adj.* Irel.

1. Poverty.

Wxf.^{1} **Lim.** I have heard this word used in the sense of poverty, wretchedness, misery, by the very common people. Seldom used at all (P.W.J.).

2. *adj.* Poverty-stricken.

Ir. The poor man is angish enough (J.F.M.F.).

Hence **Angishoré**, a poverty-stricken creature.

s.Ir. 'Angishoré' was and is in very common use; a miserable creature in poverty and wretchedness, almost exactly equivalent to what we mean by our epithet, 'a poor devil' (P.W.J.). **s.Wxf.** Give the poor angashore a chance, *Humour of Irel.* (1894) 391.

3. Sickly, unhealthy.

Ir. A delicate, pale, miserable-looking child would be called 'an angish creather' (J.F.M.F.). **Wxf.** Angish, very poorly (J.S.).

[This word is due to a Gael. use and pronunc. of lit. E. *anguish* in the s. of Irel.—*aingis.*]

ANGLE, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Der. [a·ŋl.]

1. A small hook.

m.Yks.^{1} A small hook, as a fishing-hook.

2. *Comp.* **Angle-rod** (*obs.*), a fishing-rod.

Der.^{1}

[**1.** Go to the see and cast in thyne angle, Tindale *Matt.* xvii. 27; Gang to ðǣre sǣ and wurp ðīnne angel ūt, *OE. vers.* (ib.) OE. *angul*, cp. ON. *öngull*, a fishing-hook. **2.** He makes a May-fly to a miracle; and furnishes the whole country with angle-rods, Addison *Spect.* No. 108; An angle-rod, *Pertica Piscatoria*, Coles (1679); Before you undertake your tryal of skil by the angle-rod, Walton *Angler* (1653) 170.]

ANGLE, *sb.*^{2} Som. Dev. [æ·ŋl.] A worm used in fishing, an earthworm.

w.Som.^{1} U buunch u ang·lz wai wús·turd drùe um-z dhu bas bauyt vur ee·ulz [a bunch of worms with worsted through them is the best bait for eels]. You be bound vor to gie em [larks and thrushes] a angle now and then. **Dev.** 'Fishing with an angle' is by more people understood to be fishing with a worm than what it really is—fishing with a hook, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.)

[Prob. for **Angle-twitch**, q.v.]

ANGLE, *sb.*^{3} e.Yks. n.Lin. A name given to the holes or runs of vermin, such as badgers, field-mice, &c.

e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **n.Lin.**^{1} Angles, artificial burrows used for capturing rabbits in warrens.

ANGLE, *v.* Som. [æ·ŋl.] To loiter or 'hang' about a place with some design; to intrigue. Also used as *sb.*

w.Som.^{1} Wau·d-ur kau·m ang·leen baewt yuur vaur? [what does he come loitering about here for?]—Aay au·vees kunsúd·urd eens ee wuz ang·leen aa·dr Mús Jee·un [I always thought he was angling after Miss Jane]. Aay kaa·n ubae·ur-n, úz au·vees pun dhu ang·l [I cannot endure him, he is always upon the angle, i. e. intriguing].

[She knew her distance, and did angle for me, Madding my eagerness, Shaks. *All's Well*, v. iii. 212. Fig. use of *angle*, vb., to fish with a hook, to use an angle (see **Angle**, *sb.*^{1}).]

ANGLE-BERRY, *sb.*^{1} Sc. n.Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Glo. Also written **annle-**, see below. [a·ŋl-bəri.] The same as **Anbury, 1.**

Sc. A fleshy excrescence resembling a very large hautboy strawberry, growing on the feet of sheep, cattle, &c. (Jam.). **N.I.**^{1} Angle-berries, large hanging warts on a horse, sometimes about its mouth. **Nhb.**^{1} Anger-berry, or Angle-berry, a warty excrescence growing on the umbilicus, or scrotum, or teats of an animal. These are highly vascular and easily hurt. **Cum.**^{2} **Yks.** Before the angle-berries or warts grow strong, you may pull them up, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 98. **w.Yks.**^{1} Nannle-berries. **ne.Lan.**^{1} Angle-berry, a sore under the hoof of an animal. **e.Lan.**^{1} Handle-berry. **Glo.**^{1} [Angle-berry, a sore or imposthumation under the claw of a beast (K.).]

[Prob. for an earlier **ang-berry*; OE. *ang-*, pain, anguish (as in *ang-seta*, carbuncle) + *berry*. For *berry* used in this sense, cp. *strawberry* as applied to a birth-mark, and the use of It. *moro* for a mulberry-tree and a wart on horses (Florio). See **Anbury**.]

ANGLE-BERRY, *sb.*^{2} n.Cy. *Lathyrus pratensis.*

n.Cy. Angle-berry, the common wild vetchling, from the angles of its pods, *Poetry Prov.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 34; **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Among old people angle-berry is the name of a vetch; probably because it angles or catches hold and clings to plants or shrubs stronger and taller than itself.

[*Angle* (Fr. *angle*) + *berry*.]

ANGLE-BOW, *sb.* Glo. Som. Dev. A running knot, a snare with a spring noose, a gin for birds or fish.

Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **w.Som.**^{1} Angle-bow, a running noose, a slip-knot, especially a wire on a long stick for catching fish; also a springle for catching birds. The poacher's wire is always an angle-bow. **Dev.** Applied to any running noose (F.W.C.).

[*Angle* (Fr. *angle*) + *bow* (a single-looped knot).]

ANGLE-BOWING, *vbl. sb.* Som. Dev.

1. Poaching for fish by means of an angle-bow.

Dev. (F.W.C.)

2. A method of fencing the enclosures where sheep are kept, by placing bent sticks into the ground; also the act of fencing in this manner.

w.Som.^{1} **n.Dev.** Chell tell vauther o't zo zoon es ha comath hum vrom angle-bowing, don't quesson't, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 212; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Dev.**^{1}

[**1.** Vbl. sb. of *angle-bow*, q.v., used as a vb. **2.** Vbl. sb. of *angle-bow*, vb., deriv. of *Angle* (Fr. *angle*) + *bow* (the weapon for shooting arrows).]

ANGLE-DOG, *sb.* Dev. The earthworm.

Dev. At Culmstock a farmer, speaking of loose straw on pasture, said, 'You'd be surprise how zoon th' angle dogs'll draw it down,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

ANGLE-EARED, *adj.* Dev. Mischievous.

s.Dev. Angle-yeared (used of children); orig. 'with outstanding (pointed) ears,' such as Puck is represented with. Angle-yeared?—that's when boys be artful. You angle-eared young toäd! (F.W.C.)

[*Angle* (Fr. *angle*) + *eared.*]

ANGLE-TWITCH, *sb.* Gmg. Pem. Dev. Cor. Also written **angle-titch** nw.Dev.^{1}; **angle-ditch** Cor.^{2}; **-touch** Wel. [æ·ŋl-twitʃ.]

1. The earthworm.

Gmg., Pem. Collins *Gower Dial. Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1850) IV. 222. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1895.) **n.Dev.** Jim, go and zarch vor angle-twitches, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 35. **Dev.**^{1} You drumble-drone-dunder-headed-slinpole, . . . I'd twack thee till I made thee twine like an angletwitch; **Dev.**^{3}, **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C); The king's highway ought not to be twisting and turning like an angle-twitch, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 33; Far as I cu'd see you've done naught but fidget like an angletwitch, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) vii; Turnin' an' twestin' like a' angle-twitch, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. i. iv; But aw twingled like an angle-dutch, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 24; **Cor.**^{1} Wriggling like an angle-twitch; **Cor.**^{2}

2. A slow-worm.

Dev.^{3}

3. In phr. *to have an angle-twitch in the bonnet*, to be not quite sane.

Dev. Eh, daddy says t'ers an angle-twitch till her rewdon, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. iv. ii.

[See Nares (s.v. *Angel-touche*); His baites are Tag-wormes, which the Cornish-English term 'Angle-touches,' Carew *Cornwall* (1602) 26. ME. Greyte wormes þat are called angel twycches, *MS. in Prompt.* 279. OE. *angel-twicce.*]

ANG-NAIL or **ANGER-NAIL**, see **Agnail**.

ANGOLA, *sb.* w.Yks. Cotton and fine wool mixed in the fibre, spun in the same way as wool, the feel of wool thus being obtained, while the cotton prevents shrinkage by washing or perspiration (J.F.).

Hence **Angolas.** A term used in the rag trade for underclothing made from cotton and wool, but chiefly cotton (M.F.).

ANGRY, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Hnt. Cmb. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. [a·ŋri, a·ŋgri, æ·ŋri.] Inflamed, red. Used with reference to a wound or sore.

Nhb.^{1} Me fingr's beeldin' aa's flaid—it leuks se angry. **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{12}, **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{5}, **Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} That thumb o' hisn's looks main angry. **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} That bad plǣs on thoi 'and liuks very angry. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Lin.** Streatfield *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 315. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} It's a bad wound; it looks so very angry. **War.**^{2} Rub a little ointment on that sore, it has an angry look; **War.**^{3} **ne.Wor.** A wound or sore place 'looks very angry' (J.W.P.). **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cmb.**^{1} That there cut on your finger's rare and angry—you'd better put a hutkin on. **e.An.**^{1} My kibe is very angry to-night. **Nrf., Suf., Sus., Hmp.** A person, when angry, generally looks red; so does the inflamed part of the body, Holloway. **w.Som.**^{1} He was getting on very well till s'mornin, but now the leg looks angry.

[This serum . . . grows red and angry, Wiseman *Surgery* (Johnson); I have rubb'd this young quat almost to the sense, And he grows angry, Shaks. *Oth.* v. i. 12; *Pedignóni*, angrie kibes, chilblanes, Florio (1611).]

ANGUISH, *sb.* Sur. Hmp. Cor. [**æ·ŋwiʃ.**]

1. Inflammation.

Sur. It's nice and cooling is that Elder ointment I made; it keeps off the anguish, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 238. **Hmp.**^{1} Of horses it is said, 'If we foment it, it'll take the anguish out of it.' **Cor.**^{3} There is a deal of anguish in my finger. That is the anguish coming out [said of water running from an inflamed eye].

2. Pain felt at a distance from the actual wound or seat of disease, commonly known as 'sympathy.'

Cor.^{3} My hand is swelled and I've got a swelling too in my armpit, but that is from the anguish of it. The pain that arises in one tooth from sympathy with another corresponding one in decay is called anguish.

[OFr. *angoisse*, anguish, agony of mind or body (Cotgr.).]

ANGUISHED, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Pained, troubled.

n.Lin.^{1} I was straangely anguished in my joints all thrif Thomas th' wizzard.

[My soule was angwishid in me, Wyclif (1382) *Jon.* ii. 8. Anguished, pp. of *anguish*, vb. I anguysshe, *Je angoysse*; This wounde anguyssheth me, *ceste playe me angoysse*, Palsgr.]

ANGUISHOUS, *adj.* Lan. Chs. [**a·ŋwiʃəs.**] (1) Painful, causing pain. (2) Sorrowful, oppressed with pain.

(1) **Chs.**^{1} (2) **Lan.**^{1} He lookt quite anguishous, an aw felt sorry for him.

[(1) Ful anguisshous than is, god woot, quod she, Condicioun of veyn prosperitee, Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* iii. 816. (2) For I was al aloon, y-wis, Ful wo and anguissous of this, Chaucer *R. Rose*, 520. OFr. *anguissus*, Fr. *angoisseux* (Palsgr. 305).]

ANIE, *sb.* Sc. A small one.

Abd. Gie's a bonny anie. It's but a wee little anie (G.W.). **Knr.** Anie, a little one (Jam.). **Edb.** A mother speaking of the youngest of her children says 'The wee ane' or 'The wee anie.' What bowl [of porridge] will ye tak, Jamie?—The wee anie (J.W.M.).

[Dim. of *ane*, n. dial. form of lit. E. *one*. *Ane* + *-y*.]

ANIGH, *adv.* and *prep.* Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Aus. [**ənī·, ənai·**; Lei. **ənoi·.**]

1. *adv.* Near.

Lei.^{1} Oi'll gie ye a clout if yo coom anoigh. **War.**$^{2\,3}$ **Shr.**^{1} The doctor never come anigh. **Glo.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}

2. *prep.* Near to, near; *gen.* with vb. of motion.

s.Stf. Do' let him come anigh me, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Stf.**^{2} Ei nivər kum ənoi mi for ə wik. **Nhp.**^{1} He lives anigh me. **s.War.**^{1} Don't ye go anigh him. **se.Wor.**^{1} Don't you get anigh them osses. **Oxf.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **Sur.**^{1} And for all that I was bad so long he never come a-nigh me. **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Used with vbs. implying motion only. Dhur aewz úz nuy dhu roa·ud, búd aay núvur dúdn goo unuy·um [their house is near the road, but I never went near them]. [**Aus.**, **N.S.W.** We mustered the cattle quite comfortably, nobody coming anext or anigh us any more than if we'd taken the thing by contract, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. xi.]

[*A-* (*pref.*^{10}) + *nigh.*]

ANIGHST, *prep.* and *adv.* Der. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Cor. Also written **anist** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} Cor.$^{1\,2}$; **anyst** Cor.^{2} [**ənai·st, əni·st.**]

1. *prep.* Near, near to; *gen.* used with *v.* of motion.

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Wor.** I 'oodn't live anighst her wotever, Outis *Vig. Mon.* in *Wor. Jrn.* **s.Wor.**^{1} **Hrf.**^{1} They never come anighst me. **Glo.** I never cud get anīst un (S.S.B.); Master Michael . . . oodn't let un come anighst the house, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. v; **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} A said 'twas I as 'ut 'im, an' I never went nooer anighst'n. **Brks.** Blessee, child, doantee go anigst it, Hughes *T. Brown* (1856) 37; Now thou'rt like to get th' lotment thou'lt not go anyst 'un, *ib.* *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xix; **Brks.**^{1} Best not come anighst that ther hoss, med be he'll kick 'e. **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** The miller zeed it ael, but couldn't come anighst un, Akerman *Spring-tide* (1850) 48; **Wil.**^{1} Nobody's bin anighst us since you come; **Wil.**^{2} **Dor.**^{1} Don't goo aniste en. **Cor.** Don't you come anist my door agen for a bra' spur, Forfar *Wizard* (1871) 54; They durstn't ha' gone anighst a shop, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 276. **w.Cor.** So take and go the west [way] home and dos'en aw come anist me, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 7. **Cor.**^{2} Don't go anist him, *MS. add.*

2. *adv.* Nearly, almost.

Dor. You've said anighst all, Hardy *Tower* (1882) 327, ed. 1895.

[*A-* (*pref.*^{10}) + *nighest*, superl. of *nigh.*]

ANIGHT(S, *adv.* War. Wor. Som. [**ənai·t.**] At night, of a night.

War., **Wor.** I can't sleep anights (H.K.). **s.Wor.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} You can't never do it by day, but you can zometimes anight.

[Bid him take that for coming a-night, Shaks. *As You*, ii. iv. 48; Though I him wrye a-night and make him warm, Chaucer *C. T.* d. 1827. *A-*, on + *night.*]

ANIND, see **Onhind.**

ANISE, *sb.* A plant-name applied to (1) *Alyssum maritimum* (Dev.); (2) *Koniga maritima* (Dev.); (3) *Myrrhis odorata* (Dur.).

Dev.^{4} Anise, the same as Sweet Alice.

[Dial. uses of *anise* (*Pimpinella anīsum*), Fr. *anis*, Lat. *anīsum*, Gr. *ἄνῑσον*.]

ANK, *v.* Lan. To be of opinion, to assert emphatically.

Lan. 'Con aw?' cried Jimmy; 'aw ank a con,' Standing *Echoes* (1885) 24. **e.Lan.** In common use among the natives of the Todmorden valley, and in Burnley (F.E.B.).

[Etym. obscure. Perh. the same word as *hank* (to fasten), q.v.]

ANKER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cor. [**a·ŋkər, æ·ŋkə(r).**]

1. A liquid measure: ten imperial gallons.

Sc. I had whiles twa bits o' ankers o' brandy, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xviii; Anker, a liquid measure formerly in use in all districts that traded with the Dutch (Jam. *Suppl.*). **S. & Ork.**^{1} Danish anker, 38 Danish quarts, 10 imperial gallons. **Nhb.** About ten ankers of gin, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 175.

2. A small cask adapted for carrying, and containing about four gallons.

Sc. Tun, anker, and cag, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 66. **s. & w.Sc.** A small barrel used by smugglers for carrying their brandy on horseback, &c.; also the small barrel open at one end used for holding the oatmeal in daily use. Still so used in secluded districts of the s. and w. of Scotland, and is a big or a wee, a muckle or a little anker, according to its size or capacity (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Frf.** Some bring, in many an anker hooped strong, From Flushing's port, the palate-biting gin, Tennant *Anster* (1812) viii. **Cor.** We'll drink it out of the anker, my boys, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 160, ed. 1857; **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} 'Free-traders' imported their 'moonshine' in such ankers when the nights were dark.

3. A dry measure.

S. & Ork.^{1} An anker of potatoes, one-third of a barrel. **Or. & Sh.I.** A dry measure similar to the firlot, for measuring potatoes (Jam. *Suppl.*).

[**1.** Anker, a liquid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam. It is the fourth part of the awm, and contains two stekans: each stekan consists of sixteen mengles; the mengle being equal to two Paris pints, Chambers *Cycl.* (1788); A few anchors of right Nantz, Smollett *Per. Pick.* (1751) I. ii. 10.—Du. *anker*, a measure of wine, the fourth part of an awm (*aam*); also a cask holding the above quantity; the word is also used in the fish-trade (De Vries). G. and Dan. *anker*, Sw. *ankare* (Serenius); MLat. *anceria* (OFr. *ancere*); see Ducange.]

ANKERLY, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Unwillingly.

Slk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

[Perh. a deriv. of *anker* (OE. *ancor*), an anchorite, in ref. to his unwillingness to join in the society and pleasures of the world.]

ANKLING, see **Hankling.**

ANKOR, *sb.* Nhb. [**a·ŋkər.**] The bend of a scythe or adze.

Nhb.^{1} Some men prefer the angle at which a scythe-blade is set from the handle to be more or less acute. Hence the direction in fixing a new handle is 'Give 'or a bit mair ankor,' or 'A bit less ankor,' as the case may be. The same direction is given in fixing a new handle to an adze.

[Perh. a use of *anchor*, with regard to the angle made by the fluke with the long shank.]

ANKSOME, see **Anxom.**

ANLET, *sb.* w.Yks. [**a·nlət.**] A mark in the shape of an annulet, or small ring.

w.Yks.^{1} Anlet, the mark on a stone, being an ancient boundary in this neighbourhood.

[*Annelet*, a little ring for the finger; any annelet or small ring used about apparel or armour, Cotgr.]

ANNAUST, see **Anewst.**

ANNET, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. s.Pem. Cor. Written **anny** s.Pem. The Kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla.*

Nhb.^{1} **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419. **Cor.** Rodd *Birds* (1880) 314. [Forster *Swallow* (1817) 92; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 206.]

[See **Annet,** *sb.*^{2}]

ANNET, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Lan. [**a·nət.**]

1. The common Gull, *Larus canus.*

Nhb. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 208.

2. A 'gull,' a silly fellow.

Lan. That eendless annut o' thoine's keen bitter, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 39.

[Perh. equiv. to ON. *önd* (gen. *andar*), a duck, Dan. *and*, cp. OE. *ened.*]

ANNOY, *v.* Yks. Lan. War. Shr. Ess. (*obs.*) Som. Also by aphaeresis **noy** w.Som.^{1} [**ənoi·, noi.**]

1. To hurt, trouble, damage.

War.^{3} It does not annoy my memory [to write down dialect words]. **Shr.**^{1} That theer bit o' roche 'as annoyed my spade. **Ess.** Leaue oxen abrode for anoieng the spring [shoots of underwood], Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 105, st. 11. **w.Som.**^{1} Don't you believe it, he widn noy you 'pon no 'count in the wordle.

2. Hence (1) **Annoyance,** *sb.* offence, damage; (2) **Annoisome,** *adj.* hurtful; (3) **Annoyment,** *sb.* intent to injure, malice; (4) **Annoyous,** (5) **Annoyful,** *adj.* troublesome.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} Nif you'll plase to let us put up the ladder in your garden, we'll take care not to make no noyance. (2) **w.Yks.**^{2} No man shall put any scabbed horse to the common whereby they maie be annoysome or troublesome to his neighbours (*obs.*). (3) **w.Som.**^{1} I knows em purty well, 'tis all a-do'd vor noyment. **Lan.**^{1} (4) Anoyful. (5) Yo're varra anoyous; give oer.

[**1.** I noye or hurte one, *Je nuys*, Palsgr.; It dooth no good . . . but anoyeth, See ye nat, lord, how mankinde it destroyeth? Chaucer *C. T.* F. 875. AFr. *anoyer* (mod. *ennuyer*). **2.** *Annoyance.* Suffrance suffreth swetely all the anoyaunces and the wronges that men doon to man outward, Chaucer *C. T.* I. 655.—*Annoyful.* Alle tarying . . . . anoyful, *ib.* B. 2220.—*Annoyment.* I warrant she neuer fele anoyment, *Play Sacr.* (Mätzner).—*Annoyous.* Ony thing That anoyus or scathfull be, Barbour *Bruce*, v. 249; Thilke thinges shullen ben unjoyful to thee or elles anoyous, Chaucer *Boeth.* II. v. 95.—*Annoysome.* Cp. the aphetic lit. E. form *noisome*: The noisome pestilence, Bible *Ps.* xci. 3.]

ANNUAL MEADOW GRASS, *phr.* Sus. *Poa annua*; called also Causeway grass, q.v.

Sus. The annual meadow, vernal, smooth . . . seem to be best adapted for the feed of sheep, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 489.

ANNY, see **Annet.**

ANOINT, *v.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Ken. Wil. Dor. Som. By aphaeresis **'noint** Wm. n.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{23} Chs.^{12} s.Chs.^{1} w.Som.^{1}; **nint** Wil.^{1}; **ninte** Shr.^{1}; again corrupted to **oynt** Suf.^{1}; **aint** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **aaint** Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} [**ənoi·nt, noint, naint, aint.**]

1. To thrash, chastise by word or act, 'to baste.'

Nhb. Aw'd peel her te the varry sark Then 'noint her wiv a twig o' yeck, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 11. **Wm.** Maister's nointed me to-day for talking in class (B.K.). **n.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{3} Au'll noint thee. **Chs.**^{12}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Billy, if yo' dunna come back and get on wuth that leasin' I'll ninte yore 'ide fur yo'. **Shr. & Hrf.** Neint, to beat, Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Hrf.** I saw Bill Jones 'ninting the parson, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 547. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} I'll aaint yar hide for ye. **Ken.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} I'll 'nint ye when I gets home! **Dor.** Anoint, to beat (W.W.S.). **w.Som.**^{1} Jimmy! tumm'ld down again and dirt yer pinny! you bad boy, I'll noint your bottom vor 'ee, I will, you young rascal!

Hence **Anointing,** a thrashing.

Wm. He gat hissel a good nointing for his pains (B.K.). **s.Chs.**^{1} They gen [gave] him a pratty nointin'. **Nhp.**^{1} You'll get a good nineting, young lad. **Shr.**^{2} **Shr. & Hrf.** I'll give you a neinting, Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Glo.**^{1}

2. To run, hurry away.

w.Yks.^{2} A man said of his mare, 'You should see her nant up them hills.' Now, lad, noint it. He did make us nanty. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} They wun comin' alung as fast as the pony could ninte. **Shr., Hrf.** How that horse did neint along, Bound *Prov.* (1876).

[**1.** I'll . . . anoint him with a cat-and-nine-tails, Smollett *Rod. Random*, v. ME. The kyng away fly, Which so well was anoynted (Fr. *si bien oingt*) indede, *Rom. Partenay*, 5653. **2.** The sense 'to hurry along' is a development from sense **1**; cp. the use of *beat, pelt*, in the sense of hurried movement.]

ANOINTED, *ppl. adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. and Eng. Also by aphaeresis, **nointed** n.Yks.^{12} m.Yks.^{1} Chs.^{12} Lin.^{1} Rut.^{1} Lei.^{1} w.Som.^{1} nw.Dev.^{1}; **nineted** Nhp.^{1} se.Wor.^{1} Shr.^{12} Hrf.^{2} I.W.^{2}; **niented** I.W.^{2}

1. Of persons: thoroughly bad, wholly given up to evil courses, notorious.

Wxf. 'Why, you anointed rogue,' says he, Kennedy *Banks Bow* (1867) 287. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A nointed youth. **s.Lan.** The expression a 'neignted yung rogue' was common in this district some years ago. It is seldom, if ever, now heard, *Manch. City News* (Feb. 8, 1896). **Chs.**^{12} **Lin.** He's a 'nointed one, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 716. **Rut.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 256. **Lei.**^{1} A's a 'nineted 'un, a is. **Nhp.**^{1} **Wor.** Called him an 'anointed young vagabond,' *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 452. **se.Wor.**^{1} 'E's a nineted un, 'e is. **s.War.**^{1} He's an anointed young rascal. **Shr.**^{1} E's a nineted pippin [said of a vicious youth]; **Shr.**^{2} **Hrf.**^{2} Ninetedum, corruption of 'anointed one.' Him's a ninted yarb. **Hnt.** He's the most anointed young hound I ever met in my life, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 452. **Nrf.** We commonly hear a very bad boy or man called 'an anointed willain,' *ib.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 237. **Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** Anineted, nineted, audacious, fast (A.M.); **Ken.**^{1} He's a regular anointed young dog. The devil's own anointed young rascal. **I.W.**^{1}; **I.W.**^{2} Don't hay ŋothin to do wi' that feller, he's a nineted rogue. **w.Som.**^{1} There idn nit a more nointeder young osebird in all the parish. **Dev.** He is an anointed wretch, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 7. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Aw, he was an anointed old rascal, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; That boy'd end badly, for aw was a most anointed lem, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 3; **Cor.**^{12}

Hence **Ninety-bird,** one who is given up to evil ways.

se.Wor.^{1}

2. Very great, terrible.

w.Som. It was an anointed shame, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 22.

[*Anointed* in this sense is prob. conn. with *anoint*, vb. (to thrash). An 'anointed scoundrel' would mean a scoundrel who has deservedly been well thrashed.]

ANOINTER, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Stf. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Wil. Som. Also written **nointer** Yks. Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1}; **nineter** War.^{2} Glo.^{1} Wil.^{1}; **neinter** Chs.^{1}

1. A scapegrace, a mischievous fellow. Also used as *adj.*

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 31, 1884) 8. **Chs.**^{1} **s.Stf.** He's a reglar nointer, I'd believe anythin' o' him, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.** Northall *Flk-Phr.* (1894). **w.Wor.** That lad's a nineter, sir, he is. He'll fight like a robin, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). **s.Oxf.** David Loveday names his dog 'Nainter' because it is troublesome, barking at the wrong time, and sometimes worrying the sheep, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 188; 'She allus were a reglar nineter,' said her father with a delighted chuckle. 'Whatever's a nineter, uncle?' asked Sam. 'A nineter? Why, a nineter's a reglar Bedlam,' answered Tom, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 162. **Bck.** He's a nice young nineter, he is! (A.C.) **Wil.**^{1} A nineter young rascal.

2. A trickster, a sharp, crafty person.

w.Wor. He be a nipper and a nineter, he be (W.B.). **Glo. Som.** Nineter, Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

3. An energetic, pushing person.

s.Chs.^{1} Hey's a nointer, that mon.

4. A miser, a skinflint.

Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1}

5. Of things: causing perplexity or surprise; a 'puzzler.'

w.Yks. That's a nointer (G.B.W.); (B.K.)

[*Anoint*, vb. (q.v.) + *-er*. The word means prob. one who deserves an 'anointing,' i.e. a thrashing. The use of the suffix *-er* (of the agent) is remarkable.]

ANOINTING, *adj.* Bck. Mischievous.

Bck. Aint he a nineting young rascal? (A.C.)

[See **Anointed.**]

ANON, *adv.* Dev. [ənoˑn.] To-night.

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Dev. & Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 621. **Dev.**^{3} Yü shet away 'ome Bill, us'll volleree anon. Midden be airly, tho' tweel be avore owly-light [midnight].

[This sense is due to the earlier use of *anon* in the sense of soon, in a short time. I am gone, sir, And anon, sir, I'll be with you again, Shaks. *Twelfth Nt.* iv. ii. 131. OE. *on ān*, into one (moment).]

ANON, *int.* Widely diffused throughout the dial. of Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. Also written **anan** N.Cy.^{1} Chs.^{123} s.Chs.^{1} Der.^{1} e.An.^{1} I.W.^{1} Wil.^{1} Cor.^{12}; **non** n.Yk.^{12}; **nan** Nhp.^{2} Hrf.^{1} Glo.^{1} e.An.^{1} Hmp.^{1} I.W.^{1} Wil.^{1} Dev.^{1} nw.Dev.^{1} Cor.^{12}; **narn** e.An.^{2}; **a'an** e.An.^{1}; **annan** Dor.^{1} [**ənoˑn, ənaˑn, non, nan.**] An interrogation. What did you say? A mode of expressing that the hearer has failed to catch the speaker's meaning.

Sc. The brute of a lad puzzles me by his 'anan,' and his 'dunna knaw,' Scott *Redg.* (1824) v. **Ir.** 'Anan!' said she, not understanding his question, Lever *Martins* (1856) I. 195, ed. 1872. **Dur.** Traveller. 'Pray which is the road to Durham?'—Clown. 'Non!' (J.H.) **n.Yks.**^{1} Anon or anan is an interjectional sound of doubting inquiry, similar to the utterly inexpressible (by letters) sound of assent or attention which is employed by many Yorkshire people when listening to a narrative or a remark where verbal observations are unneeded. **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{12}; **Chs.**^{3} Anan, what's that? **s.Chs.**^{1} I have never got the word at first hand, and think it died out with the last generation. **Der.**^{1} *Obs.* (1890). **Nhp.**^{2} **Wor.** Anan, what do you say? Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875). **Hrf.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} Often contracted to A'an, or N'an. **Nrf.** Anan? An? *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 217. **Ken.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Sus.** Anan, Nan. This interjection has the same sense as the word 'hay' in Hampshire, Holloway. **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} Anan, 'Nan. Used by a labourer who does not quite comprehend his master's orders. **Dor.**^{1} **Som.** Anan, Nan, eh! what? W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Anan. An interjection used by old people within remembrance, though now extinct, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 172; **Cor.**^{12} [**Amer.** Anan, how? The word is common in Pennsylvania, Bartlett. We have in Philadelphia 'Anan,' interrog. what? *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249.]

[See **Anon,** *adv.*]

ANONSKER, *adj.* n.Yks. [**ənoˑnskə(r).**] Eager, desirous, set upon a thing.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} They've setten him anonsker o' t'sea [anxious to become a sailor].

[Of ON. origin; cp. Dan. *an*, on + *ønske*, wish.]

ANOTHER, in *comp.* (1) **-gates,** (2) **-guess,** (3) **-kins,** of a different kind; (4) **-when,** another time.

(1) **Lan.**^{1} (2) **Lei.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Another-guess sort, generally taken in the sense of 'better.' Ah! the poor toud missis wuz another gis-sort o' body to 'er daughter-law. **Glo.** The like o' we be another-guess sort of folk, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 117; **Glo.**^{2} You are another guess-sort of a man. (3) **n.Yks.**^{1} He was anotherkins body te t'ither chap; **n.Yks**^{2} That's anotherkins teeal [a different version of the story]. **m.Yks.**^{1} That plum's of anotherkins sort. (4) **Ken.**^{1}

[*Another-gates.* When Hudibras about to enter Upon an othergates adventure, Butler *Hud.* i. iii. 42; He would have tickled you othergates than he did, Shaks. *Twelfth Nt.* v. i. 198. *Another-gates*, i.e. of another gate, of another way; see **Gate.** Orig. an adv. gen. in *-es*, a late analog. formation.—*Another-guess.* At present I am constrained to make another guesse divertisement, *Com. Hist. Francion* (Nares). This is a form of *anothergates*, which was also pron. *another gets.* See **Othergates.**]

ANOUST, see **Anewst.**

ANOW, see **Enow.**

ANOWER, see **Inower.**

ANPARSE, ANPASSY, see **Ampersand.**

ANSEL, see **Own-self.**

ANSELL, ANSTIL, see **Hansel.**

ANSH, see **Haunch.**

ANSWER, *v.*^{1} Chs. War. Som. [**ānsə(r).**]

1. To last, endure.

w.Som.^{1} That there poplar 'ont never answer out o' doors, t'll be a ratted in no time.

2. With prep. *to*, (1) to succeed with; (2) to be easily led.

Chs.^{1} (1) It is said that clay land easily answers to bones. (2) He's a soft sort o' chap; he'll answer to owt. **War.** (J.R.W.)

ANSWER, *sb.* and *v.*^{2} Irel.

1. *sb.* A bite (in fishing).

Wmth. Did you get ere an answer?

2. *v.* To bite (of fish).

n.Ir. Are there many fish there?—Yes, because they answered them many a time (S.A.B.).

ANSWERABLE, *adj.* Sus. Som. Dev. [**æˑnsərəbl.**]

1. Durable, lasting.

w.Som.^{1} A man said to me of a draining tool, 'Dhikˑee soaˑurt beè deeˑurer, bút dhai bee mooˑur aanˑsurublur' [that sort are dearer, but they are more answerable, i.e. cheaper in the end]. **Dev.** 'Twas good answerable reed [for thatching], *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 3.

2. With prep. *to*, corresponding to.

Sus. They did pretty middlin' answerable to their size, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 85.

[**1.** Answerable, *consentaneus*, Coles (1679). **2.** The daughters of Atlas were ladies who brought forth children answerable in quality to those that begot them, Raleigh *Hist. World* (Johnson).]

ANSWERING, *prp.* used as *prep.* and *conj.*

1. *prep.* Corresponding to.

Cum., Wm. Answering this time last week [at the corresponding time], Sullivan *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 90.

2. *conj.* Provided that.

Cum., Wm. Answering he comes, Sullivan *Cum. and Wm* (1857) 90.

ANT, *v.*^{1} Sh.I. [**ant.**] To show attention to, respect, obey.

Sh.I. Ant, to pay regard to (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Freq. used with negative, 'Never ant him' (K.I.); An prickin nerves ant no da will's intent, Burgess *Rasmie* (1891) 118. **S. & Ork.**^{1}

ANT, *v.*^{2} Chs. [**ant.**] A method of ploughing.

Chs.^{1} To plough out a small subsoil furrow from a reen.

ANTELUTE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Shr. [**aˑntilūt.**] A tea-party.

Shr.^{1} Now then, girls, if yo'n look sharp an' get yore work done, yo' sha'n gŏŏ to the antelute.

ANTER, see **Aunter.**

ANTERIN, see **Undern.**

ANTERS, ANTHERS, see **Aunters.**

ANTHILL-GRASS, *sb.* Midl. counties. *Festuca sylvatica.*

Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1790) 107, ed. 1796.

ANTHONY OVER, *sb.* Gall. A child's game at ball.

Gall. The bairns vexed his soul by playing 'Antony Over' against the end of his house, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 99; Throwing a ball over a house, from one party of children to another (S.R.C.).

ANTHONY-PIG, *sb.* Chs. Der. Hrt. Ken. Hmp. Dev. Also written **Tanthony-pig** Chs.^{12}

1. The smallest pig of a litter, the favourite one supposed to be dedicated to and under the special protection of St. Anthony, the patron saint of swineherds.

Der.^{2} Anthony-pig, the ruckling of the litter; **nw.Der.**^{1} **Hrt.** We call a poor starved creature a Tantony pig, Salmon *Hist. of Hrt.* (1728). **Ken.** The favourite pig of the farrow, Grose (1790); The word Anthony is by analogy used as a diminutive generally (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} **Hmp.** Tanthony-pig, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 429. **Dev.**^{3} Anthony's pig is also called nessel tripe.

2. *Fig.* One who follows close at heel.

Chs.^{1}; **Chs.**^{2} To follow any one like a Tantony pig, is to stick as close to him as St. Anthony's favourite is supposed to have done to the saint.

[He will follow him like a St. Anthony's pig. St. A. is notoriously known for the patron of hogs, having a pig for his page in all pictures, Fuller *Worthies*, II. 56. *Tantony* repr. *St. Antony.* The form occurs in Swift: Lord! she made me follow her last week through all the shops like a Tantiny (*sic*) pig, *Polite Conv.* I.]

ANTIC, *sb.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Dur. Lan. Der. Brks. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **hantic, hantick, hanteck.** See below. [aˑntik, æˑntik.]

1. *sb.* *Gen.* used in the *pl.* Manœuvres, movements, odd ways and tricks.

Sc. Antick, a foolish ridiculous frolic (Jam.). **Dur.**^{1} **Lan.** Tom oth-Grinders an Owd Lurry wi him, laighin', dancin, an playin o maks o antiks, *Abrum o' Flup's Quortin'* (1886) 13. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Hot ailth the mare? her's all vull o' her hantics. **Dev.** I niverˑdid zee nobody za vull ov hantecks as 'er is, Hewett

Peas. Sp. (1892) 86; **Dev.**^{1} What hanticks a had! naddling his head, drowing out his hands, and blasting up his ees to the gurt oaks. **Naut.** After this, we had a little few more 'antics,' as the sailors call them, moving from columns of divisions with the ships in line ahead into other formations in line abreast, then by subdivisions and so forth, *Standard* (Aug. 12, 1889) 3, col. 1. [Anticks, gesticulations such as Merry Andrews employ, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

2. A fool, a buffoon or clown.

Cor.^{1} You dunderheaded old antic,—lave that to the musicianers, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) i; **Cor.**^{1} I never seed such an antic in my born days; **Cor.**^{2} Such an antic.

3. *adj.* Droll, grotesque.

N.I.^{1} He's very antic. Antickest [most funny].

4. Frantic with excitement, mad, unmanageable.

w.Som.^{1} Hantic. **n.Dev.** What's the matter? . . . what art tha hanteck? *Exm. Crtship.* (1746) l. 620; Hantick, wanton and unruly, GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (M.); **Dev.**^{1}

[**1.** Antic, he that plays anticks, JOHNSON; To dance anticks is to dance like a Jack-pudding after an odd and ridiculous manner, KERSEY. **2.** Antick, a buffoon or juggler, KERSEY; Jugglers and dancers, anticks, mummers, mimicks, MILTON *S.A.* 1325; There the antic (i.e. Death) sits, Scoffing his state, and grinning at his pomp, SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. ii. 162. **3.** The prize was to be conferred upon the whistler that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the antick postures of a Merry Andrew, ADDISON *Spect.* No. 179; He came running to me . . . making a many antic gestures, DE FOE *Crusoe* (1719) 183. It. *antico* (ancient), a term applied in the 16th cent. to the grotesque work found among the ruins in Rome, and ascribed to the ancients.]

ANTIOUS, *adj.* Pem. [ē·nʃəs.] Ancient, beautiful with age, rare.

s.Pem. ''Tis an antious old place,' said of a somewhat ruinous building (E.D.); The idea of 'beautiful' is always associated with that of 'old' or 'ancient.' It is difficult to know which of the two is uppermost in the mind of the speaker. It is certain that the word is never used when mere age is considered. This chist [chest] is a very antious one. Oh, here's an antious set of china! This pictier [picture] is owld an' hansom, David, deed, it's antious (W.M.M.).

ANTLE, see **An, Hantle.**

ANTLE-BEER, *adv.* Dev. [æ·ntl-biə(r).] Crosswise, irregular (the form of two uprights and one crosspiece, like a door-frame).

n.Dev. Et wel zet arter tha antlebeer lick the doorns of a door, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 274; GROSE (1790).

Hence *fig.* cross-grained.

Dev. They only thought it was my 'appurted witherful develtry,' as they called it, and Nurse added that I was 'antle-beer,' MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. IV. i.

ANTLING, see **Hantling.**

ANTONMAS, *sb.* Sh.I. St. Anthony's Day, a festival held Jan. 29, twenty-four days after Christmas (old style).

Sh.I. Jan. 29. By oldest people called St. Anthony's Day, now Fower-an-twenty Day, and Uphelly A. Yule ends, *Manson's Alm.* (1893) 16; Antonmas is observed here yearly as the last day of Yule-tide. In the country districts the young people meet and have a dance, but in Lerwick there is generally a torchlight procession of guizers, who afterwards make a bonfire of their torches and then proceed to the houses thrown open for their entertainment where they have fiddling and dancing (K.I.); Antinmas. St. Anthony's Day in the calendar [new style] is 17th January (JAM. *Suppl.*). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[*Anthony* + *mass* (a Church festival).]

ANTRIMS, *sb. pl.* Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. War. e.An. Also written **antrums** e.An.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **antherums** n.Yks.^{2} [**a·ntrimz, a·ntrəmz.**]

1. Airs, whims, caprices, with an implication of temper.

N.Cy.^{1} **Wm.** Antrums, tantrums, flightiness, airs that one gives oneself, GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 91. **Chs.**^{1} At your antrims again; **Chs.**$^{2\,3}$, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} 'As in 'as antrums this morning.

2. Doubts, hesitations.

n.Yks.^{2}

[Etym. unknown. See **Tantrums.**]

ANTRUM, see **Undern.**

ANT-TUMP, *sb.* War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also written **anty-tump** War.^{2} Shr.^{1} Hrf.^{1}; **anti-tump** w.Wor.^{1} [**an·ti-tump, a·nt-tump.**] An ant-hill.

War.^{2}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} 'E raved an' tore like a bŭll at a anty-tump. **Hrf.**^{1}

[*Ant* + *tump*, q.v.]

ANUNDER, *adv.* and *prep.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Som. Dev. Also written **annundher** N.I.^{1}; **anonder** n.Sc. (JAM.) Cum.^{1}; **anuner** Nhb.^{1}; **anoner** Abd. (JAM.); **in-under** Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} w.Som.^{1} nw.Dev.^{1}; **innundher** N.I.^{1}; **in-onder** n.Yks.^{2} [**ənu·ndə(r), ənu·nə(r).**]

1. *adv.* Beneath, under (of actual position).

N.I.^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Aa's gan anuner. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. *prep.* Under, underneath.

Sc. As a hen gathereth her chickens anunder her wings, HENDERSON *Matt.* (1862) xxiii. 37. **Sh.I.** He aims me a lick just anunder da belt, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1891) 15. **Abd.** A lamb anoner Nory's care, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 12, ed. 1812. **Ant.** Anondther, Anonder (W.J.K.). **Nhb.** His left han's anunder me heed, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 6; Anunder his care, ib. *Bk. of Ruth* (1860) ii. 12; **Nhb.**^{1} The box is inunder the bed. **Dur.** Ah sat doon unnonder his shaddow wih greet deleyght, MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 3. **Cum.** En onder them he said was two lile princes buried, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 13; **Cum.**^{3} If I stopt anonder ya tree i' t'wud, I stopt anonder twenty, 23. At keeps o' he cares anonder ya hat, 55. **Wm.** An buried him snugly an-under some trees, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 8; Ye'll be best anonder t'blankets. I isn't in anonder t'least doubt about it (M.P.). **n.Yks.** Ah sat me down on t'binch in under t'awd yak tree, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 48. **w.Som.**^{1} Dhai vaew·n un tu laa·s aup-m dhu taal·ut, een uun·dur u buun·l u aa·y [they found him at last up in the tallet, underneath a bundle of hay].

3. Beneath in command, in subjection to.

n.Yks.^{2} He was in-onder t'other man [in office]. **w.Som.**^{1} Our Bill's a go to work to the brew-house, in under Mr. Joyce the maltster.

[ME. Ther nis non betere anonder sunne, *K. Horn*, 567. *An*, on + *under*.]

ANVIL, *sb.* Ken. [æ·nvl.] In *comp.* **Anvil-clouds,** clouds of the shape of an anvil, supposed to betoken rain.

Ken.^{1}

ANXOM, *adj.* Yks. [a·ŋksəm.] Anxious.

e.Yks. He'd monny a anksome lewk at his store, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 42; **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[A form of *anxious*, contam. with the suff. *-some*; cp. *fearsome*, q.v.]

Hence **Anxomness,** anxiety.

e.Yks.^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.)

ANY, *adv.*, *adj.* and *pron.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. See below. [**e·ni, o·ni.**]

1. *adv.* At all.

n.Yks. It dizn't dry onny (I.W.). **ne.Yks.**^{1} It didn't rain onny. **s.Not.** Ah don't see as she's improved any (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} He's not worked any sin' June. She can't sit up any. **Wor.** If I leaves it till to-morrow it won't hurt any (H.K.). **s.Oxf.** They be Sunday cloes . . . and scarce wore any, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 76. **Suf.** He tell them brick every now and agin to see if they've wasted any (C. G. de B.). **Sur.**^{1} The cuckoo don't sing this year scarce any. **Slang.** You don't want bein' made more drunk any, KIPLING *Badalia* (1890) 7.

2. *pron.* One of two things indifferently, either.

Wm.^{1} Ther's nobbet twoa left—will ta hev onny on em?—Ay, aa'l tak onny on em thau likes to gie ma'. **s.Lan.** John, fetch me one of those two pairs of trousers out of my wardrobe.—Which shall I bring?—Oh, any of them will do (S.W.).

3. In phr. (1) *Any bit like*, tolerably good, used with ref. either to the weather, health, or behaviour; (2) — *body*. an indef. pers. pron. also construed as pl.; (3) — *end up*, in any case, at any rate; (4) — *make*, any kind; (5) — *more*, for the future; used in positive, as well as negative phr.; (6) — *more than*, only, but that; (7) — *road*, anyway, anyhow; (8) — *road up*, in any case; (9) — *thing*, at all; (10) — *way for a little apple*, easily persuaded; (11) — *way up*, in any case; (12) — *wise*, in any way.

(1) **ne.Yks.**^{1} Wa s'all be leadin' ti-moorn if it be onny bit leyke. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah could ha putten up wiv her if she'd been onny-bit-leyk. **w.Yks.** Noa two fowk owt to be moor comfortable if tha'd be ony-bit-like, *Clock Alm.* (1878) 48; **w.Yks.**^{2} I'll come and see thee

to-morrow, if it's onny-bit-like. **Lan.**^{1} If th' weather's onny-bit-like. **nw.Der.** (H.R.) (2) **n.Wil.** 'Tis cowld enough to vriz anybody. Anybody caãnt do nothin now wi'out bein took up far't (E.H.G.). **w.Som.**^{1} Un·ee bau·dee kèod-n voo·urd-u düe ut, neef dhai dúd-n düe ut nai·tuymz, kèod ur? [one could not afford to do it, if one did not do it night-times, could they?] (3) **s.Chs.**^{1} I'll send ye a chem [team] anny end up. **Stf.**^{2} I dunna know when ar Jack's cŭmin whom, bŭr oi'll let yer know ony end up. (4) **m.Yks.**^{1} Onnymak, any shape, form, or sort. (5) **n.Ir.** A servant being instructed how to act, will answer 'I will do it any more' (G.M.H.). (6) **War.**^{2} I wouldn't a-gone any more than I promised to buy Dick a trumpet. **Wor.** I wouldn't do it any more than I've got so much else to do (H.K.). **s.Wor.**^{1} I should be sure to go to church any more than I've not got a gownd to my back. **n.Wil.** I shouldn't trouble to pick them apples to-day, any more'n might be wet to-morrow (E.H.G.). **Wil.**^{1} He's sure to come any more than he might be a bit late. (7) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Stf.** Any road, you tell 'em that, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 137. [**Aus., N.S.W.** I don't want to blow—not here, any road—but it takes a good man to put me on my back, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. i.] (8) **Stf.**^{2} I dunna know when ar Jack's cŭmin whom, bŭr oi'll let yer know ony road up. (9) **sw.Lin.**^{1} He's never ailed anything. (10) **N.Cy.**^{1} Ony way for a little apple. (11) **Stf.**^{2} Oi'll let yer know ony way up. (12) **Sur.** I knowed you ha' time enough to wait at this plaace, anywise, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. iv.

[**1.** Cp. the use of 'any-thing' in Chaucer: For if hir wheel stinte any-thing to torne, *Tr. & Cr.* I. 848. **2.** And if that any of us have more than other, Lat him be trewe, and parte it with his brother, *ib. C.T.* D. 1533.]

ANYESDER, *sb.* Sh.I. A sheep in its second year.

S. & Ork.^{1}

[*An*, one + *yester* (yearster), repr. *year* + suff. *-ster.*]

ANY KIN, *adj.* *Obsol.* Yks. [**o·ni kin.**] Of any kind or sort.

n.Yks. D'ye knaw ov onny kin things like them?—I deeant think I hev onny kin things like them (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}

[Noe, for anikins chanse Sal I noght take sli a noþer venganse, *Cursor M.* 1941.]

ANY WAY(S, *adv. phr.* Irel. Cum. Yks. War. Oxf. Sur. See below.

1. In any way, in any respect, by any means.

e.Yks.^{1} Was he onny ways put oot? *MS. add.* (T.H.) **War.** If the child ever went any ways wrong, Geo. Eliot *S. Marner* (1861) xiv. **s.Oxf.** I'll go if I anyways can, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 17. **Sur.**^{1} We can't make anyways sure.

2. At all events.

Ir. I may be poor, but any way I'm honest (A.S.P.). **n.Yks.** Anyways I'm mista'en if he is, Linskill *Betw. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) i. **w.Yks.** Onnyway, thah'rt noan bahn wi' us (Æ.B.). [**Amer.** Block Island is rather a wisht kind of a place any way, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 93.]

3. In every way, in all respects.

Cum.^{1} This is enny way as good as that.

4. Carelessly, confusedly.

n.Yks. He thrust them tegither onnyway (I.W.). **e.Yks.**^{1} Onny ways, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[**1.** All those who are any way concerned in works of literature, Addison *Spect.* No. 529; All those who are any ways afflicted . . . in mind, body, or estate, *Bk. Com. Pr.* (Prayer for all conditions of men).]

ANY WHEN, *adv.* Lin. Bdf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. At any time.

n.Lin.^{1} I'll goä ony-when you like, if nobbut it duzn't raaïn. **Bdf.** (F.H.), **Ken.** (P.M.) **Sur.** I can come the first week in November or any when from Nov. 1, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 367; Two-pence is good enough for eggs any when, *ib.* 542; **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** 'Anywhen' may be heard any day and every day, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 335; **Sus.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1}, **Wil.** (W.C.P.) **Dor.** If I was quite sure, I would go any-when, Hardy *Tess* (1891) vi; **Dor.**^{1}

[He giveth not himself to wildness any when, *Hist. Jacob & Esau* (1568), *Dodsley's Old Eng. Plays*, II. 196 (ed. Hazlitt).]

APACE, *adv.* Lan. [əpē·s.] By degrees, steadily.

Lan. A man who was making headway in his business quietly without much show would be said to be 'getting on apace' (S.W.). **ne.Lan.**^{1} He will get on apace.

[The word now means in lit. E. 'at a good pace.' The dial. meanings are nearer the usage of Chaucer, where it often implies a slow pace: In lasse whyle Than thou wolt goon a paas nat but a myle, *C. T.* C. 866; And forth she walketh esily a pas, *ib.* F. 388. Fr. *à pas.* Cp. *pas à pas*, step after step, Cotgr.]

APAST, *prep.* and *adv.* Yks. Stf. War. Hmp. Wil. Som. [əpa·st, əpā·st.]

1. *prep.* Of time: after, past.

s.Stf. Ten apast seven by the clock, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892).

2. Of place: beyond, past.

w.Yks. Ah've getten apast Sarah Alice at summin' [arithmetic], *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 23, 1891). **Hmp.**^{1} **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

3. *adv.* Of place: past.

War.^{2} He's just gone apast.

[ME. *apassed* (pp. of *apassen*) in *Allit. P.* I. 539, and Chaucer *Boeth.* II. V. 35. OFr. *apasser*, to pass on.]

APE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [ēp.]

1. A mischievous, troublesome child.

m.Yks.^{1} Thou young ape, get out of the road with thee, before I pick thee over. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Ape-faced.**

n.Yks.^{2} Yap feeac'd, pug-nosed, monkey-faced.

APEAK, *adv.* n.Yks. [əpiə·k.] In a peak.

n.Yks.^{2} Belt apeeak; built up to a point or pyramid.

[*A-*, on + *peak.*]

APEN, see **Open.**

APERN, see **Apron.**

APESOME, see **Apish.**

A-PICK-A-BACK, see **Pick-a-back.**

APIECE, *adv.* n.Cy. Der. [əpī·s.] Severally, to each one.

n.Cy. Now lads! here's healths apiece (Hall.). **nw.Der.**^{1}

[Neither have two coats apiece, Bible *Luke* ix. 3. *A piece*, for each one piece, hence severally.]

A-PIECES, *adv. phr.* Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. e.An. [əpī·səz.] In pieces, to pieces.

Lan. I fund foak bizzy knokink the'r heaws sides epeeses, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 7, ed. 1801. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **e.An.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} Ta crumble all 'apieces.

[What so many may do, Not being torn a-pieces, we have done, Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 80. *A-*, on + *pieces.*]

APIEST, see **Alpiust.**

APISH, *adj.* n.Yks. [yē·piʃ.]

n.Yks.^{2} Yapish, Yapsome, impertinent.

A-PISTY-POLL, *adv.* Dor. Of a child: carried on the back or shoulders. Cf. **pick-a-back.**

Dor. *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**^{1} A mode of carrying a child with his legs on one's shoulders, and arms round the neck and forehead.

APLACE, *adv.* Cld. (Jam.) Conveying the idea that one is present, as opposed to that of his being absent; as 'He's better awa nor aplace,' i.e. it is better he should be absent than present.

[Things abused to idolatry . . . are farre better away then aplace, Gillespie *Cerem.* (1637) III. ii. 22 (N.E.D.); To telle How such goddes come aplace, Gower *C. A.* II. 152. *A-*, on + *place.*]

APLOCH, see **Ablach.**

APOD, see **Uphold.**

APONTED, *pp.* Dor. [əpo·ntəd.] Tainted.

Dor.^{1} Deos vish is a-ponted.

[*A-* (*pref.*^{2}) + *ponted*, pp. of *pont* (to bruise), q.v.]

APPARATUS, *sb.*^{1} w.Cor. [æpərē·təs.] A kitchen stove.

w.Cor. The cooking stove in the kitchen is so called (T.C.P.); I have never heard this word in Penzance, but several times at Falmouth (M.A C.).

APPARATUS, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Dur. See below.

Nhb., Dur. Apparatus, machinery at the surface for separating the small coals (screened out from the round) into nuts and duff. The small coals, which have passed through the screen, are drawn up either a vertical or an inclined framing, in a tub called an apparatus tub, which teems itself at the top of the frame, and is passed over two or more screens, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

APPEAL TO, *v.* Sur. [əpī·l.] To approve of, find benefit from.

Sur.^{1} How do you find the whiskey suit you?—I appeal to it very much. [Unknown to our other correspondents.]

APPEAR, *sb.* Glo. [əpi·ə(r).] Appearance.

Glo. Often used in the neighbourhood of Bisley (H.S.H.); **Glo.**^{1}

[Which she on every little grass doth strew . . . against the Sun's appear, Fletcher *Faithful Shepherd* (c. 1610) v. i. (N.E.D.)]

APPEAR, *v.* n.Irel. Of ghosts: to 'walk,' to haunt places.

n.Ir. Ghosts still 'appear' in old churchyards, or when a murder of a particularly striking kind has been committed (R.M.Y.); **N.I.**^{1}

[And many bodies of seyntis . . . apperiden to many, Wyclif (1388) *Matt.* xxvii. 53.]

APPEARENTLY, *adv.* m.Yks. **[əpiə·rəntli.]** See below.

m.Yks.^{1} In freer use as an affirmative response than is usual in ordinary speech. We's ganging to t'feast, ye see, appearently. It's boon to weet, appearently [it is going to wet (or rain)].

APPELL, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) To challenge.

Sc. There were many Southland men that appelled other in barrace, to fight before the King to the dead, for certain crimes of lese-majesty, Pitscottie (ed. 1768) 234.

[ME. I appelle hym for trouthe broken, *Rowland & Ot.* (1400) 343 (N.E.D.). Lat. *appellāre*, to call upon.]

APPERIL, *sb.* s.Irel. Risk, peril.

s.Ir. Don't be out of her on your apperl, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 289.

[Faith! I will bail him, at mine own apperil, B. Jonson *Magn. Lady*, v. x; Let me stay at thine apperil, Timon, Shaks. *Timon*, I. ii. 32. *A-* (*pref.*^{10}) + *peril.*]

APPERNTLE, *sb.* Chs. Shr. [a·pə̄ntl.] An apronful.

s.Chs.^{1} A apperntle o' tatoe-pillins for th' pigs. **Shr.**^{1} W'eer'n 'ee bin laisin, Peggy?—I' the paas'ns piece; I've got whad yo' sin, an' a good apparntle o' short ears.

[*Appern*, apron + *-tle* (suff.); this is a common suff. in the Shr. dial.; cp. *cantle, hantle, bucketle, pocketle.* It is prob. an equiv. of *-ful*; see Shr.^{1} (gram. xliii).]

APPETIZE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. In *pp.*: having appetite for food.

Sc. I am well appetized for my dinner, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436; Supper for which I feel rather more appetized than usual, Scott *Monastery* (1820) 39, ed. 1879. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

[A deriv. of *appetite* (Fr. *appetit*), formed on the analogy of vbs. in *-ize.*]

APPING, see **Happing.**

APPLE, *sb.*^{1}

1. The cone of *Pinus abies* (Lin. Wor.).

Wor. (H.K.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Berk apple,** *Pinus sylvestris* (n.Yks.); (2) **Deal —** (e.An.), (3) **Fir —** (nw.Cum. Lin. Sus. Hmp.), (4) **Pine —** (Hrt. Nhp.), the cone of *P. abies.*

(4) **Nhp.**^{1} Pie-apple or Pur-apple, the cone of the fir. **Hrt.** Cones, or what we call pine-apples, Ellis *Shep. Guide* (1750) 134.

[The fir-cone was formerly called a *pine-apple*, q.v.]

APPLE, *sb.*^{2} [a·pl, æ·pl.] *Pyrus malus.* Irel. Nhb. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor.

1. *Comp.* (1) **Apple-bee,** a wasp; (2) **-dumplings,** plant-name, the great hairy willow herb; (3) **-headed,** see below; (4) **-meat,** pies, tarts, &c., made with apples; (5) **-mill,** a machine in which apples are crushed in cider-making; (6) **-pear,** a variety of pear; (7) **-potato,** a certain kind of potato; (8) **-scoop,** a scoop or spoon, made of bone, used to abstract the cores from apples; (9) **-shrub,** the plant *Weigelia Rosea*; (10) **-wife,** a woman who sells apples.

(1) **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 421. (2) **Nhb.**^{1} Apple-dumplins, *Epilobium hirsutum.* Called also Corran-dumplin. (3) **Nhp.**^{1} Apple-headed, a term applied to a low, stunted oak with a round bushy head. (4) **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.) (5) **nw.Dev.**^{1} (7) **Myo.** First and foremost there's no better than the apple-pratees, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xvi. (8) **n.Lin.**^{1} Apple-scohp, an instrument made of a sheep's metacarpal bone, sometimes carved, dyed green, &c., used for taking the cores out of apples. **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Wil.**^{1} Apple-scoop, made from the knuckle-bone of a leg of mutton, and used for eating apples, the flavour of which it is supposed to improve. (9) **w.Som.**^{1} Apple-shrub, the *Weigelia Rosea*, no doubt so called from the likeness of its flowers to apple-blossom. It was only introduced from China in 1855. It is now one of our commonest flowering shrubs. **Dev.** We call it the apple shrub, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 87. (10) **Nhb.**^{1} He sent the apple-wives to mourn, A month iv wor awd cassell, Oliver *Local Sngs.* (1824) 15.

2. *Comb.* with *attrib. adj.*, applied to plants or fruit: (1) **Cane Apple,** *Arbutus unedo* or strawberry-tree (Irel.); (2) **Coddled —,** *Epilobium hirsutum* or willow herb (Lin. Nhp.); (3) **Morris —,** see below (Hmp.); (4) **Scrog —,** q.v.; (5) **Scalded —,** *Lychnis diurna* (Shr.); (6) **Well —,** see below (Hmp.).

(3) **Hmp.**^{1} Morris-apple, an apple with very red cheeks. (5) **Shr.**^{1} Scalded apple, Red Campion. (6) **Hmp.**^{1} Well-apple, a light yellow apple.

APPLE, *v.*^{1} Lin. Wor. To gather fir-cones or apples.

Lin. The poor people supply themselves with very good fuel by gathering the fir-apples; you will sometimes see twenty children in my plantation appleing, as they call it, Young *Agric. Surv.* **Wor.** (H.K.)

APPLE, *v.*^{2} Lin. Nhp. Hrt. Used of roots. To form into tubers.

n.Lin.^{1} Apple, to bottom, to root. Spoken of potatoes, turnips, and other bulbs. **s.Nhp.** Unless the soil has some mixture of sand the turnips do not apple, as they call it: that is, do not bottom well, Morton *Nat. Hist.* (1712) 487. **Nhp.**^{1} Turnips apple well, when the roots swell, and assume a bulbous form. **Hrt.** [Turnips] did apple or bottle well, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iv. 70.

APPLE-BIRD, *sb.* Dev. Cor. The Chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.*

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cor.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 63; **Cor.**^{12}

APPLE-BLOWTH, *sb.* Dor. Som. **[æ·pl-blūþ.]** Apple blossom. See **Blowth.**

Dor. When the apple-blooth is falling and everything so green, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 159. **Som.** To inspect the apple-blooth and hear the birds sing, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 105.

APPLE-BOUT, *sb.* n.Wil. **[æ·pl-beut.]** An apple-dumpling.

Wil.^{1}

APPLE-CART, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Der. Lin. Som. Used metaph. in various ways.

1. Of the human body.

n.Cy. Down with his apple-cart [knock or throw him down] (Hall.). **n.Yks.** He'll sharpen thy apple-cart for thee [he will thrash thee, if thou dost not take care] (I.W.). **nw.Der.**^{1}. **Lin.**^{1} **Slang.** If two men are quarrelling, and a friend of one interferes, saying, 'I will upset his apple cart,' it means 'While you are parleying with the enemy, I will knock him down,' Farmer.

2. Of anything carried, chiefly in phr. *to upset the apple-cart.*

Som. Don't upsit th' apple-cart! That is, be careful you do not let fall anything carried, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 77, ed. 1871.

3. Of a plan, project. Also in *phr.* as above.

Nhb.^{1} That's upset his apple-cairt for him, aa think [that has completely stopped his project].

APPLE-DERN, *sb.* Cor. **[æ·pl·də̄n.]**

Cor.^{2} Apple-dern, the dead and dry stock of an apple-tree, *MS. add.*

APPLE-DRANE, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. A wasp.

w.Cy. Apple-drone, a wasp; a terrible devourer of apples and more especially when they are beaten or ground to make cider (Hall.). **w.Som.**^{1} Common, but not so much used as 'wapsy.' **Dev.** Leek bullocks sting'd by appledranes, P. Pindar *Royal Visit* (1816) III. 365; An' apple-dreane an' a drumble-drone Wert aw' ther' wert ter zee; Th' drumble-drone lay dead i' th' snaw, Th' yapple-dreane i' th' dree!' Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. iv. ii; I dreamt there wor an apple-drain buzzin', Peard *Mother Molly* (1889) 145; There's a appledrane's nist down in the cassia-tree moot, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 47; Appledrane, a wasp or bee, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cor.**^{1} Apple-drain, a drone, a wasp.

[See **Drone.**]

APPLE-FOOT, *sb.* War. Shr. Glo. An apple pasty or turnover.

War.^{3} An apple turnover of clumsy shape. **Shr.**^{1} The plural form of the term is 'applefit.' They are often given to the men for their 'bait.' Now, Dick, bin yŏ gweïn to get any bayÿe [*sic*]?—W'a'n 'ee got?—Apple fŭt. **Glo.** Northall *Flk. Phr.* (1894).

APPLE-GARTH, *sb.* *Obs.?* Yks. **[a·pl·gāþ.]** An orchard.

n.Yks.^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} Still preserved in Apple-garth looan—a lane at Bridlington which led to the orchards of the monastery, previous to the dissolution, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[An applegarthe, *pomarium*, Levins *Manip.*; An appelle garth, *pomeium*, *Cath. Angl.* See **Garth.**]

APPLE-GOB, *sb.* Shr. A boiled apple-dumpling. Cf. **gob.**

Shr.^{1}

APPLE-JACK, *sb.* e.An. Apples sliced and sugared, and baked in a pastry crust. Sometimes used of apples pared, and baked whole inside the dough.

e.An.^{1} A homely sort of pastry, made by folding sliced apples with sugar in a coarse crust and baking them without a pan. Also called flap-jack, apple-hoglin, crab-lanthorn, turn-over. **Nrf.** We shall have roast-beef and apple-jack for dinner to-day (P.K.E.); **Nrf.**^{1} Apple-john, sugared apples, baked in a square thin paste, the two opposite corners flapped, or turned over. **Suf.** An apple jack contains only one apple, whole and pared (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} Apple-jack, or Apple-john, sugared apples, baked in a paste, with two opposite corners turned over the apple, or flapped so as to form a 'three square.'

APPLE-JOHN, *sb.* Chs. War. e.An.

1. A special kind of apple.

Chs. War. WISE *Shakespere* (1861) 97. **e.An.**^{1} Apple-john, John-apple, a species of apple.

2. See **Apple-jack.**

[**1.** John-apple, a good relished apple that lasts 2 years, KERSEY; Nor John-apple, whose wither'd rind entrench'd By many a furrow aptly represents Decrepid age, PHILLIPS *Cider* (NARES); I am withered like an old apple-john, SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 5. This apple is so called because it is ripe about St. John's Day (June 24).]

APPLE-OWLING, *sb.* Wil. The custom of knocking off from the trees the useless fruit remaining, after the apple-harvest has been gathered in.

Wil.^{1} Apple-owling, knocking down the small worthless fruit, or 'griggles,' left on the trees after the apple crop has been gathered in.

APPLE-PIE, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Glo. Hrt. Suf. Ess. Name given to various plants: (1) *Artemisia vulgaris*, or mugwort (Chs.); (2) *Cardamine pratensis*, or lady-smock (Yks.); (3) *Epilobium hirsutum*, or great hairy willow herb (Yks. Chs. Glo. Hrt. Suf. Ess.); (4) ? *Lychnis diurna* (n.Yks.).

(1) **Chs.**^{1} Apple-pie. (3) **n.Yks.** Apple-pie, from time immemorial the name for the hairy willow herb, from the scent of its flowers strongly resembling the smell of warm apple-pie (G.M.T.). **Chs.**^{3} The great hairy willow herb is called Apple-pie, the smell resembling that of the apple. **Glo.**^{1} **Hmp.**^{1} (4) **n.Yks.** Apple-pie, ? *Lychnis diurna* (I.W.).

APPLE-PIE BED, *sb.* Gen. colloq. use in Eng. A bed made by way of a practical joke with one sheet so folded as to make entry impossible.

Nhp.^{1} Apple-pie bed. A bed is so called when it is made with a single sheet, one end tucked under the pillow, the other turned over at the top, which doubles the sheet in the middle, and prevents the longitudinal extension of the occupant. **Colloq.** Some 'evil-disposed persons' have already visited his room, made his bed into an apple-pie, plentifully strewn with hairbrushes and razors, *Sat. Review* (Nov. 3, 1883) 566, col. 2 (FARMER); The servants, who, to begin with, thought nothing more amusing than the young gentlemen's apple-pie beds and booby-traps, have reached the verge of mutiny by the fifth week, *Standard* (Aug. 3, 1889) 5, col. 2; Apple-pie bed, so called from the apple turnover, a sort of pie in which the crust is turned over the apples, *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 347.

APPLE-PIE FLOWER, *sb.* n.Hmp. See **Apple-pie** (3).

APPLE-PIE ORDER, *sb.* Gen. dial. use in Eng. Phr. expressive of perfect order and regularity.

w.Yks.^{5} A room with everything tidy and properly placed is pronounced to be 'in apple-pie order.' **Lin.**^{1} The house was in apple-pie order. **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Colloq.** I am just in the 'order' which some folks—though why I am sure I can't tell you—would call apple-pie, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (1864) *Old Woman in Grey.*

APPLE-PIE PLANT, see **Apple-pie** (3).

APPLE-PUMMY, *sb.* Som. [**æ·pl-pumi.**] The pulp of apples remaining after all the cider has been extracted.

w.Som.^{1} While full of juice and in process of cider making, the ground apples are simply pummy. I've a-drawd a load o' apple-pummy up in the copse; I reckon they [the pheasants]'ll zoon vind it out.

[Water wherein a good quantity of apple-pomice hath been boil'd, EVELYN *Pomona* (1664) 95 (N.E.D.).]

APPLE-RINGIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **apple-ringy, apple-riennie** (B. & H.). The plant Southernwood, *Artemisia abrotonum.*

Sc. Would you like some slips of apple-ringy, or tansy or thyme? *Petticoat Tales* (1823) I. 240 (JAM.); The aipple-ringie and the sweet brier, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) ii. **Ayr.** The window looked into a small garden rank with appleringy, and other fragrant herbs, GALT *Sir Andrew* (1821) I. 44. **Lnk.** Here is plenty of apple-ringy, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) i.

[*Apple-ringie* may prob. be a corr. of AFr. *averoine* (WRIGHT *Voc.* 554. 14); cp. Fr. *aurone. Auronne*, the herb Southernwood, COTGR. Lat. *abrotonum.*]

APPLE-SHEELY, *sb.* Nhb. The Chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* See **Sheely.**

Nhb.^{1}

APPLE-STUCKLIN, *sb.* Nrf. Suf. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Also written **-stucklun** I.W.^{1}; **-stucklen** I.W.^{2} [**æ·pl-stɐklən.**] Apples sliced or whole, sugared, and baked in a paste. Cf. **apple-turnover.**

Nrf., Suf., Sus., Hmp. A homely sort of pastry, made by folding sliced apples with sugar in a coarse paste, and baking them without a dish or pan, HOLLOWAY. **I.W.**^{1}; **I.W.**^{2} Apple-dumpling baked.

APPLE-TERRE, *sb. Obs.* Sus. An orchard.

e.Sus. HOLLOWAY; **Sus.**^{12}

[*Apple* + Fr. *terre*, a piece of ground.]

APPLE-TURNOVER, *sb.* Lin. Lei. Wor. A kind of apple-tart baked without a dish.

n.Lin.^{1} Apple-turnover, an apple puff. **Lei.**^{1} Apple-turnover, a large puff, made with a circular or oval piece of paste doubled over, and containing apples. **Wor.** (J.W.P.)

APPLE-TYE, *sb.* Sus. A loft where apples are kept.

Sus.^{1}

[See **Tye.**]

APPLETY-MOY, *sb.* Wm. [**a·plti-moi.**] Apples stewed to a pulp.

Wm. Applety-moi consists of apples stewed until soft and then crushed to a pulp (E.W.P.); Bobby browt oot a girt weyshin pot full a applety-moi, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 10.

[Cp. ME. *applemoyle* (also *pomesmoille* in gloss. *Cookery Bks.* (E.E.T.S. 91); *appulmoy* in *Form of Cury*, 79. *Moy, moyle*, repr. Fr. *mouillé*, moistened, soaked.]

APPROBATION, *sb.* Rut. [**æprəbē·ʃən.**] An authoritative opinion.

Rut.^{1} I can't make out what's wrong wi' her; so I shall send for Clark, and get his approbation of it.

[An old meaning of this word was the action of authoritatively declaring good or true; hence the dial. sense 'opinion.' By learned approbation of the judges, SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 71.]

APPROOF, *sb.* Yks. Som. [**əprū·f.**]

1. Approval, praise.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 7, 1884). **m.Yks.** Speaking of Hungarian flour, an old farmer used words after this fashion—'Such rubbish as that gets no approof of mine' (W.B.T.). **Som.** He may crack about his dairy as much as he do like, but 'e see the judge giv' he no approof (W.B.T.).

2. *Obsol.* Courage, pluck tried by experience.

w.Yks. I like Jack better nor Tom; there's more approof in him (W.B.T.).

[This word is noted as old in JOHNSON. **1.** One and the self-same tongue, Either of condemnation, or approof, SHAKS. *M. for Meas.* II. iv. 174. **2.** A soldier and of very valiant approof, *ib. All's Well*, II. v. 3. OFr. *aprove*, proof, trial.]

APPURTENANCES, *sb.* Cor. The heart, liver, and lungs of an animal.

Cor.^{2}

[An appurtenance of a lamb, *viscera, pantices*, COLES (1679). This word is freq. found in its aphetic form *purtenance*, q.v.]

APRICOCK, *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Som. [**ē·prikok.**] The apricot. See **Abricock.**

N.Cy.^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{1} **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

[Apricot or apricock, a kind of wall-fruit, JOHNSON; An apricock, *Malum praecoquum*, COLES (1679); *Abricot*, the abricot or apricock plumb, COTGR.; Yond dangling apricocks, Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 29; Of trees or fruites to be set or remooved, 1. Apple-trees . . . 2. Apricocks, Tusser *Husb.* 76. Port. *albricoque.* See **Abricock.**]

APRIL, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. War. *Comp.* (1) **-errand,** an errand upon which a person is sent on the first of April, as a practical joke; (2) **-gawby,** (3) **-gob,** (4) **-gobby,** (5) **-gowk,** (6) **-noddy,** various names for an April fool.

(1) **n.Cy.** This . . . is called a 'gawk's errand,' 'an April errand,' 'hunt the gowk,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) VII. 85. (2) **Chs.**^{1} April gawby. **War.** (J.R.W.) (3) **Chs.**^{1} April gob. **nw.Der.**^{1} April gob, an April fool. (4) **Chs.**^{1} April gobby. (5) **n.Cy.** We in the North call persons who are thus deceived, April-gowks, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) 400; April gowks are past and gone, You're a fool and I am none [i. e. after midday, the person who attempts the joke is called the fool], *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) VII. 85. **Nhb.**^{1} The cuckoo has become synonymous with jest and joke; gowk is cuckoo. Boy: 'Hi, canny man, see what ye've dropt.' The canny man turns round to see, and is hailed with a yell, 'O, ye April-gowk!' as the boy runs off. **Cum.** One of these gentlemen we hope to send back to London as our representative in Parliament, and the other as an April-gowk [speech of a political West Cumbrian gentleman, Apr. 1, 1879] (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} April gowk, an April fool. The old custom of making April fools is said to have proceeded from letting insane persons be at large on the first of April, when amusement was made by sending them on ridiculous errands. April day is here called 'Feeals' haliday,' fools' holiday. (6) **n.Lan.**^{1} Apple-noddy's past an' gone, An' thou's a noddy for thinkin' on.

APRIL-FOOL, *sb.* Lei. One upon whom practical jokes are successfully played.

Lei.^{1} A person may be made an April-fool of at any time of the year. Ah suppose a wanted to mek a Epril fule on me.

APRILLED, *ppl. adj.* Dev. [əpri·ld.] Sour, on the point of turning sour, applied to milk or beer. Also, *fig.*, to a person's temper.

Dev. Aprill'd, turned sour, Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353. **n.Dev.** Why, than tha wut be a prilled, or a muggard [made sour, or sullen], *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 194; Aprilld, soured, or beginning to turn sour, when applied to milk or beer, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); Bin 'e wur aprilled hours ago, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 4. **Dev.**^{1} Why, the ale was worse;—that was a-prill'd, was maukish, dead as dishwatter, pt. ii. 12.

[*A-* (*pref.*^{2}) + *prilled*, pp. of *prill*, q.v.]

APRON, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **apern** se.Wor.^{1} w.Som.^{1} [a·prən, a·pə̄n.]

1. The diaphragm of an animal.

e.Yks.^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} The inner fat of a pig and the fat of a goose are called the pig-appern and the goose-appern. **se.Wor.**^{1} Apern or Apun, the midriff of a pig. **e.An.**^{1} Apron, the cawl or omentum of a hog. **Dev.** He drove his long brow-antler up to its hilt in the hound's side; and then, in withdrawing it, brought out that portion of the interior known as 'the apron,' *Memoir Russell* (1878) xiii.

2. The skin covering the belly of a roast duck or goose.

n.Lan.^{1} **Sus., Hmp.** Apron, the flat, skinny covering of the body of a goose or duck, Holloway. **w.Som.**^{1} The skin between the breast-bone and the tail of a duck or goose when sent to table, is called the apern.

3. The abdomen of the brachyurous . . . crustaceans, as crabs; so called because it is folded under and closely applied to the thorax (C.D.).

Bnff.^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} Appron, the hinge-like appendage of a crab's shell.

4. A strip of lead on a chimney.

e.An.^{2} The upper part of a chimney opening above the grate. **Suf.** A piece of lead or zinc fastened to the front of a chimney where it joins the roof to prevent the rain running down the chimney through the roof (C.G.B.).

5. *Comp.* (1) **Apron-man,** a tradesman, a mechanic; (2) **-piece,** (3) **-string farmer,** see below; (4) **-string-hold,** property held in virtue of a wife; (5) **-trade,** women.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **e.Lan.**^{1} Appron-piece, the front part of a fire-range which supports the oven. (3) **s.Wor.** Apron-string farmer, an effeminate town-bred farmer (H.K.). (4) **Hrt.** A man being possessed of a house and large orchard by apron-string-hold, felled almost all his fruit-trees, because he expected the death of his sick wife, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii. 118. (5) **Cor.** Tha apurn-traade oal petch'd to scraim, *T. Towser* (1873) 78.

[**2.** Apron of a goose, in popular language, the fat skin which covers the belly, Bailey (1755). **4.** The aprons (of lead) round the chimney-stalks, Loudon, § 935 (N.E.D.). **5.** You have made good work, you and your apron-men, Shaks. *Cor.* IV. vi. 96; We answered the apron-man (the wine-drawer), Rowley *Search for Money*, 1609 (Nares, s. v. Aperner).—The dial. form *apern* was common in the 16th and 17th cents. Apernes of mayle, Stow *Survey*, XII. 103; *Semicinctium* . . . *Tablier*, a womans aperne, an artificers or handicraftsmans aperne, *Nomenclator* (Nares).

APROPO, *v.* Som. To match, resemble.

w.Som.^{1} Dhik·ee dhae·ur aa·breepoa·z muyn nuzaak·lee [that one resembles, or matches, mine exactly]. I heard this spoken of a canary. By no means uncommon.

[Fr. *à propos*, fitly, just pat (Cotgr.).]

APS, *sb.* War. Glo. Hrt. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **apse** Sur.^{1} Sus.^{1} Hmp.^{1} w.Som.^{1} nw.Dev.^{1}; **eps** Ken.^{1} [**aps, æps, āps.**] The aspen-tree, *Populus tremula.* See **Asp.**

War. Aps, or Apse, the oldest form of asp or aspen. **Glo.**^{1} **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. i. 101. **Ken.** May 7, 1787. For 32 feet Epps Timber at 10^d per foot £1 6*s.* 8*d.*, *Pluckley Overseers' Acc.* (P.M.); Eps, an asp tree (K.); **Ken.**^{1}; **Ken.**^{2} **Sur.**^{1} A field in Titsey parish is called the Apses field. **Hmp.**^{1} Made out of apse [made of aspen wood]. **Wil.**^{1} Always so called by woodmen. **w.Som.**^{1} The wind 've a blowed down a girt limb o' thick apse tree. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

Hence **Apsen,** made of aps or aspen wood; *comp.* **Apsen-tree,** the aspen.

Sus. They must be taken without the patient's knowledge . . . and put into a hole in an apsen tree, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 112. **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **Cor.**^{1} Bevering [shivering] like an apsen-tree.

[OE. *æps*, the aspen-tree (in *Leechdoms* and *Ælfric Gloss.*).]

APS, see **Haps.**

APSE, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **aps.** [āps.] An abscess, tumour.

w.Som.^{1} Her 've a got a apse 'pon her neck. **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iii. 240. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** Apse is with us an evident corruption of abscess, *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iii. 240.

[A corruption of *abscess.*]

APSE, *int.* Chs. Also written **arpse** Chs.^{13}; **yaps, yahpse, yeps** s.Chs.^{1} [**yā̆ps, yeps.**] An exclamation of surprise or reproof, as in phr. *apse upon thee!*

Chs.^{1} Apse upon thee! or Arpse upon thee! If a man took up a piece of iron which he unexpectedly found was too hot to hold he would, very likely, in dropping it, make use of the exclamation; **Chs.**^{3} Apse, or Arpse upon thee! An exclamation often used in scolding a child for some peccadillo; like 'Out upon thee!' **s.Chs.**^{1} Yaps upon yō!

APT, *adj.* Irel. [**apt.**] Of persons: certain, sure.

Ir. They'll be apt to keep her in it all's one, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1893) 8; Ay, he's a terrible big man, isn't he? Apt to knock the head off himself he'd be, if he was offering to come in at our door, *ib.* 86. **n.Ir.** If you go out to-day you'll be apt to take cold. If you cut the loaf that way you'll be apt to cut yourself (W.H.P.).

Hence **Aptly,** certainly, without fail.

Ant. Will you be drawing turf for me to-morrow?—I aptly will (S.A.B.).

APTISH, *adj.* Yks. [a·ptiʃ.]

1. Skilful, useful, accurate.

n.Yks.^{1}

2. Intelligent, quick-witted.

Yks. I have heard an old country schoolmaster speak of a lad as an aptish pupil, but I do not fancy the word is generally known (R.S.). **n.Yks.**^{1} He's eptish at his book-lear; **n.Yks.**^{2}

[*Apt*, prompt, ready to learn + *-ish.*]

APTYCOCK. Dor. Cor. Also written **aptcock.** [**æ·pti-kok, æ·pt-kok.**] A clever little fellow.

Dor. I have heard 'aptcock' (T.C.P.). **Cor.**^{1} Well done, my little apticock; **Cor.**^{2}

[*Apt*, intelligent, quick-witted + *-cock*, the well-known suff. in surnames, as in Alcock, Badcock; prob. fr. the use of 'cock' as a familiar term of appreciation for a man who fights with pluck and spirit.]

A-PURPOSE, *adv.* Nhb. Wm. Lan. Oxf. Brks. [əpə·rpəs, əpə̄·pəs.] On purpose, deliberately, with intention.]

Nhb.^{1} He's deund aporpose to myek hissel leuk clivvor. **Wm.**^{1} **Lan.** O purpus fur to let foke get o seete on um, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) i; 'An accident done a-purpose,' chimed in Mrs. Clowes, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) xiv. **Oxf.**^{1} He done it a-purpose, *MS. add.* **Brks.**^{1} A drow'd [threw] I down a-purpose.

[*A-*, on + *purpose.*]

APURT, *adj.* and *adv.* Som. Dev. [əpə̄·t.]

1. *adj.* Sulky, sullen, disagreeable.

n.Dev. B'ant hur well, Nan? Is our Nell apurt, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 55; Grose (1790); Apurt, with a glouting look, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 421. **Dev.**^{1} Bet. I can't go, zure.—Rab. Wull, very wull.—Bet. You be a-purt now, pt. i. 9; 'Ot,' quotha to dame, 'glumping eet? zo it sim you are a-purt with your meat,' pt. ii. 13.

2. *adv.* In a sulky manner; disagreeably.

w.Som.^{1} Her tookt her zel-off proper apurt, and no mistake. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

[*A-* (*pref.*^{3}) + *purt* (to sulk), q.v.]

APURTED, *adj.* Dev. Sullen.

Dev. They only thought it was my 'appurted witherful develtry,' as they called it, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. iv. i.

[*A-* (*pref.*^{2}) + *purted*, pp. of *purt*, see above.]

AQUABOB, *sb.* Ken. An icicle.

Ken. Grose (1790); I have never heard this, and on inquiry cannot hear of it; it looks rather like a fabrication (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}

AQUART, *adv.* Yks. Also written **aquairt** n.Yks.^{2} [əkwe·rt, əkwē·t.]

1. Across, athwart.

ne.Yks.^{1} Used of motion across. T'beeos ran a-quart t'staggarth.

2. In a state of disagreement, at cross purposes.

n.Yks.^{1} What, then, Marget an' her man hae getten aquart agen?—Ay, they's had another differing-bout; **n.Yks.**^{2} There's nought to get aquairt about. **w.Yks.** (Æ.B.)

[*A-*, on + *quart*, vb. (q.v.).]

AQUAT, *adv.*^{1} Dor. Som. Also written **aquott.** [əkwo·t.] In a squatting position.

w.Dor. Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **e.Som.** Aquat, sitting flat, like a bird on its eggs, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Steed o' tendin' the things, there was he a-quat down in by the vire [s.v. Quat].

[*A-*, on + *quat*, vb. (q.v.).]

AQUAT, *adv.*^{2} Dev. Also written **aquot** Dev.^{3} [əkwo·t, əkwā·t.] Full to satiety.

Dev. 'Chave eat so much 'cham quit a-quot [I have eat so much that I am cloyed], Ray (1691). **n.Dev.** I mind an alkitole o't Avore a month had got a-quot, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 61; Aquott, weary of eating, Grose (1790). **Dev.**^{3} Willee 'a zome moar tü ayte, missis?—No thankee, vather, I be aquāt now; purty nigh vit tü bust.

[*A-* (*pref.*^{2}) + *quat*, adj. (q.v.).]

AQUEESH, ACQUEESH, see **Atweesh.**

AR, see **Air,** *adj.*, **Arr.**

AR-, see **Ear-.**

ARAIN, *sb.* Dur. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Also written **arran** Dur.^{1} n.Yks. ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **aran** n.Cy. w.Yks.^{3}; **arrin** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; **arrand, arand, arrant** w.Yks.; **arrian** w.Yks.^{2} [a·rənd, a·rənt, a·rən, a·riən.]

1. A spider, a cobweb.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Yks.** At public worship the composure of a lady near him is much disturbed by an arrant, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 316; Arran, the long-legged outdoor spider (S.P.U.). **n.Yks.** Sweep'th Arrans down; till all be clean, neer lin, Els he'l leauk all Agye, when he comes in, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 437. **w.Yks.** Arran is used in this parish for spiders of every size, Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 531; You never heard of Bruce, perhaps?—And th' arrand? Brontë *Shirley* (1849) v; **w.Yks.**^{1} Thou hed as nice a lang waist as onny body, as slim an as smaw, eigh, as an arran, ii. 297; An arran or an Espin leaf wad a flaid him out of his wits, *ib.* ii. 306; **w.Yks.**^{234}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Der.**^{1} The word arion was common in living memory, but has not been heard so much of late years; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** Arain, used only for the larger kind of spiders, Ray (1691). [According to correspondents the word is now *obs.* in Notts.]

2. *Comp.* **Arain-web, Aran-web,** a cobweb.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Arran-web, rarely used. **w.Yks.** It's better to be a bit blusterin an rough an have summat to show for it nor to caar in a corner wol th' arrand-webs stick to yo, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 9; She had hair colour o' gowd, an' fine and silky as an arran-web, Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 189; **w.Yks.**^{3} The infection of some fevers would stop in an arrinweb for seven years; **w.Yks.**^{5}

[Arain, large spider, Coles (1677); Oure ȝeris as the arane sall thynke . . . The erayn makes vayn webbes, Hampole *Ps.* lxxxix. 10; Oure ȝeris schulen bithenke as an yreyn, Wyclif *ib.*; Aranye or erayne, *aranea*, *Prompt.* OFr. *araigne* (*iraigne*), Lat. *aranea*, a spider.]

ARB-, see **Herb-.**

ARBITRARY, *adj.* Hrf. Ken. Sur. Also written **arbitry** Hrf. Ken.^{1} [ā·bitri.]

1. Independent, impatient of restraint.

Hrf. (W.W.S.) **Sur.**^{1}

2. Hard; greedy, grasping.

Ken.^{1}

ARBOUR-TREE, see **Harber.**

ARBY-ROOT, same as **Abby-root,** q.v.

ARC, see **Ark,** *sb.*^{2}

ARCG, see **Argue.**

ARCH, *sb.*^{1} Sc. (Jam.) An aim. See **Arch,** *v.* **2.**

Abd., Rxb.

ARCH, *sb.*^{2} Cor. Tech. A piece of ground left unworked near a shaft.

Cor. *Mining Gl.* (1852).

ARCH, *v.* Sc. Som. Cor. [e·rtʃ, ātʃ.]

1. To make or cause to be convex.

w.Som.^{1} Thick there road must be a-arched a good bit more eet, vore the water'll urn off vitty like.

2. To take aim, to throw or let fly any missile weapon with a design to hit a particular object.

Sc. Shoot again,—and O see to airch a wee better this time, *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, I. 155 (Jam.). **Abd.** Airch, to throw, is still in use. It is [so called] from the curve described by a missile (G.W.). **Rxb.** (Jam.)

Hence **Arched,** *ppl. adj.* curved, convex, see **1**; **Archer,** *sb.* (Jam.), one who throws, see **2**; **Arching,** *adj.* convex, see **1.**

Cor. The roads in a mine, when built with stones or bricks, are generally arched level drifts, *Mining Gl.* (1852). **Tech.** The roads in a mine, when built with stones or bricks, are sometimes called arched level or arched ways, Weale *Dict. Terms* (1873). **Abd.** Archer, a marksman. **w.Som.**^{1} He idn archin enough by ever so much.

[OFr. *archer* (mod. *arquer*), to arch, to curve in the form of a bow (*arc*); a deriv. of *arc.*]

ARCH, see **Argh.**

ARCHANGEL, *sb.* [ākē·nʒəl.]

1. A name applied to several species of Dead Nettle and allied plants:—(1) *Lamium album* (Lei. Glo. Dev.); (2) *Lamium galeobdolon* (Som.); (3) var. species of *Lamium* (Glo.).

Glo.^{1} **Dev.** The harmless nettle is here [Dartmoor] called archangels, Bray *Tamar and Tavy* (ed. 1879) I. 274; **Dev.**^{4} **w.Som.**^{1} Archangel, the yellow nettle, often called weazel snout. [Our English archangels and a few others are yellow, *Cornh. Mag.* (Jan. 1882).]

2. Red Archangel, *Lamium purpureum* (Nrf.); Yellow Archangel, *Lamium galeobdolon* (Lei.).

[Archangel, the name of a plant, called also Dead Nettle, Johnson; Archangel (dead nettle), *Lamium*, Coles (1679); *Ortie blanche*, the herb Archangel, Blind Nettle, Dead Nettle. *Ortie puante*, a kind of Archangel that smells most filthily, Cotgr.; *Lamium album*, White Archangell. *Lamium luteum*, Yellow Archangell. *Lamium rubrum*, Red Archangell, Gerarde (ed. 1633) 702; Deffe nettylle, *Archangelus*, *Prompt.*; *Archangelica*, the blynd netel, Wright *Voc.* 565. 15.]

ARCHES, *sb. pl.* Tech. The first 'bungs of saggers,' or piles of clay boxes containing ware put into the oven.

Tech. In the pottery trade arches are the bungs which stand nearest to the fire and between the fire-holes or mouths, *Lab. Gl.* (1894).

ARCH-HOLE, *sb.* Cum.

Cum.^{1} Arch-whol, a vent-hole in the wall of a barn.

ARCHIE, see **Urchin.**

ARCHILOWE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **-logh.** The return which a guest, who has been previously treated, makes to the tavern company.

Sc. I propose that this good gentleman . . . shall send for a tass o' brandy, and I'll pay for another by way of archilowe, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxviii. **Lth., s.Sc.** When [the guest] calls for the bottle he is said to give them his archilagh (Jam.).

[It is prob. that this word contains Du. *gelag*, share, scot, score at a tavern. Cp. *Gelach*, a shot or a score, Hexham.]

ARD, *adj.* n.Cy. **[erd.]** Of land: dry, arid, parched, used of soil on high-lying land.

N.Cy.^{1} Aird. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**$^{1\ 2}$

ARDAR, *sb.* *Obs.* Cor. A plough.

Cor.$^{1\ 2}$

[A Celtic Cornish word, prob. der. fr. Lat. *aratrum*, plough, cogn. w. Gael. *ār*, plough, and Goth. *arjan*, to plough.]

ARDENT, *adj.* used as *sb.* Sc. **[e·rdənt.]** Whisky.

Bnff.^{1} Will ye tack a glass o' wine?—Na; a'll tack a drop o' the ardent.

[Cp. phr. *ardent spirits*, in which *ardent* refers to their fiery taste.]

ARDER, *sb.* usually *pl.* The n. counties, e. and s.Cy. (Ray) Sus. (K.) Also written **ader** Dur. n.Yks.; **aither** N.Cy.^{1} n.Yks.$^{1\ 2}$ e.Yks.; **ather** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} **[ē·ðər, ā·ðər.]**

1. A ploughing, esp. the fallowing of vacant land.

n.Cy. Arders, fallowings or plowings of ground, Ray (1691). **n.Yks.**^{1} I believe the meaning to be restricted to the ploughing or furrowing. **e.Yks.** The first or second aither; the same as 'airth' of some places, and 'earth' of others, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Sus.** (K.), **s. & e.Cy.** Ray (1691). (*Obs.* Not known by any of our correspondents in these parts of the country.) [Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681).]

2. Fallow or ploughed land.

Cum. Arden [*sic*], fallow quarter, *Gl.* (1851). **m.Yks.**^{1} Aither, furrowed ground. **e.Yks.** When we come to sowe olde ardure, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 132.

3. Lands divided according to the crops they bear in the customary rotation; hence, the order or rotation of crops in husbandry.

n.Cy. Aither, a course of cropping, or portion of the rotation, Morton *Cycl. Agric.* (1863); **N.Cy.**^{1} In husbandry the arders are the divisions of tillage land set apart for regular courses of crops in successive years. **Nhb.**^{1} Before the commons enclosures, the tillage land was divided into 'fields.' Each field consisted of a great number of scattered strips or 'yard lands.' The 'East field,' 'West field,' 'North field,' &c., represented groups of different freeholds—each owner having yard lands in all the 'Athers,' or 'fields.' The object of this was to arrange for a rotation of crops. Thus, the East field being fallow, the West field would be under oats, the North field under wheat, and so on in annual rotation. *Obs.* **Dur.** What is here called four aders, viz. wheat, clover, oats, and fallow, *Rep. Agric. Surv.* (1793–1813). **n.Yks.**^{2} Arders, parts of a field. 'A field in aithers.' These words signify portions set apart for different growths, as 'an aither of wheat,' 'an aither of beans.'

4. Thickness of soil to work among.

n.Yks. Soil laid on a field macks mair ader (I.W.).

[1. Arders, the fallowings or ploughings of ground, Kersey; Arders, fallowings or ploughings, Coles (1677); Who can expect to reap much from a single ardour, or once ploughing? Robinson *Treat. Faith* (1688) 117 (N.E.D.). Prob. ON. *arðr*, plough.]

ARD-SREW, *sb.* Nhb. Also written **erdsrew. [e·rd-sriu.]** The common shrew-mouse. See **Harvest-row.**

Nhb.^{1}

ARDUR, *sb.* *Obs.* Cor. A ploughman.

Cor.^{1}

[A Celtic Cornish word; cp. W. *arddwr*, 'arator, agricola' (Davies). See **Arder.**]

ARE, see **Ear,** *v.*

AREADY, *adj.* Som. **[əre·di.]** Ready.

w.Som.^{1} I was most aready to drop gin I come tap the hill [s.v. A].

[Thenne was ich a-redy To lye and to loury, *P. Plowman* (c.) vii. 97; I am aredy . . . to reste with ȝow euere, *ib.* (b.) iv. 192. *A-* (*pref.*^{2}) + *ready*, cp. *ȝeredie*, *Hom.* (c. 1250) 239.]

AREAR, *adv.*^{1} Ken. **[əriə·(r).]** Reared up, upright.

Ken. To stand arear (K.); Arear, Arere: much used in certain districts, not all over the county (A.M.); **Ken.**^{1}

[*A-*, on + *rear*, vb.]

AREAR, *adv.*^{2} *Obs.* Der. Backward, behind.

nw.Der.^{1}

[But when his force gan faile his pace gan wex areare, Spenser *F. Q.* iii. vii. 24; Thanne gan he go . . . Som tyme asyde and som tyme a-rere, *P. Plowman* (c.) vii. 405. OFr. *arere* (mod. *arrière*).]

AREAR, *int.* Cor. Also written **areah** Cor.^{1}

1. An exclamation of surprise. See **Arrah.**

Cor. Arrear then Bessy ly aloane the backy, *Cornwall: A Western Eclogue*, in *Gent. Mag.* (1762) 287; Arrere, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); 'Arreah! thon,' replied Mrs. Brown; 'that's the way the maggot do jump, es et?' Forfar *Wizard* (1871) 8; **Cor.**^{2} Arear! Oh, strange! wonderful!

2. *Comp.* **Arrea-faa.**

Cor.^{1}

AREAWT, see **Arout.**

AREND, *v.* Sc. **[ē·rənd.]** To rear.

Fif. [The horse] arendit, he stendit, He flang an' he fam'd, *MS. Poems* (Jam.); I asked 'a Fifer' if he knew what an arend horse was. 'A rearer,' he replied, 'because he is in danger of falling back o'er end' (G.W.).

ARESS, see **Hairif.**

AREST, *v.* Yks. **[əre·st.]** To grant rest.

n.Yks. God a-rest you, merry gıntlemen, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 6.

[*A-* (*pref.*^{10}) + *rest*, vb.]

ARF, see **Argh.**

ARFAL, see **Arval.**

ARFISH, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. **[e·rfiʃ.]**

1. Timid, fearful, apprehensive.

N.Cy.^{1} I'm rather arfish about that. **Nhb.**^{1} Yen's rether airfish aboot eet. **Dur.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} I felt arfish i' t'dark. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah felt a bit arfish. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Harfish, timid, as horses on bog-land, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356; Mither, I'se arfish, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 230.

2. Unwilling, reluctant.

Nhb.^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} He's nobbut very arfish to begin.

[*Arf* + *-ish.* See **Argh,** *adj.*]

ARG, *adj.* Sh.I. **[arg.]** Eager, fierce.

Sh.I. Arg is used regularly in Isle of Foula in the sense of keen, very anxious (equiv. to 'âber' in the North Isles) (J.J.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Dan. *arg*, wicked, bad; cp. G. *arg*.]

ARG, see **Argue.**

ARGAN, see **Organ.**

ARGE, see **Argue.**

ARGERIE, *sb.* Sh.I. **[a·rgəri.]** A crowd, multitude.

Sh.I. 'Argerie' I take to be the right form and not 'angorie'; I have heard the former (although very rarely), but not the latter. Argerie is rather a derogative word (mob, rabble) (J.J.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

ARGH, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. Also in Sus. Also written **(a)arf** N.Cy.$^{1\ 2}$ n.Yks.$^{1\ 2}$ ne.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks. Lin.^{1}; **arf(e** n. and e.Yks. w.Yks.^{1}; **airf** Nhb.^{1}; **erf** Sc.; **earfe** Nhb.^{1} Dur.; **awf** e.Yks.^{1}; **arth** Nhb.^{1}; **airth** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{2}; **airgh, ergh, erch, arch, airch** Sc.; **auch** Bnff.^{1}; **arrow** Abd.; **yar** Sus. **[āf, erf, erþ, erχ, a·rə.]**

1. *adj.* Timorous, apprehensive, afraid.

Sc. In kittle times when foes are yarring We're no thought ergh, Beattie *To Mr. A. Ross*, in *Helenore* (1768) 3, ed. 1812; And fearfu' will it be to me, I'm erch, or a' be o'er, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) *Donul and Evir.* **Bnff.**^{1} **Abd.** I have an eargh kind of feeling on hearing the owls (G.W.). **N.Cy.**^{1} He was airth to do it; **N.Cy.**^{2}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.** (K.) **n.Yks.** I'se varra arfe, Shee'l put, and rive my ood Prunella Scarfe, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 11; **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} I was airth o' gannin. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Rooads is seea slaap ah's arf o' travellin'. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** 'Ise arf to do it,' generally implies difficulty, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lin.**^{1} I'm arf you've hurted the bunny. It's nobbud the soldiers come to defend the 'old women,' who are arf. **Sus.**$^{1\ 2}$

2. Hesitating, reluctant, 'swithering.'

Bnff.^{1} **Abd.** An' rogues o' Jews, they are nae arrow, Wi' tricks fu' sly, Anderson *Poems* (1813) 116 (Jam.); Ye're ergh to file your fingers [unwilling to work] (G.W.). **Fif., Lth.** Erf to do anything (Jam.). **Nhb.^{1}** A condition of mind in which it is necessary to proceed with great caution. **n.Yks.^{1}** **e.Yks.^{1}** Arf, unwilling; indisposed; disinclined. **m.Yks.^{1}**, **w.Yks.^{1}**

3. Scanty, insufficient. Cf. **4.**

Lth. Ye hae na made the line of that side o' the road straight; it juts out there, and here it is ergh (Jam.). **Slk.** Airgh, hollow; used when anything is wanting to make up the level (*ib.*). **Rxb.** (*ib.*)

4. *adv.* Insufficiently, not fully or enough; nearly, approaching to.

Lth. I canna eat that meat; it's ergh boiled. That meat's airch dune. **Rxb.** What time is it?—It's erfe twal o'clock (Jam.).

[**1.** Arghe, *pusillanimis*, *Cath. Angl.*; Arwe or ferefulle, *timidus*, *pavidus*, *Prompt.*; If Elinus be argh and ournes for ferde, *Dest. Troy*, 2540; His hert arwe as an hare, R. Glouc. 457. **2.** A! lorde, I trymble þer I stande, So am I arow to do þat dede, *York Plays*, 176. OE. *earh* (*earg*), cowardly; cp. ON. *argr*, G. and Du. *arg*.]

ARGH, *v.* Sc. Also written **arch, ergh, erf.** [**erχ, erf.**] To be timid, fearful, to feel reluctant from timidity, to hesitate.

Sc. I airghit at keuillyng withe him in that thrawart haughty mood, *Wint. Ev. Tales*, II. 41 (Jam.); Argh, to dread, quake or tremble with fear (*ib. Suppl.*). **Lnk.** Dear Jenny, I wad speak t'ye, wad ye let; An' yet I ergh, ye're ay sae scornfu' set, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 71, ed. 1783.

[Yet when I had done all I intended, I did ergh to let it go abroad at this time for sundry reasons, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 367 (Jam.); Þenne arȝed Abraham, and all his mod chaunged, *Allit. P.* (B.) 713. OE. *eargian* (*ergian*), to be timid.]

ARGHNESS, *sb.* Sc. Yks.

1. Timidity, superstitious fear.

Abd. An erghness creeps over me in going through a churchyard by night (G.W.).

2. Reluctance, unwillingness.

Sc. We must regret their archness to improve such an opportunity, Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scotland* (1721) I. xxxii. **n.Yks.** They had some arfness about starting wark (I.W.).

[Arghnes, *pusillanimitas*, *Cath. Angl.*; Arȝnesse alse me thynkth ys hard, Fore hit maketh a man a coward, MS. in Hall. *Argh*, adj. + *-ness*.]

ARGIE-BARGIE, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.)

Rnf., Ayr., Lnk. Argie-bargie, a contention, quarrel.

ARGIE-BARGIE, *v.* Sc. Also written **arguy-barguy.** To argue, bandy words, dispute.

Frf. I'se nae time to argy-bargy wi' ye, Davit, Barrie *Licht* (1885) 35, ed. 1893. **Fif.** (Jam.) **Gall.** It was no time to argie-bargie about words and sayings, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xv.

Hence **Arguy-barguying,** *vbl. sb.*

Sc. There was eternal arguy-barguyin' about this plea, Roy *Horseman* (1895) xxxix.

ARGISOME, *adj.* Lin. Nhp. Bck. [**ā·gisəm.**] Contentious, inclined to argue or dispute.

n.Lin. Ă argisum bairn maks ă awk'ud man (M.P.); **n.Lin.^{1}** It's the argisumist bairn I iver did see. **Nhp.^{2}** **n.Bck.** (A.C.)

[*Argue*, vb. + *-some*. For suff. cp. *handsome*, *winsome*.]

ARGLE, *sb.* Lin. [**ā·gl.**] An argument, a dispute.

sw.Lin. My wife and she had a bit of an argle about it (R.E.C.).

[See **Argle,** *v.*]

ARGLE, *v.* Der. Lin. War. Wor. Also written **argal** se.Wor.^{1}; **argel** Lin. [**ā·gl.**]

1. To argue, dispute, contend, esp. in making a bargain; *to argle out*, to have the last word with one's opponent in an argument.

Lin. They argell'd for awhile, at last He thirteen for a shilling got, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 74. **n.Lin.** Thaay stood an' argled a peäce, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 90; **n.Lin.^{1}** Come maister, it's no use to argle. **se.Wor.^{1}** Er argald me out, as your new shawl was blue, un it's green now, yunt it?

2. Hence **Argling,** *vbl. sb.*

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.^{1}** **n.Lin.** I thowt she'd a' bitten me wi' real down force o' arglein', Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1874) I. 135; **n.Lin.^{1}** What's the good o' arglein' about what folks is worth. **War.** (J.R.W.)

[I will never stand argling the matter any more, *Hay any Work* (1589), ed. 1844, 11 (N.E.D.). A perversion of *argue*, vb., fr. the influence of freq. vbs. in *-le*.]

ARGLE-BARGLE, *sb.* Lin. An argument. Cf. **argie-bargie.**

n.Lin.^{1}

ARGLE-BARGLE, *v.* Sc. Lin. A frequentative of **argie-bargie,** q.v.

Per. Ye maist needs set him up tae arglebargle wi' a stranger minister at the Free Kirk, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 214. **Ayr.** It's of no use to argol-bargol wi' me, Galt *Sir Andrew* (1822) xii. **Lnk.** But 'tis a daffin to debate, And aurgle-bargin with our fate, Ramsey (1727) I. 335, ed. 1800 (Jam.). **Lth.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Me and the minister were just argle-bargling some few words on the doctrine of the camel and the eye of the needle, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 45. **n.Lin.^{1}**

Hence (1) **Argle-bargler,** *sb.* a caviller, contentious person; (2) **Argle-barging, -bargling,** *vbl. sb.*

(1) **Ayr.** As the arglebarglers in the House of Parliament have threatened, Galt *Legatees* (1820) iv. (2) After no little argol-bargling with the heritors, *ib. Ann. Parish* (1821) vii. **e.Lth.** Let's hae nae mair argle-bargin', Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 39. **Edb.** James and me, after an hour and a half's argle-bargling pro and con, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi.

[A reduplicated rhyming form of *argle*, vb.]

ARGOL-BARGOLOUS, *adj.* Sc. Quarrelsome, contentious about trifles (Jam.).

Ayr. No doubt his argol-bargolous disposition was an inherit accumulated with his other conquest of wealth from the mannerless Yankies, Galt *Provost* (1822) 194.

ARGOSEEN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Unknown to any of our correspondents. The lamprey.

Ayr. Argoseen, the lamprey, according to the old people.

ARGOSIE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sh.I. Anger.

S. & Ork.^{1}

ARGUE, *sb.* Sc. Stf. Der. Shr. [**a·rgi, ā·gi.**] Also written **argy** Stf.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} Shr.^{12}

1. Argument, assertion; dispute, contention, quarrel.

n.Sc. He is said to keep his ain argie, who, whatever be said to the contrary, still repeats what he has formerly asserted. Cf. 'to keep one's ain threap' (Jam.). **Stf.^{2}** We'd a rēt good argy about th' state of church last nēt. **nw.Der.^{1}** **Shr.^{1}** Argue, *n.* We' ad'n a fine argy 'bout it, 'im an' me; **Shr.^{2}** Getting into an argy.

[*Argue*, vb., used as sb.]

ARGUE, *v.* In gen. dial. use. Also written **argy** Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{13} Wm.^{1} Chs.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} War.^{2} Shr.^{1} Brks.^{1} Sur. nw.Dev.^{1} Cor.^{2}; **argie** Sc. Lan.; **argay** N.I.^{1}; **arg** Nhp.^{2} War.^{2} Hrf.^{12} Glo.^{1} Oxf.^{1} Sus.^{1} Hmp. Wil.^{1} Dor. w.Som.^{1} Cor.^{12}; **arge** Glo.; **arcg** Cor. (Grose, C.); **erger, erg** Pem. [**a·rgi, e rgi, ā·gi, āg.**]

1. To contend in words, often with a strong sense of contradiction involved; hence, to dispute, wrangle; *to arg out*, to get the last word in an argument; cf. **down-arg.**

Rnf., Ayr., Lnk. Ye'll argie ither fra morn ti' nicht; ye'ré never done wi't (Jam. *Suppl.*). **N.I.^{1}** You would argay the black crow white. **Nhb.^{1}** **Cum.^{3}** I know hoo you mak o' fwok argies, 132. **Wm.^{1}** **e.Yks.** Ah sudn't begin to arguy wiv him, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 69. **n.Lan.^{1}** Tourist: 'It's a fine morning.'—Rustic: 'Why, dud I say it wosn't? dus' ta want to argie?' **Chs.^{1}** He argid till he wur black i' th' face. **n.Lin.^{1}** **Nhp.^{2}** Them two be ollas argin. **War.^{2}** Don't argy so. You'd arg anybody out o' their wits. **se.Wor.^{1}** **Shr.^{1}** It dunna si'nify talkin'; I 'ate to 'ear folks argy throm mornin' till night about nuthin'. **Hrf.^{12}** He would arg me that it was so. **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420; From mornin' to night he's ergin' av her, Brown *Haverfordwest* (1882) 56. **Glo.** Well, then they arged for iver so long, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii; **Glo.^{1}** **Oxf.^{1}** I teld'n 'twas, but a arg'd I out 'twasn't. (An argument is seldom more than a succession of statements and flat contradictions; as, 'I knows 'tis'; 'I knows chent.') **Brks.^{1}** **Sur.** Well I can't argy it, not being a scholard, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 137; **Sur.^{1}** **Sus.^{1}** These chapelfolks always wants to arg. **Hmp.** They'd harg me out o' my Christian name (J.R.W.). **Wil.^{1}** Dwoan't 'ee arg at I like that! I tell 'ee I zeed 'un! **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Reg.* (1834). **w.Som.^{1}** He wanted vor t'arg how I 'adn agot no right vor to go there, but I wadn gwain vor to be a downarg by he. **n.Dev.** Lord, dame, doant agg an' argy zo, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 6; **nw.Dev.^{1}** **Cor.^{1}** He's all'ays ready to argee; **Cor.^{2}**

2. To be of weight or account in an argument; hence, to signify.

Cum. See how blue the sky is.—That doesn't argy. It might be better with never a blenk of blue, Caine *Hagar* (1887) I. 45; **Cum.**^{1} It doesn't argy. **n.Dev.** Ott dith et argy, Dame, to roil, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 82.

3. To show-testiness, be ill-tempered, or contentious; to be self-willed.

Sus. To arg, to want one's own way. Don't arg, don't be cross (G.A.W.).

4. To grumble.

Som. (G.A.W.)

Hence **Arging,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. adj.* arguing.

Der.^{2}, **War.**^{2}

[**1.** I'll arg, as I did now, for credance againe, Heywood *Spider & Flie* (Nares); Quath Actyf þo al angryliche and argueynge as hit were, What is pouerte pacient? *P. Plowman* (c.) xvii. 115.]

ARGUFICATION, *sb.* Nhp. Shr. Hrf. [**āgifikē·ʃən.**]

1. Dispute.

Shr.^{2}

2. Significance, import.

Nhp.^{1} There's no argufication in that. **Hrf.**^{1} Of no argufication.

3. Investigation. ? *Obs.*

Shr.^{2} [Not known to our correspondents.]

[Deriv. from *argufy*, q.v., with suff. *-ation*, after the analogy of *signification* from *signify*.]

ARGUFY, *v.* In gen. dial. use. Also written **argify** Wm.^{1} w.Yks.^{2} Chs.^{1} Stf.^{2} Lin. War.^{2} se.Wor.^{1} Glo.^{1} Bdf. Nrf. Ken. Sur.^{1} Sus.^{1} Dor. w.Som.^{1} Dev.^{1} nw.Dev.^{1}; **arguify** Sus.^{2}; **argeefy** Cor.^{1}; **arguefy** Ess. Som. See below. [**a·rgifai, ā·gifai, ā·gifoi.**]

1. To argue, dispute; to wrangle.

Gall. But we talked to him an' argufied wi' him, Crockett *Popish Parson* (1896). **Ir.** You might as well be argufyin' wid a scutty-wren, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 151. **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} Whenivver I've argified wi' em, ii. 319; **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Hoo's a rare un fur gab when hoo taks th' notion, an' I'm noan so mich i' th' humour t'argufy mysen to-day, Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877) ii. **Chs.**^{1} What, tha wants for t'argify, dost ta? **Stf.**^{2} Oi wunnər argifoi wi yə, mester, bər oim sartin oim reit. **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Don't argufy with me any longer. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{23} **Shr.**^{1} It's no use yo' to argufy, for yo'n never mak me believe to the contrairy. **Glo.** I be'unt the man to argify with 'e about a body, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 19. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.** My poor old aed's dat addle I cān' argify, not no sheäp! Ef erra won ŏv my little uns want to argify [dispute my authority] I jest gin 'im a tidy spat, an' dat shets 'im up an' done wid it! (A.M.) **Sus.**^{2} **s.Hmp.** Well, we needn't argufy it, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) viii. **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Reg.* (1834). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Tuur·ubl fuul·ur t-aa·rgifuy, ee oa·n núv·ur gee ee·n [terrible fellow for arguing, he will never give in]. More frequentative than 'arg.' **Dev.** 'Tidden no use tü argify no longer.—I tellee 'tez, then, an' there's an end o't! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{1} [**Amer.** Bartlett.]

2. To prove, be of weight as an argument; hence, to signify.

Wm.^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} That ahgifyes nowt. **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.** It duzn't argify what foäks says, I meän to ware mÿ awn addlin's just as I like (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} It duzn't argyfy what his faayther was es long es he's a punct'al man. **Lei.**^{1} That doon't argifoy nothink. **Nhp.**^{1} What does that argufy? **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{2} Whod argufies a haggling a thisn. **Hrf.**^{2} It does not argufy. What thee says don't argufy. **Glo.**^{1}; **Glo.**^{2} It don't argufy. **Brks.**^{1} What a chap like that ther zes dwoant argivy nothun'. **Bdf.** It argifies nothing [it is a matter of no consequence], Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lan.* (1809). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**^{1} What does that argufy? **Ess.** *Month. Mag.* (1814) I. 498. **Sur.**^{1} It don't argify much which way you do it. **Sus.**^{1} I do'ant know as it argifies much whether I goos to-day or whether I goos to-morrow; **Sus.**^{2}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Colloq.** What argufies sniv'ling and piping your eye? Dibdin *Poor Jack* (c. 1800) 2, ed. 1864. [**Amer.** Bartlett.]

Hence (1) **Argufying,** *vbl. sb.* disputing, arguing; (2) **Argufyment,** *sb.* an argument, dispute.

(1) **Ir.** She admonished her friends to come in wid themselves and never mind argufying, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 101. **n.Yks.**^{1} He's ower fond o' argufying; **n.Yks.**^{2} **Nrf.** It's no use argifying with a wumman, Spilling *Molly Miggs* (1873) 13. [**Amer.** I listen to a preacher, and try to be better for his argufying, Bartlett.] (2) **Ir.** Folks risin' argyfyments about blathers and nonsinse, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 197; I believe they'd raise an argufyment about the stars in the sky, *ib.* 180.

[**1.** I have no learning, no, not I, Nor do pretend to argufy, Combe *Dr. Syntax*, II. v; For my peart, measter, I can neither see nor hear, much less argufy, when I'm in such a quandery, Smollett *Sir L. Greaves*, viii. *Argue*, vb. + *-fy*, prob. fr. assoc. with *signify*.]

ARGY, *sb.* Shr. Mtg. [**ā·gi.**] An embankment to protect low-lying waterside meadows from floods.

Shr.^{1} A place near Kinnersley—a raised bank with a plantation of poplars and other trees, having a small brook, the 'strine,' on one side, and a ditch on the other—is called by the people of that neighbourhood 'the argy'; **Shr.**^{2} Argy, an embankment betwixt Melverly and Llanymynech, which was constructed as a protection against the overflowings of the Severn. . . . It is five feet across the top, and varies from ten to twenty feet in height above the average level of the meadows on the waterside. **Mtg.** The argy extends along the Severn from Pool Quay to Melverly, and unless it gives way, the adjoining meadows are preserved by it from being swamped when the Severn is in flood (J.S.L.).

[W. *argae*, a stoppage, a dam.]

ARIGHT, *adv.* Sc. n.Yks. [**əri·χt, ərī·t.**] Rightly.

Sc. His hame Pegasus, held wi' straw-raip reins, Aye jogged aricht an' kept his name frae stains, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 142. **Gall.** He was aware that all men did not act aright on every occasion, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 12. **n.Yks.** An ondersteead areet, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 52.

[*A-*, on + *right*, sb.]

ARIGHT, *v.* Lan. [**ərī·t.**] Of a boat: to right, to cause to recover its proper position.

Lan. Heard at Liverpool (F.H.).

[A vbl. use of *aright*, adv.]

ARISE, *adv.* Nhp. [**ərai·s.**] Crosswise.

Nhp.^{1} A square piece of wood cut diagonally would be said to be 'cut a-rise.'

[This is the same word as *arris*, q.v.; for the advb. use cp. *arris-wise*, so as to present a sharp edge, diagonally, ridge-wise (N.E.D.).]

ARISH, see **Arris, Arrish.**

ARK, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Also in Hrt. Also written **airk** Cum.^{1}; **airc** Nhb.^{1} [**erk, ark, āk.**]

1. A receptacle, usually a large wooden chest, made to contain flour, corn, fruit, clothes, &c.

Sc. My auldest brither Sandy was a' but smoored in the meal ark hiding frae thae limmers, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 72; Goodwife gae to your butter ark, And weigh us here ten mark, *ib.* 168; What are we to eat ourselves . . . when we hae sent awa the haill meal in the ark and the girnel? Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xix. **Lnk.** He had an old meal ark before him as a table, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) viii. **N.Cy.**$^{1\,2}$ **Nhb.**^{1} A meal-ark is still the name given to a meal-chest in country places. Arks were made of oak, and contained the family dresses. The front was often ornamented with carved borders and joined with wooden pins. **Cum.**^{1} A meal ark. **Wm.** [Black arks] are often used as repositories for haver cakes, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 96; We hae baith meal en maut ith ark, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 40; A think he'd hed his heead i't meeal ark, Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (1868) 16, ed. 1877; **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** The black ark was a ponderous piece of oaken furniture about six feet in length and three in depth; the inside was usually divided into two parts [formerly used to hold clothes, now flour, &c.]. If you go to the black-ark, bring me out x mark, Ten mark, x pound, throw it down upon the ground, *Hagmena Song* in *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 96. **n.Yks.**^{2} Meeal-ark, or meeal-kist, the flour bin. Formerly seen as a fixture in large old farm-houses, built of stone slabs on the ground-floor. **ne.Yks.**^{1} *Obs.* **e.Yks.** Ark, a sort of moveable granary, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); A meal-ark, clothes-ark (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1} Meol, at I fetch'd out o't ark, ii. 300; **w.Yks.**^{234} **Lan.**^{1} Apple arks, Higson *Gorton Hist. Recorder* (1852) 12; She had secreted a small quantity of tea in her meal ark, *ib.* 14. Go an treyd t'meal into th' ark. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} The chest in which oats are kept in a stable is always called a 'curn-ark'; **Chs.**^{3} Ark, formerly called a standard; a flour ark. These arks are often elaborately carved, and sometimes contain secret drawers. **s.Chs.**^{1} A compartment in a granary. Often called 'curn-ark.' **Stf.**^{2} A large oblong box or chest, divided into compartments, generally two, for keeping corn, meal, &c. Goo an fatch mē a hantle ŭ corn out ŭth' ark. **Der.** Just get off o' that ark. . . . She lifted up the great carved lid, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) ii; **Der.**^{1}; **Der.**^{2} Ark, a chest; hence the name of Arkwright. **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.** *Obs.* or *obsol.* (E.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} Apple-ark, Ark. **Hrt.** Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1750).

[Ark, a country word for a large chest to put fruit or corn in, Kersey; An ark, a large chest to put fruit or corn in, Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681); *Coffre*, a coffer, chest, hutch, ark, Cotgr.; Quen this corn to the kniht was sald He did it in an arc to hald, *Metr. Hom.* (c. 1325) 141. OE. *earc*, Lat. *arca.*]

ARK, *sb.*^{2} Rut. Hrf. Ess. Also written **arc** Hrf.^{12} Ess. [**āk.**] Clouds in lines converging to two points on opposite parts of the sky. See **Noah's ark.**

Rut.^{1} They say when you see the hark it mostly tokens rain. **Hrf.** Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Hrf.**^{1} A mare's-tail cloud; **Hrf.**^{2} Seen in the morning and evening only on rare occasions. Found only in Upton Bishop among very old people. **Ess.** The ark worn't out, no clouds appear'd, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) 11; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1}

ARK, *sb.*^{3} Sc. The masonry in which the water-wheel of a mill moves.

Abd. This name is in common use (W.M.). **Per.** At the foot of the ark, where the water leaves the wheel, we used to be certain of trouts when guddling (G.W.).

ARL, *sb.* Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Also written **orl** s.Wor.^{1} Shr.^{2} Hrf.^{2} Rdn. Glo.^{1}; **aul** Hrf.^{1}; **harrul** Glo.^{1} [āl, ǭl.]

1. The alder, *Alnus glutinosa.*

w.Wor.^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{2} Orl, exclusively confined to Hrf. side. **Hrf.**^{1} When the bud of the aul is as big as the trout's eye Then that fish is in season in the river Wye; **Hrf.**^{2} **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.**^{1} The berries of [the arl or orle] are used medicinally for boils and gatherings. A quart of berries is stewed in two or three quarts of water and simmered down to three pints. A little more liquorice is added to give an agreeable flavour. The dose is a wineglassful in the morning.

2. *Comp.* **Arl-timber**, the wood of the alder, also *attrib.*; **-tree**, **-wood.**

Hrf. The gardener says the wood is called arl-timber (S.S.B.). **Glo.** Orle-timber, coppice wood, border wood (H.T.E.); The maid servant from the Cotswolds says that certain trees are known as orl-timber trees, and when cut down are known as orl-timber. She says the alder is not called orl-tree, but orl-timber tree (S.S.B.). **Hrf.** Arl-tree (*ib.*). **Glo.** Orl-wood, the timber of the alder (*ib.*).

ARLE, *v.* Sc. n.Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also written **earle** Yks.; **yearl** Nhb.^{1}; **airle** N.I.^{1} [**erl, yerl, āl.**]

1. To bind by payment of money, to give earnest-money as 'clincher' to a bargain, to engage for service, secure.

Sc. Arle, to put a piece of money into the hand of a seller, at entering upon a bargain, as a security that he shall not sell to another, while he retains the money (Jam.). **Per.** Are you feed, lassie?—Yes, I was erled an hour ago (G.W.). **N.I.**^{1} **Nhb.** Aw move that when wor Vicar dees, the place for him be arld, Oliver *Local Sngs.* (1824) 9; **Nhb.**^{1} What did the misses arle ye wi?—She ga' me two shillin'. **Yks.** To arle or earle a bargain, to close it, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

Hence **Arling**, *vbl. sb.*

Per. The custom of arling is common here (G.W.).

2. To earn.

w.Yks.^{2}

3. Ironically: to beat severely, cf. **arles, 3.**

Bnff.^{1}

[She arled him for her groom, bridegroom, She arled him for her groom, *Broom, Green Broom* (Nhb.^{1}). Deriv. of *arles*, sb. (q.v.).]

ARLES, *sb.* Sc. Irel. and all the n. counties to Lan. and Lin. Also written **airles** N.I.^{1}; **arls** w.Yks.^{4}; **alls** N.Cy.^{1}; **erles** Nhb.^{1} Lin.; **erls** Yks.; **earls** Irel. w.Yks.^{4} Lan. n.Lin.^{1}; **earles** N.I.^{1} N.Cy.^{12} Dur. Cum. Yks. n.Yks.^{3} w.Yks.^{1} Lan.; **erl, earle** Wm.; **yearles** N.Cy.^{1} Lan.; **yearls** Cum.; **yerls** Cum. Wm.; **arless** w.Yks. [**erlz, ē·rəlz, yerlz, ālz.**]

1. Money paid on striking a bargain in pledge of future fulfilment, esp. that given to a servant when hired; earnest-money; also *fig.*

Sc. A piece of money put into the hands of a seller . . . as a pledge [that he] shall not strike a bargain with another, while he retains the arles in his hand (Jam.); Arles ran high, but makings were naething, man, Hogg *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) I. 102; He had refused the devil's arles (for such was the offer of meat and drink), Scott *Redg.* (1824) xi. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Rnf.** Jack was selling Pate some tallow. . . . 'Done!' quo' Pate, and syne his erls Nail'd the Dryster's wauked loof [palm], Wilson *Watty and Meg* (1792) 7, Newc. ed. **Ayr.** An' name the arles an' the fee In legal mode an' form, Burns (1786) 132; Their demeanour towards me was as tokens and arles of being continued in respect and authority, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxviii. **Lnk.** He turn'd his rosy cheek about, and then, ere I could trow, The widdifu' o' wickedness took arles o' my mou, Motherwell *Sng.* (1827) 242. **e.Lth.** It's no ower late for him to tak back his arles to the tither side, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 194. **Gall.** Here's a silver merk, for the King's arles, and here's Sergeant Armstrong's file wi' twal unce o' the best lead bullets, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xliv. **Ir.** Where's my footin', masther? Where's my arles? Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) i. **Ant.** In hiring a servant, for buying a cow, load of hay, &c., you give a shilling or half-a-crown as 'earls,' to make the bargain sure, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.**^{1} In hiring servants, any bargain made between master and servant was accounted void, before entry into servitude, if arles had not been offered and accepted. **Nhb. & Dur.** Arles, earnest money, formerly given to men and boys when hired at the bindings, Greenwell *Coal. Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Cum. & Wm.** Servants return the arles, when, after being hired, they change their mind. What! she's sent t'yerls back! (M.P.) **Wm.** In Appleby within recent years the hirings were opened by the charter being read at the Cross, after which bargains clinched with the 'yerls' were binding on man and master (B.K.). **Yks.** Give me earles [or God's-penny] (K.). **n.Yks.**^{1} Arles, or Festing-penny. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Arles, money, [ranging] from 2*s.* to 5*s.* **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1} Butcher Roberts put eearles into my hand, an bad me ten pund neen for him, ii. 289; **w.Yks.**^{2} Erles, money given to a clergyman when first engaged; **w.Yks.**^{4}, **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Lin.** (K.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Arles (*obsol.*). [This money is returned by the seller of farm produce to the buyer on payment] as luck or 'to'n-ageän' (s.v. To'n agean). Thomas Sheppard, John Oxley, and David Hill took 12 acres 2 roods of wheat at 8*s.* 6*d.* per. acre, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for earls, *Northorpe Farm Acc.* 1789.

2. A gift to servants from a visitor; a 'vail,' a 'tip.'

Yks. (K.)

3. Phr. *to give any one his arles*, to give any one his deserts, freq. applied to a beating.

Inv. To gie ane his arles (H.E.F.). **Bnff.**^{1} A'll gee ye yir arles, my boy, gehn ye dinna haud yir tung.

4. *Comp.* **Arles-penny, Arral-shilling.**

Ayr. Your proffer o' luve's an airle-penny, My Tocher's the bargain ye wad buy, Burns *My Tocher's the Jewel* (1794). **Lnk.** And this is but an arle-penny To what I afterward design ye, Ramsey *Poems* (1721) II. 561, ed. 1800 (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{12}, **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**^{1} Arles-penny, God's penny, Festing-penny. **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Arral-shilling is common where statute hirings are held (B.K.).

[**1.** *Argentum Dei* . . . Money given in earnest of a bargain: in Lincolnshire called Erles or Arles, Blount *Law Dict.* (1691); Þis ure lauerd ȝiueð ham as on erles of þe eche mede þat schal cume þerafter, *Hali M.* (c. 1220) 7. **4.** Arles penny, earnest-money given to servants, or in striking any bargain, Bailey (1755); Arles penny, earnest-money given to servants when they are first hired, Bailey (1721); *Glossographia* (1707).]

ARLICH, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **arlitch.** Sore, fretted, painful.

n.Sc.

[*Arr* (a scar), q.v. + *-lich* (Eng. *-ly*).]

ARLIES, *int.* Chs. [**ā·liz.**]

s.Chs. If one boy were chasing another, and the latter cried 'arlies,' he would expect to be allowed a little breathing space before the chase was resumed (T.D.); **s.Chs.**^{1}

ARLING, *sb.* Nhb. Earnest-money. Cf. **arles**, *sb.* **1.**

Nhb. He' ye getten yor arlin? Hoo much hes she gi'en ye for arlin? (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} The arlin is sometimes called 'the bond-money' (s.v. Arle).

[A vbl. sb. fr. *arle*, vb.]

ARLY-BONE, *sb.* Brks. The hip-bone of a pig.

m.Brks. The 'arly bwun' is known in all farm-houses. It is taken off the ham before the latter goes to be cured, and is roasted soon after the pig-killing (B.L.). **s.Brks.** Here the name 'early bone' is in common use (M.J.B.). **Brks.**^{1}

ARM, *sb.*^{1} Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. e.An. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [**ām.**]

1. The axle, the iron upon which the wheel of any vehicle turns.

Chs.^{1} Formerly the arms were simply a continuation of the wooden axle; now they are invariably made of iron and are let into each end of the thick wooden axle. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **se.Wor.**^{1} **Suf.** A wooden axle-tree with iron arms. An axle-tree of iron, arms and all (F.H.). **Wil.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Dor.** Off came the wheels, and down fell the carts; and they found there was no linch-pins in the arms, HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 186. **w.Som.**^{1} Dhu weel km oa·f, un dh-aa·rm oa un wuz u-broa·kt rait oa·f [the wheel came off, and its axle was broken right off]. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. The spoke or radius of any large wheel; the beam of a windmill to which the sail is fixed.

w.Som.^{1} [The arm of] a water-wheel, or the fly-wheel of a steam-engine. The entire motive power of a windmill—i.e. each of the four great beams, with all the apparatus fixed to it—is called the arm.

3. A trowel.

e.An.^{1}

4. *Comb.* (1) *Arm by arm*, (2) *arm and crook*, (3) *arm-in-crook*, (4) *arm-in-link*, (*a*) arm-in-arm, freq. applied to the walking together of couples in the courting stage; (*b*) on familiar terms, cf. 'hand-and-glove'; (5) *bend of the arm*, the elbow; (6) *hand-in-arm*, arm-in-arm; (7) *to bend the arm*, to drink, cf. 'to lift the elbow'; (8) *to make a long arm*, to reach; (9) *to wish your arm from your elbow*, see below.

(1) **Lin.** Lots o' lads and lasses, all aërm by aërm, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 9. (2) **Dor.** Tidden no good vor a maïd to walk arm-an'-crook wi' the likes o' he, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 111. **Som.** 'Tes said they do walk arm an' crook up 'pon hill a'most every day o' their lives, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 208. **Dev.**^{3} (3) **Dor.** Then they went arm-in-crook, like courting complete, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxiii. (4) **Chs.**^{1} (*a*) He's goin arm-i'-link wi' ahr Polly. (*b*) He's arm-i'-link wi' him. (5) **w.Yks.** 'Bend o' t'arm' is common for elbow-joint, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 2, 1891); Bend of the arm, common in Ossett (M.F.). (6) **w.Yks.**^{3} Hand i' airm. (7) **Slang.** He was busy arm-bending in the public-house when the tattoo sounded (A.S.P.). (8) **w.Yks.**^{3} To mak' a long airm. (9) **n.Yks.**^{2} They'll shak ye by t'hand an wish your airm off by t'elbow [will give you the hand, but with no good will at heart, as hollow friends do].

5. *Comp.* (1) **Arm-bend**; (2) **-lede**, the direction of the outstretched arm; (3) **-load**; (4) **-poke**, the arm-pit; (5) **-rax**, see *Arm-twist*; (6) **-set**, the setting of the coat-sleeve, the arm-pit; (7) **-shot**; (8) **-skep**; (9) **-skew**, see *Arm-twist*; (10) **-strength**, the muscularity of the arm; (11) **-stretch**; (12) **-twist**; (13) **-wrist**, the wrist.

n.Yks.^{2} (1) Airm-bend, the elbow-joint. (2) This mun be your way by airmlede [by the road to which I am pointing]. (3) Airm-looad, Airmleead, an armful. (4) **Suf.** Under the left arm-poke place a swaler's hart and a liver under the rite, *Garland* (1818) 9. **n.Yks.**^{2} (5) Airmrax. (6) It nips at t'airm-set. (7) Airmshot, arm's length. **m.Yks.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} (8) Airmskep, a coarse twig basket without a bow, carried under the arm. (9) Airmskew, a sprain of the arm. (10) Foorced by airm strength. (11) Airm-stritch, the effort of the arms, as at a rowing match. (12) Airmtwist, a sprain of the arm. (13) **w.Som.**^{1} He tookt hold o' my arm-wrist. **Dev.** Whot's the matter wi' tha babby?—I can't ezackally say, but 'e zims tü be a-scrammed in's arm-wrist. Lüketh's ef 'e'd a-broked 'n, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.**^{1}

[**2.** *Les rayeres d'un moulin à eau*, the arms, or starts of a wheel of a water-mill, COTGR.]

ARM, *sb.*^{2} Sh.I. The end, as of a line.

S. & Ork.^{1}

ARM, *v.* Irel. Som. Dev. [**ām.**] To conduct by walking arm-in-arm with; to walk arm-in-arm.

n.Ir. Arm is frequently used facetiously, 'I'll arm you,' i.e. give you a lift, set you on your way, though the necessity for help may be imaginary and assumed (M.B.-S.); **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** There they go arming along (J.S.). **w.Som.**^{1} Zo your Jim's gwain to have th' old Ropy's maid arter all.—No, he idn.—Oh, idn er? well, I zeed-n a-armin o' her about, once, my own zul, last Zunday night as ever was. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

[To arm her to her lawyer's chambers, WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* (1675) (N.E.D.).]

ARM, see **Haulm.**

ARM-HOLE, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Not. Lei. War. Wor. Oxf. The arm-pit.

Yks. In *gen.* use (J.W.). **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Moi cōt dunna fit very well under th' armhole. **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.*

[Arm-hole, the hollow under the arm, BAILEY (1755); The arm-pit or arm-hole, *ala*, *axilla*, ROBERTSON (1693); Armehole, *aiscella*, PALSGR.; Gemini (hath) thyn armholes, CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. xxi.]

ARMING-CHAIR, *sb.* Cum. An arm-chair.

Cum. When he'd gotten hissel clappt doon iv a grand armin-chair, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 188. **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} This armin chair I'll meake my seet, 294.

ARMSTRONG, *sb.* Sus. A name for the plant usually called knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare.*

[So called] from the difficulty of pulling it up.

ARMSTRONG, *adv.* e.An. Arm-in-arm.

e.An.^{1}

ARMTLE, *sb.* Chs. Stf. [**ā·mtl.**] An armful.

s.Chs.^{1} I brought daïn a hooal armtle o' ballets to boot (s. v. Deck). **s.Stf.** Oi went ə-līzin [i.e. gleaning] dhis mornin ən got ə armtl (A.P.).

[For the suff. *-tle* cp. **apperntle.**]

ARN, *sb.* Sc. The alder-tree.

Sc. (JAM.), **Bnff.** (W.M.) **Abd.** The name 'arn' is better known perhaps than the alder (G.W.); There was a place called Ferniord, from fearna-ord, the height of the alders or arns, these trees being still remembered by old people as growing at the place, MACDONALD *Place Names in Strathbogie* (1891) 192. **Edb.** (J.M.)

[The aller or arne . . . is also found in marshy places, NEWTE *Tour* (1791) (N.E.D.). Prob. repr. OE. *ælren*, adj., fr. *alor*, alder.]

ARN, see **Awn, Urn.**

ARNACK, see **Neck.**

ARNARY, see **Ordinary.**

ARNBERRIES, *sb. pl.* Yks. *Obsol.* Raspberries.

n.Yks.^{2}

ARNOT, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Also written **arnit, arnet.** A shrimp.

Abd. Arnot is well known here (W.M.); Or on the Inches rant and sport on ilka verdant spot, Or fish for bandies, arnits, eels in ilka wee bit pot, CADENHEAD *Flights of Fancy* (1853) *Our Auld Gate-en.*

ARNOT, *sb.*^{2} Sc. [**e·rnət.**] In phr. *lea arnot*, a stone lying in the field (JAM.).

Abd. 'Be ye gweed deevil, be ye ill deevil,' cried Fleeman with much indignant energy, 'I'se try you wi' a lea arnot,' and commenced to pelt the 'archangel ruined,' *Jamie Fleeman*, 51, ed. 1887.

ARNS, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Earnest-money.

N.Cy.^{1}

[The Hooli Goost of biheest, which is the ernes of oure eritage, WYCLIF (1388) *Eph.* i. 14. Cp. Wel. *ernes* ('arrha'), borrowed fr. E.]

ARNUT, see **Earth-nut.**

ARON, *sb.* Plant-name applied to (1) *Arum maculatum* (Sc.); (2) *Richardia aethiopica*, or Arum lily (Wel.)

Rxb. Aron, the plant called Wake-robin, or Cuckoo's pint (JAM.).

[(1) Aron, Wake-Robin, Cuckoe-pint, COLES (1677); The roots of aron, and mixt with wheat-bran, BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1621) 462, ed. 1836; *Aron*, the herb Aron, Cuckoe-pint . . . *Pied de veau*, Calves-foot, Ramp, Aaron, Cuckoe-pint, COTGR. (2) Take Aron roote, *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* (1599) 183 (N.E.D.). Gr. ἄρον, cp. Lat. *arum*, the herb Wake-Robin, COLES (1679).]

AROUND, *adv.* and *prep.* Wm. Stf. Suf. Gny. Slang.

1. *adv.* About, here and there in no fixed direction, round.

Wm.^{1} A seed em gangen aroond. **Stf.** Just walking around a bit (A.P.). **Suf.** He does nothing but hang around, doing nothing (F.H.). **Slang.** On the day this 'ere job come off Chris comes around to me, *Dy. News* (Jan. 4, 1895) 3, col. 7. [**Amer.** That's a 'cute little copy of Keats to carry around (M.D.H.); Sam is around in New York, BARTLETT.]

2. *prep.* Round.

Gny. It goes around the room (G.H.G.).

3. In phr. *around about*, round about.

Suf. I am not going by that around about way, but across the fields (F.H.).

AROUT, *adv.* and *prep.* Lan. Chs. Stf. War. Also in Hrt. Also written **areawt** Lan.^{1}; **areat** Chs.^{1} [**ərē·t, əreə·t, əreu·t.**]

1. *adv.* Without, outside, out-of-doors.

Lan. I'r no sooner areawt boh a threave o' rabblement wur watchin on meh at t'dur, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1746) 58; Grose *Suppl.* (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); When aw should foind thee areawt awd kiss thee, Staton *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 1; Alone to-day Areawt i' th' broad, green fields aw've come, Ramsbottom *Phases of Distress* (1864) 59; Thou're noan fit to be areawt sich a day as this, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 142, ed. 1879; **Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Was he i' th' haise?—Now, he were areàt; **Chs.**^{3}, **War.** (J.R.W.)

2. *prep.* Without.

s.Stf. I to'd him we could du arout him any time, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Hrt.** If yer can't do arout picklicking you'll 'a 'ter do arout grub altogether. So mind that, Miss! *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 328.

[This is a pron. of *without* through the stages *wi-, ə-, ər-.*]

AROVE, *adj.* *Obs.* Yks. Up and stirring.

w.Yks.^{1} Our lad's quite bobberous, an aw a roav, ii. 305.

ARPENT, see **Orpine.**

ARPIT, *adj.* Shr. *Obsol.* Quick, ready, precocious.

Shr.^{1} 'Er wuz sich a mighty arpit little wench, I never thought 'er'd live; it's sildom as they dun, w'en a bin so cute; **Shr.**^{2} Arpit at his larning, saying as how he's so heavy o' hearing.

ARR, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **aar, aur, aurr, awr** (Jam.); **err** Cum.^{1}; **arrh** Chs.^{23}; **ar** e.Yks. [**er, ar.**]

1. A scar or mark left by a wound.

Sc. While the cut or wound is healing the mark is called a scar; when it is completely healed the mark is called an aur (Jam. *Suppl.*). **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.**^{1} He hes an arr on his finger. **Cum.** The healen plaister eas'd the painful sair—The arr indeed remains—but naething mair, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) *Harvest*, l. 26; Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**^{12} **Wm.** It's a sad arr (M.P.); **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} I'll gie thee an arr thou'll carry t'theė grave; **n.Yks.**^{3} **ne.Yks.**^{1} He's gitten an arr ov his back. **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 50; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} Of every-day use in n. Holderness, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Willan *List Wds.* (1811); Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 231; **w.Yks.**^{15}, **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123} [Ar, Holloway.]

2. A spot or freckle; also used *attrib.*

w.Yks. Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) 168. [Term of abuse, as] arr toad, *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 13; **w.Yks.**^{5} An arr-toad [freckled toad].

3. A guilty recollection, leaving an impression on the conscience.

n.Yks.^{1} It's nobbut a black arr, thae deeings o' thahn [thine] wi' t'aud man [the way you dealt with the old man must have left a black mark on your conscience]; **n.Yks.**^{2} An arr on the conscience. A black arr, a stain on the character.

4. A grudge, ill-feeling.

Or.I., **Ayr.** (Jam. *Suppl.*)

Hence **Arred**, *ppl. adj.* marked with scars; esp. of the marks left by small-pox. See **Pock-arred.**

Sc. (Jam.) **N.I.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} Arr'd, branded or imprinted. **Lan.**^{1} He wur arr'd o' ower wit' smo-pocs.

[Arr, a scar, Bailey (1770); *Cicatrix*, a nerre, Wright *Voc.* 680; *Cicatrix*, ar or wond, *MS.* 15th cent. in Hall.; Thai ere brokyn myn erres (=corruptae sunt cicatrices meae), Hampole *Ps.* xxxvii. 5. ON. *örr*, Dan. *ar.*]

ARR, *v.*^{1} Yks. Chs. To scar, scratch; to beat.

n.Yks.^{2} I'll arr your back for you. **ne.Yks.**^{1} In rare use. **w.Yks.** Take care not to arr the steel fender, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 357. **Chs.**^{1} Cum ait o' that hedge wilt'a, or tha'lt arr thee.

[Though my face . . . was not at all pitted or (as they there [i.e. in Lan.] call it) arred, but in time as cleare and smooth as ever it was, *Life of A. Martindale* (1685) 19. See **Arr**, *sb.*]

ARR, *v.*^{2} Sc. Lan. Der. Also written **yarr** Sc. e.Lan.^{1} [**er, yer, a(r), ya(r).**] Of dogs: to snarl, growl, also *fig.*

Sc. In kittle times when foes are yarring, Beattie *To Mr. A. Ross* in *Helenore* (1768) 132, ed. 1812. **Lan.** Yerin 'em hanch and arre at us bi way o thanks, Clegg *Pieces Roch. Dial.* (1895); **Lan.**^{1} Co' that dog in, dost no' see how it keeps arrin' at yon felly. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

[A dog is . . . fell and quarrelsome, given to arre, Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* (1603) 726 (N.E.D.).—A word imitating the sound of a snarl.]

ARR, *v.*^{3} Nhp. [**a(r).**] To egg on, incite to quarrel.

Nhp.^{2}

[Thei eggiden him in alyen goddis, and in abomynaciouns to wraththe arreden, Wyclif (1382) *Deut.* xxxii. 16. Cp. MDu. *erren*, to provoke to anger (Verdam).]

ARR, see **Har.**

ARRAH, *int.* Irel. Cor. Also written **araa** Cor.^{1}; **yarrah** Irel. [**a·rā, ya·rā.**] An exclamation of surprise; freq. used in accosting a person, or in calling attention. See **Arear.**

Ir. Miss Betty, arrah, Miss Betty, Lever *H. Lor.* (1839) iii; Arrah, an' the devil a taste I'll be drowned for your divarsion, *ib. Ch. O'Malley* (1841) viii; Yarrah, didn't I spake that speech before, Carleton *Traits* (1843) I. 315. **w.Ir.** Arrah! what brings you here at all? Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 50. **Qco.** Arrah! run for the priest, Barrington *Sketches* (1827–32) I. ii. **s.Ir.** Arrah! what souls, sir? Croker *Leg.* (1862) 202. **Wxf.** Arrah, Puekawn, me boy, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 57. **Tip.** 'Arrah, sweet myself!' said a youth after making a good hit at cricket, as he thought, unheard (G.M.H.). **Cor.**^{1}

ARRALS, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **arles** Wm. w.Yks. [**a·rəlz, ālz.**] Pimples; a rash or eruption on the skin; esp. applied to ringworm.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Cum.** Holloway. **Wm.** He has the arles on his hand, copperas will poison it. The complaint is frequently met with in the North, and is probably due to the work of tending cattle (B.K.); **Wm.**^{1} Used in Ambleside for nettle-rash, and in Appleby for any kind of ringworm, perhaps especially that which appears in young cattle. **w.Yks.** (B.K.); Willan *List Wds.* (1811); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**^{1}

ARRALS, see **Arles.**

ARRAN-AKE, *sb.* Sc. The red-throated Diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis.*

Dmb. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 214.

ARRAND, see **Arain.**

ARRANT, *adj.* Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. [**a·rənt.**]

1. Downright, usually in a bad sense.

Dur.^{1} Arrantest. **Wm.** Thae wer arrant lagets and tastrils, Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 15. **n.Yks.** She wor t'arrantest scahd, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 21. **w.Yks.** Her sister gat wed to an arrant neer-due-weel, Preston in *Yksman.* (1881) 122. **Lan.** Arron owd lant, Tim Bobbin *Tum. and Meary* (1740) 16; **Lan.**^{1} He's an arran' thief, and as big a rogue. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Arrand-poison, -smittle,** exceedingly poisonous, or infectious.

w.Yks.^{3} It is foolish to let the children go there, for it is arrand-smittle. Common in w.Yks.

Hence **Arrantly**, entirely, thoroughly.

Lan.^{1} I're arronly moydert, Tim Bobbin *Wks.* (1750) 58.

[The moon's an arrant thief, Shaks. *Timon*, IV. iii. 440; We are arrant knaves, all, *ib. Hamlet*, III. i. 131; A errant traytoure, Fabyan, v. lxxx. 58 (N.E.D.). The orig. mg. of the word was wandering, vagabond. Fr. *errant* (cp. *juif errant*), prp. of *errer*, see Hatzfeld.]

ARRAWIGGLE, see **Erriwiggle.**

ARREARAGE, *sb.* Sc. Lin. Arrears of payment.

Sc. Ah! these arrearages! . . . that are always promised, and always go for nothing! Scott *Leg. Montr.* (1830) vi. **n.Lin.**^{1} He's gotten fower years arrearages o' his highwaay raate on, an' I can't get noä sattlement.

[*Arrierage*, an arrearage, . . . that which was unpaid, or behind, Cotgr.; An arrerage, *erreragia, Cath. Angl.*]

ARREDGE, see **Arris.**

ARRIMAN, *sb.* Shr. [**ā·rimən.**] The newt, *Triton crestatus.*

Shr.^{1}

ARRIS, *sb.* Sc. n.Irel. and all the n. counties to Chs. Der. Lin.; also in War. and Hmp. and in tech. use. Also, with various forms, **arras, arress** Sc.; **arish** Dur.; **orris** Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1} nw.Der.^{1}; **horris** nw.Der.^{1}; **arrage** Nhb.^{1}; **arridge** Cum.^{1} Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{12} ne.Yks.^{1} e.Yks. w.Yks.^{12} ne.Lan.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **arredge** Wm. w.Yks.; **harridge** e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.; **adidge** Yks.; **awrige** (Jam.). [**a·ris, a·riʃ, a·ridʒ, a·redʒ.**]

The angular edge of a block of stone, wood, &c.; hence, the edge of anything.

Sc. The rebbets [jambs] of that window would hae look't better gin the mason had ta'en off the arras (Jam.). **w. and s.Sc.** The tips of the little ridges laid by the plough are called the awrige of the field (*ib.*). **Ir.** The arris of a dyke, or of a furrow (J.W. ff.). **N.I.**^{1} Arris, the sharp edge of a freshly-planed piece of wood, or of cement, or stone-work. **Nhb.**^{1} Arrage, a sharp point or corner, *Mining Gl.* (1852). **Dur.** Atkinson *Clevel. Gl.* **Cum.** T'toon geaat was oa peaavt wih wood peaavin steaans . . . an t'arridges was haggt off, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 93; **Cum.**^{1} Arridge, an angular edge, arris in architecture. **Wm.** *Guide to the Lakes* (1780) 288; **Wm.**^{1} Et left an arridge reet alang. **n.Yks.** Arridge, the cut edge of cloth in distinction from the selvedge or woven edge (J.T.); **n.Yks.**^{1} Arridge, the edge or selvedge of a piece of cloth or cotton; **n.Yks.**^{2} Arridges, the edges or ridges of stone or furniture. **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** A 'sharp arridge' on a horse-shoe is the projection in front to enable the horse to keep on his feet when drawing, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); 'Tak th' arredge off this stone; you need not polish it quite smooth; only tak th' arredge off it.' A knife, not smooth-edged, is said to have an arredge, *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{1} This staan tacks a fine arridge; **w.Yks.**^{2} Harris, a swage or bevel at the back of a razor-blade. It also means roughness. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} A joiner who planes off the angles of a square pole to make it octagon is said to 'take off the orris.' **s Chs.**^{1} When a furrow is made too flat, it is said 'there's noo orris on it.' **nw.Der.**^{1} Th' orris is welly worn off. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Hmp.**^{1} I'd better take the arris off ut [i.e. a piece of stone, &c.]. **Tech.** Arris, in joinery and masonry, the line of concourse, edge, or meeting of two surfaces, Weale *Dict. Terms* (1873).

[Fr. *areste* (mod. *arête*), cp. Cotgr.: *Areste*, the small bone of a fish; also, the eyle, awne, or beard of an ear of corn; also, the edge or outstanding ridge of a stone, or stone-wall.—The forms *arridge*, *arredge*, &c., may be due to a popular association with ridge, edge.]

ARRIS, *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. War. [**a·ridʒ**, Chs. **a·ris.**] To take or plane off the arris, to make flat.

e.Yks.^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} 'John, orris them jeists.' **War.** (J.R.W.)

ARRISH, *sb.* e.Yks. Also Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **aish** Hmp.^{1}; **arish** Dev. Cor.^{1}; **ash** Sur.^{1} I.W.^{1}; **airish** Dev.; **errish** Som. Dev. Cor.^{12}; **ersh(e** Ken.^{12} Sus. Hmp.^{1} Dev.; **hayrish** Cor.^{1}; **herrish** Som. See also **Eddish.** [**ə̄ʃ, ə̄·riʃ**, Sur. **ā ʃ**, e.Yks. **a·riʃ** (**a·vəriʃ?**).]

1. A stubble field; stubble of any kind after the crop has been cut.

e.Yks. He's tentin' pigs i' averish. Near Beverley they would say 'Ah've a bit o' arrish Ah sall ton them few geese inti' (R.S.); **e.Yks.**^{1} Haverish. **Ken.**^{12} **s.Sur.** Farmers would leave one shock of corn in the harvest field; as long as it stood no outsiders might enter, but on its removal the field was called 'ersh' and any one might lease, the corn gathered being called 'leasing grist' (T.T.C.); **Sur.**^{1} Ash is not so commonly used as 'gratten.' **Sus.** Ersh, stubble; applied also to the after-mowings of grass, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Sus.**^{1} A wheat earsh; a barley earsh. **Hmp.** Wheat or oat aish, Grose (1790); Earsh, Holloway; **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.**^{1}; **I.W.**^{2} Bwoy, drave the cows out into the wheat ash. **Dor.** Errish, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; Now *obs.* (H.J.M.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.*; [Pheasants] wander . . . especially towards barley and barley stubble, called barley harrish in Red Deer land, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) x. **w.Som.**^{1} Bee·un, woet, tloa·vur uur·eesh [bean, oat, clover stubble]. Not applied to any grass except clover, and then only when the clover has been mown for seed, so as to leave a real stubble. Purty arternoon farmer, sure 'nough—why, he 'ant a ploughed his arrishes not eet. Auctioneers and other genteel people usually write this 'eddish.' **Dev.** Amongst the harrishes in September, O'Neill *Told in Dimpses* (1893) 151; The geese . . . found their own way in the golden earidges, *ib. Idylls* (1892) 97; To bid the skylark o'er the arrish roam, Capern *Poems* (1856) 72; They've agived tha chillern holiday tü-day, tü go leasing upen Squire Poland's arrishes, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 96; The fezens be out in tha errishes feeding; there'll be rare güde sport vur squire in October, *ib.* 76. **n.Dev.** We've . . . torned pegs ta arish, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 3. **Dev.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** An old rhyme in reference to the clergy of the past generation begins: 'Here comes the passon of Philleigh Parish, He's got his rake to rake his arish,' *Dy. Chron.* (June 18, 1895) 3, col. 6; Farmers are very busy ploughing the arishes by this time, *Mark Lane Express* (Feb. 2, 1880). **w.Cor.** When I took en aw was in barley arish, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6; **Cor.**^{1} Turn them into the arishes; **Cor.**^{2}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Arrish-field**, a stubble field; (2) **-goose**, one fed in stubble fields; (3) **-mow**, a small rick of corn set up in a field from which the crop has been cut; (4) **-rake**, (5) **-turnip**, see below.

(1) **Cor.** Ricks of corn left to stand in the 'arrish fields,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 248; **Cor.**^{1} (2) **Dev.** Arrish geese feed into plump condition for Michaelmas by picking up, from between the stubble, the corns which fell from the ears during reaping and sheaving, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 252. **Cor.**^{12} (3) **w.Som.**^{1} In a showery harvest the plan is often adopted of making a number of small stacks on the spot, so that the imperfectly dried corn may not be in sufficient bulk to cause heating, while at the same time the air may circulate and improve the condition of the grain. Called also wind-mow. **Dev.** Arrish-mows, [or] field stacklets. The arrangement of the sheaves of corn as a square pyramid, during a wet harvest, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796); One of the most remarkable singularities of harvest in the West, is the 'arish-mow,' Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 299; **Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Arrish-mows, from their different shapes, are also [called] 'hummel-mows' and 'ped-rack-mows,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 248; Arish-mow, 200 sheaves in a circular rick, Morton *Cycl. Agric.* (1863); They were building up the 'arish mows,' where the difficulty of carting away the harvest had yet to be faced and overcome, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. II. vi; **Cor.**^{12} (4) **w.Som.**^{1} Errish rake, a very large and peculiarly shaped rake, used for gathering up the stray corn missed by the binders; now nearly supplanted by the horse-rake. **Dev.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1} (5) **w.Som.**^{1} Errish-turnips, a late crop of turnips sown after the corn has been taken. After an early harvest good crops of roots are frequently grown. Aay aa·n u zee·d noa jis wai·t uur·eesh tuur·muts, naut-s yuur·z [I have not seen any such wheat errish turnips not's (these) years] (s. v. Es).

Hence **Arrishers**, the second set of gleaners.

Dor. It is customary, after carrying a field of corn, to leave behind a sheaf, to intimate that the families of those who reaped the field are to have the first lease. After these have finished, the sheaf is removed, and harissers are admitted, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 376.

[Ersh, stubble, Kersey; Ersk, stubble after corn is cut, Bailey (1721). OE. *ersc* (in *ersc-hen*), a stubble field.]

ARRIVANCE, *sb.* Shr. Ken. [**ərai·vəns.**]

1. Origin, birthplace.

Ken. A guardian of the poor informs me it is often used to signify settlement by birth (P.M.); I say, mate, which parish do you belong to?—I can't justly say, but father's arrivance was fram Shepherd's-well [Sibbertswold], Wright; **Ken.**^{1} He lives in Faversham town now, but he's a low-hill [below-hill] man by arrivance.

2. Arrival, arrival of company.

Shr. 'There has been an arrivance,' said occasionally when a baby is born or company comes unexpectedly (J.B.); **Shr.**^{1} I spec' they'n be wantin' yo', Betty, to 'elp 'em a bit at the owd Maister's, I sid an arrivance theer as I wuz gweïn to 'unt some barm.

ARROW, see **Argh, Yarrow.**

ARROWLEDE, *sb.* Yks. [**a·rəlīd.**]

n.Yks.^{2} Arrowlede, the path of the shot arrow.

ARROW-ROOT, *sb.* Dor. *Arum maculatum.*

Dor. The starch prepared from its tubers is known in I. of Portland as 'Portland Arrow-root,' from its resemblance to the arrow-root of commerce.

ARROY, *sb.* Pem. [**əroi·.**] Disorder, confusion; also used with an advb. force.

s.Pem. One pickt upon t'other, an things went oorser and oorser—my dear man! there was an arroy. They be in a big arroy there [a confusion in a crowded meeting]. These 'ere bags be shifted since I put am 'ere, they be all arroy naw (W.M.M.).

ARSCOCKLE, see **Esscock** (Jam.).

ARSE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. War. Wor. e.An. Hrt. Ess. Ken. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also written **ass** Ken. Som.; **erse** Sc.; **yess** Dev. [**ers, ars, ās.**]

1. The buttocks, fundament of a person, rump of an animal; hence, the bottom or hinder part of anything, as a sheaf, cart, &c.

Sc. A sack-arse, the bottom of a sack (Jam.); The erse of the plough or the plough-erse (*ib. Suppl.*). **n.Cy.** Have one of these pears—they are all ripe; I have just been pinching their arses (C.G.B.). **Nhb.** Set the poke down on its arse. Cairt-arse. The

Cat's Arse, the name of a small bay on the shore of the river Tyne (R.O.H.). **Yks.** Ahse (W.H.). **ne.Yks.**^{1} T'shaff arses is as wet as sump. Stop, mun; t'cart arse has tumml'd oot. **e.Yks.** To set nine of the sheaves with their arses downe to the grounde, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 45; The arse of a cart or a plough, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 50. **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Billy Ratton puts o'must as many heäds in his sheäf arses as he duz e' th' top end. **War.**^{3} Arse, the tail of a cart; also applied to shocks on which 'caps' are placed, i.e. covered by two sheaves with the straw end upwards. **Wor.** Go round to the erse of the mill (E.S.); **se.Wor.**^{1} Arse of a waggon. **Hrt.** The arse or tail of the plough, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. 44. **e.An.**^{2} Arse, part of a tree, opp. to the Tod. **Suf.** The arse of a tree is the rough root-end after the roots have been chopped off (F.H.). **Ess.** Cast dust in his [a sheep's] arse, thou hast finisht thy cure, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 111, st. 4. **Ken.** The ass, the butt-end of a sheaf (P.M.). **Hmp.** The arse of a door (H.C.M.B.); **Hmp.**^{1} The bottom of a post; the part which is fixed in the ground. The upward part of a field gate to which the eyes of the hinge are fixed. **w.Som.**^{1} Puut·n uup pun dh·aas u dhu wageen. The ass of the sull. The ass of the waterwheel. The ass of the barn's door.

2. Phr. (1) *arse over head*, head over heels, topsy-turvy; (2) *to go arse first*, to have bad luck; (3) *to hang an arse*, to hang back, be cowardly.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} A timid old workman said of a rickety scaffold: I baint gwain up pon thick there till-trap vor to tread pon nothin, and vall down ass over head. What's the matter, William?—Brokt my arm, sir. Up loadin hay, and the darned old mare, that ever I should zay so, muv'd on, and down I valls ass over head. (2) **Wm.** I've always gone arce first. A confession of one who failed in life through his own habits (B.K.). (3) **n.Lin.** To hang an arse; ? *obsol.*, but used by a native of the Isle of Axholme who died in or about 1826 (E.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1}

3. *Comp.* (1) **Arse-band**, the crupper; (2) **-bawst (-burst)**; (3) **-board**; (4) **-bond**; (5) **-breed (-breadth)**, the breadth of an arse, i.e. of contemptibly small extent; (6) **-end**, the bottom or tail-end of a tree, the butt; also *fig.*; (7) **-end-up**; (8) **-first**; (9) **-jump**; (10) **-loop**; (11) **-up**; (12) **-upwards.**

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Stf.**^{1} Ars-bawst, a fall on the back. (3) **Sc.** Arse-burd of a cart, the board which goes behind and shuts it in (Jam.). **Cum.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**$^{1\,2}$, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **War.** Ars-boord (J.R.W.). (4) **s.Chs.**^{1} Arse-bond, a strong piece of oak forming the hinder extremity of the foundation or bed of a cart. (5) **Cum.**^{1} His heàll land's nobbet a arse-breed. (6) **n.Yks.**^{1} Pick thae stooks adoon, and let t'arsends o' t'shaffs lig i' t'sun a bit. **Chs.**^{1} The ars-eend of a 'tater' is the end by which it is attached to the stalk or thread. **s.Chs.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Suf.** A house, barn, hamlet, &c., if in a very sequestered spot, is said to be at the arse-end of the world (F.H.); A labourer never speaks of the 'butt' of a tree, but always of the 'arse-end.' The arse-end of a cannon gave no more offence than breech does now (C.G.B.). (7) **Nhb.** Arse-end-up, upside down. (8) Arse-first, backside foremost (R.O.H.). (9) **n.Lan.** It was the custom in the Furness district in harvest time to place on the breakfast table a little round of butter, about a quarter of a pound in weight, to each person. It was a difficult matter for those unused to this luxury to take it. If however any man or boy failed to eat his share he was taken by the arms and legs, and the lower part of his body was banged against a wall. This was called arse-jumping (J.A.). (10) **Nhb.**^{1} Arse-loop, a seat or wide loop in a rope or chain in which a man is slung when repairing or working in a pit-shaft. (11) **e.An.**^{1} Ass-upping, hand-hoeing, to turn the docks and thistles end upwards, or to cause the posterior to be the superior part of the body whilst stooping in the act of hoeing. (12) **Nhb.** Arse-upwards, upside down (R.O.H.). **Suf.** 'Arse-uppards' is a usual term for many things lying bottom up (C.G.B.).

[An Arse, *podex, anus*, Levins *Manip.*; Ars or arce, *anus, culus, podex*, *Prompt.* Chaucer has the form *ers*, *C. T.* A. 3755. OE. *ears*; cp. G. *arsch.*]

ARSE, *v.* Sc. Lin.

1. To kick upon the seat.

n.Lin.^{1} If thoo cums here ageän loongin' aboot, I'll arse thĕ wī' my fōōt.

2. To move backwards, to push back; cf. **arsle, 1**; *fig.* to balk, defeat.

Abd. Arse back yer horse a little. I was completely arsed (G.W.). **Gall.** Arset (Jam. *Suppl.*).

Hence **Arsing**, *vbl. sb.* Shuffling, evading.

Abd. Nane of that arsin' noo (G.W.).

3. To back out of fulfilling a promise, &c., to shuffle; cf. **arsle, 2.**

Abd. He arsed a bit. I heard he meant to arse oot o' his promises (G.W.).

ARSE-FOOT, *sb.* *Obs.* Colloq. (1) The great crested Grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*; (2) the little Grebe, *Tachybaptes fluviatilis*; so called from the backward position of the legs.

Swainson *Birds* (1885) 215, 6.

ARSELING(S, *adv.* Sc. e.An. [**e·rslins, ā·slins.**] Backwards, also *attrib.*

Abd. Sik a dird As laid him arselins on his back, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 9. **Per.** We always use (not arset, but) arselins (G.W.). **Cld.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** Arselins coup, the act of falling backwards on the hams (*ib.*). **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 146. **Suf.** Arseling (F.H.).

[*Arse* + *-ling* (*-s*). OE. *earsling*: Syn hi gecyrde on earsling (= *avertantur retrorsum*,) *Ps.* xxxiv. 5 (c. 1000). Cp. Du. *aarzeling* (*-s*), G. *ärschling* (*-s*); see De Vries.]

ARSERD, ARSEUD, see **Arseward.**

ARSESMART, *sb.* Also written **ass-smart.** A plant-name applied to (1) *Polygonum amphibium* (Hrt.); (2) *P. hydropiper* (Cum. Chs. Lin. War. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev.); (3) *P. persicaria* (Lin. Wil.); (4) *Pyrethrum parthenium*, or fever-few (w.Yks.).

(1) **Hrt.** Arsmart, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 47. (2) **Cum.**^{1} Arse-smart, the pepperwort. **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} Also called Knot-grass, Lake-weed. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **I.W.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Aa·smart, water-pepper. **Dev.**^{4}; **nw.Dev.**^{1} Yes-smert. (3) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1}

[(2) *Curage* (*Culrage*), the herb water-pepper, arse smart, killridge or culerage, Cotgr.; Arse-smart, or water-pepper, an herb, Kersey; Arsmart, *Hydropiper*, Gerarde, 445. (3) Arsesmart, *Persicaria*, Coles (1679); Dead or spotted arsmart, *Persicaria maculosa* Gerarde, 445.]

ARSE-VERSE, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Yks. A spell written on the side of a house to ward off fire.

s.Sc. Known by old persons some years ago (G.W.M.). **Rxb.** Arse′-verse′, most probably borrowed from England (Jam.). **w.Yks.** Aase-verse, a spell on a house to avert fire or witchcraft, *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 13.

[Arse-verse, a spell written on an house to prevent it from burning, Bailey (1721). *Arse*, fr. Lat. *ars-*, pp. stem of *ardēre*, to burn; cp. Fr. *arson*, arson, wilful burning.]

ARSEWARD(S, *adv.* and *adj.* Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Also in Dev. Also written **arserd** w.Yks.^{1}; **ars'erd, ars'erds** n.Lin.^{1}; **assud** War.^{2} se.Wor.^{1}; **arseud** se.Wor.^{1}; **ass'ard** Dev.; **arset** Sc. nw.Der.^{1}; **arsed, arsard** nw.Der.^{1} [**ā·səd, ā·sədz.**]

1. *adv.* Backwards; hind-before.

Cum. Grose (1790); Brek back an a—ewards hurry, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) *Bridewain*; **Cum.**^{1} An early Methodist preacher in Workington used to enlighten his hearers with 'Aa wad as seùn expect a swine to gang arsewurts up a tree and whissle like a throssle, as a rich man git to heaven.' **n.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.** A cask or other package in the forepart of a cart, required to be moved to the afterpart, would be said to be moved arseward, as that latter part is termed the 'cart arse.' A horse is said to come arseward when it backs (G.W.W.). **w.Yks.**^{1} His skaddle tit—ran arser'd 'geeant mistow nookin [against the corner of the cow-house], ii. 303. **Der.** The landlord put him out arsuds first (H.R.). **n.Lin.**^{1} Go ars'erds, cousin Edward, go ars'erds. **Dev.** At Okehampton Station a horse was rather frightened at entering a horse-box; a porter who was assisting said, 'You 'ont get'n in, I tell 'ee, vore you've a-turn un roun' and a-shut'n in ass'ard.' Joe, I zim you d'an'le things all ass'ard-like, jis the very same's off all your vingers was thumbs, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

2. *adj.* Perverse, obstinate; unwilling.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Sae take some pity on your love And do not still so arseward prove, Stuart *A Joco-Serious Discourse* (1686) 30. Now probably *obs.* (R.O.H.) **n.Yks.**^{2} **Der.** Don't be arseward (H.R.). **nw.Der.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}

3. *Comp.* **Arseward-backwards**, hind-before; also *attrib.*

War.^{2} He went out assud-backuds. That's an assud-backuds form o' diggin' taters. **se.Wor.**^{1}

[*Rebours, à rebours*, arseward, backward, Cotgr.; Bot if ȝe taken as ȝe usen arseworde this gospel, *Pol. Poems* (Rolls Ser.) II. 64. *Arse* + *-ward.*]

AR-SHORN, see **Hare-shorn.**

ARSLE, *v.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in e.An. [**ā·sl.**]

1. To move backwards.

Cum. (E.W.P.) **e.An.**^{2} He [a timid boxer] kept arseling backwards, and durst not meet his man. **Nrf.**^{1}

2. To move when in a sitting posture; hence, to shuffle, fidget; also *fig.*

n.Yks.^{2} They arsl'd out on't [they backed out]. **n.Lan.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} Come, arsle up there. **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** To keep arseling about (F.H.).

[MDu. *erselen* (*arselen*), Du. *aarzelen*, to move backward (De Vries).]

ARSLING-POLE, *sb.* e.An. [**ā·slin-pōl.**]

Nrf.^{1} Arseling-pole, the pole bakers use to spread the hot embers to all parts of the oven.

[From *arsle*, vb., to move backwards, used in trans. sense.]

ARSY-VERSY, *adv.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. War. e.An. Also in Som. Dev. Also written **arsey-warsey** N.Cy.^{1}; **arsy-farcy** w.Yks.^{3} e.An.^{1}; **arse-versy** Lin. Skinner; and freq. **arsy-varsy.**

1. *adv.* Upside-down, head over heels; *fig.* in confusion.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Deawn coom I arsy-varsy intoth wetur, Tim Bobbin *Tum. and Meary* (1740) 21. **Chs.**^{12}, **Stf.**^{1} **Der.** Down came Tit, and away tumbled she arsy-varsy, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 225, ed. 1860. **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{12}, **e.An.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Hon I com'd along, there was th' old cart a-turned arsy-varsy right into the ditch, an' the poor old mare right 'pon her back way, her legs up'n in [up on end]. **Dev.**^{3} Ivvery theng es arsyvarsy.

2. *adj.* Fanciful, preposterous; contrary, disobedient.

w.Yks.^{3} Of a woman dressed peculiarly, 'Sho dresses in an arsy-farcy way.' To a disobedient child, 'Tha a't varry arsy-farcy.'

3. *sb.* Deceit, flattery.

n.Yks. Old wives have a lot of arsy-farsy about them, saying 'at t'bairn is so like its father (I.W.); (R.H.H.)

[Stand to 't, quoth she, or yield to mercy, It is not fighting arsie-versie Shall serve thy turn, Butler *Hudibras*, I. iii. 827; *Cul sur pointe*, topsie-turvy, arsie-varsie, upside down, Cotgr. A rhyming comp. from *arse* + Lat. *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, to turn.]

ART, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **airt** Sc. Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} Cum. Yks.; **airth, aith** Sc. e.Yks.; **ete** Wxf.^{1} [**ert, eərt.**]

1. The quarter of the heavens, point of the compass; esp. of the direction of the wind.

Abd. That gate I'll hald, gin I the airths can keep, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 59, ed. 1812. **Fif.** The wind is aff a dry airt, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 19. **Ayr.** Of a' the airts the wind can blaw, I dearly like the west, Burns *Jean* (1788); My plaidie to the angry airt, I'd shelter thee, *ib. Cauld Blast.* **Lnk.** [Trees that] stand single Beneath ilk storm, frae every airth, maun bow, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 37, ed. 1783. **Slk.** Let them blaw a' at ance frae a' the airts, Chr. North *Noctes Ambros.* (1856) III. 3. **Gall.** Frae every airt the wind can steer, Nicholson *Hist. and Trad. Tales* (1843) 235. **N.I.**^{1} What art is the win in the day? **Down.** The wind's in a thawy art (C.H.W.). **Wxf.**^{1} What ete does the wind blow from? **Nhb.**^{1} What airt's the wind in thi day? **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** T'wind's cauld this spring whativer art it blaws fra (E.W.P.); T'wind's iv a bad art, I doubt we'll hae rain (M.P.). **Yks.** The wind is in a cold airt (K.). **n.Yks.**^{2} The wind's frev an easterly airt. **ne.Yks.**^{1} T'wind's gotten intiv a cau'd airt. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**^{1}

2. A direction, way; locality, district.

Sc. She so speers and backspeers me . . . that I darena look the airt a single woman's on, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 130. **Ayr.** If that he want the yellow dirt, Ye'll cast your head anither airt, Burns *Tibbie.* **Lth.** He'll never look the airt ye're on, Strathesk *More Bits* (1885) 249. **e.Lth.** Just you pit the maitter fair afore them, an' show them the richt airt, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 22. **Dmf.** Fowk stoiter'd frae a' airths bedeen, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 70. **N.I.**^{1} It's a bare art o' the country. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Wooers cam' frae ilka airt, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 161; **Nhb.**^{1} What airt ar' ye gan thi day? A stranger who cannot very well comprehend the country people when directing him what airts to observe, will be very liable to lose his road, Oliver *Rambles* (1835) 9. **Cum.** Frae ivry art the young fwolk droove, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) 119. **Wm.** Bet theear wes leets frae beeath arts, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) 8. **n.Yks.**^{1} Did ye hear t'guns at Hartlepool, John?—Ay, I heerd a strange lummering noise. I aimed it cam' fra that airt; **n.Yks.**^{2} They come frev a bad airt [place of ill-repute]; **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}

[Angellis sall passe in the four airtis, Lyndesay *Monarche*, 5600 (N.E.D.). Gael. *àird*, a point, also a quarter of the compass.]

ART, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Written **airt** Sc. Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{2}; **ert** Sc.

1. Of the wind: to blow from a certain quarter.

Sc. What course ships or boats would take . . . would depend upon the mode by which their progress was actuated . . . and as the wind was airted, State *Fraser of Fraserfield* (1805) 192. **Bnff.**^{1} The ween's gain' t'airt frae the east.

2. To incite, egg on.

Lan. He arted me on or I shouldn't have done it (S.W.).

3. To point out the way to any place; to direct; to turn in a certain direction.

Sc. I may think of airting them your way, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xiii; To permit me to keep sight of my ain duty, or to airt you to yours, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xviii; He erted Colin down the brae, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 51; Lay them open, an' airt them east an' west (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Bnff.**^{1} See, lads, it ye airt the stooks richt. **Rnf.** Ah, gentle lady, airt my way, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 147. **Ayr.** An' her kind stars hae airted till her A good chiel wi' a pickle siller, Burns *Lett. to J. Tennant*; But yon green graff now, Luckie Laing, Wad airt me to my treasure, *ib. Lass of Ecclefechan.* **e.Lth.** What a skill he had o' liftin' ye aff your feet an' airtin' ye roun' frae north to sooth afore ye kent whaur ye were, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 118. **n.Yks.**^{2} Sic mak o' luck was nivver airted mah geeat.

4. To tend towards, aim at.

Sc. He's dune weel, an's airtin to the en' o' his wark. I airtit hard to get awa wi' the laird (Jam. *Suppl.*). **n.Yks.**^{2} What's thoo airting at?

5. To find out, discover.

Rxb. I airted him out (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1} I'll airt it oot.

ARTAN, *vbl. sb.* Sc. [**e·rtən.**] Direction; placing towards a certain quarter of the heavens.

Bnff. Hoot-toot, ye gummeril, the airtan o' the stooks is a' vrang. Set them aye t' tual o'clock (W.G.); **Bnff.**^{1}

[Vbl. sb. of *art*, vb.]

ART AND PART, *phr.* Sc. Irel. Dur. (1) As obj. of *v.*: share, portion. (2) *To be, become, art or part in, with*, to be concerned in, be accessory to.

(1) **N.I.**^{1} I had neither art nor part in the affair. **Ant.** I know neither art nor part of it, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (2) **Sc.** Whan thou sawist ane reyffar, than thou becamist airt an part wi' him, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) l. 18. **Gall.** For aught I know they may be art and part in supplying undutied stuff to various law-breaking, king-contemning grocers, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) v. **Wxf.** I'll be neither art nor part in their doings, Kennedy *Banks Bow* (1867) 295. **Dur.**^{1}

[(1) The old man which is corrupt . . . who had art and part . . . in all our Bishops' persecutions, Hacket *Abp. Williams* (c. 1670) II. 86 (N.E.D.). (2) Gif evir I wes othir art or part of Alarudis slauchter, Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1536) XII. viii (Jam.). The jingling phr. *art and part* arose fr. such an expression as 'to be concerned in either by art or part' (by contrivance or participation).]

ARTFUL, *adj.* e.An. [**ā·tful.**] Clever, intelligent.

e.An.^{1} Of our Lord in His mother's arms: 'How artful He do look.' **Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** I have a strong impression that I have heard a cottager say of her little boy: 'Yes, he's an artful little fellow for his age' (A.S.P.).

ARTH, see **Argh.**

ARTICLE, *sb.* Yks. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. [**ā·tikl.**] A term of contempt for an inferior or worthless person or thing.

n.Yks. He's a bare article (I.W.). **w.Yks.** He's a bonny article [spoken of a person exhibiting eccentricities of conduct of any kind] (J.R.). **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He's a sore article to be a parson; he's nobud fit to eät pie oot o' th' roäd an' scar bo'ds fra berry-trees. **Lei.**^{1} A's a noist airticle, a is! **Nhp.**^{1} A pretty article he is! **War.**^{23}, **e.An.**^{1} **e.An.**^{2} He is a poor article. **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Generally used with the adjunct 'poor.' That is a poor article, Holloway. **w.Som.**^{1} More commonly used of things. Of a bad tool a man would say: Dhúsh yuurz u pur·tee haar·tikul shoa·ur nuuf [this is a pretty article sure enough].

[The contemptuous use of the word is due to its common use in trade for an item of commodity, as in the phr. 'What's the next article?' of the mod. shopkeeper.]

ARTIFICIAL, *adj.* Lei. Som. [ātifi·ʃl.]

1. Used as *sb.* Artificial or chemical manure of any kind.

w.Som.^{1} Tidn a bit same's use to, way farmerin, they be come now vor to use such a sight o' this here hartificial. Darn'd if I don't think the ground's a-pwoisoned way ut. We never didn hear nort about no cattle plaayg nor neet no voot-an-mouth avore they brought over such a lot o' this here hartificial Goa·an·ur [Guano] or hot ee caal ut.

2. Artistic; having the appearance of being produced by art.

Lei.^{1} The word artificial is rather eulogistic.

[2. Artificial, *elaboratus*, *technicus*, *affabrè factus*, Coles (1679); Artificial, artful, done according to the rules of art, Bailey (1770).]

ARTISHREW, see **Harvest-row.**

ARTIST, *v.* Sur. [ā·tist.] To paint.

Sur. I never could artist a bit mysen, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xiii.

Hence **Artisting**, *vbl. sb.*

Sur. I dunno' approve o' this artistin' . . . it's only another naäme for idling abouüt, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xiii.

[From lit. E. *artist*, sb. a painter.]

ARVAL, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. *Obsol.* Also written **arfal** Kennett; **arvel** N.Cy.^{1} w.Yks.^{14}; **arvil(l** n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks. m.Yks.^{1}; **averill** n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.

1. A funeral repast, usually consisting of bread or cakes with ale. Also applied to funeral ceremonies in general.

Rxb. Arval, arvil-supper, the name given to the supper or entertainment after a funeral (Jam.). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{12} **Wm.**^{1} Is ta ter be arvel at t'funeral? The custom is still observed. **n.Yks.** Come bring my jerkin, Tibb; Ile to'th arvill, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 419; **n.Yks.**^{1} The company assembled —and the bidding is usually for an hour preceding midday—the hospitalities of the day proceed, and after all have partaken of a solid meal, and before the coffin is lifted for removal to the churchyard, cake, or biscuits, and wine are handed round by two females whose office is specially designated by the term 'servers'; **n.Yks.**^{2} Heard thirty years ago, but now *obs.* **ne.Yks.**^{1} *Obs.* **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Now heard only in remote places like the Haworth valley (S.P.U.); T'avole will be at t'Ling Bob (C.F.); **w.Yks.**^{14} **Lan.** After the rites at the grave, the company adjourned to a public-house, where they were presented with a cake and ale, called an arval, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 270; **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. Money given to hunters, at the death of a fox, in order to buy ale.

ne.Lan.^{1}

3. *Comp.* **Arval-bread, -cake**, the bread or cake presented to guests at a funeral; **-dinner, -supper**, the funeral entertainment.

n.Cy. Grose *Suppl.* (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2} **Cum.** The Dale Head stores of small cake-loaves or arval-bread, and the like, had been generous, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxix; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Every person invited to a funeral receives a small loaf at the door of the deceased . . . the people call it arval-bread, Gough *Manners* (1847) 23; Small loaves of fine wheaten bread were distributed amongst the persons attending a funeral; they were expected to eat them at home in religious remembrance of their deceased neighbour (J.H.); **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** He called them, not funeral biscuits, but averil breead, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 228; **n.Yks.**^{1} Confectioners at Whitby still prepare a species of thin, light, sweet cake for such occasions; **n.Yks.**^{2} Averill-breead, funeral loaves, spiced with cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar, and raisins. **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1} **Wm.** Presenting each relative and friend of the deceased with an arvel cake, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 55; **Wm.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lan.** The arvel cake is still handed round on funeral occasions, *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 468. **Wm.** Among the rich, the custom of distributing arvel bread gradually yielded to a sumptuous arvel-dinner, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 377. **ne.Lan.**^{1} Arval-dinners, given to friends who attend a funeral from a distance; common in Cartmel. **n.Cy.** Arvill-supper, a feast made at funerals, Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**^{2}

[Arval, or Arvil, burial or funeral solemnity, hence *arvil-bread*, loaves distributed to the poor at funerals, Bailey (1755). Dan. *arve-öl*, ON. *erfi-öl*, a wake, funeral feast, comp. of *erfi*, a funeral feast, and *öl*, an 'ale,' a banquet, feast (see **Ale**). ON. *erfi* is cogn. with *erfð*, inheritance.]

ARVIE, *sb.* Sh.I. The common chickweed, *Stellaria media.*

Sh. (K.I.), **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Dan. *arve*, chickweed; cp. OE. *earfe*, a tare.]

AR-WO-HAY, *int.* Nhb.

Nhb.^{1} Ar-wo-hay, a cartman's term to his horse to steady.

ARY, see **Harry.**

AS, *rel. pron.* Var. dial. of Eng. Not in Sc. Nhb. Cum. n. and e.Yks. (see **At**) w.Som. Dev. Occas. in Dur. Wm. w.Yks., where the usual *rel.* is **at**, q.v. [əz.]

1. Used as *rel. pron.* in all genders, *sing.* and *pl.*

Dur. You mean him as Miss T. is going to marry (A.B.). **Wm.** A par o' shoes as he'd been makkin, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 33; **Wm.**^{1} Nowt as I knaa on. **w.Yks.** Her as ah once hed call'd mi queen, Binns *Yksman. Xmas. No.* (1888) 23; **w.Yks.**^{1} Whea's sheep's them, as I sa yusterneet? **Lan.** Every lad and every wench as went, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 270. **n.Lan.** I luk't for him as me sowl lovs, Phizackerley *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 1. **e.Lan.**^{1} He as buys stuff as is wanted. **Chs.**^{1} He's the chap as did it; **s.Chs.**^{1} Wen·shiz ŭz kŭn mil·k [wenches as can milk], *Introd.* 70. **s.Stf.** The mon as did that disappeared, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895); **Stf.**^{2} **Der.** Them two sheep as is in the croft, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) ii. **n.Der.** Let a mon stick to his station as is his station, Hall *Hathersage* (1896) vii. **Lin.** Proputty's ivrything 'ere . . . fur them as 'as it's the best, Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 11; **Lin.**^{1}; **n.Lin.**^{1} Whose cauves was them as I seed i' Messingham toon streät? **Lei.** Itz won az wuz gev [given] mi (C.E.). **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** Ready to kiss the ground as the missis trod on, Geo. Eliot *Amos Barton* (1858) vii; **War.**^{2} A lad as could kill a robin 'd do anythink; **War.**^{3} **w.Wor.** His butty, as, he said, had fettled his osses, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 30. **Shr.**^{1} I'm sartin it wuz 'im as I sid comin' out o' the 'George'; **Shr.**^{2} Those as liken. **Hrf.**^{1}; **Hrf.**^{2} The man as told me. **Glo.**^{1} In *gen.* use. **Oxf.**^{1} The mummers say, 'Yer comes I as ant bin it [yet], Wi' my gret yed, an' little wit [Yuur kuumz uuy uz aa·nt bin it, Wi muuy gret yed, un lit·l wit]. **Brks.**^{1} It was he as tawld I. **Bdf.** Field's cart as takes Louisa's things to-morrer, Ward *B. Costrell* (1895) 21. **e.An.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** The song o' songs, as is Sorlomun's, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 1. **Ess.** Buie that as is needful, thy house to repaire, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 57, st. 47. **Sur.** They pore crethurs as has to moil, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i; **Sur.**^{1} **Som.** Doant put a muzzle on tha ox as draishes out the corn, 'Agrikler' *Rhymes* (1872) 75; In e.Som. 'as' is used for the relative, but in *w.* we should say 'dhu mae·ŭn waut [what] dùed ut,' Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 41. **n.Wil.** Teäke us th' voxes, th' leetle voxes, as spwiles th' vines, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) ii. 15; **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** (H.J.M.) **Cor.**^{3} He's the man as did it (in common use). [**Amer.** Nobody as I ever heard on, Bartlett.]

2. **As** + *poss. pron.* used for gen. case of *rel.*

s.Chs.^{1} That's th' chap as his uncle was hanged, *Introd.* 70. **Sur.** A gentleman from India, as you see his name writ up, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 22; **Sur.**^{1} That shepherd we had as his native were Lewes.

3. In phr. (1) *as ever is*; (2) *as was* (in *gen.* colloq. use), formerly, *née*; also used redundantly; (3) *all as is*, the whole matter, the whole.

(1) **Dor.** Last Monday as ever wur (H.J.M.). **Dev.**^{3} I'll come an' zee 'e the next Monday as-ivver-is. (2) **s.Not.** Ahve just seed Miss Wright. Miss Wright as was, ah should say—Mrs. Smith. I wor coming across Tomkins' orchard as was (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Only last Soonday as was, Fenn *Cure of Souls* (1889) 7. (3) **Lei.**^{1} Oi'll tell yer missus on yer, an' that's all as is. **War.**^{2} All as is, is this, I sid 'im tek th' opple myself. **w.Wor.**^{1} I'll give 'ee ahl-as-is. **Shr.**^{1} All as is is this . . . so now yo' knowen. **Wil.**^{1}

[Nor will he . . . wish his mistress were that kind of fruit As maids call medlars, Shaks. *R. & J.* II. i. 34; Those as sleep and think not on their sins, *ib. Merry W.* v. v. 57.]

AS, *adv.* In var. dial. uses in n. and midl. counties; also Sc. Irel. e.An. Ken. Sus. Som. [əz.]

1. Used redundantly.

e.Yks.^{1} Ah can't think as hoo it's deean, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** We stopt wi' Jane Ann as nearly an hahr (Æ.B.). **Lan.** I hope as that ye'll nut be vext, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60; We hannot had a battle i' this heawse as three year an' moor, Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 253. **Stf.**^{2} My feyther died as twel' months come Monday. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** It'll be Goose Fair a fortnight as yesterday (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**^{1} He hesn't been here sin a munth as last Bottesworth feäst. **sw.Lin.**^{1} A week as last Monday. **Nhp.**^{1} I expect him as next week. **War.**^{2} I'm gooin' to my uncle's as next

Sunday. **Shr.**^{1} 'E toud me they wun gweïn theer as nex' Saturday; **Shr.**^{2} **Glo.** We expected him as yesterday, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 256. **s.Oxf.** Wot might you be thinkin' o' doin' about that now? —As how? [in what way?] Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 168. **Mid.** Don't you remember me, as how I was squeezed and scrouged into your little back room, Grose *Olio* (1796) 105–6. **e.An.**^{1} He will come as to-morrow. **Ken.**^{1} I reckon you'll find it's as how it is. **Sus.** I can only say as this, I done the best I could, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. xi. 288. **w.Som.**^{1} He promised to do un as to-morrow. You zee, sir, 'tis like as this here.

2. In phr. (1) *as how*, however; (2) *as to*, towards, with regard to; (3) *as what*, *as where*, whatever, wherever.

(1) **w.Yks.** He couldn't find a lass to suit him, as hah he lukt aht, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1887) 40. **Lan.** I mun do this house up th' first, as how, Waugh *Sphinx* (1870) iii. (2) **Ir.** How the devil can a man be stout as to a man, and afraid of a ghost? Barrington *Sketches* (1830) I. viii. (3) **w.Yks.** Decide at yo'll be happy as what happens, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1888) 4; He'z a better breed ner thee ony daay, az where he comes thro', Eccles *Leeds Olm.* (1879) 23.

[Before *how* it is sometimes redundant, but this is in low language, Bailey (1755), s.v. *As*; Whanne thei hadden rowid as fyue and twenti furlongis, Wyclif (1388) *John* vi. 19.]

3. How. *Obs.*?

Sc. See as our gudemither's hands and lips are ganging . . . she'll speak eneugh the night, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi.

AS, *conj.* Sc. Irel. and in *gen.* use in Eng., but rarely in sense **2** in those districts where *at* (q.v.) is used. [**əz.**]

1. After comparative: than.

Sc. Very common in s. counties. Better weir schuin as sheets, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 169; I rather like him as otherwise, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxvi; I wad rather see them a' ower again, as sic a fearfu' flitting as hers! *ib. Antiquary* (1816) xl; Nay, more as that, they cut out his hair, *Scotic.* (1787) 119; I would rather go as stay, *ib.* 8. **N.I.**^{1} I'd rather sell as buy. **Yks.** Better rue sell as rue keep, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); Better hev a maase i' t'pot as nae flesh, *ib.* (Aug. 10, 1889). **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** I'd rather break steeans by t'rooad as dew so, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 231. [**U.S.A.** I would rather see him as you, *Dial. Notes* (1895) 376.]

2. Introducing subord. clause: that.

Yks. I'll see as he wants nowt, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 232. **w.Yks.** Tell Jack ah'm bahn to Bradforth to-morn, so's he can go wi' mha, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1891); Ah've heeard as Fred Greenud an' Polly Scott wor bahn to be wed sooin (Æ.B.). **Lan.** It's nowt o' th' soart; dunnot yo threep me doun as it is, Burnett *Haworths* (1887) xvi. **ne.Lan.**^{1} He said as he wod. **Stf.**^{2} Is it true as your Bill's bin put i'th 'ob? [prison]. **n.Der.** They do say as his carpenters, havin' built th' ark, . . . weren't let enter in, Hall *Hathersage* (1896) vii. **s.Not.** I don't know as I can, Prior *Renie* (1895) 36. **Lei.** If you'll bring me any proof as I'm in the wrong, Geo. Eliot *S. Marner* (1861) 40; **Lei.**^{1} Almost a universal substitute for 'that.' **War.**^{2} **w.Wor.**^{1} You don't think as I've took that spoon? (s. v. Hurt). **Shr.**^{1} They sen as the crannaberries bin despert scase this time. **Glo.** I war'n as th' owld squire must a' felt quite proud o' hisself, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 6; **Glo.**^{2} He took his woath as I layed a drap. **s.Oxf.** I don't know as I can, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 41. **Sur.** History do tell as a high tide came up, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 3. **Hmp.**^{1} I don't know as I do. **Wil.** I seed in the paper as the rate is gone down a penny, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) ix. **n.Wil.** Come back, as we med look upon 'ee, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) vi. 13. **Dev.** I couldn't say as I knowed the rights of it, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 22.

3. *As how*, *as why*, before subord. clause: that.

Cum.^{1} He said as how he wad nivver gang near them. **w.Yks.** Ah doan't knaw as hah Ahs'll goa ageean (Æ.B.). **Lan.** We have heard say as how he's coming home, Fothergill *Probation* (1879) i. **Stf.**^{2} I toud 'im as 'ow he'd cum too late. He said as why he couldna come. There is even the construction 'He said as how as why he couldna come.' **Not.** He said as how the fox ran clean past him (L.C.M.); **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He said as how he was a loongin' theäf. **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} He said as how he'd come. **War.**^{23} **Shr.**^{1} I 'eärd the maister tellin' the missis as 'ow 'e wuz gweïn to Stretton far; **Shr.**^{2} Saying as how he is an oud mon. **Brks.**^{1} A telled muh as zo his ship was sheared las' Tuesday. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** She shoolly mighter sin as how the booy warnt right, Downes *Ballads* (1895) 23. **Hmp.** I knows as how he did it (H.C.M.B.).

4. With or without anteced. *as*, and ellipsis of *can be*: expressing superl. degree.

n.Yks. As salt as salt (I.W.). **w.Yks.** As heait as heait [hot], Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 231; Hard as hard, very hard. Hot as hot, as hot as possible, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Chs.** As happy as happy, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 16. **s.Stf.** As hot as hot, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Lei.** (C.E.); **Lei.**^{1} One of the commonest descriptive formulas. **War.** He'll come back as ill as ill, Geo. Eliot *Janet's Repent.* (1858) viii; **War.**^{2}; **s.War.**^{1} As lusty as lusty [in excellent health]. **s.Wor.**^{1} As black as black, and so with other epithets. **Glo.** (A.B.) **s.Oxf.** Once a fortnight I bakes reglar, an' that keeps as moist as moist, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 98. **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Ess.** There's no mistaike, Bill, he's as owd as owd, Downes *Ballads* (1895) 34. **Som.** His hair, 'twas as black as black, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 50. **Colloq.** The sea was wet as wet could be, The sand was dry as dry, Carroll *Through Looking-glass* (1872).

[**1.** Ther can nocht be ane mair vehement perplexite as quhen ane person, &c., *Complaynt of Sc.* (1549) 71. Cp. G. *mehr als*. **2.** That the Fop . . . should say as he would rather have such-a-one without a groat than me with the Indies, *Spect.* No. 508.]

A·SAM, *adv.* *Obs.* Cor. Of a door: ajar.

Cor.^{2} The door's a-sam.

[*A-*, on + *sam* (half), q.v.]

ASCANT, *adv.* n.Yks. [**əska·nt.**] Oblique.

n.Yks.^{2}

A·SCAT, *aav.* Dev. [**əskæ·t.**] Broken like an egg.

Dev. Grose (1790); *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422; Holloway.

[*A-*, on + *scat*; see **Scat** (to scatter).]

A·SCRAM, *adv.* Dor. [**əskræ·m.**] Of a limb: shrunken, withered.

Dor. She reluctantly showed the withered skin. 'Ah! 'tis all a-scram!' said the hangman, examining it, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 117; It would be normal to say 'His arm is all a-scram,' though if attrib. 'He has a scram arm' (O.P.C.).

[*A-* (*pref.*^{10}) + *scram*, q.v.]

ASCRIDE, *adv.* Som. Cor. Written **ascrode** Cor.^{1} Astride.

Som. Nif he'd . . . a brumstick vor'n to zit ascride, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 118. **Cor.**^{1} She rode ascrode.

[*A-*, on + *scride* (prob. a pron. of *stride*).]

ASEE, *sb.* Or.I. The angle contained between the beam and handle on the hinder side of a plough.

S. & Ork.^{1} **Or.I.** Also called Nick (Jam.).

ASELF, see **Atself.**

A·SEW, *adv.* I.W. Dor. Som. Cor. Also written **assue** Som.; **azew** Cor.^{1}; **azue** Cor.^{2} [**əzœ̄·.**] Of cows: dry, no longer in milk.

I.W. The cows were assue, Moncrieff *Dream* in *Gent. Mag.* (1863); **I.W.**^{1} The wold cow's azew; **I.W.**^{2} I wants moor milk than I got, ver near all the cows be gone azew. **Dor.** In common use round Dorchester (O.P.C.); I don't want my cows going azew at this time of year, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 139; **Dor.**^{1} **Som.** A cow is said to have 'gone a-zue,' Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 77; I'll zell your little sparkèd cow that's gone a-sue, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 43; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} A cow before calving, when her milk is dried off, is said to be azue, or to have gone 'zue.' **Cor.**^{12}

[*A-* (*pref.*^{10}) + *sew*, q.v.]

ASGAL, see **Asker.**

ASH, *sb.*^{1} In var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Also written **ass, ess**; see below. [**as, es, æʃ.**]

1. Collective *sing.*, usually written **ass** or **ess**: fine ashes, usually from coal. See **Axen.**

Sc. What wad ye collect out of the sute and the ass? Scott *B. of Lam.* (1819) xi; While I sit hurklen in the ase, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 110, ed. 1871. **Fif.** It'll no dae to sit crootlin' i' the ace a' yer days, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 72. **Ayr.** In loving bleeze they sweetly join, Till white in ase they're sobbin, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 10. **N.I.**^{1} Aas. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Meeting a boy with a good-looking ass drawing a cart laden with coal, he called out, 'Stop, you boy. Whose ass is that?'—'It's nut ass at o', it's smo' cwol,' Dickinson *Cumbr* (1876) 298. **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} Clamed wiv ass, smeared over with ashes; **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Put a bit o' ass uppo t'trod, it's sae slaap. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Swept all t'ass of t'crust, Preston *Moorside Musins* in *Yksman.* (1878) 59; **w.Yks.**^{1} I hev nout to do, but riddil ass, ii. 357; **w.Yks.**^{2} Coke ass; **w.Yks.**^{34} **Lan.** Ewt o' th' ass un dirt i' th' asshoyle, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 41. **n.Lan.** Piət as iz nət bad till [manure]. **Lan.**^{1} Come, lass, sweep th' ess up, an' let's bi lookin' tidy; **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** Skeer the esse, separate the dead ashes from the embers, RAY (1691); (K.); **Chs.**^{12} **Stf.** 'Esse' are only the ashes of turfs when burned for compost (K.). **s.Stf.** This coal mak's a nasty white ess, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Stf.**^{2} Oi wəz gettin ð' es up ðis mornin loik ən bə̄rnt mi and wi sum ot sindərz [I was getting the ess up this morning like, and burnt my hand with some hot cinders]. **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{3}, **w.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Yore garden seems to be a very stiff sile, John; if I wuz yo' I'd sprade some ess an' sut on; **Shr.**^{2}, **Hrf.**^{2}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Ash-ball,** *obs.*, see below; (2) **-board,** a wooden box or tray to hold ashes; (3) **-brass,** money obtained by the sale of ashes; (4) **-cake,** a cake baked on the hearth; (5) **-card,** a fire-shovel; (6) **-cat,** (7) **-chat,** one who crouches over the fire; (8) **-cloth,** (9) **-coup,** see below; (10) **-grate,** (11) **-grid,** a grating over the 'ash-hole'; (12) **-heap-cake,** (13) **-lurdin,** (14) **-man,** (15) **-manure,** (16) **-mixen,** (17) **-muck,** (18) **-mull,** (19) **-padder,** (20) **-peddlar,** (21) **-pit,** (22) **-rook,** (23) **-water,** see below. [See further s.v. **Ash-backet, -hole, -midden, -nook, -riddle, -trug.**]

(1) **Shr.**^{1} Balls made of the ashes of wood or fern damped with water; afterwards sun-dried . . . and used for making buck-lee. Pŭt a couple o' them ess-balls i' the furnace an' fill it up ðŏth waiter for the lee. Ess-balls were sold in Shrewsbury market in 1811, and prob. much later on. (2) **Cum.** Asbuird, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (D.A.); He's but an as-buird meaker, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) *Wully Miller.* **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Wi' th' ass-buurd for a teable, 201. **Wm.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} (3) **w.Yks.** Ony wumman differin abaght dividin' t'hass-brass sal pay one penny, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 29. (4) **Dev.**^{3} When the hearthstone is very hot the ashes are swept off and the ash-cake laid on it. A saucepan cover is then set over, and the ashes carefully replaced on the cover. (5) **n.Yks.**^{1} Ass-card, Ass-caird, a fire-shovel for cleaning or carding up the hearth-stone (see Card); **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788) *Suppl.* **m.Yks.**^{1} (6) **Lan.**^{1} Ass-cat, a term of contempt applied to lazy persons who hang habitually over the fire. **Dev.** Why you be a reg'lar ash-cat sitting over the fire, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 3; An axen-cat is one that paddles or draws lines in the ashes with a stick or poker, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422. (7) **Dev.**^{3} Ashchat, a person who leans over the fire, with elbows on knees, in a dreamy attitude. (8) **Ken.** P^d for an Ash-cloth for the Workhouse, *6s. 6d.*, *Pluckley Overseers' Acc.* (1796) (P.M.). **Sus.**^{1} Ash-cloth, a coarse cloth fastened over the top of the wash-tub and covered first with marsh-mallow leaves and then with a layer of wood ashes [through this the water was strained by washerwomen in order to soften it]. (9) **n.Yks.**^{1} Ass-coup, a kind of tub or pail to carry ashes in (see Coup); **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} In rare use. (10) **Cum.** Ass-grate, the grated cover over the hollow beneath a kitchen fireplace where the ashes drop (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **ne.Wor.** In this district the word Ass or Ess is used only in the comp. Ess-grate, the cover to the 'purgatory' (J.W.P.). (11) **Chs.**^{1} Ess-grid. **Stf.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) (12) **n.Lin.**^{1} Ash-heap-cake, a cake baked on the hearth under hot wood embers. (13) **s.Chs.**^{1} Hoo's a terrible ess-lurdin, auvays comin' croodlin' i' th' fire [cf. Ass-cat]. (14) **n.Yks.**^{2} Ass-man, the dustman, scavenger. (15) **n.Yks.**^{1} Ass-manner, manure, so called, of which the chief constituent is ashes, especially peat or turf ashes. **ne.Yks.**^{1} In common use. (16) **s.Chs.**^{1} Ess-mixen, the mixen or heap upon which the ashes are thrown. (17) **n.Yks.** 'They'll be all clamed wiv . . . ass-muck,' in other words, smeared over with peat-ashes and such other refuse as is thrown into an ordinary moorland ash-pit, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 120; **n.Yks.**^{2} (18) *ib.* Ass mull or Turf-mull (q.v.), the ashes from a turf fire. (19) **Dev.** Ash-padder, or Pedder, also called Axwaddle, q.v., GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); **Dev.**^{3} Ash-padder, a person who goes from cottage to cottage collecting wood-ashes, which are bought by farmers to mix at sowing time with seeds. (20) **Som.** Axpeddlar, a dealer in ashes, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (21) **Sc.** Ane o' the prentices fell i' the ase-pit, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 83. **Chs.**^{3} Ash-pit, the general receptacle of the rubbish and dirt of a house. [In *gen.* use.] (22) **Chs.**^{1} Ess-rook, a dog or cat that likes to lie in the ashes. **Shr.**^{1} This kitlin' inna wuth keepin',—it's too great a ess-rook. (23) **Ken.** To have . . . usefull utensils to wash with, to make bucking, ash water, &c., *Pluckley Vestry Bk.* (Feb. 1787); Ash-water is hard water made soft for washing clothes by pouring it through an ash-cloth (q. v.). The process is still in use (P.M.).

[**1.** The litle cloude as aske he sprengeth, WYCLIF (1382) *Ps.* cxlvii. 16; Which . . . spredith abrood a cloude as aische, *ib.* (1388); Kloude as aske he strewis, HAMPOLE *Ps.* cxlvii. 5. OE. *asce*, 'cinis.']

ASH, *sb.*^{2} In var. dial. uses throughout Sc. Irel. Eng. Also written **esh** Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.^{2} n.Lin.^{1}; **eisch** Lan.^{1} [aʃ, eʃ.]

1. The leaf of an ash-tree; in *comb.* **Even-ash, Even-leaf ash.**

N.I.^{1} Even ash, an ash-leaf with an even number of leaflets, used in a kind of divination. The young girl who finds one repeats the words—'This even ash I hold in my han', The first I meet is my true man.' She then asks the first male person she meets on the road what his Christian name is, and this will be the name of her future husband. **Nhb.** Even-esh is a lucky find, and is put into the bosom, or worn in the hat, or elsewhere, for luck (R.O.H.); Even-ash, under the shoe, will get you a sweetheart. It is placed in the left shoe, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) I. 282; **Nhb.**^{1} It is considered as lucky to find an even-esh as to find a four-leaved clover. **w.Shr.** [Used for divination, as in Irel.] in agreement with the well-known rhyme—'Even ash and four-leaved clover, See your true-love ere the day's over,' BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 181. **Wil.**^{1} On King Charles' day, May 29, children carry Shitsack, sprigs of young oak, in the morning, and Powder-monkey, or Even-ash, ash-leaves with an equal number of leaflets, in the afternoon (s.v. Shitsac). **nw.Dev.**^{1} A haivm laiv ash An' a vower laiv clauver, You'll sure to zee your true love Avore the day's auver, *Introd.* 20.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Ash-candles,** (2) **-chats,** (3) **-holt,** see below; (4) **-keys,** the seed-vessels of the ash (see **Keys**); (5) **-plant,** an ash sapling or stick; (6) **-planting,** a beating with an ash stick; (7) **-stang,** (8) **-stob,** (9) **-stole,** (10) **-tillow,** see below; (11) **-top,** a variety of potato; (12) **-weed,** *Ægopodium podagraria*, or goutweed.

(1) **Dor.** Ash-candles, the seed-pod of the ash-tree, *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**^{1} (2) **n.Cy.** Ash-chats, or keys, GROSE (1790) s.v. Chat, q.v. (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} Esh-holt, a small grove of ash trees. (4) **Sc.** I have seen the ash-keys fall in a frosty morning in October, SCOTT *Bk. Dwarf* (1816) vii. **Nhb.** Ash-keys is the common term for the seed of the ash (R.O.H.). **w.Yks.**^{2} An old farmer in Fullwood affirmed that there were no ash-keys in the year in which King Charles was put to death. **Lan.**^{1} Let's ga an' gedder some eisch-keys an' lake at conquerors [i.e. the wings of the seed are interlocked; each child then pulls, and the one whose 'keys' break is conquered]. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} The failure of a crop of ash-keys is said to portend a death in the royal family. **War.**^{3}, **Sur.**^{1} **Dev.**^{4} Also called locks-and-keys, shacklers. [The fruit like unto cods . . . is termed in English, Ash-keyes, and of some, Kite-keyes, GERARDE (ed. 1633) 1472.] (5) **w.Yks.**^{2} An ash stick is usually called an esh-plant. **s.Chs.**^{1} Tha wants a good ash-plant abowt thy back. **Stf.**^{2} If thē dustna let them cows bē, I'll lay this ash-plant about thĕ. **n.Lin.** Cuts hissen a esh-plant to notch doon all the fools he fin's on, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 63; **n.Lin.**^{1} There is a widespread opinion that if a man takes a newly cut esh-plant not thicker than his thumb, he may lawfully beat his wife with it. **War.**^{3} An ash-plant is an article that no well-furnished farm-house and few schoolmasters would be without. **Dev.** On the leeward side of a stiff bulwark of newly bill-hooked ashplant, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II. i. (6) **n.Lin.** I'll gie ye an esh-plantin' ye weant ferget, PEACOCK *Taales* (1889) 89. (7) **n.Yks.**^{2} Esh-stang, an ash-pole. (8) *ib.* Esh-stob, an ash-post. (9) **Wil.** Hares . . . slip quietly out from the form in the rough grass under the ashstole [stump], JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* (1878) 31. (10) **Hmp.** Ash-tillows are young ash-trees left growing when a wood is cleared, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. (11) **Ess.** Those on the right are ashtops, BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* (1885) 154. (12) **Shr.** Ashweed, perhaps from casual resemblance to the leaf of the Ash. **Wil.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}

3. With *adj.* used attrib. in plant-names: (1) Blue ash, *Syringa vulgaris*, lilac (Glo.); (2) Chaney ash, *Cytisus laburnum* (Chs.); (3) French ash, *C. laburnum* (Der.); (4) Ground ash, *Ægopodium podagraria* (Chs. Lin. War.); *Angelica sylvestris* (n.Cy.); (5) Spanish ash, *Syringa vulgaris* (Glo.); (6) Sweet ash, *Anthriscus sylvestris* (Glo.); (7) White ash, *Syringa vulgaris* (Glo.); *Ægopodium podagraria* (Som.); (8) Wild ash, *Æ. podagraria* (Cum.).

Glo.^{1} Spanish ash, the lilac. **w.Som.**^{1} White ash, the plant goutweed. Usual name.

[Esch key, frute, *clava*, *Prompt.*; Ash-weed, *Herba Gerardi*, COLES (1679); Ayshwæde, Herbe Gerard, or Goutworte, MINSHEU (1617).]

ASH, *v.* Yks. Lin. Written **esh.** [eʃ.] To flog, beat; cf. *to birch, hazel.*

e.Yks. So called from the esh [ash] plant being the instrument used by the castigator, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 26; **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** (Æ.B.) **n.Lin.**^{1} If we catch boys gettin' bod nests we esh 'em.

ASH, see **Arrish.**

ASHARD, *adv.* Glo. Wil. [əʃā·d.] Of a door: ajar. See **Ashore.**

Glo.^{1} **n.Wil.** (*obsol.*) The door's ashard (G.E.D.). **Wil.**^{1} Put the door ashard when you goes out.

[*A-* (*pref.*^{2}) + *shored* (propped).]

ASH-BACKET, *sb.* Sc. Written **ass-, ase-backet** (Jam.). A small tub or square wooden trough for holding ashes.

w. & s.Sc. Dimin. of assback, a back or tub for ashes (Jam.). **Abd.** Aise-backet, the common name for what in Per. is called a backie (G.W.). **Gall.** The aristocratic avenues of the park, bordered with frugal lines of 'ash backets' for all ornament, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 155.

ASH-COLOURED LOON, *sb.* The great crested Glebe, *Podiceps cristatus.* Also called Ash-coloured Swan.

Swainson *Birds* (1885) 215.

ASH-COLOURED SAND-PIPER, *sb.* Irel. The Knot, *Tringa canutus.*

Ir. So called from the sober tints of its feathers in winter, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 195.

ASHELT, *advb. phr.* *Obs.* Yks. Lan. Perhaps, probably.

w.Yks. Watson *Hist. Hlfx* (1775) 531; Cudworth *Horton* (1886); **w.Yks.**^{4} **Lan.** Cou'd ashelt sell hur eh this tother pleck, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1746) 29, ed. 1806; Davies *Races* (1856) 270; **Lan.**^{1}

[*As + helt* (likely), q.v.]

ASHEN, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Der. *Obsol.* Written **eshin.** A kind of pail, used for carrying milk.

n.Cy. (K.); Eskin [*sic*], Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2} **w.Lan.** Bring th' eshin here (H.M.). **Chs.**^{1} Wooden milkpails are still in occas. use. Often pronounced Heshin, and [sometimes] so spelt in auctioneers' catalogues; **Chs.**^{2} These pails are, I believe, always made of ash wood. **Der.**^{1} *Obs.*

Hence **Eshintle**, an 'ashen' or 'eshin' full.

Chs. Get a eshintle o' th' best Jock Barleycorn, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 16; **Chs.**^{12}

[See **Ashen**, *adj.*]

ASHEN, *adj.* Lei. War. Shr. Glo. e.An. Ken. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. Cor. [a·ʃən, æ·ʃən.]

1. Made of the wood of the ash; belonging to the ash.

Sus.^{1} **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** I wants a aishen stake (E.H.G.). **Dor.** The moss, a-beät vrom trees, did lie Upon the ground in ashen droves, Barnes *Poems* (1869) 87. **w.Som.**^{1} Su gèod u aa·rshn tae·ubl-z úv·ur yùe zeed [as good an ash table as you ever saw]. **Cor.** Charm for the bite of an adder—'Bradgty, bradgty, under the ashing leaf,' Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 148.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Ashen-faggot**, a faggot of ash-wood; (2) **-keys**, the fruit of the ash; (3) **-plant**, an ash sapling; (4) **-tree**, the ash.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} Aa·rshn faak·ut, the large faggot which is always made of ash to burn at the merry-making on Christmas Eve—both Old and New. We know nothing of a yule-log in the West. It is from the carouse over the ashen-faggot that farmers with their men and guests go out to wassail the apple-trees on old Christmas Eve (Jan. 5). The faggot is always specially made with a number of the ordinary halse binds, or hazel withes. (2) **Ken.**^{1} Ashen-keys, so called from their resemblance to a bunch of keys. (3) **War.**^{2} Ashen-plant, an ash sapling cut to serve as a light walking-stick or cane. **Shr.**^{1} Whad a despert srode lad that Tum Rowley is, 'e wants a good ashen-plant about 'is 'ide; **Shr.**^{2} Lay a good eschen plant across his shouthers. (4) **Lei.** 'Ashentree, Ashentree, Pray buy these warts of me.' A wart-charm. A pin is stuck into the tree, and afterwards into a wart, and then into the tree again, where it remains a monument of the wart which is sure to perish, Northall *Gl.* (1896). **War.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Suff.** (C.T.) **Dor.** Aishen-tree.

[By ashen roots the violets blow, Tennyson *In Mem.* cxv; At once he said, and threw His ashen spear, Dryden (Johnson); Ashen keys, *Fructus fraxineus, lingua aviculae*, Coles (1679). *Ash*, sb.^{2} + *-en*, adj. suff.]

ASHER, *adj.* Yks. [e·ʃər.] Made of ash wood. Also used as *sb.*

n.Yks. Ah teeak a esher, an' gav t'dog a good threshing (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} An asher pail. An asher broom.

[*Ash* (the tree) + *-er*, of doubtful origin.]

ASHET, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [a·ʃet.] A dish on which a joint is served; also used for a pie-dish.

Sc. *Scotic.* (1787) 9; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Gie me here John Baptist's head in an aschet, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) xiv. 8. **S. & Ork.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Bwk.** What sort of a plate, or ashet, or server it was placed upon, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 24. **Slk.** You're a dextrous cretur, wi' your ashets o' wat and dry toast, Chr. North *Noctes Ambros.* (ed. 1856) III. 95. **Nhb.** Heard on the n. borders, but not in *gen.* use, and prob. introduced by immigrants from Scotland (R.O.H.).

[Fr. *assiette*, a trencher-plate (Cotgr.).]

ASH-HOLE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Dor. Also written **ass-, ais(s-** Sc.; **ass-hooal** n.Yks.^{2} ne.Yks.^{1} e.Yks.^{1}; **-hwole** Nhb.^{1}; **-hoil** w.Yks.^{5}; **ess-** Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Wor. Shr.; **ess-hwole** Nhb.^{1}; **axen-** Dor.^{1} [a·s-, e·s-ōl, -oəl, -oil.]

1. A hole to receive ashes, beneath or in front of the grate. Also called Purgatory, q.v.

Sc. The cat [was] in the ass-hole, makin at the brose, Down fell a cinder and burnt the cat's nose, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 27. **Per.** Ais-hole (G.W.). **e.Lth.** The wumman that tint the saxpence, an' soopit oot her hoose but an' ben, an' rakit oot the aiss-hole, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 21. **Edb.** Throwing the razor into the ass-hole, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 42. **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** He threw it into t'ass-hooal, 'Eavesdropper' *Vill. Life* (1869) 7; **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Tell'd her a hunderd times nivver to put t'poaker i' t'ass-hoil. **Lan.** Deawn he coom o' th' harstone, on his heeod i' th' esshole, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1746) 52, ed. 1819; Thou'd rayther sit i' th' hesshole, brunnin' thy shins i' th' fire, than stick to thy loom, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 25; **Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} 'Dusta think as a ass-hoyle is a place to put a jackass in?' aw axt him. He dud! **Chs.**^{1} Often used metaphorically for the fire itself. Ah set wi' my knees i' th' ess-hole aw day long; **Chs.**^{3} Oo's rootin in the esse hole, aw dee. **s.Chs.**^{1} To 'root i' the ess-hole' is a common expression for staying constantly by the fire. **s.Stf.** We roasted tayturs in the ess-hole, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Stf.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **w.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Common; **Shr.**^{2} Also called the Purgatory. **Dor.**^{1}

2. An outdoor ash-heap or dust-hole.

Sc. A round excavation in the ground out of doors, into which the ashes are carried from the hearth (Jam.). **n.Yks.**$^{1\,2}$ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1891). **n.Lin.**^{1}

ASHIEPATTLE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **aessie-pattle** S. & Ork.^{1}; **ashiepelt** Irel. [e·si-patl, a·ʃi-pelt.] A dirty child, that lounges about the hearth; also applied to animals. Sometimes used adjectivally. Cf. **ashcat.**

Sh.I. Still in common use; applied occasionally as a term of contempt to any of the young domestic animals, such as pigs, kittens, &c., which are often found lying at the fireside in a country house (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Ir.** *Obsol.* (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** Ashipelt, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dub., Dr.** Common here, but seldom heard n. of the Boyne (M.B.-S.).

[Prob. a der. of *ash-pit.* See **Ash**, *sb.*^{1} **2.** Cp. G. *aschenputtel*; see Grimm *Myth.* 107 (Sanders).]

ASH-MIDDEN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Written **ess-** Chs. Der.; **ass-, ais-** Sc. [a·s-, e·s-midən.] An ash-heap.

Per. (G.W.), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum. & Wm.** Thou's niver been five mile frae an ass-midden [a comic banter] (M.P.). **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** When t'ship lands on t'ass-midden [referring to an unlikely contingency], *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); Fotch a soop up, for we're all three as dry as a ass-midden, Hartley *Puddin'* (1876) 46; **w.Yks.**^{1} He then com ower t'ass-midden to t'door, ii. 293; **w.Yks.**$^{2\,4}$ **Lan.** Aw'd dee upo' th' fust hess-middin ut aw coom to, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) xi; **n.Lan.** I nivver went mair 'an a mile frae me an ass-midden, Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 34. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} He'll never get a mile from a ess-midden, *Prov.* **nw.Der.**^{1}

ASH-NOOK, *sb.* Yks. Written **ass-** Yks. [a·s-niuk.]

1. The space beneath the grate where the ashes fall.

n.Yks.^{2} **w.Yks.** A great bahncin ratten [rat] jumpt aht at asnook, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 8; Bang went eggs, collops, an' t'plate, reight intut ass nook, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1866) 14; **w.Yks.**$^{2\,3\,5}$

2. The chimney-corner, 'ingle-nook.'

w.Yks. Com' sit in t'assnook wi' me (W.F.); He sat hissen daan i' th' assnook, an' Mally gate him a gill o' hooam brew'd, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1887) 2; Common in Wilsden, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1891).

ASHORE, *adv.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Also **ashare** Wor. See **Ashard.** [əʃoə·(r), əʃā·(r).] Of a door: ajar, half-open.

Wor. Leave the door a little ashore (H.K.); **ne.Wor.** Ashare (J.W.P.). **Hrf.**^{1}, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1}

[*A*-, on + *shore* (a prop).]

ASHOTAY, see **Accroshay.**

ASH-RIDDLE, *sb.* Yks. Chs. War. Also **ass-** Yks.; **ess-** Chs. [**a·s-, e·s-ridl.**] A sieve or 'riddle' (q.v.) for sifting ashes.

w.Yks. Gaay an' teach thi granny to sup milk aht o' t'ass-riddle, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); Yo wor ta be presented wi a hass-riddle, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 51. **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.)

Hence **Ash-riddling,** divination from riddling ashes, on St. Mark's Eve (April 24).

N.Cy.^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} On St. Mark's Eve the ashes are riddled on the hearth, for the superstition still lingers, that if any of the inmates of the house be going to die within the year, the print of his, or her, shoe will be found impressed in the soft ashes (cf. Chaff-riddling); **n.Yks.**^{2} What has survived of this custom seems more common in our country-places, where the fire burns on the hearth. **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}

ASH-TRUG, *sb.* Cum. Written **ass-** Cum.^{1} [**a·s-trug.**] A wooden scuttle-shaped vessel for carrying coal or peat.

Cum. Billy cawd it 'asstrug,' 'Silfheo' *Billy Brannau* (1885) 4; Grose (1790); Holloway; *Gl.* (1851); Still in common use (W.K.); **Cum.**^{1}

ASHYPET, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **assypet** Sc.

1. A child or animal that lounges about the hearth. See **Ashiepattle, Assypod.**

Dub., Dr. A dirty or neglected child would not be called 'ashipet' unless also lazy and useless. Applied also to dogs and cats, which lie lazily by the fireside (M.B.-S.).

2. An idle or slatternly woman; a 'Cinderella,' engaged in dirty kitchen work. Occas. applied to a man.

Ayr. Nobody to let me in, but an ashypet lassie that helps her for a servant, *Steamboat* (1822) 259 (Jam.). **Lnl.** Easter Whitburn's assy pets, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 246. **Dr.** A lazy man or woman is called 'ashipet' (M.B.-S.).

ASIDE, *adv.* and *prep.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. War. Shr. Ken. Sur. [**əsai·d.**]

A. *prep.*

1. Of place or position: near, by the side of.

Frf. The watchers winna let me in aside them, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iv. **Per.** Ye 'ill just get up aside me, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 167. **Rnf.** Maggie, now I'm in aside ye, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 153. **Gall.** Climb up there aside the other four, Crockett *Bog Myrtle* (1895) 214. **Nhb.** Ye shanna gan aside us, *N. Minstrel* (1806-7) pt. iv. 76; Feed thaw lams aside the ship-ports' sheels, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 8; **Nhb.**^{1} Sit doon aside us, hinney. **Cum.** O that down aseyde her my head I could lay, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) *Cocker o' Codbeck*; She met me ya neeght aside Pards'aw Lea yatt, Gilpin *Ballads*, 3rd S. (ed. 1874) 72; **Cum.**^{1} Parton aside Whitten; **Cum.**^{3} Oald Aberram hes a fine heap or two leggan aside Kirgat, 9. **n.Yks.** Feed thah kids aside the shepherds' booths, *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 8; Just think what things thou promist mah Asahd t'awd willow tree, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 30; **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah'll sit aside Tom. Greenwich's aside Lunnan, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Stf.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{2} **Ken.**^{1} I stood aside him all the time. **Sur.**^{1}

2. In *fig.* sense: beside oneself, distracted.

ne.Lan. And he's aside hissel, cose yo've cracked up his playin, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 48.

3. Compared with.

Frf. Adam was an erring man, but aside Eve he was respectable, Barrie *Minister* (1891) x. **Per.** Naething tae speak of aside you, Kirsty, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 127.

B. *adv.*

1. In addition, moreover, besides. *Aside o'*, in addition to.

w.Yks. You'll be wondrous cunning if you get any aside, Burnley *Sketches* (1875) 131. **Lan.** She knowed aw the boible through, asid o' th' hymn-book, Burnett *Haworths* (1887) vi. **Shr.**^{1} Poor young ŏŏman, 'er's got the pipus [typhus] faiver—the fluency [influenza], an' 'afe a dozen plaīnts aside. **Ken.**^{2} Very common at Canterbury.

2. *Aside of*, on the side of, beside.

Cum.^{3} Aside o' t'wide stair heead, 98. **w.Yks.** Paster thay kids asaide o' t'shepherds' tents, Littledale *Craven Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 8; Shoo fotched me a dander aside o' t' earhoyle, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 42; Two chaps used to work aside o' me, *ib.* (1879) 19; **w.Yks.**^{5} Cloise aside on't. **Lan.** I wur tan aside o' th' yed wi' a sod, *Rossendel Beef-neet*, 12; Thou sid aside at t'Park wood yett, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60; **Lan.**^{1} Eawr Mally stood aside on me while th' rushcart were gooin' by; **m.Lan.**^{1} A jerryshop aside o' wheer aw live (s.v. Alicker). **s.Chs.**^{1} Sit thee daïn aside o' me. **Stf.** She sat doun a-side of the daughter, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 41; **Stf.**^{2} 'E fatched im a bat aside o' is yed as mēd is yĕd sĭng.

[*A*, on + *side.*]

ASIDEN, *prep.* and *adv.* Nhb. Yks. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Also, by aphaeresis, **siden.** [**əsai·dən.**]

1. *prep.* Beside, near.

Nhb.^{1} She wis sittin' asiden him. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah've sitten asiden him monny a tahm (only used in a past sense), *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**^{1}

2. *adv.* On one side, awry.

Nhp.^{1} Often used without the prefix. How siden your bonnet is. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{2} That post's set asiden; **War.**^{3} That gate has been hung all asiden. **Shr.**^{1} Common. Yo' hanna pŭt yore shawl on straīght, the cornels bin all asiden; **Shr.**^{2} All asiden like Martha Rhoden's two-penny dish. **Hrf.**^{1} [All asiding, as hogs fighting, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 49, ed. 1860.]

[Repr. the phr. *a side on*, on the side of, by the side of.]

ASIDES, *prep. phr.* and *adv.* Yks. War. Sur. [**əsai·dz.**]

1. *prep. phr.* Of place: beside, near.

m.Yks.^{1} Aside has commonly *s* added. **w.Yks.**^{5} Aside's o' t'church. Whear's tuh live nah like?—Haw, aside's o' ar Tom.

2. In addition to, moreover, beside.

w.Yks.^{5} Whoa went asides him? Ther's forty aside's that. **War.**^{3} I arns three shillin' a wik [week] asides my vittles.

3. *adv.* Moreover, in addition.

Sur. A lot more as I knows on as gave a goodish bit asides, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vi.

[ME. *asides*, only in the sense of 'aside, on one side,' see Wyclif (1388) *Mark* vii. 33. Der. of *aside* with advl. suff. in *-s.*]

ASIDING, see **Asiden.**

ASIL-TOOTH, see **Axle-tooth.**

ASING, see **Easing.**

ASK, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. n.Cy. to Chs. and n.Lin. Also written **esk** N.Cy.^{1} Cum. w.Yks. ne.Lan.^{1}; **aisk** n.Yks.^{2} e.Yks. m.Yks.^{1} [**esk, ask.**] A newt; a lizard. See **Asker.**

Sc. He brought home horse-leeches, asks, young rats, Smiles *Sc. Natur.* (1879) i; It seems to be a general idea among the vulgar, that what we call the ask is the asp of Scripture... This has probably contributed to the received opinion of the newt being venomous (Jam.). **Gall.** The yellow-wymed ask, Harper *Bards* (1889) 206. **Crl.** (P.J.M.) **N.Cy.**^{1} Ask, Esk, a water-newt, believed by many erroneously to be venomous. **Nhb.** The pert little eskis they curlit their tails, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 142; Dry asks and tyeds she churish'd, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 148; **Nhb.**^{1} The newt is usually called a watter ask, as distinguished from a dry ask. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** (J.Ar.); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** There's an ask in the pond (B.K.); **Wm.**^{1} More frequently called a watter-ask. **n.Yks.**^{123} **ne.Yks.**^{1} In common use. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 231; Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **n.Lan.** A fand ə watər-ask i' dhat dub. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123} **n.Lin.**^{1} I was once tanged wi' an ask among the brackens e' Brumby Wood.

[*Tassot*, a newt or ask, Cotgr.; *Magrásio*, an eft, an nute, an aske, Florio (1611). OE. *āđexe*, lizard; cp. G. *eidechse.*]

ASK, *sb.*^{2} Sh.I. Also written **aisk** (Jam. *Suppl.*). Drizzle, fog.

Sh.I. A haze or unclear state of the atmosphere generally preceding bad weather; we speak of there being 'an ask up da sky' when it has clouded over and looks unsettled (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Sh. & Or.I.** Small particles of dust, or snow (Jam. *Suppl.*).

ASK, *sb.*^{3} Sc. (Jam.) The stake to which a cow is bound by a rope or chain, in the cow-house.

Cai. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[Prob. a spec. use of ON. *askr*, an ash, also applied to many things made of ash; see Vigfusson.]

ASK, *sb.*^{4} Sh. and Or. I. Also written **aisk.** A wooden vessel or dish.

Sh.I. Used for carrying butter, milk, eggs, &c. It has a lid and two small projecting bits of wood below the rim to serve for handles (K.I.). **Sh & Or.I.** (Jam. *Suppl.*)

[ON. *askr*, a small vessel made of ash-wood.]

ASK, *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in the forms **ax, ex,** see **Ax.** [**as, aks, āks.**]

1. To publish the banns of marriage; *to be asked at, in,* or *to church,* to have one's banns published.

Abd., Lth. Also called 'cry' (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.**^{1} To be ax't at church is also called 'Hung in t'bell reapp,' 'Cry't i' the kirk.' **Wm.**^{1} Axt [older form Ext] at church. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Ask'd at church. **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} Thuh wur ast at church last Sunday. **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Han they bin as't i' church yet? (Ax is less common.) **Stf.**^{2} Owd Dick Taylor's lad and Martha Jones wun axed i' church. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Being axt to church. **War.**^{2}, **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.) **Brks.**^{1} Thaay was asted at church laast Zunday. **e.An.**^{1} **I.W.**^{2} Bob Gubbins and Poll Trot was axed in Atherton Church last Zunday. **Wil.** We'll be ax'd in church a Zunday week, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) *Zammy an Zusan.* **w.Som.**^{1} Her's gwain to be a-ax next Zunday. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.**^{2} T'es most time for'ee to have me axed, *MS. add.* **Colloq.** They were asked in church the Sunday following, Marryat *Frank Mildmay* (1829) xxii.

2. Hence, *to be asked out, asked up, out-asked,* to have the banns published for the last time.

Dur.^{1} **Cum.** I reckon some one that's here is nigh ax't oot by auld Nick in the kirk of the nether world, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 33. **Wm.**^{1} Wiah, thoo'l be ext oot a Sunday. **n.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ax'd oot. **e.Yks.**^{1} Tom and Bess was ax'd up at chetch o' Sunday. **w.Yks.**^{12} Ax'd out. **Chs.**^{1} They were axed out last Sunday. **Not.**^{1} Out-asked. **n.Lin.**^{1} Theäre's many a lass hes been axed-up . . . 'at niver's gotten a husband. **sw.Lin.**^{1} To be asked up, or asked out. **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**^{1} To be axed up. **e.An.**^{1} Axt-out, or Out axt. **Sus., Hmp., Ken.** On the third time of publication, the couple is said to be out-asked, Holloway. **w.Som.**^{1} Dhai wuz aakst aewt laa·s Zún·dee [they were axed out last Sunday]. **Cor.** I be axed out! keep company! Get thee to doors, thee noodle, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 41; **Cor.**^{12}

3. Phr. (1) *to ask at, ask of (on),* to ask; (2) *to ask out,* to cry off, be excused; (3) *ask up,* to speak out.

(1) **Sc.** I asked at him, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 435; Ask at the footman, Mackie *Scotic.* (1881) 14; Very common idiom (G.W.). **Stf.**^{1} **s.Hmp.** He'd do anything you asted o' him, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xvii. (2) **w.Yks.** Willn't yə come?—No, I'll ax aht (J.R.); (3) **Stf.**^{1}

[**1.** The phr. 'to ask the banns' is found in ME.: Aske the banns thre halydawes. Then lete hem come and wytnes brynge To stonde by at here weddynge, Myrc *Inst.* (1450) 203. **3.** Heo aschede at Corineus how heo so hardi were, *R. Glouc.* (1297) 16.]

ASK, *v.*^{2} Sh. and Or.I. Also written **aisk** (Jam.); **esk.** To rain slightly, drizzle.

Or. I. (S.A.S.) **Sh. & Or.I.** (Jam. *Suppl.*)

ASKER, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Lan. Chs. Dnb. Stf. Der. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Dor. Also **asgal** Shr.^{2} Glo.^{1}; **askard** w.Yks.^{15}; **askel** Hrf.^{1}; **askern** w.Yks. [**a·ske(r); a·skəd, e·skəd; æ·zgl, æ·skl.**] A newt, lizard. See **Ask,** *sb.*^{1}

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2} **w.Yks.** Feyther were liggin' by t'pond fest asleäp, an' one o' them offal askards crep in at 'is ear (W.F.); An' lile bonny askerds wad squirt amang t'ling, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 38; Dryaskerd, a land lizard. Watteraskerd, a newt, *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 14; **w.Yks.**^{2} In Rivelin valley are three kinds of askers: the running asker, the water asker, and the flying asker, which is the smallest; **w.Yks.**^{1345} **Lan.**^{1} He went a-fishin' an' cowt nowt nobbut askerds. **ne Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{12} **s.Chs.**^{1} This plom's as rotten as an owd asker. **Dnb.** Askol (E.F.). **Stf.** (K.); **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} Used only in the expression, 'Its kaud ənuf for starv askərz tədī.' **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **s.Wor.** Nazgall, or Asgal (H.K.). **w.Wor.**^{1} The gentlefolks is ac'tully that ignerunt, thaay thinks as asgills canna do no 'arm! **Shr.**^{1} It 'adna 'urt me, an' that made me think as askals wuz more innicenter than I 'ad s'posed; **Shr.**^{2} **Shr. & Hrf.** Asgal, or Ascal, Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Hrf.**^{1}; **Hrf.**^{2} Askal, a water animal, a kind of newt with rough hair like fimbriae [?]. **Glo.** Both forms, asker and asgal, are known (W.H.C.); **Glo.**^{1}, **Dor.**^{1}

[Asker, a newt, Kersey; Asker, a sort of newt, or eft, *Salamandria aquatica*, Bailey (1755). Der. of *ask*, sb.^{1}, with suff. of uncertain origin.]

ASKER, *sb.*^{2} Som. Slang. Euphemistic name for a beggar.

w.Som.^{1} A respectable servant-girl in reply to her mistress, who had inquired what the girl's young man did for his living, said: Please-m he's a-asker, and tis a very good trade indeed-m. **Slang.** The 'askers' selling their begged bread at three halfpence the pound, Reade *Autob. Thief* (1858) 37.

[Elles he wolde of the asker delivered be, *R. Rose*, 6674. *Ask*, vb. + *-er.*]

ASKEW, *adv.* Ess. Som. Cor. [**əskū̆·.**]

1. Of the legs: extended awkwardly, wide apart.

Som. (H.G.); (G.S.)

2. Crosswise, diagonally.

Ess. To plough a field askew is to make furrows obliquely to the cross ploughing (H.H.M.).

3. *To go askew,* to be troublesome, do wrong actions. Cf. *to gang agley.*

Cor. Likewise a thong to thock thee, ef Thee d'st ever go askew, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 7; **Cor.**^{3} A local preacher exhorted his audience not to go askew even if their aims were good. In fairly common use.

[*A-*, on + *skew*, q.v.]

ASKEW, *prep.* *Obs.*? Ess. Across.

Ess. I seigh him a coming askew the mead, *Archaeol. Soc. Trans.* (1863) II. 181. [Not known to our correspondents.]

ASKING(S, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use. Not in gloss. of Som. Dev. Cor. Also in the forms **axing(s** Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. I.W. Dor.; **exing** Cum. [**a·skinz, a·ksinz, e·ksinz.**] The publication of banns of marriage. Usually in *pl.*

Cum. Axin' (or Exin') at church (M.P.). **Wm.** She mud gaa awae et yance an hae t'exins put up et kirk, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 20. **n.Yks.**^{2} In some of our moorland churches, after the asking, the clerk was wont to respond with a hearty 'God speed them weel.' **e.Yks.**^{1} They'r boon te be wed at last; they'v put up axins. **m.Yks.**^{1} He's agate o' reading t'askings. **w.Yks.** Wether they wer struck wi t'assin . . . ah dooant naw, bud ah naw this—they leak'd hard at me, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1870); T'day wor fixed an t'axins put in, an t'parson spliced them reight off, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1878) 17; Will ye gang on wi' t'axins, an' wed our Marget? Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 399; **w.Yks.**^{1} Also called Spurrings. **Lan.** I put th' axins up about a fortnit sin, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 20; I ha no' yerd o' th' axins bein' co'ed o'er, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 213; **Lan.**^{1} Well, thae'rt for bein' wed at th' lung length; aw yer thae's getten th' axins in. **e.Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} When aw put th' axins up, me an' th' lass as were mixt up i' th' job stopt away fro' th' church for three Sundays just abeawt thad time. **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} Oo had the axings put up; **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} Tummas is goin' get married nex' month; he's put th' axins in. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **n Lin.**^{1} Did ta hear Bessie's askin's last Sunda'? **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23} **Shr.**^{1} They ad'n thar axins put up i' church o' Whi'sun Sunday. **Sur.** Fee preferred being married by 'asking,' as the good Surrey folk call it, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvi. **Sus.** An occasional interest is given to the ceremony of asking by the forbidding of the banns, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 93. **I.W.**^{1}, **Dor.**^{1}

[The publication of banns (popularly called 'asking in the church') was intended as an expedient to prevent clandestine marriages, Chambers *Cycl.* (s.v. Banns).]

ASKLENT, *adv.* and *prep.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. [**əskle·nt.**]

1. *adv.* Aslant, on one side, obliquely.

Sc. Frae bush to bush asklent the bank he scours, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 26; Read what they can in fate's dark print, And let them never look asklint On what they see, Galloway *Poems* (1788) 102. **Ayr.** Maggie coost her head fu' high, Look'd asklent and unco skeigh, Burns *Duncan Gray* (1792). **Rxb.** The hames that sent the reek asclent, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 144. **n.Ir.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** [Of a ladder resting end up against a wall] Ye he'd ower straight up; set it a bit mair asklent. [Of a high chimney] It'll be doon if it's not seen tee; it's lyin mair an' mair asklent (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1}

2. Applied to action or conduct: dishonourably, not 'straight.' Cp. **agley.**

Ayr. Sin' thou came to the warl asklent, BURNS *Poet's Welcome* (1784).

3. *prep.* Across.

Sc. An' ilk ane brought their blads asclent her, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 45.

[*A*-, on + *sklent*, q.v.]

ASLASH, *adv.* Yks. Lin. Not. Lei. War. Also written **aslosh** n.Lin.^{1} Lei.^{1} War. [əslaˑʃ, əsloˑʃ.]

1. Awry; obliquely. See **Slosh.**

n.Lin.^{1} Ther's a foot-pad runs aslosh toward a steel ther' is e' th' plantin'. He'd getten his hat on aslosh.

2. On one side, out of the way.

w.Yks.^{2} Come stan' aslash. **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lei.^{1}** Stan' aslosh, wool ye! **War.^{3}**

ASLAT, *ppl. adj.* Dev. [əslæˑt.] Of an earthen vessel, piece of furniture, &c.: cracked, split. See **Slat,** *v.*

Dev. GROSE (1790); *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422; HOLLOWAY. **n.Dev.** Yer, [l]eetle Bobby's plate's aslat, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 7. **Dev.^{3}** Thickee plate's aslat. Dawntee zit 'pon thickee form, 'e's aslat.

[*A*- (*pref.*^{2}) + *slat*, q.v.]

ASLAT, see **Harslet.**

ASLEEP, *adv.* e.An. Naut. [əslīˑp.]

e.An.^{1} Sails are asleep when steadily filled with wind. **Suf.** Used of sails in a calm (F.H.). **Naut.** The sail filled with wind just enough for swelling or bellying out—as contrasted with its flapping, SMYTH *Sailors' Wd-bk.* (1867).

ASLEN, *adv.* Som. Dev. Also written **aslun** Som. [əsleˑn, ələˑn.] Slantwise, diagonally, 'out of the straight.'

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); **w.Som.^{1}** Auˑkurd veeˑul vur tu pluwˑee een; aay shud wuurk n raiˑt uslúnˑ [awkward field to plough in; I should work it right across diagonally]. Thick post is all aslen [not upright]. **Dev.^{1}**

[*A*-, on + *slen* (adj.), q.v.]

ASLEW, *adv.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Sus. Som. Also written **aslue** e.Lan.^{1} Som. [əslūˑ, əsliuˑ.]

1. Aslant, obliquely, awry.

e.Yks.^{1} **n.Lan.** Thoo munnet mak it aslew (W.H.H.). **e.Lan.^{1}** **Not.^{2}** He's ploughing aslew. **Sus.** HOLLOWAY; **Sus.^{12}** **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. Amiss, out of course.

Cum. There's nowt so far aslew, Bobbie, but good manishment may set it straight, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 19; **Cum.^{3}** There's nowte sa far aslew, but gud manishment med set it streight, *Prov.* An' t'Clay-Dubs isn't far aslew when t'wedder isn't wet, 47.

3. Tipsy.

e.Yks.^{1}

[*A*-, on + *slew* (vb.), q v.]

ASLEY, *sb.* Sh.I. Used only in *phr.*

Sh.I. (K.I.) **S. & Ork.^{1}** Horses in asley, horses belonging to different persons, bound firm one to another.

ASLEY, see **Lief.**

ASOL, see **Hazzle,** *v.*

ASOON, *adv.* Dev. *Obsol.* Written **azoon.** Anon, presently.

n.Dev. [Used in] Exmore, GROSE (1790); Fegs, they'll be yer azoon, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 3; Certainly not in common use (R.P.C.).

[*A*- (*pref.*^{10}) + *soon.*]

ASOOND, *adv.* Sh.I. [əsūˑnd.] In a fainting fit.

Sh.I. In very common use (K.I.). **S & Ork.^{1}** He fell dead asoond.

[This word is due to a mixture of two forms—of *aswoon* (ME. *on swoune*), and *swooned* (ME. *yswowned*, CHAUCER), pp. of *swoon*, vb.]

ASOSH, see **Aswash.**

ASP, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. War. Wor. Hrf. Wil. Also written **esp** N.I.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Cum. w.Yks.^{14} [asp, esp.]

1. The common aspen, *Populus tremula.* See **Aps.**

N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1} **Cum.** Thur lass noo began teh shadder and trimmel like esp leaves, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 20; **Cum.^{1}** He trimmel't like an esp leaf. **w.Yks.^{14}, Chs.^{1};** **Chs.^{3}** Shaking like a asp. **War.** (J.R W.) **se.Wor.^{1}, Hrf.^{1}** **Wil.** Woodmen always call the aspen the 'asp,' JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) 16.

2. *Comb.* **Quaking esp,** *Populus tremula.*

N.I.^{1}

[Asp or aspen-tree, KERSEY; *Populus tremula* . . . in English aspe and aspen tree, GERARDE (ed. 1633) 1488; *Tremble*, an asp or aspen tree, COTGR.; An espe, *tremulus*, *Cath. Angl.* OE. *æspe.*]

ASPAIT, *adv.* Sc. [əspēˑt.] Of a river: in flood.

Sc. Commonly used of a river or burn (J.W.M.). **Cld.** I' the mirk in a stound, wi' rairan' sound, Aspait the river ran, *Mar-maiden of Clyde* in *Blackw. Mag.* (May, 1820) (JAM.).

[*A*-, on + *spait* or *spate*, q.v.]

ASPAR, *adv.* Cum. [əspaˑr.] Stretched out, wide apart.

Cum. When a man puts himself in fighting attitude, with legs and arms spread out, he stands aspar (J.P.); **Cum.^{1}** He set his feet aspar.

[*A*-, on + *spar* (to box), q.v.]

ASPARAGUS, *sb.* *Comb.* **Bath, French, Prussian, Wild asparagus,** the young flower-scapes of *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum* (Som.); **Foxtailed asparagus,** *Equisetum maximum* (Glo.).

Som. Bath asparagus, tied up in bundles, and sold in Bath market.

ASPEN, *sb.* Hrt. *Populus alba.*

The name is generally applied elsewhere only to *Populus tremula.*

ASPERSEAND, *sb.* Irel. A term of abuse: a wretch.

w.Ir. The ould dhrunken asperseand, as she is, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 198.

ASPLEW, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Som. Of the legs: extended awkwardly, wide apart.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). [Unknown to all our correspondents.]

ASPODE, *adv.* n.Yks. Of the legs: wide apart, stretched out.

n.Cy. Aspaud (HALL.). **n.Yks.** He stood with his legs aspode (I.W.).

ASPOLE, *adv.* Cum. Of the legs: wide asunder.

Cum.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.]

ASPRAWL, *adv.* Brks. Ken. Hmp. [əsprǭˑl, əsprāˑl.]

1. Headlong, sprawling.

Brks.^{1} Falling down with legs and arms helplessly extended on the ground is said to be 'vallin' all aspraal.' **Ken.** The horse fell down and we were pitched all asprawl on to the road (P.M.). **Hmp.^{1}** He fell all asprawl.

2. In confusion, gone wrong.

Ken.^{1} The pig-trade's all asprawl now.

[*A*-, on + *sprawl*, vb.]

ASPROUS, *adj.* Lei. War. [aˑsprəs.] Of the weather: raw, inclement.

Lei.^{1} It's a very asprous dee. **War.^{3}**

[Fr. *aspre*, sharp, harsh, rough (COTGR.) + -*ous.*]

ASQUAT, *adv.* Lan. War. Dor. [əskwoˑt.] In a squatting posture, squatting.

ne.Lan.^{1}, War. (J.R.W.) **Dor.^{1}** A gây-tongued lot of hây-miakers be all a-squot, 122.

[*A*-, on + *squat*, vb.]

ASQUIN, see **Aswint.**

ASS, see **Ash.**

ASSAL, see **Axle.**

ASS'ARD, see **Arseward.**

ASSEGAR, see **Assinego.**

ASSEL-TOOTH, see **Axle-tooth.**

ASS(EN-HEAD, *sb.* Yks. [aˑs-iəd.] A blockhead.

e.Yks.^{1} Assen-heead, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

ASSHEFLAY, see **Accroshay.**

ASSIDUE, *sb.* w.Yks. [aˑsidiu.]

1. Thin brass tinsel of a bright gold colour; a kind of Dutch metal.

w.Yks. [At the Scotland feast (May 29) in Sheffield] garlands are composed of hoops, . . . with foliage and flowers, . . . ribands, rustling with asidew, HONE *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 1262; A thin knife-blade is said to be as thin as assigew [*sic*] (S.O.A.); **w.Yks.^{2}** Mummers at Christmas, not being able to afford gold leaf, decked their bright and coloured garments with the thin metallic leaf. People speak of 'working for assidue' as equivalent to working for nothing. Also contemptuously, 'as thin as assidue'; **w.Yks.^{4}**

2. Copperas water used for blacking the edges of boots. **w.Yks.**^{2}

[Are you pufft up with the pride of your wares? your arsedine, B. Jonson *Barth. Fair*, II. i (Nares). Etym. and even the orig. form unknown. The word is spelt in various ways in lit. E.: *arsowde, orsidue, orsady*; see N.E.D. (s.v. *Arsedine*).]

ASSILAG, *sb.* Sc. The Storm Petrel, *Procellaria pelagica.*

Sc. So called in the Hebrides, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 211; (Jam.)

ASSIL-TOOTH, see **Axle-tooth.**

ASSINEGO, *sb. Obsol.* Dev. Cor. Also in the forms **assneger** Dev. Cor.^{12}; **asnegar** Dev.; **assegar** Dev.^{1}

1. An ass.

Dev. Hosses and mares, assnegers, moyles, Peter Pindar *Royal Vis.* (1795) st. 4; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Dev.** My ould asneger'll doo vor put Into a little gurry-butt, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 74; **Dev.**^{1} Polwhele (*Hist. Dev.*) says that the common appellation of [the ass] is assegar, but I have never heard this term. **Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

2. A fool, simpleton.

Cor. A term of reproach, not much in use, is 'Thee are an assineger' (W.S.); **Cor.**^{1} Do 'ee be quiet, thee assneger; **Cor.**^{2}

[1. We jogged leisurely on upon our mules and asinegoes, Herbert *Trav.* (1634) 127 (N.E.D.). 2. All this would be forsworn, and I again an asinego, B. & Fl. *Scornf. Lady* (Nares); An assinego (ed. 1606, *asinico*) may tutor thee, Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 49. Sp. *asnico*, a little asse, Minsheu.]

ASSLE, see **Axle.**

ASSOILYIE, *v.* Sc. Also written **assoilzie,** see below. To acquit, free from a charge (in law courts); to absolve.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); (Jam.); The defender was assoilzied, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xlviii; 'God assoilzie her!' ejaculated old Elspeth, 'she was a hard-hearted woman,' *ib. Antiquary* (1816) xxvi.

[ME. *assoilen*, to absolve. I yow assoile, by myn heigh power, Chaucer *C. T.* c. 913. AFr. *assoiler*; cp. *que Dieu assoille!* (=Lat. *quem Deus absolvat!*), a prayer for the departed.]

ASSOL, *sb.* Irel. [a·sl.] An ass.

Ir. Guiding and whipping the poor assol, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 93. **w. & s.Ir.** Occas. heard (J.S.).

[Ir. *asal*, an ass.]

ASSUD, see **Arseward.**

ASSYPOD, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [a·si·pod.] A dirty, slatternly woman. See **Ashypet, Ashiepattle, 2.**

Bwk. The assy pods o' Blackhill, Will neithur sing nor pray, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 38. **Nhb.** Get away wi' ye! yor nowt but an assipod (G.H.T.).

[*Assy* for *ashy*, adj. der. of *ash*, ashes + *pod* (a person of small stature), q.v.]

ASSYTH, *v.* Sc. Also written **assyith, syith, sithe** (Jam.). [əsi·þ.] To make a compensation, to satisfy. A legal term.

Sc. Still used in courts of law (Jam.).

Hence **Assythement,** *sb.* compensation, satisfaction, atonement for an offence. A legal term.

Sc. The blood-wit was made up to your ain satisfaction by assythement, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xlviii.

[From ME. *asith*, satisfaction, compensation. Whom I begylyd to him I will Make a-sith agayne, *York Plays*, 215. This is the n. form of *aseth*. Hit sufficith nat for *a-seth*, *P. Plowman* (c.) xx. 203. OFr. *aset* in the phr. *fere aset*, 'satisfacere.']

ASTEAD, *adv.* n.Cy. to Yks. and Chs.; also Stf. Sur. Also written **isteed** Nhb.^{1}; **asteead** Wm. n.Yks. e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.; **asteed** w.Yks.; **astid** s.Chs.^{1} Stf.^{2} [əstī·d, əstiə·d.] Instead.

Nhb.^{1} **Dur.** Asteed o' putt'n' 'er i' Kitty, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Let.* (1877) 8. **Cum.** Astead o shuttan snipes, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 8; Cut intull me finger astead ev t'taty, *Willy Wattle* (1870) 7; **Cum.**^{3} Asteed of Amen, I say, 'm'appen I may,' 38. **Wm.** An waare ote [all the] bit a brass thae hev for im asteead a gittin t'pooar wife an t'baarns summut tu it, Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (1868) pt. iii. 31. **n.Yks.** Asteead o' bein' thenkfull, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 36; Astead o' getting away, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 35. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** He thowt t'dicky wor to be used asteed of a shirt, Cudworth *Dial. and Sketches* (1884) 28; If awd nobbut had sense to wait asteead o' gettin wed when aw did, Hartley *Seets* (1895) i. **Lan.** Astid o' lookin' as iv aw were nobbut dirt, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) xix; Yore mug would 'a bin all reet, a stead o' bein' creackt, 'Lancashire Lad' *Takin' New Year* (1888) 10. **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **s.Stf.** I axed him to let the rent stond but astid o' that he put the bums in, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Stf.**^{2} Mother went astid o mē. **Sur.** I canna give you a present, but I'd loike 'ee to taïke this ride astead, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. iv; Only used by old people (T.T.C.).

[*A*-, on + *stead* (OE. *stede*, place). ME. *on stede.* And he toc him on sunes stede, *Gen. & Ex.* 2637.]

ASTEEP, *adv.* Sc. [əstī·p.] *To lay, set the brain asteep*, to ponder, revolve in the mind, make a mental effort.

Sc. I daresay you couldn't guess, though you set your brains asteep, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 272; In common use. I'll lay my brains asteep ower it (J.W.M.). **Lnk.** I dinna wonder at them layin' their brains asteep to fin' oot, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii.

[Laying it asteep in . . . quickening meditation, Ranew in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* (1672) xxxix. 3 (N.E.D.). *A*-, on + *steep* (to soak in a liquid).]

ASTEER, *adv. Obsol.* Sc. Yks. Moving about, active, bustling.

Sc. Ye're air asteer the day (Jam.); My minny she's a scalding wife, Hads a' the house asteer, Ritson *Sngs.* (1794) I. 45 (Jam.); Ere Martinmas drear set the Factor asteer, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 107; The haill Hielands are asteer, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1830) vi. **Ayr.** Wha was it but Grumphie Asteer that night! Burns *Halloween* (1785). **w.Yks.**^{1} Country foak war au asteer, ii. 359.

[*A*-, on + *steer* (stir, commotion). ME. *on steir.* That lord and othir var on steir (were astir), Barbour *Bruce* xix. 577.]

ASTEL, *sb.* Cor. Also written **astull, astyllen.** [əste·l.]

1. A board or plank, an arch or ceiling of boards, over the men's heads in a mine, to protect them (Weale). **Cor.**^{2}

2. A ridge or dam to stop a stream in a mine, or to bank off ore from rubbish at the mouth; a wall underground, to prevent the giving way of the 'deeds,' q.v. **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*

[Astelle, a schyyd, *Teda, astula, Prompt.* OFr. *astelle*, der. of *aste*, a stick, a splint, Lat. *hasta*.]

ASTHORE, *phr.* Irel. A term of endearment: my treasure!

Ir. Don't ye rest aisy, Michael asthore? *Spectator* (Oct. 26, 1889); Molly asthore, I'll meet you agin to-morra, Tennyson *To-morrow* (1885). **Wxf.** Shut your eyes, asthore, and go sleep, Kennedy *Even. Duffrey* (1869) 49.

[An Ir. phr. *A*- (sign of the voc.) + *stór*, store, treasure. Cp. ME. *stoor*, OFr. *estor*.]

ASTITE, *adv. phr.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also written **asty** N.Cy.^{1}; **astit** w.Yks.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} [əs·stai·t.] Of preference or comparison: as soon, rather.

Ayr., Lnk., Dmf. I would astit rin the kintry [would rather banish myself]. Astit better (Jam.). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.**^{1} Aa wad astite stop where aa is. Ye'd astite gan wiv us. **Dur.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} I'd as tite nut gan. **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 50; Common in Wilsden, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{1} Ye mud astite at yunce—hev eshed for our laithe, ii. 293; **w.Yks.**^{4} **Lan.**^{1} I can go astite as him. **ne.Lan.**^{1} [Astide (K.).]

[Astite, as soon, anon, Coles (1677). ME. Antenor alstite amet to speike, *Dest. Troy*, 11693. *As* + *tite* (quickly), q.v. The phr. means lit. 'as quickly as possible.']

ASTLEY, see **Lief.**

ASTOGGED, see **Stog.**

ASTONIED, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Nhp. *Obsol.* Astonished, in consternation.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Still in use, but rare (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

[And anoon al the puple seynge Jhesu, was astonyed, Wyclif (1388) *Mark* ix. 14; For so astonied am I that I deye! Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* II. 427. OFr. *estoner* (mod. *étonner*), to astonish.]

ASTOOP, *adv.* Wm. Yks. [əstū·p.] Of an aged person: bent, stooping.

Wm. (B.K.) **n.Yks.** Old John gans sair astoop (I.W.). **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** Awd man gets ti gan varry mitch astoop, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89. **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** He gooas varry mich astoop (B.K.).

[*A-*, on + *stoop.*]

ASTORE, *adv.* Brks. I.W. Wil. Also written **astoor** Brks.^{1}; **astour** I.W.^{1} [əstuə·(r).] Speedily, shortly, very quickly.

Brks.^{1} **I.W.** The duck's [dusk] coming on; I'll be off in astore, Moncrieff *Dream* in *Gent. Mag.* (1863); **I.W.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} An expletive. She's gone into the street astore.

[*A-*, on + *store* (quantity).]

ASTOUND, *ppl. adj.* Chs. War. Astonished.

Chs.^{12}, **War.** (J.R.W.)

[With staring countenance sterne as one astownd, Spenser *F.Q.* I. viii. 5; Ase a mesel ther he lay Astouned in spote and blode, Shoreham, 88 (Mätzner). ME. *astounien* (*astunien*), OFr. *estoner*, see **Astonied.**]

ASTRADDLE, *adv.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lei. War. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Som. Also written **astroddle** War. Lei.^{1} Oxf. Som.; **astruddle** Cum. [əstra·dl.] Astride; with legs wide apart.

Fif. Astraddle on their proud steeds full of fire, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 32, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** The tongs were placed astraddle in front of the grate, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxvi. **Cum.** We pot t'winnlass astruddle eh t'wholl, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 224. **w.Yks.** That young lad wot thah seed jump into't sea, an get astraddle on a piece a powl, *Shevvild Ann.* (1849) 5. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{3}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.*, **Brks.**^{1} **Hmp.** Astraddle a harse (H.C.M.B.). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Agian my feavorite hobby I'm gwain to mount a straddle on, 'Agrikler' *Rhymes* (1872) 10. **w.Som.**^{1} Neef aay dúd-n zee ur ruy·deen dh-oal au·s aup ustrad·l, sae·um-z u guurt bwuuy [if I did not see her riding the old horse up astride, like a great boy].

[Astraddle, *Varicitus*, Coles (1679). *A-*, on + *straddle*, q.v.]

ASTRE, *sb. Obsol.* n.Cy. Der. Stf. Lei. Shr. Ken. Also written **aster** nw.Der.^{1}; **aister** nw.Der.^{1} Shr.^{1}; **aistre** Stf.; **easter** n.Cy.; **ester** Lei. The back of a chimney or grate. See **Back-aister.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (P.R.); **N.Cy.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} ð broþ blobərd sə fast ðis mornin ðat ð'æistor's ō squatid wi grīs. **Lei.**^{1} My hay was over-heated, and is as black as the ester. **Shr.**^{1} W'y look 'ow y'on collowed yore face! as if yo'd newly comen down the chimley and kissed the aister. 'As black as the aister' is a phrase employed to express any sooty, grimy appearance. **Ken.** *Obs.* (P.M.); **Ken.**^{12} [Easter (K.).]

[Astre, that is to say, the stocke, harth, or chimney, for fire . . . which, though it be not now commonly understood in Kent; yet do they of Shropshire and other parts reteine it in the same signification till this day, Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1576) 562, ed. 1596. OFr. *astre* (mod. *âtre*), a hearth; cp. G. *estrich*, a pavement, It. *ástrico* (Florio).]

ASTREES, *sb.* Or.I. The beam of a plough.

S. & Ork.^{1} **Or.I.** (Jam.)

ASTRIDDLE, *adv.* Nhb. Cum. [əstri·dl.] Astride; with the legs wide apart.

Nhb.^{1}

Hence **Astriddling,** *ppl. adj.* sitting astride.

Cum. Astriddlin' cocked o' th' hallan, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 65.

[*A-*, on + *striddle*, der. of *stride.*]

ASTRIDE, *adv.* Yks. [əstrai·d.] Phr. *to be, seem astride of*, (1) to make progress with, be master of; (2) to hold a mortgage.

(1) **w.Yks.** He hez ta hev it done i' two month, and he seems weel astride on't (M.F.); (J.T.). (2) (J.T.)

ASTROUT, *adv.* Nhp. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. [əstreu·t.] Stretched out stiffly.

Nhp.^{1} **I.W.**^{2} My vingers be all astrout wi' the coold. **Dor.** The players' pockets wer a-strout Wi' wold brown pence a-rottlèn in, Barnes *Poems* (1869) 102; **Dor.**^{1} He jump'd about, Wi' girt new shirt-sleeves all a-strout, 206. **Som.** Valled down wi' her lags all astrout, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 85; Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.**^{1}

[A-strowt, *turgide*, *Prompt.* 480; *A-*, on + *strout*, q.v.]

ASTRUT, *adv.* Yks. Lin. Nhp. [əstru·t.] Stretched out; projecting.

n.Yks.^{2} Said of the legs in a state of expansion. **m.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Jutting out, as a buttress does. **Nhp.**^{1} It stands astrut.

[Theyre belyes standinge a strutte with stuffing, More *Confut. Tindale* (1532) 589 (N.E.D.); Astrut, *turgide*, *Prompt.*, ed. Pynson (see Way, 480). *A-*, on + *strut*, q.v.]

ASTULL, see **Astel.**

ASTY, see **Astite.**

ASTYLLEN, see **Astel.**

ASWAIP, *adv.* Sc. Yks. [əswē·p.] Aslant, on one side.

Slk. (Jam.) **n.Yks.** It lies aswape (I.W.).

[*A-*, on + *swape* (to place aslant), q.v.]

ASWASH, *adv.* e.An. Also in e.An.^{1} **asosh, ashosh.** [əswo·ʃ, əso·ʃ.] Awry, aslant.

Nrf. (A.G.), **Nrf.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}

[*Guingois, de Guingois*, slovenly, unevenly, awry; also huffingly, swaggeringly aswash; . . . *Chamarre*, a loose and light gown that may be worn a swash or skarfwise, Cotgr.; A sosshe as one weareth his bonnet, *a gyngoys*, Palsgr. *A-*, on + *swash* (vb.), q.v.]

ASWIM, *adv.* Sc. [əswi·m.] Afloat, covered with water.

Sc. The soldiers sleeping carelessly in the bottom of the ship, were all a swim, through the water that came in at the holes and leaks of the ship, Spalding *Hist. Troubles* (1792) I. 60 (Jam.); Commonly used in this sense (J.W.M.).

[*A-*, on + *swim.*]

ASWINT, *adv.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **aswin** Dur.^{1} w.Yks.^{14}; **asquin** w.Yks.^{1} [əswi·nt, əswi·n.] Awry, crooked, obliquely. See **Swin.**

Dur.^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{3} **e.Yks.** Put blind right, it's all aswint. *Obsol.* in Holderness (R.S.); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Commonly used in Burnley some years ago. Of a footpath across a field, 'It goes aswin,' *Manch. City News* (Mar. 21, 1896). **n.Lan.** This boord' gitten aswin wi liggen i t'sun (W.H.H.). **Lan.**^{1} He geet it aswint, an cudna set it straight hissel. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

[Prob. the same word as lit. E. *asquint*, used only with ref. to looking obliquely.]

ASWIR, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Lan. Diagonally, aslant.

e.Lan.^{1}

ASWISH, *adv.* Yks. Not. Lin. [əswi·ʃ.] Aslant, slantwise.

w.Yks.^{2} Now don't cut that truss of hay all aswish. **Not.**^{2} **s.Not.** Straighten that table-cloth; yer've laid it all aswish (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} You see it's aswish way; it's not straiet, it's aswish. Two pair of cottages recently built at Whisby slantwise to the road have received popularly the name of 'The a-swish houses.'

[*A-*, on + *swish* (vb.), q.v. The mg. of the adv. is developed fr. the use of *swish*, vb., in the sense of making a movement slantingly as with a whip or scythe.]

AT, *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. [ət.]

I. *Obsol.* Used instead of *to* as the sign of the infinitive.

Cum.^{1} I's gaan at git my poddish; **Cum.**^{2} Aw wad leyke at gan to Carel; **Cum.**^{3} An' ivery mak' o' pains they teuk ut git 'em druven away, 99; An priss them hard the'r bit o' land ut swap, 95. **Wm.** Parliament's gaan et meak a la' et thear's to be full moon for three months, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 217; A woman cam fra' Dent at see a nebbor. At larn at knit, Southey *Knitters e' Dent* in *Doctor* (1848) 558; **Wm.**^{1} Ets nowt at dow [it's of no use]. He's nowt at dow [he is good for nothing]. **n.Yks.**^{1} What's at do, now? Now rarely used. **n.Lan.** Hev I ət gang tə t'markət tədē? (W.S.) **ne.Lan.**^{1} I don't like at see it.

II. Of place or position.

1. Used redundantly to denote rest in a place, dwelling, position. In *gen.* use.

Cum. It's a varra sensible thing and aw, . . . that sheep should know theer oan 'heafs.' We could nivver ken whar sheep was at if they didn't, *Helvellyn* in *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 383. **Wm.**^{1} Whar is t'at? **n.Lin.**^{1} He's left Croasby an' I döan't knaw wheäre he's at noo. **Nhp.**^{1} Now his mother's dead where is he at? He does not know where to be at now. **Wil.**^{1} Th' rwoad be all up at hill [uphill]. [**Amer.** Where is he at? (Bartlett).]

2. Referring a condition or sensation to a particular place: in, about.

Cum. What seesta' at hur, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) l. 52. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **I.Ma.** He has . . . no bowels of compassion at him, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. II. i; Lies with a stink at them, Browne

Doctor (1887) 3. **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} A pain at her stomach. **War.** (J.R.W.)

3. Phr. *to be at.* (1) With obj. of person: to demand of, to importune. (2) With obj. of thing: to do, set about, esp. of bad or mischievous acts. (3) With *vbl. sb.*: in the act of, at the point of.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{1} Well, I was at my lord agen laast neeght, an' he said he wad nae hev it sae. Ah was at t'priest about it, but 'twur te na use. (2) **Yks.** What he'd be at, MUNBY *Verses* (1865) 66. **Not.** I don't know what they'll be at next (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**^{1} Oor Jack's oot o' Ketton [prison] once moore; I wonder what he'll be at next to get his sen putten in ageän. **Nhp.**^{1} What are you at? What are you going to be at? is often said when any one is mischievously inclined. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **n.Wil.** What be at thur? (E.H.G.) **w.Som.**^{1} Yuur-z aa·t ut [here's at it], a very common expression on beginning or resuming work. Aa-l bee aa·t ut, fuus dhing maa·ru mau·rneen [I will be at it, first thing to-morrow morning]. (3) **Cor.** The beef is at roasting, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); The water is just at boiling (M.A.C.).

4. Motion to, arrival at a place or condition.

Ir. To call at [visit a person] (G.M.H.). **Cum.** Old people used to say 'they were gaun at church' (M.P.). **Wm.** He cam at a coffin, liggen, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 267; **Wm.**^{1} Aa's gang at sea [I'm going to sea]. **Yks.** At an' thro', at an' for'ard [to and fro] (C.C.R.). **e.Yks.** It's a spot I never gans at (Æ.B.). **n.Lin.**^{1} When ye cum at th' big elmin-tree ye mun to'n to th' reight. It'll all be th' yung Squire's when he cums at aage.

5. In phr. *to come, go at.* (1) With obj. of person: to attack, contend with, compete with; freq. with ellipsis of *v.* of motion. (2) With obj. of thing: to attack, set about, do.

(1) **w.Yks.** If tə duz, il [he will] at ðə. I up [he was up] ən at im i' nuə taim (J.W.). **e.Lan.**^{1} Go at him. At him with your feet. **Chs.**^{1} If tha says that again, I'll at thee. **Stf.**^{2} Weet till th' bobby cums at him, he'll may 'im goo. **Dor.**^{1} We dree'll at you dree. **Som.** I'll at you in a game, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 77, ed. 1871. **Colloq.** Up, Guards, and at 'em [saying traditionally ascribed to Wellington, on the day of the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815]. (2) **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Nhp.**^{2} What are ye gwain at?

6. *Fig.* Of feeling towards a person.

Sc. Angry at him, *Scotic.* (1787) 8; A hatred at him (G.W.); He was the last to hae an ill-will at ony ane, ROY *Horseman* (1895) viii. **Ayr.** Ye just hae a spite at the bairn, GALT *Entail* (1823) viii. **Yks.** A wor that mad at im wol a cudn't bide (J.W.). **n.Lan.** Me muther's childer were mad at ma, PHIZACKERLEY *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 6. **Not.** Was ragged [wrath] at him (W.H.S.); **s.Not.** I wor mad at 'im (J.P.K.).

III. Of time or occasion.

1. Time when; often used redundantly.

Sc. When I got home last Monday at e'en, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 131. **w.Yks.**^{5} When's he boun?—Haw, to-morn at neet [to-morrow at night]. He's coming at Setterda neet.

2. In phr. (1) *at long*, finally; (2) —*long and at last*, in the end; (3) —*the first onset*, at first; (4) —*the long length*, at last; (5) —*time and time*, at various times.

(1) **Ayr.** So at long . . . Miss Jenny was persuaded to put her name to the paper, GALT *Legatees* (1820) i. (2) **Ant.** At lang an' at last, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (3) **Hrt.** (H.G.) (4) **Lan.** At th' lung length aw geet him laid still, WAUGH *Sngs.* (1866) 8, ed. 1871. (5) **w.Yks.** Thease not a bairn e all Pogmoor but wot ive nurst at time an' time, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 15. **Lan.** Th' pranks 'at it's played abeaut this plaze at time an' time, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 62.

IV. Of agent or action.

1. Of agent: by.

I.Ma. You must have been found in the bulrushes at Pharaoh's daughter and made a prophet of, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. v. xviii; It's never been worn at me, *ib.* pt. VI. i.

2. Denoting the person from whom a thing is received: from, at the hands of.

e.Yks.^{1} Ah weeant tak sike sauce at him. **w.Yks.**^{2} Alice took the milk at him. **Lan.** The new bride to tak 'em at him, 'EAVESDROPPER' *Vill. Life* (1869) 9. **I.Ma.** I'm hearing the like at some of them, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. iv. **nw.Der.**^{1} 'Tak it at him,' applied to taking or reaching something from a person who stands on a higher or lower level, as on a cart, &c.

3. With *v.* of listening, asking, &c., denoting the person or source from which information is received.

Sc. I asked at him, *Scotic.* (1787) 9; After some weeks she sought an opportunity of inquiring at himself by visiting him, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 149; To 'ask at' is an everyday Scoticism. Ask at, inquire at, the footman. Apply at the gardener (G.W.). **Frf.** The bairn juist aye greets when I speir at her, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xxii. **n.Yks.**^{1} T'maaster wur here a bit syne, an' he wur speirin at me about apples. **w.Yks.** Listen at it, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 231. **Not.** 'Listen at' is familiar, though 'listen' itself is little used colloquially, 'hark' being the common verb. Just hark at him [expressive of astonishment and incredibility]. Hark at what I'm going to say (W.H.S.).

4. Phr. *to do something at.* (1) With obj. of person: to molest, interfere with. (2) With obj. of thing: to see to, mend, alter.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{1} What did he do at thee? **ne.Yks.**^{1} What hez sha deean at t'bairn? **Lan.** Aw'll pay yon mon off for what he did at me tother day, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 15. **Chs.**^{1} Tak care or he'll do summat at thee. **Stf.**^{2} Tak' care o' th' kid and dunna let nobody do nuthin at 'im. **Not.** What's he done at the child? (L.C.M.) **sw.Lin.**^{1} What have you been doing at the bairn? **Lei.**^{1} Whativver are ye a-doin' at him? **War.**^{2} What are yō' adooin' at the lad? **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} Yo' needna be afeard, I amma gweïn to do nuthin at yo'; **Shr.**^{2} 'A binna yable to doä anything at him. (2) **Cum.**^{2} Ah can dui nought mair at it. **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah caan't dee owght mair at it [spoken by a workman of a job of work he had been labouring at]. **w.Yks.**^{2} What will you do at it? **ne.Lan.**^{1} Hey ta done ouht at it? **Not.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Your house will tumble about your ears soon, if nothing is done at it; **Nhp.**^{2} Wants doin' summat at. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**^{2} This road ull be daingerous jist now, if a dunna doä sommat at it. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

V. Of cause, relation, or condition.

1. Used *advb.* denoting reason: for.

Nhb.^{1} What are ye stannin' there at? [My informant confirms the use of the ex. given above, but thinks it quite a casual expression, certainly not of frequent use. I do not know of its occurrence elsewhere than in Newcastle (R.O.H.).]

2. In exchange for, on; *at nought*, on no account, on no condition.

n.Yks. Ah didn't like't at nowt (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Ah wodn't be i' his shoes at no consideration, *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); Ah wodn't diu sitch a thing at nowt. Ah wodn't like to live yonder at nowght (Æ.B.). **n.Lin.**^{1} I wo'dn't hev sich an aidled bairn at noht.

3. Phr. *to think at*, to think of, about.

e.Lan.^{1} Didn't think at it. **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} Ar mester iz ə toidi chap; ei thinks nuthin ət lendin yə eifəkrain ən nivər aksin for it bak əgen. **Shr.**^{1} 'Er thought nuthin at it, *Introd.* lxxxii.

VI. Phr. (1) *at all*, used in positive clauses: absolutely, altogether; (2) —*all at all*, emphatic form of at all; (3) —*ane mae wi't*, at the last push; (4) —*a' will*, to the utmost that one could wish; (5) —*back on*, behind; (6) —*gaze*, staring; (7) —*the head on*, in celebration of; (8) —*least ways*, —*least wise*, at least; (9) —*odds*, at variance; (10) —*one end of*, mixed up in, connected with; (11) —*oneself*, sound, healthy in mind and body; (12) —*outs*, at enmity; (13) —*play*, unoccupied, keeping holiday; (14) —*thee, here's at thee*, I agree, here you are; (15) —*yonder, yont on*, beyond.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Ir.** And what at all have you got there, BARLOW, *Lisconnel* (1895) 262; It's the greatest fun at all (G.M.H.). **I.Ma.** Is the woman mad at all? CAINE *Manxman* (1895) pt. II. i. (2) **Sc.** I canna gang there at a', at a' (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Ir.** Would there be e'er a funeral iver goin' black on the road at all at all? BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 32; But whin we got up to him, who was it at all at all but Maurice. . . . An' shure he havn't the colour av a Christian at all at all, *Spectator* (Oct. 26, 1889). **w.Ir.** Who are you, at all at all? LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 6; Divil the taste of a burn was an it at all at all, *ib.* 41. **Lim.** (G.M.H.) (3) **Sc.** He looks as he were at ane mae wi't, *Perils of Men*, i. 310; As to the storm I can tell you my sheep are just at ane mae wi't, *Blackw. Mag.* (Mar. 1823) 313 (JAM.). (4) **Sc.** (JAM.) (5) **w.Yks.** Pitched us tent just at back on it, *Shevvild Ann.* (1854) 2; At back on him wor sum pillars an' flaar stands, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Fr. Exhibition* (c. 1856) 28. (6) When they had stood at gaze for about a minute, SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1830) ii. (7) **w.Yks.** Aw wor wed last Monday . . . an aw'd a treeat at th' heead on't, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1891) 30; Shoo wor foorced to laff too, an' they left th' childer to laik bi thersen, wol they went to get a drop o' summat at th' heead on it, *ib.* (1890) 21; A man finds people feasting or drinking and asks, 'Hullo! what's this at t'hēad on?' The answer may be, 'It's at t'hēad o' nought,' which means they are feasting for feasting's sake (S.P.U.). (8)

Lei.^{1}, **War.**^{3} **n.Yks.**^{2} At-least-wise it seems to be seea. (9) **Der.**^{2}, **War.** (J.R.W.) (10) **Chs.**^{1} If he's not at one eend on it, it'll be done wrong. If there's to be anny o' that work goin on, aw mun be at one eend on it mysel. (11) **Abd.** Hallach'd and damish'd, and scarce at hersell, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 23, ed. 1812. **N.I.**^{1} He's no at himsel [he's not well]. **Ant.** A haeny [have not] been at mysel', *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (12) **Der.** Him and me are at outs (H.R.); **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (13) **Stf.** To be 'at play' is most commonly used by workpeople who are in a situation but are keeping a holiday: Wei shən bei ət plī neks wik [we shall be at play next week]. Occasionally, but more rarely, the phrase is used to express 'out of work': Oi bin ət plī fər threi munth ən oi konnər get ə job nūwīer (A.P.); **Stf.**^{1} (14) **w.Yks.** Jim, seein he wor nobbud a little chap, said 'Hauf-a-craan, mi lad.' 'Here's at tha,' said little fella, thrawin daan his brass, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1866) 5. (15) **n.Yks.**^{2} It's at yonder on't [it's at a distance further from it].

[**I.** He ioyid as geaunt at ren the way, Hampole *Ps.* xviii. 6; Braste out at grete, *Wars Alex.* 872 (Ashmole MS.); He þat stiþest wenes to stande (Vesp. MS., at stand), *Cursor M.* 61. ON. *at* (with inf.), *at vita*, to know. **II. 2.** I am pale at my heart, Shaks. *M. for Meas.* iv. iii. 157; Glad at soul, *ib. Oth.* i. iii. 196. **4.** Hit plesit wele the pepull at Parys to wende, *Dest. Troy*, 2674. OE. Ge ne cōmon æt me, *Matt.* xxv. 43. **5.** Have at thee, Jasoun! Chaucer *Leg. G. W.* 1383. **IV. 1.** I have be shriven this day at my curat, *ib. C. T.* d. 2095. **2.** Thenne gan Gyle borwe hors at meny grete maistres, *P. Plowman* (c.) iii. 176. **3.** Aske at Alexander, *Wars Alex.* 1670; I axed this at hevene king, Chaucer *C. T.* g. 542.]

AT, *rel. pron.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. (?) Lin. Also written **ut** e.Lan.^{1}; **et** nw.Der.^{1} [**ət.**]

1. Who, whom, which, that.

Sc. 'At is *gen.* used (G.W.). **Per.** Him 'at wrote Judas Iscariot the first Residuary, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 201. **Wxf.**^{1} He at nouth fade t'zey [he that knows what to say], 90. **Nhb.** 'As' is not used for a rel. pron.; we should inevitably say 'Last Monday at ever was.' That varry day it he cam hyem (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} Them at's gan up. **Dur.** Him 'at went to foreign parts (A.B.). **Cum.** He gat helpt up on a plank at was laid cross two barrels, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 5; T'watchmen 'et went about t'toon fand ma, *ib. Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 7; Yan o' t'best mowers 'at ivver was i' this country, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 58, ed. 1873. **Wm.** Let me net wish ought at's bad, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 151; T'sang o' sangs, 'at's Solomon's, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 1; Where stands a mansion newly built Et cost a seet o' brass, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 7. **Yks.** If ye'll find me a fine lady 'at's been t'boarding school 'at addles more nor I do mysen, I'll go servant to her again, Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) i. **n.Yks.** Then ther was a spot . . . 'at's called Fairy Hill, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 45; T'druffen tyke at shoo calls ur maister, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **n.Yks.**^{1} Is there naught at Ah can dee?—Nowght, at Ah can tell; **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} There's nowt at ah knaws on. **e.Yks.** Especially folks 'at's never me'lled wi' you, Linskill *Exchange Soul* (1888) iv; Ah deean't want neean o' yer boodin-skeeal lasses at plays pianners, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 90; **e.Yks.**^{1} That's man at sthrake [struck] him. **w.Yks.** T'little foxes, at spoils t'voines, Bywater *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 15; T'wor then at someat did tak place, At made wer chairman pale his face, At made him sigh, and squeeze his side, An' pool his face al ta one side, *T. Toddle's Alm.* (1875) 2; Mally wor dahn o' one fooit 'at rayther spoilt her walking, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 13; **w.Yks.**^{12}; **w.Yks.**^{3} Them 'at Au catch; **w.Yks.**^{5} It wur him 'at did it! **Lan.** He used no drug ut strengthens or ut soothes, Ridings *Muse* (1853) 9; Then wur aw in his een as one ut fun favvur, Staton *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 10; Thoose 'at knew th' owd lad, Waugh *Old Cronies* (1875) vii; Simon o'th Pump, lad, 'at went off his yead, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) i. **ne.Lan.**^{1} Him at left it? **e.Lan.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}? In Edale. **n.Lin.** I'd gie him biggest hidin' 'at iver ony lad hed, Peacock *Taales* (1889) 93. **Lin.**^{1} It's a täle 'at's true, 229; **n.Lin.**^{1} Them at steäls geese should hide the feather poäke. Th' sod wall at I maade was to noä ewse at all to keäp them rabbits oot.

2. Followed by the *poss. pron.*: forming the gen. case, whose.

Sc. The aald màn, hym át hys laeg was broken, cam hyrplan oot. The man ăt hys cuot's tuorn, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 197.

[Þai turnyt to þere tenttes with tene at þai hade, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 9881; Thai armyt thame, all at thar war, Barbour *Bruce*, xv. 5; For to þis palais at was sua rike, *Cursor M.* 415. ON. *at*, an indecl. rel. pron., with initial þ lost. OE. *þæt*, Goth. *þat-ei.*]

AT, *dem. pron.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. [**ət.**] That; used after an assertion, and introducing a clause with the construction inverted, giving emphasis to the assertion.

Nhb.^{1} **Cum.**^{1} Aa's cum to advise tha', 'at is ee. It's gay bad wark, at is't. **n.Yks.**^{2} You weeant, at weeant ye. He was a good man, at was he. You will, at will ye [you will of a certainty do so and so]. They were, at were they. **w.Yks.**^{1} As fine a man as ivver E clapt my een on, at wor he, ii. 309.

[A special use of ON. *at*, rel. pron. See **At,** above.]

AT, *conj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. [**ət.**]

1. Introducing a subordinate clause: that.

Frf. There's nae doot 'at he's makkin for the minister's, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) 11, ed. 1895. **Wxf.**^{1} At skelpearès an slaugheardhès mye leeigh aar oer vill [that the piglings and pigs may laugh their overfill]. **Nhb.** It's well kent 'at Mark Teasdale canna manish to leave Williamston, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 7; **Nhb.**^{1} He's se strang at he can lift a seck o' floor. **Cum.**^{3} We ken at guid stuff Laps up i' lal bundles, an' she's lal eneugh, 38. An' said, whyte nateral, 'at he wantit somebody to ga wid him on t'fells, 1. **Wm.** He'd med up his mind et he wad hev her, Jack Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 3. **n.Yks.** Ah'll nut saäy 'at Ah've seen her, Linskill *Betw. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) i; **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah said at Ah wad, an' Ah ded. Weean't ee? Bud Ah'll see at thou diz; **n.Yks.**^{3} **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Ah wish fra me heart at ah yet wor a lad, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 231; **w.Yks.** I knaw, I knaw, 'at I'm i' t'gate, Preston *Poems* (1872) 9, ed. 1881. **Lan.** We've towd t'meausturs at we winnot clem, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 85; Mony a toime at neet aw've dreamt ut hoo wur ta'en away, Bealey *Eawr Bessy*, 2. **n.Lan.** Blah on me garden, at t'spices may run owt, Phizackerley *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 16. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Der.**^{1} He said at he wou'd.

2. In phr. *at how*, that.

Der.^{1} He said at how he wou'd. He said at how he went.

[And at it be swa, rise lord, Hampole *Ps.* iii. 6 (com.); He persauit weill At thai war strange men, Barbour *Bruce*, ix. 688. ON. *at*, that. See **At,** *rel. pron.*]

AT-AFTER, *advb.*, *prep.* and *conj. phr.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. War. Shr. Also written **at-eftir** w.Yks.^{1}

1. *adv.* Of time: after, afterwards.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} All things in order, ploughing first, sowing at-after. **ne.Yks.**^{1} *Obs.* **e.Yks.** At efter, Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 169. **m.Yks.**^{1} I's boon [going] at-after. **w.Yks.** Thah kno's they're better at after for it, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 195, ed. 1877; He'd managed to save as mich brass as ud keep him as long as he lived, an' leave a gradely bit for th' childer at after, Hartley *Yks. Xmas. Ann.* (1879) 10; We went to Tom's first an' to Bill's at after, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890); **w.Yks.**^{1} I'll finish my wark, and at-after I'll gang wi' the haam; **w.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{4}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Shoo does her bit o' work at after, when ivvry body else is i' bed. He luked ar him fur two minnits at after wi'art speiking, 68. **Lan.** I cried many a night at after, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) iv; Who's to tent thee at after, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 282; Ta'en to honest ways at afther, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) vi; Cowd ale afore supper an' aught at yo'n a mind for at after, Waugh *Owd Cronies* (1875) iii; Aw seed Polly i' Blegburn toothrey toimes ut after, Ferguson *Dick Moudywarp*, 26. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Shall you come nae or at after? **Chs.**^{2} I'll be with ye at after; **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} It was many a while at-after then, afore oi sēd 'im. **Der.** I towd him at-after, o' th' tale Luke ad set agoin', Cushing *Voe* (1888) I. ix; **Der.**^{12} **War.** (J.R.W.)

2. Of place: at the rear, after.

Chs. Off he cut, an Jock Carter an aw their chums at tafter [*sic*], Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 13.

3. *prep.* Of time: after.

w.Yks. It's my turn at-after thee, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890); **w.Yks.**^{3} **Lan.**^{1} Ay, it is a bonny neet, for sure, at-after this storm, Waugh *Sneck Bant* (1868) 14. **Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} An' so at after dinner Tum went and did a bit o' ploughing. **n.Lin.**^{1} He com in at after afternoon chech an' set wi' me maay be a quaarter o' a nooer.

4. Of place: behind, after.

Lan. Th' noise ov a toothrey crows close at after mi heels, Bowker *Tales* (1883) 50.

5. *conj.* After.

e.Yks.^{1} That happened at efther Jack had geean heeam, *MS.*

add. (T.H.) **Lan.** Nat lang at efter t'sun set, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk Lore* (1867) 60. **Stf.**^{2} At after 'ēd bin awee foive hours, 'ē turned up jed drunk. **Shr.**^{1} A good wilde at-after yo'd'n gwun to bed.

[At-after diner daun John sobrely This chapman took a-part, Chaucer *C. T.* B. 1445.]

ATCH, *v.* Stf. [**atʃ.**] To sneeze.

Stf.^{2} ð'lodžər'z gotn sum soup in'z nūz, an is atšin ō up ən dain ð'hais.

[The word is doubtless onomatopoetic.]

ATCHERN, see **Acorn.**

ATCHESON, *sb. Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also written **atchison.** A copper coin struck in the reign of James VI, worth two-thirds of an English penny.

Sc. A billon coin, or rather copper washed with silver. of the value of eight pennies Scotch (Jam.); They will ken by an Atchison if the priest will take an offering, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **n.Cy.** A Scots coin, worth four bodles, Grose (1790). **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.** They're nut worth an Atchison or twenty sike, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 400.

[*Atchison,* a Sc. form of *Atkinson,* name of an Englishman, who was assay-master of the Scottish mint in the reign of James VI (James I of England). Mr. Pinkerton calls the coin 'Atkinson,' *Essay on Medals,* II. 111 (Jam.).]

ATCHORN, see **Acorn.**

ATELIN, see **Yetlin.**

ATHATN(S, *adv. phr.* Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Also written **athaten(s** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; **athatans** War.^{2}; **athatness** Lan.^{1} [**əða·tən(z.**]

1. In that way, in that manner.

Lan.^{1} An' o' thattens their little tongues ran Bo sich prattlin o' went agen th' grain, Ramsbottom *Rhymes* (1864) 20; Makkin game o' thi poor owd Ant a thattons, *Widder Bagshaw's Trip* (c. 1860) 6. **Chs.**^{1} Dunna do it a-that'ns; you should do it a-this'ns; sithee? **Chs.**^{3} s.v. This'n; **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhaa mun taak uwt)n it ŭ)dhaat·n [tha mun tak howt on it a-that·n]. **n.Stf.** What dost mean by turning worki day into Sunday a-thatn? Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) xx. **Stf.**^{2} What art cuttin th' 'edge athatns fur? **Der.**^{2} He's allys a'thatens; **nw.Der.**^{1} A-thaten. **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Lei.** I know he has got a very dirty lane to go down for serving me a-that-ens, *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 187; **Lei.**^{1} Yo' mutn't dew it athatns. **War.**$^{2\,3}$ **se.Wor.**^{1} Thee artst to be ashum'd o' theeself tŭ byut [beat] the bwoy athattens. **Shr.** (E.F.N.); **Shr.**^{1}

2. To that degree or extent.

s.Chs.^{1} Mi aa·rm sweld ŭ)dhaat·nz dhŭn ahy thuwt)th blùd mùs) bi pey·znd [my arm swelled a·that·ns than (till) I thowt th' blood must be peisoned].

[*A-,* on + *thatn,* q.v.]

ATHATNING, *prp.* s.Stf. [**əða·tnin.**] Acting in that way.

s.Stf. When I was a dairymaid, a dairymaid was I, An' o' thisnin', an' o' thatnin', an' o' thisnin' went I, *Children's play-song* (T.P.).

[A vbl. der. of *athatn,* see above.]

ATHEL, *sb. Obs.?* Sc. A prince, a noble.

Sc. Childer, wham thou mayist mak athils, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) xlv. 16; Pitna your trust in athils, *ib.* cxlvi. 3; Athill, Hathill (Jam.).

[Sone as oure athils be-hind saȝe þar he entred, *Wars Alex.* 1433; The here of þat hathell was huet as þe fire, *Dest. Troy,* 3857. OE. *æðele,* noble.]

ATHER, see **Arder.**

ATHER-, see **Adder-.**

ATHERT, see **Athwart.**

ATHIN, *adv.* and *prep.* Nhp. Shr. Brks. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **adin** Sus.^{12} [**əði·n, ədi·n.**]

1. *adv.* Within.

Nhp.^{2}, **Shr.**^{1} **Brks.**^{1} Be the me-uster athin?—Naw, he be just gan avield. **Sus.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** Ees, a be a-thin, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); Aal day long athin, or athout, 'Agrikler' *Rhymes* (1872) 48. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. *prep.* Within.

Shr.^{1} **Sus.** Lik a bit of a pomegranate be yer temples adin yer locks, Lower *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 7; **Sus.**^{2} **Hmp.** Holloway; **Hmp.**^{1} **n.Wil.** You've a got dove's eyes athin yer locks, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) iv. 1. **w.Som.**^{1} I zeed where the shots went to; they wadn athin dree voot o' the hare. Not used as an *adv.*

[For the pron. of unstressed *with-* as *ath-* cp. **athout.**]

ATHIRST, *adj. Obs.* Nhp. Glo. Thirsty.

Nhp.^{2} **Glo.** Affurst, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[Master, when sawe we the anhungred or a thurst, Tindale *Matt.* xxv. 44; My soule is a thurste for God, Coverdale *Ps.* xlii. 1. OE. *ofþyrst* for *ofþyrsted,* pp. of *ofþyrstan,* to suffer thirst. See **A-** (*pref.*^{4}).]

ATHIRT, see **Athwart.**

ATHISN(S, *adv. phr.* Wm. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. War. Shr. Also written **athisen** nw.Der.^{1}; **athisness** Lan.^{1} [**əði·sən(z.**] In this way.

Wm. If thoo gaas on a thissans, as varra seean net hev a single thing left aboot t'hoose, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6. **Lan.**^{1} Th' owd felly kept waggin his yed, th' fust a-this'ns and then a-that'ns. Athissn we went into th' leath [barn], Collier *Wks.* (1750) 71. **Chs.** Shaoutingk [shouting] at me a thissens, Clough *Betty Bresskittle* (1879) 3; **Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} 'Ē did it athisns. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** Do it athissens (L.C.M.). **Lei.**^{1} 'Yo' mut dew it a-this'ns,' said one who was teaching me how to use a scythe. **War.**^{2} Don't mow a-that'n, do it a-this'n; **War.**^{3} Get out, ye will never get to Amerikey a this'ns. **se.Wor.**^{1} Do it athissens. **Shr.**^{1} Canna yo' pŭt the nild [needle] through the stitch athisn an' nod be'īnd it athatn?

[*A-,* on + *thisn,* q.v.]

ATHISNING, *prp.* s.Stf. [**əði·snin.**] Acting in this way.

s.Stf. When I was a housemaid, a housemaid was I, An' o' thisnin', an' o' thatnin', an o' thisnin' went I, *Children's play-song* (T.P.).

[A vbl. der. of *athisn,* see above.]

ATHOF, *conj.* Yks. [**əðo·f.**] Used with *as*: as if, as though.

e.Yks. It was as fast as athof it had grown theear, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 36; **e.Yks.**^{1} It lewks as athof it wad brust.

[This is a pron. of *although.* Althofe he fonde colourabill wais to serve his entent, Shirley *Dethe of James* (1440) 7 (N.E.D.).]

ATHOL BROSE, *sb. Obsol.* Sc. Honey or meal mixed with brandy or whisky, used in the Highlands as a specific for colds.

Sc. The captain swallowed his morning draught of Athole brose, and departed, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xlviii; An aye since he wore tartan trews He dearly lo'ed the Athol brose, *Neil Gow* (Mackay); A powerful mixture, that no one but a Highlander can safely indulge in (*ib.*); Athol brose was commonly used thirty years ago, but is now rarely, if ever, heard of (H.E.F.).

ATHOUT, *adv., prep.* and *conj.* Sc. n.Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Nrf. Suf. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **athoot, a'oot** m.Yks.^{1}; **adoot** Cum.^{3} m.Yks.^{1}; **avout** N.I.^{1}; **uthout** w.Som.^{1} nw.Dev.^{1} [*n.* **əðū·t, ədū·t**; *s.* **əðeu·t.**]

1. *adv.* Without, outside.

Fif. (Jam.), **Suf.** (F.H.), **Wil.**^{1}

2. *prep.* Without.

Cum. Fwok 'at can't keep fra't adoot signin' t'pledge, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 18; **Cum.**^{3} He tok off his specks, an he glower't at me adoot them, 13. **Wm.** It's true, adoot a doot (M.P.). **Yks.** He can't guide his own bairn athoot shutting him up, Macquoid *Doris Barugh* (1877) xlv; I hevn't watched thee . . . athoot seein' 'at thee never thinks for thysel', Linskill *Exchange Soul* (1888) liv. **n.Yks.**$^{1\,2}$, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Nivver a year adoot a summer, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1874); Ye'll knaw adoot me telling you, *ib.* (1878); He did it adoot a grummal, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 229; **w.Yks.**^{5} Am barn athout him! Shoo's athout owt tul her fortun'. **ne.Lan.**^{1} I'se goan athout it. **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1} **Hrf.** Im'z a week fool az tawks aathout reazon, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.** An tel ē sträyt ăwf too, athowt much to-doo, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **s.Oxf.** Athout spilin' th' old un, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 77. **Nrf.** Athowt luking either to the right or left, Spilling *Molly Miggs* (1873) i. **Sus.** Maidens adout number, Lower *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 8. **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.** Vorced to zet wi' clane hands from morning to night athout zo much as a bit of vittles to hready, Maxwell Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. 159. **Wil.**^{1} He's gone athout his dinner. **Som.** Noa man es wise athout a wife, 'Agrikler' *Rhymes* (1872) 1.

3. *conj.* Unless.

N.I.^{1} I could not tell avout I saw it. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Wa san't be able ti lead ti-morn, athoot wa git a bit o' wind. **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **War.**^{2} I sha'n't go, athout yō' do. **Shr.**^{1} Yo'n never scrat a grey yed athout yo' tăk'n better car' o' yoreself, *Introd.* lxxxii. **Brks.**^{1} I wunt go athout thee comes too. **w.Som**^{1} Yùe kaa·n git gèod dhing·z udhaew·t yùe bee u muy·n tu paa·y vaur ut [you cannot get good things (stock) without you be a mind to pay for it]. I on't come, athout you'll come too. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

[Another form of this word is **Arout.** See also **Athin.**]

ATHRAW, *adv.* Sc. [əþrā.] Awry.

Edb. The gable end o' that house is athraw (J.W.M.). **Dmf.** Shouther your arms,—O had them on tosh And not athraw, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 20.

[*A-*, on + *thraw* (to twist), q.v.]

ATHURTENS, *adv.* Chs. **[əðə̄·tənz.]** Athwart, across.

Chs.^{13}

[A der. of *athwart*, q.v. Formed after the analogy of such forms as **Athatn**(**s, Athisn**(**s.**]

ATHWART, *adv*, *adj.* and *prep.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lin. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also written **athert** Glo.^{12} I.W.^{2} Wil.^{2}; **athirt** s.Wor.^{1} Oxf.^{1} I.W.^{1} Dor.^{1}; **athort** Sc. e.An.^{1}; **athurt** Brks.^{1} Shr.^{2} Hmp.^{1} w.Som.^{1} Cor.^{12}; **adirt** Dor.^{1} **[əþə̄·t, əðə̄·t.]**

1. *adv.* Across, crosswise.

Sc. Athort (Jam.). **Wm.** A star fell directly athwart, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 368. **Yks.** It was knee-deep in snow, but I got athwart (C.C.R.). **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1} **Glo.** As cross as two sticks athurt (F.H.); **Glo.**^{2} **I.W.**^{2} Be you gwyne athert [across the Channel] to-day? **Wil.** Athwart, across a field at right angles to its sides, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 47. **Dor.** I was just coming athwart to hunt ye out, Hardy *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) I. 16; Won't he come athirt?—No, he's beyond the brook, Barnes *Poems* (1869) 134; I went athirt from Lea to Noke, *ib.* 9. **w.Som.**^{1} Dhu pees u klaa·th wuz u-kuut rai·t udhuur·tn ukraa·s [the piece of cloth was cut right athurt and across]. **n.Dev.** Athert, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Cor.** Athart, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422; Lookin oal athurt, for he had a purty squenty, *Tim. Towser*, 6; **Cor.**^{1} He looks athurt [he squints]; **Cor.**^{23}

Hence **Athurt-eyed,** squinting.

Dev.^{3} A person who squints is said to be thurt-eyed.

2. Abroad, far and wide.

Sc. There goes a speech athort . . . dissuading the King from war with us, Baillie *Letters* (1775) I. 83 (Jam.); Athwart an' wyde abreæde hæs thrawn the banes o' him, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) liii. 5; He'll gang athort. I have heard this used, but only by very old people (J.W.M.). **Abd.** A'wye an' athort [everywhere], is a common phr. (H.E.F.)

3. *adj.* Crossing, cross-cut.

Nrf.^{1} Winterton lighthouses, whose lights intercross, were described on the spot as 'thowt lighthouses,' and appeared on the map, soon after, as 'the Thought Lighthouses.' Thowt pegs are the pins between which the oars of a boat are confined. **Som.** A cross-cut saw is an athirt saw, Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

4. *prep.* Of position or motion: across, over.

Sc. Strange looks athort my winnock pass, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) 233. **Abd.** Athort the morn's gloamin', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxii. **Frf.** Athort his godship's trusty naig, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 10, ed. 1882. **Ayr.** Athort the lift they start and shift, Burns *Vision.* **Yks.** I was going athwart a close (C.C.R.). **Lin.** One night I wur sittin' aloän, Wi' Roäver athurt my feeät, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **w.Wor.**^{1} Bring 'er athirt the river, Bill. **Glo.** Blow your clouds, . . . If thurs nun athirt the sky, *Leg. Peas.* (1877) 25; **Glo.**^{1} He lives athert the park. **Oxf.**^{1} Athirt the road. **Brks.** Stretched athurt the varmer's zaddle, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi; Thaay've a bin and gone off somweres athert the wall, *ib. T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxiii; **Brks.**^{1} I zin 'in run athurt the pe-us o' turmuts. **e.An.**^{1} **Hmp.** He went athurt th' vield (H.C.M.B.); **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.** Goo on athirt them turmuts, Maxwell Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. xcii; **I.W.**^{1}; **I.W.**^{2} The hare ran right athert the ground. **Wil.** There always wur a path athwert thuck mead in the ould volk's time, Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1878) 170, ed. 1887; And jogged along athirt the plaain, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 103. **n.Wil.** He come athert thic ground (E.H.G.). **Wil.**^{2} **Dor.** Wi thik girt pain athirt thee brow, Young *Eclogue* (1862) 4; But zent noo vaïce, athirt the ground to me, Barnes *Poems* (1869) 61; Athirt the chest he wer so wide As two or dree ov me or you, *ib.* 136; **Dor.**^{1} At the road adirt the wide an' shaller vuord, 73. **Som.** Ver lan's athurt th' sey, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 32, ed. 1853; Athirt the cadger's showlders ran Hes wallet, villed wi swag and scran, 'Agrikler' *Rhymes* (1872) 71; Put 'em up in stacks athurt the street to stop the traffic, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 25. **w.Som.**^{1} Ee vaa·lud rai·t udhuur·t dhu aj· [he (the tree) fell right across the hedge]. **Cor.** He took the cheeld athurt the back, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 15; E wor goin' athurt that saame field, Higham *Dia.* (1866) 12; She were athurt the planchin, and could'n die till we did put her right along it, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 322. [**Nfld.** Atert the road, Patterson in *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

5. Across, from corner to corner, diagonally.

se.Wor.^{1} **Dev.**^{3} When ploughing a field in a slanting direction the man is said to plough athurt the field.

6. Through.

Sc. Posts went athort the whole country, Baillie *Letters* (1775) I. 32 (Jam.). **Per.** A man that has visited every house in a parish or town would say, 'I have been athort the hale parish, or town' (G.W.).

7. In phr. *to come or run athwart a person*, to meet accidentally.

Shr.^{2} Comed athurt on him. **Hmp.** Just let me come athert 'un agin, 'Countryman' in *Forest. Miscell.* (1846) 164. **n.Dev.** Nif tha com'st athert Rager Hosegood, *Exm. Scol.* (1746) l. 198. **Dev.**^{3} Two persons are said to run 'athirt aitch other.'

8. In phr. (1) *athert and across*, interwoven, trellis-wise; (2) *athurt and alongst*, phr. used to imply double dealing, 'holding with the hare, and running with the hounds'; (3) *athwart asquint*, from one corner to the other diagonally opposed to it.

(1) **Dor.** I made a pen o' sticks, athert and across (C.V.G.). (2) **n.Dev.** A proverbial expression when reflections pass backwards and forwards between neighbours, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Dev.**^{3} I tellee yü be a proper chayte [cheat]. Yü urn'th athurt and alongst as the maggot biteth. (3) **Wil.** They brought him all athwart asquint of farmer Pike's field, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 46.

[The form *athirt* occurs in *Rom. Partenay* (c. 1500) 169. *A-*, on + *thwart*, q.v.]

ATICAST, *sb.* Sh.I. **[a·ti·kast.]** One who through physical unfitness and general incapacity is thrust aside, rejected, and possibly ill-treated.

Sh.I. In common use (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} Aticast, a silly, helpless, odd sort of person.

[It is prob. that the orig. mg. of *aticast* was 'one rejected, an outcast,' and that the word is Norse. *Ati-* (Norw. dial. *atti-* again, Aasen) + *cast*, pp. of *cast* (ON. *kasta*).]

ATISSHA, *v.* Yks. To sneeze.

n.Yks. (I.W.), **e.Yks.**^{1}

[An onomatopoetic form.]

ATO, *adv.* Or.I. w.Sc. Also written **atoo, atae, atto.** [ətœ̄·, ətē·.] Of motion: to, towards.

Or.I. Quite commonly used everywhere here (K.M.). **w.Sc.** Come in atae, come in towards (the fire). Draw the door atae (Jam. *Suppl.*).

ATOMY, see **Anatomy.**

ATOP, *adv.* and *prep. phr.* Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Som. Dev. [əto·p.]

1. *adv.* On the top.

Ir. An' the furzes an' brooms in a ruffle a-top, Barlow *Bog-land* (1892) 108. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Dev.** Warm, thick cob walls, and a fine thatch of straw atop (S.A.A.). **Colloq.** They laid a sheet to the door, With the little quilt atop, Kipling *Brk. Ballads* (1892) *Gift of the Sea.*

2. *prep. phr.* (*a*) *Atop of*, upon, on the top of. Also *fig.*, invested in.

Ir. As the car grated past below their perch atop of the haggard wall, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 14; 'Twill be much if you land home afore its atop of you, *ib. Lisconnel* (1895) 46. **Nhb.**^{1} What he' ye atopa yor heed? **Dur.** Whe's this 'at cums up frae t'wilderness, leanen atoppiv hur beluved? Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 5; Lewk nut atoppa mah, becouse a' as black, becouse t'sun hes lewk'd atoppa mah, *ib.* i. 6; **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** A'top o' the greenwood tree, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 178; I know better nor tread atop o' your bonny happins, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 178. **n.Yks.** When t'last leead was a-top o' t'cart, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 4; Yah hea neea wealth ner gear at all Bud t'cleeas atop o' yer back, *ib.* 42. **e.Yks.** He saw a fellow stanin atop ov a teeable, Nicholson

Flk-Sp. (1889) 35. **w.Yks.** Noa livin soul a'top o't earth Wor tried as ah've been tried, Preston *Poems, &c.* (1864) 6; **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.**[1] Aw took him straight a-top o' th' yed wi't—sich a cleawt, Waugh *Owd Bl.* (1867) iii. **Chs.**[1] He's a-top o' th' stack. A woman who had lent her savings to the trustees of a Wesleyan chapel said, 'I've got all my money a-top of a chapel.' **s.Chs.**[1] Get atop o' th' bauks [hay-loft]. **Stf.**[2] Just chuck this timber atop o' th' ruck owt o' th' road. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**[2] **Wor.** Ketchin' that cowld atop of the t'other (H.K.). **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] I've bin lookin' that cork-screw up an' down, an' fund it a top o' the cubbert shilf after all; **Shr.**[2] One atop o' the tother. **s.Oxf.** 'Why, if there ain't the letter stickin' atop of your 'ed!' cried Rosamond, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 107. **Brks.**[1] Get atop o' the taayble. **e.An.**[1] I saw Mr. Brown a'top of his new horse yesterday. **Som.** Leanen' his two brown arms atop o' our low stone wall, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 61.

(*b*) *Atop on*, upon, on the top of.

Nhb.[1] Atopon an aad hoose. **n.Yks.**[2], **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** ða munət lig ətop on əm (J.W.). **n.Lin.**[1] **Glo.** I've a-heard folks say as it's a fine place when you be atop on't, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 179.

[*A*-, on + *top*.]

ATOUR, see **At-ower.**

ATOWARDS, *prep.* Yks. Lan. Also written **atort** ne.Lan.[1] [ətou·ədz, ətā·dz.]

1. Towards, in the direction of.

e.Yks. Bob wer ower anenst Cross Keys gannin atowads chotch when ah seed him (J.N.); **e.Yks.**[1] He was gannin atowards Hull, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **ne.Lan.**[1]

2. In aid of, in contribution to.

e.Yks. He ga' ma fahve shillins atowads beeldin' a new pig-stye (J.N.); **e.Yks.**[1] He gă mă a pund atowards a new 'oss, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** I [he] ga mə sumət ətādz it (J.W.).

3. Approaching to, close upon.

e.Yks.[1] Awd man's gannin atowards a hundhad, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[*At* + *towards.*]

AT-OWER, *prep.* and *adv. phr.* Sc. n Cy. Yks. Also written **atour, attour, attowre** Sc. [ətoər.]

1. *prep.* Of position or motion: across, over, out-over. See also **Out-ower.**

Sc. Syne he has gane far hynd attowre Lord Chattan's land sae wyde, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 228, ed. 1871; Wi' unkempt hair, grey, rank, and weedy, That 'neath a croonless hat waved reedy Atour his shouthers, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 2. **Frf.** It's weel worth yer while to ging atower to the T'nowhead an' see, Barrie *Licht* (1888) 164. **e.Lth.** It took him a fortnicht afore he was able to win atour the bed, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 241. **Edb.** Or spend a nicht attour the brod [draughtboard] Or in some howff, McLaren *Poems* (1892); Gin ye dinna stop greeting this meenit I'll come attour ye wi' the tawse [strap] (J.W.M.). **Slk.** The plaid was atower ma shouthers, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 60. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. In spite of.

Rnf. I'll do this attour ye (Jam.). **Slk.** I'll do it atower ye (H.C.).

3. *adv.* Of quantity, degree: over and above, beyond, besides.

Sc. An' mair attour, I didna care to bachle my new sheen, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 16. **n.Yks.**[2] I had rather pay at-ower than at-under [pay above my debt than not pay at all].

4. Of place: at a distance, away.

Sc. Lat's rive their thirlbans syndry, an' fling atowre their tows frae us! Waddell *Ps.* (1891) ii. 3; To stand attour, to keep off; to go attour, to remove to some distance (Jam.).

5. In phr. *by and at-ower*, over and above, into the bargain.

Sc. Both Aberdeens were ordained to furnish out (by and attour the footmen) the furniture of six rick-masters, Spalding *Hist.* (1792) I. 230 (Jam.); She is . . . younger than the like o' me,—bye and attour her gentle havings, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xii. **Lnk.** By and attour, ten lambs at spaining-time, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 65, ed. 1783.

[**1.** And he him-selff atour the lave, Barbour *Bruce*, II. 368; To the castell he can hym hy, And clam out-our the vall of stañe, *ib.* IX. 316; Out-ouer þat well þan lokes he, *Cursor M.* 1319. **2.** How the Pechtis crownit ane king attouir forbidding, Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1535) II. 12 (N.E.D.). *At-* (the unstressed form of *out*) + *over.*]

ATRY, see **Attery.**

ATSELF, *adv.* Irel. Also written **aself.** [ətse·lf, əse·lf.]

1. Actually, really.

Ir. If you don't hit him atself, Lover *Handy Andy* (1843).

2. Merely, even, only so much as.

Ir. It's a good thing to have a pound a month aself (A.S.P.); A guest declines some cold beef. His host presses him to some lighter fare, 'Take some apple-pie aself,' i. e. at all events take that, if nothing else. A farmer's daughter expresses a hankering for a pair of silk stockings: her mother ridicules her with, 'Silk stockings, aself!' If I had it [a new dress] aself I wouldn't wear it at the Smiths', *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 513. **Tyr., Arm.** Well, it's a pity he can't read atself (D.A.S.).

[*Atself* is a pron. of *itself.* The word is used to imply (1) the thing 'itself'; the very actual or real thing; hence, as adv. 'actually, really'; (2) the thing 'by itself,' i.e. taken alone, the mere thing; hence, as adv. 'merely, even, only-so-much-as' (D.A.S.).]

ATSET, Sh.I. [ətse·t.] The turn of the tide, when the ebb begins.

S. & Ork.[1]

ATSTEAD, *advb. phr.* w.Yks. [ət-stiə·d.] Instead.

w Yks. Ah've comed atsteead o' mi fadher (J.R.); Atsteead o' bein' t'cart it mud ha' been t'donkey, Binns *Orig.* (1889) i. 4.

[*At* + *stead* (OE. *stede*, place).]

ATTACH, *v.* Hrt. [ətæ·tʃ.] To be subject to.

Hrt. My husband has been attached to rheumatics from his youth (H.G.).

[I . . . am my self attach'd with weariness, Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 5. Fr. *attacher*, to tye, fasten, bind, Cotgr.]

ATTACK, *v.* Hrf. [ətæ·k.] To undertake.

Hrf.[1] I mean to attack the journey.

ATTACT, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Lin. War. Wor. Ess. Som. Dev. Dial. pronunc. of *attack.*

1. *sb.*

n.Lin.[1] Oor squire's hed a bad attact o' asmy; I thoht he'd ha' deed. **Ess.** He'd ov the gullion [colic] an attact, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) 27; **Ess.**[1]

2. *v.* Esp. used in past tense and *pp.*

Nhb.[1] Attackted is very commonly used in Newcastle. **n.Lin.**[1] He attackted him like a wild fella'. **War.** (J.R.W.), **se.Wor.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Used by the uneducated above the lowest class, such as small tradespeople. If you plaise, sir, I must ax you vor to keep thick dog a-tied up; he attackted me wilful, gwain on the road. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 87.

ATTEAL DUCK, *sb.* Or.I. Also written **attile.** The Pochard, *Fuligula ferina.*

Or.I. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 160. **S. & Ork.**[1]

ATTER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. e.An. Sus. [a·tər, a·tə(r).]

1. *Obs.?* Poison, venom.

Cld. (Jam. *Suppl.*), **Lan.**[1], **Chs.**[1 2]

2. Morbid matter from an ulcer or wound; proud flesh.

Abd. Attir (Jam.). **n.Yks.**[1] Whyah, Willy's han's brussen then?—Ay, an' a strange vast o' bloody atter's coomed frae it; **n.Yks.**[2], **ne.Yks.**[1] **e.An.**[1] **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Sus.** Attar [is] corruption of a sore or wound (K.).

3. Epithelium produced on the tongue, in cases of fever, &c.

n.Yks.[1] Mally's varrey dowly teday; her tongue's a' covered ower wiv a thick white atter; **n.Yks.**[2], **Nrf.**[1]

Hence **Attered**, *adj.* Of the tongue: furred.

m.Yks.[1]

4. A scab, a dry sore.

n.Yks. His head is all in a atter (I.W.).

Comp. **Atter-scar.**

n.Yks.[2] Atter-scar, the place of an old sore with an occasional exudation or discharge.

[**1.** And alle the other ther it lyth, enuenymeth thorgh his attere, *P. Plowman* (B.) XII. 256; Neddren beoreð atter under heore tunge, *Hom.* (c. 1250) 51. **2.** Atter, corrupt matter, gore, snot, Bailey (1721); Atter, *vox agro Lincolniensi usitatissima, pus, sanies*, Skinner (1671) Cc 2; Attyr, fylthe, *sanies*, *Prompt.* OE. *attor*, *ātor*, poison, venom, cp. G. *eiter.*]

ATTER, *v.* Yks. Lan.

1. To venom, sting.

Lan. Said of a toad, and of a fish called bull-joan or bull-head, *Manch. City News* (Apr. 25, 1896).

2. To discharge, as a sore; hence to clot, to curdle, to cake. See also **Hatter.**

n.Yks.^{2} It atter'd weel. Our cream's all atter'd. Also, as the flesh is scabbed or mattered. **Lan.**^{1} He's fair attert wi' dirt.

[Same as *atter*, sb. (q.v.).]

ATTER, see **Hatter Natter.**

ATTER-CLAP, see **After-clap.**

ATTERCOP, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also Wil. Also in the forms **attercap** N.I.^{1}; **attercob** N.Cy.^{1} Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} Lan.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{12}; **attercrop** e.Lan.^{1} m.Lan.^{1}; **aftercrop** e.Lan.^{1}; **nattercop** ne.Lan.^{1}; **eddercrop** Lan.^{1}; **edthercrop** Lan.^{1}; **ettercap, ethercap** Sc.; **ottercop** Nhb.^{1} [Sc. **a·tər-, e·tər-cop; a·tə-cop.**]

1. A spider; hence *fig.* a small, insignificant person.

Sc. As baul' as ony ettercap, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 14. **Or.I.** Ettercap (S.A.S.). **Wxf.**^{1} **n.Cy.** Attercob, the venomous spider, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 296. **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{12} *Obsol.* **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Who's going to stop me? Not a hatter-cropper like thee! Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 28. **Lan.** Ettercrops, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); No moore nur e they'd bin us mony eddicrops, *Eggshibishun* (1856) 24; Aw met weel foind o' eddercrop creepin' o' mi cwoats, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 15; Iv E'd bin o greyte eddycrop hoo cudn't o bin moore taen on, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) ii; **Lan.**^{1} Th' wimmen lace thersels up so, they look like attercops. Th' edges are full o' edthercrop neesus [nests]; **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}; **m.Lan.**^{1} One o' th' kings o' Scotland, when i' prison, were wonst watchin' a attercrop as were i' th' same cell. **Chs.**$^{1\,2}$, **Wil.**^{1}

2. A spider's web.

N.Cy.$^{1\,2}$, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.** (K.), **Cum.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} Her hair au full of attercops, ii. 288. **Lan.**^{1} Th' blackberries wur o' covered wi' attercobs.

Hence **Attercop-web,** a spider's web.

Wm. The trust of the evil-doer shall be an attercob-web, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 392. **n.Lan.** əz drai əz ən atərkopweb (W.S.).

3. The ant.

Sc. I know the ant as the ettercap. A nest o' ettercaps (G.W.).

4. *Fig.* An ill-natured, petulant, malignant, captious person.

Sc. A fiery etter-cap, a fractious chiel, As het as ginger, and as stieve as steel, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxiv; Never an auld carle but was a bit o' a ettercoup, Roy *Horseman* (1895) xxi. **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Per.** Gin a' hed imagined what the ettercap wes aifter, a' wud hae seen ma feet in the fire afore they carried me tae the Free Kirk that nicht, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1894) 215; He's juist an ettercap, *ib. Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 319. **Ayr.** But that ettercap. . . is flying through the town, Galt *Legatees* (1820) vi. **Lnk.** It's dafter like to thole An ethercap like him to blaw the coal, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 86, ed. 1783. **N.I.**^{1} Ya cross attercap, ya. **Ant.** Yon crabbed attercap, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**^{1} Edder-cap, a shrewish woman. **ne.Lan.**^{1} Natter-crop, a peevish person.

[**1.** The webbis of an attercop, Wyclif (1382) *Isa.* lix. 5; Attercoppe and fule vliȝe, *Owl & N.* (c. 1225) 600. **2.** Addircop or a spinners web, *araignee*, Palsgr. **4.** Thow irefull attircop, Pilate, apostata, Kennedie *Flyting* (c. 1505) 523 (N.E.D.). OE. *attorcoppe*, a spider, from *ātor* (*attor*), poison, see **Atter, 1.** For *coppe* cp. *kop* in Flem. *spinnekop*, spider (Schuermans).]

ATTERIL, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Also written **atheril, attheril** e.Yks.; **attril** w.Yks.^{2}; **ottrel** w.Yks.^{2}; **hatterel** N.I.^{1}

1. Poisonous matter from an ulcer or wound.

n.Yks.^{12} A thick yellow atteril. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Mi mooth's all iv a atteril. **e.Yks.** (H.E.W.); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}

2. A scar or cicatrix with a rough surface; an eruption. See also **Hatterel.**

N.I.^{1} He's all in a hatterel. **w.Yks.**^{2} A man with a pimpled face from drinking is said to have his face 'all in a ottrel.'

3. A shapeless, dirty, or entangled mass; a complete wreck.

e.Yks. Poor fellow! he was smasht all tiv [to] a atheril, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 50; **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{2} 'It wur all in a attril,' said of clover growing in a thick mass, entangled together, and not uniformly as it should. The fleeces of wool in scabbed sheep are said to be 'all of a attril.'

ATTERING, *ppl. adj.* Lan. [**a·tərin.**] Poisonous.

Lan.^{1}

[On face and hondis thei had gret nayles And grette hornes and atteryng taylys, *Visions of Tundale* (c. 1440), ed. Turnbull (1843) 6. *Attering*, prp. of *atter*, vb. (q.v.).]

ATTERMITE, *sb. Obsol.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also in form **attramite** Lin. [**a·tər-mait, a·tə-mait.**]

1. A venomous fly much used in fishing.

Wm.^{1} A'll gie tha a handful o' attermites aback o' thi neck!

2. *Fig.* An ill-tempered, spiteful person.

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 296. **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lin.** Your ears are dinned, where'er you budge, Wi' little attramites o' bairns, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 56.

3. One who resembles his parents.

Wm.^{1} A chip of the old block, or, in the words of my informant, 'a lad as is up to o' maks o' tricks like his fadder afore em,' or 'a lass as hes seeam weaas es her mudder.'

[**1.** Prob. a comp. of *atter* (poison) + *mite* (the insect). See **Attercop.**]

ATTERN, *adj.* Lan. Glo. [**a·tən, æ·tən.**] Venomous. Of persons: cruel, fierce; ill-natured.

Glo. Grose (1790); **Glo.**^{1}

Hence **Attern-temper,** an irritating, malignant temper.

Lan. People often call a bad temper an 'attern-temper,' Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 30.

[He þurh atterne drench dæð scal iþolien, Laȝamon, 16084. OE. *ættren*, *ǣtren*, venomous, der. of *attor*, *ātor*. See **Atter,** *sb.*]

ATTER-PILE, *sb. Obs.* Lan. A small fish with venomous spines.

ne.Lan.^{1}

[A comp. of **Atter,** *sb.* For *-pile* cp. ME. *pīl* in *īlespīl*, the quill or dart of a hedgehog; also, the hedgehog, see Stratmann (s.v. *īl*).]

ATTERY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Glo. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Also written **atry** Sc. [**a·tri, æ·təri.**]

1. Purulent, used with reference to a sore.

Sc. Atry, attrie, applied to a sore that is cankered (Jam.). **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.An.**^{1}

2. Of persons: irritable, fretful, grim, ill-tempered.

Cai. An atrie wamblin [misgrown child] (Jam.). **Abd.** Wi' atry face he eyed The Trojan shore, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 3; Black hairy warts about an inch between O'erran her atry phiz beneath her een, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 165. **Glo.** *Obs.* Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (ed. 1885) III. 24. **e.An.** Holloway. **Hmp.**^{1} Unknown in n.Hmp. **Wil.**^{1}

[ME. *attry* (Chaucer), *attriȝ* (*Ormulum*), OE. *ættrig* (*Leechdoms*), venomous, poisonous. *Atter*, sb. (q.v.) + *y* (OE. *ig*).]

AT THAT HOW, *adv. phr.* Lin. In that way.

sw.Lin.^{1} She was born at that how.

AT THIS HOW, *adv. phr.* Lin. In this way.

sw.Lin.^{1} If the weather holds at this how. Why, you see, Sir, it's at this how.

ATTICE, *sb.* Som. A carpenter's tool; an adze (Hall.). Unknown to our correspondents.

ATTILE-DUCK, see **Atteal Duck.**

ATTIVILTS, *sb.* Sh.I. [**a·tivilts.**] Land which has been worked after lying one year lea.

Sh.I. This rig is attivilts and that one lea (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Norw. dial. *atti*, again + *feld* (*fellt*), adapted, adjusted (Aasen).]

ATTLE, *sb.*^{1} Cor. Also written **attal, addal, addle,** Cor.^{12} **atal.** [**æ·tl.**] Rubbish thrown out from a mine; refuse, deads.

Cor. (K.); Or cover't ovver 'pon the stull With attle 'tel the plaace es full, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 57, ed. 1865; **Cor.**^{1} The Cornish tinner, in Carew's time, called the heaps of abandoned tin works Attal Sarazin, which he translates, 'The Jewes offcast,' *Survey of Cor.* (ed. 1769) 8; **Cor.**^{2}

ATTLE, see **Ettle.**

ATTOCK, see **Hattock.**

ATTOUR, ATTOWRE, see **At-ower.**

ATTWOOD, *sb.* War. [**æ·twud.**] A foolish fellow, stupid person.

War. Northall *Flk-Phr.* (1894); **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} Probably a name of notoriety about 1830, when Thos. Attwood was threatening to march on London with Birmingham reformers, and that the payment of taxes would be refused.

AT-UNDER, *adv. phr.* [ət·u·ndə(r).] Yks. In subjection, under control.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} They mun be kept at-under. **e.Yks.**^{1} Shoo mun keep him at undher, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**^{1}

ATWEE, ATWEEA, see **A-two.**

ATWEEL, *adv.* Sc. Irel. [ətwī·l.] Truly, indeed, assuredly, of course.

Sc. Atweel I wad fain tell him it wad do him gude to put hand to wark, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxix; Atweel it is my bukes. Atweel it is my peat, Chambers *Rhymes* (1870) 63; 'It should soften a man instead o' harden him.' 'Atweel should it, gudeman,' said Mary, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 23. **Abd.** Atweel I danced wi' you on your birthday, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 19, ed. 1812; Wha yokes wi' you's a gowk, atweel! He needs a lang speen that sups wi' the deil, *Guidman* (1873) 40, ed. 1875. **Lnk.** Hoo am I, say ye? Atweel I canna complain, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i. **Lth.** Oh it's angersome, atweel, An' sune'll mak' me gray, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 24. **Rxb.** Our wa's atweel are waff enough, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 129. **Ant.** Atweel you'l go tae the market the morn, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[*Atweel* repr. (*I*) *wat weel*, I know well.]

ATWEEN, *prep.* In gen. dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. Also written **atwin** e.Yks.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **atweun, atwane** Brks.^{1} [ətwī·n.]

1. Between, in its var. lit. meanings.

Sc. Auld shoon upon his feet were seen, That showed his taes some rents atween, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 3. **Frf.** I saw him put up his hand atween him and the Book, Barrie *Minister* (1891) x. **Per.** Na, na, the grass 'ill no grow on the road atween the college and the schule-hoose, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 17; That's naething atween auld neeburs, *ib. Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 13. **Ayr.** There's an unco odds atween being a slave and doing a service, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xiv; Hae had a bitter black out-cast Atween themsel, Burns *Twa Herds* (1785). **Lnk.** Atween you and me, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xii. **e.Lth.** Muckle may fa' atween the cap an' the lip, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 127. **Edb.** There was nae acquaintance atween them, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) iv. **Slk.** 'Tween the gloamin' an' the mirk, When the kye comes hame, Hogg *Sng.* (1831); And aiblins atween a couple o' hams, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 3. **Gall.** There's naebody atween Tweed an' Tay can come within a lang sea mile o' him, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 150. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Aa've many a time seen her haddin her heed atween her hands. **Cum.** Clwose atween my thoomb and finger, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1743) 23; The water it rins merrilie, The grassy banks atween, Burn *Poems* (1885) 240; **Cum.**^{3} A big beuk 'at Wiff niver so much as leukt atween t'backs on, 31. A gay lang nwose 'at wasn't set varra fair atween t'e'en on him, 1. **Wm.** Atween tahan en t'udder, Jack Robison *Aald Tales* (1882) 3; **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** Ah cann't think theer's onny mair than likin' atweens [*sic*] yon lass an' George, Macquoid *D. Barugh* (1877) xxv; There need be no difference atween us, Blackmore *Mary Anerley* (1879) bk. II. vii. **n.Yks.** Ah nivver knew t'rooad atween t'toon an' our house seea shooat . . . afooar, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 64. **e.Yks.** She put 'er heart atween t'bits o' brass, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 250; **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** It runs atween thee and thy wits, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. I. ii; **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Aw've manny a toime bin i' just sich a 'strait atween two,' Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) xvii. **ne.Lan.** There's naught ever come atween thee and me, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 261. **Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.** Common sense enif atwean 'em boath to fill my owd brass thimble, Peacock *Taales* (1889) 9; **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **s.War.**^{1} **w.Wor.** Git her in atween us, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 282. **Shr.**^{1} **Glo.** There have been a continual difference atween 'em ever since, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. v; Where maister and men doan't quite manage to hit it off atween 'em, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 73. **Brks.** Thers a sight o' odds atween whoam-made troubles and thaay as the Lord sends, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxii; **Brks.**^{1} Thaay haaved [halved] the apples atwe-un um. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Little bits 'o bread with little mites o' maat in atwaan 'em, Spilling *Giles's Trip* (1872) 10. **Suf.** Atwin, very common (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} **Sur.**^{1} Anywhere atween the two Michaelmases is a good time to get the wheat in. **Sus.**^{1} **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Som.** There wadn't much t'choose a'tween us for that, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 98.

2. In phr. (1) *Atween hands*, at intervals, now and again, in the meantime; (2) — *lights*, the intervening space between inhabited houses in Sh.I.; (3) — *times*, (4) — *whiles*, in the interim.

(1) **Sc.** And mony a sich atween hands I wat the lady gae, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) 95. **Ayr.** Atween hands mak up the balance-sheet, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxiii. **Nhb.** Aye atween hands raisin' a queer unyirthly cry, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 137. (2) **S.&Ork.**^{1} (3) **Frf.** I could bide straucht atween times, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iv. (4) **Gall.** I was drunk every Monday nicht, an' that often atweenwhiles that it fair bate me to tell when ae spree finished an' the next began, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 410. **Cum.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} Brekfast at eight, dinner at twelve, an' plenty to heit atweenwhiles. **n.Lin.**^{1} I hev' to be at Gaainsb'r i' th' mornin', an' at Ketton at neet, bud I shall staay a bit at Blyton atweänwhiles. **Brks.**^{1} I never smokes my pipe when I be at work, but hevs a bit o' baccy zometimes atwe-un whiles.

[Had he not . . . thrown his shield atween, she had him done to rew, Spenser *F. Q.* v. xi. 30. *A-*, on + *tween* (in lit. E. *be-tween*).]

ATWEESH, *prep.* Sc. Also written **atweese, 'tweesh, aqueesh; acqueesh** Burns. [ətwī·ʃ.]

1. Between.

Sc. Glowring atweese her and the sky, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 25. **Abd.** And 'tweesh them twa she liv'd a happy life, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 140, ed. 1812; A lang airm was raxt owre atweesh the shouders o' twa or three, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii; Atweesh themselves they best can ease their pain, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 33. **Ayr.** The deil-sticket a five gallopers acqueesh Clyde and Whithorn could cast saut on her tail, Burns *Lett. to Mr. W. Nicol* (June 1, 1787).

2. In phr. *atweesh and atween*, only indifferently well in respect of health.

Abd. How are ye the day?—Only atweesh and atween (Jam.).

[*A-*, on + *tweesh*, q.v. See **Betweesh.** *Atweesh* is a n. form of **Atwixt.**]

ATWINE, *adv.* Wm. [ətwai·n.] Twisted, askew, awry, zig-zag.

Wm. A road that winds up a hillside is said to be atwine; a horse that takes its load from side to side instead of going straight up a steep hill goes up atwine; a necktie on one side of its proper place is all atwine (B.K.); **Wm.**^{1} T'string's gitten au atwine an ankled. T'stee's au atwine [the ladder is all twisted].

[*A-*, on + *twine* (to twist).]

ATWIST, *adv.* Yks. Lin. Brks. Som. [ətwi·st.]

1. Twisted, awry, tangled.

e.Yks.^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Brks.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Thick there bisgy stick's a put in all atwist [utèos·, utwús·]—id'n no form nor farshin in un.

2. At cross purposes, at strife.

n.Yks.^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} Jack and me's rayther atwist, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Squire Heälà an' him got atwist su'mats aboot Ran Dyke!

A-, on + *twist*, vb.]

ATWIXT, *prep.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Brks. e.An. Sur. Sus. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **atwist** n.Lin.^{1}; **atwix** Nhb.^{1} [ætwi·kst, n.Lin. ətwi·st, w.Som. ətwi·ks.]

1. *prep.* Between.

Yks. We'd a famous scheme atwixt us, Baring-Gould *Pennycqks.* (1870) 144 ed. 1890. **n.Yks.** Pinned oop atwixt her knees, Munby *Verses* (1865) 55; **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** The things fullockt aboot bahn fleear, undher teeable an atwixt thrussle legs, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 34; **e.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.**^{1} He geet atwixt t'wheels; **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **Der.** I dunna know the rights o' all that coil atwixt him and old German, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) viii. **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.** Atwixt her faace an' pilla', Peacock *Taales* (1889) 86; A-tryin' to strighten things atwixt 'em, *ib.* 15; **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **w.Wor.** Atwixt the quarry and the church, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 3. **Shr.**^{1} The poor chap got jammed atwixt the waggons. **Brks.** They be both middling good. There aint much odds atwixt 'em, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxvi; **Brks.**^{1} He was caught atwixt the ge-ut an' the ge-ut-pwo-ast. **Suf**^{1}, **Sur.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1} **n.Wil.** A shull loy ael night atwixt my breästes, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 13. **Som.** Atwixt the two forrels of the hymn-book, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 109. **w.Som.**^{1} Didn Jimmy Zalter look purty then, way the darbies on, atwixt two policemen? **Dev.** Jist take a pinch between yer vinger an' thumb there, jist atwixt tha eyes aw'n, an' gie un a jit upwards, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 92.

2. *prep.* and *adv.* In phr. *atwixt and atween*, (1) between, betwixt; (2) in an intermediate condition; (3) shuffling, full of excuses.

(1) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Nhb.**^{1} He was atwix an atween the twee. **e.An.**^{1} A common expression. (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} I feel

nobbut atwixt an atween [only in a middling way, or not very well]. **n.Lin.**^{1} It was noht to speäk on, nayther good nor bad, just atwixt an' atweän. **Cor.**^{1} 'Neither the highest nor lowest; but atwixt and atween,' says Bucca. (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} He's alus atwixt and atween, soä I can't get the reight end o' noht.

[A-twyxyn (atwyxt, Pynson), *inter*, *Prompt.*; Gret love was atwixe hem two, Chaucer *R. Rose*, 854. *A-*, on + *twixt*; see **Betwixt.** Cp. **Atweesh.**]

ATWO, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Ess. Hmp. Wil. Also written **atow** N.Cy.^{1}; **atwee** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **atweea** n.Yks.^{2}; **atweah** Dur.^{1} In two, as in phr. *a-two in the middle.*

Cld. Atwa (Jam.). **Nhb.** Enough to rive atwee the heart, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24; **Nhb.**^{1} Wey, it com atwo i' me hand, man. **Dur.** We cannot git it here, withoot cutt'n'd atwee, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 14; **Dur.**^{1} Brak't atweah. **Cum.** The parent's heart atwee, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 191. **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I'm sewer I didn't breäk missis's cheäny bowl; it caame a'two 'e my hand. **Lei.**^{1} Please,' m, it com a-two. **Nhp.**$^{1\,2}$, **War.**$^{2\,3}$, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} The jug fell a two jest as I wuz 'angin' it up. **Oxf.**^{1} If dhee biginst·en·i u dhuuy eg·ŭrivaitin waiz yuur, uuyl kut dhŭ klain u too in dhŭ mid·l [If thee beginst any o' thy eggercevatin' ways yer, I'll cut tha clane a two in the middle]. **Brks.**^{1} Cut the taayters atwo avoor 'e plaants 'um. **Ess.** A short saw and long saw, to cut a too logs, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 36, st. 9. **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** What be them bellises at? here they be slat a-two, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 138.

[Quikliche cam a cacchepol, and craked a-two here legges, *P. Plowman* (c.) xxi. 76. OE. *on twā*, into two parts.]

AU, see **Ea.**

AU-, see **Aw-.**

AUCH, see **Argh.**

AUCHAN, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **achan.** A species of pear.

Sc. Red pears, Achans, and Longavil, Reid *Sc. Gard'ner* (1683) 88, s. v. Longueville; The auchan sometimes receives the epithet of grey or red; it is an excellent pear, said to be of Scottish origin, Neill *Hortic. Edin. Encycl.* (1817) No. 113.

AUCHIMUTY, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **aughimuty.** Mean, paltry.

Lth. An auchimuty body.

[*Aucht* (*aught*), property, possession + *mootie* (niggardly), q.v. For *auch-* = *aucht* cp. **auchlet.**]

AUCHINDORAS, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.)

Fif. Auchindoras, a large thorn-tree at the end of a house.

AUCHLET, *sb.* Sc. A measure of meal.

Sc. The auchlet . . . contained two pounds more than the present stone, *Caledon. Merc.* Nov. 1, 1819 (Jam.); To Four Auchlet of Ait Meal, 3*s.* 4*d.*, Scott *Old Mort.* (1829) *Introd.* **Abd.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Auchlit, two stones' weight, or a peck measure, being half the Kcb. bushel (*ib.*). **Wgt.** (*ib.*)

[*Auchlet*, der. of *aucht*, eight, the measure being the eighth part of a boll. The suff. *-let* is prob. for *lot*, a part; cp. *firlot*, the fourth part of a boll.]

AUCHT, see **Aught, Owe.**

AUCTION, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Also written **hoction** w.Yks.^{5}; **oction** Lan. [o·kʃən.] A dirty or untidy place, room; a disorderly crowd.

w.Yks. Ah nivver seed sitch a auction i' all mi life as their hahse is; t'furnitur's onnywheear but whear it sud be, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 13, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{5} Abart as scarce a material i' this here hoction as a white crawah, 33. **Lan.** Very common. It were a rare owd auction (R.P.); Hoo leet a scroid eawt on her . . . an hoo kept at it till aw wur fain to clear that auction an' get eawt o' th' heawse, Lahee *Traits* (1887) 11; Theaw gets a bit o' sun i' this oction sometimes, aw reckon, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 139. **Chs.** It's the dirtiest auction I ever put my head in (E.M.G.); **Chs.**^{1} A dirty auction [a dirty, muddy place]. A rough auction [an unruly crowd]. **s.Chs.**^{1} A dirty house might be described as a 'rough auction' or a 'pratty auction.' There's a pratty pautament o' rubbitch to be wedden ait i' yander garden; yo never seid sich a auction. **Stf.**^{2} When oi got theer ŭr wŭr dŭin ŭr spring cleenin an a foine auction ŭr'd gotten. Get ait o'th ocshun an' let me dü it.

[The dial. mg. refers to the dirt and disorder occasioned by a public sale or 'auction.']

AUD-, see **Old-.**

AUDACIOUS, *adj.* and *adv.* Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Hrf. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also in the forms **oudacious** Not.^{1} Rut.^{1} Lei.^{1} War.^{3} e.An.^{1} Ken. Sus.^{1}; **outdacious** Lin. w.Som.^{1}; **owdacious** sw.Lin.^{1} War. e.An.^{1} Hmp. Wil. Som.; **outdacious** Lin. e.An.^{1}; **alldacious** e.An.^{1} [ǭdē·ʃəs, oudē·ʃəs.] See **'Dacious.**

1. *adj.* Impudent, shameless, incorrigible. Of things: very bad, shocking.

Lin. Ya wouldn't find Charlie's likes—'e were that outdacious at 'oäm, Not thaw ya went fur to raäke out Hell wi' a small-tooth coämb, Tennyson *Vill. Wife.* **sw.Lin.**^{1} They're such an owdacious lot. **Rut.**^{1} Them oudacious boys! **War.** (J.R.W.) **Hrf.**^{1} **e An.**^{1} An owdacious liar or scoundrel. **ne.Ken.** (H.M.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**^{1} I sim 'tis the outdaciousest weather we've a-zeed 'is purty while.

2. *adv.* Used intensively: exceedingly, uncommonly, very.

Not.^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Oudacious coold it is, sure-loy! **War.**^{3} **Sus.** (F.E.); **Sus.**^{1} We doänt want the rain too oudacious yeasty [s v. Yeasty]. **Hmp.** I am not owdacious strong (T.L.O.D.).

AUDIE, see **Noddy.**

AUDOCITY, see **Docity.**

AUF, see **Awf, Ought.**

AUFFOL, see **Offal.**

AUGER, *sb.* Yks. Lin. [ǭ·gə(r).] A three-pronged instrument with serrated edges and a long shaft for spearing eels.

e.Yks.^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

[*Contus*, an algere. *Fuscina*, a hoke for fysshe, an algere, *Medulla* (in *Prompt.* 186). OE. *ǣl*, eel + *gār*, spear; cp. Du. *aalgeer*, an eel-spear; see De Vries.]

AUGHT, *v.* Sc. Also written **aucht** Abd. [āχt.]

1. To own, possess.

Sc. I am answerable for her to those that aught her, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ix; It drives the poor man mad that aught it, *ib.* *Redg.* (1824) i; He that aughts the cow gaes nearest her tail, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 49. **Abd.** (Jam.)

2. To owe, to be indebted to.

Sc. We aught him the siller, and will pay him wi' our convenience, Scott *Nigel* (1822) v. **Abd.** Fat was auchtin you for fat ye laid oot, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlv.

[**2.** We remember quhat aythe we have maid to our comoun-welthe, and how the dewtie we aucht to the sam compellis us to cry out, Knox *Hist.* 164 (Jam.). Formed fr. *aught*, pret. of *awe* (to owe), OE. *āhte*, pret. of *āgan.* See **Owe.**]

AUGHT, *pp.* Sc. Yks. Written **aucht** Sc.; **owght** n.Yks.^{1} Possessed of.

Sc. Quheae's auwcht that doag? Quheae was auwcht the syller 'at ye fand? Quheae'll bey auwcht them a hunder yeir æfter thys, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 193. **Abd.** Faa's aicht that, *ib.* 193. **Ayr.** Whase aught thae chiels maks a' this bustle here? Burns *Prologue* (1790). **Lnk.** 'Will ye daur to threep a lee doon my very throat?' says I. 'Wha's aucht that?' Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **e.Lth.** The haill question cam to be Wha's aucht the siller? Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 163. **Gall.** Let me see wha's aucht the sheet, Crockett *Moss Hags* (1895) x. **n.Yks.**^{1} Wheea's owght thae beeas? Wheea's owght yon cauf?

[This is a late constr., and a new gram. use of *aught. Aught* as a pret. is common. See **Awe, Owe.** It can only be used with the interrogative and relative, and some indefinite pronouns.]

AUGHT, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Also written **aucht** Jam.; **acht** S. & Ork.^{1}; **aght** Irel. [āχt.]

1. Property, possession.

Sc. The old Lord was the surest gear in their aught, Scott *Q. Durward* (1823) vii; The auld dog maun die in somebody's aught, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Better saught wi' little aught than care wi' mony cows, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 49; The Kelpy's putten't by bein' mistaen whose aught she's intil, Roy *Horseman* (1895) I haif na a bawbee in aw my aucht (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Abd.** The best fairm i' the leird's aucht, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. **Ayr.** A new lack of the warst land in the town's aught, Galt *Provost* (1822) vii.

2. Applied to persons, often contemptuously.

Sc. Bad aught, applied to an obstinate ill-conditioned child (Jam.). **Abd.** Ay auntie, gin ye kent the bonny aught! 'Tis true, she had of warld's gear a fraught, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 36, ed. 1812. **Ant.** You're a dirty aght. Begone, you aght you, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Bitwene his childre he delt his auȝt, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 3395; We hauen . . . gold and siluer, and michel auchte, *Havelok* (c. 1280) 1223. Cp. OE. *āgan*, to own, possess.]

AUGHT, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Sus. [**āχt, ǭt.**] Duty, place, office.

Ayr. It's far frae my aught to say, but I hae a notion they're no overly pleased about something, Galt *Sir Andrew* (1822) xcviii. **Sus.**^{1} I'd no ought to have said what I did [s.v. Unaccountable].

[A sbl. use of *ought* (pret. of *owe*). 'My *aught*' = What I *ought* (to do).]

AUGHT, *pron.*, *sb.*^{3}, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. and all the n. counties to Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Also in Rut. War. Glo. Suf. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **aucht** Abd.; **ought** Nhb. n.Yks.^{12} ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{4}; **owt** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{3} Wm. n.Yks.^{12} e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{235} Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} m.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1} Stf. Not.^{1} Lin.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1} Rut.^{1} Glo.; **owte** Cum. Lan.; **owght** n.Yks.^{1}; **out** n.Cy. Wm. w.Yks.^{1}; **oat** Not. Lin.^{1}; **oht** n.Lin.^{1}; **ort** War. Dor. w.Som.^{1} nw.Dev.^{1}; **owse** Nhb.^{1} [**ǭt, out.**]

1. *pron.* Anything; any conceivable quantity; anything of worth or value; in phr. *or aught* it is sometimes redundant.

Abd. Nedder aucht nor ocht [one thing nor another], Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. **Wxf.**^{1} Geeth hea [doth he get] aught? **n.Cy.** A man may spend and a man may lend And always have a friend If his wife be aught, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 37; **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Wi' hearts, poor things, it now was clear, Ower full by far owse [owt, ed. 1843] much to say, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1829) pt. iii. st. 62; Hae ye seen owt o' him 'it maw sowl luves? Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 3; **Nhb.**^{1} If ye de owse mair ye'll spoil'd. They nivver i' thor lives gat owse better. **Cum.** If he stop here owts [i.e. owt as is] lang he'll mak tudder fellas as bad as his-sel, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 211. **Wm.** Theears fourteen barns i' t'hoose, mare or less, if owt (E.W.P.). **n.Yks.**^{1} He's up tiv owght. Mair by ought. **n.Yks.**^{2} He's either ought or nought [he follows no particular calling or profession]. It's owther ought or nought [it's a mere trifle]. **ne.Yks.**^{1} A'e ya seed owt of oor Dick? **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Folk ses owt when ther i' drink, Howson *Cur. Craven* (1850) 116; Owt i' t'pot line, think ye? (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1} How isto?– Deftly as out. **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{3} Afore owt's so long [before long]; **w.Yks.**^{5} Some fowks al sāay owt bud ther prayers, an' them they whistle, 108. **Lan.** To mitch of owt's good for nowt, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1746) 8, ed. 1806; Hadna aw bin kirsened Simon, aw moight ha' bin a cobbler, or a whitster, or a wayver, or owt else, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) iii; Ah ne'er see nocht like it! this gerse is as toch as ocht! (F.P.T.); **Lan.**^{1} A laconic morning colloquy in the Oldham district is: Mornin' [good morning].—Mornin' [the reply]. Owt? [is there anything new?]—Nowt [not anything]. Mornin' [the farewell].—Mornin' [the reply]. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Han you getten owt? **Stf.** Owt to better mysen, Saunders *Diamonds* (1888) 29. **s.Not.** Not as it's oat to me, but a thrupenny tram fare, Prior *Renie* (1895) 250. **Not.**^{1} **Lin.** Woä then, wiltha? dangtha!—the bees is as fell as owt, Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 10; **Lin.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} When ther's oht, it maks noht, an' when it maks oht, ther's noht [when there are good crops, prices are low, and when prices are high there is nothing to sell]. Thoo'd better do oht then noht. **sw.Lin.**^{1} They let him down [into his grave] as nice as owt. I'll stick to it, whether I've owt to yëat or nowt. **Rut.**^{1} I don't owe owt. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Glo.** I'll jist step down thur a bit an' see if I can yere owt, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) x. **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** [Occurs] *w.* of the Parret, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Nif I'd a-got a bit o' cord or ort, vor to tie un up way, he'd lee-ast 'ome [last until we reach home]. Tid'n's off anybody was a forced to go, or ort, when they 'ad'n a-got no money or ort. **n.Dev.** Nif tha beest a zend to vield wi tha drenking or ort, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 197; And zo tha merst by ort es know, *ib.* l. 10. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. Everything.

Chs.^{1} It caps [exceeds] owt. **Lin.** 'That caps owt,' says Sally, an' saw she begins to cry, Tennyson *N. Cobbler.*

3. *sb.*^{3} *Of aught*, of importance or consequence (Jam.).

Ayr. A quiet succession of small incidents, though they were all severally of aught somewhere, *Ann. Prsh. Dalmailing* (1821) 200.

4. *adj.* Any.

Suf. I never buy ought such things as you have (C. G. B.); *Obsol.* (F.H.)

5. *adv.* At all, 'anything like,' in any degree, to any extent; also in phr. (1) *aught bit like*, in a tolerable state; (2) *aught-like*, anything approaching to suitability or fitness, satisfactory, favourable; cf. **nought-like.**

Cum.^{3} He ola's speaks that way when we're owte sa thrang [busy], 1. **n.Yks.** Diz t'almanac tell t'weather owt reet? (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} If my knife prove ought sharp. **Lan.** One young lady uts owt like yo', Brierley *Layrock* (1864) viii; Two leadd o' meeal wos nin ooer lile for owte like a spot, R. Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 30. (1) **w.Yks.** An' just to keep it owt bit like He tew'd aboon a bit, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1871) 43. (2) **Cum.**^{1} Ought-like. **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{2} Is she ought-like or nought-like? [pretty or otherwise]. I'll come if t'weather be ought-like. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah's nobbut badly yit, but ah'll gan if ah be owt leyke. **e.Yks.**^{1} Owt-like, gen. used of the health, or weather. **w.Yks.**^{2} Do you mean to sell that house?—Ah, mun, if t'price is owt like. **Lan.**^{1} Is it owt-like of a job?—Aye, it'll pay well enoof. **e.Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Aughtlins,** *adv.* Usually written **oughtlins,** see below. In any degree, in the least degree. Also used as *sb.*

Ayr. The hizzies, if they're aughtlins fawsont, Burns *Address of Beelzebub* (1790); If he was grown oughtlins douser, *ib.* 111, Globe ed. **Lnk.** But gin ye be nae warlock, how d'ye ken? Does Tam the Rhymer spae oughtlings of this? Ramsay *Poems* (1727) I. 53, ed. 1800; Had I been thowless, vext, or oughtlins sour, He wad have made me blyth in half an hour, *ib.* II. 6 (Jam.).

AUGHT, *sb.*^{4} In gen. dial. use. [**ǭt, out.**] A cipher in arithmetic.

n.Lin.^{1} A man doing an addition sum said, 'Ort an' ort's ort, an' that's noht.' **ne.Wor.** In reply to the reproof 'You ought not to do that,' a saucy child sometimes says 'Ought stands for nothing' (J.W.P.). **nw.Dev.**^{1} Aughts and crosses.

[The same word as *naught* (*nought*), with loss of *n-*; cp. *adder*, *orange*, *ouche.*]

AUGHT, see **Owe.**

AUGHTIKIN, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **auchtigen.** The eighth part of a barrel, or the half-firkin.

Abd.

[*Aucht*, eight + *i* + *kin*. For the suff. *-kin* in names of measures cp. *firkin*, *kilderkin.*]

AUGHTS, *pron.* in *pl.* Cum. Wm. [**outs.**] Anything, a considerable quantity, with *of.*

Cum. If you're owts of a droll, Gilpin *Ballads* (1866) 53^2; **Cum.**^{1} Is't owts of a good an? [a pretty good one]. This word is commonly used as an interrogatory. Hes ta gitten owts o' fish to-day?—Nay, nowt 'at is owt [not many]; Aughts o' clash en reeane [showers and rain] (W.H.H.). **Wm.**^{1} Aughts o' brass.

AUGHTS, see **Orts.**

AUGUST-BUG, *sb.* Ken. [**ǭ·gəst-bɐg.**] A beetle somewhat smaller than the May-bug, or the July-bug or cockchafer.

Ken. The term is used but very loosely, and I think no two persons would agree upon a definition (P.M.); A large black beetle appearing in August (D.W.L.); **Ken.**^{1}

AUK, *sb.* Or.I. The common Guillemot, *Lomvia troile.*

Or.I. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 218. **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[ON. *ālka*, the auk (*Alca impennis*).]

AUL, see **Arl.**

AUL-, see **Old-.**

AULAVEER, *adv.* Wxf.^{1} Altogether.

AULD, *adj.* Sc. e.Cy.

1. Eldest.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Abd.** Very rarely used (G.W.). **Per.** In these parts an oldest son, daughter, brother, or sister is usually spoken of as my auld son, daughter, brother, or sister: the 'auld son' may be a child (*ib.*). **Ayr.** My auld son Charlie's a fine callan, Galt *Entail* (1823) xii. **Lnk.** Auld is commonly used about Glasgow in this sense (*ib.*).

2. The first or best, a phr. used in games (Hall.).

e.An. That is the auld bowl. **Nrf.** Here, where the game of bowls is much in favour, the term Aul' bowl, or bowl closest to the 'jack,' is extremely common (H.C.-H.).

3. In phr. *Auld Chiel*, see *Auld Thief*; *aul' day*, the day after a merry-making, when no work is done; *Auld Hangie*, *Auld Smith*, *Auld Thief*, jocular names for the devil; ***auld wife, auld woman,*** a revolving iron chimney-pot.

Per. The auld chiel' or the auld ane is a common name for the devil (G.W.). **Bnff.**^{1} A met 'im o' the go; he's haudin' the aul' day. **Ayr.** Hear me, auld Hangie, for a wee, Burns *Address to the Deil* (1785). **Abd.** Tak' an order o' the auld smith, an ye like, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) 49. **Sc.** Their faces were by this time flushed with shame, that they should be thus cuffed about by the auld thief, as they styled him, *Perils of Men*, III. 38 (Jam.). Auld wife is so called on account of its likeness to an old woman's head enveloped in a flannel cap. During high winds old-wives and pig-taps [i. e. tops of chimney-cans] are apt to be thrown down, and street walking is dangerous. Hence the severity of a storm, and one's courage in braving it, came to be represented by the expression, 'raining auld-wives and pig-taps,' which became corrupted into 'raining auld-wives and pikestaffs' (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Slk.** There goes an auld woman frae the chumley-tap, Chr. North *Noctes* (1834) IV. 178, ed. 1856.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Auld-auntie**; (2) **-father**; (3) **-headit** (Jam.); (4) **-mou'd** (*ib.*), sagacious, crafty; (5) **-uncle.**

(1) **Cld.** Auld-auntie, the aunt of one's father or mother (Jam.). **Ayr.** (G.W.) (2) **w.Sc.** Auld-father, grandfather (Jam.). **Ayr.** (G.W.) (3) **Cld.** Auld-headit, shrewd, sagacious (Jam.). (4) **Abd.** She looks ill to ca', And o'er auld mou'd, I reed, is for us a', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 97, ed. 1812. (5) **Cld.** Auld-uncle, the uncle of one's father or mother (Jam.). **Ayr.** (G.W.)

AULD-, see **Old-**.

AULD GIBBIE, *sb.* Sc. *Morrhua vulgaris*, or common Cod.

Sc. Satchell (1879) 8.

[*Gibbie*, a familiar form of the name Gilbert.]

AULD LANG SYNE, *phr.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **aud-** N.Cy.^{1} 'Old long ago,' a phrase referring to bygone days; the 'good old times.'

Sc. God be wi' auld lang syne, when our gutchers ate their trenchers, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Johnny Mortheuch might hae minded auld lang syne, and thought of his old kimmers, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxiv. **Per.** Wull ye no come wi' me for auld lang syne? Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 289. **Ayr.** We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet, For auld lang syne, Burns *Auld Lang Syne* (1793). **Bwk.** Where in the days o' auld lang syne The wives were witches a', Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 52. **N.Cy.**^{1} Aud-lang-syne, a favourite phrase by which old persons express their recollections of former kindness and juvenile enjoyments in times long since past. **Nhb.** I dreamed of auld lang syne, *Keelman's Ann.* (1869) 5. **Cum.** Wish for times like auld lang seyne, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 144. **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} The gladsome page of auld lang seyne, 167.

[The phr. means 'the old long since'; see **Lang syne,** and **Syne.**]

AULD LICHT, *phr.* used *attrib.* Sc. Said of ministers and people who are content with the 'Old Light,' the old way of looking at theological questions, orthodox, conservative.

Frf. There are few Auld Licht communities in Scotland nowadays, Barrie *Licht* (1888) ii. **Ayr.** Some auld-light herds [pastors] in neebor towns, Burns *To William Simpson* (1785).

AULD-WIFE-HUID, *sb.* Cum. The Monkshood, *Aconitum napellus.*

[This name of the plant is der. fr. the manner in which the flowers grow—'at the top of the stalkes, of a blewish colour, fashioned also like a hood,' Gerarde (ed. 1633) 971. Hence many other of its various names, such as *Face-in-hood, Granny's Nightcap, Turk's Cap, Monk's Cowl, Old Wives' Mutches.*]

AULIN, *sb.* Or. and Sh.I. e.Sc. Also written **allan.**

1. The Arctic Gull, Richardson's Skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*; also known as **Dirty Aulin** and **Weese Allan.** See **Oilan Hawk.**

Or. & Sh.I. Dirten-allan, Neill *Tour* (1706) 201 (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Lth.** An Arctic Gull flew near the boat.... The boatmen styled it the dirty Aulin, Pennant *Tour in Sc.* (1679) 78 (*ib.*). **Or.I.** Weese allan, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 210. [Forster *Swallow* (1817) 91.]

2. *Comp.* **Aulin-scouty, Scuti-aulin.**

S. & Or.I. There is a fowl ... called the Scutiallan ... which doth live upon the vomit ... of other fowls, Brand *Zetland* (1701) 109 (Jam.); **S. & Ork.**^{1} Aulin-scouty.

AUM, *sb.* Sc. Also written **awm** Bnff.^{1} [ǭm.] Alum; in *comp.* **Aum-leather, -paper.**

Sc. Aum leather, called also white leather (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Bnff.**^{1} Awm-leather, the same as awm't leather. Awm-paper, paper soaked in a solution of alum and water, and used as tinder.

[A pron. of *alum*, OFr. *alun.*]

AUM, *v.* Sc. Lan. Also written **awm** Sc. Bnff.^{1}; **allum** Lan.^{1}

1. To dress or prepare skins or paper with alum.

Sc. (Jam.); Aum that skin (G.W.). **Bnff.**^{1} Awm, to soak paper in a solution of alum and water to make tinder.

Hence **Awm't,** *ppl. adj.*, see **Aum,** *sb.*

Sc. Awm't leather, white leather (Jam.); Alm'd leither to fasten ye cover to ye brods, Dickson *Elder at Plate* (ed. 1892) 56. **Bnff.**^{1}

2. *Fig.* To thrash, beat soundly; 'tan a person's hide.'

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Bnff.**^{1} Awm. **Abd.** I'll aum yer hide for ye (G.W.). **Lan.**^{1} Well, Joe, what did th' master say to thi for playin' truant?—O, he dudn't say varry mich, bod he allum'd me reet weel for it.

Hence **Awman,** *vbl. sb.* a thrashing, chastisement.

Bnff.^{1}

[The same as *aum*, sb. Cp. Fr. *aluner* (fr. *alun*), to impregnate with alum; *aluner une étoffe*, 'la tremper dans une dissolution d'alun, pour y fixer des couleurs ou pour la rendre imperméable' (Hatzfeld).]

AUM, see **Haulm.**

AUMBLE, see **Amble.**

AUMER, see **Oumer.**

AUMERIL, *sb.* Sc. A stupid, unmethodical person; also a mongrel dog.

Sc. That lassie's waur than glaikit, she's an aumerial (J.W.M.). **Slk.** (Jam.)

AUMLACH, *sb.* Irel. A small quantity.

Ir. If a person were expecting a 'gawpen' of meal, and he only got a small handful, he would say that he got an aumlach (R.M.Y.). **N.I.**^{1} Aumlach, a small quantity.

AUMLUCH, *adj.* and *adv.* Irel. Also written **aumlach.** [ǭ·mləχ.]

1. *adj.* Awkward, ungainly.

Ir. He is very aumluch (J.W.ff.).

2. *adv.* In an ungainly manner, awkwardly.

Ir. It was done very aumluch (J.W.ff.).

AUMOUS, see **Almous.**

AUMOX, see **Hommock(s.**

AUMPER, *v.* *Obs.* Dor. To foster.

Dor. *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366.

AUMPH, see **Ahuh.**

AUMRY, *adj.* Yks. [ǭ·mri.] Shady.

w.Yks. Howson *Cur. Craven* (1850) 112.

[*Aumer* (the shade, see **Oumer**) + *-y.*]

AUMRY, see **Ambry.**

AUN, see **Awn.**

AUNCEL, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Also Som. Cor. Also written **ancell** Cor.^{2}; **ounsells** w.Yks.^{2}; **ounsel** Irel.; **andsell, handsale** w.Som.^{1} [**o·nsl, a·nsl, æ·nsl.**]

1. The weighing balance called the steelyard.

Tip. An ounsel would be a most essential requisite to this house, *Proc. of Clonmel Union* in *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 377. **w.Yks.** An auncel consists of a long straight bar of steel with a sliding weight and a scale of weights engraved on the bar (S.O.A.); **w.Yks.**^{2} **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.), **Cor.**^{2}

2. By pop. association with 'hand,' *by handsale weight.*

w.Som.^{1} Any article purchased by poising it in the hand without actual weighing [is said to be sold by] handsale weight. How much a pound d'e gee vor they?—I can't tell nezackly; I bought em out-an-out by an·sl wauy·t.

[The pound that hue paiede hem by, peysed a quarter More than myn auncel, whenne ich weied treuthe, *P. Plowman* (c.) VII. 224.—*Awncell weight*, as I have beene informed is a kind of weight with scoles hanging, or hookes fastened at each end of a staffe, which a man lifteth up upon his forefinger, or hand, and so discerneth the equality or difference betweene the weight and the thing weighed.... It was forbidden *anno* 25 Edw. 3 ... yet a man of good credit once certified mee, that it is still used in Leaden Hall at London among butchers, &c.... It may probably be thought to bee called *awnsell weight, quasi hand sale weight* because it was and is performed by the hand as the other is by the beame, Cowell *Interp.* This explanation of the word, suggested by Cowell in

1607, appears in Coles (1677) and Bailey (1721). But the word is of French origin: AFr. *aunselle*, *auncelle*, prob. for *launcelle* (the *l*- being taken for the def. art.), MLat. *lancella*; cp. It. *lancella*, a kind of measure (Florio).]

AUNCETER, *sb.*, usually in *pl.* Yks. Lan. Der. Also in the forms **auncetre** w.Yks.^{24}; **anciter** Lan.; **onsetter** Lan. e.Lan.^{1} Der.^{2} **[a·nsetə(r), o·nsetə(r).]** An ancestor.

w.Yks.^{24} **Lan.** I'd fain ha' yo belov'd, Sur, in yoar turn As aw yoar anciters before ye wurn, Byrom *Poems* (1773) I. 118, ed. 1814; An' so did their on-setters afore 'em, Waugh *Birthpl. Tim Bobbin* (1858) v; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}

[Aunters . . . of aunsetris nobill, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 5; So schaltow gete god los . . . as han al þin aunceteres, *Wm. of Pal.* (c. 1340) 5133. OFr. *ancestre*, Lat. *antecessor*.]

AUND, *pp.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **awned** n.Yks.^{1}; **owned** Cum. **[ǭnd.]** Fated, destined, ordained.

N.Cy.^{12} **Cum.** It's own'd, it seems to be, And weel I waite what's own'd yen cannot flee, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 97; Yon fause man—he's aund to rue, Powley *Echoes* (1875) 144. **Yks.** I am awn'd to ill luck (K.). **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} At our house we are aund, I think, to ill luck. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1} I's aund oot. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. Forewarned.

n.Yks.^{2} If I had been aund.

[Aud (prob. error for 'aund') ordained, Bailey (1721). A pp. of a vb. which repr. ON. *auðna*, to be ordained by fate; cp. *auðr*, fate, destiny. Norw. dial. *auden*, ordained, determined (Aasen).]

AUNDER, see **Undern.**

AUNE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Written **awln.** A French measure of length.

Ken.^{1} The awln is 5 ft. 7 in.; and is used in measuring nets. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[Fr. *aune. Aulne*, an ell, the measure so called; the measure varied in different parts of France from two foot and a half at Dijon to four foot and (very near) a half at Bourdeaux, Cotgr.]

AUNT, *sb.* Lin. Also in Glo. Ken. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **aint, an'** Cor.^{1}; **ount** Dev.; **naunt** w.Som.^{1}; **un** Cor.^{12} **[ant, ont, ānt.]**

1. A term of familiarity or respect applied to elderly women, not necessarily implying relationship.

Ken. Now, Sal, ye see, had bin ta school—She went to old aunt Kite, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 56. **w.Som.**^{1} Poor old aunt Jenny Baker's a tookt bad; they zess her ont never get up no more. Well! just eens I was comin' along, who should ees meet but th' old Naunt Betty, so I zaid, s'I, 'Well, naunt, and how d'ye sim you be?' **n.Dev.** Vor than Ount Annis Moreman coul'd ha blessed vore, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 25. **Cor.** It is common to call all elderly persons Aunt or Uncle, prefixed to their names, *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1083; They were wont, on the Tamar side, to call the Mother of God, in their loyal language, 'Modryb Marya,' or 'Aunt Mary!' Baring-Gould *Vicar* (1876) vii; **Cor.**^{1} Too fine, like An Betty Toddy's gown; **Cor.**^{2} Aunt or Un are often used instead of Mrs.——, in speaking of an aged Cornishwoman; **Cor.**^{3} In Redruth district Un is always followed by the Christian name, as Un Betsy, Un Jenny.

2. A grandmother; also *attrib.* in phr. *aunt grandmother.*

Glo. One person will taunt another by telling him to go and complain to his aunt grandmother. If you do that again I shall whip you.—Then I will tell mother.—Which mother? your aunt grandmother? (S.S.B.); **Glo.**^{2}

3. A bawd; (rarely) a prostitute.

n.Lin.^{1}

[**3.** Shaks. uses this word for a loose woman; cp. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 11.]

AUNTER, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **anter** n.Cy.^{1} Cum.; **awnter** n.Yks.^{2}; **onter** w.Yks.^{2} Gen. used in *pl.* **[a·ntə(r), o·ntə(r), ǭ·ntə(r).]**

1. An adventure, misadventure; a story of adventure, an unlikely story.

N.Cy.^{1} **Cum.** That was nobbut an oald wife saunter [*sic*], Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 201. **Cum. & Wm.** Auld wife's anters (M.P.). **Wm.** Granfadthre's teeals aboot em wer nobbet aald wife santres [*sic*], Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 31. **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.**^{1} He's ollas tellin some girt aunter. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Auntersome**, bold, daring, adventurous.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Dinnot be ower auntersome. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Now superseded by 'venturesome.' **w.Yks.**^{1}

2. A strange or unusual deed; anything unusual or out of the way.

n.Cy. Auters [misprint for anters], strange work, Grose (1790). **n.Yks.** Thou macks sike anters thou'l mistetch my cow, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1697) l. 14; **n.Yks.**^{2} Flowtersome aunters, high-flown deeds or notions.

3. A pretence, needless scruple, excuse, hesitation.

n.Cy. Aunters, doubts and uncertain resolutions (K.); He made aunters about it, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**^{1}; **N.Cy.**^{2} He is troubled with aunters. **Yks.** Many onters, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **n.Yks.**^{2}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2}

[**1.** In the tyme of Arther thys antur be-tydde, *Anturs of Arther* (c. 1420) I. 1; Fel auntour that this enfermer was sek, *Metr. Hom.* (c. 1325) 192. **2.** In a cuntre was cald Colchos by name, Was an aunter . . . a wonderfull wethur, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 153. AFr. *aventure*, Lat. *adventura*.]

AUNTER, *v.* Sc. Written **anter. [a·ntər.]**

1. To venture, to chance.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add* (C.) **Abd.** Bat be guid luck we anter'd browlies upo' the rod, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 16; How anter'd ye a fieldward sae your lane, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 160; But though it should anter the weather to bide, *ib.* 284.

2. To walk, to saunter.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[**1.** And bid him enter into England and awnter him selven, *The Scottish Field* (c. 1600), Chetham Soc. (1856) xxxvii. ME. Þen auntred Ulexes and his erund said, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 4985; And after auntrede god hymself and tok Adam's kynde, *P. Plowman* (c.) XXI. 232. OFr. *aventurer*, to adventure.]

AUNTERCAST, *sb. Obs.?* Sc. Written **anter-.** A misfortune.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd.** Never min', Nor at sic woeful antercasts repine, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 107, ed. 1812.

AUNTERIN, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **antrin** Bnff.^{1} **[a·ntrin.]**

1. *vbl. sb.* An occasional one. One here and there.

Bnff.^{1} Antrins are staivrin' aboot through the girs.

2. *ppl. adj.* Occasional, rare.

Sc. Thou kens I'm but an antrin chiel, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 116; 'Ane antrin ane,' one of a kind met with singly and occasionally, or seldom (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Aa ye finn in antrin neuks, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 83. **Abd.** Yet thir, alas! are antrin folk That lade their scape wi' winter stock, Fergusson *Poems* (1785) II. 31; She never takes Glendronack [whisky] 'Cep' at an antren time, *Good-wife* (1867) st. 10. **Fif.** Except at antern times I haena kenned him going to the kirk, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 160. **Lth.** For small parcels, and to occasional or anterin' customers, James was a ready-money man, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 66. **e.Lth.** But that was but an auntern ane here an' there, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 23. **Rxb.** An' Phœbus gies an anterin glowr O' doubtfu' light, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 223.

3. Different.

n.Cy. Antrin, *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[Deriv. of *anter*, ME. *auntren*, to come by chance, to happen, befall. There auntred hom oft onsware to haue, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 2862. See **Aunter,** *v.*]

AUNTERIN, see **Undern.**

AUNTERS, *adv.* and *conj.* Usually in *pl.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **anthers** n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1}; **anter** Nhb.^{1}; **anters** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Cum. Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{3} w.Yks.^{1}; **antres** Wm. w.Yks.

1. *adv.* Perhaps.

n.Cy. Awnters, Grose (1790). **Cum.** Or anters in yon mouldering heap, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) 54, ed. 1807.

2. *conj.* Lest, in case that.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm.** Antres a git a job, Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1868) *Jonny Shippard's Journa*; **Wm.**^{1} Anters he cums. **n.Yks.**^{1} I weant be far anthers he comes: **n.Yks.**^{3} I'll tak my greeat cwoat anters it sud snaw. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Anthers. In use at East Ocklam a few years ago. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** We must have it ready, anters they come (H.F.S.); Gang an' fetch him antres he tummel (R.H.H.); **w.Yks.**^{1} I mun endays, anters neet be omme.

[Aunters, peradventure, Coles (1677). ME. For oon the beste knyghtes art thou That in thys londe ys levyd now Awnturs ferre or nere, *Syr Eglamore* (c. 1450) 213. *Aunter*, adventure + -*s*, advb. suff.]

AUNT HANNAH, *sb.* e.An. *Arabis alpina*, or white arabis.

e.An.^{1}

AUNTIELOOMIE, *sb.* Lin. [antilū·mi.] A children's game.

Lin. The children join hands, and dance in a circle, with a front step, a back step, and a side step, round an invisible May-pole, singing, 'Can you dance the Auntieloomie? Yes, I can; yes, I can.' Then follows kissing, Gomme *Games* (1894) 9.

AUNT MARY'S TREE, *phr.* Cor. The holly, connected in folk-lore with the Virgin Mary.

Cor. Now, the holly, with her drops of blood, for me: For that is our dear Aunt Mary's tree! Baring-Gould *Vicar* (1876) vii; *Science Gossip* (1881) 267.

AUNTY, *sb.* Sc. Lan.

1. A term of familiarity, see **Aunt, 1.**

Lan. Come, fye, Naunty Grace, come, fye, an' ha' done! Yo'ast ha' th' mare or money, whether yo' won, Harland *Ballads* (1865) 122. [**Amer.** Bartlett.]

2. Cf. **aunt, 3.**

Sc. Aunty, a vulgar name for a loose woman, one who keeps a brothel (Jam. *Suppl.*).

3. A name for the 'bottle'; a debauch.

Sc. But makin' ower free wi' our aunty Is sure to bring trouble the morn; For aunty's a dangerous kimmer, *Whistle-Binkie* (1853) II. 237 (Jam. *Suppl.*).

AUNTY, *adj.* Chs. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Also written **anti-** Chs.^{13} [a·nti, o·nti.]

1. Of persons: ready, bold, venturesome, high-spirited. See **Hanty.**

Lei.^{1} **Shr.**^{1} 'E's a aunty little chap is our Tum, theer inna much as 'e ŏŏnna-d-'ăve a try fur.

2. Of horses: frisky, restive.

Lei.^{1}, **Nhp.**^{2}, **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.)

Hence **Aunty-paunty, -praunty,** *adj.* (1) Of persons: proud, high-spirited. (2) Of horses: restive.

(1) **Shr.**^{1} 'E's a aunty-praunty fellow, is young John, 'E ŏŏnna bar to be pŭt upon. (2) **Chs.**^{13} **s.Chs.**^{1} This hoss is too aunty-paunty.

AUNUT, see **Earth-nut.**

AUPWAY, see **Opeway.**

AUR, see **Arr.**

AURNIT, see **Earth-nut.**

AURRUST, see **Harvest.**

AUSE, see **Oss,** *v.*

AUSKERRIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A scoop for baling out a boat.

Sh.I. (K.I); (Jam.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Norw. dial. *auskjer* (Dan. *øsekar*). ON. *aus-ker*, for *aust-ker*, *austrs-ker*, a scoop, pump-bucket. *Austr*, the act of drawing water in buckets (der. of *ausa*, to pump, esp. a ship) + *ker*, a tub, vessel; cp. Goth. *kas*.]

AUSNEY, see **Halseny.**

AUST, see **Oss.**

AUSTERN, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **asterne, astren.**

1. Austere.

Rxb. Whow, but he's an austern-looking fallow.

2. Having a frightful or ghastly appearance.

Slk. Astren is often applied to the look of a dying person.

[The form with -*n* is found in the 14th cent. I dredde thee, for thou art an austerne (a sterne, 1388) man ... I am an hausterne man, Wyclif (1382) *Luke* xix. 21. This passage seems to show that the form is due to assoc. with *stern*.]

AUSTROUS, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Frightful, ghastly.

Cld. And a dowie sheen frae his austrous een Gae licht to the dismal wane, *Blackw. Mag.* (May, 1820) *Marmaiden of Clyde.*

[A corr. form, made up of *austr-* (fr. *austere*) + -*ous*, as in *disastrous*.]

AUSTRY RODS, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Ken. Osier rods used to bind billet wood for the London market.

Ken. *Rep. Agric. Sur.* (1793–1813).

[The word *austry* seems to be the same as *ostry* found in Greene's works. Think, mistress, what a thing love is: why it is like an ostry-faggot, that once set on fire, is as hardly quenched as the bird crocodile driven out of her nest, Greene *Looking Glass* (1594) (Dav.); Your small pots and your ostrie-faggots, Greene *Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.* V. 413); Ostrey-faggots and faire chambring, *Defence of Coneycatching* (1592), ed. Halliwell (1859) 19. Prob. a comp. of *osier* (*ausier*, e.An.^{1}) + *tree*.]

AUTER, see **Aunter, Halter.**

AUTHOR, *sb.* Sc. Glo. The person on whose authority a statement is made, an informant.

Abd. (Jam.) **Per.** I'll gie you my author. My author for saying so is A. B. (G.W.) **Glo.**^{1} Mr. C. is my author.

[I tell you what mine authors say, Shaks. *Per.* I. Prol. 20; Myn auctor shal I folwen, if I conne, Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* II. 49. So in Fr.: *Citer son auteur, en parlant de celui de qui on tient une nouvelle*, Hatzfeld.]

AUTLANDS, see **Outlands.**

AUTORITY, *sb.* *Obs.* w.Yks. Authority.

w.Yks.^{1} Naabody theear hed onny autority, ii. 320.

[Health honoure worshepe frendes and autorite, Tindale *Obedience* (1528), in *Spec. E. L.* XVI. 253. OFr. *auctorite* (mod. *autorité*), authority.]

AUVE, see **Hawve, Helve.**

AUVEN, see **Hoven.**

AUVER, see **Hover, Over.**

AUVISH, see **Awfish.**

AUWIS-BORE, see **Awf.**

AUX, see **Hocks,** *v.*

AUX-BIT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.)

Ayr. Aux-bit, a nick, in the form of the letter V, cut out of the hinder part of a sheep's ear; cf. Back-bit, Lug-mark.

AV-, see **Af-.**

AVA, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **eva'** Nhb. [əvā·.] At all.

Sc. The ill ne'er plantit ava, Waddell *Ps.* (1891) i. *head*; Dinna sweer ava, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) v. 34. **Frf.** She'll hear it first frae his ain lips if she hears it ava, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xl; 'I dinna haud wi' that ava,' he said, *ib. Thrums* (1895) v. **Per.** She was na feared ava, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 126. **Fif.** I've nae doubt ava, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 21. **Ayr.** I've aften wonder'd ... What way poor bodies liv'd ava, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786). **Lnk.** There'll sune be nae leevin' for canny dacent bodies ava, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i. **e.Lth.** Nae dou't a frail stoup's better nor nane ava, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 64. **Edb.** When they arena able to prove that ever there was a bairn ava, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) iv. **Bwk.** Folk are no ava as they were langsyne, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. **Slk.** Scarcely seen, no heard ava, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 220. **Gall.** There's no a Dutchman i' the pack That's ony guid ava, man! Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vi. **N.I.**^{1} A dinna ken ava. A'll hae nane o' that ava. **Nhb.** An' dread that they've come by their death, Ere they kent thirsells stricken ava'! *Newc. Fishers' Garl.* (1844) 168; I could see naething ava, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 137; Ne doubt eva' they'll tak their corning? Graham *Moorland Dial.* (1826).

[*Ava* repr. *of all*.]

AVA, see **Awa.**

AVAIL OF, *v.* Irel. Amer. [əvē·l.] To take advantage of. Used without the *reflexive pron.*

Ir. He availed of the opportunity (P.J.M.); Used freely in all newspapers (G.M.H.); (J.S.) [**Amer.** An offer was made but not availed of, Bartlett.]

[But how of this can she avail? Shaks. *M. for Meas.* III. i. 243.]

AVAL, see **Awald.**

AVAL-CROOK, see **Ewil-cruik.**

AVANG, *sb.* Dev. Also written **eavang** nw.Dev.^{1} [əvæ·ŋ.] A leather strap on a saddle to which the girth is attached.

Dev. A strap, or stay to which the girt is buckled; a whang; the iron strap under the lap of the saddle to which the stirrup-leather is fastened, Wright. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

AVAST, *phr.* Yks. Lan. Naut. [əva·st.] Stop! stay! hold!

n.Yks.^{2} Avast hauling! **Lan.** Come, come; avast with that story,

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Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) xxviii. **Colloq.** The Captain muttered a feeble 'awast!' Dickens *Dombey* (1848) l.

[Avast, hold, stop, it is enough, Ash (1795); Avast, brother, avast! sheer off! Smollett *R. Random* (1748) lxiv (ed. 1800, I. 438).

AVEEL, see **Afield.**

AVE GRACE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sus. *Ruta graveolens*, or common rue. Also called **Herb Grace,** q.v.

[In allusion doubtless to the angelic salutation to the Virgin, *Ave gratia plena* (Vulg. *Luke* i. 28).]

AVEL, *sb.* and *v.* Glo. e.An. Also written **havel** e.An.^{2}; **avil** Suf. [**ē·vl.**]

1. *sb.* The beard or awns of barley or bearded wheat.

Glo.^{1} **e.An.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **e.An.**^{12}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 287, ed. 1849; **Suf.**^{1}

2. *v.* To take the awns off barley or bearded wheat.

Suf. (F.H.)

Hence (1) **Aveller,** *sb.* a machine for dressing barley; (2) **Avel-** or **Havelling-machine,** *sb.* a machine for removing the avels; (3) **Avelly,** *adj.* used of corn when, after being dressed, the awns stick to the grains.

(1) **Glo.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 287, ed. 1849. (3) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

[Prob. repr. an ON. cogn. of OE. *egl*, the 'ail' or awn of barley or other corn; cp. Dan. *avn*, Sw. *agn*, OHG. *agana*, the 'awn' of corn.]

AVEL, see **Awelt.**

AVELING(S, *adv.* and *adj.* *Obs.* Nhb. Suf. Also written **avelling** Suf. [**ē·vəlin(z.**]

1. *adv.* In an oblong or oval shape. See **Avelong.**

Nhb.^{1}

2. *adj.* Out of the perpendicular; not 'square'; as in *comb.* **Avelling work.**

Suf. Reapers or mowers approaching the side of a field not perpendicular or parallel to the line of wall will have an unequal portion to do, the excess or deficiency of which is called avelling work, Rainbird *Agric.* (1849) 287.

[Half a yarde of lyninge clothe cut avelinges, *Durham Wills* (1577) 14, ed. 1860 (N.E.D.). Formed fr. *avelong*, q.v., with change of suffix to *-ling(es*, OE. *-ling*, as in *bæcling*, backwards.]

AVELINS, *sb. pl.* Wm. [**ē·vəlinz.**] Refuse, the useless portion of any material; what is left over or rejected.

Wm.^{1} What a lot o' avelins thoo's left!

[Prob. a der. of *avel*, q.v. + *-ing*.]

AVELONG, *adj.* Yks. Lin. e.An. Also written **avelang** w.Yks.^{1}; **avellong** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} [**ē·vəloŋ.**]

1. Elliptical, oval; oblong. See **Avelings.**

w.Yks.^{13}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Aside o' t'Grime-cabin cloise—a āavelong piece o' grund it is.

2. Oblique, slanting.

n.Lin.^{1}

3. *Comb.* **Avellong work,** mowing or reaping lying out of the perpendicular, as on the sides of a field.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}

[Warpyn, or wex wronge or avelonge, as vesselle, *oblongo*, *Prompt.*; *Oblongus*, auelonge, *Medulla* (in *Prompt.* 17). ON. *aflangr*, oblong.]

AVEN, *sb.* Shr. [**ē·vən.**] A latent promise; that which contains in itself the element of some special excellence or usefulness.

Shr. Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.**^{1} A thriving colt would be a good aven of a horse; a stick growing naturally in the form of a scythe-handle a mighty good aven of a sned. Tother day as I wuz gweïn through Brown's Coppy, I sid a famous aven of a sned; **Shr.**^{2} The aven of a fine cowt.

[ME. *efne*, *euen(e*, material, stuff, ability; ON. *efne*, whence Sw. *æmna*, Dan. *evne*. Of himself he toke his euen þat he of wroght both erth and heuen, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 335.]

AVENAGE, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks.

Yks. Avenage, a certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to his landlord as a rent, or in lieu of some other duties, *Wkly. Post* (June 9, 1883).

[Avenage, or an homage of oats, Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693); Avenage, oats paid to a landlord for some other duties, Coles (1677); OFr. *avenage*, 'Prestation en avoine que les paysans fournissaient à leur seigneur,' Hatzfeld.]

AVENLESS, *adj.* Wor. Shr. Also written **evenless** w.Wor.^{1} [**ē·vənləs, ī·vənləss.**] Awkward; shiftless, without any faculty for contriving.

w.Wor.^{1} Let that cow be, yŭ e'enless thing, you'll be the ruination of everything. **Shr.**^{1} 'Er's a poor avenless wench 'er is.

[*Aven* (ME. *euen(e*, ability, natural powers), q.v. + *-less.*]

AVER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **aiver** Sc.; **afer** Nhb.^{1}; **haver, hawfer** n.Yks.^{2} [**ē·vər.**]

1. A beast of burden; a horse, esp. a cart-horse, or worn-out, worthless animal.

Sc. An inch of a nag is worth a span of an aver, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Wi' ilka aiver lean and scrag, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 9; The foreman to their carts and creels did yoke the aivers a', *ib.* 10; The carles and the cart-avers eat it all, Scott *Pirate* (1821) iv; Peghing [breathing heavily] like a miller's aiver, *ib. Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv; Caff and draff is gude aneuch for aivers, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 104, ed. 1881; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Ayr.** Yet aft a ragged cowte's been known to mak a noble aiver, Burns *Dream* (1786). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} In later usage, an old or worthless horse. **n.Yks.**^{2}

2. *Fig.* A stupid person.

Bnff.^{1}

[Aver, a labouring beast, Bailey (1755); Aver, among husbandmen, a labouring-beast, Kersey (1715); 'A false aver,' a sluggish horse or lazy beast, Northumberland, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695). AFr. *aveir* (*aver*), Fr. *avoir*, property, stock, cattle; cp. It. *avére*, *havére* (Florio).]

AVER, *adj.* Nhb. Peevish, fretful.

Nhb. On authority of Hall.; but unknown to our correspondents.

[Prob. a spec. use of *aver*, sb., q.v. (esp. sense **2**).]

AVERAGE, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lin. Also the form **averish** occurs N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} [**a·vəridʒ, a·vəriʃ.**]

1. The pasturage of corn-fields after harvest, stubble; a stubble-field. Cf. **arrish.**

n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{12}, **Nhb.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Ah sall turn them pigs into averish (R.S.); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} Aut average, seea cowarse an roody, ii. 289.

2. Land that is 'fed' in common by the parish as soon as the corn is carried.

n.Lin.^{1}

[Average, in husbandry, pasturage or fodder for cattel, Kersey (1715); In the North they use average for what in Kent we call the gratten; in other parts the eddish,... the roughings, the stubble and pasture left in corn-fields after the harvest is carried, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); Average, pasturage, Coles (1677); Average, the feeding or pasturage for cattle, especially the edish or roughings, Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1669); In these monthes after the cornne bee innede it is meete to putt draught horsses and oxen into the averish, *Archaeologia*, XIII. 379 (Hall.). Conn. with *arrish*, q.v. Prob. the form is due to confusion with *average* (Sc. *arage*), a service done by the tenant with his 'avers' (see **Aver,** *sb.*).]

AVERAGE, *v.* Yks. Also the form **averish** occurs e.Yks. To eat the pasturage after harvest.

n.Yks. Still in common use, esp. in the n. Riding (M.C.F.M.). **e.Yks.** Not common (R.S.).

[The same as **Average,** *sb.*]

AVERILL, see **Arval.**

AVERIN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **aiverin** (Jam.). [**ē·vrin.**] *Rubus chamaemorus*, or cloud-berry.

Bnff.^{1} **Abd.** And spies a spot of averins ere lang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 25, ed. 1812. **Per.** Picking up here and there a plant of the . . . averan, Clunie *Statist. Acc.* (c. 1795) IX. 237 (Jam.).

[Etym. unknown, but perh. cogn. w. *everocks*, q.v. (with diff. suff.), with which cp. Gael. *oighreag*, a cloud-berry (Macbain).]

AVERISH, *adj.* Wm. Greedy, avaricious.

Wm. A child who was eating or drinking greedily would be told 'net ta be sea averish' (B.K.).

[For *averous*, q.v., with change of suff. (*-ish* for *-ous*).]

AVERISH, see **Average.**

AVERN, *adj.* Nhp. Bdf. Also written **avan** Nhp. [**ē·vən.**]

1. Uncouth in person, dress, and manners.

Nhp.^{1} Applied exclusively to the lower order of youthful females. A slatternly overgrown girl, or a strong, muscular, slovenly servant would be called 'a great avern thing.' **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809).

2. Filthy, squalid.

Nhp. (HALL.)

AVEROUS, *adj.* Stf. **[a·vərəs.]** Avaricious.

n.Stf. Averous is still common among the miners (J.T.). **Stf.**^{2}

[Nether theues, nether auerouse men, WYCLIF (1388) I *Cor.* vi. 10; Auerous men and chynches, that gifes froit, bot when it is rotyn, HAMPOLE *Ps.* i. 3 (com.). AFr. *averous.* Thiebaut . . . mult ont chastels e viles, e mult fu averous, WACE *Rom. de Rose*, 4408 (MOISY). OFr. *averus*, der. of *aveir*, possession; see **Aver,** *sb.*]

AVIL, see **Awald,** *sb.*

AVIS, *adv.* Irel. Also written **aves** N.I.^{1} Perhaps, may be; but.

N.I.^{1} Avis a'll gang there on the Sabbath.

AVISE, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Also written **avyse.** Advice, counsel; opinion.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lan.**^{1} I offered him avyse, and he wodn't hev it.

[Seyeth your avys, and holdeth yow apayd, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 1868. OFr. *avis*, opinion, advice.]

AVISE, *v.* Sus. **[əvai·z.]** To warn, caution; inform.

Sus. I should avise ye not to goo. I 'ull write and avise 'im of it (F.W.L.); So at lass dey greed atween um on a contraption fer to avise one anuder uf summut wur loike to maäk a pucker, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 338.

[My wand he bad, in thi present, I shuld lay downe, and the avyse How it shuld turne to oone serpent, *Towneley Myst.* (c. 1460) 61 (MÄTZNER). Fr. *aviser*, to advise, counsel, warn, tell, inform, do to wit, COTGR.]

AVISED, *ppl. adj.*^{1} Sc. e.An. Sus. Also written **avized** e.An.^{1} Suf.^{1} **[əvai·zd.]** Informed, aware of.

Sc. Are you well avised of the way? SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxvi. **e.An.**^{1} I am not avized of it. **Suf.** I a'nt avized of it, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**^{1} Ar yeow awized ont? **Sus.**^{1} I'm well avised that John spent all his wages at the Barley-mow.

[Advised, by good intelligence, Of this most dreadful preparation, SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. Prol. 12. ME. *avised*, pp. of *avisen.* See **Avise,** *v.*]

AVISED, *ppl. adj.*^{2} Wm. Yks. Also written **avized** n.Yks.^{2} **[əvai·zd.]** Complexioned; featured. See **Black-avised.**

Wm. Dark-avised, light-avised, GIBSON *Leg.* (1877) 91. **n.Yks.**^{2}

[Cp. Fr. *avisé*, pp. of *aviser*, to heed, see, look to, regard with circumspection, COTGR. See **Avise,** *v.*]

AVOID, *adj.* Wor. Hrf. **[əvoi·d.]** Empty, void.

s.Wor. This house is a-void (H.K.). **Wor. & Hrf.** It be shut up now, sir, ecos you see it's a void (W.B.).

[*A-* (*pref.*^{10}) + *void.* The pref. is prob. due to the analogy of words with *A-* (*pref.*^{2}).]

AVOIRDUPOIS, *v.* and *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Suf. To consider, weigh mentally; be in doubt.

w.Wor.^{1} Father an' me, we've avverdepoyed it over, an' us thinks as our 'Liza 'ad best go to service. **Hrf.**^{2} I'm all avoirdupoised. **Suf.** I'm wholly on the averdupois [in doubt] (F.H.).

AVOIRDUPOIS, *adv.* Wor. e.An. Also in the forms **haverdepaise, haverdepaze** Wor.; **hobble-de-poise** e.An.^{1}

1. Evenly balanced; straight, correct.

w.Wor.^{1} **e.An.**^{1} If we had rocking stones in our country, we should describe them among ourselves as standing exactly hobble-de-poise.

2. Undecided, in doubt, wavering in one's mind.

Wor. (H.K.) **s.Wor.** I be quite haverdepaise about sending Jane to service, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 27; **s.Wor.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Old King be dade, and we are all averdupois as to whether he shall be crowned or no [as to whether there shall be a coroner's inquest] (W.R.E.).

AVORE, see **Afore.**

AVOUT, see **Athout.**

AW, *sb.* Shr. Ess. **[ǫ.]** An ear of oats.

Shr.^{1} Eels are in season when oats are in aw. Prov. heard about Aston Botterell. **Ess.** The oats swelled for the haw, YOUNG *Agric.* (1813) I. 197.

Hence **Awed-out,** *phr.* of oats: in ear.

Shr.^{1} The ŏŏäts i' the uvver fild bin awed out, I see.

[Prob. cogn. w. *awn, ail, ear* (of corn), without cons. suff.; cp. OHG. *ah*, an ear of corn, see KLUGE (s.v. *ähre*).]

AW, see **All, Ea, I.**

AWA, *int.* Sc. Also in form **ava, aava** ne.Sc. Exclamation used in banter, ridicule, or contradiction: nonsense!

Sc. Hoot, awa' man! ye're clean wrang (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Bnff.**^{1} Aava! ooman, dinna say that.

[A spec. use of Sc. *awa*, lit. E. *away*; cp. colloq. *fire away!*]

AWAKED, *ppl. adj.* Dor. Som. Awake.

Dor.^{1} **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

[ME. *awaked*, roused out of sleep; OE. *āwacod*, pp. of *āwacian*, to awake.]

AWAKKEN, *ppl. adj.* Yks. **[əwa·kən, əwo·kən.]** Awake.

e.Yks. John wad oft keep Awakken for hoors, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 42; **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[OE. *āwacen*, pp. of *āwacan*, for *onwacan*, to awake.]

AWALD, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **awal, avil, awart, awat** (JAM.). The second of two crops of corn, in the 'shift' or rotation of crops. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. It was when it came to the awal, or second crop after bear, that the contest between the crop and the weeds . . . became most serious, ALEXANDER *Northern Rural Life* (1877) 27. **Abd., Kcd.** When it came to the awal, or second crop after bear, *ib.* **Per.** (G.W.) **w.Sc.** An avald crop is the second white crop in succession on the same land, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Gall.** Awal land is ground under a second crop (JAM.).

AWALD, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Also written **aiwal** N.I.^{1}; **aval, awalt** Sc.

1. Of a sheep or other animal: 'cast,' lying on its back and unable to move. Cf. **award, awkward, awelt.**

Rxb. Sheep are most apt to die awald when it grows warm after a shower, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 447 (JAM.). **N.I.**^{1}

Hence **Aval-thrawn,** overthrown, cast prostrate.

Gall. And ne'er be aval-thrawn by dearth, HARPER *Bards* (1889) 1.

2. Phr. *to fall awald*, to fall helplessly to the ground; *to roll awald*, to roll on the ground, unable to rise.

Abd. A woman in child-birth is said to have fa'en awald (G.W.). **s.Sc.** To fa' awalt, originally applied to a sheep, hence to a person who is intoxicated (JAM.); In common use (S.R.C.). **Gall.** Whane'er they fin' a ewe fa'en aval, *Gallov. Encycl.* (1824).

[Prob. the best form is *awalt.* *A-* (*pref.*^{6}) + *walt.* ME. *walt*, pp. of *walten*, to roll; OE. *wealtian*; cp. G. *walzen.* See **Awelt.**]

AWALT, see **Awald.**

AWAND, see **Awarrant.**

AWARD(S, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Nhp. Written **auwards** N.Cy.^{1} Nhp.^{1}; **auwerts, awert,** Nhb.^{1} Of an animal: 'cast,' lying on its back unable to rise. Cf. **awald, awkward.**

Per. Awart, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

AWARRANT, *v.* Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also written **awand** e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{35}; **awarnd** Yks. ne.Lan.^{1}; **awarnt** w.Yks.^{2} **[əwa·nt, əwa·nd, əwo·nd.]** To vouch for, warrant, assure. Used always with fut. tense.

Yks. 'Keep ma oot, if ye de-arr,' saith he; 'Ah'll awand here's the tail o' it,' BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* (1879) xxxiii; I'll awand we'll know the hand That did it, MUNBY *Verses* (1865) 17. **n.Yks.** What Ah'll awand thou's gahin' t'seeam geeat? TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 60. **ne.Yks.**^{1} In common use. Ah'll a-wa'nd ya. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah'll awand thă thou'll see it. **w.Yks.** Why-a Jinny ah'le a-wand ta we sal hev a rare day on't, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1868); There was nea grass grew under his feet I'll awarnd ye, *Girlington Jrn. Alm.* (1875) 45; Tha'll noane hae t'chonce to cheat me ageean, Ah'll awand tha (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**^{23}; **w.Yks.**^{5} When a child tells its mother that it cannot perform the task which it has been set to, she makes answer, 'I'll awand thuh, my lad.' **Lan.** It'll be o' reet, I'll awarnd you, WAUGH *Hermit*, ix. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Gen. used sarcastically. John'll cum hoäm drunk ageän to neet I'll awarrant it.

[Some writers awarrante your matter, *Chester Plays* (c. 1400) 3. *A-* (*pref.*^{10}) + *warrant*, vb.]

AWART, see **Awald, Award.**

AWAT, *adv.* Sc. Truly, indeed.

Abd. Awat he len'it a hantle, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x; əweit he wiz in gweed order [well dressed] (P.G.).

AWAT, see **Awald**, *sb.*

AWAY, *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. n.Cy. to Lan. and Lin.; also Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. e.An. Wil. Som. Written **awa** Sc. [əwē·, əweə·, əwiə·.]

A. Denoting motion.

1. Forward, along; in the direction of.

Sc. Awa' is in common use for 'along,' in numerous idioms. If a person were falling behind in a walk with you, you would say 'Come awa', now.' Of a stream: It runs awa' bonnily. Say awa' and eat [get along with the grace and begin the meal]. A teacher in Aberdeen was known as 'Ca' awa' [push along] because he thus admonished the boys to industry (G.W.); 'Come awa, Bawbee,' says Dauvit, takin' a hand hold o' my airm, Salmond *My Man Sandy* (1894) 168. **Frf.** He cried up the stair, 'Come awa' doon,' Barrie *Thrums* (1889) iv. **Cum.** Call to a colley dog: Sharp, hie! git away by below [on the far side], Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 22. **n.Yks.** He went by the mill away [the road past the mill] (I.W.). **n.Lin.**^{1} You mun göa to Ferry by Had'ick Hill awaay.

2. With ellipsis of *v.*: go away, go.

Sc. She's o'er the border, and awa' Wi' Jock o' Hazeldean, Scott *Sng.* (1816); James he's awa to Drumshourloch fair, *ib. Guy M.* (1815) i. **Frf.** He'll be awa to Edinbory, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) ii. **Ayr.** The de'il's awa' wi' th' exciseman, Burns *Sng.* (1790). **N.I.**^{1} Away and throw moul' on yourself [go and bury yourself]. Away and divart the hunger aff ye [said to children who are troubling and crying for a meal before it is ready]. **Nhb.** But we'll awa' to Coquet-Side, *Coquet-Dale Sngs.* (1852) 46; **Nhb.**^{1} Aa mun away. Let's away. **Cum.** Let them swine away amang ther muck, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 102; **Cum.**^{1} I'll away to t'church. **n.Yks.** Ah'll away ti t'mill. Ah'll away write [begin to write] (I.W.). **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah'll awane [or away] heeam. **w.Yks.** Ah'll awaay heeam. **n.Lin.**^{1} I'll awaay to chech this mornin'. **Bdf.** This week away [gone, i. e. last week], Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809).

3. *Away with*, to endure, put up with. Usually with negative.

Dur.^{1} **Cum.**^{1} It's a lee and I can't away wid it. **n.Lin.**^{1} I can't awaay wi' blash like that. **s.Stf.** It's a thing as I cannot away with, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 97. **War.**^{2} In common use. **Wor.** We wants some dry weather, but we gets all sorts and we must away with it (H.K.). **Hrf.**^{2} I can't awaay with it. **Glo.**^{1} Have you enough sugar in your tea?—Well, 'twould away with a bit more. My 'ead's bin that middlin, I don't know 'ow to away with un; **Glo.**^{2} **Oxf.**^{1} My daatur a 'ad a lot a trouble and 'er can't away wi't, *MS. add.* **Wil.**^{1} Her's that weak her can't away with the childern at no rate! A wur allus a terrible voolhardy zart of a chap, an' I niver coudden away wi' a lot o' that 'oondermentin', *ib.* 214. **Colloq.** I cannot away with that horrible din, That sixpenny drum and that trumpet of tin, Barham *Ingoldsby* (1864).

4. *Comp.* **Away-going, -ganning,** *adj.* departing, outgoing; *sb.* death.

Sc. Awa-gain, -gaun, death, departure (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Nhb.**^{1} Away-gannin crop, the cereals belonging to the outgoing tenant of a farm. **Dur.** To secure to the tenant a quiet possession of the farm, and of his away-going-crop, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 145. **n.Yks.**^{1} Away-gannan crop, away-going crop, the crop of corn which an outgoing tenant is entitled to sow and reap on his late farm, in consideration of, and in proportion to, the quantity of land duly fallowed and manured by him during the last summer of his occupancy. The rules which regulate the proportion of land thus appropriated vary slightly, I believe, according to the district; **n.Yks.**^{2} *Fig.* Poor au'd Willie's a way-ganning crop [is dying]. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.)

5. Phr. *away to go*, be off, go away, away he went.

War.^{2} Now, then, away to go. **Shr.**^{1} Tak' this an' away to-go. A young kitchenmaid, describing the depredations of a manservant on the pastry-shelf, said, 'It wuz Lucas, ma'am, 'e comen in out o' the 'all an' took some o' the fancy pies an' away to-go.'

B. Denoting position or state.

1. Mad; unconscious; dead.

Sc. When one cannot avoid a reference to the departed . . . it is usual to speak of 'them that's awa'.' My dochter was lang awa' [in a swoon], but when she cam again, she tauld us, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1818) 503 (Jam.). **Fif.** They're baith dead an' awa, four year syne, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 182. **Edb.** 'Your mither is awa,' said the builder; 'it's a release,' Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xi. **Rxb.** Awa' i' the head (Jam.). **N.I.**^{1} Away to the hills, Away in the mind, gone mad.

2. Wearing away, reduced in strength.

Sc. He's awa to skin an' bane (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Bnff.**^{1} He's unco sair awa wee't sin' a wiz in seein' him last.

3. *To be away with*, deprived of, bereft of prosperity; rid of. With ellipsis of *v.*: to get rid of, spend, squander.

Sc. He's clean awa wi't noo; naebody trusts him [of one broken in credit] (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Bnff.**^{1} He ance cairrit on a gey stir; bit sair awa wee't noo. **Yks.** When he does earn money, he aways with it in drink (C.C.R.). **n.Yks.**^{2} I thowt I was clean away wi't [said of a complaint or illness].

4. Intensive: considerably, at any rate, certainly.

n.Yks.^{2} She's further than me by age, away. I wouldn't stint it for size-away. **e.Yks.** Ah's weel aneeaf off fo' cleeas [clothes] away, bud Ah's badly off fo' money away. Weather's varry mahld fo' tahm o' year away, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 20, 1891); **e.Yks.**^{1} Up bĭ knees away. **n.Lin.**^{1} He's ohder than her by aage awaay, bud she looks fit to be his muther.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Here-away(s,** hereabouts, in this direction; **there-,** (2) in that direction, (3) approximately, thereabouts; (4) **where-,** where, whereabout.

(1) **Ayr.** Here awa, there awa, Wandering Willie, Here awa, there awa, haud awa hame, Burns *Wandering Willie.* **Edb.** I believe he came to some untimeous end hereaway about, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 82. **Gall.** I didna ken he was hereawa', Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 38. **Ir.** I saw the smoke coming out of the bog hereaway, when I passed th' other day, *Paddiana* (1848) I. 108. **Nhb.** The vera last fairy that ever was seen hereaway, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 37; That's a gran' tien ye've been playin'. It's not kent, here-away, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 34; **Nhb.**^{1} In these collieries here-a-way, I am affraid, there are not many dare venture of it, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 29. **Cum.** Do ye live hereaway (E.W.P.); **Cum.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **Lin.** *Sequere hac me intus.* Follow me in this way, or hereaway, Bernard *Terence* (1629) 94. **n.Lin.**^{1} I hevn't seen him hereawaays sin' Jewne. **e.An.**^{1} Hereaways. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} Watther raze aboot up tĭ there away, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I doän't knaw reightly wheäre he lives noo, bud its aaither at Spittle, or somewheäre theäre awaays on. **Lei.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} You can't zee the church herefrom, but he lies out there away. (3) **Sc.** Kippletringan was distant . . . four mile or thereawa, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) i. **s.Ir.** Twenty-five miles.—Aye, something thereaway, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 405. **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **Cor.** A sturdy fellow of fifty or thereaway, Bottrell *Trad.* (1873) 92. (4) **Edb.** Some parish or other; but where-away, Gude kens, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 5.

[**A. 1.** Come away, come away death, Shaks. *Twelfth Nt.* II. iv. 52; Wiþ þe kyng he ȝode away, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 8067. **2.** For 'get you gone' she doth not mean 'away!' Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 101; Awaye fro me, ye wycked, Great Bible (1539) *Ps.* cxix. 115. **3.** The calling of assemblies I cannot away with, Bible *Isa.* i. 13; I can nat away with my wyfe, she is so heedy, *je ne puis poynt durer auecques ma femme, elle est si testue,* Palsgr. 475; All men can not awaye with that sayinge, Tindale *Matt.* xix. 11. The phr. is to be explained by ellipsis of a vb. *I cannot away with*='I cannot get on the way (or along) with.' **B. 1.** Rachel mournynge for hir children, and wolde not be comforted, because they were awaye, Coverdale *Jer.* xxxi. 15.]

AWAY-GEEAT, see **Way-gate.**

AWD, see **Old.**

AWE, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **owe** N.I.^{1} Dur.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1}; **aa** Sc. Nhb.^{1} [ā, ou.]

1. In interrog. phr. *Who's awe?* foll. by direct obj.: who is possessed of? to whom belongs? See **Aught, Owe.**

Sc. Quheae's aa thyr duiks? Quheae was aa thys hoose afuore yee bowcht it? This construction can only be used with the interrog. and rel. and some indef. pronouns, as sumbodie, neaebodie, oniebodie, quheaever, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 193. **n.Ir.** O boys, here's a funeral! Whose owe it? *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 159. **N.I.**^{1} Who's owe it? **Nhb.** Here is a glove, whose owe it? *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 6; **Nhb.**^{1} Whee's aa the handkersher? [s.v. Owe.] Whee's aa'd? **Dur.**^{1} Whose owe it? Wheah's awe this hat? **Cum.**^{2} Whee's awe this? **n.Yks.**^{1} 'Wheeas o' thee?' is the question commonly put to unknown children, meaning, who owns you? 'Wheea's aw' 't?' is absolute, 'Wheea's owght?' takes a case after it; **n.Yks.**^{2} Wheeas ow't? **m.Yks.**^{1} Whêa's o' thee? [whom do you belong to?]

2. *Who's owes*, by confusion with the construction *who owes* (owns).

ne.Yks.^{1} Only used interrogatively in such expressions as 'Wheea's owes it?' 'Wheea's awes t'box?' **m.Yks.**^{1} Whea's owes this?

AWE-BAND, *sb.* Sc. Also written **awbun.** [**ā·-band, ǭ·-bun.**]

1. A rope or band for fastening cattle to the stake.

Sc. Wull never tak the awbun frae her neck, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) viii. **Lnk., Lth.** (Jam.)

2. *Fig.* A check, restraint.

Sc. The dignified looks of this lady proved such an aweband on the giddy young men, that they never once opened their mouths (Jam.).

[**2.** Awebands (not much used), a check, Ash (1795); An awe-band, a check upon, Bailey (1721); The thenis tuk sic feir, dredand that the said castel suld be an awband aganis thame, Bellenden *Cron.* (1536) XII. 15 (Jam.). *Awe* in sense of ON. *agi*, discipline, constraint + *band.*]

AWEBOUND, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Also written **awbund** Jam.; **awebund** n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1}; **awbun** n.Yks.^{2} [**ā·bun, ǭ·bun.**] Under restraint or discipline, submissive to authority.

Rxb. (Jam.) **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} They're sadly ower little awbun [too slightly disciplined]. They were awbun nowther wi' God nor man [they disregarded all laws, human and Divine]. We were awbun te t'spot [we were thrilled with the solemn effect of the place]. **ne.Yks.**^{1} In fairly common use. Ah nivver was awebun' tiv him. **m.Yks.**^{1}

[*Awe* + *bound*, pp. of *bind.*]

AWEE, see **Wee.**

AWEEL, *int.* Sc. [**əwī·l.**] Ah well! well then!

Sc. Aweel, it's the worst thing I ken aboot, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) vi; Aweel, the sum of the matter is . . . that I would hae amends, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) iv. **Fif.** Aweel, wha was daunderin' doon the . . . Canongate . . . but my auld frien's, M'Laren *Tibbie and Tam* (1894) 28. **Gall.** Aweel, aweel, this is matter that requires management, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 68.

[For lit. E. *Ah well!* Cp. Fr. *eh bien!*]

AWEERS, *adv.* Sc. In phr. *to be aweers of*, to be on the point of, about to.

Abd. She wiz 'at provokin' 'at I wiz aweers o' giein' 'er a skelp o' the lug (P.G.); It was aweers o' foalin' Samie, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl.

AWELT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Also written **awelled, avel** Sc.; **aweld** Nhb.^{1} Of a sheep: lying on its back and unable to move. Cf. **awald, award, awkward.**

Dmf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Gall.** To assure himself that there were no stragglers lying frozen, or turned avel in the lirks of the knowes, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 280. **Nhb.**^{1} Some cauld mornin they'll fin' ye, I ween Lyin awelt and frozen by Wa' bittle Dene, Armstrong *Anither Sang* (1872). **Wm.**^{1} Yan o' t'hogs awelt in t'garth.

[*A-* (*pref.*^{10}) + *welt*, pp. ON. *velta*, to roll, set rolling; cp. Goth. *waltjan.* See **Awald.**]

AWES, *sb. pl.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **aws.**

1. Of a mill-wheel: the buckets or projections on the rim which receive the shock of the water as it falls.

Sh.I. The water falls upon the awes, or feathers of the tirl, *Unst Statist. Acc.* V. 191.

Hence **Open-awed,** *adj.*

Fif. When the water is applied to a wheel abreast the axle and the floats are flat, that sort of wheel is called an open-awed wheel (J.M.).

2. Of a windmill: the sails or shafts.

[**1.** Aubes, the short boords which are set into the outside of a water-mills wheel; we call them ladles, or ave boords, Cotgr.]

AWESOME, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nrf. Also written **awsome** (Jam.) N.Cy.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.^{5} ne.Lan.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **awsom** Cum.^{1}; **aasome** Nhb.^{1} [**ā·səm, ǭ·səm.**]

A. *adj.*

1. Awful, appalling, terrifying.

Sc. He was sic an awsome body, that naebody cared to anger him, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xi; Sic awsome language as that I ne'er heard out o' a human thrapple, *ib. Rob Roy* (1817) xxx; During these exclamations the awesome din resounded muckle mair, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 20, 1820) 146 (Jam.). **Ayr.** This is an unco awsome house for you to live in, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lx. **Rxb.** The awsome whirl-blast seemed to fill The whole creation, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 190. **N.Cy.**^{1} The lightning was awsome. **Nhb.**^{1} The seet on't wis aasome. **Cum.** This awesome thing is like to turn the lad's heed, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 103; **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} He let flee an awsome curse [he swore tremendously]. **m.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} A woman speaking of a burning oatstack said, 'Treäs look'd bewtiful when leet fra stack shined on 'em at neet, bud it was real awsum, it was.' **w.Nrf.** T'war an awesome sight, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 11.

2. Susceptible to fear, terrified.

w.Yks.^{5} An awsome barn.

B. *adv.* Very, exceedingly, extremely.

Gall. She's an awesome still lassie, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 39; I wad like awsome well to see the chap, *ib. Popish Parson* (1896).

[*Awe* + *-some.*]

AWF, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Shr. Rdn. Also written **auf** s.Chs.^{1} Stf.^{2} War.^{3} Shr.^{1}; **aufe** n.Yks.^{2}; **nauf** Shr.^{1} [**ǭf.**]

1. An elf, fairy.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**^{12}, **Lan.**^{1} **Der.** Grose (1790), **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Awf-bore,** a knot-hole in a board, see **Elf-bore;** (2) **-shot, -shotten,** (3) **-strucken,** see below.

n.Sc. According to vulgar tradition, an auwis-bore has been made by the fairies (Jam.). **n.Yks.** An awf-bore [is] a hole in deal-boarding occasioned by the dropping out of a shrunken knot, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 66. (2) **n.Yks.**^{1} Awf-shot, an arrow-head of flint, or other like material, of prehistoric origin, but alleged by popular superstition to have been fabricated and used in malice by the elves or fairies; **n.Yks.**^{2} To cure an awfshotten animal, it must be touched with one of the arrows or 'aufshots,' and the water administered in which an arrow has been dipped. (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} Awfstrucken, equivalent to Awfish.

3. A foolish person, simpleton.

n.Yks.^{1} **Lan.** Yon cankard awf, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 163; **Lan.**^{1} What an awf wur I to pretend rime weh yo, Tim Bobbin *Eawther an his Buk* (1750) 36. **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Tha grät auf, tha't fit for nowt bu' root i' th' ess-hole. **Stf.**^{2} **Der.**^{1} Used adjectivally. **Wor.**^{3} You gret awf, what are you cuffin' that little 'un for? **Shr.**^{1} 'E took me for a nauf, but 'e fund 'is match. **Rdn.** Morgan *Words* (1881).

[**1.** Say that the fayrie left this aulfe, And took away the other, Drayton *Agincourt, &c.* (1627) 119 (N.E.D.). **2.** Auff or elf, a fool, or silly fellow, Kersey (1715); An auff, *stultus, ineptus*, Coles (1679); Though he be an aufe, a ninny, a monster, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1836, 229. OE. *ælf*, an elf; cp. ON. *ālfr.*]

AWF, see **Argh.**

AWFISH, see **Awvish.**

AWHEELS, *adv.* Lan. War. [**əwī·lz.**] On wheels, swiftly.

ne.Lan.^{1} It went awheels. **War.** (J.R.W.)

[The world runs a-wheels, Ben Jonson *Vision of Delight* (1617) 118. *A-*, on + *wheel*(*s.*]

A-WHICHN(S, *adv.* and *pron. phr.* Chs. Der. [**əwi·tʃən(z.**]

1. *adv.* In which way. See **Whichns.** Cf. **athatns, athisns.**

s.Chs.^{1} Tha mun look at it a-this-n.—A-which-n?

2. *interrog. pron.* Which?

Der. Give it to the lad.—A-which-'ens?—The little one (H.R.).

[*A-*, on + *which* + *'n*(*s* (*en*(*s*). The *n* is the same suff. as appears in *his'n* (= *his one*).

AWHILE, *adv.*, *prep.* and *conj.* Yks. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Also written **awaal, awhahl** Yks.; **awhilde** Shr.^{1} [**əwai·l, əwoi·l.**]

1. *adv.* As yet.

n.Yks.^{2} I can't do it a-while.

2. *phr.* With *can* or *cannot*: to have time, be at leisure.

w.Yks. (S.K.C.) **s.Stf.** I can't awhile just yet, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Ah cain't awoil asyettus [as yet-ways]. **Nhp.** You couldn't awhile to speak to me, *Melia's Mag.* (1896) 149; **Nhp.**^{1} I'm so busy I can't awhile. **War.** I must go down again, for I can't awhile to stay, Geo. Eliot *Mr. Gilfil* (1858) xvi. **s.War.**^{1}; **War.**^{2} I'll attend to you when I can awhile; **War.**^{3} **Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**^{1} **s.Wor.**^{1} I can't awhile to stop now; I got my washin' agate. **Shr.**^{1} Can yo' awilde to draw the drink? The men bin gweïn to the fild. **Hrf.**^{1}; **Hrf.**^{2} When I can awhile. **Glo.** (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} I will do it when I can awhile, *MS. add.*

3. A short time ago. Also in the form *awhiles.*

Brks.^{1} He was yer awhiles, but 'ood'nt waait no langer.

4. *prep.* Until. See **While.**

ne.Yks.^{1} He ligged i bed awhahl dinner tahm. **e.Yks.** An varry few fooaks gat ti bed awhahl three, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 41; **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah sall stop awaal Maatlemas.

5. *conj.* While.

War.^{2} Lay the cloth awhile I make the tea. **Shr.**^{1} Now then, be sharp an wesh them tuthree things awilde I get the batch i' the oven.

AWHILST, *prep.* n.Lin. [əwai·lst.] Until.

n.Lin.^{1}

A-WHOAM, see **A-home.**

A-WHUMMIL, *adv.* Sc. Also written **a-homel** (Jam.). Turned upside down: applied to a vessel which lies bottom upwards.

Per. A-homel, a-whummel, are used, but are not general; whummel is quite common (G.W.). **Rxb.** (Jam.)

[*A-*, on + *whummil* (to overturn), q.v.]

AWK, *sb.*, *adj.* and *adv.* *Obsol.* or *Obs.* Yks. e.An. s.Cy. Also written **auk** N.Cy.^{12}, (K.), Grose.

1. *sb.* A stupid, clumsy person.

w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811). [Not known to our correspondents.]

2. *adj.* Of persons or things: awkward, untoward.

N.Cy.^{1} **Ess.** Ill husbandry drowseth at fortune so auke, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 140, st. 13. **s.Cy.** Grose (1790); Ray (1691); Holloway. [(K.)]

3. *adv.* Of bells: inverted, confused.

e.An.^{1} Bells are 'rung awk' to give alarm of fire. This is the only connexion in which the word is used among us. **Nrf.**^{1}

[**1.** Auk, untoward, Coles (1677); Awke or angry, *contrarius, bilosus, perversus, Prompt.* **2.** Ringing as awk as the bells, to give notice of the conflagration, Lestrange *Fables* (1694) ccci (N.E.D.). This word is found in many Germ. dial.: Kurhessen *afk*, *äfk* (also *äbich*), perverse (Vilmar); Saxony *afke*, a silly, stupid woman (Berghaus); EFris. *afke*, a stupid person (Koolman).]

AWKIR, *sb.*, usually *pl.* Sc. In phr. *to ding, knock, drive to awkir*, or *awkirs*, to break to atoms, dash in pieces.

Abd. (Jam.) **Bnff.**^{1} He dreeve doun the leukin'-glass, an' dang't in awkirs. Not used in the *sing.*

AWKWARD, *adj.* In *gen.* use in n. and midl. counties; also Hmp. Wil. Som. Also written **aakert** Nhb.^{1}; **aukert** Wm.^{1}; **akard** w.Yks.^{1}; **akwert** n.Yks.^{1}; **okard** m.Lan.^{1}; **ockerd** Hrf.^{2} See below. [ǭ·kəd, ǭ·kət, ǫə·kəd.]

1. Of persons or animals: perverse, obstinate, difficult to manage, bad-tempered.

Nhb.^{1}, **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** Na, doant be awkward; let's agree while we're at it, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 9, 1883). **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} He's bad to do with: he's as awkert as awkert. **ne.Yks.**^{1} He wer varry okkard aboot it. **w.Yks.** Well, yə'v no keishun tə bi sə awk'ard wi mə (J.R.); T'child's awk'ard to-day. Jim's a awk'arder chap to deeal wi' ner Tom, but Alf's t'awk'ardest i' t'lot, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 20, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1} **Not.** He turned very awkerd when they wanted to take away that bit o' land. His horse turned awkerd and he couldn't get him past the lane end (L.C.M.); **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.** Soa he falls to makkin' on his-sen as awk'ard as awk'ard can be, Peacock *Taales* (1889) 66; **n.Lin.**^{1} I doänt knaw oht this side o' Hell 'at's warse then livin' wi' an awk'ard woman like what she is. Timmersum cauves maks awk'ard bulls. **sw.Lin.**^{1} He's so awkward with his men. **Lei.**^{1} 'Ah doon't say but what a's a bit awk'ard at toimes,' said a woman of a half-mad husband with homicidal tendencies. **War.**^{2} He's an awkward man to reason with. A bull's a okurd brute to meddle with; **War.**^{3} Oh let 'im aloan, e's a very awk'ard child, 'e'll goo and do it by' an' by', when I want 'im to be doin' summut else. **s.War.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Oukit folks. **Hrf.**^{2} Maister be very arkard this morning. **Glo.**^{1} What's the good of you bein' so ockurd? **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Hmp.**^{1} He's rather an orkard horse. She's rather orkard if anything upsets her. **Wil.** I'll be just as akkerd as ever I knows how (E.H.G.). **w.Som.**^{1} Nif he don't vind Jim a awkard customer vor to 'an'le [handle], you tell me, that's all.

Hence **Awkwardness, Awkwards,** *sb.* perverseness, obstinacy, impracticability.

n.Yks.^{1} Ah nivver seen nowght like his awkertness. **w.Yks.** (J.R.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' lad's up to his awk'ards to-neet. Thoo's as full of awk'ardness as thoo can stick; **sw.Lin.**^{1} It's nothing but a bit of awkwardness.

2. Of things: perverse, unfavourable. Of the weather or crops: uncertain.

n.Yks. Awkud weather (I.W.) **Lei.** E az sich u auk·erd temper (C.E.). **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.**^{1} Taters has been rather ockurd this turn.

3. Backward, back-handed.

Cum. Graeme gae Bewick an ackward stroke, Gilpin *Ballads* (1866) 468.

[**1.** *Pervers*, perverse, cross, aukward, froward, Cotgr.; Awkwarde, frowarde, *peruers*, Palsgr. **2.** Twice by awkward wind from England's bank Drove back again, Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, iii. ii. 83. **3.** I rynge aukewarde, as men do whan houses be afyre, or whan ennemyes be comyng, Palsgr. *Awk*, q.v. + *-ward*, formed like *backward*, *froward*.]

AWKWARD, *adv.* Dur. Yks. Also in form **ackwards** n.Cy. Yks.; **akward** Dur.^{1}; **awkud** n.Yks.; **akwerd, akwert** ne.Yks.^{1} [ǭ·kəd, ǭ·kət.] Backwards; said of animals lying on their backs and unable to rise. Cf. **awald, award.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Dur.**^{1} A sheep is said to be 'laid akward.' **Yks.** (K.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **ne.Yks.**^{1} In fairly common use. Ah fun yan o' Simpson yows laad akwert. In Cleveland 'rigged' is the usual word.

AWKWARDLY, *adj.* Cum. Yks. [ǭ·kədli.] Awkward, troublesome, clumsy.

Cum. An awkwardly job (W.K.); He's a girt awkwardly fellow (J.A.); A girt awkertly fell-heed daàl lad, Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 175. **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**^{4}

[*Awkward* + *-ly* (adj. suff.), OE. *-līc.*]

AWL-BIRD, *sb.* Cor. [ǭ·l-bə̄d.] The green Woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.*

Cor. Also called Wood-awl, Hood-awl, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 100. [Forster *Swallow* (1817) 70.]

[Comp. of *awl*, the tool for piercing holes.]

AWM, see **Halm.**

AWMOUS, see **Almous.**

AWMUCKS, *sb.* Sh.I. A kind of fish found upon sandy beaches. Also called **Aggucks,** q.v.

S. & Ork.^{1} There are 'ling-awmucks,' 'skate-awmucks,' and 'shell-awmucks'; they possess the power of inflating their bodies.

AWN, see **Own.**

AWNDER, see **Undern.**

AWNED, see **Aund.**

AWNTLINGS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks. [ǭ·ntlinz.] The bristles of barley.

n.Yks.^{2}

[*Awn* (the beard of corn or grass) + *-ling*, with epenth. *t.*]

AWNY, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Also written **awnie.** [ā·ni, ǭ·ni.] Of barley or wheat: having awns or beard.

Sc. In shaggy wave, the awny grain Had whiten'd owre the hill an' plain, Picken *Poems* (1788) 144 (Jam.). **Ayr.** An' aits set up their awnie horn, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786). **Cum.** (E.W.P.)

[*Awn* + *-y.*]

A-WORTH, *adv.* Som. Dev. [əwə·þ.] Worth.

w.Som.^{1} Almost invariably so used, even in such common phrases as ''Tidn a-wo'th while,' 'He wad-n a-wo'th tuppence.' Dhu sprang·kur úd-n u waeth main·deen [the watering-pot is not worth mending]. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

[*A-* (*pref.*^{10}) + *worth.*]

AWP, *sb.*^{1} Sc. [āp.] The Curlew. Also called **Whaup,** q.v.

Sc. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 200.

AWP(S, *sb.*^{2} and *adj.* Dur. Yks. Lan. Written **aup** N.Cy.^{1} Dur.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} *sb.*; **hawps** Grose, ne.Lan.^{1} *adj.* [ǭp.]

1. A wayward, mischievous child.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} As soon as t'lile aups hed clapt his een on this fine fellow, ii. 292.

2. A stupid, clumsy, 'gawky' person; also used as *adj.*

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Wds.* **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **ne.Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Awping,** *adj.*, **Awpish,** *adv.* clumsy, awkward.

w.Yks. A gurt awpin' lad (Æ.B.); What are you doing, you great, awping fellow? He looks rather awpish, *Hlfx. Wds.*

AW-PUCK, *sb.* *Obsol.* se.Wor. The will-o'-the-wisp.

se.Wor. Most of the older people in Little Comberton know this name for the *ignis fatuus*, which is also called Pinkit, Hobbady-lantern, and Jack and his lantern. Awpuck was supposed to be the most malicious species (J.S.); **se.Wor.**^{1}

AWR, see **Arr, Hour.**

AWS, see **Ox.**

AWSE, see **Oss.**

AWT, see **Out.**

AWTE, *sb.* Sc. The direction in which a stone or piece of wood splits; the grain; a flaw in a stone.

Sc. In common use. That awte i' the stane macks't o' nae eess [use]. The tree is hard i' the awte (W.G.). **Mry., Nai., Abd.** (Jam.)

AWTER, see **Halter.**

AWTHER, *adj.*, *pron.*, *adv.* and *conj.* Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **auther** w.Yks.; **orther** w.Yks.^{5}; **other** w.Yks.^{2} Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; **ather** w.Yks.^{2}; **oather** s. and e.Lan. nw.Der.^{1} [ǭ·ðə(r), ǫə·ðə(r).] See **Other.**

1. *adj.* Either; each.

w.Yks. Tak auther one, *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.**^{1} The s. and e.Lan. form is 'oather.' **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. *pron.* Either.

w.Yks. Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 45, 126; **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Tak orther on 'em, which yuh like! Orther o' them two did it. **Lan.** 'Oather'll do,' said the joiner, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) xviii. **Lan.**^{1} Which is the right pronunciation of either—is it eether or eyether?—Oather will do [said to have been a schoolmaster's answer to the question of his pupil]. **nw.Der.**^{1}

3. *adv.* Either.

Yks. She's noan fit for t'serve swine, nor yo' other, mester, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) II. i. **w.Yks.** Havvin abaht a dozen gret fat brussen gamkeepers at as heels o'ther, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) i. 2.

4. *conj.* Either, as correl. to *or.*

w.Yks.^{5} Orther goa ur let me goa. **Lan.** Aw'd oather ha' Jamie or noan, Waugh *Sngs.* (1866) 23; It wur oather Sladen or t'dule, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 315; Aulus oather rain or dust here, Brierley *Cotters*, xv; **Lan.**^{1} **Der.**^{2} I'll ŏther mak coals or slack on it; **nw.Der.**^{1}

[Of all þe prisuns þat þar was þat oþer (*v.r.* auþer, or) in prisun war or band, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 4437; All þat met hym . . . auther dyet of his dynttes or were ded wondit, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 6528; Yf þou fynde awdir lande or tree, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 52; Outher he dyes for thaim or thai perisch fra him, Hampole *Ps.* xxx. 8 (com.). OE. *āwðer*, *ā-hwæðer*, either.]

AWTHET, *int.* *Obs.*? Cum. A term used to direct horses to turn to the left (E.W.P.).

AWTS, see **Orts.**

AWVER, see **Over.**

AWVISH, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Also written **auvish** n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.^{1} s.Chs.^{1}; **awfish** n.Yks.^{12} w.Yks.; **hawfish** n.Yks.^{2} Stf. [ǭ·viʃ, ǭ·fiʃ.] Silly, dull, clownish, mischievous.

n.Yks.^{12} **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} 'Nobbut a bit awvish by t'seet on him,' is said of a staring, stupid-looking countryman. **Lan.** I little thawt ut th' felle . . . wur pleyink sich un awvish, ill-mannurt trick, Butterworth *Sequel Dial.* (1819) 25; They han sich awvish ways in a country place, Waugh *Tattlin' Matty*, 325; **Lan.**^{1} Keep out of his road, aw tell thi; he's an awvish nowty felly; **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** He's so awvish when he's in drink. Go and do your work, and don't be so awvish (E.M.G.); **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **s.Stf.** [Of feigned stupidity] He took on himself haufish-like, but he was loffin' in his sleeve all the while, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.)

Hence **Awvishly,** *adv.* stupidly, queerly.

Lan.^{1} When he coom in ogen, he glooart awvishly at Mezzil fease, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1746) 53, ed. 1819.

[ME. *aluisch* (elfish) occurs in *Gawaine* (c. 1340) 681. Hence the form *awvish.* *Awfish* is a new formation. *Awf*, q.v. + *-ish.*]

AWVISH, *adv.* Dur. Yks. Also written **awfish** n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.; **hawfish** n.Yks.^{2}; **haufish** e.Yks.^{1} [ǭ·viʃ, ǭ·fiʃ.]

1. Slightly unwell, out of sorts, 'seedy.'

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Dur.** (A.B.) **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} I feel myself queer and awfish, nowther seik to lig nor weel te gan. **ne.Yks.** In common use (M.C.F.M.). **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{5} A person feels awvish when he has been up all night.

2. Reluctant, undecided.

n.Yks.^{2}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah thowt o' gannin tĭ Hedon te-day, but this rain maks mă varry haufish aboot it.

[Prob. for *halfish.* *Half* + *-ish.*]

AWVISHNESS, *sb.* Lan. [ǭ·viʃnəs.] Disagreeable behaviour, perversity.

Lan. We'rn driven to it bi his hawvishness, Mellor *Uncle Owdem* (1867) 25; Conduct she described as being 'downreet auvishness' on our part, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 198.

[*Awvish* (adj.), q.v. + *-ness.*]

AX, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Also in Nhp. Wor. Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **eaxe, yax** Ken.^{1}; **yex** Ken. Sur.; **ix** Sus.^{12} Hmp.^{1}; **ex** Sc. Nhp.^{1} Glo.^{1} Suf.^{1} I.W.^{2} Wil.^{1} Dor.^{1} Som. Dev.; **aix** Nhb.^{1} [**aks, yaks; eks, yeks.**]

1. The axle or axle-tree of a cart, wagon, &c.

Glo.^{1} **Ken.** De yex is broak (H.M.); **Ken.**^{1} **Sur.** A labourer told me that the snow was up to the yex of the wagons, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 80. **Sus.**^{12}, **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{2}, **Wil.**^{1}, **Dor.**^{1} **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

2. The axis of a wheel.

Glo.^{1}, **Dor.**^{1}

3. *Comp.* **Ax-tree,** an axle-tree.

Sc. (Jam.) **Nhb.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}

[**2.** OE. *æx*, 'axis,' *Epinal* and *Corpus Gl.* (Sweet *O.E.T.* 36 and 43); cp. G. *achse.* **3.** Heav'n's huge ax-tree, Drayton *Mooncalf* (Nares); Axis, an axetre, Duncan *App. Etym.* (1595); *Axis*, an ex-tree, Cooper *Thes.* (1565); Exultre, or Ex tre, *Prompt.* OE. *æx-trēo.*]

AX, *sb.*^{2} Yks. [**aks.**] A question.

n.Yks.^{2} There need be neea ax about it.

[The same word as **Ax,** *v.*]

AX, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **ex** Cum. Wm. n.Yks.^{1} w.Yks. Lan.^{1} se.Wor.^{1} Glo.^{1} Som. [**aks, eks.**] To ask, in its var. lit. meanings. See also **Ask,** *v.*^{1}

Sc. He axet liffe o' thee, an' thou giefist it him, Riddle *Ps.* (1857) xxi. 4; The peeple axet, an' he broucht quails, *ib.* cv. 40. **Ir.** I was on'y axin' what was in it, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 235. **s.Ir.** I am often axed to tell it, sir, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 141. **Nhb.** Gan to Newcassel and ax the reet nyem, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 11. **Cum.**^{1}; **Cum.**^{3} Kindly ex't to t'Kersmas feeast, 82. **Wm.** A feal ex'd wha is my neighbour, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 139. **Yks.** Ax an' hev', *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). **n.Yks.** Ah nivver axt him, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 65; **n.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** They gat it all up, an then axt Ned, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 34. **w.Yks.** He axes her some sooart ov a gaumless question, Hartley *Budget* (1867) 4; 'E exed fifty or fifty-five poond for t'tit (F.P.T.); It's for mother's sake I axes ye, Macquoid *Doris Barugh* (1877) xvi. **Lan.** Afore Au've axt a blessin, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iv; Go and ax after them, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) xxv; **Lan.**^{1} A slonkin sooart of a chap ext for a leet job, Barber *Forness Flk.* (1870) 21. Yo're noan shaumefaced; yo axen [or ashen] for anoof. **Stf.**^{2} Mary sēd her'd 'a married Jack 'ersel—if' ē'd ony 'a axed her to. **Not.**^{2} He axed me summut as I knowed nowt about. **Lin.** Summun 'ed hax'd fur a son, an' 'e promised a son to she, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.** Oot cums his wife an' axes him what aails him, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 61. **Wor.** I didn't ax 'im fust, nor never don't (H.K.). **Glo.** If yu'l only ex ur, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Mid.** What's the good o' that, I arx you? Kipling *Badalia* (1890) 7. **Ken.**^{1} I axed him if this was the way to Borden. **Sur.** He axes if we's nuthing hot to keep 'ee from starving, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i; **Sur.**^{1} He was axing on us the other day. **I.W.**^{2} He axed me to litter-up vor'n. **Wil.**^{1} The doctor axed un how a wur, 211. **Dor.** An' who, you mid ax, be my praïses A-meäkèn so much o'? Barnes *Poems* (1869) 14. **Dev.** Thare wis wan purty gal, . . . Who ax'd mer ta gie hur a bit uv a zwing, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 8, ed. 1865; Gie ta hee thit axith thee, Baird *St. Matt.* (1863) v. 42. **Cor.** In th' day when she shall be ax'd for, Netherton *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 8; **Cor.**^{2} Ax en [him]. **Colloq.** Though the sacristans now are 'forbidden to ax' For what Mr. Hume calls a 'scandalous tax,' Barham *Ingoldsby* (1840) 19. [**Amer.** Now considered a vulgarism. I ax'd the postmaster if there was anything for me, Bartlett.]

[It is axed at the mouth of the wyse, Coverdale (1535) *Ecclus.* xxi. 17; Axe, and it shalbe geven you, Tindale (1526) *Matt.* vii. 7; How sholde I axen mercy of Tisbe, Chaucer *Leg. G. W.* 835; Whanne he schal axe, what schal Y answere to hym? Wyclif (1388) *Job* xxxi. 14. OE. *ācsian* (*āxian*), to ask. See **Ask**.]

AX, see **Ash, Ask.**

AXABLE, *adj.* Ken. Of an age suitable for marriage.

Ken. (A.M.)

AXE, FLOWER OF THE, *phr.* Dev. *Lobelia urens.*

Dev. Applied by the country-people about Axminster to this rare flower, which grows on Kilmington Common, near that town.

[Named fr. the river Axe.]

AXEN, *sb. pl.* *Obsol.* Pem. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **acksen** Wil.^{1} [**a·ksən, æ·ksən.**] Dial. form of *ashes.*

Glo^1 **s.Pem.** Maary, drow that axen into the axen·pit. *Obsol.* (W.M.M.) **Hmp. & w.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.**^{1} His lips an' his feace Wer so white as cleän axen cood be, 230. **Som.** Here maaid, teeak showl and d'up axen, W. & J. *Gl.* (1837). **Dev.** See **Ash**, *sb.*^{1} **2.**

[Erthe and axen felle and bone, *Pol. Songs*, 203 (Mätzner); Holi axen a palm sunedai, *Hom.* (c. 1250) II. 99; On hǣran and on axan, *Gospels* (c. 1000) *Matt.* xi. 21. OE. *axan*, ashes, pl. of *axe*, for *asce.* See **Ash,** *sb.*^{1}]

AXES, AXEY, see **Access.**

AXE·WORK, *sb.* Nhp. [**æ·ks-wə̄k.**]

Nhp.^{1} Axe-work is building with stone that is prepared with an axe, in contradistinction to ashler or chiselled stone. It is the usual mode of building in this county.

AXLE, *v.* Yks. Written **assle.** [**a·sl.**] To furnish with an axle-tree.

n.Yks. He's assled me my cart, and it gans as weel as a new un (I.W.).

AXLE-HEAD, *sb.* Cum. The back portion of the jaw which contains the molars or 'axle-teeth,' q.v.

Cum. It meaad ivery teuth eh me assel-heid chatter, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 18.

AXLE·TOOTH, *sb.* Sc. and all the n. counties to Yks. and Lan. Also written **axel·** N.Cy.^{2}; **axil·** ne.Lan.^{1}; **axxle·** w.Yks.^{1}; **assle·** Rnf. Lnk. n.Cy. Dur.^{1} n.Yks.^{123} e.Yks.^{1}; **assal·** Lnk. Wm.^{1} Lan.^{1}; **assil·** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{5}; **assel·** Cum. Yks.; **asil·** Rxb.; **aisle·** Rnf. Lnk.; **aizle·** w. and s.Sc.; **azzle·** n.Yks. [**a·ksl-, ē·zl-, a·zl-, a·sl-.**] A molar tooth.

w. & s.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Rxb.** Asil, asil-tooth (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{12}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** A nut ed thoo canna crack, even wu the assle teeth, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Let.* (1877) 5; **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Hoo many assel teeth may a sheep hev oa tegidder? Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 76; **Cum.**^{2} **Cum. & Wm.** Assle-tooth. Aa wadn't part wi't —as suin part wi' my assel tuith (M.P.). **Wm.** That's wi ther assal teeth bin edget wi ittan apples, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) 10; **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** Her grinding teeth, commonly called axle-teeth, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 3. **n.Yks.**^{23} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.**^{1} Some co'n em wang an' others assal-teeth. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

[Axyltothe, *molaris*, *Cath. Angl.* ON. *jaxl*, a jaw-tooth, grinder; cp. Dan. *axel-tand*, Sw. *oxeltand.*]

AXLE·TREE, *sb.* In addition to the ordinary pronunc. of the word, the following forms occur: **aizle·tree** N.I.^{1}; **ashle·** e.Lan.^{1}; **assel·** Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1}; **assil·** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} Nhp.^{1}; **assle·** n.Cy. (Grose) Dur.^{1} n.Yks.^{3} e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} Sus. (Holloway); **eshle·** Lan.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **yexle·** Ken.^{12}; **accles·** Suf.^{1}

AXLEWORTH, *sb.* *Obs.?* Chs. A grinder.

Chs.^{13} [Not known to any of our correspondents.]

AX·WADDLE, *sb.* *Obs.* Som. Dev. Also written **·waddler** Som. Dev.^{1} One who collects and deals in ashes; hence, one who crouches over the fire, a dirty person.

w.Som. Wood ashes are no longer to be had and so the ax-waddler's trade is extinct (F.T.E.). **n.Dev.** Thee wud ruckee, and squattee, and doatee in the chimley coander lick an axwaddle, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 144; Grose (1790); I doan't lick gurt ax-waddle Sal, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 12. **Dev.**^{1}

[The same word as *ax-waddle* (vb.), q.v.]

AX·WADDLE, *v.* *Obs.* Dev.

1. To wallow on the ground.

Dev.^{1}

2. To draw lines in the ashes.

n.Dev. Aliquando etiam designat lineolus in cineribus ducere stipite ligneo, vicè Poker, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[*Ax*, see **Ash,** *sb.*^{1} + *waddle* (vb.), q.v.]

AY, *int.*^{1} Sc. Yks. Lin. Also written **eh** n.Lin.^{1} [ē.]

1. An exclamation of surprise or wonder.

Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 324. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (D.A.) **w.Yks.** Ay! bonny little buttercup, what are ta dewin' heear? Binns in *Keighley News* (Mar. 16, 1889) 7. **n.Lin.**^{1} Eh, but she was a bonny lass, th' flooer o' 'em all.

AY, *int.*^{2} Var. dial. Usually written **eh**; also **eigh** N.Cy.^{1} Dur.^{1} [ē.] An interrogative particle: what? what did you say? See **Eh.**

N.I.^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}

AY, *int.*^{3} Dev. Also written **hy.** A call to attract attention; *to have a hy to everybody*, of a bold, forward, or gossiping woman: to be ready to talk with a chance acquaintance.

n.Dev. Enny body that deth bet zey Ay to tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 234; Thee wut ha' a Hy to enny kessen soul, *ib.* l. 232.

AY·DI-ME, *int. phr.* Sc. Nhb. An exclamation of regret or pity; cf. **a·deary me.**

Sc. (R.O.H.) **Nhb.**^{1} Ay-di-mi! is often heard as a sigh by old people.

[Corruption of *Ah, dear me!*]

AYDLE, see **Addle,** *v.*^{2}

AYE, *adv.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Wm. Also (?) Der. Lin. War. Also written **ay** Frf. Ayr. N.Cy.^{1} [ē.]

1. Always, ever; continually.

Sc. Be thou well, be thou wae, thou wilt not be aye sae, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); The bairn aye held an unca wark wi' the Supervisor, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xi; But aye she loot the tears down fa', *ib.* *Jock of Hazeldean* (1816). **Bnff.** Weel, I canna be aye at his heels, Smiles *Sc. Natur.* (1879) I. 9. **Abd.** She has aye some bizziness or anider on han', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxii. **Frf.** A man canna be aye washin' at 'imsel, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) 21, ed. 1895; That was ay Rob's way, *ib.* *Minister* (1891) iv. **Per.** He aye seemed beyond man, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 39. **Ayr.** It's aye the cheapest lawyer's fee To taste the barrel, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786). **Slk.** I aye gied as gude's I got, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 189. **Gall.** He's aye sing, singin' at his hymns, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 14. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** But aye the warst cast still comes last, Ritson *N. Garl.* (1810) 49. **Wm.**^{1} 'Aye' still used here, though 'allus' [always] is gradually taking its place. He's aye tellin t'seeam teeal. He's aye waren t'brass [spending money]. **Der.**^{12} **Lin.** Skinner (1671). *Obs.* **War.** (J.R.W.)

2. *For ever and aye*, for ever and ever.

n.Cy., Nhb. Grose (1790). **Der.** In common use (H.R.); **Der.**^{12}, **War.** (J.R.W.) [(K.)]

[My synn is ay agayns me, Hampole *Ps.* l. 4; His libertee this brid desireth ay, Chaucer *C. T.* H. 174; He that hath holy writ aye in hus mouthe, *P. Plowman* (c.) XII. 31. OE. *ā*, ever; cp. ON. *ei* (*ey*).]

AYE, *adv.*^{2} Sc. Irel. and all the n. counties to Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Also in Lei. War. Wor. Glo. and in Sur. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **ay** Irel. n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.^{1} Not. n.Lin.^{1}; **I** N.I.^{1} Sus. Hmp. (Holloway) Som.; **ai** Nhb.^{1}; **aay** nw.Der.^{1}; **ai** Nhb.^{1}; **aey** n. and s.Cy. (Grose); **eigh** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} Cum. Wm. w.Yks.^{1} Lan.^{1}; **ey** Wm. e.Yks. n.Lin.^{1}; **ei** w.Yks.; **eye** n.Lin.^{1}; **eyeh** Nhb.; **eyh** Wm.; **ah** Not. nw.Der.^{1} Lei.^{1} s.War.^{1} w.Som.^{1}; **eea, eeah** w.Yks.; **a** Som.; **aw** Stf. War.^{1} Wor. Cor.; **hey** n.Yks.^{2} e.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **hei** w.Yks.^{1}; **hi** w.Yks. Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1}; **oi** Sur.; **wyah** n.Yks.^{2} e.Yks.; **weyey** e.Yks. [**ai, ei, oi, iə.**]

1. Yes.

Abd. Ay, replied Johnny, it wud be a grand sicht, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) 42. **Frf.** What, no little Jeames 'at ran awa?—Ay, ay, but he's a muckle stoot man noo, an' gey gray, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xiii. **N.I.^{1}** **s.Ir.** Well, where was I?—Oh, ay! Croker *Leg.* (1862) 247. **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.** Is thee muther shoutin out—eyeh that she is, Bewick *Howdy* (1850) 10; Clap on the kettle, hinny.—Aye, aye, aa'l clap't on (W.H.H.); **Nhb.^{1}** **Dur.** Is ta gaaen te wark?—Aye, aye, sartenly I is! (W.H.H.); **Dur.^{1}** **Cum.** I axt them if we gat oot here, and they sed eigh, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 19. **Wm.** Different spots have their different pleasures, eigh and difficulties tea, *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 10; In the vernacular 'yes' as an affirmative is practically unused (B.K.); **Wm.^{1}** **n.Yks.^{2}** **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.^{1}** The word 'yes' is seldom heard in Holderness. **w.Yks.** Are you the housekeeper?—Eea, aw keep th' hause, Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xxxii; 'Hei!' says mouse wi' a gurn, 'Bud folk ses owt when ther i' drink,' Howson *Cur. Craven* (1850) 116; **w.Yks.^{1}** Wor the gentlefoak?—Eigh, be ther talk they wor, ii. 296; **w.Yks.^{3}** **Lan.** Hoo cou'd naw opp'n hur Meawth t'sey eigh or now; boh simpert an sed iss, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1746) 27, ed. 1806; **Lan.^{1}**, **e.Lan.^{1}** **Stf.** (J.A.L.) **Der.^{2}** Aye, Mester, I'm welly clemmed (s.v. Clam). **nw.Der.^{1}** **s.Not.** Did yer graft 'em yoursen?—Ah (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.^{1}** Did you voäte for th' school boärd?—Eye, all five for th' chech an' noht at all for th' chapil. **sw.Lin.^{1}** It is common to hear parents correct their children for saying Aye and Nay (though they must doubtless have learnt it from the parents themselves), and tell them they should say Yes and No. But there seems to be no distinction made in their use, whether as answers to questions framed in the affirmative or in the negative. **Lei.^{1}** 'Ah' is sometimes stronger than 'yes.' 'You' leave them?' and he says 'Yes,' he says, 'yes, I'll leave them.' 'Yes be blamed,' I says, 'will you or won't you? Say "Ah, for sure."' **War.^{1}**, **s.War.^{1}**, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Sur.** Oi, minester didna meän it, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. v; **Sur.^{1}** Ay! it be an ungain place, I can tell 'ee. **Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.** 'Ay' is occasionally heard, but 'yes' is more common (T.L.O.D.). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); **w.Som.^{1}** Bee·ul-s u-ad dhi naiv ugee·un?—Aa·u [Bill, hast had thy knife again?—Yes]. **Cor.** Aw, my deer, so you shall, Forfar *Jan's Crtship.* (1859) st. 5.

2. *Aye and like*, yes, certainly; *aye-an'-tye*, yes, if you wish; *aye why*.

Lei.^{1} Did you dine there to-day?—Hoy an' loike, Oi did, an' all! (Cf. the cockney 'I believe you, my boy.') **War.^{3}** **Dev.^{3}** Midden I go tü church, mawther?—Aye-an'-tye, but mind yü'm 'ome airly. **n.Yks.^{2}** Ay why, Eh why, very well; yes, yes.

[(*a*) Ay, yes, Bailey (1755); Ay, answer that if you can, Sir, Addison *Spect.* No. 568. (*b*) I (yes), *imo, maximè*, Coles (1679); *I* for *yes* is used in a hasty or merry way, as *I Sir, I Sir*, Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* (1711) 159 (N.E.D.); If he be slain, say 'I,' or if not, 'no,' Shaks. *R. & J.* III. ii. 50.]

AYE BUT, *conj. phr.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Also written **abbut** Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{235} ne.Lan.^{1} m.Lan.^{1}; **ah but** n.Yks. ne.Lan.^{1}; **a-but** n.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **abbud** w.Yks.^{5}; **abud** e.Yks.^{1}; **aa bud** ne.Yks.^{1}; **abber** Yks. Lan.^{1} nw.Der.^{1}; **abbur** w.Yks.^{3} Chs.^{1}; **habbad** w.Yks.; **ebbat** Wm.; **yabber** w.Yks. [**ai·bəd, a·bəd, a·bət, a·bə(r).**]

1. Yes! but—, but; expressing dissent from a previous speaker, or qualifying what has been already said; also used as *int.* to denote admiration or surprise.

Nhb.^{1} Abbut aa'll not let ye. **Wm.** Ebbat, ses he, thoo mun gaa a gae bit fardthre, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 31. **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.^{1}** A! but, that was a big yan. **ne.Yks.^{1}** Aa! bud them's bonnie 'uns. **e.Yks.^{1}** Aye-bud Ah wadn't gang if Ah was thoo. **w.Yks.** I'se happen manage.—Abbud I woddant if I wor thee, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1875) 38; Yabber o have, thah'd as weel say o'm a loiar, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 18; **w.Yks.^{234}**; **w.Yks.^{5}** Let muh catch thuh thear agean an' al goa tell thee fatther an' he'll gie thuh a sound hiding!—Abbud he weant! **Lan.^{1}** Thae'll not goo, Jim, belike?—Abber aw will, shuse what thae says. **ne.Lan.^{1}**, **m.Lan.^{1}**, **Chs.^{1}** **nw.Der.^{1}** Tha winno' goo, belike?—Abber aw will. **n.Lin.^{1}** A! but Charlie is a big leear, an' noā mistaake; he'd lee thrif a three-inch deäl. [**Wil.** I but you shud ha done that before, *Masque* (1636) 12.]

2. *A' bur tho' bur*, aye-but though but, an intensive expression of dissent.

Stf.^{2} Thi tell'n mēĕ as theer's a lot better harvests when th' Tories are in.—A' bŭr tho' bŭr, they dunna loike th' poor folk, thē'd nivver give yer thrēĕ acres an a cai. Oi dunnā think as theer's ony chap livin as could lift this ere stoon.—A' bur tho' bur, theer is tho.

[I would resort to her by night.—Ay, but (Folios 'I, but') the doors be lock'd, Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 111; Ay, but she'll think that it is spoke in hate, *ib.* III. ii. 34. See **Aye,** *adv.*^{2}]

AYE-GREEN, *sb.* Wm. Lan. Also written **aigreen.** [**ē·-grīn.**] *Sempervivum tectorum*, or House-leek.

Wm. Pou up them hay-greens, Close *Satirist* (1833) 159. **Lan.^{1}** [(K.)]

[Ay-green, an herb always green . . . House-leek, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); *Ioübarbe*, Houseleek, Seagreen, Aygreen, Cotgr.; *Iovis barba* . . . Housleeke, Aygreene, Gerarde (ed. 1633) 511. See **Aye,** *adv.*^{1}]

AYE-KELD, *sb.* Nhb. A perennial well.

N.Cy.^{1} Akeld is the name of a fine well, village, and township in the parish of Kirknewton. **Nhb.^{1}**

[*Aye* (adv.^{1}), q.v. + *keld* (a spring), q.v.]

AYE MARRY, *phr.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **ay marry** n.Yks.^{2} Lan. n.Lin.^{1} [**ai·mari.**] An expression of assent; yes, indeed. Cf. **nay marry.**

n.Yks.^{1} What, they've forgiven you, Mr. Dale, and asked you to go and see them again?—Aye marry! They wants ma' brass, ye ken; **n.Yks.^{2}** It's coming on rain.—Ay, marry! it is. **ne.Yks.^{1}** **e.Yks.^{1}** Aye, marry, it's time they was wed. **m.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.^{3}**; **w.Yks.^{5}** Then he's sŭre to goa then?—Aye marry is he. Ironically, as in: Missis! [in a stentorian voice, from a short distance.]—Well?—Gi'e us a pennorth o' 'bacca wi' that youngster—d' yuh hear muh?—Aye marry. **Lan.** Wed! ay marry! that wou'd I, *Abrum o' Flup's Quortin'* (1886) 14. **n.Lin.^{1}** Let's hev anuther pint o' aale, Jim.—Aye, marry, that we will.

[*Aye* (adv.^{2}) q.v. + *marry*, q.v.]

AYE-NO-BENT, *sb.* Glo. The perennial rye-grass, the alternate seeds of which are made to denote 'aye' and 'no' in telling fortunes. See **Bent.**

Glo.^{1}

[See **Aye,** *adv.*^{2}]

AYE SURE, *phr.* Yks. War. Dev. An expression of assent, occasionally equivocal or slightly interrogative.

n.Yks.^{1} Well, Josey, I am going to be married.—Aye, seear? Than thou's gannan to get wed, after all, Jeeams?—[With a sly smile, perhaps] Aye, seear [which means, you are at liberty to suppose so, if you like]. **w.Yks.^{5}** Is tuh bown yonder then?—Aye-sŭre.—Noan o' thee aye-sŭres; tell us reight if tuh mēans to goa? **War.^{3}** It's a fine morning.—A' sure. **Dev.** Aye zure, Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. 27.

[See **Aye,** *adv.*^{2}]

AY-GRASS, see **Eegrass.**

AY-LA, *int. phr.* Yks. An exclamation of surprise or grief.

e.Yks.^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.)

AYLE, *adv.* *Obs.* Nhb. All along, always.

Nhb.^{1} And ayle I whistled as I came, Stuart *Joco-Serious Discourse* (1686).

[Skinner (1671) X xxx; Ayl, alwayes, Coles (1677).]

AYMER, see **Aim.**

AYND, see **And,** *sb.*

AYOH, see **Ahuh.**

AYONT, *prep.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. and all the n. counties to Yks. Also in Der. [**əyo·nt.**]

1. *prep.* Of place: farther than, on the other side of, beyond.

Sc. For the sake of the auld wife ayont the fire at Stuckavrallachan, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii; By the way o' the sea ayont Jordan, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) iv. 15. **Per.** Places o' learnin' ayont the sea, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 218. **Rnf.** Watty . . . sayne ayont the fire sat doun, Wilson *Watty* (1792) 3, Newcastle ed. **Ayr.** Wi' you mysel, I gat a fright, Ayont the lough, Burns *Address to the Deil* (1785). **Lnk.** I winna dout mine ain gude knicht Tho' he's ayont the sea! Motherwell *Poems* (1827) 203, ed. 1881. **Slk.** Daunderin by himsel ayont the loneliest shielin amang the hills, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 3. **Gall.** The brimstane flaming blue ayont the bars o' muckle hell, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) x. **N.I.^{1}** **N.Cy.^{1}** Far ayont the hill. **Nhb.** He comes from Hexham Green and that's ten miles ayont Hell, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 279. **Dur.** Gibson *Up. Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Cum.** Born ayont the Gerse-dyke, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 178. **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} A boggle's been seen with twee heads . . . ayont Wully' carras [cart-house], 221. **n.Yks.**^{12}

2. *Fig.* In excess of, beyond.

Fif. Mortified ayont description, McLaren *Tibbie and Tam* (1894) 32. **Lnk.** This gangs clean ayont me, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **Nhb.** Frae toil and pain ayont conceivin', Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 32; **Nhb.**^{1}

3. Of time: after, later than.

Sc. Ayont the break o' day, Roy *Horseman* (1895) i. **Ayr.** Some wee short hour ayont the twal, Burns *Death and Dr. Hornbook.*

4. *adv.* Of place: farther, beyond.

Abd. A burn ran in the laigh, ayont there lay As many feeding on the other brae, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 49, ed. 1812. **m.Yks.**^{1} He's ayont yonder [s. v. Beyont]. **Der.** Thow shalt not go one foot ayont, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 69.

5. From yonder place.

n.Yks.^{2}

[*A-*, on + *yond*, q.v.]

AYROM, *sb.* Nhb. (?) Wm. An unpleasant upstir, display of temper, 'tantrums.'

Nhb. Is thee muther shoutin out—eyeh that she is—ayrms aye by George! for aw heard her, Bewick *Howdy* (1850) 10. [? Misprint. The quotation, in this form, is not understood by dialect speakers (R.O.H.).] **Wm.**^{1} What an ayrum thoo's makken agen!

AYVER, see **Eaver.**

-AZ, *suff.* Chs. A termination of vbs., corresponding to the frequentative suff. *-le.*

s.Chs.^{1} The change of *le* final into *az* is quite regular and not infrequent; cf. dongaz, dangle; fummaz, fumble; goggaz, goggle; scrammaz, scramble; yaggaz, yaggle. Hey fummazed in his pocket for a ha'penny, s.v. Fummaz. Dongazin about the lanes of a neight, *ib.* s.v. Dongaz. To scrammaz up a bank, *ib.* s.v. Scrammaz.

AZURINE, *sb.* *Leuciscus caeruleus.*

Satchell (1879) 7.

AZZALD, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. Lin. Also **nazzald** w.Yks.^{5}; **nazzle** w.Yks. n.Lin.^{1}; **nassel** w.Yks. [a·zld, na·zld.]

1. *sb.* A peevish, wayward, mischievous child. See **Azzard, Azzy.**

w.Yks. Tha nazzle, tha, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{5} A child who has been guilty of deceptive practices is termed a 'little nazzle.' Never applied to the male sex.

2. A silly, insignificant, mean person.

w.Yks. Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) 170, ed. 1874; **w.Yks.**^{5}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

3. An ill-tempered person; an habitual fault-finder.

w.Yks. As nasty tempered a nazzle as yo'd find between here an' Sandy Loin boddom, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1881) 28.

4. *adj.* Bad-tempered, irritable.

w.Yks. Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 357.

Hence **Nazzly,** *adj.* rude, mischievous; bad-tempered.

n.Lin.^{1} Yisterdaay when th' sun was oot atweän twelve an' one o'clock them nazzly childer, thaay cum an' brogged a duzen hoäles e' oor causey if thaay maade one.

AZZARD, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also **nazzard** Cum. Yks.; **nazzart** Wm. [a·zəd, na·zəd.]

1. A peevish, wayward, mischievous child. See **Azzald, Azzy.**

w.Yks.^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. A silly, insignificant, mean person.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 296. **Wm.** Didta ivver see sic a wurm itten nazzard i' thi life? Jack Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 13.

Hence **Azzardly,** *adj.* poor, ill-thriven.

w.Yks.^{1}

AZZLE-TOOTH, see **Axle-tooth.**

AZZY, *sb.* Yks. Lan. A wayward child. See **Azzald, Azzard.**

w.Yks.^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

AZZY-TREE, see **Hazel.**

B

B. In *gen.* use. In phr. *not to know a B from a bull's foot,* to be quite ignorant and illiterate.

w.Yks. He doesn't knaw a B thru a bull fooit, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **sw.Lin.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Ee doa·noa B vrum u Béolz vèot. **Dev.** He's so hignorant's a hound, a don't know a B from a bull's foot, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 8. **Slang.** He's one of those uncultivated brutes we get here occasionally, that doesn't know B from a bull's-foot, Mayhew *Prisons* (1862) 258; There were members who scarcely knew a B from a bull's foot, Brackenbridge *Mod. Chiv.* (1846) 43 (Farmer).

[I know not . . . a B from a bole foot, *Pol. Poems* (1401) II. 57 (N.E.D.).]

BA, see **Ball.**

BAA, *sb.* Sh.I. A half-sunken rock, covered by the tide, and only visible at low water.

Sh.I. Da shore o Life, Wi shaalds an baas it's bund, Burgess *Rasmie* (1891) 128; Bä (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BAA, *v.* Sc. Also written **baw.** To lull to sleep.

Sc. Baa the bairns wi' an unken'd tune, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 82; They baw it, . . . thay brace it, Watson *Coll.* (1706) III. 21 (Jam. s. v. Baw).

BAA, *int.* Nhb. An exclamation of surprise or astonishment.

Nhb.^{1} A sailor chep comes up, tyeks the beast bi the horns an' torns hor reet ontiv hor back, 'an aall the people ses 'Baa!'

BAA, see **Ball.**

BAACHLE, see **Bauchle.**

BAAD, see **Bide.**

BAAGIE, *sb.* Sh.I. The greater Black-backed Gull, *Larus marinus.*

Sh.I. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 208.

BAAKER, see **Balker.**

BAAKOOZE, see **Backhouse.**

BAAKY, see **Backie.**

BAAL, see **Bold.**

BAA-LAMB, *sb.* In *gen.* use. [bē·-lam, bā·-læm.] A child's name for a lamb; sometimes also extended to sheep.

ne.Lan.^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{2}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.*, **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{2} **Cmb.**^{1} And there's such a heap of baa-lambs a-coming down the road. **Suf.**^{1}

BAALIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A thin cake of oatmeal hastily baked or underdone.

Sh.I. (K.I.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BAALONED, see **Belloned.**

BAALTY-BRAINS, *sb.* Cor. [beə·lti-brēnz.] A stupid person.

Cor. (F.H.D.); **Cor.**^{3} Still in use, but by no means frequent.

BAAM, see **Barm.**

BAAN, see **Boun.**

BAARGE, see **Barge.**

BAAT, see **Bout.**

BAA-WAA-BODY, *sb.* Nhb. A silly or insignificant person.

Nhb.^{1} Hadaway! he's oney a baa-waa-body.

BAAYSTE, see **Baste.**

BAAZ, *sb.* *Obs.*? Sh.I. A large, fat, clumsy person. See **Barge.**

S. & Ork.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.]

BAB, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Lan. Chs. War. e.An. [**bab.**]

1. An infant.

w.Yks. Aw've a little nest misel, An' two young babs, aw'm praad to tell, At's precious too, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 18; **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.)

2. A child's name for a picture of any kind. See **Babby.**

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Wds.* **Lan.** Aw've a book full o' babs, Waugh *Come Whoam* (1856); **Lan.**^{1} There's a bab o'er lev [over the leaf]; **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}

[**1.** Alas, my bab, myn innocent, *Towneley Myst.* (c. 1460) 149. **2.** The mg. 'a child's picture' is prob. developed fr. the mg. 'puppet, doll,' once very common: Babe that children play with, *pouppee*, Palsg.]

BAB, *sb.*^{2} Lin. A flat-bottomed boat, used for removing the mud from drains. See **Babbing.**

n.Lin.^{1} The bab or babbing-boat is dragged along, so as to disturb the warp, which is carried by the current into the river Trent.

BAB, *v.*^{1} Sc. (Jam.) To dance.

Fif.

BAB, *v.*^{2} Ayr. (Jam.) To close, to shut.

Ayr. He could na' bab an ee, Train *Poet. Rev.* (1806) 100.

BAB, see **Bob.**

BABA, *int.* Yks. [**ba·ba.**] A word used as a warning to children not to touch or taste anything hurtful or disagreeable.

w.Yks. If a child picked up a piece of alum and was about to put it in his mouth its parent would exclaim, 'Ah, babbah! babbah! it's babbah! throw it away,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 4, 1891); Come away, ba-ba (H.L.).

BABALOOBIES, *sb. pl.* s.Pem. [**babəlū·bīz, ba·bəlūbīz.**] Water-worn limestones used to decorate walls or houses.

s.Pem. Not the ordinary round or pebble stones; they are curvilinear (W.M.M.); (E.L.)

BAB AT THE BOWSTER, *phr.* Sc. Also written **babity bowster, babbity bowster.** An old dance similar to the 'Cushion Dance' formerly performed at the close of festive gatherings, weddings, &c.; now a kind of singing-game played by children, sometimes with a handkerchief instead of a cushion.

Sc. The words sung by the company while dancing round the individual bearing the 'Bowster' were, 'Wha learned you to dance . . . Bab at the Bowster brawly?' to which the 'Bowster-bearer' replies, 'My mother,' &c. After which, throwing down the cushion before one of the opposite sex, they both kneel upon it, and kiss, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 45; A dance on the hunkers. Wha learned you to dance Babbity Bowster, Babbity Bowster? Chambers *Rhymes* (1870) 36: The verses are sung by children at their sports in Glasgow. It has degenerated in s.Brit. to the ordinary 'Drop Handkerchief' games of kiss-in-the-ring, Gomme *Games* (1894) 11.

[The phr. means 'Bob (curtsy) at the bolster.']

BABBING, *vbl. sb.* Lin. [**ba·bin.**] The process of stirring up the deposit of mud in drains by means of a 'bab,' so that the current sweeps it all away to the river, and the drains are thus kept clear.

n.Lin.^{1}

Hence **Babbing-boat**; see **Bab,** *sb.*^{2}

Lin. When a deposit of mud has been carried, by leakage of tidal water from the Trent, into the land-drains, it is removed by the process of babbing, for which purpose a babbing-boat is used. This is a square, flat-bottomed boat, provided with boards which are lowered into the drain and serve as a kind of dam. As the boat is dragged down towards the river, the mud is stirred up by the boards and carried into the tideway (A.A.). **n.Lin.**^{1}

BABBISH, *adj.* Yks. Also written **babish n.Yks.**^{1} [**ba·biʃ.**]

1. Childish, puerile.

n.Yks.^{1}

2. Weak, helpless, faint.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} I felt babbish enough to be knocked down with a feather.

[**1.** Babish, childish. If he soon blush, they call him a babish and ill brought up thing, Ascham (Bailey). *Bab*, sb.^{1} + *-ish*.]

BABBLE, *sb.*^{1} e.Yks. [**ba·bl.**] A leathern bag with a stone inside, attached to a string. See **Babble,** *v.*^{1}

e.Yks.^{1}

[Bable, *pegma*, Levins *Manip.*; Babulle or bable, *librilla*, *pegma*, *Prompt.* MLat. *pegma* is thus described in 'Catholicon': *Pegma*, 'baculus cum massa plumbi in summitate pendente, et ut dicit Cornutus tali baculo scenici ludebant' (cited in *Prompt.*).]

BABBLE, *sb.*^{2} Wm. Yks. Lan. [**ba·bl.**]

1. An idle, foolish story; gossip.

n.Yks.^{1} Babbles and saunters [aunters, q. v.]; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. A lie.

Wm. Never tell your mother a babble (B.K.).

3. The noise made by hounds when they give tongue before being sure of the scent.

ne.Lan.^{1}

BABBLE, *v.*^{1} *Obsol.* e.Yks. To go round the village on the eve of Nov. 5 striking the cottage doors with a 'babble,' in accordance with an ancient custom.

e.Yks.^{1} Now confined to Ottringham, Keyingham, and a few other villages.

Hence **Babbling-night,** the night of Nov. 4.

e.Yks.^{1}

BABBLEMENT, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. [**ba·blment.**] Noisy, foolish chatter.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Thor myekin' sic a babblement 'at ye canna hear yorsel speak. **Cum.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} Generally used in regard to children. **n.Lin.**^{1} [Holloway.]

[Deluded all this while with ragged notions and babblements while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge, Milton (Johnson).]

BABBY, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in all the n. counties to Der. Also in War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Dev. Cor. [**ba·bi, bæ·bi.**]

1. (*a*) A baby.

n.Yks. Ah hev a little babby there, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 28. **w.Yks.** Shoo let ma lewk at t'babby, Cudworth *Sketches* (1884) 9; **w.Yks.**^{4} **Lan.** A poor little babby fur thi to tend, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) i; Them big eyes o' hers—most loike a babby's, Burnett *Lowrie* (1877) xi. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Wor.** He was blartin away like a babby, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Hrf.**^{1} **Dev.** Jinny Parr's babbies . . . be tü twins, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 115.

(*b*) In *comp.* (1) **Babby-boilies,** food for babies boiled with milk; (2) **-boody,** a bit of broken crockery or glass used as a plaything by small children; (3) **-clouts,** clothing or napkins for babies; (4) **-house,** an arrangement of stones or bits of china made by children to represent the ground-plan of a house; (5) **-job,** a midwifery case; (6) **-rags,** small bits; (7) **-wark,** insignificant doings; used sometimes in contempt for things bearing fine names.

(1) **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.) (2) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** A whirlwind cam an' myed a' souse, Like heaps o' babby boodies, Marshall *Sngs.* (1819) 4; **Nhb.**^{1} (3) **Ayr.** Wha my babie-clouts will buy? Burns, 213, Globe ed. **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 296. (4) **Nhb.**^{1} A babby-hoose is made preferably with pieces of china [boodies] or shells [chucks]. **Dur.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13} (5) **Glo.** Mun be sommat queer as calls 'er 'way such a night as this. 'Tain't no babby-job, is't?—'Er've a-give that there babby-job up some time now; 'er be t'owld fur that there, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) x. (6) **Cor.**^{12} (7) **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.)

2. (*a*) A doll, puppet; any model of the human figure.

Dur. In my childhood porcelain figures, statuettes, dolls, and even statues, were familiarly called babbies. A house in Monkwearmouth used to be called 'The Babbies' because of two statues of haymakers in the garden (W.H.H.); **Dur.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

(*b*) In *comp.* (1) **Babby-clouts,** rags of different colours given to children to dress their dolls with; (2) **-house,** a doll's house.

(1) **Dur.**^{1} (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} Thaay've the grandest ohd babby-hoose that I iver seed. Parson plaays aboot wi' chech like a bairn wi' a babby-hoose.

3. (*a*) A child's name for a picture. See **Bab,** *sb.*^{1}

Dur.^{1} Used in *pl.* to denote prints. **n.Yks.**^{3}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.**^{3} Children, guessing whether there were an illustration on the next page, would say, 'Babby o'er the leaf?' **n.Lin.**^{1}

(*b*) In *comp.* **-cards**, picture or court cards.

e.Yks.[1] Babby-cayds.

4. The reflection of oneself seen in the human eye, or any other small reflecting surface.

n.Lin.[1] A lady . . . saw some little children gazing intently at a door-knob of polished brass. She asked what they were doing, and the reply was, ''Pleas'm' we're looking for babbies.'

[**2.** A baby or puppet that children play with, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); A childs baby, *pupus, pupa*, COLES (1679); It was the part of children to fall out about babies, BACON *Henry VII* (1622), ed. Lumby, 145. **3.** More pleased with babies in books than children are, FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1655) 39 (N.E.D.). **4.** When a young lady . . . Looks babies in your eyes, MASSINGER *Renegado*, II. iv.]

BABBY-LAKER, *sb.* Yks. **[ba·bi-lēkər.]** One who entertains foolish speculations.

n.Yks.[2]

[See word below, and **Laker.**]

BABBY-LAKIN, *sb.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. **[ba·bi-lekin, -lēkən.]** A child's toy; hence a trifling thing, a triviality.

Dur.[1] **Wm. & Cum.**[1] Here's baby-laikins, rowth o' speyce, 190. **Wm.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 4, 1891).

[Cp. BARET (1580), s.v. *Babie*: A laykin babie, puppet, or trifles given to children, *Craepundia. Poupee ou petites choses donnes aux enfants. Babby* (sb.) + *lakin* (sb.), q.v.]

BABBY-LAKIN, *vbl. sb.* Playing with pictures, drawing for amusement. Cf. **babby,** *sb.* **3.**

w.Yks.[3] A boy seeing his tutor teaching Euclid with diagrams, expressed his idea of the study by remarking 'Its babby lakin' yon!'

BABES-IN-THE-CRADLE, *phr.* Wil. *Scrophularia aquatica*, or Water Figwort.

Wil.[1]

BAB-HOUSE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. **[ba·b-ās, ba·b-ēs.]**

1. A child's toy-house.

w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

Hence **Bab-housing,** child's play, nonsense.

Lan. To owd Sam wi' th' French Revolution, and o' sich like bab-heawsin, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 14.

2. Applied in contempt to any ugly, useless, clumsy thing made by hand.

w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

BABIES' SHOES, *sb.* Wil. *Ajuga reptans*, or common Bugle.

Wil. Babies' Shoes is a quaint fanciful name for the Bugle, *Sarum Dioc. Gaz.* (Jan. 1890) 6; **Wil.**[1]

BAB-NET, see **Bob-net.**

BABY, see **Babby.**

BABY-BOT, *sb.* Yks. The Lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata*. Also called **Coo-lady, Lady-cow.**

n.Yks.[2] The small scarlet black-spotted field-beetle.

[See **Bot.**]

BACCARE, *sb.* War. A boy's game.

War.[2] The players, at the call 'Baccare' of their leader, leave sanctuary, and attempt to cross a certain space to another sanctuary. The space is guarded by a boy who may make as many prisoners as he can, and these must mount guard with him. The guard has various tricks to induce the leader, or one of the party, to give the starting word: e.g. [to the question] 'What does your father smoke?' an unwary boy would reply 'Bacca,' and perhaps get one of his party caught.

[The exclamation *Baccare!* means 'back! stand back!' and is found not unfrequently in the dramatists and other writers of the 16th and 17th cents. Backare, quoth Mortimer unto his sow, CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 293; Baccare! you are marvellous forward, SHAKS. *T. Shrew*, II. i. 73; Both trumpe and drumme sounded nothing for their larum but 'Baccare, Baccare!' *Golden Aphroditis* (1577) (HALL.).]

BACCOBOLTS, *sb. pl.* I.W. *Typha latifolia*, or common bulrush.

I.W. So called from the spikes resembling a roll of tobacco.

[See **Bolt.**]

BACH-, see **Bauch-, Baugh-.**

BACHAL, see **Bauchle.**

BACH(E, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Der. Wor. Som. Also written **bage** w.Yks.[2] Der.[2]; **batch** Wor. Som. [**batʃ, bætʃ.**]

1. A river or stream; the valley through which a stream flows.

Chs.[1] There is a small piece of water near Chester called the 'Bache Pool'; and at Rainow there is a spot called the 'Black Patch,' or 'Black Batch,' through which a dark and deep stream flows. Prob. only used in place-names. **Chs.**[3] Cf. Sandbach. **n.Wor.** Several fields are called Batch (e.g. Little Batch) in the neighbourhood of St. Kenelm's valley (J.W.P.).

2. A ditch, or a sunk fence with a ditch, dividing one field from another.

w.Yks.[2]

3. A flat piece of ground, usually moorland.

w.Yks.[2] A tract of moorland between Dore and Hathersage is called Bage. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1]

4. A sand-bank or small hill lying within, or near a river.

Som. HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 116; (J.S.F.S.); In the names Churchill-batch, Chelvey-batch, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

5. *Comp.* (1) **Duck-batches,** land trodden by cattle in wet weather; (2) **Emmet-batch,** an ant-hill.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[Blostrede forth as bestes ouer baches and hulles (bankes and hilles, B; valeyes and hulles, A), *P. Plowman* (C.) VIII. 159.—The word has never been much used except as forming the second element in place-names. Cou-bache me clipede þis valeye, *St. Kenelm* (c. 1305) 244; Under þe þorn of Coubage, *ib.* 289 (MÄTZNER). OE. *bæc*, see KEMBLE *Cod. Dipl.* III. 380.]

BACHELL, see **Bauchle.**

BACHELOR, *sb.*[1] Irel. Wor. e.An. Dor. Nfld.

1. An admirer, suitor.

Ir. I hard thim—Molly Magee wid her batchelor, Danny O'Roon, TENNYSON *To-morrow* (1885); Commonly used in this sense (J.B.).

2. Used as title.

e.An.[1] Elderly single men of a better rank are mostly so styled.

3. Used attrib. in *comp.* (1) **Bachelor-bird,** (2) **-finch,** the chaffinch; (3) **-man,** an unmarried man; (4) **-woman,** a spinster.

(1) **Wor.** Bachelor-bird, the chaffinch, so called because the females leave in November and the males remain, *Wor. Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (2) [The bright bachelor-finch stands out from his pure setting, and the Daws look black against the snow, WATSON *Nature and Wdcraft.* (1890) xx.] (3) **Dor.** Did ye know en, shepherd —a bachelor-man? HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. (4) [**Nfld.** Bachelor woman is common, spinster being unknown (G.P.).]

[**1.** Broom-groves, Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves, SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 67.]

BACHELOR, *sb.*[2] Yks. A stone slate $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

w.Yks. (T.H.H.); A bachelor may be any width (J.F.); (H.V.)

BACHELOR COAL, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) Dead coal which, instead of burning, turns white in the fire.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON, *sb.*

1. Applied to many plants having a round or button-shaped flower: (1) the double garden variety of *Achillea ptarmica* (Nhp.); (2) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, common Columbine (Wil.); (3) the flower-heads of *Arctium lappa*, Burdock (Dev.); (4) the double variety of *Bellis perennis*, Daisy (Lin. Shr.); (5) *Centaurea cyanus*, blue Cornflower (Yks. Der.); (6) *Centaurea nigra* (Irel.); (7) *Centaurea scabiosa* (Glo.); (8) *Corchorus japonica* (Wil.); (9) *Cotyledon umbilicus* (Dev.); (10) *Geranium lucidum*, shining Crane's Bill (Lan.); (11) *Geranium robertianum* (Sus. Dev.); (12) *Lychnis diurna*, red Campion (Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Wor. Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. Dev.); (13) *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, Ragged Robin (Sus.); (14) *Lychnis vespertina*, white Campion (Yks. Sus.); (15) *Pyrethrum parthenium*, Feverfew (Wm. Nrf.); (16) the double variety of *Ranunculus acris*, meadow Crowfoot (Cum. Lin. Lei. Oxf. Mid.); (17) *Scabiosa arvensis*, field Scabious (Glo. Brks. Wil. Som. Dev.); (18) *Scabiosa succisa*, Devil's bit (Glo. Hmp.); (19) *Stellaria holostea*, common Stitchwort (Bck. Suf.); (20) *Trollius europaeus*, Globe flower (Glo. Cor.); (21) a small rose (Lin.).

(1) **Nhp.**[1] So called from the resemblance which the numerous and closely set petals bear to a neatly worked button. Bachelor's

buttons were formerly supposed to exercise a secret influence over the fortunes of rustic lovers. (3) **Dev.**^{1} The burrs or flower-heads of the common Burdock; called also Beggars' or Cuckholds' buttons. (4) **Shr.** When flowrets cluster round the parent blossom, the name Bachelors' button gives place to that of Hen-and-chickens. (8) **Wil.**^{1} (12) **w.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) (16) **Cum.**^{1} (17) **Brks.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} (19) **Bck.**, **Suf.** Also called Shirt-buttons, from its button-like capsules. (20) **Glo.**(S.S.B.), **Cor.**^{3} (21) **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. *Comb.* (1) **Little Bachelor Button,** *Geranium Robertianum* (Sus.); (2) **Red —,** *Lychnis diurna* (War. Suf.); (3) **White —,** *Lychnis vespertina* (War.); *Ranunculus aconitifolius* (Ayr); (4) **Yellow —,** the double-flowered variety of *Ranunculus acris* (Ayr).

(2, 3) **War.**^{3}

[Now the similitude that these floures (*Lychnis diurna*) have to the iagged cloath buttons anciently worne in this kingdome gaue occasion to our gentlewomen . . . to call them bachelours buttons, Gerarde (ed. 1633) 472; Thereby I saw the batchelors' buttons, whose virtue is to make wanton maidens weepe when they have worne it forty weekes under their aprons for a favour, Greene *Quip for an Upstart Courtier* (1620) (Nares); *Bassinets*, the flower Crowfoot, . . . that which we call Batchelors buttons is one (the double one) of them, Cotgr.]

BACHRAM, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.)

Dmf. A bachram o' dirt, an adhesive spot of filth; what has dropped from a cow on a piece of hard ground.

BACK, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Colon.

1. The rear, or hind part of anything, as in *comp.* **Chimney-back, Fire-back.**

Dor. Chimney-back, the back part of a grate or the adjoining part of a chimney; in everyday use (H.J.M.); Fire-back, the ornamental large cast-iron plate which was placed against the masonry of the chimney: *obsol.* (*ib.*) [**Aus., N.S.W.** Back-country is that portion of a run which lies farthest from the frontage, i.e. the lands remote from all visible means of subsistence for flocks and herds, as far as water was concerned, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) III. xxvii; The herd had spread itself by degrees over the wide plains of 'the back,' as well as over the broad river flats and green reed-beds of 'the frontage,' *ib. Squatter* (1890) iii.]

2. The back premises or courtyard; cf. **backside.**

Gall. The mistress had been up an' aboot frae seven, an' had the bairns a' washt an' dresst, an oot at the back, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 128.

3. In wrestling: a fall, as in phr. *to sell one's back.*

Dev. Down he crashed, but turned in falling, so that the back was doubtful. . . . The umpires gave award . . . 'We allow it true back, for Cornwall,' Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) xxxv. **Cor.**^{2} A wrestler who has bargained not to win, is said to have 'sold his back' [s.v. Fagot]; **Cor.**^{3} A wrestler who sells his back receives money in a competition in consideration of which he allows his opponent to throw him.

4. Of a mineral vein: the upper surface.

Cor.^{2} Back of the lode, that part of it which is uppermost or nearest to the surface of the earth.

5. The outermost boards from a sawn tree.

n.Sc. In common use. Loon, yoke the mare, an gyang t' the saw-mill for a lade o' backs (W.G.); (Jam.) **Abd.** Backs are also known here as slabs (W.M.).

6. A support or protection to a growing hedge.

Hrt. [The short thorn forms an] inside back, or outside back [to a hedge], and saves the quick, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. 97.

7. A party, following of supporters; cf. **backing,** *sb.*^{2} **1.**

Sc. The most part had returned home . . . [the rest] would have staid with a thin back [small following], Guthry *Memoirs* (1747) 28 (Jam.); He's sure to win throuw, for he hiz a gueede back (W.G.). **Per.** (G.W.) [**Aus., N.S.W.** He's got another good back, though he don't know it, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) III. xxiv.]

8. In phr. (1) *back o' backs,* behind one's back; (2) *back of my hand to you,* phr. implying contempt or rejection; (3) *on the back of,* of time: after, later than; (4) *to be the back of an old tradesman, artisan, &c.,* to have once practised that calling, esp. of one who has since changed his occupation for the better; also of things: to be worn out, to have seen better days; (5) *to be never off a person's back,* to watch and correct him continually; (6) *to make a person's back,* to do him a benefit.

(1) **Cum.** It wasn't fair to speak this way back o' backs, Burn *Fireside Crack* (1886) 19. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Per.** The back of my han' till her [I have jilted her, cast her off] (G.W.). **Ir.** The phr. 'The back of my hand to you,' arises probably from the gesture of waving one away (A.S.P.). **w.Ir.** The back o' my hand and the sowl o' my feet to you, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 170. (3) **Sc.** (W.G.) **Gall.** Lyin' snorin' in your bed on the back o' five o'clock! Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 273. (4) **n.Sc.** That's the back o' a fine horse. He's jist the back o' fat he ance wiz (W.G.). **Abd.** He's the back of an auld farmer (Jam.). **Per.** 'Sma' thanks to him,' said a neighbour of a farmer, who had made a good job of mending a door, 'he's the back of an auld joiner' (G.W.). (5) **N.I.**^{1} I'm never off his back. (6) **w.Hrf.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 396.

9. With prep. *up* in *phr.* (1) of the back: *to be up,* (2) *to get, have, set one's back up,* to be angry, provoked; (3) *to get, put, set another person's back up,* to provoke, arouse.

(1) **Sc.** Weel, Nelly, since my back is up, ye sall tak down the picture, Scott *Ronan* (1824) iii; [The phr. 'back up'] evidently refers to an animal, and esp. to a cat, that raises its spine, and bristles up the hair, in token of defiance, or when about to attack its adversary (Jam.). **w.Yks.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} His back's up. **Oxf.** Baxup [*sic*] (K.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (2) **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.**^{1} Now, thou needn't set thy back oop! **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} You've yer back up to-daay like a peggy otchin goin' a crabbin' [Hedgehogs are believed to carry crab-apples to their haunts by rolling or falling on them, and causing the fruit to stick upon their spines]. **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{2} (3) **Sc.** I think I set up her back in a hurry (Jam.). **n.Yks.** That set his back up desperately (I.W.). **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Yo' git 'is back oop, an a'll let yor knoo! **Nhp.**^{1} I've put his back up. **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{23}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **e.An.**^{1} Tha' got his back up. **Colloq.** There were others sneering and giving themselves airs, and that puts a fellow's back up, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) viii; There was an insolent look about them which set Tom's back up at once, *ib.* xix.

10. In phr. *back o' behint,* (1) a place in the rear or behind; the back of; (2) an utterly remote spot, also *attrib.*; cf. *back o' beyont*; (3) behindhand, tardy, late; (4) of slow intellect. See **Aback.**

(1) **Yks.** Come away round here! a've found a way to t'back o' behint, where belike its not so well fenced, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) II. ix. **Stf.**^{2} Oi 'eer as owd Jimmy Johnson's gone jĕd, 'im as lived at th' back o' behind Teelor's farm. (2) **Chs.**^{1} A house in a very secluded part of Mobberley was always spoken of as a very back o' behint place; **Chs.**^{3} (3) **Chs.**^{1} Oh, you're always back o' behind. (4) **Chs.**^{1}

11. In phr. *back o' beyond,* (1) far away beyond all ken, a remote, obscure place, 'ultima Thule'; (2) very far behindhand; also *attrib.* See **Aback.**

(1) **Sc.** Whirl'd them awa to the back-o-beyont, to look at the old Roman camp, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) ii. **Lnk.** The engine will rin away wi' us to the back o' beyond, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xv. **e.Lth.** Mony's the time I'm suir I wushed them a' at the back o' beyont, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 124. **Edb.** Like an auncient hermit far away among the hills, at the back of beyont, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 35. **Gall.** I come from the Back o' Beyont, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 291. **Ir.** Same as if the'd set out from the back o' beyant, Barlow *Bog-land* (1892) 4. **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm.**^{1} Back-a-beyont, whaar t'meer fooalt t'fiddler. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Back o' beyond. A farm near Hebden-Bridge bears this name, *Hlfx. Wds.*; I's bin back o' beyond, Banks *Wooers* (1880) III. 11; **w.Yks.**^{1} (2) **n.Lin.**^{1}

12. *Comp.* (1) **Back-bar,** a horizontal bar in an open fire-place, on which the kettle is hung; (2) **-bit,** a sheep's ear-mark; (3) **-brae,** a bank at a distance from the house; (4) **-burden,** a load borne on the back; (5) **-can,** a milk-can made for carrying on the back knapsack-fashion in hilly country; (6) **-chain,** a chain passing over a horse's back, and supporting the shafts of the cart; (7) **-faulds,** fields at a distance from the farm-house; cf. **back-brae**; (8) **-hood,** the back of the fire or chimney; (9) **-jouster,** an itinerant fish-dealer who carries the fish in a cawal or basket on his back; (10) **-load, -loaden,** to overload a cart so that the weight presses on the horse's back; also *fig.*; (11) **-place,** a washhouse; cf. **back-house**; (12) **-setter,** (13) **-shaft,** see below; (14) **-skin,** a leather covering worn as a protection against wet, &c.; (15) **-slamming,** see below; (16) **-sweat,** the warmth caused by beating the back; (17) **-theeaker, -theeaking,** clothing, 'thatch' for the back; (18) **-tree,** the leather strap placed across the back of a trace-horse; (19) **-trees,** the joists in a cot-house or cottage; (20) **-wecht,** a burden, weight; (21) **-wechted,** burdened, weighed down; also *fig.*; (22) **-wind,** a wind blowing to one's back.

(1) **Dev.** The back-bar is an iron bar fixed inside the chimney, stretching from side to side, to support the bar-crooks, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (2) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Cld.** Back-bit, a nick in the form of the letter V cut out of the back part of a sheep's ear; cf. Aux-bit (Jam.). (3) **Bwk.** A few green allers that he cut or broke in his back brae below Kaeta-Cleugh, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 86. (4) **n.Yks.**^{1} (5) **w.Yks.** When the kye are feeding up i' t'Far Pastoor, they are milked at the High Lathe, and as that is some 600 feet above the house he takes the back-can, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 31. (6) **w.Som.**^{1} The middle part [of the back-chain] is made of flat twisted links. It is no part of the harness, but is always fixed at one end, to the off or right shaft. It is hooked on to a back-crook [a crook sliding upon a rod of iron, fixed to the near, or left, shaft of a cart], when it has been passed across the cart-saddle. (7) **Abd.** They've been makin' bonny wark i' the back-faulds, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. (8) **Der.**^{1} (9) **Cor.** Not in common use (M.A.C.); In *gen.* use at Newlyn about half a century ago (F.W.M.); **Cor.**^{2}; **Cor.**^{3} This term is found at Mousehole, but is apparently purely local, not extending even as far as Newlyn, nor known in fishing villages of e.Cor. (10) **Abd.** That horse is back-loaded [when there is too much weight on the horse's back]. Ye're back-loadenin' yer cart, my man (G.W.). **Lth.** The funeral expenses often seriously backloaded poor widows and orphans, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 242. (11) **s.Oxf.** The cottage has one good-sized room below, a back-place or wash-house, and two bedrooms above, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 13. (12) **Nhp.**^{1} Back-setter, a stick or piece of wood placed outside the back of a slaughtered animal; each end of the stick being inserted into a slit, for the purpose of keeping the body open and extended. **War.**^{2} (13) **Nhb. & Dur.** Back-shaft, the part of a shaft bratticed off for an air-shaft, or pumping-shaft, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (14) **Nhb.**^{1} A back skin was worn by a putter's 'foal' [assistant] as a protection when he had to thrust back against a loaded corf in its descent of an incline in a pit. **Nhb. & Dur.** The back-skin is fastened in front with crossed straps; it is used in sinking and shaft-work, as a protection from the falling water. Old gig aprons make good back-skins, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **ne.Lan.**^{1} Worn by fishermen. (15) **Lan.** In back-slamming the offender is swung against a door, or wall, by two or more persons, who hold him, face upwards, by the arms and legs, and thus turn him into a sort of battering ram, Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 175. (16) **n.Yks.**^{2} I'll gie thee a back-sweeat. (17) **n.Yks.**^{2} A rare back-theeaker [a thick great coat]. (18) **Oxf.**^{1} (19) **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Per.** (20) He's sair hauden down wi' a back-wecht o' naething [handicapped by poverty] (G.W.); (21) I'm sair backwechted wi' her (*ib.*). **Lth.** A hard-workin', well-meanin' man, but sair back-wechted for want o' cash, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 154. **Edb.** Back-wechted is occasionally used by Gillmerton carters (J.W.M.). (22) [A face or back-wind signifies little in sowing time, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757) s.v. Wind.]

BACK, *sb.*^{2} Som. The name given in Bristol to a strip of wharfage, from a quarter to half a mile in length.

Som. This name occurs several times in the older parts of Bristol, as in Welsh Back, Redcliffe Back, Temple Backs, St. Augustine's Back (J.R.B.); (F.W.L.)

BACK, *sb.*^{3} Chs. War. Pem.

1. A hill.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419.

2. A ridge of land, thrown up out of a ditch, upon which a hedge is planted.

Chs.^{1} Back, also called a cop; **Chs.**^{3} They grow on dry backs. **War.** (J.R.W.)

[**1.** Prob. the ridge of a hill; cp. Lat. *dorsum*, a back of a man or beast, also a ridge or side of a hill.]

BACK, *sb.*^{4} Nhb. Dur. A diagonal parting or fissure in a coal-seam, where the strata are not dislocated.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Where he was buffin' [labouring] at a back As hard as whinstone, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27; A back or knowe sometimes 'tis true Set down maw top wi' ease eneugh, *ib.* 33; **Nhb.**^{1} Back, a slippery division in the coal seam, extending from the thill [floor] to the roof, *Mining Gl.* (1852). **Nhb. & Dur.** At a back there is frequently a glossy parting, and sometimes a little sooty dirty coal. When, on approaching a back, it is observed to form an acute angle with the thill of the seam, it is called an east back; when it forms an obtuse angle, a west back. As there is rarely anything to indicate a back, and as there is little or no cohesion between its faces, the coal often unexpectedly falls away and causes accident, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849) ed. 1888.

BACK, *sb.*^{5} Sc. War.

1. A wooden vessel for carrying fuel, &c. See **Backie, Backet.**

Sc. After narrowly escaping breaking my shins over a turf back and a salting tub, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxviii. **Per.** Used here only in the expression 'put on a back o' fire' [a backetful of fuel] (G.W.). **Rxb.** Back, a wooden trough for carrying fuel (Jam.).

2. A large vat for cooling liquors. In *gen.* use.

Sc. Backs are used professionally both by brewers and distillers throughout the country (J.M.). **Abd.** A tub or back in the under floor of the brewery, *Caledon. Merc.* (Dec. 14, 1815) (Jam.). **War.**^{2}

3. A vessel or bowl for kneading dough.

Sh.I. (K.I.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

4. *Comp.* **Salt-back,** a vessel for holding salt. Also called **Salt-backet,** q.v.

Sh.I. (K.I.)

[Fr. *bac*, 'auge, cuve en usage dans certaines professions pour la macération du houblon, la clarification du sucre, etc.,' Hatzfeld; *Bac*, an open vessel of copper, and full of water, for wine-pots to stand in at meal-times, Cotgr. OFr. *bac*, 'cuve en pierre pour recevoir l'eau de pluie,' Godefroy (*Compl.*). The word is found in the sense of tub, vat, trough, in LG. dials.; cp. MLG. *bak* (Schiller-Lübben), EFris. *bak* (Koolman), Du. *bak* (Kluyver).]

BACK, *sb.*^{6} Sc. (Jam.) An instrument for toasting bread.

Sc. The back resembles a girdle in form; but it is much thicker, and made of pot-metal.

[Prob. the same as *bake*, vb.; cp. *back-* in comp., as in *backhouse*, *backstone*.]

BACK, *sb.*^{7} Nhb. Yks. A line used in fishing for haddocks, &c., at sea.

Nhb.^{1} The back is the principal line to which snoods are spliced, each snood being attached to a hook by a hair line. **n.Yks.** In this district the term 'back' applies to the loops fastened to the line carrying the cork and bladder buoys, which serve to join any number of nets the fisherman may wish to cast from his craft. Generally called back bands (G.W.W.).

BACK, *adj.*, *adv.* and *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng.

1. *adj.* Of the seasons: late, backward.

Wm. Hay wes a faer crop consideran t'back spring, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 39.

2. Old-fashioned, ancient, belonging to bygone times; cf. **backward.**

s.Chs.^{1} s. v. Backward.

3. *adv.* Backward; behindhand, late.

Cum. Willie Mains was a little back with his ploughing, Dalby *Mayroyd* (ed. 1888) I. 73. **Wm.**^{1} Haytime's back this yeear. T'lile an's varra back at walkin.

4. *Comp.* **Back-bred.**

Cum.^{1} Back-bred, bred late in the season or year.

5. In compar. and superl.: further or furthest back.

ne.Lan.^{1} Backer, Backst. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Wor.** He corn't goo no backer, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 10. **Hrf.** Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804). **Glo.**^{1}

6. In phr. (1) *back and fore*, backwards and forwards, also *attrib.*; (2) *back and forrat* (*forret*), backwards and forwards; (3) *back and to*, to and from; (4) *back O*, backwards; (5) *to be back of*, to be behind; (6) *to go back of*, see below; (7) *back up*, in return.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.); Haud, mind your skirt on yon auld nail! My ain's a' fair in bits wi't, gaun back and fore, Roy *Horseman* (1895) vii. **w.Som.**^{1} Back and fore sull, a 'two-way sull,' a plough made to turn a furrow at will either to the right or left; called also a 'vore and back sull.' (2) **e.Lth.** There she sat rockin hersel back an' forrat, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 203. **Lan.** Then back an forret o' owr t'land, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. (3) **Chs.**^{1} (4) **Lan.** Hoo'd o gwone bak O in o scutter aw'm welley shure, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) v. (5) **Nhb.**^{1} He wis back o' the engine-hoose at the time. (6) **Myo.** Only this day has the Lord seen fit to spare you from a terrible death; and yet you dare to go back of His mercy with your angry passion, Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) iii. (7) **Wor.** I've wrote a letter back up to 'er, and I 'onders [wonders] I an't 'eerd again (H.K.).

7. *Comp.* (1) **Back-alley,** a backward stroke in a game of marbles; (2) **-answer,** a retort; cf. **back-talk**; (3) **-bargain,** the reversal of a previous bargain; cf. **back-swap**; (4) **-ca',** a call commanding a person to return; a relapse in illness; a misfortune; (5) **-come, -coman,** a return; of food: to 'repeat,' return; (6) **-draucht,** a gasp, esp. of the convulsive breathing of a child with whooping cough; (7) **-drawer,** an apostate, *obs.*?; (8) **-ends,** the refuse of corn; (9) **-fa',** the side sluice or outlet of a mill-dam; (10) **-fling,** a relapse during illness; (11) **-handed,** underhanded, deceitful; (12) **-hap,** to draw back from an engagement; (13) **-happen,** a mental reservation; (14) **-knock,** a relapse during illness; (15) **-look,** a retrospect, a record of the past; (16) **-money,** see below; (17) **-name,** a surname; (18) **-rent,** see below; (19) **-sight,** a back view; (20) **-stang,** see below; (21) **-stream,** a channel to carry off surplus water; (22) **-swap,** to cry off a bargain; also as *sb.*; (23) **-talk,** saucy replies to a superior; (24) **-thrust,** a relapse during illness; (25) **-vage,** the homeward voyage; (26) **-wash,** (27) **-week,** see below; (28) **-went,** going away, on the way back.

(1) **Oxf.**^{1} In a game of marbles, if the taw strike some substance and in the rebound knock a marble out of the ring, it is called back-alley, and is not fair winning, *MS. add.* (2) **s.Wxf.** They set to callin' names an' givin' back answers for half an hour, *Fenian Nights* in *Shamrock Mag.* (1894) 454. **n.Yks.** Back answers, saucy replies from an inferior (I.W.). (3) **s.Chs.**^{1} 'Noo back-bargains,' said by one who has accomplished an advantageous exchange. (4) **n.Sc.** (W.G.) **Per.** You called me back, but I paid no heed to the back-ca' (G.W.). (5) **Sc.** An ill back-come, an unfortunate return: used when an unlucky accident has happened to a person who has been from home (JAM.). **n.Sc.** (W.G.) (6) **Abd.** The bairn hes the kinkhost, an' a terrible backdraucht wi't (W.M.). **Fif.** He was whaslin like a blasted stirk i' the backdraught (JAM.). (7) Such back-drawers and turners-aside, M'WARD *Contendings* (1723) 89 (JAM.). (8) **Yks.** Take linseed, linseed cake, and back ends of wheat, and grind them all together, KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 127. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah wants sum backends for t'chicken. (9) **Per.** Back-fa', the outlet for the by-wash or spend-water when the mill is turned off (G.W.). **Edb.** (J.M.) **Rxb.** Through the back-fa' the water runs when the mill is set, or when the water is turned off the wheel (JAM.). (10) **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} (11) **Som.** I don't like zuch back-handed ways, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 132. (12) **Sc.** (JAM.) (13) **w.Yks.** 'No backhappens' [you must keep your word literally] is said by boys when playing at 'taws' (J.T.); An artful child will promise another to do some obnoxious task in this manner: 'Ah'll dew it' (said aloud) 'happen' (said mentally only, and thus unheard by the one to whom the promise is made). When charged with not fulfilling the task the child will reply, 'Abbut, ah said "happen" low dahn,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1891). (14) **n.Yks.**^{2} (15) **Cum.** The Todhunters had not quite such a steady name nor such a backlook as the Postlethwaites, LINTON *Silken Thread* (1880) 259. **Wm.**^{1} The term back-look is mostly employed in cases of disaster with reference to the retrospect of better times. Aa! nobbet to think of him afore: what a back-luik it is! (16) **Lan.** Back-money, in the Southport tailors' dispute, money retained by the employer owing to a doubt as to whether the men were entitled to it, until the question was settled by arbitration, *Gl. Lab.* (1894). (17) **Lan.** Ah nevver know'd jus'ly what wur Sam's back noaum. Happen he had noan He wur allus caw'd Sam o' th' Fowt i' th' villige. His faythur's noaum afore he wur wed wur Bill Blister, but uv cooarse that's nowt to goo by, *New Wkly.* (Jan. 5, 1895) 7. (18) **Bwk.** The rent . . . did not become due till . . . twenty months after entry; this mode of payment was technically called back-rent, as the rent was always considerably in arrear, *Agric. Surv.* 140 (JAM.). (19) **n.Yks.**^{2} I nobbut gat back-seeght on him [I only saw him with his back turned]. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah just gat a back-seet on him as he went alang. (20) **w.Yks.** Back-stang, the beam over which the warps are drawn in dressing. (21) **w.Som.**^{1} To every water-mill there is necessarily a back stream, to carry off the surplus water. The leat [water-course] and the back stream are as indispensable as the waterwheel itself. (22) **n. & e.Yks.** Used chiefly by schoolboys. There is nearly always an actual 'swopping' in the case: e. g. a boy exchanges a knife for a toy pistol and if he thinks the other may cry off the bargain he shouts 'No backswaps.' The word could not be used if the boy actually sold his knife for cash (R.S.). **w.Yks.** Backswap is common, esp. among boys (M.F.). **Slang.** 'Then it's agreed?' . . . 'Yes, no backswaps,' FOTHERGILL *Leverhouse* (1888) ii. (23) **N.I.**^{1} **Uls.** *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 41. (24) **n.Yks.**^{2} (25) *ib.* Back-vage. (26) **Wm.** Back-wash or wesh is the water that, after flowing over the mill-wheels, rebounds underneath it before flowing away down the race (B.K.). (27) **w.Yks.** Some employers of labour keep one week's wage from each operative. This is called the back-week, and prevents him from leaving his employment without giving due notice (S.K.C.). (28) **Sus.**^{1} I only saw him backwent [as he was going away from me].

BACK, *v.* In var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. [bak, bæk.]

A. *sb.* used as *v.*

1. To mount, ride on a horse.

Lan. The beast has na' been ridden sin ye backed her on Friday, ROBY *Trad.* (1872) I. 292.

2. To carry on the back or shoulder.

Ken. Then what is your work?—Oh, I back coal (D.W.L.); If a farmer bought some hop-poles in a wood close to a road, he would stipulate with the vendor that the latter should have it backed out to the road (P.M.).

3. To beat, thrash; also *fig.* to conquer.

n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); I'll back en 'vore es buoys, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 118. **Dev.**^{3} I'll bak thee ef thee dissent urn. I can dü't zo well's 'e, I wunt let 'e bak me.

4. To fill in the space behind the rings of cribbing in a pit-shaft. See **Backing,** *sb.*^{1} **4.**

Nhb.^{1} The sinking was cribbed and backed, and then walled, *Borings* (1881) 10.

5. Of a letter: to write the address.

Sc. (JAM.) **Frf.** He had written a letter to David Alexander and wanted me to 'back' it, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) ix.

Hence **Backing,** *vbl. sb.* the act of writing an address; **Backit,** *ppl. adj.* (JAM.) addressed.

Abd. It was not the mere writing that dismayed him, it was the backin', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiv. **Sc.** An ill-backit letter.

6. *Fig.* To stake or wager in support of an affirmation, to bet. In *gen.* colloq. use.

War. I'll back you won't (M.D.H.). **ne.Wor.** That farm don't pay, I'll back (J.W.P.). **Oxf.**^{1} Um bee gaun tŭ Naur·luuy, uuyl bak! fuur uuy sin um goa buuy uuwr top gyet· ['Em be gone t'Nor'ligh, I'll back! for I sin 'em go by our top gate]. **w.Som.**^{1} Aa·l baak dhai bae·un aum vore twuulv u-klauk u nait [I'll bet they will not be at home before twelve o'clock at night].

7. Phr. (1) *to back on,* (2) *to back out,* to urge, support, egg on; (3) *to back up,* to support, in *gen.* use; hence *backed up,* in good circumstances.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} His muther backs him on in iverything he duz. (2) We'll back him out (I.W.). (3) **Chs.**^{1} He's rarely backed up.

B. *adv.* used as *v.*

1. Of a deer, &c.: to run back on the same track.

w.Som.^{1} If a deer has gone to water shortly after passing through a wood, it not unfrequently happens that the cunning animal has merely soiled when he entered the stream, and then backed it on his foil, and laid fast in the covert, COLLYNS *Chase of the Wild Red Deer*, 137.

2. To change, alter.

Glo.^{1} Back your fancy, to change your mind, alter your opinion.

3. To keep down or under, to retard; cf. **backen.** In phr. *to back-down,* to ignore, to treat as of no account.

n.Yks.^{1} T'doctor did all he could to back t'inflāmation; bud t'warn't te neea use. That fit o' caud weather jest afore Mayday backed t'grass strangely. **Lan.** The Government cannot back-down Chamberlain (S.W.).

4. In phr. *to back out,* (1) to retreat from a bargain or engagement; (2) to draw back, pull away.

(1) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** (S.W.) **n.Lin.**^{1} He boht th' taaties at five an' twenty pund an aacre, but th' markit dropp'd, an' soä he tried to back-oot. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* (2) **Yks.** Thay pulled an' thay screwed an' t'parson tried to back oot his heead, but it wur all te neea use, *Specimens Dial.* (1879) 18.

[**A. 1.** To put his horse to be back'd, *Equum domitori tradere*, WALKER *Idiom.* (1680); To back a horse, *Equum conscendere.* To back a horse at first, *Equum domare*, COLES (1679); That roan shall be my throne. Well, I will back him straight, SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 74.]

BACK-A, *sb.* Cmb.

Cmb.^{1} Back-a, the top part of a pig's head, salted and smoked.

BACKAGRUF, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written **backy-gruve, bakkagruf, bakkagref** Sh.I. A ridge at the bottom of a peat-bank formed by the surface of the peat-moss, which is pared off and thrown on the bottom of the ditch before the peats are dug out.

Sh.I. (K.I.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[ON. *bakki* (in comp. *bakka-*), a ridge, bank + *gröf*, a pit, hole dug; cp. *kola-gröf*, a coal-pit, peat-pit.]

BACK-AISTER, *sb.* Shr. [**bæ·k-estə(r).**] The back of the grate immediately behind the fire. See **Astre.**

Shr.^{1} Yo'n got a face as black as the back-aister.

BACK-ALONG, *advb. phr.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **backlong** Dev.; **back 'longs** Cor. [**bæ·k-əloŋ, bæ·k-loŋ.**]

1. Of time: back; formerly, in the past; recently, a little while ago. Cf. **first-along.**

Dev. I've been zavin' my 'arnings vor a long time back along, Mortimer *Tales Moors* (1895) 219; 'Twur when I worked vor Varmer Biddlecombe, he what died back along at Chaggiford Town, *ib.* 289; Back-along he used to go there two or three times a week. The phrase [usually] implies a short but indefinite time past, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **nw.Dev.**^{1} Us 'ad a terrible zight o' rain back-along. **Cor.** Back 'longs in the summer there was a pretty good find, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 274; **Cor.**^{2} Formerly, in olden days, *MS. add.*

2. Of position: far in the rear, a long way off.

Cor. What eyes you have! Can you see what time it is by your watch back-a-long there? (M.A.C.)

3. Of direction: back, homewards, on one's homeward way.

w.Som.^{1} Kum au·n, Júm! lat-s zee baewt gwai·n baa·k lau·ng [come on, Jim! let us see about going homewards]. **Dev.** I be gwain zo vur's Holy Well Lake, but I can't stap now, but I'll call in back-along, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 3; How long avore yü be a-gwaine backalong, Bill? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.* **w.Cor.** He went back along home (M.A.C.).

4. Backwards.

Dev. Now, let me cast backlong a minute in me mem'ry, Stooke *Not Exactly*, xi; *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 127.

BACK AND EDGE, *phr.* Cum. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Mid. Sus. Hmp. Aus.

1. In a thorough manner, entirely, completely; cf. *hip and thigh, tooth and nail.*

w.Yks. O'll stick to it back an edge, Bywater *Shevvild Ann.* (1854) 7. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** A've stood up for 'im back and edge ever sin he come (L.C.M.); **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He was beäten back an' edge; he hedn't a wo'd to saay for his sen. **Lei.**^{1} A went intew 'im back an' edge. **Nhp.**^{1} I gave it him back and edge. **Mid.** He stood me out it was so, back and edge, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) [**Aus., N.S.W.** She stuck to him back and edge till at last he turned tail, Boldrewood *Sydney-side Saxon* (1891) viii.]

2. In negative, *back nor edge*, nothing, 'neither head nor tail'; in no degree.

Cum.^{1} I can mak nought on him, nowder back nor edge. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{1} **Chs.**^{13} I can make back nor edge of him. **Sus., Hmp.** Back ner edge. Cf. Moss nor sand, Head nor tail, Holloway.

[1. They have engaged themselves ours, back and edge, *Lady Alimony* (Nares). **2.** I'll have no more to do with you back nor edge, Behn *Dutch Lover* (1716) II. iii (N.E.D.). Here 'back' means the thick edge of a knife, as opposed to the 'face' or cutting edge. Cp. the phr. 'fall back, fall edge,' that is, at all adventures, let the consequence be what it will, Bailey (s.v. *Edge*).]

BACKARD, see **Backward.**

BACK-AS, see **Backhouse.**

BACK AT THE WA', *phr.* Sc. In evil or desperate circumstances, sore beset; esp. in exile or in hiding to evade the rigour of the law.

Sc. The term Back at the wa' includes the idea of the neglect with which one is treated by the generality of those who appeared as friends during prosperity. It was said of any one who had been engaged in the rebellion (1745), although remaining in the country, as long as he [remained in] hiding, that his back was at the wa' (Jam.); Ye haud him aye down, whase back's at the wa' [in exile], Hogg *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) II. 34; O send Lewie Gordon hame, And the lad I darena name! Tho' his back be at the wa', *ib.* 81. **Ayr.** Altho' my back be at the wa', Burns *Here's his Health in Water.*

BACK-BAND, *sb.* Sc. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Also written **backban'** Sc. [**ba·k-band, ba·k-ban.**] A strap or iron chain passing over the cart-saddle in a groove and supporting the shafts; rarely used in *pl.* Cf. **back-chain, -widdie.**

Sc. Backban, another name for the backwiddie or rigwiddie (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Dur.**^{1} The back-band is made of a strong iron chain of twisted links. **n.Yks.** There is a saying 'As strong as a backband.' When used for light work the backband is made of leather (W.H.); **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Belted him wi t'backband, *Yksman.* (Apr. 29, 1877) 11; Charley even devised a better dodge than this by fastening the door with a backband, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 126; **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} A backband is also called a ridgerth. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{2}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} The back-band passes over the back of the thiller or shaft-horse. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{3}

[A cart sadel, bakbandes and belybandes, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 14. *Back*, sb.^{1} + *band.*]

BACK-BEARAWAY, *sb.* Yks. The bat, *Vespertilio pipistrellus.* See **Backie,** *sb.*^{1}

n.Yks. Ah was as wakrife as a backbearaway i' t'gloaming, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 137; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **m.Yks.**^{1}

[*Back* (a bat) + *bearaway.* The word *bearaway* prob. denotes 'sailing away, floating away,' used gen. of ships.]

BACK-BIND, *sb.* Sc. A 'back-band,' q.v.

Bnff.^{1}

BACK-BIRN, *sb.* Sc. A burden borne on the back; also *fig.*; cf. **back-burden.**

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** And frae this sad back-birn of sorrow free, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 23, ed. 1812; That's a gey backbirn ye've gotten (W.M.).

[*Back*, sb. + *birn* (contracted form of *burthen*), q.v.]

BACK-BOARD, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **bac-board** (K.); **bakeboard** Nhb.^{1}; **backboord** Cum.^{1} Wm.^{1} A board used for kneading dough or paste, esp. for oat-cake; see **Back-brede.**

n.Cy. The board on w^{ch} they bac or buke [*sic*] their clapt-cakes upon (K.). **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** (M.P.); Thear was muse-deer hworns as bryad as our back-bwoard, *Borrowdale Lett.* (1787) 5, ed. 1866; **Cum.**^{12} **Wm.** The housewife sat down on the floor, with the back-board on her knees. On this board she laid a piece of paste, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 325; **Wm.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} A thin board on which meal is riddled for oat-cake dough. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

BACK-BOARD, *sb.*^{2} Sh.I. Written **backburd.** The larboard of a boat.

S. & Ork.^{1}

[Du. *bakboord*, the left side of a ship; OE. *bæcbord.*]

BACK-BOARD, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Lin. The hind board of a cart.

e.Lth. A man wha disna ken the trams o' a cairt frae the back-buird, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 87. **n.Lin.**^{1}

BACKBODY, *sb.* Yks. The posteriors; cf. **back-side, 3.**

n.Yks.^{2}

BACKBOTE, *v.* Lan. Past tense of *backbite.* See **Bite.**

Lan.^{1} They natter't, an' braw'lt, an' backbote; and played one another o' maks o' ill-contrive't tricks, Waugh *Barrel Organ* (1865) 15.

BACKBOUT, *v.* ? *Obs.* Hrt. To draw the plough backward and forward through land which has been thrown up into small ridges. See **Bout.**

Hrt. In March he backbouted the single bout down, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. 74.

Hence **Backbouting,** *vbl. sb.*

Hrt. Ellis *Pract. Farmer* (ed. 1759).

[*Back*, adv. + *bout* (sb.), q.v.]

BACK-BRAND, *sb.* Dor. Som. Also written **back-bran** Dor.; **-brawn** Som. A log of wood put at the back of the fire. See **Brand.**

Dor. On the hearth, in front of a back-brand to give substance, blazed a fire of thorns, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 7; **Dor.**^{1} We got a back-bran', dree girt logs, 223. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

BACK-BRAYING, *vbl. sb.* Yks. A beating.

n.Yks.^{2} A whent backbraying [sound drubbing].

[*Back*, sb. + *bray* (to thrash), q.v.]

BACK-BREADTH, *sb.* Sc. A fall on the back. See **Back-breed.**

Abd. He got his backbreeth o' the fleer [floor] (W.M.).

[*Back*, sb. + *breadth.*]

BACK-BREDE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also written **bak-bred, -breid, -brod** (Jam. *Suppl.*); **baikbred** Lth. (Jam.); **bakbread** Sc.; **backbreyd** w.Yks.; **bakbrade** w.Yks.^{3}; **-breyd** e.Lan.^{1}; **-brede** Lan. A kneading board used esp. for oat-cake. See **Back-board.**

Sc. (Jam.); A bakbread and a bannockstane, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 174, ed. 1871. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{3} A portion [of the 'dofe'] is taken out with a ladle or 'maispot.' . . . It is poured on the bakbrade, where it is 'reeled,' or made round. **Lan.**^{1} A broad thin board, with a handle, used in riddling out the dough of oatcakes before they are put on the spittle, and turned down on the bak-stone. **e.Lan.**^{1}

[*Bake*, vb. + *brede* (OE. *bred*), q.v.]

BACK-BREED, *sb.* Sc. The breadth of one's back, hence a throw, fall. See **Back-breadth.**

Bnff.^{1} The little ane geed up till 'im, leet a bleach at 'im i' the face, an' ga' 'im's back-breed o' the green.

[*Back*, sb. + *brede* (breadth), q.v.]

BACK-BY(E, *advb. phr.* Nhb. **[ba·k-bai.]** A miners' term: just behind, a little way off.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Away from the face of the coal nearer the shaft is said to be 'back-by.'

Hence (1) **Back-bye men,** shifters, wastemen, men who are not engaged in work at the face of the ironstone workings. (2) **Back-bye work,** work not at the face of the ironstone workings.

[*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

BACKCAST, *sb., ppl. adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also written **back-kest** Cum.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} mYks.^{1}; **bak-kast** Wm.; **bak-kest** Cum. **[ba·k-kast, ba·k-kest.]**

1. *sb.* A misfortune, reverse; used esp. of a relapse during illness, or a moral backsliding. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. She got a sair back-cast wi' the slaughter o' her husband, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) li; They'll get a back-cast o' his hand yet, that think so muckle o' the creature, and sae little o' the Creator, *ib. Tales of my Landlord*, II. 200 (Jam.). **Wgt.** (A.W.) **N.Cy.**^{1} Impediment in the working in coal-mines. **Nhb.** The wife wad'a been on her feet agyen or noo, but she gat a backcast wi' tryin ti get aboot ower syun. He still carries on the bit-shop; but he gat a sair backcast wi' the lang strike, an' hes hivvy tews ti had his heed above watter (R.O.H.); But eftor that things teuk a turn, iv a back-cast kind o' way, Harbottle *Fishing Club* (1887); **Nhb.**^{1} Aa wis gettin' nicely better, but aa's hed a sair backcast. **Cum.** (W.H.H.); (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} He was mendan nicely, but he gat a sair back kest i' winter. **Wm.**^{1} Kit's nobbet doin badly; he's gitten a terr'ble back-cast. The word is in very common use; it is also applied to a check in the growth of crops, &c. **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} Josey Dëal's lossen three of's kye: Ah doots it's gannan to be a sair back-kest tiv 'im; **n.Yks.**^{2} He's getten a sair back-kest. **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **Lin.** Streatfield *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 315. **n.Lin.**^{1} He was the punct'alist man at prayer meätin's ther' was e' all th' toon, but he got a straange back-cast thrif that lass bein' wi' bairn to him.

2. A retrospect.

n.Sc. The back-cast's sad, noo it he's awa (W.G.).

3. A backwater, q.v.

n.Lin.^{1}

4. *ppl. adj.* Retrospective.

Sc. I'll often kindly think on you; And on our happy days and nights, With pleasing back-cast view, Tannahill *Poems*, 97.

5. *adv.* Of time: long ago, in the past.

Cum. An' 'yont hoaf a life time, Far back-kest, yan sees A lad wid two sweethearts, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 84.

[*Back*, adv. + *cast*, sb.]

BACK-CHAP, *sb.* Sc. A back-stroke, esp. in phr. *to hand in a back-chap*, to play the part of an assistant, or 'second fiddle.'

Abd. I mith [might] hand in a backchap till anither; but to attempt a discoorse—I wud be owre the theets ere we got weel streiket, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) 104. **Per.** (G.W.)

BACK-CREEL, *sb.* Sc. A wicker basket formed to fit the back, chiefly used by fishwives. Cf. **creel.**

Sc., Sh. & Or.I. Before wheelbarrows came into common use, back-creels were used in cleaning out byres, stables, &c.; and in such creels manure, &c. was carried to the fields (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Abd.** Back-creels are carried by means of a broad strap from near the creel-mouth passing round the breast just at the shoulders. The heavier the load the more the bearer bends forward. Formerly the creel was more widely used: e. g. put on carriers' carts to hold small parcels, or slung one on each side of a beast of burden (W.M.). **Edb.** At Newhaven the creel or back-creel strap passes round the brow (W.M.). **Gall.** There was the full of a back-creel of peats set together in the midst of the house floor, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 10.

[*Back*, sb. + *creel* (sb.), q.v.]

BACK-DOOR, *sb.* used as *adj.* Irel. Yks. Lin. Ken. Som. **[ba·k-doə(r), bæ·k-doə(r).]**

1. *Fig.* Mean, stealthy, underhand; cf. *back-stairs.*

N.I.^{1} Back-door work.

2. (1) In phr. *back-door boy*, a boy employed in a farm house for domestic purposes; cf. **backhouse boy;** (2) *back-door trot*, the diarrhoea; (3) *on the back-door trot*, afflicted with diarrhoea.

(1) **Ken.** The back-door boy cleans the knives and boots and does other work of a like nature (P.M.); Where's the back-door boy? Send him here (D.W.L.). (2) **w.Yks.** He deed o' t'back-door trot (Æ.B.). **n.Lin.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} I be saafe, nif I was vor ate very many o' they there, twid zoon gie me the back-door trot. (3) **w.Yks.** Are teh poorly?—Ay, ah've been on t'back-door trot this mony a day (Æ.B.).

BACK-DYKE, see **Backit-dyke.**

BACKEN, *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Hnt. Suf. **[ba·kən, ba·kəŋ, bæ·kən.]**

1. To retard, delay, check.

Cum.^{1} **Wm.**^{1} T'frost sadly backens oor ploan [ploughing]. **ne.Yks.**^{1} T'maaster hesn't com'd; wa mun backen t'dinner a bit. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Here's awlis summut cummin to backen a bodda, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 4; **w.Yks.**^{1} This pash o' rain 'ul backen our potatoes. **Lan.** Aw've had to go up to th' Ho yonder, wi' some yarbs . . . and it's backent me, Brierley *Red Wind.* (1868) 8. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} A gathering may be backened by holding the part affected in very hot water; **Chs.**^{3} This fou weather backens ploughing; **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhis· wedh·ŭr)l bi ver·i baak·nin tŭ mahy wéeŭt [this weather'll be very backenin' to my wheeat]. **Stf.**^{2} My mon's sprained 'is arm a bit. It'll backen us with th' 'ay ivver so. Con y' backen dinner a trifle, missis? Th' mester wants us tak some shēp to market. **n.Lin.**^{1} Dinner's been backen'd a good hooer thrif soot tum'lin doon th' chimla'; **sw.Lin.**^{1} It no-but backens them for a week or so. **Rut.**^{1} These frostes hev backened 'em a bit. **Lei.**^{1} Put a bit o' sleck o' the foire to backen it a bit. **Nhp.**^{1} The child would have walked before now, if its teeth hadn't backen'd it. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{2} Backen the meat, it'll be done too soon. This frost'll backen the spring; **War.**^{3} **w.Wor.**^{1} I doubt thaay're too forrat; 't'ull do 'em no 'arm to be backened a bit; **se.Wor.**^{1} This caowd weather 'ull backen the craps; **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Missis, we mun backen dinner; the Maister's sen' word now jest as 'e ŏŏna be in at the time; **Shr.**^{2} This caud weather ull backen the quern. **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** The cold winds will backen the corn (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.** (F.H.)

2. To get worse, have a relapse in illness.

Yks. Nora . . . asked him how his wife was. 'She's badly, miss; she's backened sin' yesterday,' said the old fellow, Price *Little One* (1891) I. vi.

3. To go back; to back, or push farther behind.

Stf.^{2} You'd better backen three or four rows [of knitting]. **Shr.**^{2} Backen the oss, wunn 'e.

[*Back*, adv. + *-en*, vbl. suff., as in lit. E. *darken, harden, lessen, slacken.*]

BACK-END, *sb.* Sc. and all the n. counties to Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Also in Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. **[ba·k-end, bæ·k-end.]**

1. The latter part or end of any period of time, esp. the latter part of the year, the autumn or winter; also *attrib.*

Sc. The back-end o' hairst [harvest] (Jam.). **Frf.** This travelling show visited us regularly twice a year, once in summer for the Muckle Friday, . . . and again in the 'back-end' of the year, Barrie *Licht* (1888) 42, ed. 1893. **e.Lth.** It was an ill back-end for the maister, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 10. **Gall.** Yer hoast [cough] is no' near as sair as it was i' the back-end, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 4. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** They were talking together of the price of sheep and cattle at the 'back-end' fair, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) l. 39; **Nhb.**^{1} Last back-end. **Dur.** The accident happened the back end of last week (A.B.); **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** T'back-end's ola's t'bare-end, *Prov.* (E.W.P.); **Cum.**^{1}; **Cum.**^{3} Last back-end, hooiver, Betty was fashed sadly wid t'rheumatics, 17. **Wm.**^{1} We've a varry clushy [rainy] backend this year. **Yks.** She's allays for carrying in t'milk since t'rhematiz cotched my shouther i' t'back end, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) II. i. **n.Yks.**^{1} Back-end o' last week; **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} We'd nobbut a dowly [dull] tahm t'last back-end. **e.Yks.** Bob's getten a pair o' bellas'd beeats [boots with the tongues sewed to the uppers] this back end, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89; Back-end lasts from harvest to Martinmas; the period following is called 'efther Martlemas' or 'a bit afooar Kesmas' (J.N.); Back-end is the only word in use for the period between harvest and mid-winter, not necessarily Martinmas (R.S.); **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Back-end 'ill be oot afore haärvest be in, if we 'ave such mucky weäther (W.F.); I'll try and get it t'back-end o' next week, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); **w.Yks.**^{1} It's fit for nout bud liggin by to t'back-end for sheep sauve, ii. 290; **w.Yks.**^{23} **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.**^{1} I'se gāèn tà leeàv mè spot [situation] this back-end. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} Backend. This word meeans autumn, winter, an' pert o' spring; or yo' may reckon id as stertin' at the end o' yo'r summer halladays, an' endin' when yo'r Ayster halladays stert. **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhem wùts ŭz wŭn soa·n ŭt dhŭ baaken·d [them wuts as wun sown at the back-end]. **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} Farmer Jones is sellin some on 'is beasts this back end, 'ē 'anner much 'ey fur th' winter. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** There's a deal of keep i' the Lord's meadow this back-end (L.C.M.); **Not.**^{1} **Lin.** Meä an' thy sister was married, when wur it? back-end o' June, Tennyson *N. Cobbler.* **n.Lin.** Oud hezzel-peär bloomed i' back-end, Peacock *Taales* (1889) 101; **n.Lin.**^{1} Them back-end anemones is ruinaated wi' drought. Back end o' th' week, Friday and Saturday; **sw.Lin.**^{1} They're back-end ducks, not this year's birds. **Rut.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} We sha'n 'ave time to do them little jobs to'erts the back-end. **Slang.** That's two years ago, the back-end of this year, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1864) III. i.

Hence **Backendish,** *adj.* Of weather: proper to autumn or winter, autumnal, wintry, rough.

ne.Yks.^{1}

2. The back part of a house; the premises attached thereto; cf. **backside, 2.**

Nhb.^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} It's at the back-end o' th' hoose, just ageān th' watter-tub.

3. In mining: the part of a judd left in the working place of a pit, after the sump is brought down by an explosion of gunpowder.

Nhb. *Mining Gl.* (1852); **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb. & Dur.** In working a wide board, an excavation or kirving is made in the bottom part of the coal, half of the width of the board, and as far in as the hewer is able to make it with his pick. This is followed by a vertical cutting, equally far in, next to the side of the place. A hole is then drilled near the roof, and fast side of the coal is undermined, and in it gunpowder is placed and the coal blown down. This is called the sump or vantage. The remaining half of the place is called the back-end, and is similarly undermined and shot down, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

4. In phr. *back-end minders*, minders in charge of the end of the carding-machine.

w.Yks. Back-end minders are workers who wind the sliver into a ball when there are no coiler-cans (S.A.B.).

[*Back*, adj. + *end*.]

BACK-END-FORE, *advb. phr.* Som. Dev. Written **back and fore** w.Som.^{1}; **backanvore** Dev. Backwards, hind-part foremost.

w.Som.^{1} Waut bee baewt? Kas-n puut aun dhee jaa·kut baak·-n voa·ur [What are you about? (Thou) canst not put on thy jacket backwards]. **Dev.** She was in such a temper on going out, she put her bonnet on backanvore, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 91.

BACKENING, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Ken. [**ba·knin, ba·kənin, bæ·knin.**]

1. Relapse in illness; *fig.* a hindrance. Cf. **back-cast.**

ne.Yks.^{1} Jane's neea bether; woss if owt; sha's had sum sad backenings. **w.Yks.** Bud i' t'spite o' all backnins I've a little cake for my owd age, *Yksman.* (Oct. 1878) 362; *Hlfx. Wds.*; She took cold and has had a bad backening (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2} I hope he'll have no more backenings. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Our little one is not right yet; he had a serious backening the day we were at Beeston. **n.Lin.**^{1} She's got a backening in her liggin-in thrif takkin' cohd. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Ken.**^{1}

2. Of a fire: preventing its burning out.

War.^{3} Get some slack damped for backening the fire.

[Vbl. sb. of *backen*, vb.]

BACKER, *sb.* Lon. Ken. [**bæ·kə(r), be·kə(r).**] A porter, carrier, unloader.

Lon. The same rule holds good in the coke trade, . . . those possessing vans reaping the largest amount of profit; . . . and, least of all, the 'backers,' as they are sometimes called, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 86; A 'backer' is the man (in a squad of five at dock work) who ties the mouth of a sack of grain, &c., when full, lifts it on to his back, and then tilts it into the cart or truck for removal, *Gl. Lab.* (1894); The method pursued was for the quarters of meat to be raised from the hold and dropped on the quay side, and then labourers, called 'backers,' lifted the meat on their backs, and placed it in the vans for transit, *Standard* (Mar. 3, 1891) 3, col. 3. **Ken.**^{1} A word in common use at the docks.

[*Back*, sb. + *-er*.]

BACKER, *adj.* Som. [**bæ·kə(r).**] Back, rear. Not used as a comparative any more than *hinder*. Never used as an *adv.*

w.Som.^{1} I know I zeed-n down in under the jib, there in the backer-zide o' the cellar, s'now [dost thou know]. The backer end o' thick there field's mortal rough, sure 'nough. Tord the backer part o' the wagin limbless [broke it to pieces].

[*Back*, adj. + *-er*, comp. suff.]

BACKER-END, *sb.* Yks. [**ba·kər-end.**] The farther end of a room; see **Back,** *adj.*

e Yks. Y'u cudn't see ti backer-end o'spot, it was seeah full o' reek, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 50; **e.Yks.**^{1} The backer-end is used as a depository for articles not in general use in a household.

BACKERLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Shr. [**ba·kərli, ba·kəli.**]

1. *adj.* Backward, behindhand, late; also *fig.*

Dur.^{1} A backerly hay time. **Cum.** It's been sec a backerly summer, ye see, there's nowder sweetness ner ripeness amang t'fruit (M.P.). **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A backerly spot, where things are slow of growth. A backerly bairn, a puny child; **n.Yks.**^{3} **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Shr.**^{2} A backerly harrast.

2. *adv.* Backward, late.

Nhb.^{1} The tormits is varry backerly thae 'ear. **n.Yks.**^{1} T'far side o' yon field weeant be fit yet a bit: it wur ower backerly sown. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Them ooats is a bit backerly. Heard more in the *n.* than in the *e.* Riding.

3. Shy, retiring.

Nhb. What can a girl do, when a lad is so backerly as was Hughie Henderson? *Tynedale Stud.* (1896) v.

[*Backer*, adj. + *-ly*.]

BACKERMOST, *adj.* Yks. Hindmost.

m.Yks.^{1}

[Two seat roomes in the gallery at Hampton in the backermost seat, *Churchw. Acc.* (1669) in *Archaeol.* XXXV. 449 (Dav.). *Backer*, adj. + *-most*.]

BACKERT, see **Backward.**

BACKET, *sb.*^{1} Sc. [**ba·kət.**]

1. A small square wooden trough, for carrying coal, ashes, mortar, &c.; a scoop-shaped vessel used for the same purpose. See **Ash-backet, Back, Backie.**

Abd. The common term for what in Per. is called a backie or baikie (G.W.). **Per.** A scoop-shaped article carried on the thighs, filled with a coal-rake made of wood (*ib.*). **Fif.** Flung among the Deevil's ace [ashes] to be whummelled in red-hot backets to a' eternity, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 99. **Lth.** Seeking backets and mason's auld duds, Tennant *Card. Beaton* (1823) 154 (Jam.).

2. An oblong wooden trough, with a sloping lid, kept by the fireside for preserving salt. More freq. called *saut-* or *salt-backet*, q.v.

Sc. (Jam.)

3. *Comp.* **Backet-stane,** a stone at the back of the kitchen fire, on which the saut-backet rests.

Sc. At length it reacht the backet stane, Duff *Poems*, 123 (Jam.).

[Fr. *Baquet*, 'Petit cuvier, vase de bois fait de douves cerclées, qui sert à divers usages domestiques.' Hatzfeld. Dim. of *bac*, see **Back,** *sb.*^{5}]

BACKET, *sb.*^{2} Ken. [**bæ·kət.**] A broad strap placed over the back of a horse.

Ken. This strap is generally of leather, and is attached to the traces of a plough harness on either side to keep them off the ground (P.M.).

[*Back*, sb. + *-et*.]

BACK-FEAR, *sb.* ?*Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) An object of fear from behind.

Sc. He needed not to dread no back fear, LINDSAY (of Pitscottie) *Hist. Scotland* (1728) 105.

BACK-FEAST, *sb.* *Obs.* Sh. and Or.I. An entertainment given by the best man or 'groomsman,' in return for the wedding feast given by the bride's friends.

Sh.I. The ordinary term for this entertainment is a treat or hamefare. It is given by the young men of the wedding company, is managed by the best man, and usually takes place a week after the wedding (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[*Back*, adv. + *feast*.]

BACK-FETCH, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Lan. An after-thought; a recalling to mind of something forgotten or omitted; cf. **afterfetch.**

Cum. (J.P.), **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Lan.** (W.H.H.)

[*Back*, adv. + *fetch*, sb. (the same as *fetch*, vb.).]

BACK-FLOODED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lan. Of a mill-wheel: having a back-flow from the lower stream in flood time, so that there is no fall of water, and the wheel is unable to work.

w.Yks. *Obsol.*, but in common use twenty-five years ago (J.W.). **n.Lan.** In common use near Ulverston. The word is unknown in s.Lan., where steam has supplanted all the mill-wheels (S.W.). **e Lan.**^{1}

BACKFRIEND, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Wil. Som.

1. A person who seconds or supports another, an abettor.

Sc. The people of God that's faithful to the cause, has ay a good back-friend, BRUCE *Lectures* (1708) 60; We have a good back-friend that will gar our cause stand right again, *ib.* 61 (JAM.); I had in case of the worst a stout back-friend in this uncle of mine, SCOTT *Q. Durward* (1823) vi.

2. A secret enemy.

Sc. Ye have back-friends, my lord, that is un-friends, or to be plain, enemies, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xv. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}

3. An agnail, q.v.

Cum. He had a troublesome 'back friend' or 'agnail,' at which he often bit, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxiv. **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} Moi finger's as sore as sore can bē, oïve got a back-frend. Can yo tell mē hā fŭr't cŭre it? **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** (J.R.W.); NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894); **War.**^{23}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1}, **Som.** (F.H.)

[Backfriend, one that is no friend, a secret enemy, ASH (1795); A back-friend, *falsus amicus, occultus hostis*, COLES (1679); My backe freends or such as be out with me & beare me a grudge, or owe me small good will, BARET (1580); I harde somwhat by hym off a bakke ffreende, *Past. Let.* (c. 1465) III. 40.]

BACK-GAIN, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Nhb. Written **-gaun** Bwk. Nhb.

1. A relapse in illness.

Per. He was nae waur yester e'en, but there's a back gain' the day [more freq. back-gang] (G.W.). **Bwk., Nhb.** (W.H.H.)

2. A decline, consumption (JAM.).

[*Back*, adv. + *gain* (lit. E. *going*); lit. a 'back-going.']

BACK-GAIN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written **-ga'en.**

1. Receding, going back.

Sc. A back-gain tide.

2. Of persons: not thriving in health or in worldly concerns. See **Back-gone.**

Sc. A backgain bairn. A back-gane geit, an ill-grown child. A back-gain family. The back-gaen tenant fell ahint [in arrears with the rent], *Harst Rig*, st. 48.

[The same word as above.]

BACK-GANNIN, *vbl. sb.* Nhb. Wm. **[ba·k-ganin.]** A retrograding in health, circumstances, or condition. See **Back-gain.**

Nhb.^{1} **Wm.**^{1} Rarely used. A doubt it's a back-gannin wi 'em.

[*Back*, adv. + *gannin*, vbl. sb. of *gang* (vb.), q.v.; lit. a 'back-going.']

BACK-GATE, *sb.* Sc. **[ba·k-gēt.]**

1. A way or road that leads behind (JAM.).

2. *Fig.* Cunning, deceitful action; immoral or degrading conduct.

Sc. Ye tak ay back-gates, you never act openly (JAM.); He's a' t' the back-gate wi' drink (W.G.). **Per.** (G.W.)

[*Back*, adv. + *gate* (way), q.v.]

BACKGONE, *ppl. adj.* Irel. Sickly, pining away; usually applied to a so-called changeling.

n.Ir. In common use (M.B.-S.). **Don.** The 'backgone' child, though small, and fractious, and sickly, was as wise as an old man, *Flk-Lore* in *Cornh. Mag.* (Feb. 1877) 179.

BACKGRUND, *sb.* Lan. War. **[ba·k-grund.]** A place of concealment.

ne.Lan.^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.)

[The same as lit. E. *background*.]

BACK-HALF, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *to be worn to the back-half*, to be nearly worn out.

Lnk. [This metaphorical use of back-half may] be borrowed from a knife . . . that by long use is worn nearly to the back (JAM.); (W.G.)

[*Back*, adj. + *half* (side).]

BACK-HANDER, *sb.* Stf. Lin. Lei. War. **[ba·k-andə(r).]**

1. A blow given with the back of the hand.

Stf.^{2} Ei gen mi ə wizər i' dh' īəroul [a blow in the ear-hole], ə reglər bakandər. **n.Lin.**^{1} He gev him a backhander into th' mooth. **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

2. A blow with a stick or other weapon when the hand is raised over the shoulder to deliver it with greater force.

Lei.^{1}

3. *Fig.* A sarcastic retort or snub. In *gen.* use.

Lei.^{1} **War.**^{3} A nasty back-hander.

4. An unanswerable argument or proposition.

War.^{3} I am afraid that is a back-hander.

[*Back-hand*, the back of the hand + *-er*.]

BACK-HASH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **baghash.**

1. *sb.* Ill-natured talk.

Per. In common use (G.W.).

2. *v.* To abuse, to scold violently.

Per., Fif. When routhless whip men, scant o' grace, Baghash an' bann them to their face, DUFF *Poems, Old Horse* (JAM.).

BACK-HEADWAYS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Dur. The second or back of any pair of headways or drifts.

Nhb. & Dur. The direction of the cleat, also a place or holing driven in this direction. When a pair of headways are driven for exploring or winning the coal, they are called exploring or winning headways, the principal of which is called the fore-headways, and the other the back-headways, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888); In driving a pair of head-ways, one is kept in advance of the other, and is called the fore, and the other the back-headways, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

BACK-HEAVE, *v.* Oxf. Wil. Also written **backaive** Oxf.^{1} **[bæ·k-ēv.]**

1. To winnow corn a second time, through a fine sieve.

Oxf.^{1}, **Wil.**^{1}

Hence **Backheaved,** *ppl. adj.* winnowed a second time.

Wil. DAVIS *Agric.* (1813).

2. To hinder.

Oxf. (M.A.R.); **Oxf.**^{1} Don't 'ee backave m'! *MS. add.*

[*Back*, adv. + *heave* (vb.), q.v.]

BACK-HEDGE, *sb.* War. A thorn hedge left as protection to the quick; called also **Foot-hedge, Foot-set,** q.v. See **Back,** *sb.*^{1}

War.^{3}

BACK-HEEL, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Lan.

1. *v.* To throw down one's antagonist in wrestling by means of the back-heel trick.

Cum. Ah back-heel't her, an doon she went atween t'skemmels SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 60.

2. *sb.* A trick of planting the foot behind that of the opposing wrestler in order to trip him up. Also called **Back-heeler.**

Cum. In the back-heel the wrestler places his right heel behind the right heel of his opponent, and, throwing the weight of his body against that of his antagonist, fells him by throwing him on his back. The same chip can be done with the left heel (J.A.). **Wm.**^{1} **n.Lan.** (W.H.H.)

BACK-HOD, see **Back-hold.**

BACKHOUSE, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Cum. e.An. Som. Dev. Also written **bakhus** Cum.^{1}; **backus** Nhb.^{1} e.An.^{1} Nrf. Suf.; **backas** Suf.^{1}; **back-ouze** Dev.^{3} **[ba·k-əs, bæ·k-euz.]** The back-room of a house; the back-kitchen, scullery, washhouse. Also *attrib.* in phr. *backhouse-boy*, a boy employed to do scullery work; cf. **back-door boy.**

Nhb.^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} Backus, cf. wuddus for wood-house; **e.An.**^{2} **Nrf.** (C.W.B.N.) **Suf.** (C.T.); Backhouse boy, scullery boy (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} **Ess.** *Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 173. **w.Som.** Backhouse, the second or back room of a cottage, *Reports Provinc.* (1891); **w.Som.**^{1} The term for the living room and the ground-floor generally is house [s.v. House]. **Dev.** I was layving . . . without going to the zider cask in the back-houze, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) xxvii; I wish you'd be so kind's vor to have the back-ouze a-saled [ceiled]. He's so mortal cold, *Reports Provinc.* (1891); **Dev.**^{3}

[Backhouse, a building or room behind the chief part of the house, Ash (1795); Back-house, the buildings behind the house, office houses. Their back-houses, as kitchens, stables.—*Carew*, Bailey (1755).]

BACKHOUSE, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Irel. and all the n. counties to Yks. and Lan. Also in Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Suf. Also written **backus** Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} Cum. Yks. w.Yks.^{4}; **back-us** w.Yks.^{2}; **bakhus** Cum.^{1} Wm.^{1} w.Yks. Nhp.^{1}; **bak-hus** Lei.^{1}; **back-as** Wm. w.Yks.; **bakus** n.Yks.^{2}; **bakhouse** ne.Lan.^{1} War.; **baakooze** Wxf.^{1} [**ba·k-əs, beə·k-əs.**]

1. *sb.* A room or house containing an oven, a bakehouse; a public bakery.

Wxf.^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Cum. & Wm.** Back-house, the public bakehouse of the village, heated once a week for brown bread, other things being usually baked at home (M.P.). **Wm.** Thae'd dew weel anuff to leeat t'backas we, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6; **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **n.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Az warm az bein in a backas, nearly, Tom Treddlehoyle *Manch. Exhib.* (1857) 11; **w.Yks.**^{2} Back-us, cf. Brew-us, Malt-us; **w.Yks.**^{4}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Nip to t'bak'hus', my lass, an' fotch muh a faew o' tins. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**^{1} The back kitchen or 'brew-'us,' as it is generally called, has an oven, and usually serves as the bake'us. Put them bags o' bran an' gargeons i' the bake-'us, an' lock it up, or else the one 'afe'll find its way into the stable. **Suf.** (C.T.)

2. *v.* To bake bread in an oven.

Wxf.^{1} Baakoozee.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Bakus-boord**, (2) **Backus-neet.**

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} Bakus-boord, a board to make dough upon. (2) **Cum.** Backus-neet, the night when the bakehouse was at work (J.P.).

[Bakhowse or bakynge howse, *pistrinum*, *Prompt.*; *Hoc pistrinum*, a bakhows, Wright *Voc.* 729. 27. Cp. MHG. *bach-hūs*, a bakery (Lexer); G. *backhaus* (Grimm). *Back* (= *bake* in comp.; cp. *backspittle*, *backstone*) + *house.*]

BACK-HOUSE DYKE, *sb.* Yks. Lin. In phr. *in back-house dyke*, late, behindhand; in difficulties, in a dilemma.

w.Yks. (E.S.A.) **n.Lin.**^{1} I've overligged my sen this mornin' an' hev' been e' back-hoose dyke all th' daay thrif.

BACKIE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Also written **baukie** (Jam.), **bauckie** Ayr. The Bat. See **Back-bearaway.**

Sc. The laverock and the lark, The baukie and the bat, The heather-bleet, the miresnipe, How mony birds be that? Answer —two, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 198. **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Backie is freq. heard (J.M.).

2. *Comp.* **Backie-bird.**

Sc. The modern name is backie-bird (Jam.). **w. & s.Sc.** (*ib.* *Suppl.*) **Cld.** (G.W.) **Ayr.** When lyart leaves bestrew the yird, Or wavering like the bauckie bird, Bedim cauld Boreas' blast, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785); They may hook a baukie-bird in the air, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv.

[*Back* + *-ie* (*-y*). *Back* repr. an old and once very common name for the bat. Reremowse or backe whiche flyeth in the darcke, *nycteris*, Huloet (1552); Backe a beest that flyeth, *chauve souris*, Palsgr.; Foule backes, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 3936; Bakke, *vespertilio*, *Prompt.*; Molde-warpis and backis, Wyclif (1388) *Isa.* ii. 20. Only in comps. in Scand. dials. Cp. Dan. *aften-bakke*, evening-bat; OSw. *natt-bakka*, night-bat (Rietz).]

BACKIE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Also written **baikie** (Jam.). A square wooden vessel or trough, used for holding ashes, provender for cattle, &c. See **Back, Backet, Ash-backet.**

Abd. A baikie [oftener backie] is a box for carrying ashes (G.W.). **Lnk.** The cow's baikie. Also a wooden vessel in which dishes are washed (Jam.).

[*Back*, sb.^{5} + *-ie* (*-y*).]

BACKIE, *sb.*^{3} Sc. In phr. *to give a backie*, or *backie-up*, to hoist up on one's back.

e.Sc. In very common use, chiefly among boys. Gee's a bauckie! I'll gie ye a bauckie-up (J.W.M.).

BACKING, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Also Mid. Dor. [**ba·kin, bæ·kin.**] Of something behind or at the back of another object. See **Back**, *sb.* and *v.*

1. *sb.* Small, refuse coal, or 'slack' piled on a fire to check the quick consumption of fuel by the flames.

Stf.^{2} Oi'l just chuk ə lump on dh' foiər, ən ə shuvl ə bakin, ən dhen wi shən bi reit fər dh' neit. **s.Not.** Go and throw some backing on the fire back (J.P.K.). **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Rut.**^{1} Your stoves will take a good deal of backing. **Lei.** (C.E.); **Lei.**^{1} Both 'slack' and 'backing' are named from 'slacking,' or 'backing,' the more rapid burning of the larger coal. **Nhp.**^{1} Backing is thrown on for the double purpose of economising fuel and increasing the heat. **War.**^{23}

Hence **Backin'-turf**, *sb.* turf used for 'backing.'

Sc. This word was formerly common, but is now dying out (G.W.). **Rxb.** Backin'-turf, a turf laid on a low cottage-fire at bedtime as a back, for keeping it alive till morning; or one placed against the hud [back of the fireplace] in putting on a new turf-fire, for supporting the side-turfs (Jam.).

2. Usually in *pl.*, refuse of flax, cloth, or wool; also *attrib.*

Sc. Katie Beardie had a cock, That could spin backin' rock [distaff], Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 35; In the manufacture of flax the tow, thrown off by a second hackling, is denominated backings, and is sometimes made into sail-cloth (Jam.). **Abd.** The waft was chiefly spun by old women, and that only from backings or nails, *Statist. Acc.* XIX. 207 (*ib.*). **Ant.** Backins, refuse of flax which sticks in the teeth of the cards in the carding of tow, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Arm.** 8 lb. flax for coarse linen; and 4 lb. of dressed tow, and some for backens, Young *Tour* (1780) I. 141. **Cum.**^{1} Backins, cotton wool prepared for filling up, and clippings of cloth formerly used by tailors for stiffening coat collars. **w.Yks.** Backins, wool drawn from the back of the comb; milkins are drawn from the front (E.W.); (E.G.)

3. An embankment, esp. in phr. *hedge backing*, a bank of earth on which a hedge grows.

Lan. Owd 'Siah with some difficulty mounted a low backing and took a survey of the country, Brierley *Tales* (1842) 85; Leaping over five-barred gates and old hedge backings, *ib.* *Daisy Nook* (1859) 6; (S.W.) **ne.Lan.**^{1} Soil placed behind wattling is called backing. **Chs.**^{13}, **War.** (J.R.W.)

4. Sprays of foliage placed at the back of a bunch of flowers.

Lon. In the winter I get all kinds of wild flowers and roots, . . . 'backing' off of trees ('backing' it's called, because it's used to put at the back of nosegays), Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 72.

5. *Fig.* A body of followers; support.

Sc. A quarter whence assuredly he expected no backing, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) viii. **n.Sc.** Nae thanks till him for getting the place, he hid sic a backan (W.G.). **Per.** The skip of a winning rink at a curling match (1895) said, 'Brothers o' the broom, I'm glad that I take the prize hame wi' me; but I'm mair behauden to my backin' than to my direction or play (G.W.).

6. *adj.* *Comb.* (1) **Backing bed**; (2) **— deal**; (3) **— weft.**

(1) **Dor.** Backing bed, a structure of stone in Swanage quarries, fit only for the inside of a wall (C.W.). (2) **Nhb.**^{1} Backing-deals keep back loose strata, *Mining Gl.* (1852). **Nhb. & Dur.** Backing deals, deals placed behind cribs [or circles of wood] for the support of the walls of a pit where the stone is bad, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **w.Yks.** Backing weft, yarn for the backing or back part of cloth (J.M.).

BACKING, *vbl. sb.*^{1} Hrt. The process of allowing the short thorn to grow up to protect the hedge. See **Back-hedge.**

Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. 97.

BACKING, *vbl. sb.*^{2} Yks. In phr. *backing off*, a back motion in mule spinning.

w.Yks. The back motion of the frame to allow the drawn and twisted thread to be wound on to the cop (J.C.).

BACKIT-DYKE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Also in form **back-dyke** Cum.^{1} A stone fence backed up with earth on the inner side.

Abd. They stood upon the top of the backit dyke, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. **Cum.**^{1} Many of the fences against commons were formerly breasted with stone on the exposed side, or with stone and sod, and backed up with earth on the inner side, hence the name. **Wm.**^{1}

[*Backed*, pp. of *back* (vb.), q.v. + *dyke*, q.v.]

BACK-JAW, *sb.* Sc. A retort; mutual abuse.

Bnff.^{1} **Per.** Gie's nane o' yer back-jaw (G.W.).

Hence **Back-jawan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of retorting, or abusing. **Bnff.**^{1}

[*Back*, adv. + *jaw* (coarse abuse), q.v.]

BACK-JAW, *v.* Sc. To retort; altercate; abuse.

Inv. (H.E.F.) **Bnff.**^{1} The twa back-jawt ane anither till a' wiz daivt wee thir ill tungs. **Per.** Dinna back-jaw langer wi' them (G.W.).

BACK-JETTY, *sb.* Cmb. A causeway at the back of a house.

Cmb. So called at Whittlesea [where a narrow passage between buildings, an 'entry' (q.v.), is known as a jetty or gitty], *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 177.

[*Back*, sb. + *jetty*.]

BACK-JOINT, *sb.* Yks. A vertical fissure at the back of a block of slate in a quarry.

w.Yks. Miners in some districts call the joints furthest from them the 'back-joints,' in others they are called shortly 'backs' (H.V.). [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

BACK-KEST, see **Backcast.**

BACK-LANE, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. [**ba·k-lēn**, Yks. **ba·k-loin.**] A narrow, unfrequented street, *gen.* a by-way leading from the main thoroughfare.

w.Yks. The side street in Snaith running parallel to the High Street is usually called Back Lane (E.S.F.). **Lin.** I tooke to my heels as hard as I could runne and got my selfe into a back-lane, Bernard *Terence* (1629) 156. **n.Lin.**^{1} Thaay're buildin' a sight o' new hooses ageän As'by back-laane fer th' iron-stoän men to live in. **Rut.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **War.**^{3} When there is more than one road through a village, the least important is generally known as the back-lane. **Wor.** (J.W.P.)

BACK-LASH, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [**ba·k-leʃ·**]

1. The amount of play in toothed wheels which permits of their revolving easily.

w.Yks. (S.K.C.); (J.T.)

2. The slight backward motion of a machine in starting; the slight jarring when the motion is not uniform.

w.Yks. (J.T.), **s.Lan.** (S.W.)

3. The upper or surface return current where there is a fall of water.

w.Yks. (J.T.)

BACK-LASH, *v.* Lan. [**ba·k-laʃ.**] To flow back, as water upon a mill-wheel in a flood.

n.Lan. (S.W.), **e.Lan.**^{1}

[*Back*, adv. + *lash* (to whip).]

BACK-LEDGE, *sb. Obs.* Dev. Cor. A court or back-yard. See **Backlet**; cf. **backside, 2.**

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Dev. & Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422.

BACKLET, *sb.* Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. [**bæ·klət.**] The back premises of a house, a court, yard; cf. **backside, 2.**

Glo.^{1} What pretty back-lets these old houses have got. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* **w.Som.**^{1} Dhai-v u-roa·uzd mee rai·nt tu vaa·wur paewn u yuur, vur dhee·uz yuur aewz, un dhur ed-n noa gyur·dn nur neet u beet uv u baak-lut [they have raised my rent to four pounds a year for this house, and there is no garden, and not any back-door, or back premises]. 'Good backlet' is often seen in advertisements of houses to let. **Dev.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422; **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** They buried un out in a soort of a backlet, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 75, ed. 1865; **Cor.**^{12}

[*Back*, sb. + *-let*, dim. suff.]

BACKLINGS, *adv.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also written **backlins, backlan's** Sc. [**ba·klinz.**] Backwards, in a backward direction.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); An' backlins frae the Bull to shift His blazing coursers cour, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 80; To gae backlins, to go with the face opposite to the course one takes (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Abd.** To take a step 'backlan's,' Thom *Rhymes, &c.* (1844) *Preface.* **Ayr.** Backlins-comin . . . she grew mair bright, Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785). **Cum.**^{2}, **n.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}

[OE. *bæcling*, only used in phr. *on bæcling*, 'retrorsum.' On becling, *Cant. Ps.* cxiii. 3. *Back*, sb. + *-ling*, with advb. gen. *-s.*]

BACKMOST, *adj.* Yks. Lan. [**ba·kməst.**] Hindmost.

m.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1891). **e.Lan.**^{1}

[*Back*, adj. + *-most.* A late formation.]

BACK NOR EDGE, see **Back** and **Edge.**

BACK-ORDER, *sb.* Chs. Der. [**ba·k-ǭđə(r).**] A countermand, a reversal of a previous command.

s.Chs.^{1} Ahy woz tü ŭ tóo·kn dhem bée·üss tü)th fae·r, bŭ mes·tŭr sent mi baak·-au·rdŭrz [I was to ha' tooken them beas-s to th' fair, bu' mester sent me back-orders]. **Der.** (H.R.)

BACK-ORDER, *v.* Der. To countermand, to revoke an order or command.

Der. He has changed his mind, and back-ordered the cart (H.R.).

[*Back*, adv. + *order*, vb.]

BACK-OUT, *sb.* Ken. [**bæ·k-eut.**] A back yard.

Ken. Holloway; **n.Ken.** (W.F.S.) **Ken.**^{1}

[*Back*, sb. + *out*, adv.]

BACK-OUT-OWRE, *advb. phr.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **-our** Sc.

1. Backwards.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Abd., Per.** He fell clean back out owre (G.W.). **Nhb.** Fell back-out-owre in a swoone, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 142.

2. Back to a place, and implying return (Jam. *Suppl.*).

Sc. I'll rin back-out-owre and get your bag.

3. Back, away from.

Sc. Come back-out-owre the fire this minit! (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Abd., Per.** (G.W.)

[*Back*, adv. + *out-owre*, equiv. to **At-ower.**]

BACK-OVER, *adv.*, *prep.* and *adj. phr.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **-owre** Sc. (Jam.); **ower** Nhb.^{1}

1. *adv.* Behind.

Sc. (Jam.)

2. In phr. (1) *to come back-over*, to return; (2) *to fall, go, back-over*, to fall backwards.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} He cam back-ower tiv us. (2) **n.Yks.** He fell back ower (I.W.). **Nhb.**^{1} He went back-ower.

3. *prep.* From the back of.

Sc. He skailed the taties back-owre the cairt (G.W.).

4. *adj. phr.* In phr. *a back-over turn*, a turn which makes an angle less than a right angle with the original road.

Dur. Go as far as the church, and then take the back-over turn to the right (A.B.).

BACK-OVERMAN, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A superintendent at a coal-mine. See **Back-shift.**

Nhb.^{1} The back-overman superintends the management of the pit from the time the overman leaves until five o'clock in the evening, when the pit is said to 'loose' or stop work. **Nhb. & Dur.** Back-overman, an overman who has the responsible charge of the workings and workmen in the absence of the overman during the back-shift [or while the second shift of hewers are in the mine], Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

[*Back*, adv. + *overman*, q.v.]

BACK-PART, *sb.* Ken. [**bæ·k-pāt.**] Of persons: the back.

Ken. Well known and in common use in connexion with the idea of being rid of a person (D.W.L.); (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} I shall be glad to see the backpart of you [to get you gone].

[I will take away Mine hand, and thou shalt see My back-parts, Bible *Ex.* xxxiii. 23; *Derriere*, the hinder part, back-part or back-side, Cotgr. *Back*, sb. + *part*, sb.]

BACKRACKETS, *sb. pl.* Glo. [**bæ·k-rækits.**] Fireworks; cf. **backrapper.**

Glo.^{1} Samson ketched dree hundred foxes, and tied squibs and backrackets on their tails, *Roger Ploughman's Second Visit to London.*

[*Back*, adv. + *rackets.* Cp. G. *raket*, a kind of firework, a rocket; Du. *raket*; orig. the name for the stiff cartridge cylinder; see Sanders.]

BACKRAPPER, *sb.* War. [**bæ·k-ræpə(r).**]

War.^{2} Backrapper, a firework so folded that the charges in the folds detonate in succession; **War.**^{3} Back-rapper, the firework known as a cracker.

BACK-RECKONING, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. War. [**ba·k-rekənin.**] A settlement of old money differences; *fig.* a reference to an old cause of quarrel; a past record.

Cum.^{1} **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **Lan.** Almost invariably used negatively. We'll have no back-reckonings; we'll start fair—let all bygones be bygones (S.W.). **ne.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I could do very well wi' my ohd man noo, if he wasn't alus reäpin up back-reckonings. I doänt talk much aboot it, bud I've a back-reckonin' to paay him when I nobut get a chanche. **sw.Lin.** There's a bad back-reckoning agen him (R.E.C.). **War.** (J.R.W.)

[*Back*, adv. + *reckoning*.]

BACK-ROUP, *v.* Sc. [**ba·k-raup.**] To bid at a public sale merely to raise the price.

Inv. The person who back-roups is known as a 'white-bonnet' or 'puffer' (H.E.F.). **Bnff.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Back-roupan,** *vbl. sb.* the act of bidding at a public sale merely to raise the price; (2) **Back-rouper,** *sb.* a person who thus bids at a sale.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} (2) **Bnff.**^{1} **Per.** Back-roupers, white-bannets (G.W.).

[*Back*, adv. + *roup* (an outcry, a sale of goods by auction), q.v.]

BACK-SCOUR, *sb.* Lin. [**ba·k-skuə(r).**] The process of letting in the Trent water to wash out the inside of a drain.

Lin. (E.P.); There is no back scour at the sluice, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) vii.

BACK-SCRAWTER, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A scratcher for the back.

n.Yks.^{2} An ivory claw with a long handle, used by ladies in days long ago.

[*Back*, sb. + *scrawter*; see **Scrat.**]

BACKSET, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. [**ba·kset.**]

1. A check, hindrance; a reverse, misfortune.

Sc. The weeds . . . cannot, after such a backset and discouragement, come to seed so late in the autumn, Maxwell *Trans. Agric.* (1743) 82 (Jam.); The people of God have got many backsets one after another, Wodrow *Hist. Church Sc.* (1721) II. 555 (*ib.*). **Per.** The caul' frosty nichts in May gya the tatie-crap a back-set (G.W.). **Gall.** He had received his first backset, and it told on him like a sentence of death, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 16. **Wgt.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Ov coorse mooast fowk have ther bits o' backsets, sickness an losses, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 60.

2. A relapse in sickness.

Per. (G.W.) **Wgt.** (A.W.) **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** Backset is always used of a relapse after illness, never in a moral sense (R.M.Y.).

3. A something in reserve, esp. applied to a store of money or goods held in reserve against an emergency; hence, a prop, a support.

Cum.^{1} **w.Yks.** He's saved a bit o' brass an' that'll be a nice backset for him (F.K.); A rich relative or patron is a backset (B.K.); Aw'll hev' two pair o' traasers an' then one pair al do for a backset (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{3} **Lan.** He'd bin sich a backset to ther church, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 49; **Lan.**^{1} Hoo's noan so badly off; hoo's a bit ov a backset i' th' Bank. Feight him, Jim; aw'll bi thi backset. **e.Lan.**^{1} [Is applied to a supporter] gen. in a financial sense.

4. An excuse, colourable pretext, set-off.

w.Yks.^{5} If a woman knows that her neighbour is watching her enter another person's house against whom she has vowed enmity to that neighbour, she will look about her mentally for a 'backset'; thus, she may say that she went for the purpose of blowing her up.

5. An outshot at the back of a building.

n.Lin.^{1}

6. A sub-lease.

Sc. By means of a backset the possession is restored to those who were primarily interested in it. Marischall, having got a fifteen years tack of the customs of Aberdeen, sets the same custom in backset to some burgesses of Aberdeen. Spalding *Hist. Troubles in Sc.* (1792) I. 334 (Jam.); Still in use (W.G.).

[**3.** *Chiens de relais*, dogs laid for a back-set; such as are held by the side of a long course, to be hounded after a deer already pursued by other dogs, Cotgr. *Back*, adv. + *set*, pp. of *set*, vb.]

BACKSET, *v.* Sc.

1. To fatigue, weary; usually in *pp.*

Bnff.^{1} **Abd.** The long walk quite backset him (G.W.); Backset, wearied, fatigued (Jam.).

2. To disgust.

Bnff.^{1} **Abd.** Castor-oil backsets me (G.W.). **Per.** The word backset is hardly known here (*ib.*).

3. In phr. *backset and foreset*, overwhelmed with difficulties, beset behind and before.

Cum. 'He's backset and foreset,' she said in a low tone. 'Ey, ey; he's made a sad mull on't,' Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 114; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Poor Lib, she war fair backset and foreset, en she didn't kna what tu du, Jack Robison *Aald Tales* (1882) 6. **n.Yks.** He was backset an' fooarset wi' them (I.W.). **Lan.** She's backset and foreset, wi' a good for nowt of a husband, 'Eavesdropper' *Vill. Life* (1869) 99.

[The lit. mg. is to set upon in the rear. *Back*, adv. + *set*, vb.]

BACK-SEY, *sb.* Sc. The sirloin.

Sc. He'll make as muckle about buying a fore quarter o' lamb in August, as about a backsey o' beef, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xv; Yours [a piece of beef] . . . is out o' the back-sey, *ib. Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxiv. **Lnk.** A healthfu' stomach sharply set, Prefers a backsey piping het, Ramsay *Poems* (1727) 363 (Jam.).

[*Back*, adv. + *sey*, q.v.]

BACKSHAVE, *sb.* Wm. [**ba·kʃēv.**] A spokeshave, a kind of plane with two handles for planing curved surfaces.

Wm. *Cum. and Wm. Trans.* XIII. ii. 267; **Wm.**^{1}

BACK-SHIFT, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. [**ba·k-ʃift.**] The second set of hewers that go down into the coal mine; the time (usually eight hours) during which they work. See **Back-overman** and **Shift.**

Nhb.^{1} In a colliery the first period for working is called the fore-shift, and the next the back-shift, and the hewers are similarly called . . . according to their rotation in starting work (s. v. Shift). **Nhb. & Dur.** The backshift commences about four hours after the pit begins to draw coals, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); When a colliery is worked by two sets of hewers, each working for eight hours, one set following the other, the first set is called the fore-shift and the second the back-shift, *ib.* (ed. 1888) s.v. Shift.

BACK-SHORE, *sb.* Lin. A piece of ground on the unscreened side of a decoy pipe, left for the birds to lodge on.

Lin. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) xii.

BACK-SHOW, *sb.* Lon. A peep-show carried on the back.

Lon. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1864) III. 96.

Hence **Back-showman,** *sb.* a man who carries a peep-show on his back.

Lon. On their first coming out, the oldest back-showman as I know on told me they could take 15*s.* a day, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1864) III. i.

BACKSIDE, *sb.*, rarely *pl.* Sc. Irel. and all the n. counties to Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Also in Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Mid. Ken. Sur. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [**bak-, bæ·k-said, -soid.**]

1. The rear or hinder part; the side of an object which is farthest from the speaker.

Ayr. The hedge along the back side of Thomas Thorl's yard, Galt *Ann. Par.* (1821) ii; Backside, the more private entrances into a town by the back of it. The Provost had privately returned from Eglington Castle by the Gallows-knowes to the backsides, *Gilhaize*, II. 173 (Jam.). **Rnf.** Backside, all the ground between a town on the sea-coast and the sea (*ib.*). **Nhb.**^{1} The backside of a church is the *n.* side. Burials formerly were only made on the *s.* side. [The backside of a churchyard, the side farthest from the town or village, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 93.] **Chs.**^{1} The backside of a hedge; **Chs.**^{3} **Stf.**^{2} Thē'll foind that brindled cow o' thoine at th' backsoide o' the wood. **Lin.** I haue a certaine parlor in the backside, in the furthermost part of my house, Bernard *Terence* (1629) 233. **n.Lin.**^{1} The street in Winterton, to which the name of 'East Street' has now been given, was previously called 'Mr. —— backside,' from the name of the principal inhabitant. Also applied to land behind a house running down to a back-lane or street. To impound all swine and other catel that shall be found trespassing in the . . . back-sides belonging to the towne, *Manor Rec.* (1718) in Stark *Hist. Gainsburgh*, 537. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{3} You may fish on the back side of the mill [the 'pound' or water of the mill stream above the mill]. **Hrf.**^{1} [A porter at a London terminus told me I should find [a suburban branch line] at the backside of the station. I did find it so situated—literally at the side of the back of the larger station, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 95.]

2. The back premises of a house or building; freq. applied to a curtilage, back-yard, farm-yard, or the garden or fields adjoining.

Rxb. (Jam.) **Ker.** You shouldn't have brought him [a strange visitor] in through our backside (A.S.P.). **N.Cy.^{1}** Nicholas Ward, unfortunately smoor'd to death, in sinking for a draw well in his father's backside, 10th Feb. 1716, SHARP *Chronicon Mirabile.* **Nhb.** As up Jenny's backside we were bangin, Ki' Geordy, How! where are ye gannin? *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iv. 76; **Nhb.^{1}** Billy Purvis used to invite the crowd from his front stage to enter his show, adding, 'Them 'at dissent like to waak ower the stage can come in bi Billy's backside.' **Dur.^{1}** **Cum.** The witch weyfe begged in our backseyde, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 84, ed. 1815; *Obsol.* (M.P.) **Wm. & Cum.^{1}** Yea Sunday mworn, i' Bell' backseyde, 196. **ne.Yks.^{1}** Wa've gitten wer back-sahds fettled up, an' they leeak weel noo. **w.Yks.^{23}** **Lan.^{1}** He used t'sit smookin' of a neet at th' backside, among his bits o' posies. **ne.Lan.^{1}** **Chs.^{1}** In the *nw.* district backside is a very frequent name for the field which is nearest to the back of the farm buildings. **Stf.^{1}**; **Stf.^{2}** Wheers th' missis?—'Ers at th' backside fēdin th' pigs; mun oi fatch 'er? **Der.^{12}**, **nw.Der.^{1}** **n.Lin.^{1}** You'll find the tool o' th' backside, nigh-hand th' swill-tub. **Lei.^{1}** Homestead, orchard, garden, yard, and backside thereto adjoining and belonging. **Nhp.^{1}** Phanaticks, who having forsaken the Church would not be buried in the Church yard, but in their orchards or backside of y^{r} houses, *Bugbrook Prsh. Register* (1668) in BAKER *Hist. Nhp.* I. 128; **Nhp.^{2}**, **War.** (J.R.W.), **s.Wor.^{1}**, **se.Wor.^{1}** **Shr.^{1}** The lan'lord toud me as I should 'ăve some 'en-pens pŭt at the backside; **Shr.^{2}** Hers gwon o' the backside, her'l be back anon. **Hrf.^{1}** He went out at the backside now just. **Glo.^{12}**, **Brks.^{1}** **e. & s.Cy.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* [s.v. Curtilage]. **Ken.** Backside often occurs in old conveyances, and it might still be used in a legal document conveying a property where it was desired to follow the old parcels, esp. in the case of copyhold land, where the description on the Court Rolls is always followed with superstitious awe (P.M.); **Ken.$^{1\,2}$**, **Hmp.^{1}** **I.W.** (J.D.R.); **I.W.^{1}**; **I.W.^{2}** To ax you if you'd lett'n putt hes keert into your backside [farmyard] till to-morrow mornen. **Wil.** Barken is commonly used for a yard or backside, KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695) s.v. Barken; **Wil.^{1}** *n.sw. Obsol.* **Dor.** (N.B.); BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **w.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.^{3}** **Dev. & Cor.** You will find the ladder in my backside, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422. **Cor.^{1}** s.v. Backlet; **Cor.^{2}** [LISLE *Husbandry* (1757).]

3. The posteriors, buttocks.

w.Yks. When a bear gets o'er a wall, he awlis gets dahn we his backsoide first, BYWATER *Shevvild Ann.* (1851) 4. **Stf.^{2}** **Not.^{2}** I'll kick thi backside. **n.Lin.^{1}** **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.)

4. The under or reverse side of anything.

ne.Yks.^{1}

5. The close of the year; cf. **backend, 1.**

Chs.^{3} The backside of the year.

6. In mining: the side of the shaft where the empty tubs are put in, or taken out, of the cage.

Nhb. & Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849) ed. 1888.

7. In phr. *backside first, backsides front,* hind-part foremost, hind-before.

n.Yks. (I.W.) **Sur.** I'd turn the house backsides front furst, BICKLEY *Midst Sur. Hills* (1890) II. i.

[1. He had him about to the back side of the wall, BUNYAN *P.P.* (1678) 26; *Estaim de glace* [a kind of tin], used in the tinning of the back-sides of looking-glasses, COTGR.; He led the flock to the backside of the desert, BIBLE *Ex.* iii. 1; On the backe side of their campes, *ponè castra,* BARET (1580). 2. Backside, the back yard belonging to an house, ASH (1795); A back-side or yard, *cortis postica,* COLES (1679); His fare is plain and common . . . if he addes anything for a great day . . . his garden or orchard supplyes it, or his barne and back-side, HERBERT *Priest* (1652) 44; How, in my back-side! where? . . . Rachel! thieves! thieves! B. JONSON *Case is Altered* (c. 1598) IV. iv; The backside of the house was neither field, garden, nor orchard, SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1580) ed. Friswell, 16. 3. A poor ant . . . with her head downwards and her backside upwards, ADDISON *Guardian* (1713) No. 156; (The lynx) turneth the backside forwarde, BARET (1580).]

BACK-SPAIVER, see **Back-spare.**

BACKSPAN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Lan. **[ba·kspan.]** A baking plate for oat bread.

ne.Lan.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.]

BACKSPANG, *sb.* Sc. Irel. **[ba·kspaŋ.]**

1. An underhand trick, esp. a retreat from a bargain. Cf. **back-bargain.**

Sc. Backspang, a trick by which one takes the advantage of another, after the latter had supposed everything in a bargain or settlement to be finally adjusted (JAM.). **n.Ir.** In common use (J.S.); **N.I.^{1}** He's a decent man, there's no back spangs about him. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. A reverse, recoil; cf. **backset, 1.**

Wgt. Back-spang has a stronger meaning than backset (A.W.).

[*Back,* adv. + *spang* (sb.), q.v.]

BACK-SPARE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also **-spaiver** Abd. Of breeches: the cleft, or opening.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd., Per.** Back-spares and front-spares are not now used in making trousers (G.W.).

[*Back,* adj. + *spare* (an opening), q.v.]

BACK-SPAULD, *sb.* Sc. Also written **-spaul. [ba·k-spāld.]**

1. The back part of the shoulder.

Or.I. I did feel a rheumatize in my backspauld yestreen, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) vii.

2. The 'hind-leg.'

Sc. If sae mickle as a collier or a salter make a moonlight flitting, ye will cleek him by the back-spaul in a minute, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) vii. **Per.** Back-spaul of cattle (G.W.).

[*Back,* adj. + *spauld* (sb.), q.v.]

BACK-SPEIR, *v.* Sc. Also written **back-speer. [ba·k-spiər.]**

1. To inquire into a report, by tracing it as far back as possible (JAM.).

2. To cross-question, cross-examine.

Sc. To examine a witness with a retrospective view to his former evidence (JAM.); She so speers and backspeers me when I come home . . . that I darena look . . . lest a bird of the air should carry the tidings to her, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 13, ed. 1894. **Bnff.** Tell him fan he speirs at you again, that an umman is composed o' twa hunner an' forty-three bones. . . . Faith, ye'll bleck [beat, puzzle] the minister—tell him to backspeer ye there (G.W.). **Per.** (*ib.*) **Frf.** I winna be back-speired, RAMSAY *Remin.* (1872) 117.

Hence **Backspearer**, *sb.* (JAM.) ? *Obs.* A cross-examiner.

[*Back,* adv. + *speir* (vb.), q.v.]

BACK-SPITTLE, *sb.* Lan. Der. Also in form **back-sprittle** Der.^{2} **[ba·k-spitl.]** A wooden shovel or board used in baking oatcake. See also **Baking-spittle.**

Lan. In common use (S.W.); An owd oak back-spittle he slung by his side, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) iv; **Lan.^{1}** s.v. Bakin'-spittle. **Der.** 1746. Goods in y^{e} Workhouse . . . a Backsprittle, *Youlgreave Overseers' Acc.,* COX *Churches* (1877) II. 343; **Der.^{2}**

[*Back* (= *bake* in comp.; cp. *backhouse,* sb.^{2}, *backstone*) + *spittle,* q.v.]

BACKSPRENT, *sb.* Sc. **[ba·k-sprent.]**

1. The backbone, 'in allusion to the elastic power of the spine.'

Sc. Learn to forbear To curse and swear By your backsprent, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 35. **Slk.** An tou'lt worstle a fa' wi' I, tou sal ken what chaunce tou hess, for I hae found the backsprents o' the maist part of a' the wooers she has, HOGG *Wint. Ev. Tales* (1820) I. 272 (JAM.).

2. A spring or catch (JAM.).

Sc. Backsprent, the spring of a reel for winding yarn, which rises as the reel goes round, and gives a check in falling, to direct the person employed in reeling to distinguish the quantity by the regulated knots. The spring or catch which enters the lock of a chest. The spring in the back of a clasp-knife.

[*Back,* adv. + *sprent* (a spring, leap), q.v.]

BACK-SPRITTLE, see **Back-spittle.**

BACK-STALK, *sb.* e.An. **[bæ·k-stǭk.]** The back of a low hearth. See **Back-stock.**

e.An.^{1}

[*Back,* adj. + *stalk,* q.v.]

BACKSTAN(E, see **Backstone.**

BACKSTAY, *sb.^{1}* Ken. Sus. **[bæ·kstē.]**

1. A flat piece of wood attached to the foot by a strap, used in walking over shingle. See **Backster,** *sb.^{2}*

Ken. They slip their food into a leather thong attached to a piece of wood shaped something like a snow-shoe, and glide over the shingle, *Time* (Mar. 1889) 257; (F.E.); **Ken.^{1}** The flat piece of wood put on the feet in the manner of a snow-shoe, and used by the inhabitants of Romney Marsh to cross the shingle at Dungeness. **Sus.^{1}**

2. A stake driven in to support a raddle, or stick fence.

Ken. (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}

BACKSTAY, *sb.*^{2} Yks. [**ba·ksteə.**] An iron bar, with forked end, attached to the back of a mining car, or 'corf,' when ascending an incline, for the purpose of stopping the car, in case of breakage of the hauling rope or other accident. Cf. **drag.**

w.Yks. (S.J.C.); (B.K.); The backstay is sometimes called a 'drag' or 'dog'; also a 'deevil' [devil] or 'coo' [cow] in Nhb. and Dur. (S.K.C.)

[*Back*, adv. + *stay* (to stop, restrain).]

BACKSTER, *sb.*^{1} *Obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **bakster** n.Cy. n.Yks.^{1} Lan.^{1} Der.^{2}; **baxter** Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{1} (K.) A baker; also occas. a female baker. See also **Bakester.**

Sc. One of the attendants, in appearance a baxter, i.e. a baker's lad, handed her out of her chair, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) vi. *Note.* **Abd.** He who kneads is called the Bakster (JAM.). **n.Cy.** (K.); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.** Becoming rare now. Bread baking is mostly, and until recently it might have been said entirely, in the hands of females (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** *Obs.* (R.S.) **Lan.**^{1} **Der.**^{2} A female baker.

[Baxter (*obsolete*), a baker, ASH (1795); Backster, a baker, BAILEY (1721); A baxter, *pistor*, COLES (1679); A bakster, *artocopus*, *pistor*, *pistrix*, *Cath. Angl.*; Brewesteres and bakesteres, bocheres and cokes, *P. Plowman* (B.) III. 79. OE. *bæcestre*, baker (female or male).]

BACKSTER, *sb.*^{2} Ken. Sus. [**bæ·kstə(r).**] A flat piece of wood attached to the foot by a strap, used in walking over shingle. See **Backstay.**

Ken. Similar things are used in Hmp. for walking on the soft mud deposited in harbours by the sea, and are there called mud-pattens, HOLLOWAY; **Ken.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{2}

BACK-STICK, *sb.*^{1} Cum. [**ba·k-stik.**] The rod connecting the footboard of the spinning-wheel with the crank.

Cum. (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1}

BACK-STICK, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Som. Single-stick; cf. **backsword.**

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

BACKSTITCHING, *vbl. sb.* e.An. Also **backsticking.** [**bæ·kstitʃin, bæ·kstikin.**] A process of ploughing in.

e.An.^{1} In backsticking, the earth having been previously turned is turned back again. **e.Nrf.** Backsticking is fairly common here (H.C.-H.).

[*Back*, adv. + *stitching*, der. of *stetch* (sb.), q.v.]

BACK-STOCK, *sb.* Cmb. Suf. [**bæ·k-stok.**] The back of a low hearth or open fireplace. See **Back-stalk.**

Cmb.^{1} Your hands wus washed only half-an-hour ago, and now they're as black as the back-stock. **Suf.** This word, for the ordinary hearth-back, is used here by everybody. A back-stock is the iron plate at the back of a fire-place or grate, or a shelf at the back of a low fire-place; also the iron plate, in a blacksmith's forge, through a hole in the middle of which the wind to blow the fire comes from the bellows (F.H.); (P.H.E.)

[*Buche de bois*, a log, back stock, or great billet, COTGR. *Back*, adj. + *stock* (sb.), q.v.]

BACKSTONE, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Also Dev.? Also written **backston** e.Yks. w.Yks. Lan. nw.Der.^{1}; **backstun** w.Yks. Chs.^{1} War.; **backstan** Wm.^{1} w.Yks.; **backstane** n.Yks.^{3}; **bakstone** Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{234} e.Lan.^{1} Der.^{2}; **bakston** n.Yks.^{2} Lan.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **bakstun** w.Yks.; **bakstan** n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{5}; **baxstone** War.^{1}; **baxtone** War.^{3}; **baxton** n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.; **baxtan** w.Yks.; **bakestone** w.Yks.^{1} War.^{2} Shr.^{1} [**ba·kstən, bæ·kstən.**]

1. A flat piece of iron or stone, generally with a handle over the top, upon which oat-cakes, &c., are baked. It was formerly made of stone or slate, but is now mostly made of iron. Cf. **girdle.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** (J.M.); Kirn, beeat t'backstan, peel tates, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 34; **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} As nimble as a cat on a heeat bakston; referring, doubtless, to the practice of training animals to dance by placing them on heated iron; **n.Yks.**^{3} **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); The annancement spread like butter on a hoat baxtan, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1875) 33; Mi throit's as dry as a baxton, HARTLEY *Budget* (1871) 95; Bob went as flat as a backston, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1881) 27; Tha'rt like a worm on a whut back-stun, HARTLEY *Paris*, 42; **w.Yks.**^{1234}; **w.Yks.**^{5} 'Baxstones' used to be brought about for sale, the mode of conveyance generally by panniered donkeys, the men-drivers making the still street resound to their sonorous cry of 'Baxston's!' **Lan.** We'st ha' to look as wakken as a cat on a wot backstone, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) vii; Jone was one day . . . turning over the cakes . . . and occasionally flaking the back-stones with the finely spread patches of meal dough, *ib. Cast upon World* (1886) 130; At th' top o' Rooly Moor, where o's as bare as a bak-stone for five mile round, WAUGH *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 108; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{1} A plate of iron with a handle on which 'pikelets' are baked; **Stf.**^{2} I was just going tak' th' cake off th' backstun when th' sut tumbled down th' chimley and spaylt it a'. A favourite Methodist opinion about preaching is, 'Oi loikes it 'ot off the backston,' i.e. plain and outspoken. **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Lin.** The cakes she has baked on her own bakston, STREATFIELD *Lin. and Danes*, 264. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{123} **Shr.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i; **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.* The bakestone is still occasionally seen in old houses. Fatch the bak' stwun an' I'll mak' tuthree barley crumpits, for the maister nor me canna ate that bread; **Shr.**^{2} Used for baking oat-cakes and 'pikelets.' **Dev.** The oats, oh the oats, and the silver, silver oats! Here's to the oats with the backstone on the board! BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* (1869) xxix.

2. *Comp.* **Backstone-cake.**

w.Yks. Backston cakes are kneaded with wheaten flour, salt, and water only, and baked in the frying pan in bacon dripping. They are always eaten hot, because they become very tough when cold. They are not the same as 'havver-cake,' which is baked on a backstone (M.F.); Round Sheffield these are small cakes baked on the backstone after the oat-cakes (S.O.A.); Sometimes the cake is placed on the bottom of the oven and baked. Its chief features are, the readiness with which it can be prepared, its sweetness, and toughness (B.K.).

3. The iron plate on which a 'printer' (q.v.) in the pottery works mixes his colours.

Stf.^{2}

[*Back* (=*bake*, in comp.; cp. *backhouse*, sb.^{2}, *back-spittle*) + *stone.*]

BACKSTONE, *sb.*^{2} Irel. A stone placed at the back of a turf fire, between the fire and the gable.

N.I.^{1} The backstone is not less than two feet high, a foot and a half broad, and one foot thick.

[*Back*, adv. + *stone.*]

BACK-STONING, *sb.* Nhp. A mode of ploughing in which the earth, having been previously turned, is turned back again. Cf. **back-striking.**

Nhp.^{1}

BACKSTRAP, *v.* and *sb.* Cor.

1. *v.* To hitch in wrestling.

Cor. An' cud backstrap tha in a moment, DANIELL *Tales*, 35.

2. *sb.*

Cor.^{3} A fall given in wrestling by catching a man on any part of his body, at the same time throwing your 'near' (or most forward) leg behind his 'off' (or most rearward) leg and pressing him backwards.

BACKSTRIKING, *sb.* e.An. [**bæ·kstraikin.**] A mode of ploughing, in which the earth, having been previously turned, is turned again.

Nrf.^{1} **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 287, ed. 1849; Still used in this sense (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} **Suf., Ess.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

BACK-SUNNED, *adj.* Dor. Som. Also in the forms **backsunded** Dor. Som.; **-zunded, -sundered** Dor.^{1} [**bæ·k-zɐnd, bæ·k-zɐndəd.**] Having a northern aspect, shady.

Dor. *Gl.* (1851). **se.Dor.** This house is all back-zunder'd (C.W.); **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863) s.v. Zun. **Som.** (G.E.D.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} 'Cold back-zunded field o' ground' is a very common description. Thick 'ouse is back-zunded, he ont suit me in no price.

BACK-SWIMMER, *sb.* Sus. A water insect, *Notonecta glauca.* Also called **Boatman.**

Sus. Boatmen or backswimmers are rowing themselves about by their long hind legs, *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 463.

[*Back*, adv. + *swimmer.*]

BACKSWORD, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Wor. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also written **backswyrd** Brks.; **-zwoord** Som. The game of single-stick, in which one hand was held behind the back, and the other held the heavy stick.

Wor. Despert mon to plahy at baack-sword, or at baack-sword plahyin (H.K.). **se.Wor.**^{1} **Brks.** At backswyrd break each other's yead, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi. **Hmp.**^{1} Not very general in Hants. **Wil.**^{1} *Obs.*, the game being only remembered by the very old men; **Wil.**^{2} **Som.** The roughest form of single-stick is still remembered in many Somerset villages, notably Wedmore, though I think it has fallen into desuetude. One hand was held behind the back, and the other, swathed with fustian or hide, held the basket-guarded stick, and with the exclamation 'God save 'ur eyes' they laid on in fine style (W.P.W.); Two sticks were used, one as guard, the other as an offensive weapon, with baskets or without (G.S.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[Backsword, a sword with one sharp edge, Ash (1795); A back-sword, *Machaera*, Coles (1679); I knew him a good back-sword-man, Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 70. *Back*, sb. + *sword*.]

BACKSWORDING, *vbl. sb.* *Obsol.* Wor. Brks. The act of fencing with single-sticks. See **Backsword.**

Wor. The practice of backswording has ceased with the cessation of the wake years ago. Dahyvid Staight, 'e as worked for Mr. Whitaker, 'e wuz a despert mon fur baack-swordin. 'E'd come an' cry the 'at, an sahy, who'll plahy at baack-swordin' fur a 'at? (H.K.) **Brks.** Backswording and wrestling were the most serious holiday pursuits of the Vale. . . . The great times for backswording came round once a year in each village, at the feast, Hughes *T. Brown* (1856) ii; A bout at backswording (M.J.B.); **Brks.**^{1} Back soordin is still kept up here and in the counties westward.

BACKSYFORE, *advb.* and *adj. phr.* Shr. Dev. Cor. Also written **backsyvore** nw.Dev.^{1}; **backsevore** Dev.^{1}; **backseevawr, backsivore** Dev.; **backysyfore** Cor.^{1} [**bæ·ksifuə(r), bæ·ksivuə(r).**]

1. *advb. phr.* The wrong side first, hind-before; the contrary way.

Shr.^{1} **Dev.** Aw yü stüpid cheel, theest a-put thee apporn on backsivore, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1} Thee hast a' put on thy hat backsivore, 20. **n.Dev.** Rab was made backsevore, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867), st. 85. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Wemmen be oogly things ef you rub em backsyfore, *Tim. Towser*, 147; **Cor.**^{12}

2. *adj. phr.* Hind-part foremost; *fig.* clumsy, awkward.

nw.Dev.^{1} He's the moas' backsyvore zoart o' chap I ivver zeed. A cruel backsyvore job he'th a-made o't.

[*Backside* + *fore.*]

BACKSYFOREMOST, *advb. phr.* Dev. Hind-before. See **Backsyfore.**

Dev. Turned backsyforemost, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1888) 240: **Dev.**^{3}

[*Backside* + *foremost.*]

BACKSYFORSY, *advb.* and *adj. phr.* Dev. Cor. Also written **back-see-fore-see** Dev.

1. *adv.* Hind-before. See **Backsyfore.**

Cor.^{12}

2. *adj.* *The backsyforsy side*, the back view.

Dev. The road we are now upon leads us to what the Devonians call the Back-see-fore-see side of Vixen Tor, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. 278.

[*Backside* + *foreside.*]

BACKTENT, *v.* Lan. [**ba·ktent.**] To attend to the 'roving' or 'intermediate' frames in the card-room of a cotton-spinning mill.

Lan. A girl stands at the back of the frames to take off the full bobbins, replace empty ones, or do other things necessary to keep the frames going (S.W.). **ne.Lan.** That lass o' mine that backtents for yo', Mather *Idylls* (1895) 187.

Hence **Back-tenter,** *sb.* a girl employed to 'back-tent' in a card-room.

Lan. 'Lasses' are invariably employed as back-tenters (S.W.).

[*Back*, sb. + *tent* (to attend to), q.v.]

BACKTURNED, *adv.* Sur. Sus. [**bæ·ktə̄nd.**] Standing with back turned towards anything.

Sur.^{1} He was backturned when I saw him. **Sus.** Harry was back-turned while dis was a gooin on, Lower *S. Downs* (1854) 160; **Sus.**^{1}

BACK UP, *v.*, prop. *phr.* Nhb. Chs. Lin. War. Oxf. [**ba·k up, bæ·k ɐp.**]

1. To stand by, uphold or support one's friend or party or opinion.

Nhb.^{1} If ye'll just gan on, noo, we'll back ye up. **n.Lin.**^{1} If thaay summon yĕ up to Winterton, I'll go an back yĕ up. **Oxf.**^{1} **Hmp.**^{1} Adams *Wykehamica* (1878) 416.

Hence **Backed up,** *pp.* in good circumstances; **Backing up,** *vbl. sb.* encouragement, support.

Chs.^{1} He's rarely backed up, he is. **War.** (J.R.W.) **n.Lin.**^{1} He duzn't want noä backin' up at all; his caase is as clear as daayleet.

2. To subscribe to.

Nhb.^{1} We've caaled to see if ye'll back up the list.

3. To repair the cop or 'back' of a hedge with fresh soil dug from the ditch.

Chs.^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.)

4. To call out, shout.

Slang. A junior would be sent to 'back up' for college porter at hours when there was no access to the lodge, *Winchester Sch.* (L.L.S.); To back up names calling, *ib.* (E.F.)

BACK-US, see **Backhouse.**

BACKWARD, *adj.* and *adv.* Yks, Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. Written **back'ard, backert, backud.** See below. [**ba·kəd, ba·kət, bæ·kəd.**]

1. *adj.* Unwilling, reluctant; shy, diffident; slow.

w.Yks. Still he felt back'ard te propooas His visit should be endin, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 28. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Our Mary's rather a backert wench, er hadna onythin to see [say] fur 'ersen. That chap's very backert at his work, mayhappen ē's fresh to't. **s.Not.** P'raps yer was too backard, and p'raps too forrard, Prior *Renie* (1895) 221.

Hence **Backartly,** *adv.* in a backward or reluctant manner.

Lan. I never threw th' sponge up moore backartly, I con tell thee, Brierley *Ab-o'th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) iv.

2. Of the seasons, vegetation, &c.: behindhand, late.

e.Yks.^{1} Oor taties is very backad this year. **Chs.**^{1} A backard spring. **Not.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Last year wur a back'ard year, but this is a back'arder. It's the back'ardest ever I see. **Nhp.**^{1} It's a very backerd spring. **War.**^{2} A backud season; **War.**^{3} **Oxf.**^{1} My pays [peas] be backard, *MS. add.*

3. Belonging to the past, old-fashioned, ancient.

s.Chs.^{1} A gentleman who was fond of antiquarian research was described as 'ŭ ter·ŭbl mon fŭr róo·tin aaf·tŭr au·ky'eynd ŭ baak·wŭrd stùf' [a terrible mon for rootin' after aw keind o' backward stuff].

4. *adv.* In compar. degree: farther behind, more to the rear.

Stf.^{2} Shove that cart a bit backeter and then oi can get through with this 'oss. **Nhp.**^{1} Stand a bit backerder, will you. **War.** A widow on being condoled with on the death of her husband intimated that her state was not without its consolations; there was no one now to say 'sit back'arder' as she warmed herself by the fire (M.D.H.); **War.**^{2} Shift the chair backuder. **Shr.**^{1} Shift that lung table backerter; **Shr.**^{2} Goä a bit backerter, woot 'e?

5. (1) *Backward road*, backwards; (2) *backward road on*, with the order inverted, backwards; cf. **backwards road on.**

Lan. I've been running back'erd road, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 258. **nw.Der.**^{1} (2) **Lan.** Bukes printud ut reyd'n backurt rode on, so ut yo han to begin ut th' end, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 9.

[1. Backward, unwilling, slow, sluggish, Ash (1795); Perish the man, whose mind is backward now, Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 72. **2.** The yeare will proue backward, Surfl. & Markh. *Countr. Farm* (1616) 28 (N.E.D.).]

BACKWARDING, *prp.* and *vbl. sb.* Chs. [**ba·kədin.**]

1. *prp.* Relapsing into sickness.

Chs.^{1} Ah! poor thing, oo's backarding; it'll soon be aw up wi' her.

2. *vbl. sb.* A change from joy to mourning.

Chs.^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} 'There is always a băcărding' [said when for instance, a child dies after the rejoicings on its being christened].

BACKWARDS, *adv.* Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Hrf. [**ba·kədz, ba·kəts, bæ·kədz.**]

1. Behindhand.

Shr.^{2} Backerts in his work.

2. Awkward, clumsy.

Stf.^{2} Oi anner used to this job, Oi feyl a' backerts at it.

3. In phr. (1) *backwards ower*, backwards; (2) *backwards and forwards*; (3) *backerts road on*, (4) *backwards way*, (5) *backards way aboot*, (6) *backwards way on*, *backwards ways on*, (7) *backwards way over*, *backwards ways over*, backwards.

(1) **n.Yks.** He fell backwards ower (I.W.). (2) **Hrf.**^{1} Backwards and forwards, not a word further, there's an end of the matter. (3) **Shr.**^{1} Backerts road on, wrong way before. (4) **w.Yks.** Backerds way, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} (5) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) (6) **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' bairn get's noä good at school, he's goin' back'erds-waays-on. (7) **w.Yks.**^{1} To fall backards-way oŭ'r. **n.Lin.**^{1} He tum'l'd back'erds-waays-oher doon th' graain'ry steps.

BACKWARN, *v.* Wor. To put off, countermand.

s.Wor. (H.K.); **s.Wor.**^{1} An old parish clerk would say, 'They've a-put off that 'ere funeral, and I must be to backwarn the parson,' 35.

[*Back*, adv. + *warn.*]

BACK-WASH, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. **[ba·k-weʃ.]**

1. *v.* In wool-combing: to cleanse wool from oil after carding.

w.Yks. The common term round Bradford (J.W.).

Hence (1) **Back-washer,** *sb.* the worker who attends to the back-wash; (2) **-washing,** *vbl. sb.* the process of re-washing the wool after carding.

w.Yks. (1) (S.A.B.) (2) (S.K.C.); (E.G.)

2. *sb.* A machine used in 'back-washing.'

w.Yks. A backwash is a machine for straightening the fibre of the wool and taking out the lumps. The wool is passed through two bowls of hot water, then through a variable number of cylinders, and then through a set of fallers,—long pins, whose prongs are graduated from coarse to fine (S.A.B.).

[Backwashed (with woolcombers), cleaned from the oil after combing, Ash (1795).]

BACK-WATCH, *sb.* Yks. A reserve fund put by against an emergency. Cf. **backset.**

n.Yks. (I.W.) **m.Yks.**^{1} There's nought-but poor addlings now-a-days, but somewhat must be laid by for a backwatch.

[*Back*, adv. + *watch* (a keeping, guarding).]

BACKWATER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Ess. Also written **backwatter** Nhb.^{1} **[ba·k-, bæ·k-, -watə(r), -wotə(r), -wātə(r).]**

1. The overflow of a mill-race, which, if not carried off, impedes the revolution of the mill-wheel.

Sc. When the water in a mill-race is gorged up by ice, or by the swelling of the river below, so that it cannot get away from the mill, it is called the backwater (Jam.). **Per.** If there is not a sufficient fa' below the mill-wheel, the water in which it turns is called the back-water (G.W.). **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** The opposite term [to backwater] is slackwater, which describes the effect of a deficiency, *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} The back-water is carried off by a sluice. **Shr.**^{2}

Hence **Back-watered,** *pp.*

Cum.^{1} **Wm.** A mill-wheel that is choked by the race getting flooded is said to be back-wattered (B.K.).

2. The water near the side of a river, which, when the current is strong, flows the contrary way to the stream.

n.Lin.^{1}

3. A stream from the sea.

Ess.^{1}

4. The ebb of the tide.

n.Lin.^{1}

5. The still or dead water that rises in a field during a river flood.

Nhb.^{1}

6. *To cause the eyes to stand backwater in one's head*, to do one's utmost.

Bnff.^{1} A'll haud till 'im till's een stan' back-wattir in's hehd [he is unable to get the better of me].

BACKWAY, *sb.* Yks. Ken. **[ba·k-weə, bæ·k-wē.]**

1. The yard or space at the back of a cottage.

Ken. (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}

2. *Fig.* in phr. *to go the backway*, to decline, fall off after coming to perfection.

w.Yks. When this month [September] gets turned, things'll begin o' gooin' th' back-way, Hartley *Ditt.* (c. 1873) 109.

BACKWAY, *adv.* Yks. Lan. Also **backways** w.Yks. **[ba·k-wē, ba·k-weə.]**

1. Wrongly, awkwardly; in a manner opposed to the proper mode of procedure; also in phr. *backway-on.*

w.Yks. He ollus does things backway (M. F.). **e.Lan.**^{1} Backway-on, tail first.

2. In phr. *backways on*, backwards, hind-before.

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Wds.*; (B.K.)

BACK-WIDDIE, *sb.* Sc. Also **back-woodie** (Jam.). **[ba·k-widi.]** The chain which goes over the cart-saddle and is attached to the shafts. See **Back-band.** Cf. **rig-woodie.**

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Nai.** The backwoodie was made originally of plaited withies, *Gl. Surv.* (*ib.*) **Bnff.**^{1} Backbin' is the same as back-widdie [s.v. Backbin']. **Abd.** Occas. heard, but the usual name is the back-chain (G.W.).

[*Back*, sb. + *widdie*, see **Withy.**]

BACK-WORD, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Oxf. Ken. **[ba·k-, bæ·k-wə̄d.]**

1. A withdrawal from an engagement; a countermand.

Cum. (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} They ax't us to t'tea yāa day, and then they sent us back-word. **w.Yks.** In consequence of her death, I was obliged to give a party who were to have dined with me backword [put them off], Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 357; Nivver a wun . . . sent backwurd, like wot a menny foaks ar i't habbit a doin', Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1866) 39; Brother S. had better give his sperit backword, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1871) 32; *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{3} **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} We were to have gone to-day, but they sent us back-word. **s.Chs.**^{1} Used in same sense as back-orders. **Oxf.**^{1} I sent a back word to mother. **Ken.** I 'greed ter goo an I thought better an it an gĕn [give] back-word (H.M.); (P.M.); 'Greed ter goo an den give back-word (W.G.P.).

2. A contention, retort, reply.

Cum. Whietly Kit bore her clatter, Nea backwurd he'd gien her, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 92; Ah kent reet weel it wasn't a crum eh use givan them enny back-wurds, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 9; It was the first time he had ever given his mother a back-word, Linton *Silken Thread* (1880) 276.

[*Back*, adv. + *word.*]

BACKY, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use. Also written **bacca, baccer, backer, bacco. [ba·kə, bæ·ki.]**

1. Tobacco.

Nhb. If he's drinking gills o' yell, or axing pennies ti buy bakky, Oliver *Local Sngs.* (1824) 8. **Cum.**^{3} An' t'bacca—I's up-ho'd the' nūt to forgit that, 19. **w.Yks.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} Wodever wod a werkin' mon do beawt his pipe o' bacca ov a neet? **Chs.**^{3}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Wor.** I have me bit o' bacca as I comes home (H.K.). **Hrf.**^{1} **Brks.** Your bacchy's nearly out, Dick, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) i. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Sus.** He would buy four ounces of baccer and sit on the 'mixen' and smoke it out, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 15. **Wil.** The young uns thay did dance and zing, The woold uns blow'd their baccy, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 99; *ib. Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Colloq.** I'll take my bit o backer, Dickens *Dombey* (1848) xxxviii.

2. *Comp.* **Backy-shop.**

Colloq. I asked the gentleman at the baccer-shop, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 490.

3. *Fig.* Nonsense. Cf. **smoker.**

Nhb. 'It's aal baccy,' the local equivalent of 'It's all my eye' (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1}

BACK-YET(T, *sb.* Sc. **[ba·k-yet.]** A gate leading to the back of the house.

Sc. In common use. The herd-loon and the orra man dreev the kye in at the back-yet (W.G.). **Ayr.** Come na unless the back-yett be a-jee, Burns *Whistle and I'll come to you*; The back-yett that opened into the manse-garden, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) *Introd.*

BACON, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. **[bē·kən, beə·kən.]**

1. A quarryman's name for layers of fibrous carbonate of lime.

Dor. Damons *Geol. Weymouth* (1864) 106.

2. (1) *To make, pull, bacon*, to make a derisive gesture, 'take a sight,' put the thumb to the nose and spread out the fingers; (2) *to save one's bacon*, to come off without injury, save oneself from harm; (3) *to strike bacon*, to cut a mark in the ice in sliding; cf. *to strike a candle.*

(1) **N.I.**^{1} He made bacon at me; the remark that accompanies

this gesture is 'Could you eat bacon that fat!' **w.Yks.** The officers spoke to him, when he put his fingers to his nose and pulled bacon at them, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 325. **Chs.**^{1} [The action of pulling or making bacon] is frequently accompanied by the query 'Have you ever seen bacon so thick?' **War.** (J.R.W.) **Dev.**^{3} The words used are 'Didee ivver zee bacons that thick?' to which the reply is 'Noa, not in thy mother's cupboard.' (2) **Slang.** His friend having saved, to the letter, his bacon, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (1864) *Merchant of Venice.* (3) **Wil.**^{1}

3. *Comp.* (1) **Bacon-bee**, see **Bacon-fly**; (2) **-dumpling**; (3) **-fly**, *Dermestes lardarius*, a small beetle, the larva of which eats bacon; (4) **-ham**; (5) **-hog**, see **Bacon-pig**; (6) **-hooks**; (7) **-rack**; (8) **-pig**, a pig of a size to make bacon; (9) **-pudding**; (10) **-settle.**

(1) **Lei.**^{1} The bacon-bee is black, with a band of brown. What is a bacon-bee, Mrs. D.——?—Oh, it's loike a paason [parson, the common black beetle] but not so big. (2) **Oxf.**^{1} A bacon dumplin is made of bacon cut into small pieces, and mixed with sage and onions. (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} (4) **Sc.** His face was like a bacon ham, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 129, ed. 1871. (5) **Suf.** As fat as a bacon-hog (F.H.). (6) **n.Lin.**^{1} Bacon-hooks are fastened into the beams of a kitchen or larder on which bacon is hung to dry. (7) **Oxf.**^{1} Bacon-rack, a rack on the ceiling of farm-houses where sides of bacon are stored, *MS. add.* **Hmp.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} The bacon-rack is suspended horizontally under the beams in most farm-house kitchens; here the bacon dries, and is kept safely from rats and cats. (8) **Shr.** Those who are industrious and rear plenty of potatoes, contrive still to kill a bacon-pig in winter, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 242. **w.Som.**^{1} Wai, u zaak u baa·rlee mae·ul ul mak u bae·ukn-paig oa un [why, a sack of barley meal will make a bacon-pig of him]. **nw.Dev.**^{1} (9) **Oxf.**^{1} A bacon pudding is made like a rolly-poly jam pudding, with the bacon, &c., substituted for jam. (10) **w.Som.**^{1} The settle consists of a curved seat six or seven feet long, and having a very high back, often forming cupboards with folding doors, nearly reaching to the ceiling. . . . It is often called bacon-settle, from the use to which the cupboards are applied [s.v. Settle].

Hence **Bacony**, *adj.* of the nature of, appertaining to, bacon.

n.Yks. It hez a bacony flavour (I.W.).

[**2.** (2) 'To save the bacon' is a phrase for preserving one's self from being hurt; borrowed from the care of housewives in the country, where they have seldom any other provision in the house than dried bacon, to secure it from the marching soldiers, JOHNSON; But here I say the Turks were much mistaken, Who, hating hogs, yet wished to save their bacon, BYRON *Don Juan*, VII. 42; No tricks shall save your bacon, FIELDING *Author's Farce* (1729) III. **3.** (5) My followers are smooth, plump, and buxom, . . . as so many bacon-hogs, KENNET *Praise of Folly* (1709), ed. 8, 17 (DAV.); A baken hog, *Saginatus porcus*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693).]

BACON, see **Birken.**

BACON-AND-EGGS, *sb.* Wil. *Linaria vulgaris*, yellow Toad-flax; so called from the two shades of yellow in the flower. See **Eggs-and-Bacon.**

Wil.^{1}

BACON-CRATCH, see **Cratch.**

BACONER, *sb.* Hrt. [**bē·kənə(r).**] A pig kept for bacon.

Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i.

[*Bacon* + *-er*, cp. *porker.*]

BACON-FLICK, *sb.* Yks. [**bē·kən-flik.**] A flitch of bacon.

n.Yks.^{2}

[Bakon-fliks, beffe-flicks, *York Wills* (1462) II. 261 (N.E.D.). *Bacon* + *flick*, q.v.]

BACON-SILT, *sb.* Hmp. A trough in which bacon is salted.

Hmp.^{1}

BACON-STAYBAND, *sb.* Yks. A strip of bacon-fat bound across the windpipe to cure a sore throat.

n.Yks.^{2}

BACON-SWORD, *sb.* Stf. Lei. War. Wor. Also written **bacon-soord, -sward** Stf. Lei. [**bē·kən-swə̄d, -swə̄d.**] The rind of bacon. See **Sword.**

n.Stf. As if they'd never tasted nothing better than bacon-sword and sour cake, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 138. **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.)

[*Bacon* + *sword* (OE. *sweard*, the skin of bacon).]

BACON-TREE, *sb.* Lan. A humorous term for pig, 'growing bacon.'

Lan. Whether the parson would have cared to leave the 'nut-brown' [ale] for a sight of a whole Smithfield of 'bacon trees,' BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 121; I must go and look at my bacon-trees (S.W.).

BACON-WEED, *sb.* Dor. The plant *Chenopodium album*, goosefoot.

Dor. *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**^{1}

[It has been asserted that the plant is so called because it denotes rich, fat land. The following extract, however, suggests another explanation of the name: It is reported that it (Goose-foot) killeth swine if they do eate thereof, GERARDE *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 329.]

BAD, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Som. Dev. [**bad, bæd.**]

1. *adj.* Profligate, tyrannical, and cruel in conduct.

w.Som.^{1} Ee·z u bae·ud luy u-baewt fuul·ur, ee doa·n aa·rlee kaar uur au·m noa·urt [he is a profligate, drunken fellow, he scarcely carries her (his wife) home anything—i. e. of his wages]. A shocking bad fellow would mean always a drunken profligate.

2. (*a*) Ill, sick, in pain.

Slg. How are you?—Very bad (G.W.). **Edb.** Ye're looking gey bad [very ill] (J.W.M.). **N.I.**^{1} He has been bad this month and more. **Ant.** A wus very bad, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** He lucks, poor body, verra bad, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1826) 15; Cumfort us wiv apples, for aw's bad o' luve, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 5; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.**, **Wm.** (M.P.) **n.Yks.** Mah teeas is seea bad, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 68; **n.Yks.**^{1} She's desput bad in her booels an' sair follered on wiv a lax. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** I [he] wə ðat bad wol fouk þout i wə bān tə dī (J.W.). **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Awfu' bad wi' roomatics. **Stf.**^{2} Tell 'er yer mother's very bad. **n.Lin.**^{1} He's tekken bad wi' th' ohd complaaint, an' I doän't think he'll get oher it this time. **sw.Lin.**^{1} Bad of a fever. **War.**$^{1\,2}$ **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 20. **Shr.**^{1} Mother's bad, er canna spar me to goo to school. **Hrf.** He was bad, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 74. **Glo.** Ei bee uncom·on baad (E.D.); Er's very bad to-day; very bad 'er be, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 121. **Brks.**^{1} A was bad vor a year or moor avoor a died. **w.Som.**^{1} I bin that bad, I 'ant a·sard [earned] zixpence, is dree weeks. **Dev.** When I were bad . . . and forced to lie abed, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 87.

Hence **Badness**, sickness, illness, disease.

s.Chs.^{1} There's a jell [deal] o' badn'ss i' th' country. **Stf.**^{2} It's bin desprit fər badnəs dhis īər. **Dev.** The ded body's han didden kure the harm, vur herth the same badness now, GILES in *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Sept. 17. 1885) 6, col. 5.

(*b*) Phr. (1) *bad-a-bed*, so ill as to be obliged to remain in bed; (2) *bad in oneself*, ill generally, but without any particular local ailment; (3) *bad way* (*in a*), dangerously ill; (4) *bad yellow*, the plague.

(1) **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **w.Som.**^{1} Plaise mum, father's bad-abed, and mother zen me up vor t'ax o' ee, vor to be so kind's to gee un a drap o' spurit. **nw.Dev.**^{1} (2) **Oxf.**^{1} Whur be in pain?—Noo'er, I be bad in myself, *MS. add.* (3) **w.Som.**^{1} I be ter'ble afeard her's in a bad way [that she will die]. (4) **Bwk.** The pestilence sometimes called 'the bad yellow,' HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 131.

3. Sorrowful.

s.Chs. Only used with *v.* 'to be.' To be bad about a thing (T.D.); **s.Chs.**^{1} They'm bad abowt this Liberal mon bein chuckt aït. **Stf.**^{2} Mrs. Jackson's fēlin very bad abait ŭr sŭn as is gon jed.

Hence **Bad-hearted**, melancholy, miserable, down-hearted.

n.Lin.^{1}

4. Difficult, hard.

Cum. That's bad to beat (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} Bad to bide. **Wm.** Whenivver Tomson set hissel i' that way, he war bad ta shift, JACK ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 3. **n.Yks.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Bad to do, bad to find, are universal. **e.Yks.**^{1} Bad-tĭ-beeat. **w.Yks.** 'Coal is bad ta git' when the roof is dangerous. A cheat, sharper, or bad-tempered man is 'bad ta dew wi',' LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). **n.Lin.**^{1} Haxey field's bad to beät fer grawin taaties an' wheät year efter year. **sw.Lin.**^{1} He's bad to light of. **Lei.**^{1} 'A's a bad un to beat,' common eulogy of a horse, dog, prize-fighter, game-cock, &c. **War.**$^{2\,3}$ **Hrt.** He's a bad one to part [close-fisted] (G.H.G.).

Colloq. Faith! you were bad to follow, SMART *Rathkelly* (1888) I. v.

5. In arrears, behindhand.

Lei.^{1} His illness threw us bad with the clothing club. **Rut.**^{1} She got a quarter bad in her rent. **War.**^{23}

6. In compar. and superl., *badder, baddest*, worse, worst.

Cum.^{1} Many a badder thing med happen. It's t'baddest thing 'at could hev happen't. **w.Yks.** Jim's a bad lad, but Tom's badder, an' Walk's t'baddest i' t'lot, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I've knawn badder things then this happen to a man, a vast sight. It was the baddest year we iver hed fer wild ducks. **Lei.**^{1} Oi nivver knood a badder man nur what that man weer. **War.**^{23}

7. *adv.* Very much.

s.Oxf. Now, las' week there was a job doin' up at the squire's, an' I wanted to go bad, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 92.

8. Phr. (1) *Bad luck top end*, defective in mental powers; (2) *bad-off*, in poverty; (3) *bad off for*, poorly furnished with; (4) *bad place*, a child's name for hell; (5) *bad to do*, in poor circumstances; (6) *bad to like*, of unpromising appearance; (7) *bad way (in a)*, ruined; (8) *bad-weather Geordy*, the cockle-seller whose trade is most flourishing at the stormiest season of the year; (9) *not half bad, not so bad*, very good.

(1) **Chs.**^{1} Thah's getten bad luck top end, thah cumberlin; **Chs.**^{2} (2) **s.Stf.** Them as used to ha' plenty o' money bin bad enough off now, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Oxf.**^{1} **I.W.**^{2} They be miserable bad off. **w.Som.**^{1} Poo·ur dhing, uurz u·laf· tuur·ubl bae·ud oaf luyk [poor thing, she is left very badly off]. (3) **Dor.** He's bad off vor apples to-year, BARNES *Gl.* (1863). (4) **N.I.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Neef yùe bae·un u gèo·d maa·yd-n zai yur praa·yurz-n keep yur chuurch, yùe ul gèo tu dhu bae·ud plae·us [if you are not a good girl, and say your prayers and keep your church, you will go to the bad place]. (5) **War.** (J.R.W.) **Hrf.**^{1} Bad to do in the world. (6) **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** There's a pluke cummin upov his aym, at's bad ti like, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 92. (7) **w.Som.**^{1} Neef ee· doan au·ltur úz an, ee ul zèon bee een u bae·ud wai [if he does not change his course he will soon go to the bad altogether]. (8) **Nhb.** The sailor, when he hears the cry of 'cockles alive,' concludes that a storm is at hand, and breathes a prayer, backwards, for the soul of 'Bad-weather Geordy,' OLIVER *Rambles* (1835) 207; **Nhb.**^{1} (9) **War.**^{2} This pie's not half bad, or 'not so bad.'

[2. Bad, sick; as, he is very bad a-bed, BAILEY (1755); To be very bad [sick], *vehementer laborare, pessime se habere*, COLES (1679). 6. But as it is, it may be better, and were it badder, it is not the worst, LYLY *Euphues* (1579) (NARES); They demen gladly to the badder ende, CHAUCER *C. T.* F. 224.]

BAD, *sb.*^{1} Glo. Wil. **[bæd.]** The pericarp or green outer husk of a walnut, used sometimes also of filberts and other nuts.

Glo. (H.T.E.); At Staunton, near Red Marley, bad is also used for the husks of filberts and other nuts (H.S.H.); **Glo.**^{1} Bad or bod. **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.)

BAD, *sb.*^{2} Sh.I. Any article of clothing.

Sh.I. (K.I.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BAD, *sb.*^{3} *Obsol.* Yks. Lan. Chs.

1. A small knot of wood, or short, thick stick (sometimes sharpened at the ends like a 'tip-cat,' q.v.), used in playing the game of bad. See below.

Hence (1) **Badding**, *vbl. sb.* playing at hockey with sticks and a wooden ball or piece of wood called a kiffey; **Bad-stick**, *sb.* also called **Bat-stick**, (2) a long tapering stick with a pummel-head, used to drive the 'gell' or 'knur' in the game of 'knur-and-spell'; (3) the game now known as 'shinty' or 'knur-and-spell' (q.v.).

(1) **Chs.**^{13} (2) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); (J.T.); Seldom heard except among farmers or old men, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890). (3) **Lan.** *Obsol.* The name is known to elderly people round Wigan, though boys now call the game 'shinty' (S.W.).

2. A rude kind of cricket, in which usually the bat is replaced by a 'besom-stale' and the ball by a piece of stick or 'bad.'

w.Yks. The 'bad' was thrown with a whirling motion to the boy with the 'steyl,' who struck the 'bad' and then ran to the goal-stone, which counted one, and back again, if there was time, which counted two. The 'bad' was thrown in to either the stone at which the player stood to strike, or the goal-stone, and if it struck either stone before the player touched it with the hedge-stake, he was out (M.F.). **w.Yks.**^{3} Lakin' at bad means playing at bat, a rude kind of cricket, with a bat and ball, and wall toppings for wickets. There was no lakin' at bad sixty years ago; they call it 'cricket' naa. **Lan.** Playing at t'bad, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 150; (J.L.)

3. A game, prob. the same as trippet or tip-cat, q.v.

Yks. To play at bad wth a badstick, to play at cat or trippet wth a catstick or trippet stick (K.).

Hence **Bad-lump**, *sb.*

Lan. A bad-lump is a flat piece of wood fixed to a hazel rod to strike the bad with after it is flirted up from the edge of a stone by a gentle tap, the game being who can send the bad to the greatest distance (J.L.).

BAD, *v.* *Obsol.* Nhp. Glo. Wil. Also written **bod** Nhp.^{2} Glo.^{1} **[bæd.]** To remove the outer green husk from walnuts.

Nhp.^{2} **Glo.** Cum and bad the bannets, GROSE (1790); Declaring that he might go and 'bad the bannuts' somewhere else, *Household Wds.* (1885) 141; **Glo.**^{12} **Wil.** Gave me a basketful of green walnuts, and then asked for them back 'to bad em' (G.E.D.); **Wil.**^{1}

BADDERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also in form **bathers**; **baddords** Abd. Low raillery.

Sc. Bathers is in very common use (J.W.M.). **Abd.** Ye're but scant o' grace, To tell sic baddords till a bodie's face, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 61, ed. 1812; Usually badders (G.W.).

BADDISH, *adj.* In gen. dial. use. **[ba·diʃ, bæ·diʃ.]** Rather bad.

Not.^{1} **Lei.**^{1} They're pretty baddish this turn. **War.**^{3} He is in a baddish way, I fear.

BADDLE, *v.* Chs. **[ba·dl.]** To fool away.

Chs. He's baddling all his money away (E.M.G.).

BADDOCK, *sb.* Sc. The fry of the coal-fish, *Gadus carbonarius.* Also called **Prinkles.**

Abd. We catched in the tide whiles the baddock and fluke, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1851); Gray fish called baddocks, *Statist Acc.* XVI. 551 (JAM.); SATCHELL (1879).

BADE, *v.* Yks. Stf. Not. War. Shr. Also written **baad** w.Yks.^{1}; **baade** m.Yks.^{1} **[bēd, beəd.]** To bathe in the open air, in a pond, in a river, in the sea.

m.Yks.^{1} Whear's tuh barn to bāade at, Jack?—At Sandy-lobby— . . . ah bāaded thear at drinking-time yesterder, an' it tuke us up t'neck. **w.Yks.**^{1} I aim to baad her i' th' beck, ii. 291; **w.Yks.**^{2} Come on, surrey, let's go an' bade us. **Stf.**^{2} Oi belēve that lad's gone a badin. **Not.** (W.H.S.) **War.** (WRIGHT). **Shr.**^{1} Bading.

Hence **Bade**, *sb.* a bath.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Stf.**^{2} Cum an 'ave a bade, lads, th' wayter's ivver so warm. **Not.** (W.H.S.)

[This form is perhaps due to contam. of *bathe* with *wade.*]

BADGE, *sb.*^{1} Oxf. **[bædʒ.]** A moth of a medium size.

Oxf. (W.F.R.)

BADGE, *sb.*^{2} *Obsol.* Sc. A large, ill-shaped bundle.

Sc. (JAM.) **Slk.** There came in a 'puir man' carrying a bundle of firewood, and said 'Will ye hae a badge o' sticks?' (J.M.)

BADGE, *v.*^{1} Shr. Glo. Wil. **[bædʒ.]** To buy up farm and garden produce in order to sell it again at market.

Shr.^{1} **Glo.** (H.S.H.); **Glo.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} *Obs.* Md. to make pces [process] against all the Badgers that doe badge without licence, *Extracts from Records of Wilts Quarter Sessions* (1576), *Wilts Arch. Mag.* XX. 327.

[Some others followed her [i. e. Fortune] by badging land, DAVIES *Humour's Heaven on Earth* (1605), ed. 1876, 37 (DAV.).]

BADGE, *v.*^{2} *Obsol.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. War. Shr. To cut corn, peas, beans, &c. close to the ground by means of a badging-hook, q.v. See **Bag**, *v.*^{2}

w.Yks.^{2} Done by 'driving' the corn with the left hand and cutting close by the root with the hook in the right hand. **Chs.**^{13}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** This word and the operation have been almost extinct within this last twenty years (W.H S.). **Lei.**^{1} They havn't begun badging the beans yit. **War.**^{3} The growing corn is grasped about half way up the stalk, by the crook held in the left hand, in a sufficient bundle for the cut. A sharp blow with the hook, held in the right hand, severs the growing stalks much closer to the ground than is possible in reaping; hence the process was in greater demand before the use of reaping machines. **Shr.**^{1} *Obs.*

Hence **Badging-hook**, a curved hook resembling a sickle, used in cutting corn, peas, beans, &c., also in trimming hedges.

w.Yks.^{2} **Chs.**^{1} It differs from the ordinary sickle in having a broad smooth-edged blade instead of a narrow blade with a serrated edge. **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

BADGE-, see **Bag.**

BADGER, *sb.*^{1} *Obsol.* All n. counties to Der. Also Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Wil. Cor. Also written **bager** Cor.^{3}; **badjer** w.Yks.^{1}

1. A corn-dealer, miller, or miller's man; originally one who was licensed to buy corn in one market to sell in another. Also called a **Swailer** or **Swealer.**

n.Cy. 'As impudent as a badger's horse' is still a common proverb, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 245. **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.** (M.P.), **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**^{3} **w.Yks.** Shopkeepers mix their goods, badgers their flour, and publicans their drink, 'Eavesdropper' *Vill. Life* (1869) 16; A badger may also be a grinder of corn, or he may not, *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{1234} **Lan.** An exact List of all Badgers, Swealers, Corn-Dealers, Millers, *Advt.* (1757) quoted in *Manch. City News* (April 25, 1896). **Chs.**^{123} **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**^{12} **nw.Der.**^{1} **e.Lin.** Now an extinct occupation (G.G.W.). **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} Used freq. in old accounts in n.Wil. but now *obs.* Itm for stayeinge Badgers & keepinge a note of there names viij*d*, *Records of Chippenham* (1620), ed. Goldney, 202. Md. that I take order of the Badgers that they do name the places where the Badgers do use to badge before they resieve their lycens, *Extracts from Records of Wilts Quarter Sessions* (1576) *Wilts Arch. Mag.* XX. 327. **Cor.**

Hence **Badger's clout**, *sb.* a wisp of hay or straw used to stop a hole in a sack.

w.Yks. (J.T.)

2. A huckster; an itinerant dealer who buys up farm produce, &c., and carries it elsewhere to sell. Also used specifically, as butter-badger, pig-badger, tea-badger.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* **Cum.** Carel badgers are monstrous sad fwok, The silly peer deils how they wring up, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 39, ed. 1881; **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Butter . . . is bought up by the badgers, who go round the parish, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 10; **n.Yks.**^{12} **m.Yks.**^{1} Thou's always hungry: thou'd eat a badger off his horse. **w.Yks.** Badger, a travelling, originally walking, grocer and butterman, licensed victualler, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **Stf.**^{12}, **Der.**^{2} **War.**^{12}; **War.**^{3} There is a badger at the door with his basket. **w.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} In spite of roguish badgers, The price it must come down, sir, *Old Sng.*; **Shr.**^{2}, **Hrf.**^{1} **Glo.** He is a butter-badger, you know (A.B.); A badger acts as a sub-factor between the producer and the larger merchants or the consumer (S.S.B.); **Glo.**^{1}

3. One who keeps a small shop where groceries and provisions are sold.

w.Yks. Cudworth *Horton* (1886); **w.Yks.**^{5} **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 226; Eawer Alick keeps a badger's shop, Waugh *Eawer Folk* (1859) st. 2; They han fur to goo to th' badgurs fur to get ther stuff oppo tryste, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) iii; **Lan.**^{1}

4. A wholesale grocer; one who buys and sells in batches.

e.Lan.^{1}

[**1.** Badger [in law], one who has a licence to buy corn in one place and sell it in another, a dealer in corn, Ash (1795); A badger, or carrier of corn, or a buyer of corn to sell it again, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); A badger, *celui qui porte ou voicture le bled de lieu en lieu pour le vendre*, Sherwood; The wealth of this town consisteth much in buying of corne and selling it againe to the mountaines, for all the inhabitants be as it were a kinde of hucksters or badgers, Holland *Camden* (1610), ed. 1637, 555; Item that the clerke of the Merkett doth suffer baggers to by the corn in the merket afore the bakers and brwers of this town be serued, *Nottingham Records* (1530), ed. Stevenson, III. 364; Bagers, such as bryngeth whete to towne, as wele in trowys (barges) as otherwyse, by lande and by watir, in kepyng downe of the market, *Ordinance of the office of Mayor of Bristol* (1479) in *English Gilds*, 424. **2.** Badger, a huckster, Bailey (1721); Badger, one that buys corn, salt, or other victual in one place to transport it to another for gain, Blount (1670).]

BADGER, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Dur. Yks. [**ba·dʒər.**] A thin stratum of a coarse mixture of coal and carbonate of lime or pyrites, freq. found lying at the roof of a seam of coal, Greenwell. See **Brat.**

Nhb. A very thin stratum lying between the coal seam and the next stratum above it, and partaking frequently of the nature of both (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** *Borings* (1881) II. 124. **w.Yks.** (H.V.)

BADGER, *v.*^{1} Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Brks. I.W. Wil. Dev. [**ba·dʒə(r), bæ·dʒə(r).**] To tease, worry, torment; to beat.

Fif. 'Badger the loon' is a common expression (Jam.). **Wm.**^{1} Cum don't badger ma! **n.Yks.**^{1} Mebbe t'lad's not mich aboon a gauvison; but they badgered him ower sair for owght. **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Awm a bit fond o' badgerin' eawr Betty, Ferguson *Preston Eggsibishun* (1865) v; Yo're a brave lot, yo' are, badgerin' a slip o' a wench loike this, Burnett *Lowrie* (1877) ii; Owd Lot Foure'en badgert him wi' sayin, 'Will yo' regester it neaw?' Ferguson *Moudywarp*, 4. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Not.** (J.H.B.) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{2} **w.Wor.**^{1} E'll badger you as if it wuz ever so! **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} E's al'ays badgering some one; never 'eed 'im. **Glo.** Don't badger him so (A.B.). **Brks.**^{1} If a badgers 'un any moor a ooll get his back up. **s.Cy.** Holloway. **I.W.**^{1} **Wil.** Baggering a sould as ye do, Penruddocke *Content* (1860) 30. **Dev.** You thief! you baggerin' gert liar! Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 117. **Slang.** Which I meantersay, that if you come into my place bull-baiting and badgering me, come out, Dickens *Gt. Expectations* (1860) xviii.

Hence **Badgeran**, *vbl. sb.* a beating.

n.Sc. He got a badgeran he winna seen forget (W.G.).

[The word means lit. to treat like a badger (or brock), which is 'used to be hunted,' Johnson; A 'brock' . . . led such a persecuted life, that to 'badger' a man came to be the strongest possible term for irritating, persecuting, and injuring him in every way, Wood *Anecd. Anim. Life* (1855) 238 (N.E.D.).]

BADGER, *v.*^{2} Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. [**ba·dʒə(r), bæ·dʒə(r).**] To beat down in price, to haggle over a bargain.

n.Yks.^{1} He wad ha' badgered me doon to nowght; **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** He's niver satisfied; he's allus badgering and baiting, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1891); Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} You needn't badger me any longer, I won't sell it no cheaper. **War.**^{2} **Glo.** Joseph fot out his carn weout badgering, *Leg. Peas.* (1877) 63.

Hence **Badgerer**, one who makes another abate his price.

n.Yks.^{2}

[The same as **Badger**, *sb.*^{1}]

BADGER-PIED, *adj.* Hmp. [**bæ·dʒə-paid.**] Badger-coloured, tawny.

Hmp. Applied to the tame boars found in the New Forest, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 259; **Hmp.**^{1} [A colour of hounds indicative of strength, Mayer *Sptsmn. Direct.* (1845) 147.]

BADGER'S BAND, *phr.* ? *Obs.* Hmp. The clashing of kettles, pans, &c., in front of the house of an obnoxious person; a rural form of punishment for notorious offenders. Cf. **rough music.**

Hmp. For wife-beaters, husband-beaters, and men guilty of certain flagrant breaches of chastity . . . our good Hampshire folks reserve the punishment of 'rough music,' or the badger's band, *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. x. 258. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[Conn. w. *badger* (the animal), see **Badger**, *v.*^{1}]

BADGE-SHOP, *sb.* Lan. [**ba·dʒ-ʃop.**] A small shop where groceries and provisions are sold, *gen.* on credit; known also as a 'badge.'

Lan. He keeps a badge-shop (S.W.); *Manch. City News* (May 2, 1896); In a village near Bury, some years ago, the only grocer's shop was called the badge, *ib.* (May 9, 1896); She opened a small grocery shop, or 'badge,' Westall *Old Factory* (1885) 115.

[*Badge*, the same as **Badge**, *v.*^{1}]

BADGET, *sb.* An. [**bæ·dʒət.**] A badger (the animal).

e.An.^{12} **Suf.** Very commonly used (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}

[*Badgerd* is an old name for the badger. As the selfe-swelling badgerd . . . First at the entry of his barrow fights, Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1598) 514 (N.E.D.). This is supposed to be from *badge* (a mark) + *-ard*. The form *badget* may be explained as a pron. of *badgerd.*]

BADGING-BOOK, *sb. Obsol.* Lan. A book in which purchases on credit are entered, kept in the possession of the purchaser.

Lan. 'Why, this is a badgin' book,' cried th' visitor, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 96; Well-known in the neighbourhood of Bury. On receipt of his or her wages, the customer is expected to discharge the amount debited in the badgin'-book since the previous settlement, *Manch. City News* (May 2, 1896); More frequently called 'shop-book' (S.W.).

[See **Badge**, *v.*]

BAD-LIKE, *adj.* Yks. [**ba·d-laik.**] Of forbidding aspect, ill-favoured.

n.Yks.^{2} A bad-like fellow. **e.Yks.**^{1}

BADLING, *sb. Obsol.* Sc. Wm. A worthless person.

Rxb. (W.H.H.) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Wm.**^{1} Known, but not in common use.

[A wregh to were a nobill scarlet goun, A badlyng, furryng parsillit wele with sable; It may wele ryme bot it accordis nought, Pinkerton *Sc. Poems* (c. 1600) ed. 1792, III. 125 (Jam.). OE. *bædling*, an effeminate person, der. of *bæddel*, hermaphrodite.]

BADLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. and n. counties to Der. Also Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. e.An. Dev. Sick, ill, unwell.

Sc. I have been badly for some time, *Scotic.* (1787) 15; I hae been badly a' the time (J.W.M.). **Wgt.** Badly refers to incipient or slight symptoms of illness (A.W.). **n.Cy.** Sadly badly, very ill, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} She's nobbut badly, poor body. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** It is not often we meet her away from home, unless it be among 'badly folk,' Rigby *Midsummer* (1891) i; **Cum.**^{3} It meàd ivery body else badly to hear't, 12. **Wm.** Neeabody ta ... leeak eftre er when she wes badly, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 12; **Wm.**^{1} A doubt he's nobbet badly. **n.Yks.** Loike a bairn at wur badly, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **n.Yks.**^{1} Our Mary's very badly, for seear; **n.Yks.**^{2} A badly bout, a fit of illness; **n.Yks.**^{3} **e.Yks.**^{1} Nobbut badly. **w.Yks.** One on his childer fell badla, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 122, ed. 1877; **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{3} 'Oh, Au'm badly with tooithwark,' &c.; but if really ill, they say 'poorly'; **w.Yks.**^{5} How d' yuh feel to-dāay then like Tommy?—Badly, varry badly; t'weather suits noan on muh. **Lan.** Stop tell tha' ert badly, an wants cuddlin up a bit, Ferguson *Preston Eggsibishun* (1865) ix; Hoo sed hoo thowt awd bin ... badly afoor, *ib. Moudywarp*, 16; **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Whey, aw'm badly. **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} My mester inner o'er toppin this mornin, in fac' 'ē's feylin raythcr badly. **Der.**^{2} Th cawf's nowt amiss, but the kă [cow]'s badly. **nw.Der.**^{1} **s.Not.** Are yer badly, lass? Prior *Renie* (1895) 261; **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I'm a poor badly creätur noo. **sw.Lin.**^{1} He's nowt but a poor badly thing. She has two badly bairns, and hersen badly too. The nurse fell badly [was taken ill]. **Rut.**^{1} Pepper' child baddly: gave them 4*s.* 6*d.*, *Prsh. Accs.* (1708). **Lei.** Shi wer bad·li aul win·ter (C.E.); **Lei.**^{1} A favourite answer of an invalid to the inquiry 'How are you?' is, 'Sadly badly, sore and sickly.' **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} This term is not nearly so strong as 'bad,' in the sense of ill. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Dev.** Her wouldn't let me [come] 'cause her knowed you was badly, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 14.

Hence **Badliness**, illness, sickness.

Nhb.^{1} Felt 'at he couldn't stan for badliness, Haldane *Geordy's Last* (1878) 11. **e.Lin.** Very common (G.G.W.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} There's a deal of badliness about. It was the nurse as nursed me in my first badliness.

BADLY, *adv.* In phr. (1) *badly able*, hardly able; (2) *badly looking*, of repulsive or evil appearance; (3) *badly put on*, shabbily or insufficiently clad.

(1) **Cum.** Badly able is common enough among older Dalesmen (R.H.H.). (2) **Wm.**^{1} A! what a badly-leukin chap that is. (3) **Yks.** A chap oot of place, and luck, mabbe, badly poot on and dooncast, Fetherston *Farmer*, 7. **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.)

BAD MAN'S BREAD, *phr.* Yks. *Bunium flexuosum*, also known as Earth-nut, Pig-nut, &c., q.v.

BAD MAN('S OATMEAL, *phr.* (1) *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, Shepherd's-purse (Dur.); (2) *Cochlearia officinalis*, common Scurvy-grass (Dur.); (3) *Conium maculatum*, common Hemlock (Nhb. Dur. Yks.).

(3) **Nhb.**^{1} Also called Deed-man's oatmeal. **e.Yks.** The flowers of the 'humlock' are known as 'badman-whotmeal,' Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 122; **e.Yks.**^{1}

BAD MAN'S POSIES, *phr.* Nhb. *Lamium purpureum*, red Dead-nettle.

BAD-NAUGHT, *sb.* Lan. [**ba·d-naut, -nout.**] A worthless, good-for-nothing person.

Lan. Theaw yung bad nawt, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 29; A name applied to a naughty boy or a bad man, *Manch. City News* (Apr. 25, 1896). **s.Lan.** Bad-nowt, a fairly common term (F.E.T.).

[*Bad* + *nowt* (nothing, applied to persons), see **Naught**]

BADNESS, *sb.* Yks. [**ba·dnəs**] Depravity, active wickedness, vice.

n.Yks.^{1} Nobbut a ragally chap, at allays had a vast o' badness iv 'im; **n.Yks.**^{2} Yan o' t'warst mak o' badness. **ne.Yks.**^{1} There's neea badness aboot her. **e.Yks.**^{1}

[As duteous to the vices of thy mistress As badness would desire, Shaks. *K. Lear*, IV. vi. 259; The bewte of hir body in badnesse she dispended, *P. Plowman* (B.) XII. 49.]

BAD-STICK, see **Bad**, *sb.*^{3}

BAD-YABBLE, *adj. Obsol.* Yks. Unable.

n.Yks.^{2}

BAERIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A boar pig.

Sh.I. (K.I.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[*Baer* + *-ie* (*-y*). *Baer* repr. *bair*, n. dial. pron. of *boar*. Certane landis namit the Bairrink, because ane bair ... was slane in the said feild, Bellenden *Chron.* (1536) XII. 15.]

BAESSY-FLAAS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Litter for cattle, composed of heather and dry earth.

Sh.I. Still used, but more frequently the words are heard separately. A beasy or bizzy is just the compact mass of litter composed of heather or straw and dry earth, which has accumulated in a cow-house for so long that it has to be torn off the floor. Each piece would be a flaa, just what is 'flayed off' (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[*Baessy* is cogn. w. Norw. dial. *bysja*, to strew the floor with coarse grass, leaves, or straw (Aasen). See **Flaa.**]

BAFF, *sb.*^{1} Sc. [**baf, bef.**]

1. A blow, stroke, shot; a dull, heavy thud.

Sc. For fear John Heatherblutter, or some siccan dare-the-deil, should tak a baff at them, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxxi; To hae a baff at the popinjay, *ib. Old Mortality* (1816) vii; He gaff Clark's broggit-staff Siccan a baff, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 35; For a whole hour they would hae been at it, baff for baff, Roy *Horseman* (1895) i. **n.Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); He cam doon wi' a bef on's doup (W.G.).

2. A stroke in golf, in which the ground is struck with the sole of the club-head.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

[Brabant dial. *baf*, *baffe*, a blow (*Idiot.* 26, cited in Schuermans *Suppl.*). Cp. G. *baf*, interj. 'fragorem indicans,' and *bäffen*, to strike (Grimm).]

BAFF, *sb.*^{2} Yks. [**baf.**] A suppressed bark.

n.Yks. (I.W.) **w.Yks.** The suppressed bark of a dog, the ghost of a sound, Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 95.

[The same as **Baff**, *v.*^{2}]

BAFF, *sb.*^{3} Sh.I. [**baf.**] A cold, the effects of exposure to cold.

Sh.I. A dose of cold after exposure to bad weather (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Perh. the same word as **Baff**, *sb.*^{2}; see **Baff**, *v.*^{2}, **2.**]

BAFF, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. [**baf.**]

1. Of cards: valueless, worthless; not a trump.

Nhb. 'Th's nee use playin, aa've getten sic a baff hand.' Said by a partner who has received a bad deal in the game of whist (R.O.H.); Aa had some pictors but a bad, baff hand (T.E.F.); **Nhb.**^{1}

2. Of wood: useless, worthless. See **Baff-end.**

Nhb. The outer or 'sappy' portion of a tree is valueless for joinery. In a plank this 'sappy' part is called the baff-edge, and is cut off and thrown aside for firewood. A foreman's instruction to his joiner is thus given: 'Rip the baff-edge off' [saw off the useless edge] (R.O.H.).

3. Of a week or day: the alternate week or day of that week on which the fortnightly wages are not paid.

N.Cy.^{1} The week in which pitmen receive no pay is called the 'baff-week.' **Nhb.** Several collieries in Northumberland ... decided to cancel their recent voting in favour of not working on 'baff' Saturday. It is expected that other collieries will follow in the footsteps of the workmen of East Holywell, who were, it is understood, about the first to make the proposition in favour of the abolition of work on a 'baff' Saturday, *Newc. Wkly. Chron.* (Dec. 14, 1889) 8, col. 4; The newspapers reported an agitation at the collieries to have Baff Saturday made a holiday as well as

Pay-Saturday (A.S.P.); Mining workmen are usually paid fortnightly on 'Pay' Fridays. The following day is called 'Pay Saturday,' and the alternate Saturday 'Baff Saturday,' *Gl. Lab.* (1894); **Nhb.**^{1} A pitman, if paid fortnightly, speaks of the alternate weeks as 'the baff week,' and 'the pay week.' The Baff week is o'er—no repining—Pay Saturday's swift on the wing, Robson *Collier's Pay Week* (1863) 237. **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

[The same word as **Bauch.**]

BAFF, *v.*^{1} Sc. Also written **beff** (Jam.). **[baf, bef.]**

1. To beat, to strike.

Sc. (Jam.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Has ne'er in Monymusk been seen Sae mony weel-beft skins, Skinner *Poems* (1859) 12. **n.Sc.** (W.G.)

2. To strike the ground with the sole of the club-head in playing golf.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

3. To struggle, either against illness or weather.

Sh.I. Used when speaking of struggling with any illness, but chiefly when speaking of animals, suffering uneasily (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} To buffet a storm.

[The same word as **Baff,** *sb.*^{1}]

BAFF, *v.*^{2} Yks. Lin. Also written **bef** w.Yks.^{5}; **beff** n.Lin.^{1} **[baf, bef.]**

1. To bark gently, in a low tone.

m.Yks.^{1} A dog baffs when it dares not bark, though it may happen that it commits itself in the latter way at intervals.

Hence **Baffing,** (1) *vbl. sb.*; (2) *ppl. adj.*

(1) **Lin.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.**^{2} When a dog hunts for game in a wood he is said to make a baffing noise.

2. To cough, to hack.

w.Yks.^{5} To cough short, with little movement, and a quick noise; generally prelusive to a violent 'coughing bout.' Coughing an' beffing t'dāay through.

Hence **Baffing,** *vbl. sb.* coughing, hacking.

n.Lin.^{1}

[To baffe, as a dog, *latrare*, Levins *Manip.*; Baffyn as howndys, *baulo*, *baffo*, *latro*, *Prompt.* Cp. Du. *baffen*, to barke (Hexham); MHG. *baffen* (Lexer); Bavar. dial. *baffen*, *beffen*, to bark like a fox, to quarrel (Schmeller).]

BAFF, *v.*^{3} Sh.I. **[baf.]** To bathe an injured part to give it relief.

Sh.I. (K.I.)

BAFF-END, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. **[ba·f-end.]**

1. The partly decayed or root end of a tree or log.

Nhb.^{1} The partly decayed, split, or root end of a log or tree of timber is called the baff end; and from the baff ends, or otherwise useless pieces or ends of timber, are cut baffs, which are used to keep the wooden cribs in position, when sinking pits in our North-Country.

Hence **Baff-ended,** *ppl. adj.* worthless, blunted.

N.Cy.^{1} Picks are so called when the points are off. **Nhb.**^{1}

2. A wooden wedge used to keep cribs in position.

Nhb. A kind of blunt wedges driven in behind the cribbing in order to pack up the space behind. Odds and ends of timber are cut up for the purpose, and any waste ends of wood will do for it (R.O.H.). **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

[*Baff*, the same word as **Baff,** *adj.*]

BAFFER, *sb.* Sh.I. A struggle.

Sh.I. (K.I.) **S. & Ork.**^{1} To get a baffer, to have a struggle against a storm.

[*Baff*, vb.^{1} + *-er.*]

BAFFLE, *sb.* Sc. A trifle, thing of no value.

S. & Ork.^{1}, **Or.I.**, **Sth.** (Jam.)

[A der. of *baff* (adj.), q.v. It is the same word as **Bauchle.**]

BAFFLE, *v.* Chs. Stf. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also written **boffle** s.Chs.^{1} Stf. Lei.^{1} Nhp.^{1} War.^{23} se.Wor.^{1} Shr.^{1} Glo.^{1} Oxf.^{1} Ken.^{1} e.Sus. **[ba·fl, bo·fl.]**

1. To confuse, perplex, worry, annoy.

s.Chs.^{1} The questions put to a candidate at a political meeting were said to be intended to boffle him. **Lei.**^{1} **s.Wor.** A robin singing and flying about in church, caused the clergyman to hesitate and stumble painfully and to conclude his sermon abruptly. The comment of the congregation was, 'That there robin fairly boffled the parson' (R.M.E.). **Shr.**^{1} I knowed right well 'e wuz tellin' me a lie, so I cross-waund 'im a bit an' soon boffled 'is story. **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Boffled,** *pp.* confused, rendered stupid; (2) **Bofflement,** *sb.* a bother, state of perplexity.

(1) **Sur.**^{1} A fox that has been repeatedly headed and prevented from making his point is said 'to be regularly boffled.' (2) **Glo.**^{1}

2. To impede, obstruct, thwart, balk.

s.Stf. I shall hit the mark if yo' wo' boffle me just as I'm shootin', Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **sw.Lin.**^{1} They seem to baffle us off any-how. **Nhp.**^{1} The grass was so long, it quite boffled me to get through it. **War.**^{2} This long grass boffles my feet. When I start to jump, keep still, or else you'll boffle me. **Wor.** Used of almost any hindrance. When a boy is writing and another shakes his arm he says, 'I wishes a'd mind wot a be atter, 'ee keps bofflin' mah.' 'Ee maakes sich a despret n'ise, I con't read nothin, a boffles mah (H.K.). **se.Wor.**^{1} **Ken.**^{1} I should ha' been here afore now, only for de wind, that's what boffled me. **e.Sus.** Holloway.

Hence **Baffling,** *ppl. adj.* impeding, obstructing.

Sus. Nothing is more common at sea than to speak of a 'baffling wind,' in the sense of a wind that varies so as to prevent a steady course from being held (R.H.C.).

3. To twist irregularly, entangle; cf. **bauchle.**

e.An.^{1} **Nhp.** *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. vii. 337; **Nhp.**^{1} Applied to corn or grass irregularly beaten down by wind or rain. 'Scraily' is synonymous; but if grain be regularly beaten down in one direction it is said to be 'laired.'

Hence **Baffled,** *ppl. adj.* beaten about, entangled.

Nrf.^{1} Standing corn or grass, beat about by the wind or stray cattle, are said to be 'baffled about' or baffled. Nickled, snaffled, and walted, are other terms applied to standing corn beat about by wind or rain. **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 287, ed. 1849; **Suf.**^{1}

4. To cheat, humbug, make a fool of.

Lei. Used to describe a cattle-dealer (for instance) trying to get round a purchaser to buy his cattle, so as to gain an advantage over him (C.E.); **Lei.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}

5. Of children or animals: to manage capriciously, to bring up badly.

e.An.^{1} He was sadly baffled in his bringing up. **Nrf.**^{1}

6. To insult, bully, tease.

Lei.^{1}

7. To strike, beat.

Lei.^{1} Oi boffled un o'er the yead wi' the mop. **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} 'A [he] baffled 'em about the hid.

[**1.** Baffled, confounded, Ash (1795). **2.** To baffle [disappoint], *frustror*, Coles (1679). **4.** To baffle, or befool one, *deludere*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); But friends are men, and love can baffle lords, Greene *Fr. Bacon* (c. 1590) v. 83. **6.** Alas, poor fool, how have they baffled thee! Shaks. *Twelfth Nt.* v. i. 377.]

BAFFLER, *sb.* Chs. War. **[ba·flə(r).]** A top rail to a sunk fence or wall.

Chs.^{13} A rail to 'baffle' any attempt of cattle, but particularly sheep, to break fence. **War.** (J.R.W.)

[*Baffle*, vb. + *-er.*]

BAFFLES, *sb. pl.* Nhp. **[bæ·flz.]** Gaiters, leggings. See **Bofflers.**

Nhp. His threadbare suit of labourer's clothes, patched top and bottom, with leather baffles and gaiters to match, Martin *Life of Clare* (1865) 112.

BAFFLET, *sb.* Nhb. **[ba·flət.]** A wooden mallet for killing salmon.

Nhb.^{1} It is esteemed very unlucky to produce the bafflet until the fish are drawn ashore.

[*Baffle*, vb. **7** + *-et.*]

BAFFOUND, *v.* Yks. To perplex, bewilder.

m.Yks.^{1} Thou'd baffound a stoop! [post].

Hence (1) **Baffounded,** *ppl. adj.* perplexed, bewildered; (2) **Baffounding,** *ppl. adj.* perplexing, bewildering.

(1) **n.Yks.** Ah was gettin' aboot baffoonded, nut bein' an able-bodied man, Linskill *Haven under Hill* (1886) vii; **n.Yks.**^{1} (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} He had a baffounding way with him [a cross-questioning or harassing manner].

BAFFUM, see **Bargham.**

BAG, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. **[bag, bæg.]**

1. A sack.

Chs.^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} A bag o' curn. **Glo.**^{2}

2. A dry measure of quantity or weight varying according to locality and the nature of the contents. Of wheat, potatoes, &c., *gen.* equivalent to three bushels.

Chs.^{1} Farmers frequently speak of having so many bags of wheat per acre; in which case a sack containing four bushels is intended. **s.Chs.**^{1} A bag o' curn. **Lei.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2} **War.**^{3} A bag of potatoes contained so many pots, a bag of coal so many pounds, and a bag of coke so many bushels. **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **s.Wal.** Bag of oats, 7 heaped measures or $8\frac{1}{3}$ striked, *ib.* **s.Wor.**^{1} **Glo.** (A.B.) **Ken.** Bag of hops, 2 cwt. 2 qrs., MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **w.Som.**^{1} Ordinarily, a bag is a sack made to hold three bushels. Potatoes, apples, turnips, and, in some local markets, corn, are always sold by the bag; and for each article the bag is by local usage understood to be a certain fixed weight; thus a bag of apples or turnips is always six score, or 120 lbs., while of potatoes it is always 160 lbs. The bag of corn of different kinds varies in different markets, and as a grain measure is *obsol.* in most places. **Dev.** Bag of wheat, 2 bushels, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **nw.Dev.**^{1} A bag of potatoes is seven score (140 lbs.); a bag of apples is four heaped half-bushels; and a bag of grain is two strike or imperial bushels. **s.Dev.** On the borders of Dartmoor the ordinary equivalent is a bag, i.e. half-a-sack of wheat, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ix.

3. The udder of any domestic animal.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** One quarter . . . of the bag becomes inflamed, KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 7. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Hoo's gotten a good bag. **s.Not.** That cow's got a rare bag (J.P.K.). **Lin.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} What a beautiful bag she has! **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.**^{12}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{2}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.*, **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **n.Wil.** That there cow have a-got a good bag (E.H.G.). **Wil.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}

4. (*a*) The stomach; in *pl.*, sometimes, the entrails.

Sc. Ane may lo'e a haggis that wadna ha'e the bag bladed in his teeth, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Slk.** (JAM.) **Nhb.** Next to the tents we hied te get Some stuffin for wor bags, man, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 6; They thowt how weel their bags to stuff, MARSHALL *Sngs.* (1829) 17; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{12} **Wm.**^{1} He's swelled his bag. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Stf.**^{2} Nā, just blow yər bagz ait, ər ois'l rekn yə dunər fansi moi mīl-getin. **n.Lin.**^{1} I have frequently found the principal stomach or bag nearly eaten through by these destructive vermin, *Compl. Grazier* (1810) 143.

(*b*) The womb of any domestic animal.

n.Lin.^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}

5. A cavity in a coal-mine; usually in phr. *bag of gas*, *bag of water*.

Nhb. An Account of a Bag of Water which was broke in his greatest Colliery, NORTH *Life Guilford* (c. 1733) 138, ed. 1742; **Nhb.**^{1} A cavity found occasionally in fiery seams of coal, containing highly condensed gas. Usually called 'a bag of gas.' Also, a cavity in a pit, filled with water, as 'a bag of water.' **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Bag of gas, a cavity found occasionally in fiery seams of coal, containing highly compressed gas, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

6. One of the short flues inside a potter's oven, conducting the flame and heat from an oven-mouth into the oven.

Stf.^{2} There are as many bags as oven-mouths or fires around each oven.

7. The long-tailed Titmouse, *Parus caudatus* (LINN.).

Nhp. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 32; **Nhp.**^{1} The nest of this skilful little mechanist is called Bag's-nest, and it has other appropriate local appellations, as Oven's-nest, Pudding-bag, Bum-barrel, and Bottle-tit; all allusive to the singular and curious construction of its snug and elegant little mansion; **Nhp.**^{2} The smallest of the titmouse species.

8. *Fig.* An epithet applied to a child, playfully or as a term of reproach.

Abd. A child is familiarly and kindly called 'a little bag,' or otherwise 'a coorse bag' (G.W.).

Comp. (1) **Bag-fox**, a fox brought in a bag to be turned out before the hounds; (2) **-hosier**, a small middleman among the stocking-weavers of the villages of Not.; (3) **-pudding**, any pudding boiled in a cloth or bag; (4) **-rope**, a rope used in thatching; (5) **-shakings**, (*a*) the refuse, last remains of anything; (*b*) the youngest of a large family; (6) **-stuff**, (*a*) sacking, (*b*) artificial manure sold in bags.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **s.Not.** The bag-hosier gives work out for some wholesale house, collects it, and carries it to the town in a conspicuous white bag, hence his name (J.P.K.). (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} (4) **Sc.** The bag-rope is kinched to the cross-ropes, then tied to what is called the pan-rope, and fastened with wooden pins to the easing or top of the wall on the outer side (JAM.). (5) (*a*) **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1} (*b*) **Cum.** The last born of a large family, if the child be diminutive and badly nourished (J.A.). (6) (*a*) **Glo.** Only a feaw owld rags, bits o' bag-stuff an' the like for to cover 'erself wi', BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xvi. (*b*) **Chs.**^{1} Aw may no accaint o' bag stuff.

Phr. I. (1) *To get the bag*, to be discharged from employment. (2) *To give the bag*, (*a*) to dismiss an employé, cf. **Bag**, *v.*; (*b*) to disappoint the expectations of another, to give the slip; (*c*) to jilt in love. (3) *To offer the bag*, see **2** (*a*). (4) *To take the bag*, see **1**.

(1) **Per.** Ye'll get the bag gin ye canna behave better (G.W.). **Ir.** The world may wag Since I got the bag For thousands have got it before me, *Old Sng.* (P.W.J.). **Nhb.** What myed ye get the bag? WILSON *Sngs.* (1890) 116; **Nhb.**^{1} He's gettin' the bag. **w.Yks.**^{3} **Lan.** He'll geet th' bag for that, said Ben, WAUGH *Yeth-Bobs* (1870) i; Getten th' bag? BURNETT *Haworths* (1887) v; 'Hello, Will!' cried one, 'got th' bag yet?' FRANCIS *Fustian* (1895) 218. **w.Som.**^{1} Zoa ee-v u gaut dhu baig, aa·n ur? [So he has got the sack, has he not?] (2) (*a*) **w.Wks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 18, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{3} **Lan.** I've gan thee th' bag mony a time, but thou's taen it thisel' at last, WAUGH *Old Cronies* (1875) iv; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (*b*) **Lth.** (JAM.) (*c*) **Per.** She gave me the bag [I was jilted] (G.W.). **Lnk.** (JAM.) **Edb.** She's tired o' him and gi'en him the bag (J.W.M.). (3) **s.Stf.** As long as her lives her'll never forgive me for offering you the bag, MURRAY *John Vale* (1890) xxx. (4) **Nhb.**^{1} An' we maun shortly follow them, An' tyek the bag, GILCHRIST *Bold Archy*.

Phr. II. (1) *Bag and baggage*, goods and chattels; (2) *— and pump*, meal and water; (3) *— and staff*, used *fig.* to denote beggary; (4) *— (his) is down*, he is put out, in a temper (?); (5) *— (the) mouth is open*, all is known; cf. 'the cat is out of the bag'; (6) *— o' bones*, an extremely thin person; (7) *— o' lies*, a 'pack of lies,' a string of falsehoods; (8) *— of moonshine*, nonsense, idle, untrue stories; (9) *— o' tricks*, any combination of things naturally connected, any miscellaneous collection of articles; (10) *bags with the strings* (*to send back*), to pay on delivery of goods.

(1) **Sc.** Bag and baggage on her back, *Old Sng.*; General Lesly returned, bag and baggage, SPALDING *Hist. Troubles in Sc.* (1792) II. 59 (JAM.). **Edb.** I'll pack ye oot o' the hoose bag and baggage (J.W.M.). **n.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Thaay've to'n'd us oot i'to New Frodingham toon-streät bag an' baggage. **Nhp.**^{1} He went away bag and baggage. **War.**^{2} (2) **Chs.**^{3} Bag and pump don't pay [have not good fattening qualities] like bag and milk. (3) **Ir.** God grant that we mayn't come to the bag and staff, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) ii; Not a common expression in Munster. The beggarman of half a century ago had a bag for contributions (potatoes, oatmeal, &c.) and a great staff, often with a spike, for walking and as a defence against dogs (P.W.J.). (4) **Stf.**^{1} (5) **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} Au never knew how things were with him, till the bailies were in the house, and then the bag-mouth was open. (6) **Brks.**^{1} **Slang.** Get down stairs, little bag o' bones, DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) iv. (7) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (8) **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} Such bother! why it's all a bag o' moonshine. **Nhp.**^{1} It's all a bag of moonshine. **War.**^{23}, **Oxf.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.). (9) **Cum.** Ah dooant care a pin for aw t'bag-o-tricks o' them (J.D.). **e.Yks.**^{1} Noo then, tak away all yer bag-o-thricks and give us some room. **w.Yks.** Aw wished Nancy an' th' station-maister, an' all th' bag-o'-tricks, at Jericho, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1879) 39; I' five hahrs all t'beg a tricks wor burn'd to t'grund (Æ.B.). **Lan.** Aw 'll chuck aw th' bag o' tricks in fur a bob, *New Wkly.* (Jan. 19, 1895) 7, col. 3. **m.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} A young man lately 'broht in' at chapel, prayed for the conversion of his 'faather, muther, bruthers an' sisters, an', yeä Loord, all th' bag o' tricks on 'em.' (10) **Lei.**^{1} What did your master say about the wheat?—Oh, only that I was to bring back the bags with the strings.

[**2.** Bag, in commerce, . . . a bag of almonds is about 3 hundred weight; . . . of goats-hair, from 2 to 4 hundred, CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (1788); Bag [in traffic], a particular quantity of some sort of commodities, as of pepper from 1 to 3 hundred weight, or hops, BAILEY (1755). **3.** Bag, a cow's udder, BAILEY (1770); So may thy cows their burden'd bags distend, DRYDEN *Virg.* (1697) *Ecl.* IX. 41; Thy ewes, that wont to haue blowen bags, SPENSER *Sh. Kal.* Feb. 81.]

BAG, *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**bag**, **bæg**; **w.Yks. beg.**]

1. To swell, expand, bulge, distend; sometimes with prep. *out*.

Sc. (Jam.) **Wm.**^{1} T'wo [wall] bags out. **Yks.** I have known cattle bag under the jaws, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 64. **e.Yks.**^{1} **Stf.** I'm fair bagged, I can't ate another mossel, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

2. To yield or bend; to 'give.'

Der. That plank is warped: it bags in the middle (H.R.); **Der.**^{1} A board or beam, when it yields or bends, is said to bag.

3. With prep. *down*: to droop, to hang loosely.

e.Yks.^{1} Bag-doon, like the festoon of a curtain.

4. With prep. *up*: to put into a bag and carry away.

Chs.^{1} **War.** (J.R.W.) **Hrt.** Leave to mow and bag up so many half-acres of haulm or stubble, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii.

5. To put up hay in small heaps before putting it into cocks.

Rut.^{1}

6. To assert a prior claim to anything.

w.Yks.^{3} The boy entering the bedroom first 'bagged the bowls,' i. e. claimed the right of apportioning the washing apparatus. Bags me to go in last; he'll have to go over [thrash] five of you, and he'll be pretty well tired by the time he comes to me, Hope *My Schoolboy Friends.* **Chs.**^{1} **War.**^{2} Bags me the top corner. **w.Som.**^{1} In games it is usual to cry out 'Bags I fust go,' 'Bags I thick,' &c. **Dev.** Bags!—by this simple formula he had claimed the cromlech as personal property to himself, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1888) 4. **Slang.** It is a gross breach of etiquette for any one to take a thing which has been verbally bagged, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 517.

7. To seize upon, appropriate, secure for oneself.

Lin.^{1} He bagged my money and went agaitsward. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **Dor.**^{1} I bagged some apples var to quench my drith, 159. **w.Som.**^{1} Used in a jocular sense, and not intended to convey the full force of 'to steal.' Ee bagd aul dhur dhingz-n uyd um uwai· [he cribbed all their things and hid them away]. **Slang.** The idea of being led up to the Doctor for bagging fowls, quite unmans him, Hughes *T. Brown* (1856) iv; He bags another fellow's cap when he has lost his own, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 517; Saying of a clever man of business that he has bagged a good thing, Collins *Thoughts* (1880) I. 163 (Farmer).

8. With prep. *out*: to dine away from home.

w.Yks. Used of farm servants taking their food away in the fields (G.D.); 'Bagging out' is in use in Hlfx. parish (J.H.); **w.Yks.**^{2}

9. To dismiss, discharge from employment; to jilt.

Per. He bagget me aboot my business. I was bagget off (G.W.). **n.Yks.** At t'lang last Jimmy telt em 'at t'master hed bagg'd him, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1892) 84. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.* **Lan.** When their sweethearts begin to tell 'em that they've een like diamonds, cheeks like rooases, . . . bag 'em at yance, 'Eavesdropper' *Vill. Life* (1869) 62; He wur bagged for thieving game, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 75; He says he shall bag tha to-neet, Mellor *Poems* (1865) 7; They should ha bin wed, but he bagged her, Staton *Rays fro' Loominary* (c. 1861) 57; **Lan.**^{1} He'll bag thi, as sure as thae'r wick, if thae comes late again. **m.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** He's been living at th' farm, but they've bagged him (E.M.G.); **Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} In common use. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** He is bagged, Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Cant.** *Life of B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.* [s.v. Sack].

10. With prep. *off*: to go away.

Hrt. I shall knock off work now, mister, as I want to bag off home (H.G.).

[**1.** Bag, to swell like a bag, Ash (1795); Well, Venus shortly bagged, and ere long was Cupid bred, *Alb. Engl.* vi. 148 (Nares). Baggyn, *tumeo*, *Prompt.*]

BAG, *v.*^{2} *Obsol.* Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Suf. Ken. Wil.

1. To cut corn, peas, beans, &c., close to the ground with a bagging-hook, q.v. See **Badge,** *v.*^{2}

n.Lin.^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12} **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 21. **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.** Pease are cut up or bagged with a bill or bagging-hook, Marshall *Review* (1817) II. 246; **Shr.**^{2} Bagging pase [pease], bagging fitches [vetches]. **Hrf.** Duncumb *Hist.* (1804); **Hrf.**^{12} **Glo.** To cut wheat close to the ground with the help of a 'pick-thank' (A.B.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.** The working-man, taking a hook in each hand, cuts [the pease] with his right hand, and rolls them up with that in his left, which they call bagging of pease, Plot *Oxfordshire* (1677) 256. **Ken.**^{1} **Wil.** They cannot mow it with a sythe, but they cutt it with such a hooke as they bagge pease with, Aubrey *Nat. Hist. Wilts* (c. 1697) 51, ed. Britton; **Wil.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Bagging-bill,** (2) **Bagging-iron,** see **Bagging-hook.**

(1) **Chs.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{2} (2) **Suf.** (F.H.)

2. To cut stubble.

Lan. To cut stubble with the scythe and foot, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **War.** Bagging stubble (J.R.W.). **Oxf.** 'Bagging the haam' is a well-known term and a necessary process after reaping wheat, but it is not so much used as formerly (M.A.R.); (K.); **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.*

3. To cut peat for fuel.

n.Lin.^{1}

BAG, see **Bog, Pag.**

BAGA-ROOT, *sb.* Cor. One of the varieties of the Swedish turnip, the Purple-top. See **Baggie,** *sb.*^{3}

w.Cor. And I had twenty lases [Cor. perch] of baga-roots, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6.

[The name is der. fr. the Lat. *rutabaga.* Of the eighteen varieties of the Swedish turnip described by Mr. Lawson, the Purple-top (*Brassica campestris, napo-brassica rutabaga*, of De Candolle) has long obtained the preference, Stephens *Bk. of the Farm* (1855) I. 199.]

BAGATY, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) The female of the lump or sea owl, *Cyclopterus lumpus.*

Fif. The fish caught here are . . . mackerel, baggety, sand-eel, &c., Dysart *Statist. Acc.* XII. 521.

BAGAVEL, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A tribute granted to the citizens of Exeter by charter of Edward I, by which they had the power of taxing all wares brought into the city for sale.

Dev. In the Exeter Receiver-General's Accounts for 1752, appear the terms: Bagavel, Chippingavel, Beltingavel, and Wheelage, *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

[Of the meaning of *gavel* in this word there is no doubt. It is OE. *gafol*, tax, tribute. The meaning of the first element is uncertain. Bailey (1755) gives two forms: *Bágavel* or *Bethúgavel.*]

BAGE, see **Bache.**

BAGES, *sb. pl.* Hrf. [**bē·dʒəz.**] Clots, lumps.

Hrf. There's bages of butter all over it now (W.W.S.).

[*Bage*, lit. a mark. The same word as 'badge' (a mark, a device), of which the *Prompt.* form is *bage.* OFr. *bage* (Godefroy).]

BAGGABONE, *sb.* Bdf. Dev. A vagabond.

Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **nw.Dev.** You lazy young baggabone, I'll tan your hide for 'ee (R.P.C.); **nw.Dev.**^{1}

[The word *vagabond* corr. fr. assoc. with *bag o' bones.*]

BAGGAGE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Ess. Rubbish, worthless stuff.

Bnff.^{1} **Abd.** Bad tea would be called 'sic baggage' (G.W.). **Per.** A number of useless things bought at a roup [auction] was called 'a lot of baggage' (G.W.). **Ess.** *Obs.* Foule priuies are now to be clensed and fide, Let night be appointed such baggage to hide, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 58, st. 21.

[When brewers put no baggage in their beere, Gascoigne *Steele Glas* (1577) ed. Arber, 79 (Dav.). Fr. *bagasse*, Sp. *bagazo* (Port. *bagaço*), remains of things which have been squeezed or strained; see Hatzfeld.]

BAGGAGE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hmp. Dev. [**ba·gidʒ, bæ·gidʒ.**]

1. A term of reproach and depreciation applied chiefly to women or children. Also, sometimes to beggars.

Inv. (H.E.F.) **Abd.** She's an idle baggage (W.M.). **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} You good for nothing baggage. **Shr.**^{2} Yah! you nasty imperint baggage. **Hrf.**^{2} Go away, you dirty baggage. **Glo.** A dirty old baggage (S.S.B.). **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **Dev.** And thee art a . . . chockling Baggage, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 44; I sez you'm a lyin' baggage, an' so you be, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1895) 153; W'at 'ee want, you g'oastly baggage, eh? Stooke *Not Exactly*, xi.

2. Used familiarly, playfully, or endearingly of a young woman or a child.

n.Lin.^{1} **Colloq.** Beauty goes off in a huff. Let the baggage go! Smith *Dreamthorpe* (1863) 12 (Farmer).

[**1.** A baggage or souldiers punk, *scortum castrense*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); *Bagasse*, a baggage, quean, gyll, punk, flirt, Cotgr.; Y'are a baggage, Shaks. *T. Shrew*, Induct. i. 3. **2.** Many will marry their sons very young to lusty baggages, on purpose to gain able servants, North *Life Sir D. North* (1744) 13. This word is prob. the same as Fr. and Prov. *bagasse*, 'Terme injurieux, fille publique, femme débauchée' (Roquefort). Its form is due to assoc. with *baggage* (sb.^{1}), q.v. See **Baggish.**]

BAGGED, *ppl. adj.* Chs. War. [**bagd.**] Of cows: having an udder.

Chs.^{1} Oo's a rare bagged un. **s.Chs.**^{1} **War.** (J.R.W.)

[A pp. der. fr. *bag* (sb. **3**), q.v.]

BAGGER, *sb.* w.Yks. [**be·gə(r).**] A half-timer employed to fill bags with cocoon cases, for the purpose of washing.

w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

BAGGERMENT, *sb.* Lin. [**ba·gəment.**]

1. Nonsense, worthless talk.

Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 698; **Lin.**^{1} Have none of yer baggerment here. **sw.Lin.**^{1} He talked a lot of baggerment.

2. Rubbish, worthless things.

Lin.^{1} Your land is full of baggerment. **sw.Lin.**^{1} A lot of baggerment and rubbish will grow, if nowt else will.

BAGGIE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. [**ba·gi.**] The belly.

Ayr. Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld baggie, Burns *To his Auld Mare.* **Nhb.**^{1}

[*Bag* (sb. **4**), q.v. + *-ie* (*-y*), dim. suff.]

BAGGIE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. [**ba·gi.**]

1. A large minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus.*

Sc. The minnow of the Solway area (G.W.); Satchell.

2. The stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus.*

Nhb.^{1} Which boys call the baggie, *Newcastle Dy. Chron.* (Jan. 4, 1888).

3. *Comb.* (1) **Baggie-mennon,** a large minnow; (2) **-mennon net,** a net in which to catch minnows; (3) **-menim,** the three-spined stickleback.

Slk. (1) You beat the Major! You micht at baggy mennons, but he could gie ye a stone wecht either at trouts or fish, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 48; (2) Sae takin a baggy-mennon net he sallies out, *ib.* 179. (3) **Nhb.**^{1}

BAGGIE, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Nhb. Also written **bagie** Nhb.^{1} One of the varieties of the Swedish turnip, the Purple-top. See **Baga-root.**

e.Lth. A wheen baggies, an' twa-three rows o' tatties, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 12. **Nhb.**^{1}

BAGGING, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. Ess. (?) [**ba·gin, bæ·gin.**]

1. Food, provisions.

Cum. Baggin . . . ready cuok'd is fetch'd, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) 136, ed. 1807; *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.**^{1} Hest to gitten thi baggin wi tha? **w.Yks.** For Him who has mi laddie sent He'll send his baggin too, Hartley *Ditties* (1868) 57; They'd all gotten seeated an wer reddy fer ther baggin, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1880) 8; A drop a reight oalsum good drink To hiz pipe az weel az hiz baggin, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1862) 46. **Lan.** Mae'st may thy baggin of ass's milk and babby thumbs, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 223; They should . . . goo beawt their baggin for me, Bealey *Jottings* (1865) 43; T'tell 'em to sit down on th' grass, while He gen 'em their baggins wi' a meracle, Lake *Longleat* (1870) II. vi; Before the men had finished their baggin', Banks *Forbidden* (1885) xxvi. **Chs.**^{1} It is the custom for the master to provide bagging for his men during hay or corn harvest. **Ess.** Mehalah provided him with 'baggings,' provision during his absence, Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 245.

2. Food taken between regular meals. (*a*) Food taken in the forenoon, either breakfast or luncheon.

w.Yks. She adjures her repentant spouse never to call breakfast 'bagging,' Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 313. **Lan.** With his head on the rough knobby root of a tree, taking a snooze after his baggin, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 28; The rest of the tanners were eating their 'baggin,' Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) vi; A woman came . . . with her husband's 'baggin,' Fothergill *Healey* (1884) xxv. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** Billy had getten his breksfast an' his baggingk, Clough *B. Breskittle* (1879) 4; **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} The collier's term for his lunch. **Shr.**^{1}

(*b*) The afternoon or evening meal; tea.

w.Yks. *Yks. Mag.* (1871) I. 30. **Lan.** Tea and rum baggin, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iii; It'll be breakfast, dinner, an' baggin' for thee for awhile, *ib. Irkdale* (1865) 71, ed. 1868; Th' baggin were ready, Waugh *Sngs.* (1866) 27, ed. 1871; He did eit a looaf an' a peawnd o' ham an' three eggs at his baggin, Ferguson *Moudywarp's Visit*, 7. **ne.Lan.** Yo're just i' time fur baggin, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 209. **Lan.**^{1} In the afternoon, oatcake and cheese, or butter, or oatcake and buttermilk, sufficed for bagging, Bamford *Introd. Tim Bobbin* (1850) 9. **e.Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} A werkin' chap's baggin' is th' best meal as he hes, an' even thad gi's him neetmare. **Chs.**^{1} Among the Macclesfield mill-hands breakfast and tea are called baggin; **s.Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

Hence **Baggingless,** without tea.

Lan. We'rn i' doubts as to whether we shouldno' ha' to go to bed without supper, sayin nowt about bein bagginless, Brierley *Ab-o'-th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) xv.

3. In *comp.* (1) **Bagging-can,** a can for holding tea, beer, or milk, &c., used by labourers; (2) **-time,** the time at which 'bagging' is taken, *gen.* either at ten o'clock in the morning, or four in the afternoon.

(1) **Lan.** The women rushed out, and beat their bagging cans till they were flattened, Bamford *Walks* (1844) 200; A can to hold a pint or a little over, made with a deep lid or cover so as to be used as a saucer (S.W.). (2) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.* **Lan.** Put th' tay-pot upo' th' oon, It's gettin on for baggin-time, Waugh *Poems* (1876) *Neet-fo*, st. 2; At baggin-time we getten a good meal, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) ix; Piking nobs o' sugar eawt o'th tay cups at baggin toime, *Widder Bagshaw's Trip* (c. 1860) 15; When I called on her at bagging time, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 202. **Chs.**$^{1\,2\,3}$; **s.Chs.**^{1} Ŭt baag·intahym dhey kùm eyŭr [at baggin-time they come here], *Ruth* ii. 14. **nw.Der.**^{1}

[A vbl. sb. expressing the act of carrying food in a bag.]

BAGGING-HOOK, *sb.* Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hrt. Ess. Ken. Sur. A curved hook resembling a sickle with a smooth edge, used in cutting corn, peas, beans, &c., and also for trimming hedges.

Chs.^{1} **War.**^{3} The bagging-hook takes various shapes, and the technical names presumably denote the district in which they are used, as the Abingdon bagging-hook, &c. **se.Wor.**^{1} Larger and heavier than the sickle, and used with a chopping action. **Shr.** Pease are cut up or bagged with a bill or bagging-hook, Marshall *Review* (1817) II. 246. **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.** (S.S.B.) **Hrt.** Baggin-hook (G.H.G.). **Ess.**^{1} **Ken.** They use a bagging-hook for cutting crops (D.W.L.); **Ken.**^{1} Very like a reaping hook, but with a square, instead of a pointed, end. The handle is not in the same plane as the hook itself, but parallel to it, thus enabling those who use it to keep their hands clear of the hedge. **Sur.**^{1}

BAGGISH, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. [**ba·giʃ, be·giʃ.**]

1. A term of reproach applied to women or children.

Nhb.^{1} Come oot! ye baggish. **Cum.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} Ivver si monny awd baggishes gossapin ĭ my hoose.

2. Applied familiarly or playfully to a woman or a child.

Cum. Whene'er the baggish sings, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) l. 53; Be duin! leyle baggish! I'll gie thee a slap, Anderson *Ballads* (1802) 82, ed. 1840.

[Prob. der. fr. Fr. *bagasse.* See **Baggage,** *sb.*^{2}]

BAGGIT, *sb.* Sc.

1. A feeble, sickly sheep.

Rxb. And what's to come o' the poor bits o' plotting baggits a' winter, is mair nor I can tell, *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, I. 224 (Jam.).

2. A contemptuous name for a child.

Rxb. (Jam.)

BAGGOT, *sb.* Nhb. A useless, contemptible person.

Nhb.^{1} It is applied to a little, vixenish child, or to a worthless man. A drunken baggot. [Unknown to our correspondents.]

BAGGY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **baggie** Sc. [**ba·gi, be·gi.**]

1. *sb.* A corpulent person.

Sc. (Jam.)

2. *adj.* Corpulent, big-bellied.

Sc. (Jam.) **Bwk.** Unbousome and baggie, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 77. **Nhb.** A baggy man (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

3. Large; hanging in loose folds.

n.Yks. His britches is rather baggy (I.W.).

[*Bag* (sb. **4**), q.v. + *-ie* (*-y*), adj. suff.]

BAG HARVEST, *phr.* *Obs.*? e.An. A harvest when the men board themselves, carrying their food in bags.

e.An.^{1} [Unknown to all our correspondents.]

BAGHASH, see **Back-hash.**

BAGHLY, see **Bauchly.**

BAGHT, *adj.* *Obs.* w.Yks. Timid, frightened.

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Wds.* [Not known to our correspondents.]

BAGHT, see **Bout.**

BAGLE, see **Beagle.**

BAGLIN, *sb.* Sc. A misgrown child.

Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to any of our correspondents.]

BAG-MENNON, *sb.* Sc. A large minnow.

Sc. (Jam.) s.v. Baggie.

BAGMENT, *sb.* Lin. [**ba·gment.**]

1. Rubbish, worthless things.

Lin. It's a strange thing that a man as calls hissen a preacher o' th' gospel should fill his head with such bagment, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 107. **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. Foolish talk, nonsense.

n.Lin.^{1}

Hence **Bagmentally**, *adj.* rubbishy, worthless; usually applied to persons.

Lin. He's a bagmentally chap, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) III. 227. **n.Lin.**^{1}

[*Bag-* of *baggage* (sb.^{1}), q.v. + *-ment*, as in *payment.*]

BAGNET, *v.* Dor. [**bæ·gnət.**] To pierce or stick with a sharp instrument, not necessarily a bayonet.

Dor. 'Well—I can bagnet a few, anyhow,' said the miller, Hardy *Trumpet Major* (1880) xxvi; (O.P.C.)

[The same word as *bagonet*, q.v.]

BAGONET, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Wor. Shr. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **baggonet**, **bagganet**, **bagginet**, **baganet**, **baginet**, **bagnet**, **bagnat**, **baignet**, **bajonet**. See below. [**bē·gnət, ba·gənət, bæ·gənət.**]

1. A bayonet.

Abd. Sattle the minaister at the point o' the baignet, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Ayr.** Where baiginets o'erpower'd the targe, Burns *Sheriffmuir*, st. 3. **Gall.** Eyes with three-cornered pupils that look at you like baggonets, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxvii. **s.Ir.** I hear the jinketing of their . . . bagnets on the paving stones, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 352. **Wxf.** So many sensible people together with pitchforks, and slanes, and bagnets, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 68. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** (W.G.), **Dur.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Nearly 200,000 guns and bagnets, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta London* (1851) 48. **Lan.** What could yo' do . . . again sooards an' baginets? Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 44, ed. 1884. **Chs.**^{1} **s.Stf.** Here comen the sojers wi' bagnets an' swerds, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.). **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{2} Bajonet. **Wil.** His stinge as zharp as a baganet, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 96. **Dor.** Bagnet is well known here (H.J.M.). **Som.** Za vine with es bagginut, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**^{1} Au·l dhu soa·ujurz-d u-gaut dhur muus·kuts wai dhu bag·unuts u-fik·s [all the soldiers had their muskets with their bayonets fixed]. **Dev.** Tha saujers wis all awmin cal'd up be night, Way thare bagganit guns, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 26, ed. 1858; When I was in the Tavistock Local Fencibles I always car'd a virelock and a bagginett, Pasmore *Stories* (1893) 4. **Cor.**^{12} [**New Eng.** That peace, to make it stick at all, Must be druv in with bagnets, Lowell *Ed. Creed*, st. 12.]

2. A tall grass growing in the water.

Ir. (E.M.)

[This repr. an old pron. of *bayonet.* The word is der. fr. the Fr. *bayonnette*, a great knife to hang at the girdle, like a dagger (Cotgr.). In the *Lond. Gaz.* (1692), No. 2742, this knife is called a *baggonet* (N.E.D.).]

BAGPIPES, *sb. pl.* Yks. Nhp. The labourer's name for a thrashing flail.

n.Yks. Those famous old bagpipes, contrasted with the gin-horse driven [thrashing] machine, and the steam thrasher, Tweddell *Hist. Cleveland* (1873) 68. **Nhp.**^{1}

BAGREL, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.)

1. A minnow.

Slk. Baiting a hook for a bagrel, *Perils of Men*, III. 382.

2. Applied to persons or animals that are corpulent and not otherwise well-grown. Also *attrib.*

Sc. He's a bagrel body. **Rxb.**

3. A child.

Dmf.

[*Bag*, sb. **4** + *-rel* (*-erel*), dim. suff. as in *mongrel*, *cockerel*, *hoggerel.*]

BAGRIE, *sb. Obsol.* Sc. Trash, worthless rubbish.

Sc. I sigh when I look on my threadbare coat, And shame fa' the gear and the bagrie o't, Herd *Coll.* (1866) II. 19 (Jam.). **Per.** Orra bagrie (G.W.).

BAGS, *sb.*^{1} *pl. Obs.* Lin. The upper part of peat, intermixed with roots of grass, cut for fuel.

nw.Lin. In current use 40 or 50 years ago. Since then peat-cutting has not been carried on, and the word has fallen out of use (A.A.). **n.Lin.**^{1} It is laide in paine that none of the said inhabitantes shall grave or shote any bagges beneath Micklehouses or Triplinghouses, or beneath any sik, betwene them in paine of every load to the contrarie, xii^d, *Scotter Manor Roll* (Oct. 11, 1599) in *Arch.* XLVI. 388. Bagmoor, near Burton-upon-Stather, possibly derives its name from these bags. There is a place called Newington Bagpath, in Gloucestershire. The spot on which the battle of the Standard was fought was, it is affirmed, at one time called Bagmore, perhaps because bags were wont to be cut there.

BAGS, *sb.*^{2} *pl. Obs.* Chs. Old name for the commercial traveller, who used to carry his samples with him on horseback, in a pair of saddle-bags.

Chs.^{3}

BAGSKIN, *sb.* Chs. [**ba·gskin.**] The stomach of a calf cleaned, salted, and cut up, used for curdling milk in the process of cheese-making.

Chs.^{1} The stomach of a calf cleaned and laid in salt, used for curdling the milk in the process of cheese-making. Bagskins are dried by stretching them upon pieces of stick, in which form they are cleaner, and can be kept almost any length of time. Some dairy-maids prefer them wet, and some dry. The preparation of the bagskins is almost a special branch of trade. It is thus described by Sir Henry Holland in his *General View of the Agriculture of Cheshire* (1801): 'When it [the maw-skin] comes from the butcher, the chyley matter is taken out, and the skin cleared from slime and every apparent impurity, by wiping or a gentle washing; the skin is then filled nearly full of salt, and placing a layer of salt upon the bottom of a mug, the skin is laid flat upon it; the mug is large enough to hold three skins in a course: each course of skins should be covered with salt, and when a sufficient number of skins are thus placed in the mug, that mug should be filled up with salt, and with a dish or slate over it, be put into a cool place, till the approach of the cheese-making season, in the following year. The skins are then all taken out, laid for the brine to drain from them, and being spread upon a table, they are powdered on each side with fine salt, and are rolled smooth with a paste roller, which presses in the salt; after that, a thin splint of wood is stuck across each of them, to keep them extended while they are hung to dry.' **Chs.**^{2} **s.Chs.**^{1} Also called Steep-skin.

[*Bag*, sb. **4** + *skin.*]

BAGWAME, *sb. Obsol.* Sc. A silly, greedy fellow.

Sc. Not gen. known (G.W.). **Slk.** (Jam.)

[*Bag*, sb. **4** + *wame* (womb, stomach).]

BAGWESH, *sb.* Cum. [**ba·gweʃ.**] Wreck, ruin, bankruptcy.

Cum. Teh be bangt oa teh bagwesh be t'papers, fairly capt meh, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 65; Aa's gaēn ta bagwesh (J.W.O.); **Cum.**^{1} He's gone to bagwesh.

BAHANGS, *adv. Obsol.* Nrf. Suf. Of clothes: hanging down untidily, ragged at the bottom.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** *Obsol.* or *obs.* (A.G.F.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** 'Her clothes are all bahangs; she'll soon be a draggle-tail.' This was given me by an old man who says that people expressed themselves so in his youth (F.H.).

[*Back* + *hangs*, adv. fr. *hang* (sb.), q.v.]

BAHFAM, BAHFIN, see **Bargham.**

BAHM, see **Barm.**

BAIBLE, *v.* w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [**bē·bl.**] To sip often, tipple; to drink carelessly, with spilling.

Hence **Baibling**, *ppl. adj.* tippling, 'boozing.'

BAICHIE, *sb.* ?*Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) A child; used rather contemptuously.

Per. **Cld.** Nearly *obs.*

[*Baich* is used in this sense in *Polwart's Flyting*: They bad that baich should not be but (without) . . . all the plagues that first were put Into Pandora's purse, Watson *Coll.* (1706) III. 13.]

BAICHIE, *v.* n.Sc. (Jam.) To cough.

[Unknown to our correspondents.]

BAIGLE, *v.* Sc. (Jam.)

1. Of a child: to run or walk with short steps.

Slk.

2. To walk slowly, as if much fatigued.

Slk. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BAIK-, see **Back-**.

BAIKEN, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) A burden; used only of skins or hides.

Slk. 'A baiken of skins' or 'hides.'

BAIKIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **baaky** Nhb.^{1}; **bakie** Sc.; **byeakie** Nhb.^{1} [**bē·ki.**]

1. The stake to which an ox or cow is bound in the stall.

Sc. (Jam.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

2. A piece of wood with rope attached to tie up a cow to the stake.

Lth. A piece of curved wood, about 18 ins. long, with a hole in each end of it, through which a rope passes to fix it to the stake below (Jam.). **Nhb.^{1}** The upright portion of a wooden cattle band formerly in use. It was attached by a loose joint to a bent wooden band called a frammelt.

3. The stake of a tether.

Abd. If the stake, provincially termed a baikie, be not frequently removed, the cattle tread down a great proportion of the grass, *Agric. Surv.* 355 (Jam.).

4. *Comp.* (1) **Baikie-stick,** a piece of wood attached to a cow's neck; (2) **-tow,** a rope for tying up a cow.

Nhb.^{1}

BAIKIE, see **Backie.**

BAIKINS, *sb. pl.* Sc. (Jam.) A beating, a drubbing.

Slk. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[Cp. G. *baken*, to strike, bruise, esp. flax (Grimm, Sanders).]

BAIKLET, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **becklet.**

1. An under-waistcoat or flannel shirt, worn next the skin.

Rxb., Dmf.

2. A piece of linen, sometimes of woollen dress, formerly worn above the shirt of a very young child.

Twd.

BAIL, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Lan. Nhp. Hrt. Nrf. Suf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also written **bale** n.Yks.^{2} Nhp.^{1} Hrt. e.An.^{1}; **bayl** Suf.; **beel** w.Yks.; **biel** w.Yks.; **beild** w.Yks.^{1} [**bēl, bīl, biəl.**]

1. The curved handle of a bucket, pail, pot, or kettle. See **Bule.**

n.Yks.^{2} The bowed handle of a metal porridge-pot. **w.Yks.** The curved handle of a mug, teapot, &c. A staël is a straight handle, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890); This pot has a funny shap'd beel on, *ib.* (Dec. 13, 1890); Only the handle of pots and pans, as opp. to steel, steyl, the straight handle of implements like brushes, spades, hammers, &c. (J.W.D.); *Hlfx. Wds.* **Lan.** Hats on summat like porritch pons th' wrong end up, an' th' beels undher ther chins, *Accrington Times* (May 16, 1868). **Nhp.^{1}** The staples that the bale hooks into are called ears. The frosty morning bites as sharp as fire, The rime e'en blisters on the bucket bale, Clare *Poems* (1820). **e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}** **Nrf., Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** To this day the Suffolk labourer tells his lad to 'tak' hou'd o' the pail by the bayl,' or semi-circular iron handle which falls down on the side of the pail, *N. & Q.* (1886) 3rd S. ix. 540; Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 287, ed. 1849. **Ken.** (K.); (P.M.); **Ken.^{1}** **Sus.** Holloway; **Sus.^{1}, Hmp.^{1}**

2. A handle or bow attached to a scythe.

Hrt. The sithe with a bale fixed to it, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. ii. 16. **e.An.^{1}** A slight withy stick or rod, bent so as to form a bow, and attached to the scythe stick. **Nrf.^{1}** **Nrf., Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 287, ed. 1849. **Sus.** Holloway.

3. The straight handle of a milk-pail; the handle of a rake.

w.Yks. The handle of a 'skeel' [milk-pail] formed by leaving one of the staves projecting above the others. Wa'ahs brokkan t'beild, lass? Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 31; **w.Yks.^{1}**

[About the same vessel [kettle] binde this . . . to the handle or bayl thereof, Topsell *Serpents* (1607) 767 (N.E.D.). Cp. Dan. *bøile*, a bar; Norw. dial. *bygla* (Aasen); Sw. *bögel*, bow of a sword; Sw. dial. *bägel*, bossed, concave (Rietz).]

BAIL, *sb.*^{2} Irel. Nhp. Nrf. Suf. Hmp. N.Z. Also written **bale** Wxf. Nhp.^{1} [**bēl.**]

1. A frame to which cows are tied in the byres.

Wxf. When milking is over, we of the rougher make are invited to bear a hand in fastening up the cows in their bales, Kennedy *Banks Bow* (1867) 204. **w.Wxf.** (P.J.M.) **Nrf., Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). [**N.Z.** To milk her it was . . . necessary to put her in the bail—an arrangement which secures the head of the cow in somewhat the same manner as some of the old-fashioned instruments of punishment used to secure the head of a man, Barlow *Kaipara* (1888) xiii.]

2. A hanging bar to separate horses in a stable.

Nhp.^{1}, Hmp.^{1} [The simple bails afford a very insufficient security against the thefts of a neighbour, Youatt *The Horse* (1831) 135.]

BAIL, *sb.*^{3} Irel. Yks. Pem. Nrf. Also written **bale** Nrf.^{1} A bucket or small vessel used on board ship for emptying out water.

[Bayle, an old term for bucket, Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* (1867) (N.E.D.).]

Hence (1) **Bail out,** *v.* to remove water from a boat, with a small bucket or vessel; in *gen.* use; (2) **Bailer,** *sb.* a vessel or bucket for bailing out water.

(1) **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Nrf.^{1}** (2) **N.I.^{1}** **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.)

[The gentlemen likewise saw the bail of a canoe . . . made of a human skull, Cook *Voy.* (1790) I. 157. Fr. *baille*, '(Marine). Grand baquet en forme de cône trouqué' (Hatzfeld). Borrowed fr. Bret. *bal* (or *baill*), a pail (Du Rusquec).]

BAIL, *v.* Sh.I. Irel. Lan. Aus. Also written **bale** Irel. Lan. [**bēl.**] With prep. *up*: to tie up, fasten. In *imp.*, a command to cows: stand still!

S. & Ork.^{1} **Crl.** (P.J.M.) **Lan.** Why, wheer did yo' find th' cows?—Wheer should I find 'em, lad, but baled up as I laft 'em this afternoon? Lahee *Acquitted* (1883) 62. [**N.Z.** A distant noise of yelping, barking, and grunting reached our ears. 'Come along! they have got a pig bailed up!' cried Mr. C—— excitedly, Barlow *Kaipara* (1888) xii; It is a boar, one of the largest any of us ever saw, and he is now bailed up below the great tree, Hay *Brighter Britain* (1882). **Aus., N.S.W.** One of the young cows was a bit strange with me, so I had to shake a stick at her and sing out 'Bail up' pretty rough before she'd put her head in, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) III. xiv; Some old hand like father, as had been assigned to a dairy settler, and spent all his mornings in the cow-yard, had taken to the bush and tried his hand at sticking-up people. . . . When he wanted 'em to stop 'Bail up, d— yer,' would come a deal quicker and more natural-like to his tongue than 'Stand.' So 'bail up' it was from that day to this, *ib.*]

Hence **Bailing-up pen,** *sb.* a place for fastening up cattle.

[**Aus.** Alec was proud of the stockyard, and pointed out . . . the superior construction of the 'crush,' or branding lane, and the bailing-up pen, Praed *Romance of Station*, I. ii.]

BAILCH, *sb.* Sc. Also written **belch, bilch** (Jam.). [**belχ.**]

1. A very fat or lusty person, breathless from corpulence.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** Nae bursen bailch, nae wandought or misgrown, But snack and plump and like an apple round, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 14, ed. 1812.

2. A brat; a contemptuous term for a child. Cf. **belshagh.**

Cai. (Jam.)

BAILEY, *sb.* Ken. Also written **baily** Ken.^{12} A court within a fortress.

Ken.^{12} The level green place before the court at Chilham Castle, between the little court and the street, is so called.

[This is a late use of ME. *baily*, the external wall enclosing the court of a feudal castle. Þere stonden þre bailyes wiþoute þat wel kepen þat castel From arwe shet & quarel, *Curs. M.* (c. 1300) 10034.]

BAILIE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Ess. Ken. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **baalee** Wxf.^{1}; **baayley** Brks.^{1}; **bailey** Lan. Nhp.^{1} Shr.^{2} War. Glo.^{1}; **baillie** Ayr. Lnk. Wm.^{1} Lan.^{1}; **baily** Cum. ne.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1} Shr. Hrf. Ken.^{1} Hmp.^{1} Dor. Som.; **bealie** Cum.; **bealy** Dev. [**bē·li, beə·li, biə·li.**]

1. A municipal officer or magistrate, corresponding to an alderman.

Sc. Free and safe as a Whig bailie, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) x; The bailies and councillors danced bare-headed in our presence like five-year-auld colts, for very triumph, *ib. Nigel* (1822) ix; The bailies take it by rotation, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xviii; I maun tell the Baillie's wife That Colin's in the town, Mickle

There's nae Luck; To the folks of Dun Edin the douce baillie spoke, *The People* (June 16, 1889) 13, col. 3; Town councillors are elected in burghs by the citizens who pay not less than a certain rental. From the councillors the bailies are chosen. They have seats on the civic bench and police courts, &c. (A.W.) **Fif.** They made him a councillor and bailie in one day, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 132; Takes his seat i' the bailie's loft on Sabbath day, Tennant *Anster* (1812) st. 18. **Ayr.** Ye're ettling at the magistracy, and I'll no let ye rest if ye dinna mak' me a bailie's wife or a' be done, Galt *Provost* (1822) ii. **Lnk.** I'll bring ye afore a' the baillies o' Glasgow for runnin' off wi' my muckle bundle, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xv. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. A bailiff or sheriff's officer, appointed to serve writs and make arrests and executions. Also called **Bum-bailey**, q.v.

Cum. But suin for that job he was teane by the beaylies, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 404; A shottle the bealies hae ta'en, *ib.* *Ballads* (1874) 150. **Wm.**^{1} They've gitten t'baillies et' hoose. **w.Yks.** ðe gat sə bakəd wit rent, wol t'lanloəd sent beəlīz (J.W.). **Lan.** I dud hear at once th' baillies were in his heawse, Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) iii; Owd Billy o' Dans sent th' bailey one day, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) iv. **ne.Lan**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** I sent Luke directly they'd put the bailies in, Geo. Eliot *Floss* (1860) I. 319. **Shr.**^{2} **Dor.** Wi sich a lot o' pigs in sty, The Bailies you mid well defy, Young *Eclogue* (1862) 28. **w.Som.**^{1} Who's the bailie to the County Court, now th' old ——'s dead?

3. A bailiff, steward, superintendent of a farm or estate.

Sc. Had such a formidable effect upon the frame of Duncan Macwheeble, the Laird's confidential factor, baron-baillie, and man of resource, Scott *Waverley* (1814) vi. **Stf.**^{2} My feyther's gotten two farms nā, bur 'ē's goin put a beeli i' th' owd un. **War.**^{2} **Shr.**^{1} His duties are very multifarious: he gives directions to the men under him; where there is not a shepherd he manages the flocks, he shears the sheep, measures hedges, sows broadcast, leads the field in harvest, &c. Aye, Bayly 'ere, an' Bayly theer, as if I could be i' twenty places at once. I dunna know who'd be Bayly. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Hrf.** (W.W.S.), **Glo.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **Ess.** Make husbandrie bailie, abrode to prouide, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 20, st. 18. **Ken.**^{1} At a farm, in what is called 'a six-horse place,' the first four horses are under the charge of the wagoner and his mate, and the other two of an under-baily. **Hmp.**^{1} **Dor.** She went out again to see all was safe, as she usually do, and coming in found Baily Pennyways creeping down the granary steps with half a bushel of barley, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **n.Dev.** Who shud be hard by . . . bet tha Square's bealy, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 170.

4. An under-manager of pottery-works.

Stf.^{2} Ar Sall's doin foine and well, 'er's married one o' th' beelies on Wedgwood's potbonk.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Bailie-boy**, a boy employed on large farms to take messages and make himself generally useful; (2) **Baillie days**, days in which farmers were bound to labour for their lairds, and work under the supervision and orders of the bailiff or steward; (3) **Banff-baillies**, the large white clouds called cumuli.

(1) **Ken.** (D.W.L.); The farmer's orderly or serjeant, sent to see if things are in order and to do odd jobs. There is on most farms an odd man called 'all-works,' but a bailie-boy only on the largest (W.F.S.); Boy under the immediate commands of the bailiff to assist him by carrying messages and generally doing odd jobs for him (P.M.); **Ken.**^{12} Boy employed by the farmer to go daily over the ground, and to see that everything is in order, and to do every work necessary [*sic*]. (2) **Sc.** *Obs.* in the Lowlands, but still common in many districts of the Highlands and Islands (Jam. *Suppl.*). (3) **Bnff.**^{1}

6. A clever man.

Wxf.^{1}

[**1.** Schireffis, prouestis, and bailyeis, Lindsay (1592) 166 (Jam.); Schyrreffys and bailȝheys maid he then, And alkyn othir officeris, Barbour *Bruce* (c. 1375) I. 190. Fr. *bailli*, a magistrate appointed within a province (Cotgr.). OFr. *baillif*. **2.** Heer faste by, quod he (the Somnour), is myn entente To ryden, for to reysen up a rente That longeth to my lordes duëtee.—Artow thanne a bailly?—Ye, quod he, Chaucer *C. T.* D. 1392. **3.** Ther was a riche man that hadde a baili. . . . The lord preiside the baili of wickydnesse, Wyclif (1388) *Luke* xvi. 1, 8.]

BAILIER, *sb.* Dur. Yks. [bē·liə(r).] A bailiff or sheriff's officer.

Dur.^{1} **n.Yks.** He'd getten t'bailier's in for rent, Browne *Yk. Minster Screen* (1834) l. 146. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 18, 1891).

[*Bailie*, sb. **2**+*-er*. For the needless addition of this suffix cp. *upholsterer* (for *upholdster*), and *poulterer* (for *poulter*).]

BAILIERY, *sb.* Sc. Also written **baillierie, bailary** (Jam.). The extent of the jurisdiction of a bailie or sheriff.

Sc. Quhiles thou, whiles I, so goes the bailleri, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 399; (Jam.)

[*Bailie*, sb. **1**+*-ry* (*-rie*), Fr. suff.; cp. *Juiverie*, the Jewry.]

BAILIFF, *sb.* Stf. An under-manager of pot-works.

Stf.^{1} [According to our correspondents, always in form bailie, q.v.]

BAIN, *adj.* and *adv.* Irel. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Nrf. Suf. Also written **bane** Cum.^{1} Wm. Yks. m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} Not.; **been** Wxf.^{1} Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} [**bēn, beən, biən.**]

1. *adj.* Flexible, lithe, pliant; *fig.* nimble, clever.

Wxf.^{1} **Lan.** Grose (1790); **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Grose (1790); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Limber-jointed, that can bend easily, Bailey (1721); (K.); (P.R.); Ray (1691); **Suf.**^{1}

2. Ready, willing; officious.

n.Cy. (K.), **N.Cy.**^{2}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Poor Geordie! he was a graadly bain fellow, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 375. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Very bain about one, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**^{4} **ne.Lan.**^{1}

3. Of a road: convenient, direct, near.

N.Cy.^{1} **Dur.**^{1} Bainer way, a nearer way. **Cum.** He was ganging to his oan 'heaf,' bainest way, was tip, *Helvellyn* in *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 383; Nea sneaking suitor frae his lass, Tho' this were e'er sea bain, But snaiped wi' fear o' goblins dire, Another gait has taen, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) 75, ed. 1807; An' I kna' neeah rooad as bain or breet, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 215; **Cum.**^{1} Yon's t'bainest way; **Cum.**^{3} Cockermuth's ooar reg'lar market—it's a gay bit t'bainer, 17. **Wm.** (J.M.); A swind mi ways t'banest geeat ower t'fell inta Sleddle, *Spec. Dial.* (1868) 11; Holloway. **n.Yks.**^{123}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 168. **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); Willan *List Wds.* (1811); This is t'baner way (F.P.T.); A bain cut to Kettlewell, Harper *Wharfedale* (1869) 20; Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); **w.Yks.**^{34}, **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123} **Not.** This is the gainest way, but that is the bainest [one may be the most convenient, but the other is the nearest] (W.H.S.).

4. *adv.* Near, near to, adjacent. Sometimes used as *prep.*

Wm. A child is 'bain to watther' whose tears are near the surface (J.M.). **m.Yks.**^{1} It's as bane again that gate [it's as near again that way]. **w.Yks.** It wad be a varra gradely mak o' a bran new house, or bane to it, Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 185; Bane ta Claapam town-end lived an aud Yorkshire tike, Ingledew *Ballads* (1860) 160; He lives bane Jim Smith's (W.F.); Bain Grain Beck, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); His garden is varry bain [not far from his home] (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1} Thou knaws, Bridget, we're vara baan tot' beck, ii. 292. **Lan.** My dowter weyves bane to her, and heerd o' 'ut hoo sed, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 259. **Lan.**^{1} **Not.** (J.H.B.)

[**1.** Beyn or plyaunte, *flexibilis*, *Prompt.* **2.** Bain, willing, forward, Bailey (1770); Bayne, *promptus, obsequens*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); John, þe aught with harte and will To be full bayne To do his bidding, *York Plays* (c. 1400); If I in littil find þe bain, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 28806. ON. *beinn*, straight, direct.]

BAIN, see **Bane**.

BAINGE, *v.* Glo. Also written **bange** Glo.^{12} To bask.

Glo. (W.H.C.); Grose *MS. add.* (1790) (H.); (H.S.H.); **Glo.**^{12} A gamekeeper's word, to express the basking and dusting themselves by feathered game.

[Fr. *baigner*, to bathe, cp. Palsgr.: I baske, I bathe in water or any lycour, *Je baigne.*]

BAINSOME, *adj.* Yks. [bē·nsəm.]

1. Near at hand.

n.Yks.^{2}

2. Obliging, helpful.

n.Yks.^{1} Applied to persons, as a waiting-maid, a personal attendant. As bainsome a lass as ivver Ah seen.

[*Bain*, adj. + *-some.*]

BAINSTICKLE, see **Banstickle.**

BAINT, see **Be.**

BAIRGE,^{1} *sb.* and *v.* Sc.

1. *sb.* The voice used loudly either in speaking, weeping, or calling.

Bnff.^{1} She geed oot wee a bairge o' a greet. Gee a bairge after 'im, an' tell 'im t'come seen back.

2. A person who raises his voice in a strong, loud manner.

Bnff.^{1} Fah wid hae him for a minister? He's jist a mere bairge, fin he preaches; an' it croons a', fin he praies.

3. *v.* To raise up the voice in a loud manner.

Sc. To scold, rail, or taunt loudly; also to drive about like one in anger. She jist likes to gae bairgin about (Jam.). **Bnff.**^{1} He jist bairges fin he reads.

Hence **Bairgan,** (1) *vbl. sb.* the action of raising the voice loudly; (2) *ppl. adj.* having the habit of raising the voice loudly either in speaking or weeping.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} He hauds a sair bairgan o' a'thing intill's lug. He's unco dull o' hearin'. (2) **Bnff.**^{1} He's a bulliein', bairgin' bairn, that o' yours. The new minister hiz a bairgin' wye o' readin'.

BAIRGE,^{2} *sb.* and *v.* Slk. **1.** *sb.* An affected bobbing walk. **2.** *v.* To walk with a jerk or spring upwards. **3.** Abd. To strut (Jam.).

BAIRMAN, see **Bareman.**

BAIRN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. and all the **n.** counties to Chs. Der. Lin.; also Lei. Also written **barn** Cum.^{1} Wm.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks. Lan.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{13} Der.^{1} Lin. Lei.; **barne** Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin.; **bayn** e.Yks.^{1}; **bayrn** Nhb. **[bern, beən, bān.]**

1. *sb.* A child.

Sh.I. An laves da weedow an her bairns Scarce oucht beside dir grief, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 43. **Sc.** It wad better set you to be nursing the gudeman's bairns than to be deaving us here, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxx; We are a' one man's bairns, *ib. Leg. Mont.* (1830) iv; A tarrowing bairn was never fat. Auld men are twice bairns, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Bnff.** There, woman, there's yer bairn! but for God's sake keep him awa frae yon place, Smiles *Sc. Natur.* (1876) I. 7. **Frf.** The trudge between the two houses must be weary work for a bairn, Barrie *Licht* (1893) 3. **Per.** Chose a site for the bairns in the sweet pine-wood, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 5. **Ayr.** I winket to the mistress to take the bairns to their bed, Galt *Provost* (1822) vii. **Gall.** I talked to the bairns for a wee, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 63. **N.I.**^{1} **n.Cy.** Let the bairns and women fly, While we thirty win or die, Todd *Ballads* (1895); (K.); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.** Pier bairn, and she's cum to t'yage when a muther's maist missed, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 49; Me muthor's bairns gat kaingry wiv us, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 6; **Nhb.**^{1} A bit bairn is a little child. The pronunciation is sometimes lengthened, and a mother is heard to call 'Gan upto the barin!' or 'Mind the baiorin!' **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** The peer peer bairn does oft complain, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 156, ed. 1842; The prattlin bairns rin toddlin roun, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 30; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** An bits a barns are larnin ta thresh, *Spec. Dial.* (1868) 17; Billey's a courageous barn, Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 49. **n.Yks.**^{123}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Pawky bayns Ah can't abide, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 51; **e.Yks.**^{1} To wet bayne heead, to drink the health of a new-born child, *MS. add.* (T.H.) [See *Head.*] **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** For love o' the nurse, th' bairn gets mony a cuss, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); You need not fret about the lile barn, Banks *Wooers* (1880) I. iii; What wi' lewkin' after t'barns an' dryin' hippins, Cudworth *Sketches* (1884) 11; **w.Yks.**^{1} Daddy's barn [a child like its father]; **w.Yks.**^{234}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Awlus t'moast wark whear ther's t'moast barns. **n.Lan.** Peggy Wilson was lettin her lile barn sowk when she heard on't; an i' her horry she shov'd t'barn int'l an ald brek ubben, Morris *Siege o' Brou'ton* (1867) 5. **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{13} Word barn is occasionally heard, but is probably an importation from Yks. **Der.**^{1} **Lin.** Ho'd yer noise, bairns, can't ye, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) I. 35; But 'e coom'd thruf the fire wi' my bairn i' 'is mouth to the winder theere, Tennyson *Owd Roä, &c.* (1889). **n.Lin.** If oor Polly weds Jack, an' hes a bairn, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 61; **n.Lin.**^{1} Theäre's moore bairns then business agaate noo. **sw.Lin.**^{1} She left the poor bairn in the creddle. **Lei.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bairn-ailments**, children's disorders; (2) **-bairn**, grandchild; (3) **-bed**, the womb; (4) **-birth**, confinement; (5) **-clarts**, children's sweetmeats; (6) **-clothes**, baby-linen; (7) **-clouts**, baby-clothes, dolls' clothes; (8) **-cures**, medicines for infants; (9) **-dole**, see **-part**; (10) **-fond**, child-loving; (11) **-gam**, see **-lake**; (12) **-heead**, childhood; (13) **-lake**, child's play, see **Lake, Bairn-lakings**; (14) **-lile**, early infancy; (15) **Bairn's-pan**, a pan for preparing a child's food; (16) **-part**, inheritance; (17) **-piece**, bread and cheese offered to those who visit or meet a baby; (18) **-play**, child's play; (19) **-seek**, sick from pregnancy; (20) **-sign**, evidence of being in the family way; (21) **-skep**, a shallow basket for baby-linen; (22) **-time**, the time of life for child-bearing; (23) **-weean** or **-wife**, the woman that has been confined; (24) **Bairn's-woman**, a child's nurse, a dry nurse.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) *ib.* **m.Yks.**^{1} More commonly graon·be·h'n and graan·baa·n. **ne.Lan.**^{1} (3) **n.Yks.**^{1} She's getten a swelling o' t'bairn-bed [a tumour of the uterus]; **n.Yks.**^{2} (4) **n.Yks.**^{12} (5) **n.Yks.**^{2} (6) *ib.* (7) **Gall.** An' ye can help Jean to sew her bairn-clouts, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) iv. **n.Yks.**^{2} Dolls' clothes. (8) *ib.* (9) **m.Yks.**^{1} (10) **n.Yks.**^{2} A desperate bairn-fond body [a great lover of children]. **m.Yks.**^{1} (11) **n.Yks.**^{2} [As term of contempt:] It's all bairn-gam. (12) *ib.* (13) **Lan.**^{1} (14) **w.Yks.**^{1} Brout up fray barn lile to t'ministry, ii. 323. (15) **Sc.** Bairn's-pan, a small pan of tinned iron, for hastily warming a child's meat (Jam.). (16) **n.Yks.**^{2} They gat ower an aboon their bairn-paarts [more than they were entitled to as the children of the deceased]. **m.Yks.**^{1} (17) **Fif.** A wine-biscuit, topped with cheese, was neatly wrapped up in a Cambric handkerchief. ... Nellie said (to the first person she met on her way), 'Ye maun tak the bairn's piece,' ... and she thrust the contents of the handkerchief into the old man's hand, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 56; Both term and custom now *obs.* in the above form, although still, when people call to see a new baby, they are often offered bread and cheese (A.W.). (18) **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I call this croäkey [croquet] that gentlefoäks is soä fond on noht but bairn-play. (19) **n.Yks.**^{2} (20) *ib.* (21) *ib.* (22) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Where I had sic a sweet bairn-time, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xi. **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} (23) **n.Yks.**^{2} (24) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** The only servant ... he could afford to retain was Maudge Dobbie, who in her youth was bairnswoman to his son, Galt *Entail* (1823) i.

3. A female child, a girl.

N.Cy.^{1} Among the vulgar, especially pitmen. Is't a lad or a bairn? **n.Yks.** I thought ye'd a' liked a lad.—Oh! it is a boy.—Why! I thought ye said it were a bairn (F.P.T.); **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** I remember an old gentleman in the East Riding exclaiming, when his first grandchild (a girl) was born, 'It's nobbut a bairn'—meaning to express his disappointment at its not being a boy, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 177.

4. A term of familiarity used irrespective of age; also used contemptuously.

Gall. 'Bairn' is used sometimes in a pitying or semi-contemptuous sense, of a weak-minded or childish person (A.W.). **Cum.** Barn, thou dosn't know (M.P.); One gossiping woman having a chat with another: Aye, barn, they tell't me sec a teàll; they seed a woman, barn, widout a heed—barn, it's trew (E.W.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Whya barn, en ea mun I'll hev a swoap a tee, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 73, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.** Neither do the old folks call me 'bairn' any longer ... although there were some still who called me so years after I was turned of sixty, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) *Introd.* 5; **n.Yks.**^{1} I'm giving you a deal of trouble, William, I fear.—Nay, bairn, nay: nowght o' t'soort [from a man of sixty to the parson, a man of forty-five]. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Aw! Bless ya, ba'an, t'wo'lld's to'nn'd arsy-varsy sen ah wer a lad. Expressing humour, reproach, or admiration after some brag or absurd statement has been made. Thoo is a bonny ba'an, Dick, to deea leyke that. **w.Yks.** Ah barn, ses shoo, this year ur two, Av hed a deal o' greef, Preston *Poems* (1864) 5; (F.M.L.) **ne.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Often used to adults as a term of affection.

5. Used as an ejaculative expression.

e.Yks. A very common interjection among the older generation of cottagers, now obsolescent, originally referring, perhaps, to the Holy Child Jesus, though used by them in utter unconsciousness of any meaning, Simmons *Lay-Flks. Bk.* 311. **w.Yks.** *Nidderdill Olm.* (1874); Bless us barn! *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 8, 1881); **w.Yks.**^{5}

6. *v.* To beget, conceive.

Lin. Streatfield *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 316. **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Bairned,** *ppl. adj.* pregnant; (2) **Bairning,** *ppl.* bringing forth.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} She's bairn'd ageean. (2) *ib.* Bringing forth a child.

[A barne, *infans, Cath. Angl.* (1483); Tho this barn was ybore ther blased a sterre, *P. Plowman* (c.) XXI. 243; Þe formast barn þat sco him bare, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 1051. OE. *bearn*, a child, a son or daughter.]

BAIRNIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Also written **bairney** Wm.; **bairny** Sc.; **barney** w.Yks.^{5} [**be·rni, beə·ni, bā·ni.**]

1. A little child.

Sc. (Jam.); Sin she wes a wee bairnie, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 285; Bairnies a'! she's singin' to ye, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 129. **Frf.** I was makkin' some porridge for my man's supper when I heard the bairny skirlin', Barrie *Thrums* (1889) 211. **Ayr.** Lay your hand in prayer on the heads o' her bonnie wee bairnies, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1895) xli. **Lth.** An' gin I'm spared to ither days—I'll see my bonnie bairnie A braw, braw lass, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 25. **Gall.** Used only of very young children (A.W.). **Nhb.** Then God help them poor bairnies an' me, Wilson *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 398. **Wm.** Used by old people as a term of endearment towards a child. Come, bairney, tu thi ganny (B.K.).

2. A soft character; having very childish perceptions.

w.Yks.^{5}

[*Bairn* + *-ie* (*-y*).]

BAIRNISH, *adj.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **barnish** Cum. Wm. Yks. ne.Lan.^{1}; **baynish** e.Yks.^{1} [**be·rniʃ, bē·niʃ, bā·niʃ.**]

1. Childish; silly.

N.Cy.^{1} Having the manners of a child. **Nhb.** I's mad to hear Their silly, whinging, bairnish stories, Graham *Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 13; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.**^{3} Bonnie Mary Ray an' me Wer' barnish sweethearts, 3. They begon to shap theirsels intil o' maks o' barnish sangs i' my heid, 23. **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} It's nobbut bairnish deed. **e.Yks.**^{1} She's eighteen cum Mahtlemas, but she's varry baynish yit. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 18, 1891); A term of derision when applied to some, but a term of tenderness when used in reference to old age or dotage (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Doan't be so barnish. Ah reckon nowt o' sich barnish fowk. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Lin.** I thowt nowt on such bairnish tricks, Brown *Poems* (1890) 50. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} He has little bairnish ways, for all he is so old.

Hence **Bairnishness,** *sb.* childishness; weakmindedness.

n.Yks.^{12} **w.Yks.** Enough o' this barnishness, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1874). **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Bairnish-lake,** child's play. See **Lake, Bairn-lakins.**

w.Yks.^{1}

[*Bairn* + *-ish*; cp. *childish.*]

BAIRN('S-LAKINS, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also written **-laikings** n.Yks.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} [**-lēkinz, -leəkənz.**] Children's playthings, toys. See **Babby-lakin, Lake.**

n.Yks.^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} In rare use. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 18, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{1} A lile oud wumman wee a handful of barn lakens, ii. 356. **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1} **ne.Lan.**^{1} Applied to potsherds placed in the form of horses or other figures.

BAIRNLESS, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **barnless** ne.Lan.^{1} Childless.

Sc. (Jam.) **n.Yks.**^{2} They're tweea bairnless bodies [said of a married couple without offspring]. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

BAIRN-LIKE, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Also written **barn-like** Cum. Childish; weak-minded.

Cum. An' I preech't that lal sarman Sae barn like and green, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 76. **n.Yks.**^{2}

BAIRNLY, *adj.* Sc. Childish.

Sc. (Jam.); I think it is a bairnly thing, not worthy in you to ask or me to render, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xx; Woman, thou'rt but a bairnlie playke, Wi' nought but beauty's blossom, Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 50. **Per.** There wes nae thocht worth mentionin', and onything he hed wes eked out by repeetition. Tae say naethin' o' bairnly stories, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 201. **Ayr.** It's bairnly to mak sic a wark for a bit tig on the haffet [blow on the head], Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) v. **Gall.** Think shame o' yer bairnly weys, man, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 55.

Hence (1) **Bairnly-like,** *adj.* childish; (2) **Bairnliness,** *sb.* childishness.

(1) **e.Lth.** It wad be a bairnly-like thing, an' a cooardly-like thing forby, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 216. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.)

BAIRN-TEAM, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written **bairn-teeam** n.Yks.^{2}; **-teme** (Jam.); **-time** Sc.; **-tyme** (Jam.); **bearn-team** N.Cy.^{2} Yks. [**-tīm, -tiəm.**] A large family; offspring.

Sc. (Jam.) **Ayr.** The bonie Bairntime, Heaven has lent, Burns *A Dream* (1786); My pleugh is now thy bairn-time a', *ib.* *To his Auld Mare.* **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); Holloway; **N.Cy.**^{12}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Yks.** (K.), **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1}

[Bearn-teams, broods of children, Bailey (1721); Wepe nothyng for me Bot for ȝoure self and ȝoure barneteme, *Towneley Myst.* (c. 1450) 212; We ar alle an monnes barneteme (*Trin. MS.* oon monnes childer are we alle), *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 4828. OE. *bearntēam*, offspring, family of children. See **Team** (offspring).]

BAIRNWORT, *sb.* Yks.

1. The common daisy, *Bellis perennis.* See **Banewort.**

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Also called Banwoods, or Bessy-banwoods. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

2. The violet.

n.Yks.^{2}

BAIRSE, *sb.* Nhb. Also written **baise** Nhb.^{1} [**berz, bēz.**] The space for provender in a cow-stall.

Nhb.^{1}

[ON. *bāss*, a stall in a cowhouse, the equiv. of OE. *bōs* (found in *bōsig*), whence *boose*, q.v. For the pron. *bairse* cp. Sc. *hairse*, fr. OE. *hās* (hoarse).]

BAIRSE, *adj.* Nhb. Also written **baerse** Nhb.^{1} Impertinent, impudent.

Nhb.^{1}

BAISE, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Sc. [**bēs.**]

1. *sb.* Haste, expedition.

Sc. (Jam.) **Bnff.** The idea is that of rude, clumsy haste, accompanied by force. He geed throuw wi's wark wi' an unco' behss (W.G.).

2. *v.* To move or walk with energy.

Bnff. He behsst doon the road jist as gehn he wiz gyain t'redd fire (W.G.).

BAISE, *v.*^{2} Sc. (Jam.) To persuade, coax.

Frf. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BAISEL, *v.* Nhb. [**bē·zl.**] To wait upon cattle, to fodder.

Nhb. In use in Tynedale (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1}

[A der. of *baise*, see **Bairse,** *sb.*]

BAISEL, see **Basel.**

BAISELER, *sb.* Nhb. Also written **baseler** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} [**bē·zlər.**] A person who takes care of cattle.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Well known here (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1}

[*Baisel*, vb. + *-er.*]

BAISIER, see **Bazier.**

BAISLE, *v.* Cor. [**bē·zl.**] To make dirty.

Cor.^{3}

[Formed fr. *baistly*; see below.]

BAISS, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **baise.** Ashamed; sad, sorrowful.

Slk. But quhan yer Maigestye jinkyt fra me in the baux . . . I was baiss to kum again wi' sikkan ane ancere [answer], Hogg *Winter Ev. Tales* (1820) II. 41.

[The same word as *baiss*, an old form of *bash*, aphetic form of *abash*, vb. to be ashamed or abashed; cp. *abaissed* in *P. Plowman* (c.) VII. 17: Nought *abaissed* to agulte God and alle good men. OFr. *esbahiss-*, prp. stem of *esbahir* (mod. *ébahir*), to astonish profoundly.]

BAIST, see **Baste, Boist.**

BAISTLY, *adj.* Cor. [**bē·stli.**] Dirty; like a beast.

Cor. I wouldn't spaik to such a baistly woman, she drinks (M.A.C.); A child that has been playing in the dirt or mud, and had soiled its clothes, would be called 'a baistley little thing' (J.P.T.); 'Twas wan of tha bastliest ould plaaces, *Tim. Towser* (1873) 97.

[*Baist*, pron. of *beast* + *-ly.*]

BAIT, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. Som. [**bēt, beət.**]

1. Food, a meal; for men and horses.

Sc. (Jam.) **Fif.** A fine bait amang the corn—what for no? A lippie, or a peck, a firlot or a bow, Chambers *Rhymes* (1870) 150. **Nhb.** Scairsh a spunk i' the grate, an' ne suppor, ne bait, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 326; Howay get thy bate, man, Armstrong *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 45. **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** (M.P.); A bite o' cheese an' bread, They'd brow't for't bait, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 89. **w.Yks.** Wis wont mue beət nə ðis, lad. é yə oni beət wi ye? (J.W.) **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Ken.** Food for one meal is a bait (P.M.).

2. A workman or labourer's meal in the middle of the day.

Nhb.^{1} With a tin bottle, full of cold water or tea, [and] a piece of bread, which is called his bait, the hewer says good-bye to his wife, and speeds off to work. **Nhb., Dur.** Food taken by a pitman to his work, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **ne.Lan.**^{1} **War.**^{2} Ain't it time we 'ad our bit o' bait? **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} The bay̆te time is 10 o'clock A.M., in ordinary seasons, but in harvest-time there is ōnder's bay̆te, from 4 to 5 o'clock P.M. Bin yo' aumust ready for yore ōnder's bay̆te?—Aye, as soon as I've pŭt on this jag o' rākin's; it ŏŏnna 'ardly cover the ripples. **Hrf.**^{12} **Glo.**^{1} We be just 'avin' our bit o' bait. **Ken.** A workman's 'bait' is more freq. called his ''lowance' [allowance, q.v.] (P.M.); Holloway; **Ken.**^{1} A luncheon taken by workmen in the field. **Sur.**^{1} The afternoon meal in haymaking or harvest time. The morning meal is called the Elevener or Beever. In Nrf. the afternoon meal is called Fourings or Four. **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Sus.**^{1} Afternoon refreshment, with which strong beer is gĭven, in the hay and harvest field; **Sus.**^{2}, **w.Som.**^{1}

3. A rest, a halt, *gen.* for refreshment.

Cum. A halt for refreshment on a journey (M.P.). **n.Lin.**^{1} A rest from labour, generally for the purpose of taking food. Commonly used in relation to animals, but sometimes to men also.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bait-bag**, the bag in which the farm-labourers carry their luncheon to the field; (2) **-house**, a hedge ale-house, especially in the neighbourhood of the collieries; (3) **-irons**, irons, fixed into the shaft of a cart, which support a piece of sacking to hold horses' food; (4) **-poke**, a workman's provision bag; (5) **-time**, the time for taking food.

(1) **Shr.**^{1} Axe the waggoner w'eer e' put 'is bayte-bag; if 'e put it i' the cofer for the mice to ate, like the last. (2) **N.Cy.**^{1} *MS. add.* (3) **Chs.**^{1} (4) **Nhb.** Bag in which the miner carries his bait or food. Tyuk mi b'yet-poke, went ti wark, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 7; Aw've maw bait-poke reet chock full, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 12; Aw put the bait-poke on at eight, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 23. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (5) **Nhb., Dur.** *ib.*

[1. A bait at an inn, *refectio*, Coles (1679); Bayt, *refrigerium*, *refectio*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). ON. *beit*, pasturage.]

BAIT, *sb.*^{2} Suf. [**bēt.**] A small bundle of hemp.

e.An.^{1} In Suff. hemp, when pulled, was tied up in small 'baits,' to cart home. **Suf.** It [hemp] is tied up in small bundles called baits, Marshall *Review* (1817) III. 442.

[Baits of hemp denote bundles of that plant pulled and tied up, ready for steeping in water, Chambers *Cyclop.* (1788). The same word as **Bait**, *sb.*^{1}]

BAIT, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **bate** Cum. Wm.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} [**bēt, beət.**] The grain or cleavage in wood or stone.

Abd. (Jam.) **Nhb.**^{1} The longitudinal direction of wood. After wood has pined it is said, 'You can see the bait'—that is, the grain has become visible. **Cum.** Aye, aye, that's foreign stuff, however, by t'bate of it (J.Ar.); Sliven gangs wud t'bate (E.W.P.). **Wm.**^{1} That's t'wrang way o' t'bate [that's the wrong way of the cleavage]. **w.Yks.** Against the bate, *Hlfx. Wds*; **w.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lan.** Yər straikən t'rang wē o' t'bet (W.S.). **ne.Lan.**^{1} **e.Lan.**^{1} The mark of growth in wood or stone.

Hence **Baited**, *adj.* as used in *comp.* (1) **cross-**, with twisted and crooked fibres; (2) **long-**, with long spaces between the knots in wood; (3) **short-**, with short spaces between the knots.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{1} (2, 3) **w.Yks.**^{2}

[Bate, the texture of wood, Bailey (1755); Finding the grain and bait of the stone to lye fit for their tranation, Power *Exp. Philos.* (1664) III. 159 (N.E.D.).]

BAIT, *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. War. Shr. Oxf. Hrt. Ess. Dor. Som. Also written **bayt** (Jam.). [**bēt, beət.**]

1. To feed, to pasture.

Sc. (Jam.) **Hrt.** Bait [the sheep] on clover, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 146.

2. Of men and horses: to stop to feed.

Sc. (Jam.) **Nhb.**^{1} Hadaway bait the horses. **w.Yks.** Wis e nuə taim tə beət, wi mən ger on wi wə wāk (J.W.). **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** We baited at Bostocke's at Woodhead, where we paid twopence a pint for ale, and 3*s.* 8*d.* for victuals, Brereton *Travels* (1634-5) 71; **Chs.**^{1} To feed horses in the interval of work. The horses themselves are said to be baiting. **n.Lin.**^{1} Thoo mun baait thy herses twice atween here an' Gaainsb'r. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **w.Som.**^{1} Dhee kns staa·p-m bauyt s-noa tu Raas-n bee Dhangk·fèol [thou canst stop and bait, thou dost know, at (the) Rest and be Thankful (name of a well-known public-house)].

3. Of a fire: to feed.

Stf.^{2} To bait an oven is the ordinary pottery expression for feeding the oven-fires. **Dor.** An' zing your zong or tell your teäle, While I do baït the vire wi' logs, Barnes *Poems* (1869) 100.

Hence **Baiting**, *ppl. adj.* feeding, eating.

Shr.^{1} *Obs.* Among the accounts of the bailiffs of Shrewsbury is a paper endorsed, 'The byll of expens don at the assyssys at Ludlow, St. Jamys Yven, a° h. viij. xix. (July 24, 1527). Here followeth the costs don then betweyn the town and Mr. Vernan.' Among other items is:—'Paid at Lebothod (Le Botwood) for Mr. Bayleys baytyng, 11*d.*'—Owen & Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, I. 307. **Ess.** *Obs.* Plough cattle a baiting, call seruant to dinner, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 174, st. 2.

4. To take a rest, cease from labour for a short time.

n.Lin.^{1} Noo then, chaps, we mun baait a bit.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Baiting-time**, time for refreshment; (2) **-tools**, implements used by ovensmen in earthenware manufactories to feed and regulate their fires.

(1) **w.Yks.** Cudworth *Horton* (1886). (2) **Stf.**^{2}

[To bait at an inn, *divertor*, *diversor*, Coles (1679); Cattel is always eatynge or beytynge, Fitzherbert *Husbandry* (1534) 32; A litill quhile thai baitit thar, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) XIII. 599. ON. *beita*, lit. to cause to bite; to graze, feed sheep and cattle.]

BAIT, *v.*^{2} Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Ess. [**bēt, beət.**] To tease, worry, harass.

Nhb.^{1} The baiten, tee, was deev'lish gallen, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 28. **w.Yks.**^{5} Doan't bāat muh soa! He's bin bāating him an' at him awal t'afternoin—he'll get t'length o' t'band enow. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} To endeavour to obtain anything by teazing and importunity.

Hence (1) **Baiting**, *vbl. sb.* a teasing; (2) **Baited**, *pp. adj.* worried, teased.

Cum. I'll git frae our tweasome a baitin', Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) *First Luive.* **Ess.** Take heede as from madde bayted bull to keepe thee fro his horne, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 149.

[To bait one, i. e. to set upon him, and not let him alone, *aliquem impetere*, *invadere*, *sollicitare*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); Withouten respyt been they bayted, Chaucer *R. Rose*, 1612; Þeȝȝ durrstenn beȝȝtenn menn Forr æþelike gillte, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 10171. The orig. mg. is to set on (a dog) to bite or worry. ON. *beita*, to cause to bite. The same word as **Bait**, *v.*^{1}]

BAIT, *v.*^{3} and *sb.*^{4} Sc. ? *Obs.*

1. *v.* To steep skins in a ley of hens' or pigeons' dung to soften them, that they may be properly cleaned before being put into the tan or bark.

Sc. (Jam.) **Slg.** (G.W.)

2. *sb.* The ley in which skins are put.

Sc. (Jam.)

BAIT, see **Bate.**

BAITHERSHIN, *int. phr.* Irel. An expletive: it may be so.

Ir. Ah, baithershin! you never knew that song, Lever *Daltons* (1852) II. xx; Baithirshin! but, sowl, if things goes an, it won't be long so, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 341. **w.Ir.** Oh, baithershin! says the king, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 100. **Wxf.** Baithershin! How could any one, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 88.

[This repr. Ir. *feidir* (ability, possibility) + *sin* (this); lit. 'this is a possibility.']

BAITIE, *sb.* Nhb. A fisher girl who gathers bait.

Nhb. Baities are the wives and daughters of fishermen, and are accustomed to do nearly all the work required on shore; namely, procuring bait, baiting the many hundred hooks, receiving and selling the fish when landed, &c. These women are proverbially industrious and possess great physical powers. They are trained from childhood to carry loads, small creels being made for the children to carry, and laden proportionately to their strength. The chief bait used is mussels, which form a very heavy load, and which have to be carried from great distances. The other baits are sand-worms, limpets, and dog-crabs—all of which are dug for or gathered by the women (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**[1]

BAITTLE, *adj.* Sc. Rich with grass, affording good pasturage.

Sc. Green and baittle gangs, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) xxiii. 2. **Slk.** It properly denotes that sort of pasture where the grass is short and close (JAM.). And round on Ettrick's baittle haugh Grew no kin kind of graine, HOGG *Poet. Wks.* (1838–40) *Thirlestane*, st. 8. **Dmf.** Applied to lea, that has a thick sward of fine sweet grass. This is called a bettle bit (JAM.).

[*Bait*, sb.[1] + *-le* (*-el*), adj. suff., as in *fickle, nimble.*]

BAIT-YAUD, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. A woman who gathers bait for fishermen.

Bwk. The women who gather bait for the fishermen are somewhat reproachfully called 'Bait-yauds,' HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 107. **Nhb.** Raw lads and bait yauds, On wi' creels and on wi' pads, And o'er Ross Hill to Berwick, Johnnie, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 292; **Nhb.**[1] s.v. Yaad.

[*Bait* + *yaud* (a jade), q.v.]

BAIVEE, *sb.* Sc. A species of whiting; *Morrhua lusca.*

(JAM.); SATCHELL (1879).

BAIVENJAR, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) A tatterdemalion, a ragamuffin.

Cld.

BAIVER, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to any of our correspondents.] To gad about; to run after shows, weddings, &c.

Hence **Baivering,** *ppl. adj.* gadding about; taking interest in trifles, finery, &c.

Sc. She's grown a daidlin, baiverin gawkie.

BAIZE, see **Baze.**

BAK, *v.* Dev. *Obs.* **[bæk.]** To beat.

n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

BAK, see **Bake.**

BAKE, *sb.*[1] Sc. Also written **baik. [bēk.]** A biscuit.

Sc. We'll need twa three tea bread and a bake or twa, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) ix. **w.Sc.** There are various kinds of baiks named from their shape, colour, kind of flour of which they are made, &c. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** Here's crying out for bakes and gills, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 18; We can divide the bakes, GALT *Entail* (1823) xciii. **Lth.** Mind the cookies, snaps, an bakes, That young folk like sae weel, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 16. **Gall.** A butter bake is a biscuit baked with butter, called a 'soft' biscuit in other parts of Scotland (A.W.).

BAKE, *sb.*[2] Stf. **[beik.]** A child's term for its share of anything. Also known as **baking.**

Stf.[2] Giv uz moi beiks ən dhen oi wunər it [hit] dhi.

BAKE, *v.*[1] Sc. n.Irel. Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Hrt. Suf. Sur. Wil. Aus. Slang.

1. Of bread: to toast.

Glo.[1], **Oxf.**[1] **Sur.** Shall I bake your bread to-day? *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222.

2. To dry, harden, or become incrusted; also sometimes with prep. *on*, to adhere by incrustation.

n.Yks. T'ground beeaks in summer (I.W.). **w.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] Look at that theäre soo, Master Edward; she's fairly baaked wi' sludge. **Lei.**[1] Let it bake before you brush it [said of mud-splashes on cloth]. **Nhp.**[1] The dirt is so baked on the child's face it won't come off. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **Hrt.** Great rains . . . are apt to bake and cake . . . the ground, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. 33; Horses . . . thereby miss treading and baking, as it were, the ground so close, *ib.* II. ii. 104.

3. To knead dough or paste of any kind.

Sc. A woman kneads or bakes this paste into masses of the shape and size of peats, WALKER *Essays* (1808) II. 121 (JAM.). **Ags.** It is not reckoned happy for two persons to bake bread together (JAM.). **N.I.**[1] **Ant.** Are you bakin' the day? (J.S.)

Hence **Baking-case,** a kneading-trough.

Abd. The dough is kneaded in the baking-case (JAM.).

4. To exhaust, tire.

[**Aus., N.S.W.** It wasn't one twenty-four hours or near it that would bake two such horses in regular good buckle, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) III. xv.] **Slang.** Long before the Cherwell Drysdale was completely baked, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xii.

5. *Comb.* (1) **Bake-faggot,** a rissole of chopped pig's liver and seasoning, covered with 'flare'; (2) **-office,** a baker's shop; (3) **-oven,** an ordinary oven.

(1) **Wil.**[1] (2) **Suf.** (F.H.) (3) **sw.Lin.**[1] We're building a small bake-oven. We seem lost without a bake-oven. It does for stack-steddling and bake-oven heating.

BAKE, *v.*[2] Slang. To sit or lie at ease.

Slang. Used at Winchester School (A.D.H.); (E.F.)

Hence (1) **Baker,** a cushion to sit or kneel upon; anything placed on a form to sit upon; (2) **Bakester,** a lazy fellow, one fond of lying about; (3) **Baking-leave,** permission given by the owner of a study for his friends to sit there; (4) **Baking-place,** a sofa or couch.

Slang. (1) The term would not in my time have been applied to a blotting book, as stated in Mansfield, SHADWELL *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864); (E.F.); Anything comfortable to sit on, ADAMS *Wykehamica* (1876) 416 (COPE). (2) (E.F.) (3) (E.F.); Commoner praefects used to give 'baking leave' in their studies to juniors whom they teejayed. A college boy would give a 'baking leave' at his scob to a commoner friend, SHADWELL *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864). (4) (E.F.)

[That pope of Rome when he lay beaking himself in the midst of his luxuries had cause to cry, *Heu quantum patimur pro Christo!* SYMMONS *Vind. Charles I* (1648) (NARES); At home we take our ease And beake ourselves in rest, KENDALL *Flowers of Epigrammes* (1577) 111.]

BAKED MEAT, *phr.* Lin. Roast meat, as distinguished from boiled.

n.Lin.[1]

[Look to the baked meats, good Angelica: Spare not for cost, SHAKS. *R. & J.* IV. iv. 5; The funeral baked meats Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables, *ib. Hamlet*, I. ii. 180.]

BAKE-HOUSE, *sb.* Yks. **[beə·k·əs.]** In phr. *bake-house bread*, that made by a baker, as distinguished from home-made bread. See **Baker's bread.** Cf. **back-house.**

w.Yks. Wi oləs beək wəsen, cos wi duənt laik beəkəs briəd (J.W.).

BAKELET, *sb.* Chs. Stf. **[bei·klet.]** A flat circular piece of wood with handle attached, used for turning oatcakes, &c., over the fire on a bakestone or frying-pan.

Chs. *Sheaf* (1884) III. 195. **Stf.**[1]; **Stf.**[2] Wē shanna be able fŭr have eny moor paiklets yet a while; that lad's just smaished my bakelet aa to smithereens.

BAKEN, *pp.* of *v.* to bake. Sc. Baked.

Lnk. God be praised, I've found it! I've found it! my bread's baken! my bread's baken! PROCTER *Barber's Shop* (1856) 3.

[A cake baken on the coals, BIBLE 1 *Kings* xix. 6; The baikyn stane vald thole the fyir, *Complaynt of Sc.* (1549) 46; Benes and baken apples thei brouhte in here lappes, *P. Plowman* (C.) IX. 318. OE. (*ge*)*bacen*, pp. of *bacan*, to bake.]

BAKER, *sb.* Lan. Stf. Wor. Oxf. Cor.

1. A potato or apple suitable for baking.

Lan. I wur covert wi bakers un keaws ut gan milk, COLLINS *Poems* (1859) 43; In looking at a lot of potatoes in a sack or on a stall a person would probably say 'Thoose are good bakers' (S.W.).

2. A shallow utensil used for baking on peat.

Cor.[3]

3. *Comp.* **Baker-crab,** a crab of the genus Xantho.

Cor.[3] There are two species of Baker-crab, *Xantho florida* and *Xantho rivulosa.* They resemble in colour iron which has been heated and then greased—in fact, that of the iron 'baker.'

4. Pottery term: a pie-dish.

Stf. *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

5. A small pebble placed in an oven to indicate when it is sufficiently heated.

se.Wor.[1] This is shown by the stone then presenting a floury-white appearance. **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.*

BAKER-KNEED, *adj. phr.* Chs. **[bē·kə·nīd.]** Knock-kneed.

Chs.[13]

[His voice had broken to a gruffish squeak. He had grown blear-eyed, baker-kneed, and gummy, COLMAN *Poet. Vag.* (1814) 13 (DAV.). The older phr. was *baker-legged.* His body crooked all over, big-belly'd, baker-legg'd, and his complexion so swarthy, L'ESTRANGE *Life* *of Æsop* (Dav.); *Billardier*, baker-legg'd, that hath crooked legs, or goes in at the knees, Cotgr.]

BAKER'S BREAD, *phr.* Lin. Wor. Oxf. Bread made by a baker as distinguished from home-made bread.

n.Lin.^{1}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.*

BAKER'S DOZEN, *phr.* In *gen.* use. Thirteen, rarely fourteen.

w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{2} **Der.**^{1} Baker's dozen, fourteen. **Lei.**^{1} Yours is a small curacy, Mr. L. Have you any family?—Only a baker's dozen, your Majesty. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.*, **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cor.** Th' ould Mennear wan day bought a baker's dozen o' porc'lain eggs, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xiii. **Colloq.** Fourteen kisses, and that's a baker's dozen, you know, Horne *Olla Podrida* (1820) I. 128.

[Hercules labours were a baker's dozen, Cleaveland *Poems* (1651) (Nares); *Serqua*, a dozen, namely of egges, or as we say a bakers dozen, that is thirteene to the dozen, Florio (1611).]

BAKESTER, *sb.* Cor. [**bē·kstə**(**r**).] A baker.

Cor. He is a bakester by trade (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{12}

BAKE-STICK, see **Beak-stick.**

BAKESTONE, see **Backstone.**

BAK-HUS, see **Backhouse.**

BAKIE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. (Jam.) A kind of peat.

Sc. From the manner of the operation, these peats are called Bakies, Walker *Essays* (1808) II. 121.

[See **Bake**, *v.*^{2} **2.**]

BAKIE, *sb.*^{2} Sh. and Or.I. The black-headed Gull, *Larus rudibundus.*

Sh. & Or.I. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 209; **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BAKIE, see **Baikie.**

BAKING, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Oxf. Dor. Som. Dev.

1. All the bread, pastry, &c., baked for a household at one time, a batch; also *fig.* the period at which the 'baking' takes place.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} A bakin o' breed. **w.Yks.** It's mony a bakin' sin' ah wor at Bradfurth (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**^{5} Yer've a rare bāaking, missis, this week!—Aye barn, my bāakings is as big agean as they ŭsed to be. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} We hev' a heavy baakin' this weäk. **War.** (J.R.W.), **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **w.Som.**^{1} So good a baking as ever I put in the oven.

2. The quantity of corn sent by a farmer to the mill to be ground for the use of his family.

n.Yks. Our Bakin I put up 'ith Harden seck, The Milners let it fall into the Beck, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 191; **n.Yks.**^{1} What Batch is in connection with the oven, that Baking is in reference to the mill.

3. A family dinner sent to the bakehouse.

w.Som.^{1} Aay-d u-guut u oa·vm-vèol u bae·ukeenz tùe, haun dhu kraewn oa un vaa·ld een [I had an oven full of family dinners, too, when the crown of it fell in].

4. *Comb.* (1) **Baking-kettle**, an iron cover placed over a flat cake while it is being baked on a hot hearth-stone; (2) **-lotch**, a kind of bread (?); (3) **-peel**, a shovel with a long handle, used by bakers in moving bread in and out of an oven: see **Peel** (a baker's shovel); (4) **-spittle**, a thin spade-shaped board with a handle, used in baking oatcakes: see **Spittle**, *sb.*; also a slang word for tongue; (5) **-trendle**, a baking tub: see **Trendle**, *sb.*

(1) **Dev.** Jago *Gl.* [s.v. Wilver]; **Dev.**^{3} This kettle is covered with hot ashes, which are constantly changed until the cake is thoroughly cooked and of a pale brown colour. (2) **Sc.** For there was nowther lad nor loun Micht eat a bakin-lotch, *Evergreen*, II. 180 (Jam.). (3) **se.Wor.**^{1} A nicely-made baking peel, with its handle broken in two, 75. (4) **Yks.** They tell me my tongue's like a baking-spittle (F.P.T.). **w.Yks.** Awve heeard tell on her clatterin' his lugs wi' t'bakin-spittle, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 19; Don't mak that chap any flatter ner he is; if tha duz he'll be too thin to mak a bakin-spittle on, *Pudsey Olm.* (June 1889); Wot a tə stikin āt ði beəkin spitl laik ðat fo? (J.W.); **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Used for putting the rolled-out cake into the oven, and for turning it round, and over, at successive stages. **Lan.** Tother's as dry as a bakin'-spittle, Waugh *Sneck Bant* (1868) i; **Lan.**^{1} **e.Lan.**^{1} (5) **Dor.** I walked on and seed a clock with a face as big as a baking-trendle, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874).

BAKKAGREF, see **Backagruf.**

BAKSTON, see **Backstone.**

BAL, *sb.*^{1} Cor. [**bæl.**]

1. A mine; the surface of a mine.

Cor. And whether in church, or going to bâl, they sing hymns, O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) vi; Jan was discontented, and went to Bal and returned from Bal always a sullen man, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 97; P'rhaps I'll meet somewan or awther who'll be comin' from bal about now, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) 24; **Cor.**^{12}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bal-girl**, a girl who works at a mine; (2) **-ire**, a crowbar; (3) **-maid, -maiden**, a bal-girl, q.v.

(1) **Cor.** With carts, bâl-girls and gooses, J. Trenoodle *Spec.* (1846) 21; **Cor.**^{12} (2) **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.* (3) **Cor.**^{2}

[Ball is used in Cornwall for a tin-mine, Chambers *Cyclop.* (1788); Godolphin Ball is the most famous of all the balls or mines in Cornwall, *Phil. Trans.* (1678) XII. 951 (Chambers). Cornish *bal*, collection of mines.]

BAL, *sb.*^{2} Cor. A nuisance, bother.

Cor.^{1} What a bal the dog es! noozling up agen me.

BAL, *sb.*^{3} Cor. Loud talking, chattering.

Cor.^{2} Hould tha bâl, dew [hold your tongue].

BALAAM, *sb.* e.An. [**bē·ləm.**]

1. An ass.

Suf. (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} s.v. Baalamb.

2. *Comp.* **Balaam's-smite**, (1) the mark or 'cross' on an ass's back; (2) Devil's bit, or wild Scabious; (3) see below; (4) — **Sunday**, the third Sunday after Easter, when the story of Balaam is read in the first lesson.

(1) **e.An.**^{1} (2) **Suf.** (F.H.) (3) *ib.* 'You'ld better take some balaam-smite' is said to a person who is ailing; but no one knows what the medicine is, except that it is in the form of pills (*ib.*). (4) **e.An.**^{1}; **e.An.**^{2} The Sunday on which the lesson relates to the prophet of Peor; and on which the Norfolk housewife is reminded of the approach of the mackerel season.

BALANCE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. [**ba·ləns.**]

1. In phr. *to be on the balance*, to hesitate, be undecided.

Lan. (S.W.) **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy wŭz jùst ŭ)th baal·ŭns wedh·ŭr tŭ moa·it wi)th sahydh, ŭr gy'et dhŭ mishey·n tóo it [I was just o' th' balance whether to mow it wi' th' scythe, or get the machine to it]. **Stf.** (A.P.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Balance beam**, (2) — **weight**, (3) — **wheel**, see below.

Nhb. & Dur. (1) A beam attached by the centre to the winding rope and a pair of the cage chains shackled at each end, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) As the ascending and descending cages [in a shaft] approach each other, the balance weight, which is of very heavy chain, gradually relieves the winding-engine of its weight, so that at meetings no influence shall be exerted by the balance weight; after meetings the descending rope becomes heaviest and the winding-engine again winds up the balance weight, to counteract the downward impulse of the descending cage, *ib.* (3) **w.Yks.** A wheel at the end of the crank shaft to balance the running of the loom (J.M.).

BALARAG, see **Ballyrag.**

BALCH, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [**bæltʃ.**]

1. A small rope; a sash cord.

Cor. Take a pretty thick balch, J. Trenoodle *Spec.* (1846) 28; **Cor.**^{12}

2. A stout cord used for the head-line of a fishing-net.

Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 3. **Cor.** Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 173; **Cor.**^{1}

3. Corks attached to ropes, to mark the site of mussel-pots, &c.

Dev. The sea carr'd away they balches, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 194; *ib.* (1887) 3.

BALCH, *adj.* War. Wor. [**bæltʃ, boltʃ.**] Of persons: bald. Of birds: unfledged, bare.

War.^{3} He is quite balch-headed. What's in the nest?—Five young 'uns, but all balch. We called young birds balch ones; that is, when with dowle [down] upon them. **ne.Wor.** I know to a nest of young jackdaws, but they're only balch yet. I came down dab, like a bolch magpie (J.W.P.).

BALCH, see **Bolsh.**

BALCHER, *sb.* Oxf. [**bo·ltʃə**(**r**).] A young bird. See **Balch, Balchin.**

Oxf.^{1} Skalley baulchers, unfledged birds [s.v. Skalley].

BALCHIN, *sb.* Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Also written **bolshin** Lei.^{1}; **bolchin** Nhp.^{1} se.Wor.^{1} [**bæ·ltʃin,**

bo·ltʃin ; Lei. also **bo·lʃin.**] A young unfledged bird ; also used *attrib*

Not.^{1} **Lei.** I have heard this used in speaking of young rooks (C.E.) ; **Lei.**^{1} As bare as a balchin. 'All oys an' goots, loike a bolshin black-bud,' is a common simile for a sickly but abdominous infant. **Nhp.**^{1} Frequently used with the characteristic prefix 'bald,' as 'A bald balchin.' **War.**^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1}

[*Balch*, adj. + *-ing*.]

BALD, *sb.* Sh.I. A ravelled knot.

S. & Ork.^{1}

[Cp. Dan. *balde*, ON. *böllr* (gen. *ballar*), a ball, 'globus.']

BALD, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Ess. Ken. Som. Cor. Also written **balled** Yks. ne.Lan.^{1} ; **ball-** Ken.^{1} [**bǭld, bǫəld** ; Sc. **bād** ; w.Som. **bāl, bǭl.**]

1. Of animals : white-faced, having a white streak down the face ; piebald. Cf. **ball,** *sb.*^{3}

n.Yks. We call a spanged cow a balled un (F.P.T.). **w.Yks.** A white-faced horse is said to be ball'd, *Hlfx. Wds.* ; **w.Yks.**^{1} If the mare have a bald face, the filly will have a blaze. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.)

2. *Comp.* **Bald-faced,** (1) of animals : white-faced ; (2) of men : having neither beard nor whiskers ; (3) **-head,** a bladder of lard ; (4) **-headed,** bald ; (5) **-pates,** see below.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} A bald-faced horse. **Oxf.**^{1} A bald-faced calf. In *gen.* use, *MS. add.* (2) **w.Som.**^{1} You know un well 'nough, but I can't mind hot's a-called ; baald-faced, pock-vurden old feller. (3) **Stf.**^{2} (4) **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* (5) **w.Som.**^{1} Poo·ur oa·l blid ! ee-z su baul ai·dud-z u blad·ur u laud [poor old blood ! he is as bald-headed as a bladder of lard]. A person is never described as bald, always bald-headed. (6) **Ken.**^{1} Roman coins of the lesser and larger silver were called bald-pates in Thanet by the country people in Lewis's time. [*Obs.* Not known to correspondents.]

3. Of birds : unfledged. Cf. **balch.**

Stf.^{2} Oi'll shew thee to a nest wi four bald uns in. **Shr.**^{1} I know to throstle's nist ŏŏth five bald young un's in it. **Ken.**^{1} Ball-squab, a young bird just hatched.

4. Applied to birds having white on the head : (1) **Bald Buzzard,** the Marsh Harrier, *Circus aeruginosus* (Ess.) ; (2) — **Coot,** the Coot, *Fulica atra* (Nhb. Cum. Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Som.) ; (3) — **Duck,** *Fulica atra* (Som.) ; (4) — **Goose,** *Anser albifrons* (Sc.) ; (5) — **Powt,** *Fulica atra* (e.Lth. Nhb.).

(1) **Ess.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 132. (2) **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} So called to distinguish it from the water-hen (*Gallinula podiceps*), which is also called Coot ; **Chs.**^{3}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{3}, **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Shr.**^{1}, **Oxf.** (G.E.D.) **Som.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 178. (3) **Som.** *ib.* (4) **Sc.** *ib.* 148. (5) **e.Lth.** *ib.* 178. **Nhb.**^{1} Bal-poot or Bell-poot.

5. Of sheep : without horns.

Cor.^{2} A bald ram, *MS. add.*

[**1.** Bald, white in the face, Ash (1795) ; A black mare with 3 white feet, and a bald face, *Lond. Gaz.* (1690) No. 2575 (N.E.D.). **4.** (2) Coote, . . . T (i.e. G.) *pfaff*, 'i. flamen, sacerdos, a macula alba frontis, quae rasum sacerdotis verticem refert,' Minsheu (1617) ; A balled cote, *une blarye*, Biblesworth (c. 1300) in Wright *Voc.* (1857) 165.

BALD, see **Bauld, Bold.**

BAL-DAG, *v.* Cor. [**bæ·l-dæg.**] To bespatter with slime, esp. with slime from a mine.

w.Cor. In use among miners (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{23}

BALDER, *v.*^{1} Lan. To break stones on the road.

Lan.^{1}

Hence **Balderer,** *sb.* a stone-breaker.

Lan.^{1}

BALDER, *v.*^{2} e.An. Also written **bawda** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} To use coarse language ; to abuse.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} We should whiningly complain of having been 'bawder'd and ragg'd in a shameful waah.'

BALDERDASH, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Glo. e.An. Sus. Dev. [**ba·ldə-, bæ·ldə-, boldə-daʃ, -dæʃ.**]

1. Weak, washy drink.

Dub. A pint of porter with a 'dash' in it is so called in Dublin hotels, *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1854) II. 204. **Nrf.**^{1}

2. Filthy or obscene talk.

Nhb.^{1} Or cull one from the vulgar class, She balderdash will bawl, Robson *Satyr upon Women* (1715). **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Lin.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{12}

3. Impudent language, abuse.

Glo.^{1} **n.Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[**1.** Balderdash (of drink), *mixta potio* ; (of other things) *farrago*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693) ; It is against my freehold . . . To drink such balderdash or bonny-clabber, B. Jonson *New Inn* (1629) I. i.]

BALDERRY, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **baldberry.** (1) The female handed orchid, *O. maculata* ; (2) *O. latifolia.*

Sc. (Jam.) **w.Sc.** *Science Gossip* (1881) 277.

BALDER('S BRAE, *sb.* Nhb. Also in form **bald eyebrow.** *Anthemis cotula*, also called **Mayweed,** q.v.

[Thou may'st have some idea of the beauty of his hair when I tell thee that the whitest of all plants is called Baldur's brow, Mallet *N. Antiq.* (1770), ed. Bohn, 417. ON. *Baldrs-brā* ; cp. Norw. dial. *Balderbraa*, a name for the 'pyrethrum inodorum' (Aasen) ; Sw. dial. *Balders-brå* 'anthemis cotula,' *Baldursbrā* 'pyrethrum inodorum' (Rietz) ; Dan. *Baldersbraa* 'anthemis cotula' (*Ordbog*).]

BALD EYEBROW, see **Balder Brae.**

BALDIN, *sb.* Sh.I. The Halibut, *Pleuronectes hippoglossus.*

S. & Ork.^{1}

BALDMONEY, *sb.* Wm. Yks. *Meum athamanticum.*

[Baldmony, an herb so called, *Meum*, Bailey (1721) ; *Méo*, the hearbe Spignell, Mew, Bearewort, or Baldemonie, Florio (1611). *Baldmony* was once a common name for the Gentian (so Ash, 1795) ; *Gentiane*, Gentian, Bitterwort, Baldmoine or Baldmony, Cotgr. ; (Gentian) is named in English Felwoort, Baldmoyne, and Baldmoney, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 434 ; Baldemoyn, *Genciana*, *Prompt.*]

BALD-RIB, *sb.* Stf. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hnt. Som. Also written **ball-** Stf. Som. ; **bal-** Som. [**bǭ·l-rib.**] A joint of pork, consisting of the lower ribs with some of the meat removed ; also used for the 'spare-rib,' q.v.

s.Stf. Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Lei.**^{1} **War.** (J.R.W.) ; **War.**^{3} In preparing the carcase of a pig for bacon the ribs are usually removed, and are divided into spare-ribs and bald-ribs. Much of the meat is cut away from both for pork-pie making. **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Shr.**^{1} As the spare-rib is spare of flesh, so the bald-rib is bare of flesh ; **Shr.**^{2}, **Hrf.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{12} **Hnt.** When you killed a pig, before George the Fourth's day, you was obligated to part with the bald-ribs and spare-ribs, and all the best joints, to buy salt with, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 295. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) ; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[A bald-rib, *costa porcina*, Coles (1679) ; Baldrib, because the bones thereof are made bald and bare of flesh, Minsheu (1617).]

BALDRICK, *sb.* Rut. e.An. Also **baldrack** Rut.^{1} ; **balderick, balderdick** e.An.^{1} A leather band used to suspend the clapper of a church bell.

Rut.^{1} *Obs.* For making a new Baldrack to Bell Clapper, 2s., *Accounts*, 1764. **e.An.**^{1} A baldrick is made of horse's hide.

[A bawdrick of a bell clapper, *ropali corrigia*, Coles (1679) ; For mendine of y^e baldericke for y^e foore bell, vj*d*, *Churchw. Acc. South Lynn* (1618), in *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 435.]

BALE, *sb.*^{1} *Obsol.* or *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Stf. Also written **bail** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Stf.^{1} ; **baal** w.Yks.^{1} ; **bayle** (Jam.) Nhb. ; **bally** n.Yks.^{12} ; **beal** e.Yks.^{1} [**bēl, biəl, beəl.**]

1. A blaze, a flame of whatever kind.

Sc. (Jam.), **Stf.**^{1} [(K.)]

2. *Comp.* **Bale-fire,** any large fire.

Ayr. A large fire, whether it be in a house or in the fields, is still denominated a bale- or Baal-fire, Aiton *Agric.* (1811) 154 (Jam.).

3. A bonfire, a signal of alarm.

Sc. (Jam.), **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The custom of lighting a bonfire on Midsummer eve was kept up in parts of Northumberland till recently. The practice may even yet linger in some old-fashioned villages in the county. **Wm.**^{1} *Obs.* **e.Yks.** The Midsummer bonfires or 'bee-als' are rarely, if ever, seen ; the name is still in use among old people (R.S.).

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bale- or bally-bleeze,** a bonfire ; (2) **-fire,** a bonfire, a beacon or signal fire ; (3) **-hills,** hillocks on the moors where fires have formerly been.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{12} (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Nhb.** Bayle fires kindled far and near, *Laird of Thorneyburne* (1855) 28. **Wm.**^{1} *Obs.* **e.Yks.**^{1} A bonfire lighted on Midsummer eve. (3) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}

5. A place where lead has been smelted.

w.Yks. In this hollow is the site of a Bale or Baal Hill, Grainge *Nidderdale* (1863) 59.

6. *Comp.* **Bale-hill,** an ancient smelting place.

n.Yks.^{3}

[**1.** All þe burȝe at a braide was on a bale kyndild, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 2231; Thai flaggatis (faggots) byrnand in a baill, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xvii. 619. **2.** As blesenand as bale fyre & blake as þe hell, *Wars Alex.* 562. **3.** Ane Bail is warning of thair cumming, *Act* 12 *Jas. II* (1455) ed. 1566 (Jam.).—ON. *bāl*, a flame, a funeral pile; cp. OE. *bǣl.*]

BALE, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Sorrow, misery.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); When bale is hext boot is next, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 96.

[Comforte your selfe with this old text . . . when bale is hekst, boote is next, Heywood *Prov.* (1562) 38; Quen þe bal ys alder hext þen sum time ys bote next, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 4775. Cp. ON. *þegar böl er hæst er bōt næst*, when bale is highest boot is nighest. ON. *böl*; cp. OE. *balu*, evil, sorrow.]

BALE, see **Beal.**

BALEISE, *v.* Shr. Also written **balase** Shr.^{2}; **bellise** Shr.^{1} [**bæ·ləs.**] To beat, flog, whip, scourge.

Shr. Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.**^{1}; **Shr.**^{2} Balase him well.

Hence **Balasing,** *vbl. sb.* a beating, flogging.

Shr.^{2} Gie him a good balasing.

[ȝut am ich chalenged in chapitele-hous, as ich a childe were And baleysed on the bar ers, *P. Plowman* (c.) vii. 157. From ME. *baleys*, a rod, a scourge (*Prompt.*); OFr. *balois, balais* (Littré); AFr. *balai* (Moisy); cp. OFr. *balain* (mod. *balai*), broom, 'genesta,' Bret. *balan* (Du Rusquec).]

BALFURD, *v.* Sh.I. To put anything carefully aside; to secrete.

S. & Ork.^{1}

BALK, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in the form **baak** S. & Ork.^{1} Nhb.^{1} I.W.^{1}; **bauk** Sc. N.Cy.^{1} Nhb. (Grose) n.Yks.^{2} e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{5} n.Lin.^{1}; **baulk** Sc. Lin. Glo. Hrt. Nrf. Wil.^{1} Dor.; **bawk** Ayr. Cum. n.Yks.^{3} w.Yks.^{14} Lan. e.Lan.^{1} Der.^{2} Lin. Suf.^{1} Cor.^{2}; **boak** Cum.; **boax** (*pl.*) Lan.; **boke** Cum. Wm.^{1} w.Yks. [**bāk, bǭk, bǫək.**]

I. A ridge, esp. in ploughing; a raised piece of ground; hence, a division, boundary.

1. The ridges or up-turned furrows of ploughed land.

Sc. Balk and burrall, ridge and furrow alternately, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Abd.** The hills and heath ground . . . appear to have been under cultivation, . . . at least that partial kind of it called balk and burral, which consisted of one ridge very much raised by the plough, and a barren space of nearly the same extent, alternately, Turriff *Abd. Statist. Acc.* XVIII. 404 (Jam.). **w.Yks.**^{2} **n.Lin.**^{1} More balks, more barley; more seams, more beans. **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{2}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Ridges for sowing mangold, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 83. **Suf.** 'A clean balk' is when the ridges are all turned one way (C.T.). **Ken.** When the land has been ploughed with a double wreest plough, one speaks of 'ridging the land into baulks' (P.M.).

2. A strip of waste land, round a field or by the roadside; a grassy pathway across a corn-field.

Sc. Upon a baulk, that is an unploughed ridge of land interposed among the corn, the Laird's trusty palfrey was tethered by the head, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxvi; Could tell in his broken language upon what baulks grew the bonniest flowers, *ib. Guy M.* (1815) viii. **Ayr.** A rose-bud by my early walk, Adown a corn-enclosed bawk, Burns *Rosebud.* **n.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Nhp.** Where each way beats the nodding grain Aside the narrow balk, Clare *Poems* (1821) 33. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Hrt.** Baulks of grass, the grass lying next to and partly under the hedges, whereon the ploughing horses are turned, Ellis *Pract. Farmer* (1750).

3. A strip of land accidentally missed in ploughing or sowing; a piece of stubble or grass which has been unevenly cut. See **Swathe.**

N.Cy.^{12}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Wm.**^{1} A portion of a field left unploughed owing to an obstruction, such as rock cropping out, or large boulders. **n.Yks.** You think weese mack monny ilfavart bawke. When we do plew, we mun tack teaume, I reed, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 112, 13. **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{3}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} We made a many balks in ploughing to-day. [Also] a piece of stubble left high owing to the scythe slipping over it in mowing. **Shr.**^{1} I see theer's a balk in a fild o' corn down by Steppiton; I dunna know who it belungs to, but it's no good sign anyways, theer'll be djeth i' the 'ouse afore 'arrŏŏst. **Shr.**^{2} A two-year-old balk is as good as a ruck of muck, *Prov.* **Hnt.** Plowing an acre of high land without a single balk, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 211. **e.An.**^{1} A ridge left in balk-ploughing. **I.W.**^{12} **Wil.**^{1} When a 'land' has been accidentally passed over in sowing, the bare space is considered as a presage of some misfortune. **se.Dor.** (C.W.)

4. A strip of ground left untilled to divide the property of different owners, esp. to separate the portions of common or open fields. Also called **mere, rean,** q.v.

Sc. (Jam.) **Lnk.** Last night I met him on a bawk, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 124, ed. 1783. **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.** Grose (1790); **Nhb.**^{1} The freeholds in the system of cultivation before the Commons Enclosure Acts were thus divided. **Cum.** 'Balk' is rarely used in the sense of a division; a 'rean' is the word for divisions in crops (M.P.). **Wm.**^{1} 'Deeals' in fields in commonable cultivation, called here 'toon-fields,' were regularly so divided, and the practice survives still in some places. **n.Yks.**^{2} 'Bauks' hay' is hay grown upon the ridges which separate the land-portions on a common right. **e.Yks.** Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 171; Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 51; Have an eye to the heads, balkes and divisions, Best *Farming Bk.* (1642) 28; **e.Yks.**^{1} **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1883) III. 30; **Chs.**^{3} **n.Lin.**^{1} Under a raised ground or bank, parallel to a balk, the only one in the field, *Hist. Lincoln* (1810) 240. **Nhp.** Down narrow balks that intersect the fields, Clare *Poems* (1820) II. 104; **Nhp.**^{12} **Rut.**^{1} Used especially in unenclosed lordships. **War.**^{12} **Bdf.** The flocks of the common fields are kept on the commons and balks between the lands, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 603. **Hrt.** Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–81) III. 320; My master has never since suffered the dung-cart to travel over the shire baulk, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 10. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.** Runton, in which an ancient rural practice still prevails; namely, the separation of field from field by a strip of land a rod in width, called a balk or mereing balk, White *e.Eng.* (1865) I. 194; **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 288, ed. 1849; Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} The strips [in a 'common field'] are marked off from one another, not by hedge or wall, but by a simple grass path, a foot or so wide, which they call 'balks' or 'meres,' *Wil. Arch. Mag.* XVII. 294. [(K.); Make not balks of good ground, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 96.]

5. *Comp.* (1) **Balk-bred, -braid,** the breadth of a balk or ridge of unploughed land; (2) **-stee,** a stile leading to a narrow pathway through a field.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Cum.** Streetan his-sel up till he was as brant as a bokes-stee, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 88. **w.Yks.** (W.H.)

6. A longish field.

Der.^{1} I have two, called Margaret Balks, at Osmaston.

7. An old hedge bank on which the 'quick' is planted.

Shr.^{1}

8. A path on a bank; a bank or ridge.

n.Lin.^{1}, **Glo.**^{2}, **Ken.**^{1}

9. Loose ground that sounds hollow when struck.

Cor.^{3}

10. A ridge or irregularity in the roof of a mine.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb. & Dur.** A species of hitch; the roof of the seam coming down into the coal without any corresponding depression of the thill, thus causing a nip. Balks are most frequent when the roof of the coal is a stratum of sandstone or post, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

11. A line marked on the ground to jump from.

n.Lin.^{1}

II. A beam of wood; hence, a projecting bar or block of masonry.

1. A beam or rafter; a crossbeam in the roof of a house; freq. used as a place for hanging tools, bacon, &c.; hence phr. *to lay to the balks*, to put aside, lay by when not in use.

Sc. 'Get a bawk frae the rucks,' was the order he issued, Roy *Horseman* (1895) ii; **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Ayr.** An' darklins grapit for the bauks, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 11. **e.Lth.** What for should they want to pu' doun the bawks on oor heids? Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 102. **n.Cy.** (K.); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.** Grose (1790); The balks o' wor hoose are cedor, an' wor raftors o' for, Forster *Newc. Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 17; **Nhb.**^{1} 'To lay to the balks' is used metaphorically to denote a disuse of any implement or instrument. **Dur.** *Prov.*

Aa's not sittin' keepin' a bean ower a baak [I am not beholden to you for anything] (F.P.); **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Mostly applied to the beams of barns in outhouses, and the places above them, where these are not ceilings (M.P.); Fra t'chimley boak his gun he teùk, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 168. **n.Yks.**^{2} He neea seeaner gets his legs ower t'bed-stocks than he's scramping te' t'bacon-bauks; **n.Yks.**^{3} **e.Yks.** A fower-hoss balk, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 51; Neaver lye out his sheaves beyonde the balkes but rather within the balkes, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 48; **e.Yks.**^{1} A transverse beam under the ceiling of the kitchen, for supporting the joists, and used in the interspaces as a shelf for cakes, tobacco-pipes, &c. **m.Yks.**^{1} Of a room that has been 'underdrawn'—i.e. where a roof of laths and plaster has been constructed below the rafters—it will be said, 'The walls must be whitewashed, but the balk will have to hold for another day.' **w.Yks.** Cheerful songs Were chanted laadly raand, As if ta split t'owd bauk aboon, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1850) 36; Az sooin az a sprig or two on it iz hung up a t'bauk, *ib.* (1859) 21; Threw it o'er a hoigh bawk, wot went just o'er t'dooar, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 235; Th' misteltoe is fixed to th' bawk, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 25; They'd a flick o' bacon hung up o' t'bawk, Preston *Yksman.* (Oct. 1878) 230; **w.Yks.**$^{2\,3\,4}$, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1} **Not.** (L.C.M.); **Not.**^{2} He joled 'is 'eead agen a balk. **Lin.** Streatfield *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 316; I 'eärd the bricks an' the baulks rummle down when the roof gev waäy, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1} An upright post in a stud-and-mud (q.v.) building. **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**$^{1\,2}$, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**^{1} I eärd a squake o'er my yed w'en I wuz throshin, an' w'en I looked up I sid a rot gweïn' alung the balk ŏŏth a waizle oudin' on to the scuft on 'is neck. The 'chimley balk' is a great beam in front of an old-fashioned fire-place, where the bacon is sometimes hung to dry. *Obsol.* That par o' chawls mun be shifted throm the chimley balk, they bin gettin quite raisty. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Yow don't see them there great baulks in the ceiling now-a-days (W.R.E.); The summers o' our house are cedarn, and our balks o' dale, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 17. **Nrf.**, **Suf.** Holloway. **Suf.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** He fell off and went down, so this man had the balk to himself, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1884) 356. [(K.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

2. The beam of a pair of scales or steelyard; also in *comp.* **Weigh-bauks,** and phr. *bauks and breds.*

Sc. *Prov.* The young lamb comes as often to the bauk as the auld ewe (Jam.). **Rxb.** Bauks and breds, a beam for weighing larger articles than can be received by scales, as wool, &c. (*ib.*) **Nhb.**^{1} Baaks, or 'Balks and breds,' beam and scales for weighing. **n.Lin.**^{1}

3. The rood-beam dividing the chancel of a church from the nave. Esp. in phr. *to be thrown over the balk,* to have the banns published; *to hang over the balk,* to have marriage deferred after publication.

N.Cy.^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} Shoe'd been thrawn ower t'bawk some Sundays back, bud if what thou says be true, shoe's in a likly way to hing theer, ii. 297. Before the Reformation the laity sat exclusively in the nave of the church. The expression 'to be thrown our t'balk' therefore means, to be helped into the choir, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

4. A strong piece of timber for supporting the roof of the seam in a mine.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} We must have either oaken spars or firr bawks, J.C. *Compleat Collier* (1708) 15. **Nhb. & Dur.** (S.K.C.)

5. A hen-roost; a perch in a bird-cage.

Rnf. Whan eenin' comes we'll mak your bauk Aboon the hallan wa', Allan *Poems* (1836) *The Robin.* **Nhb.**^{1} The burd sits mopin' o' the balk, like somethin' iv a flay, Wilson *Washing Day* (1843) st. 4. **Wm.** (K.) **Yks.** Tu monny foules atop ov the bawk, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 175. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **m.Yks.**^{1}

6. The iron bar fixed across a chimney over the fire-place, on which the 'reckon' (q.v.) and pots are hung. Also called **Gally-balk, Rannel-balk,** q.v.

m.Yks.^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{5}

7. A yoke or shoulder-piece of wood with straps and hooks for carrying pails or cans.

m.Yks.^{1}

8. A wooden frame in a cowhouse for securing the cow's head while being milked.

Yks. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Nhp.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} The balk allows the cow to move her head freely up and down, but when she attempts to withdraw it, she finds herself balked, and that she must stand still till the dairymaid dismisses her. **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 325, 363; It is composed of an upright piece or beam, fixed in the floor and to the top framing, with a second piece of same length and size, and when upright about a foot apart from and parallel with the other. It moves on a pivot, and is pushed by the milkmaid to the perpendicular when it is fastened by a latch, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 288, ed. 1849; **Suf.**^{1}

9. A projecting piece of masonry. *Obsol.*

Shr.^{1} [Sometimes] the mouth of the oven is inside the house, but the oven itself, being built outside, projects and forms a balk.

10. A loft for storing hay or straw, immediately under the roof and between the balks or rafters. Usually in *pl.*

N.Cy.^{1} **Cum.** Grose (1790); Holloway; *Gl.* (1851). **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1} Go away to the barn-balks and fetch me an armful of straw-bands. **w.Yks.** A hay-mow, elevated on beams, as over a cow-house, is called the balk's mough, while that on the ground is called the platt [ground] mough, *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{1} Our Sal clickin fast wi' baith hands to t'bawk, ii. 287; **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Chs.**^{1} The balks in old buildings consisted of beams, laid across from wall to wall, upon which round branches were placed like joists, with spaces between, and the hay or straw was stacked upon them. There was no regular floor, but the under surface of the hay itself formed the ceiling of the shippon. [There are] several instances where this very primitive arrangement is still existing. In other cases a rude kind of floor was made by putting rough outside slabs of trees, the round sides uppermost, on the branches. At present the floor of the hayloft is properly boarded and nailed over square joists, but the old name is retained; **Chs.**$^{2\,3}$ **s.Chs.**^{1} The old-fashioned hay-lofts consisted of planks laid loosely across the rafters. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.)

11. The top or ceiling of a room of any kind, not necessarily having beams or 'balks.'

m.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

12. In *pl.* The gallery in a church or chapel.

Ayr. I hae seen the folk in his time sitting in the balks of the kirk like bykes [hives] o' bees, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 306. **n.Yks.**^{2} They sit up i' t'free bauks. **e.Lan.**^{1}

13. In fishing: stakes covered with wattles, and so arranged that fish are directed towards the nets.

ne.Lan.^{1} A long wattled hedge of a semi-circular form, set upon the sea sands, compels the fish at the ebb of the tide to make towards the deepest part, where there is a semi-circular bower of nets to catch them.

14. *Comp.* (1) **Balk-end,** the gable-end of a house; (2) **-filling,** see below; (3) **-height,** as high as the ceiling or balk; (4) **-hooks,** see below; (5) **balks-hole,** the opening through which hay is put when housing it in a loft; hence used humorously for a person's mouth; (6) **-staff,** *obs.* a stout stick used as a weapon, also called a quarter-staff; (7) **-tree,** the principal beam in a building; (8) **-ways,** see below.

(1) **e.Yks.**^{1} (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} The filling up with bricks, small stones, or plaster, of the angle between the wall-plate and the roof of a building. (3) **Sc.** He hads his trinkets to the light;—Syne a' the lasses lowp bawk height Wi' perfect joy, *Farmer's Ha'*, st. 28 (Jam.). **Abd.** He stenn'd [sprang] bauk-height at ilka stride, Skinner *Christmas Ba'ing* (1809) 127 (Jam.). **Cum.** Then cocker Wully lap bawk heet, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 13, ed. 1815. **w.Yks.** Shoo calls him bauk-heigt ivvery day ov his life, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 19; **w.Yks.**^{5} T'biggest chap ah ivver seed i' my life—he'd stand bauk-height, ah'll lāay owt he wod! (4) **n.Lin.**^{1} Bauk-hooks are iron hooks fastened into the beams of a kitchen or larder on which to hang bacon, cooking-vessels, &c. (5) **Lan.** Just shut your boaxholes a bit, chaps, an' give o'er heawsin while he's done, Brierley *Red Wind.* (1868) x. (6) **n.Cy.** (K.); Grose (1790). **Chs.** (K.) (7) **n.Lin.**^{1} I'll niver hev a theäf like that underneän my bauk-tree. (8) **n.Yks.**^{2} We have witnessed the primitive manner of carrying the corpse 'bauk-ways,' that is, upon cross sticks beneath the coffin, bearers having hold of the projecting ends, three or four on each side, *Preface*, xi.

III. *Fig.* A blunder, a slip; a hindrance or stumbling-block.

1. A clumsy blunder, a muddle; a stoppage. Of horses: a 'shy.'

w.Yks.^{5} Ah'll run thuh a raace an' noa balks. Wah tha'll mak a balk theesen if noab'dy else does. **Cor.**^{2} He made a bawk of it. [Also] a shy, as of a horse.

2. Reluctance, objection.

Lan. I eet it snap, for I'r so keen bitt'n I mede no bawks at o Heyseed, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1746) 61, ed. 1806; Made no moor bawks abeawt it, Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 257; **Lan.**^{1} He made no moor bawks at th' job, but set tone foot onto th' top-bar, *ib. Sketches* (1857) 28. **Cor.**^{2} He's sure to make a bawk about it.

3. The failure of an expectation; a disappointment.

Yks. Holloway. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} It was quite a balk. **e.An.**^{1}

4. A false rumour.

Slang. [At Winchester School] any one who originated or spread such a rumour was said to 'sport a baulk,' Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864).

5. A jeer.

Cor.^{2} He made a bawk at me.

[**I.** Balk, a ridge of land unplowed between two furrows, a mere, Ash (1795); Balk, a little piece of ground in arable land, which by mischance the plough slips over, and leaves unplowed; a ridge between two furrows, Blount (1670); *Faulte*, a fault; also a baulk untilled between two furrows, Cotgr.; A balke or banke of earth raysed or standing up betweene twoo furrowes, Baret (1580); Baulke of lande, *separaison*, Palsgr.; A balke betwyx twa furris, *porca*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). OE. *balca*, a ridge, heap, or mound; cp. Flem. *balk*, a mound, heap, dam, also fallow land. Sw. dial. *balk*, a strip of land between two furrows (Rietz). **II. 1.** Balke of an house, *pouste*, Palsgr.; Many a piece of bacon have I had out of their balkes, *Gammer Gurton*, II. 7 (Nares); He can wel in myn yë seen a stalke, But in his owne he can nat seen a balke, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 3920; Bind it first wid balke and band, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 1671. ON. *bjālki*, a balk, beam, cp. MHG. *balke* (Lexer); Du. *balck* (Hexham); OFris. *balka* (Richthofen); Fris. *balken*, pl. beams, a house, home (Halbertsma). **2.** 1 balke *ferri cum les* scales *et ponderibus*, *Fabric Rolls Yk. Minster* (1399), Surtees Soc. 336. MDu. *balk*, a steel-yard (Verdam); cp. Du. *balck-waeghe*, 'trutina' (Kilian), *balck-gewichte* (Hexham). MLG. *balke*, the beam of a balance (Schiller-Lübben). **5.** Foules shal synge in the wyndowes and rauens shal syt upon the balckes, Coverdale (1535) *Zeph.* ii. 14. Cp. Du. *balk*, the beam whereon hens roost, whence called *hanebalk* (Verdam). **6.** *Unum instrumentum ferreum in camino aulae vocatum* balk, *York Wills* (1432) II. 23. **10.** Cp. MLG. *balke*, a hay-loft, granary (Schiller-Lübben). The word is also still used in this sense in various LG. dial., e.g. in Bremen (*Brem. Wtbch.*) and in Saxony (Berghaus). **11.** Cp. Du. dial. *balke*, the upper part of a room, the ceiling (Kluyver).]

BALK, *sb.*^{2} Yks. [**bǫək.**] A piece of cloth woven and milled, but not finished. Also used *attrib.*

w.Yks. These clothiers attended the Leeds White Cloth Market twice a week, selling their cloth in the 'balk,' or raw state, the merchants dyeing and finishing the same, Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 519; A piece of cloth ready for raising (J.M.); (W.T.); **w.Yks.**^{5}

BALK, *sb.*^{3} Shr. A small brass ornament fixed at the top of a wand, usually carried by members of a benefit club.

Shr.^{2}

BALK, *v.* In var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **baulk** Sc. w.Yks. s.Chs.^{1} Stf.^{1} Lin. Suf.^{1}; **bauk** n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks. n.Lin.^{1} se.Wor.^{1} Oxf.; **bawk** Dur.^{1} w.Yks. Dev.; **bock** nw.Dev.^{1} Cor.^{2}; **boak** e.Yks.; **boke** Wm.^{1}; **bulk** Cor.^{1} [**bāk, bǭk, bǫək.**]

I. To miss, pass over. Cf. **Balk,** *sb.*^{1} **I.**

1. To let land lie fallow; to plough so that spaces are left between the furrows.

Chs. The ground which has been balked is split, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 33. **Lin.** At Belesby they have a practice which is to bauck their turnip land . . . that is, to lap a furrow on unstirred land, then harrow and cross-plough, *ib.* III. 151. **Nrf.** *Nrf. Archaeol.* (1879) VIII. 167.

2. To accidentally miss a strip of ground in sowing, ploughing, or cutting a crop.

Sc. (Jam.), **w.Yks.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} Sich ploughin as this ŏŏnna do for me, the one 'āfe o' the groun's balked. **Glo.** If a man misses casting seed on all the ground, his master would apprise him of the fact, 'Thees baulkin o' it, look'ee' (S.S.B.).

3. To leave work undone; to do anything carelessly; to miss, overlook.

e.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.* **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} Applied to one who, in coursing, passes a sitting hare, without crying 'Soho.' Why how cum yeow to bawk that there hare?

4. Of horses: to shy, to refuse to pass an obstacle.

e.Yks. Awd meear balkt at yat stowp, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889). **Som.** Hosses as ud never bauk at hedge, or geāte, or stile, 'Agrikler' *Rhymes* (1872) 30.

5. To keep silent; to be reticent about.

s.Chs. Ée did·)nŭ bau·k nuwt [he didna baulk nowt, he was not afraid of speaking his mind, lit. he did not 'pass over' anything as a balk in a field is passed unploughed].

II. To place a beam or barrier.

1. To dam a stream.

War.^{3} A stream is balked by a temporary dam of timber placed across it.

2. To place pilchards in layers or rows in the curing process.

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{1} To balk, or bulk, pilchards is to pile them wall-like, in layers of pilchards and salt.

3. To secure a cow's head during milking-time.

Sc. Ah me! shall I baulk my cow? Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 17, ed. 1871.

4. Phr. *balked up*, (1) propped up; (2) hidden, screened from sight.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **Dev.** Plant thickee büsh between tha rockery an' tha cassia tree, zo that tha workshop winder chell be a bawked-up, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); E'll 'ave peace an' quiet an' a braave time wi' your thoughts, biding bawked up heer till you dies, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1895) 205.

III. *Fig.*

1. To hinder, prevent, thwart, impede.

Wxf.^{1} **Wm.**^{1} Thor's boked ma. **n.Yks.**^{2} Bauk thy speech. **e.Yks.** Ti boak all sike chaps o' ther vahl thievish fun, He'd wahsly pavahded hissen wiv a gun, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 42. **w.Yks.** He wor detarmined he wodn't be bawked, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1894) 7; Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Chs.**^{3} Oi could a leapt the bruck, easy enoo, if he hadna bawked me. **s.Stf.** I'm sure I can jump o'er, if yo' do' balk me, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **s.Not.** Ivry time I started to bowl 'e screeted out or runned across the wicket, or did summat else to balk me (J.P.K.). **Not.**^{2} That was my object, but I was balked. **War.**^{3} Just as I was 'taking off' [beginning to spring] he balked me, and I fell into the brook. **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} I've cut the end of my finger aumust off.—Dear 'eart! that's a bad job; bein' at the end, it'll balk you, wunna-d-it? **Oxf.**^{1} I'd var nigh ketched un, but our Tom run acraas the road and that bauked I, *MS. add.* **Brks.**^{1} He balked muh jus as I was a-goin' to shoot by callin' out like that ther. **e.An.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Nort, Dame, shall bock ma luve vor he, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 84. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Doan ee bock ma. Frequently used by boys when playing marvels [marbles].

2. To disappoint.

Dur.^{1} **w.Yks.** He's a chap 'at wean't baulk his fancy (Æ.B.). **w.Yks.**^{5} Balk'd o' gehring his cloas this week; t'tāalor's ower threng to lehr him hev 'em. Went tul [such a one's church, or chapel] wal ah wur i' London, bud ah wur balk'd; he worrant thear [did not preach]. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} To offer the hand, and then suddenly to withdraw it, is to baulk. **Stf.**^{1} **n.Lin.** When Fox cums an' axes why she'd bauk'd him, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 75; **n.Lin.**^{1} A friend had neglected to keep his appointment [at dinner] and the host told the other guests that Mr. —— had bauked him. **Nhp.**^{1} Don't balk your fancy if you've a mind on't. **Shr.**^{2} Balk'd in his fancy.

[**I. 1.** To balk, *aratro sublato praeterire*, Coles (1679). **3.** To balk or pass by one, *neglectim praeterire.* To balk a thing and not to speak to it, or to leave it unanswered, *omittere, sicco pede praeterire*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); Learnd and judicious lord, if I should balke Thyne honor'd name, it being in my way, My muse unworthy were of such a walke, Davies *Scourge* (1611); Balkyn or ouerskyppyn, *omitto*, *Prompt.* **III. 1.** To baulk those ills which present joys bewray, Quarles *Emblems* (1635), ed. 1718, 182 (N.E.D.). **2.** Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monster flies, Pope *Odyssey* (Johnson); We . . . must not come so near to baulk their lips, Marlowe *Edw. II* (1590) II. v.—The same word as **Balk,** *sb.*]

BALKER, *sb.*^{1} Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **bauker** Som.; **barker** Dev. Cor.; **baaker** Som. See below. [bā·kə(r).] A whetstone or rubber for sharpening scythes. Also in *comp.* **Balker-stone.**

Dor. (E.H.G.) **Som.** Bawker, Bawker-stone, a kind of sandstone for whetting scythes, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Baaker, SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** Barker, MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353; *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 11; (T.C.P.) **n.Dev.** A barker, barraquail, a bittle, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 20. **nw.Dev.**^{1} The balker is carried in a balker-pooch [pouch] at the back of the leathern buckle-strap usually worn around the waist. This stone would not under any circumstances be termed a whetstone, for the latter is locally applied to fine-grained stones only. **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.**^{123}

BALKER, *sb.*^{2} Cor. [bǭ·kə(r).] A man who from the shore directs the movements of the boats engaged in the pilchard fishery; a 'huer,' or 'conder,' q.v.

w.Cor. (A.L.M.) **Cor.**^{3} *MS. add.*

[*Balk*, vb. + *-er*. The vb. occurs in an Act of Parliament (1603): To balke, hue, conde, direct, and guide the fishermen . . . for the takinge of the saide fishe (N.E.D.). Cp. Du. *balken*, to bawl, shout (KLUYVER). MDu. *balcken*, to howl (OUDEMANS).]

BALKER, *sb.*^{3} Lin. e.An. [bǭkə(r).]

1. A large beam. Cf. **Balk**, *sb.*^{1} **II.**

n.Lin.^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

2. The front of a butcher's shop.

Lin. NALL *Gl. e.An.* (1866). [Not known to our correspondents.]

[*Balk*, sb. + *-er.*]

BALKIE, *sb.* Sc. Written **baukie.** [bāki.]

1. A narrow strip of land separating two farms.

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 270.

2. A head-stake for fastening a cow at milking-time (JAM.). See **Balk**, *sb.*^{1}

Bch.

[*Balk*, sb. + *-ie* (*-y*).]

BALKING, *vbl. sb.* Wor. Oxf. Hrt. Suf. Ess. Ken. Cor. Also written **baulking** Wor. Hrt. [bǭkin.]

1. A mode of ploughing land in ridges, usually to lie fallow.

Suf. In this mode the land is not all stirred; a portion [or balk] is passed over. Also called Balk-ploughing, RAINBIRD (1819) 287, ed. 1849. **Cor.**^{2} Ploughing the land so as to turn over the turf to rot. Elsewhere called ribbing and combing, *MS. add.*

Hence **Balking-plough**, *sb.*

Oxf.^{1} A plough used to make the furrows in which potatoes are planted or seed sown, *MS. add.*

2. To miss a strip of ground in sowing or ploughing.

Wor. Baulking or strike-balking, putting in seed too thin, *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815). **Hrts.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii. **Suf.**, **Ess.**, **Ken.** Balking or balk-ploughing, careless ploughing; see also Raftering, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

3. Laying down beams of timber.

[Among barge-builders, baulking with timber is the operation of laying down on the foreshore timber upon which the men engaged in barge-building stand and work instead of standing in the water and mud, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

[See **Balk**, *v.*]

BALK-PLOUGHING, see **Balking.**

BALKY, *adj.* Wil. Amer. Written **borky** Wil.^{1} [bǭki.]

1. Of a horse: 'jibbing,' unsteady.

[**U.S.A.** That condition known to Americans as 'balky' and to Englishmen as 'jibbing,' *Globe* (July 23, 1889) 1.]

2. Of persons: slightly intoxicated.

Wil.^{1}

[See **Balk**, *v.* **I. 4.**]

BALL, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **baa, bal** S. & Ork.^{1}; **bau** Wm.^{1}; **baw** Sc. Lan.; **bo** Cum.^{1} Lan. [bā, bǭ, bǭə, bǭl, bǭəl.] Of things shaped like a ball.

1. A dumpling.

Lan. If a' waur dead beside we'd ha' curran' baws i' the pot, ROBY *Trad.* (1872) I. 443; As heavy as a mustert bo, TIM BOBBIN *View. Dial.* (1740) 34. **Chs.** A barm baw is a yeast dumpling [s.v. Barm baw].

2. The calf of the leg.

Sh.I. [The dog] sank his yackles fair inta ta baa o' his leg, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 14. **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Kcb.** Ane scours the plain well kilted to the baw, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 96. **Cum.**^{1} T'bo' o' t'leg.

3. The palm of the hand; the sole of the foot.

S. & Ork.^{1}, **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} About t'bigness o' t'ball o' my hand. **ne.Yks.**^{1} It catched ma i' t'ball o' my han'. **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 25, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{1} A bee tang'd me reight i' th' baw o' my hand; **w.Yks.**^{5} **ne.Lan.**^{1} The round part of the bottom of a horse's foot. Whar is it?—It's i' t'ball o' t'foot. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Nhp.**^{1}

4. The footprint of a fox.

[MAYER *Sptsmn.'s Direct.* (1845) 131.]

5. A nodule, small lump or mass.

Nhb.^{1} Brown thill mixed with post balls, *Borings* (1881) 146. The charge from a puddling furnace; the fused materials from an alkali maker's balling furnace. **Nhb., Dur.** Blue metal with ironstone balls, *ib.* II. 7.

6. *Comp.* **Ball-stone**, (1) ironstone lying in balls, found near the surface; (2) a kind of limestone found near Wenlock.

Shr.^{12}

7. Fuel of anthracite coal-dust and clay made into small oval lumps.

s.Pem. (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 419.

8. A knoll, a rounded hill.

w.Som.^{1} I know many fields in different parishes called 'the ball,' as 'Cloutsham ball'; all are hilly and rounded.

9. A large and compact shoal of herrings.

N.I.^{1} Sea-birds pouncing on a ball of fry are said to be balling.

10. *Comp.* (1) **Ball-bias**; (2) **-cracker**, a kind of firework; (3) **-head**, a fish-name; see **Bull-head**; (4) **-stone**, ironstone lying in balls, found above the top coal; also a kind of limestone, see below.

(1) **Ken.** Ball-bias, a running game, much like 'rounders,' played with a ball (W.F.S.). (2) **Lon.** What larks there is with the ball-crackers! MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 430. (3) **Nrf.** A few ball-heads varied the catches, *E. Even. News* (Aug. 3, 1889) 3, col. 1. (4) **Stf.**^{1} **Shr.** Ball-stones, a name given by quarrymen to the concretionary masses in the Wenlock limestone (E.H.G.); MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 199; **Shr.**^{12}

11. Phr. *the ball on the hat*, a scapegoat, 'cat's-paw.'

Sur.^{1} 'He'd a mind to make me the ball on the hat between him and the police,' said a witness before the Godstone Bench.

[3. The ball of the hand, *palma, vola.* The ball of the foot, *planta pedis*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); A balle of þe hand or of fote, *callus*, *Cath. Angl.* 8. Cp. ON. *böllr*, a ball; also a rounded hill, in the local name *Ballar-ā*, a farm in the w. of Iceland (VIGFUSSON).]

BALL, *sb.*^{2} Irel. Oxf. In *comp.* **Ball-party**, a dancing-party; phr. *ball of dancing.*

Tip. He ordered a ball party in memory of it, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) VI. 55. **Oxf.**^{1} U baul u daa·nsin. *Obsol.*

BALL, *sb.*^{3} *Obsol.* Cum. Yks. Ess. A name given to a white-faced horse. See **Bald.**

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Wds.* **Ess.** *Obs.* Be wise who first doth teach thy childe that Art [i.e. Musick], Least homelie breaker mar fine ambling ball, TUSSER *Husbandrie* (1580) 185, st. 2.

Hence **Ballie**, *adj.* of a horse, pie- or skew-bald.

Cum. (J.Ar.); (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} s.v. Boly.

[Prob. of Celtic origin; cp. Ir. and Gael. *ball*, spot, mark (MACBAIN); Breton *bal*, a white mark on an animal's face (DU RUSQUEC).]

BALL, *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **baal** Cor.^{1}; **bal** S. & Ork.^{1} Cor.^{2} [bā, bǭ, bǭl, bǭəl.]

1. To track the footprints of a fox. See **Ball**, *sb.*^{1} 4.

w.Som.^{1} Aay bau·ld u fauks dai-maur·neen aup-m Naa·pee-Kloaz [I saw the track of a fox this morning up in Knappy Close]. **Dev.** A fox had been . . . balled into a brake, DAVIES *Memoir Russell* (1878) 134. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. To throw at, to pelt. Hence **Balling**, *vbl. sb.* pelting.

S. & Ork.^{1}

3. To beat or thrash.

Dev., Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179, 376. **Cor.** Howld your hooghly [cross] tongue Or ilse he'l bal ee black (M.A.C.); QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871); **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} Bal' én well.

Hence **Balled,** *ppl. adj.* beaten; **Balling,** *vbl. sb.* a beating, thrashing.

(1) **Cor.** I'll never more be so baled and abused, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 44; **Cor.^{1}** (2) **Cor.^{1}**; **Cor.^{2}** Gibb'n a good balin.

4. Of snow: to gather in hard lumps, to adhere to the feet. In *gen.* use.

Nhb. He had walked a long way in the snow. . . . His iron-shod clogs 'balled' a good deal, and each step added many ounces to his feet. He had to stop constantly to kick off the weight which clung to them, *s.Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *R. Armstrong's Wraith.* **Dur.^{1}, Chs.^{1}, Not.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}** It was pag-rag daay five-an-fo'ty year sin', an' I roäde my black mare to Brigg, an' th' snaw ball'd soä I thoht noht else but that she wo'd be doon ivery minit. **Lei.^{1}, Nhp.^{1}, War.** (J.R.W.), **War.^{3}, Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

5. Phr. *to ball off*, to finish quickly, to cease.

Nhb. The steam 'balled off' sooner than the engine-man anticipated, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 172. **Nhp.^{1}** Ball it off, to do anything expeditiously. A phrase current amongst mechanics.

BALL, *v.*^{2} n.Irel. Of sea-birds: to pounce on a 'ball' or shoal of herrings. See **Ball,** *sb.*^{1} **9.**

N.I.^{1} Sea-birds pouncing on a ball of fry are said to be balling [s.v. Balling].

BALL, see **Bawl.**

BALLA, see **Ballow,** *v.*

BALLANT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [**ba·lant.**] A ballad, a song.

Sc. I daur say Mr. Skreigh can sing us the ballant, Scott *Guy M.* (1814) ix; Like Jock-the-Giant-killer in the ballant, wi' his coat o' darkness, and his shoon o' swiftness, *ib.* xxiv; When I am tired of scraping thairm or singing ballants, *ib. Redg.* (1824) xi; Peddling ballants, Stevenson *Weir* (1896) iii. **Edb.** Their ballants and their stories will never be sae funny again, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 149. **N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.** Aw lik'd a ballant, or a buik, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 57; Liltin' o'er the auld Scots ballants, Armstrong *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 17; **Nhb.^{1}**

[A corr. of *ballad*, with change of suff. *-ad* to the more common ending *-ant*.]

BALLARAG, see **Ballyrag.**

BALLARD, *sb.* Som. Dev. [**bā·ləd.**] A castrated ram. See **Stag.**

w.Som.^{1} w.Dev. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

BALLATRONGH, see **Ballitraunt.**

BALLERAG, see **Ballyrag.**

BALLET, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Brks. Ess. Ken. Sus. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **ballat, ballit.** [**ba·lət, bæ·lət.**]

1. A song, a ballad; sometimes applied to the sheet upon which several songs are printed.

Cum. Thus Hercules, that ballats say Made parlish monsters stoop, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 8; Relph calls one of his pieces 'A Bran New Ballet' (M.P.). **m.Yks.^{1} Lan.** Teighch me that ballit, Clegg *Daisy* (1890) 90. **ne.Lan.^{1}, e.Lan.^{1} s.Chs.^{1}** Ah)v got·n ŭ rae·r baal·it ŭbaay·t dhaat· wùm·ŭn ŭz wŭz engd ŭt Ches·tŭr fŭr pey·znin ŭr chahylt [Ah've gotten a rare ballet abaït that woman as was henged at Chester for peisonin' her chilt]. **Der.^{1}, Nhp.^{2} War.^{3}** Run out and listen—there is a ballet singer in the road. **Shr.^{1}** ''E toud 'er not to mak a ballet on it,' said of news not to be spread. A ''ole i' the ballet' is some part of a song or story forgotten. **Hrf.** An' if thee dust want old English ballets thee casn't do better thun go an' inquire amung the cottagers (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Brks.^{1}** A long string of songs on a single sheet sold by itinerant vendors. **Ess.** He'd some ballets bote, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) 25; **Ess.^{1}, Ken.^{1}, Sus.^{1} Wil.** Britten *Beauties* (1825). **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.^{1}** Such as are sung at fairs. **Dev.** Julian remained without, listening to the ballet, Baring-Gould *Urith* (1891) II. xxix; Kassent thee gie us a ballet or tü avore yü go'th? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. A pamphlet, so called because ballads are usually published in pamphlet form.

Ken. De books and ballets flew about, like thatch from off de barn, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 77; (P.M.); **Ken.^{1}**

[*Balade*, a ballet, Cotgr.; The Ballet of Ballets of Solomon (Song of Solomon), *Bishops' Bible* (1568); I occasioned much mirth by a ballet I brought with me made from the seamen at sea to their ladies in town, Pepys *Diary* (Jan. 2, 1665). A corr. of *ballad*; for change of suff. cp. *salade*, a *sallet* of herbs, Cotgr.]

BALL-FURNACE, *sb.* Nhb. The furnace used for fusing a mixture of limestone, coal, and sulphate of soda, in alkali works.

Nhb.^{1}

BALLING-HEAD, *sb.* w.Yks. [**bǫəlin-iəd.**] A machine used in wool-combing to wind wool into balls.

w.Yks. After the wool has been through the gill, strong, or finishing boxes, it runs on to a balling-head (S.A.B.).

BALLION, *sb.*^{1} Sc. (Jam.)

1. A knapsack.

2. A box that can be carried on the back; esp. a tinker's box in which his utensils are carried.

[Fr. *ballon*, a fardle or small pack, Cotgr.]

BALLION, *sb.*^{2} n.Irel. An awkward, clumsy person.

Ant. (W.H.P.)

BALLIRAG, see **Ballyrag.**

BALLITRAUNT, *sb. Obs.* n.Dev. Also in form **ballatrongh.** A foolish person, a buffoon; used as a term of contempt.

n.Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422.

[Balatron, a babling, prating, or vain talking fellow, Bullokar (1680); Balatron, a rascally base knave, Cockeram (1637). Lat. *balatro*, a babler, prater; also rogue and rascal, Coles (1679). For the *-t* of *ballitraunt* cp. *peasant, tyrant.*]

BALL-MONEY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Chs. Written **ba'-money** Sc. Money demanded and forcibly exacted at the church gates from the bridegroom and other men of a wedding party; originally applied to buying a football for the parish.

Sc. Whenever a marriage is about to be celebrated a crowd of young people very quickly gathers and the cry for Ba'-money is raised almost with enthusiasm (Jam. *Suppl.*). **N.Cy.^{1}** Money demanded of a marriage company and given to prevent their being maltreated. In the North it is customary for a party to attend at the church gates, after a wedding, to enforce this claim. The gift was originally designed to buy a football. **Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1}** Money given by wedding parties [in *n.*Cum.] at the church gates to children to buy balls. In some parishes the scholars buy coals with this money for the school fires. The men give each, if booted and spurred, sixpence; the women nothing. In the *w.* the money is given without rule, and is spent on sweets, &c. **Chs.^{1}**; **Chs.^{3}** To obtain it, especially if the bridegroom is known as a stingy man, a rope is sometimes drawn across the road. Formerly the money was supposed to go towards the football fund of the parish.

BALLOCH, *sb.*^{1} Sc. (Jam.) Also written **belloch.** A narrow pass.

Slg. The access to the muir is by narrow passes called ballochs, *Gargunnock Stat. Acc.* XVIII. 94; The road I came leads from Glen Pheagen, by a belloch, or deep opening through the mountains, *Blackw. Mag.* (1819) 663.

[Gael. and Ir. *bealach*, a pass (Macbain).]

BALLOCH, *adj.* and *sb.*^{2} Bnff.

1. *adj.* Slow, reluctant.

Bnff. In common use. Lassie, I met yir lad i the market. Ye'll be maid up i the tail o' Yeel [Yule] in ye get yon bit balloch boddie (W.G.); **Bnff.^{1}**

2. *sb.* and *adj.* A plump, short person; strong, plump.

Bnff. Often applied to children. Sic a bonnie balloch o' a bairn; grace an growan till't! (W.G.); **Bnff.^{1}**

BALLOCK, *adj.* Yks. Not. Written **balack** Yks. In *comp.* **Balack-handed,** left-handed; also *fig.* clumsy.

w.Yks. *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 14.

Hence **Ballocky,** *adj.* left-handed.

s.Not. He bowls bollocky an' bats right-'anded. Also in form bollocky-'anded (J.P.K.).

BALLOCK, see **Bellock.**

BALLOON, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A large leather ball used in the game called balloon, in which the ball was thrown or kicked from one player to another.

Sc. Perhaps you would like a game at balloon; we have an indifferent good court, and a set of as gentleman-like blades as ever banged leather against brick and mortar, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxiii.

BALLOT, *sb.* Som. [**bā·lət.**] A bundle, a package.

Som. A person who has a great deal of news to tell is said to have a 'regular ballot of news' (H.G.). **w.Som.^{1}**

[Fr. *ballot* (*balot*), a little pack, or fardle, Cotgr.]

BALLOW, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. Not. Ken. A cudgel, stick, pole.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Not.** There was paid to dyuers for kyddes and ballowe wood, *Nottingham Rec.* (1621) ed. Stevenson, IV. 375. **Ken.^{1}**

[A ballow, a pole, a long stick, a quarter-staff, Bailey (1721); Ise try whether your costard or my ballow be the harder, Shaks. *K. Lear*, iv. vi. 247; John Bult Sheriff's Sergeant at Mace sues Thomas Hewett cobbler for assaulting him with a staff beaked with iron called 'a ballowe staff,' *Not. Rec.* (1504), IV (Glossary).]

BALLOW, *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. [**ba·lə.**] Also written **balla** Lan.^{1}

1. To lay claim to an object, partner in a game, &c., by right of first choice. Cf. slang *phr.* 'Bags I.'

w.Yks. If two boys shall at the same moment see nuts, or other fruit, on a tree, and if one of them shall, before the other, pronounce the words 'ballow me those,' he is entitled to them, *Hlfx. Wds.* **Lan.** Balla me that (C.W.S.); **Lan.^{1}** Balla me th' apples. **Chs.^{1}**; **Chs.^{2}** Used by boys at play, when they select a goal or companion. I ballow, or I ballow me, that place or person; **Chs.^{3}**

2. Phr. *balla my hand*, signal for truce or a temporary stoppage of the game for rest, &c., by boys at play. Cf. **barley.**

Lan. 'Balla my hand' is said so that the game may be stopped a little while for the transaction of other business, Rowley *Notes on Slang* in *Odds and Ends* (1870).

BALL-RIB, see **Baldrib.**

BALL-SQUAB, see **Bald.**

BALLUP, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [**ba·ləp.**] The old-fashioned flap that fastens over the waistband of the trousers.

Sc. (Jam.), **N.Cy.^{1}**, **Nhb.^{1}**

[Then he put on the old man's breeks, Was patch'd from ballup to side, *Rob. Hood* (c. 1600) ed. Ritson, xxiii. 58. Prob. the same word as *baglap*, in *Complaynt of Sc.* (1549) 66.]

BALLY, see **Bale.**

BALLYCOG, *sb.* Sc. A milk-pail.

Bnff. (Jam.); A ballycog is also called a bally. A cog is not so tall as a pail, and has a handle for carrying it, and not a 'bow' as a pail has (W.G.).

BALLY-MUCK, *sb.* Cor. An ill-constructed thing.

w.Cor. (M.A.C.) **Cor.^{2}** A ballymuck of a dock.

BALLYRAG, *sb.* Cor. Slang. [**bæ·liræg.**]

1. Violent or coarse abuse.

Cor. Old Ann was full of her ballarag (M.A.C.); **Cor.^{2}**

2. A free fight in jest.

Slang. The conclusion of a big 'wine' [at Oxford] is often a wholesale ballyrag or mêlée, always carried on in good temper, Farmer.

BALLYRAG, *v.* Irel. Cum. Yks. Der. Also Hrf. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **balarag** Grose; **ballarag** Wil.^{1} Cor.^{1}; **ballerag** w.Yks.; **ballirag** Sus. I.W.^{1} Som.; **balrag** Irel. n.Yks.$^{1\,2}$; **ballywrag** Hrf.^{2} Som. Cor.^{1}; **bellrag** Hrf.^{1} See also **Bullyrag.** [**ba·lirag, bæ·liræg.**]

1. To abuse violently, to scold or revile in foul language.

Ir. (G.M.H.); I'll not be ballyragged, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) xviii. **Wxf.** Jos was after balragging the priest, Kennedy *Even. Duffrey* (1869) 81. **n.Yks.$^{1\,2}$** **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **n.Der.** I wunna stay for to hear ye ballaragging one as has iver been kind, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xii. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Hrf.$^{1\,2}$** **Sus.** Holloway. **s.Hmp.** She and I had had words once . . . she ballaragged me sorely, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xi. **Hmp.^{1}** **I.W.^{1}**; **I.W.^{2}** Dedn't the wold dooman [*sic*] gimme a ballyraggen? **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Wil.^{1}** **Dor.** She hunted about everywhere, ballyragging Jack by side and by seam, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 172, ed. 1895; Many's the time as I've zaid a good word vor Lotty when other v'oks 'ud ballywrag she, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 269; Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Yo beant a-gwaine to ballyrag my awl 'ooman, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); He do... ballyrag, an' holler hiszelf into zitch a tare, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 87; Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.^{1}** Uur baal·irag-n lig u pik·pau·gut [she abused him like a pickpocket] is a very common expression. **Dev.** Whotiver düce kep on zo vor? Yü bānt niver 'appy lest yü can ballyrag zombody, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Dev.^{1}** **w.Cor.** And 'bused and ballyragged me, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 7. **Cor.^{1}** **Colloq.** A low but ludicrous term in use only with the vulgar, Toone.

Hence **Ballyragging**, *vbl. sb.* scolding, abuse.

s.Lns. With the drink and the balragging the old woman gave me, my head is splitting ever since, *Leg. of Mt. Lns.* (1885) pt. iv. 91. **Brks.^{1}** **Nrf.** Let's ha' none o' yar ballyragging here, young man (W.R.E.). **Cor.^{1}** She gov' me a sound ballaragging. **Colloq.** I can't have my adjutant aiding and abetting the other subalterns in every silly bit of bear-fighting and ballyragging, Peacock *Soldier and Maid* (1890) ii.

2. To play a practical joke, to mob or hustle a person.

Slang. [At Oxford] to ballyrag a man's rooms is to turn them upside down, to make 'hay' of them, Barrère & Leland.

BALM, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Shr. Pem. Brks. Hrt. Ess. I.W. Wil. Som. Also written **baam** I.W.^{1}; **bame** Brks.^{1} w.Som.^{1}; **baulme** Ess.; **baum** Cum. n.Lan.^{1} m.Lan.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} Hrt.; **bawm(e** n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.^{1} Chs.$^{1\,3}$ Shr.^{1}; **bome** Der.^{1} Pem. [**bām, bǭm, bǫəm**; w.Som. **beəm.**]

1. The plant *Melissa officinalis.*

n.Yks.^{2}, **w.Yks.^{1}**, **n.Lan.^{1}**, **Chs.$^{1\,3}$**, **Der.^{1}**, **Lei.^{1}**, **Shr.^{1}**, **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.), **Brks.^{1}** **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii. **Ess.** Strowing herbes of all sortes . . . Baulme, set in March, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 95. **I.W.^{1}**, **w.Som.^{1}**

2. *Comp.* **Balm-tea**, an infusion of balm, used medicinally for feverish colds, &c.

Cum. An old woman from the border, in days when foreign things and tea were dear, said she had made her husband mint-tea, and baum-tea, and Rob-run-by-the-dyke-tea, but he wad hae nought but the real thing! (M.P.) **w.Yks.** Ther's nubdy nivver ails owt et a drop o' bawm teah will'nt cure, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 45. **m.Lan.^{1}** Yo' tawk abeawt yo'r fancy patent med'suns at thirteen pence ho'p'ny, but o' th' lot on 'em put together isn'd wo'th a pint o' baum tay. **Chs.^{1}** **n.Lin.^{1}** Used both for drinking and for fomentations. **Shr.^{1}** I doubt that family's mighty bad off, the poor ŏŏman said 'er'd 'ad nuthin but a drop o' bawme tay all the wik. **w.Som.^{1}** Bae·um tai· is thought to be a fuyn dhing vur dh-ee·nfurmae·urshn [fine thing for inflammation].

3. Phr. *Balm of Gilead*, wild balm, *Melittis melissophyllum.* **Wil.^{1}**

[*Melisse*, the herb called balm or bawm, Cotgr.; Bawme is called . . . in Latine *Melissa*, . . . in French *Melisse*, . . . in English, Balme or Bawme, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 692; Bawme, herbe . . . *melissa*, *Prompt.*]

BALM, *v.* Yks. Stf. Lei. Nhp. Ess. Also written **baum** Yks. Stf. Nhp.; **bawm** Lei.^{1} Nhp.^{1} [**bǭm, bǫəm.**]

1. To besmear with any sticky substance; to daub. Cf. **gaum, parge.**

Stf. He was all bawmed over (W.H.). **s.Stf.** He'd bin coortin, leanin again a fence as they'd baumed wi' gas tar, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Stf.^{2}** You'n wesh childər nois əv ə mornin, ən əfouər dinər dhei'n bi bormd ō ouər sluj ən muk. **Lei.^{1}** You can't use that leather, it's bawmed all over with oil. **Nhp.** It is generally used with respect to little children who baum their fingers with honey, jam, or other sticky substance, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 236; **Nhp.^{1}** He bawmed and slawmed it all over mortar and wash. **Ess.** That dish is all balmed up (M.W.).

2. To fill up small holes with mortar, &c.; also *fig.*

w.Yks. Bring that lime here, and lets baum these hoils up. I'll baum his een [eyes] up if he mells of me (M.N.).

[He . . . leyde or bawmede the cley on his yȝen, Wyclif *John* ix. 6. The same word as **Balm**, *sb.*]

BALM, see **Barm.**

BALMY, see **Barmy.**

BALN-STONE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Also written **barn-** Nhb.^{1} The roof of a coal-pit at the entrance of the workings; roof-stone in a pit.

Nhb. Wor nose within the barn-styen set, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 26; **Nhb.^{1}** **Nhb. & Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

BALOO, *sb.* Nhp. Dev. Also written **belew** Nhp.^{2} An uproar, disturbance.

Nhp.^{2} **Dev.** Anether time, durin prare at Muston Church, thay yerd a balloo owtzide, Giles in *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Oct. 1, 1885) 2, col. 6; Hur got inta sturricks like hummen vokes du, My ivers! an zot up a mortal balu, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 14, ed. 1866; I wis tole thit a mortal baloo wis aun, *ib.* 21, ed. 1865.

BALOW, *int.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **balou, baloo.** [balū·.]

1. *int.* A word used in lulling children to sleep; hush!

Sc. Balow, my babe, ly stil and sleipe, *Lady Bothwell's Lament* (1724). **Ayr.** Hee balou, my sweet wee Donald, Burns *Hee Balou*, st. 1. **Lth.** Baloo, my bairnie, fa' asleep, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 50. **N.Cy.**^{1}

2. *sb.* A lullaby.

Sc. In his possession there are two balowes . . . the first The balow, Allan, the second Palmer's Balow, Ritson *Essay Sng.* (Jam.) **Abd.** Sing baa-loo to the bairn. Hence, 'come to yer baa-loo' means 'come to bed' (W.M.). **Per.** A bairn hushed by mamie's balow. She's singing a Psalm o' David's for a balow (G.W.). **Gall.** Baloo may be sung to any tune, or to one improvised by the mother or nurse. Psalm-tunes are used and sung slowly and with many grace notes and slurs (A.W.).

[Well is that soul which God in mercie exerciseth daylie . . . not suffering it to be rocked and lulled with Sathan's balowes in the cradle of securitie, Boyd *Last Battell* (1629) 308 (Jam.); Followis ane sang of the birth of Christ with the tune of Baw lu la law, *Godly Ballates* in Ritson's Essay Sng. lvi (Jam.).]

BALRAG, see **Ballyrag.**

BAL-RIB, see **Bald-rib.**

BALSCAT, *sb.* Cor. [bæ·lskæt.] A shrew, a cross-patch.

Cor.^{1} She's a regular ould balscat; **Cor.**$^{2\,3}$

BALSER, *sb.* Brks. The largest-sized stone marble, specially used by boys for Long-taw.

Brks. A balser is about one inch in diameter. It is used in such games of marbles as 'Long-taw,' 'Big ring,' and 'Castles' (B.L.); **Brks.**^{1}

BALSHAG, *sb.* Cor. [bæ·lʃæg.] A coarse flannel with a long nap, used in mines.

Cor. And around many of their ankles they wore a bandage of very coarse flannel, which the captain told me was called balshag, Tregellas *Farmer Brown* (1857) 34; **Cor.**$^{1\,2}$

BALTER, *sb.* Stf. A tangle; a lump.

Stf.^{2} Iz yed wəz o' əv ə bortər ə kə̄rlz [all of a balter of curls].

BALTER, *v.*^{1} Wm. Yks. Also written **bauter** n.Yks.^{2}; **bawther** e.Yks.^{1} [bou·tə(r), bou·þə(r).]

1. To tread heavily and clumsily, to walk unsteadily, to stumble.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} To tread in a clownish manner, as an ox does the grass. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 25, 1891).

Hence **Baltering**, *vbl. sb.* the footprint of an animal in the clay.

n.Yks.^{2}

2. To do anything in a bungling way.

Wm.^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1}

Hence **Baltering**, *ppl. adj.* unsteady, clumsy.

n.Cy. *Border Gl.* **e.Yks.**^{1} Noo mind hoo thoo gans alang, thoo greeat bawtherin thing!

[**1.** He (the bear) baltyrde, he bleryde, he braundyschte þer after, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1440) 782 (Mätzner). Cp. Dan. *baltre, boltre*, to wallow, welter, tumble.]

BALTER, *v.*^{2} Chs. War. Shr. Bdf. Also written **bauter** s.Chs.^{1} Shr.^{1}; **bawter** Chs.^{1} Also **bolter**, q.v. To cohere, to form into lumps or balls.

War.^{1}; **War.**^{3} Balter, to cohere, as snow on horses' hoofs.

Hence (1) **Baltered**, *ppl. adj.* tangled, clogged, matted together; (2) **Baltery**, *adj.* lumpy, clogged.

(1) **Chs.**^{1} Bawtert wi' slutch [clogged with mud]. **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy)v jùst bin mil·kin, ŭn ahy)m bau·tŭrd wi ky'aay·mùk [I've just bin milkin', an' I'm bautered wi' caï-muck]. **Shr.**^{1} Said of hair. (2) **Bdf.** Our flour is so baltry, that we put it on the floor and trample it (J.W.B.).

[To baulter ones hair, *complicare crines*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693).]

BALTIORUM, *sb.* Yks. Riotous proceedings; the boisterous merry-making which often accompanies a bonfire.

n.Yks.^{1} They played the very baltiorum.

BAM, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. Cor. [bam, bæm.]

1. A joke, trick, counterfeit, hoax.

Sc. The laird, whose humble efforts at jocularity were chiefly confined to what were then called bites and bams, since denominated hoaxes and quizzes, had the fairest possible subject of wit, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) iii. **Cum.** Nea doubt he thought scrapin' was nought bit a bam, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 221; (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} It's all a bam. **ne.Yks.**^{1} It's nowt bud a bam. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1} **Slang.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

2. A false or deceitful tale.

w.Yks.^{1} **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 226. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **w.Cor.**^{1} Don't make a fool of me, you are telling me a lot of bams. He tried to pass off a bam upon me (M.A.C.); Her whole story is made out of an old bam told in other parishes, Bottrell *Trad.* (1880) 3rd S. 64; The following story, which she called 'a mere bam of a Droll,' *ib.* 68.

3. Fudge, nonsense.

Nhp.^{1}, **War.**^{3}

[Bam (a local word), a cheat, a sham, a knavish trick, *Sc.*, Ash (1795); Bam, a sham or pretence, a lying excuse, Dyche (1748). The first trace of the word appears in Cibber's *Double Gallant* (1707). It is discussed by Swift in his introduction to *Polite Conversation* (1738), where he mentions among the exquisite refinements then in vogue —*bam* for *bamboozle*, and *bamboozle* for God knows what, Farmer.]

BAM, *sb.*^{2} Wil. Som. [bæm.] A rough gaiter of pieces of cloth wound about the legs, much used by shepherds and others exposed to cold weather.

n.Wil. (E.H.G.) **Wil.**^{1} The old man . . . had bams on his legs and a sack fastened over his shoulders like a shawl, Parry *Story of Dick* (1892) xii. **Som.** And a wore zort o' bams tied wi' list, instead of reglar gaiters, 'Agrikler' *Rhymes* (1872) 18.

BAM, *v.*^{1} Sc. Yks. Lin. [bam.] To play a trick or joke on a person; to impose upon, delude.

Slk. An air o' insincerity, almost o' banter, plays ower your features, as if you were bammin the public;—but the public's no sae easy bammed, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 126. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} They bamm'd him. Always bamming. **ne.Yks.**^{1} In rare use. He bamm'd ma. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **n.Lin.**^{1} **Colloq.** Now you're bamming me—don't attempt to put such stories off on your old granny, Marryat *King's Own* (1830) xlix. **Slang.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[The same as **Bam**, *sb.*^{1}]

BAM, *v.*^{2} Yks. Lan. [bam.]

1. To beat, to strike.

ne.Lan.^{1}

2. To browbeat, to bully.

e.Yks. Ah couldn't get a wod in neeah hoo, that lawyer chap bammed ma seeah, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 23; **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.)

BAMBAZED, *adj.* Sc. Puzzled, confused.

Sc. I'm clean bambazed, Dickson *Auld Precentor* (1894) 97. **Fif.** He stood gazing aboot him bambazed, no' kennin' whaur to play next, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 87.

BAMBLE, *v.* e.An. [bæ·mbl.]

1. To shamble, to walk unsteadily.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.)

2. To tread one's boots awry.

e.An.^{1} How yew dew bamble your shoes. **Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Bambler**, *sb.* (1) A person who shambles, or walks unsteadily; (2) a person who treads his boots awry.

Suf. (F.H.)

BAMBOOZE, *v.* Yks. [bambū·z.] To abuse; to domineer over, push about. See **Bamboozle.**

e.Yks. Still used, but very occasionally indeed (R.S.). **w.Yks.** In common use round Bradford (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{3} Au'm nooan baan to be bambooz'd wi' thee.

BAMBOOZLE, *v.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. Bdf. Nrf. [bam-, bæmbū·zl.]

1. To deceive, cheat, impose upon.

Per. (G.W.) **Ayr.** May never wicked men bamboozle him! Burns *Verses at Selkirk* (1787). **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.** (G.W.W.), **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 15, 1884); **w.Yks.**^{1} **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} He's reg'lar bamboozled me. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{2}, **Brks.**^{1} **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **Nrf.** You have bamboozled me this morning; . . . tell me what your game is, Gibbon *Beyond Compare* (1888) III. xiii. **Slang.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

2. To confuse, muddle; to act or talk confusedly.

Nhb. Aa's fair bamboozelt wi' the job. He tried yen way an' another, bamboozlin hissel past ivverything. Ye'll bamboozle me if ye dinna tyek time (R.O.H.); Aw think aw see poor Peter now, Bamboozlin' on for hours together, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 28.

3. To get the mastery of.

e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 15, 1884); Very rare in this sense (R.S.).

4. To strike hard, to drive away.

e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 15, 1884); When I was a boy it was a favourite cricketing term. If a bowler sent up a careless ball, the batsman was counselled 'Ti bamboozle it weel,' and if he succeeded in driving it far away, whereby several runs were obtained, he was rewarded by cries of 'Weel bamboozled!' (J.N.)

Hence (1) **Bamboozled,** *ppl. adj.* embarrassed, bothered. (2) **Bamboozlement,** *sb.* deception. (3) **Bamboozling,** *vbl. sb.* the act of deceiving. (4) **Bamboozling,** *ppl. adj.* deceiving, false.

(1) **Sc.** Everybody that went by glowered at her till she began to feel shamefaced and bamboozled like, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 217, ed. 1894. **Chs.**^{3} (2) **Sus.** Bamboozlement is the language for it.—Embezzlement she should have said, Blackmore *Springhaven* (1887) xxxiv. (3) **Sc.** The species of wit which has been long a favourite in the city, under the names of bamboozling, hoaxing, and quizzing, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xviii. **w.Yks.** Neaw aw am nut dreomin', nut I, Nur yet to bamboozlin' incloined, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 29. (4) **Slang.** Och, you bamboozling ould divil, *Raby Rattler* (1845) iv.

[Certain words invented by some pretty fellows, such as banter, bamboozle, country put, and kidney ... some of which are now struggling for the vogue, Swift *Tatler* (1710), No. 230.]

BAMBY, *adv.* Dev. Cor. Also written **bam-bye** Dev. Presently, soon; by-and-by.

Dev. Thou'lt vend out th' rearts on't bamby, mä braw vine lasses! Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) I. i; She will come bamby, *w.Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2. **n.Dev.** Shalt ha' thee vill o' appul dumplings An clotted crayme bam-bye, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 7. **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[Repr. *by-and-by.*]

BAME, see **Balm.**

BAMF, *v. Obs.*? Sc. To stump; to toss or tumble about.

Sc. He wont to be bamfin aff the heads wi' collier briggs whiles, and they under close-reefed tap-sails, *Gall. Encycl.* (Jam. *Suppl.*) [Not known to our correspondents.]

BAMFER, *v.* Cor. [bæ·mfə(r).] To worry, torment. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

Hence **Bamfering,** *ppl. adj.* tormenting, shrewish.

Cor.^{3} An unfortunate man told me he had 'a bamfering wife.'

BAMFOOZLE, *v.* Yks. Som. Cor. Also written **bumfoozle** Cor.^{2} [bamfū·zl, bæmfœ̄·zl.] To play tricks upon, to deceive; to humbug.

n.Yks. (G.W.W.), **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Doa·n yùe lat-n baam·fèo·zl ee [don't you let him take you in]. **Cor.** Her's to bamfoozle th' sodger, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) iii; **Cor.**^{2}

[A pron. of *bamboozle*, prob. from assoc. w. *confuse.*]

BAMMEL, *v.* Sc. Yks. Shr. [ba·ml.] To knock, beat; to indulge in horseplay. See **Bummil.**

n.Yks. The man was bammlin' his wife about (I.W.). **Shr.**^{2}

Hence **Bammeling,** *ppl. adj.* clumsy, awkward.

Rxb. A bamling chield (Jam.).

[Cp. LG. dial. *bammeln* 'hin und her schwanken, tremulè moveri; dafür sagt man aber lieber *bummeln*' (*Brem. Wtbch.*); MLG. *bimmeln* und *bammeln*, 'läuten' (Schiller-Lübben); EFris. *bammeln*, to strike hither and thither (Koolman).]

BAMMOCK, *v.* Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Hmp. Also in form **bommock** Nhp.^{1} Oxf.^{1}; **bommux** Glo.^{1} To knock about, beat down; to strike clumsily.

Nhp.^{1} How you bommock the children. **Oxf.**^{1} Er bommocks out two or three 'ats a year, *MS. add.* **Glo.**^{1} **Hmp.** To knock about, or beat about, so as to break up; esp. of mole-hills, &c., in a meadow. Go down there and bammock them about (W.H.E.).

BAMPED UP, *phr.* Chs. Vamped up; mended so as to last for a time. **Chs.**^{1}

BAMS, *sb. pl.* Cor. Phosphorescence on the sea.

w.Cor. In use among St. Ives' fishermen (J.W.).

BAMSEY, *sb.* Yks. [ba·mzi.] A fat red-faced woman.

Yks. (J.T.) **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} What a bamsey, with a face like a full moon!

BAMSTICKLE, see **Banstickle.**

BAMULLO, *sb.* Sc. Also in the forms **bomullo, bomulloch** (Jam.). In phr. *to dance, laugh,* or *sing Bamullo*, to make one change one's mirth into sorrow, to make one cry.

Sc. Strack the bully ... upon the haffet as garr'd John Lanceman dance Bamullo, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 35. **Ags., Per.** 'I'll gar you lauch, sing, or dance Bamullo' is a threatening used by parents or nurses, when their children are troublesome or unseasonably gay, esp. when they cannot be lulled to sleep (Jam.).

BAN, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [ban.] A curse.

n.Yks.$^{1\,2}$, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

BAN, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Ken. Som. [ban, bæn.]

1. To curse; to swear.

Sc. I seldom ban, sir, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xlviii; Thaye bliss wi' thair mooth, an' ban inwairdlie, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) lxii. 4; Bless thae wha ban you, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) v. 44; Whilk gart him ban, Donald *Poems* (1867) 15; An old wife ... scolding and banning as if I was the cause of the whole danger, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 142, ed. 1894; The tod [fox] never fares better than when he's bann'd, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Abd.** An' bann'd his cowardly flight, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 8; They banned like Lairds, Shirref *Poems* (1790) 214. **Fif.** Another by his master bann'd and cursed, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 61, ed. 1871. **Rnf.** I'll bann the day thou hither came, Allan *Poems* (1836) 145. **Ayr.** The devil-haet, that I sud ban They ever think, Burns *Second Ep. to Davie*; I banned and I bellowed like desperation, Galt *Provost* (1822) I. v. **Kcb.** An' bann wi' birr the geezen'd cap, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 112. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); Bannin, *Border Gl.*; **N.Cy.**^{2}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** At Scales, great Tom Barwise gat the ba' in his hand And t'wives aw ran out, and shouted, and banned, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 322. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} He bann'd till all was blue. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} They thersels winnot stick at tellin lees, an bannin, ii. 298; **w.Yks.**^{5} He went banning an' rawaming abart t'hars like a madman. Thah may ban till tuh's fonder an' what thah is, fur what gaum I sal tak on thuh. **Ken.** He bann'd him to the pit of Hell (K.).

Hence **Banning,** *vbl. sb.* swearing, curses.

Sc. Wha are ye, that are sae bauld wi' your blessing and banning in other folk's houses? Scott *Pirate* (1821) v. [Be it as it may be is no banning, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 98.]

2. To scold, to chide.

Lnk. My mither jeers at me, And bans me for a dautit wean, Motherwell *O wae be* (1827). **Nhb.** My Eppie's voice, O wow it's sweet, Even though she bans and scaulds a wee, *N. Minstrel* (1806) 67.

3. To forbid, prohibit, prevent, shut out.

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); I ban he from gwain there, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); **w.Som.**^{1} Ee ban un vrum gwai·n ee·n pun ee·z graewn [he forbid him from going in upon his land].

[1. To bann or curse, *execrari*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); To ban, curse, *maledicere*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); Quhen wiffis vald thar childir ban, Thai wald ... Beteche thame to the blak dowglass, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xv. 536; To teche him ... not to bann, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 12050. ON. *banna*, to curse; cp. MLG. *bannen* (Schiller-Lübben), Du. *bannen* (Kilian). **2.** Cp. Du. *bannen*, to scold (Oudemans); Dan. *bandes*, to scold, to quarrel (*Dansk Ordbog*). **3.** ON. *banna*, to forbid, hinder, prohibit; cp. MHG. *bannen*, under threat and penalty to forbid (Lexer).]

BAN-BEGGAR, *sb.* Stf. Der. Nhp. War. Also written **ban-bygar** Der.^{2} A beadle, a constable. See **Bang-beggar.**

Stf.^{1}, **Der.**^{2} **Nhp.** He went by the name of the ban-beggar ... and every beggar he could see he fidgetted them out of the town, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 106. **War.** (J.R.W.)

[*Ban* (to proscribe) + *beggar.*]

BANBURY TALE, *phr.* Lin. Also Dev. In form **Bamberry** Dev. Silly talk.

n.Lin.^{1} **Dev.** *w.Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2.

[This phrase is doubtless due to the well-known nursery rhyme, 'Ride a-cock horse To Banbury Cross.']

BANCELLING, see **Bensilling.**

BANCOR, see **Banker.**

BAND, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Hrf. Ess. Also written **bant** Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1} nw.Der.^{1}; **bandt** Lan.^{1}; **bont** Chs.^{1} Der.^{12} nw.Der.^{1} [**band, bond.**] Cf. **bond.**

1. (*a*) String, twine, cord; a string for leading or tying, or other purposes.

Sc. (S.K.C.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Yks.** A dog in a band, *Old Prov.* (A.C.); **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} It's not worth a band's end; **n.Yks.**^{3} **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** T'chap tees a piece of band rahnd his tooth, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 54, ed. 1877; It's th' length o' yo'r rule, an' my pocket comb, an' this piece o' band, Hartley *Budget* (1868) 41; Tee some band raand it neck an festen it to th' wall, *ib. Clock Olm.* (1877) 35; Gi us a bit o' band to spin mi castle-top wi (H.L.); **w.Yks.**^{3} **Lan.** Aw teed mi owd clog wi o bant, Collins *Poems* (1859) 54; He'd tendered it t'gether wi' a bant, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 97; He pût some bant through th' corners o' th' flitch, an' hung it up to dreigh, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 88; **Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{12} **Lin.** You get well howd o' the band while young squire untwisses the hook, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) x. **n.Lin.** Wi' a bit o' band fer a bridle, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 122; **n.Lin.**^{1} We hed a moudiwarp e' a band, soä as we could seä how it thrust itsen i'to th' grund, wi'oot lettin on it get awaay fra us. **sw.Lin.**^{1} I've sent for a ball of band. **War.** (J.R.W.)

(*b*) In *comp.* (1) **Band-layer,** (2) **-maker,** one who spins twine or cord; (3) **-scraper,** a fiddler; (4) **-spinner,** see **Band-layer**; (5) **-string,** a species of confection of a long shape.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **n.Yks.**^{12} (3) **Lan.** He con swing his elbow wi here an there a bant-scraper, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) xiii. (4) **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (5) **Sc.** (Jam.)

2. (*a*) Rope.

Sc. The rope or tie by which black cattle are fastened to the stake (Jam.). **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** We're teed wi' a bit o' band, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) iii; Hev ye seen owt of our owd brown coo, coomin' down yon brow, wi' a band about its neck? (F.P.T.) **Lan.** You would ha' to dangle at th' end of a bant, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 30. **Der.**^{2}

(*b*) In *comp.* (1) **Band-layer,** (2) **-maker,** a rope-maker.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **n.Yks.**^{12}

3. Hence *fig.* for free play, liberty, scope for action.

Yks. Yuh've gin him far to' much band, *Philip Neville*, ix. **w.Yks.** He's hed a good length o' band (S.P.U.). **Lan.** Alleaw'd th' owd woman length o' bant, Collins *Poems* (1859) 7. **e.Lan.**^{1} To give one 'plenty of band.'

4. (*a*) A rope made of twisted hay or straw, used for binding sheaves of corn; also a thin rope of twisted straw used in thatching.

n.Yks.^{1} **e.Yks.** Oor Jack gets a shilling a day an' his meeat for twistin' hay bands, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 51; **e.Yks.**^{1} **Chs.**^{12}, **Stf.**^{2}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Ess.** Let gréenest stand, For making of band, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 125, st. 17.

(*b*) In *comp.* (1) **Band-hay,** inferior hay used for making bands, &c.; (2) **-maker,** one who makes straw bands with which to tie the sheaves at harvest-time; (3) **-making,** the operation of twisting sheaf-bands.

(1) **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2} (2) **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} The bandmakker, who formed a trio with the takker-up and the binndther. **n.Lin.**^{1} A woman or child who makes bands. (3) **n.Yks.**^{1} Performed by twisting lightly together, at the ear end, two handfuls of the long corn. **e.Yks.**^{1} Johnny has not been to school this week; how is that?—Pleease, sor, he's geean band-makkin'.

5. A chain across a horse's back to hold up the shafts; see **Back-band.**

ne.Lan.^{1}

6. A space of ground, containing twenty square yards.

w.Yks.^{1}

7. A wooden fastening for a cow's neck.

w.Yks.^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.)

8. A hinge or joint.

Sc. The old-fashioned hinge consisted of a hook affixed to the door-post, and a band (with a loop at the end to fit the hook) fastened to the door. These hinges are called hooks and bands (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Lnk.** Without a roof, the gates fall'n from their bands, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1733) III. i. 8. **N.I.**^{1} s.v. Bats and Bands. **N.Cy.**^{1} An iron joint or hinge used in connecting a flat rope that has been broken. **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.** (F.P.) **Yks.** Made un breeak t'band, and ding deer off t'creeaks, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 24. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A pair o' bands. **e.Yks.**^{1} Bands, sometimes highly floriated, may be seen on all church doors, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** The part of a hinge which clasps or finds the top rail of a gate (J.T.); Doorbands of iron or brass, with a round hole to hang on a crook and form a hinge, are called 'Bands and crooks,' Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Bands for doors of farm-buildings. **n.Lin.**^{1} The iron work on a door to which the hinges or sockets are fastened. **War.** (J.R.W.)

9. The piece of wood placed horizontally, to which the boards of a common door are nailed.

Chs.^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.)

10. Phr. (1) *There's a band for thee*, equiv. to common saying 'Go and hang yourself'; (2) *to hang in the same band*, to be concerned in the same matter; (3) *to have another band by the end*, to have a new pursuit in view; (4) *to keep in band*, of forest land: to keep fenced or hedged in; (5) *to keep the band in the ruck*, to keep everything working smoothly, to be able to continue in any given way (metaphor borrowed from spinning terms).

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) Thoo's hung i' t'seeam band, *ib.* (3) *ib.* (4) **Nhp.** The proprietors of the underwood in the forest woods are empowered by the ancient laws and customs of the forest, to fence in each part or sale as soon as it is cut, and to keep it in band, as it is here termed, for seven years, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 34. (5) **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Aw mun keep th' band i' th' nick if aw can, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1877) 40. **Der.**^{1}

[**1.** Two cobill notis uppon a bande, Loo! litill babe, what I have broght, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 122; A purs that heng [doun] by a bande, Chaucer *R. Rose*, 240. **2.** A moder ass yee sal þar find, And yee hir sal undo Ute of hir band, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 14969. **8.** Bande of a dure, *vertebra*, *Cath. Angl.*; I saide that he shuld breke Youre barres and bandes, *Towneley Myst.* (c. 1450) 248; Þe prisun dors left als he fand, Noiþer he brak ne barr ne band, *Cursor M.* 19306. The word in the form *bann* occurs in Irish and Gaelic in the sense of 'hinge'; see O'Reilly, Macleod, and Macbain.—ON. *band*, that with which anything is bound, a fetter, cord; cp. OFris. *band* (Richthofen).]

BAND, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. [**band.**]

1. A projecting piece of wood which goes round the top of a cart.

w.Yks.^{2}

2. The hair-band or brow-band formerly worn by women; a snood.

Sc. A good face needs nae band, and an ill ane deserves nane, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); (G.W.)

3. Of a house: the string-course along its walls.

w.Yks.^{2}

4. An interstratification of stone or shale with coal; also applied sometimes to a thin stratum of any kind, from half an inch to six inches in thickness.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); White band, *Borings* (1881) II. 2; *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

5. *Comp.* **Band-scale,** a scale by which the hewers are paid an extra price above the ordinary tonnage price, according to the thickness of band.

Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

6. *Comp.* (1) **Band-fish,** the fish *Cepola rubescens*, or red band-fish; (2) **-ganner,** the sheldrake, *Tadorna belonii.*

(1) Satchell. (2) **Nhb.**^{1} This bird has a band of rusty red colour.

[**1.** Bande of a carte, *crusta*, *Cath. Angl.* Fr. *bande*, a long, narrow piece of material, a strip, edge, side; cp. It. *bánda*, any side or shore, any thin plate of metall to bind (Florio).]

BAND, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Yks. Shr. [**band.**]

1. A choir.

Fif. It would be a bonnie kirk, wi' the sky for a roof, the birds for a baund, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 24.

2. In *comp.* **Band-mate,** a fellow-chorister.

w.Yks. I was at a loss for my band-mate, Everett *Blacksmith* (ed. 1831) iii; In use locally (S.K.C.); (H.B.)

3. Two things, a brace; also applied to a number of things fixed on a string.

Sh.I. Piltacks tied by a short length of string or straw to be hung over another string or rod to be dried (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

4. Phr. *to work in the band*, of colliers: to labour for a whole day at stocking coals down.

Shr.^{2}

[Fr. *bande*, fr. It. *bánda*, a troop of men (Florio).]

BAND, *sb.*^{4} Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [**band.**]

1. The ridge of a small hill.

Sc. Keep the band of the hill a' the way, *Blackw. Mag.* (Mar. 1823) 317 (Jam.). **Cum.** Taylor's Ghyll Band, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 315; **Cum.**^{1} **w.Yks.** An elevated ridge on high moors, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 82. **ne.Lan.**^{1} Swirl band.

2. The narrow slope of a fell.

Wm.^{1} Bowfell Band.

3. A boundary on high and unenclosed land. Also in phr. *to break bands*, to trespass, break bounds.

Cum. He breaks bands like a Herdwick tip, Gibson *Pop. Rhymes* (1861) 19; **Cum.**^{1}

[Prob. the same as **Band**^{2}, in the sense of 'edge, side.']

BAND, *v.* Suf. [**bænd.**] To run a line of hazel or other flexible wood intertwiningly along the top of a hedge to keep it more firmly within the hedge-stakes.

Suf. (F.H.); Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849.

BANDALIER, BANDELEER, see **Bandoleer.**

BAND(S-END, *phr.* Yks. Anything worthless and useless; also applied to a person of no importance.

w.Yks. Who were there?—Oh, a lot of band-ends (J.R.); **w.Yks.**^{3} It's a owd bandend on a horse, that; **w.Yks.**^{5} Nut worth a band's end.

Hence **Band-ender,** *sb.* a worthless person, a ne'er-do-well.

w.Yks. T'odds an' ends o' creation gate tumbled down an' left theer, includin' all t'bandenders an' misfits at wor left after stockin' other places, Cudworth *Sketches* (1884) 24.

[*Band*, sb.^{1} **2** + *end.*]

BAND-END, *v.* Lin. [**ba·nd-end.**] To thrash.

n.Lin.^{1} If ye doän't giv oher maakin' this here row I'll band-end yĕ, and quick an all.

Hence **Band-ending,** a thrashing.

n.Lin. What he wants, an' that's a good band-endin', Peacock *Taales* (1889) 87.

[The same as **Band-end,** *sb.*]

BANDER, *sb.*^{1} Dev. [**bæ·ndə(r).**] A border; the boundary line of a parish or farm.

Dev. Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 21; **Dev.**^{3}

[*Band*, sb.^{2} + *-er.*]

BANDER, *sb.*^{2} Yks. [**ba·ndə(r).**] One of a band of musicians.

w.Yks.^{3}

[*Band*, sb.^{3} + *-er.*]

BANDER, *sb.*^{3} Glo. A derisive term for the mouth.

Glo. 'Shut yer bloomin' banders!' was said to some street singers (S.S.B.).

BANDIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhp. Also written **bandy** Sc. Nhp.^{1} [**ba·ndi, bæ·ndi.**] The stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus.*

Bnff. These were the places for bandies, eels, crabs, and worms, Smiles *Sc. Natur.* (1879) I. 8; 'Mother,' said he, 'where are my crabs and bandies?' *ib.* I. 14. **Abd.** (Jam.), **Nhp.**^{1}

[Perh. abbrev. fr. another name of this fish, **Banstickle.**]

BANDING, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [**ba·ndin.**] String, cord; also spoilt yarn only fit for making cord.

Lan.^{1} Hast getten a bit o' bandin abeawt thi? Mi shoon han comn untied. **m.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). [Spoilt yarn that can only be sold at little more than half its value, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

In *comp.* **Banding-stuff,** binding materials, such as string.

n.Yks.^{2}

[*Band*, sb.^{1} **1** + *-ing.*]

BANDISH, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. [**ba·ndiʃ.**] A bandage.

Nhb.^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

[A form of *bandage* with change of suff. (*-ish* for *-age*).]

BAND-KITT, *sb.* *Obs.?* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Also written **bend-kitt** Yks.; **ben-kit** Yks. n.Lin.^{1} A kind of large can with a cover. See **Kitt.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Holloway. **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.** Fill me th' bend kit, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 163. **w.Yks.** A small wood vessel with a cover that's loose, and fitted with notches to two prominent lags [? lugs] that have string thro' them to carry it by, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **n.Lin.**^{1}

[The can was so called fr. the staves or hoops put round it. *Band*, sb.^{2} + *kitt* (sb.), q.v.]

BANDLE, *sb.* Irel. Also written **bandele.** A measure for linen and other stuffs, equivalent to two feet.

Wxf. Used at fairs by dealers in frieze, flannel, &c. (P.J.M.); **Wxf.**^{1}

[Bandle, an Irish measure of two feet in length, Ash (1795); so Blount (1681), Cockeram (1637). Ir. *bannlamh*, a cubit (O'Reilly); *bann*, the same word as *band*, sb.^{1}, a rope, chain, measure of land (see sense **6**) + *lamh*, hand, arm.]

BANDLESS, *adj.* Cld. (Jam.) Abandoned to wickedness.

Hence **Bandlessly,** *adv.* regardlessly; **Bandlessness,** *sb.* the state of abandonment to wickedness.

[*Band*, sb.^{1} + *-less.*]

BAN-DOG, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Ess. Som. Dev. [**ba·n-, bæ·n-dog.**] A watch-dog.

Sc. The keeper entered, leading his ban-dog, Scott *Waverley* (1814) *Appen.* ii. *to Pref.*; Worse to snatch the quarry from a ban-dog, *ib.* *Abbot* (1820) xv. **Nhb.** Keepers to watch . . . and ban-dogs to bark, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 280. **Ess.** Make bandog thy scoutwatch, to bark at a theefe, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 21, st. 19; Thy bandog, that serveth for divers mishaps, Forget not to give him thy bones and thy scraps, *ib.* 179, st. 2. **w.Som.**^{1} **n.Dev.** To effect an entrance without being eaten by the ban-dogs, Kingsley *Westward Ho!* (1855) 45, ed. 1889. [Bane dog, a dog of mischief and murder (K.).]

[Bandog, a large dog, a mastiff, Ash (1795); A band-dog, *canis catenatus*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); Bandog, band & dog, q d. *canis vinctus*, Skinner (1671); The time when screech-owls cry and ban-dogs howl, Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 21; We han great bandogs will teare their skinne, Spenser *Sh. Kal.* (1579) Sept. 163; *Mastin*, a mastive or bandog, Cotgr.; *Molosus*, band-dogge, *Voc.* (c. 1425) in Wright's Voc. 638. *Band*, sb.^{1} + *dog.*]

BANDOLEER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cor. Also written **bandeleer** Cor.^{12}

1. *Obs.* A leathern belt worn by soldiers, fitted with loops in which cartridges were suspended.

Sc. A shoulder-belt . . . was crossed by a bandalier containing his charges of ammunition, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1830) ii. **Edb.** He was in his bandaliers to hae joined the ungracious Highlanders, *ib.* *Midlothian* (1818) xii. [(K.)]

2. *Obs.* A box attached to a band, containing charges for a musket.

Nhb.^{1} Pd. one paire of bandelears, 2*s.*, *Gateshead Church Books* (1634); Pd. for fower pair of new bandaleers with bellts strings and baggs, 7*s.* 6*d.*, *ib.* (1669).

3. A wooden toy shaped like a thin flat reel and containing a spring.

Cor.^{1} It is made to move up and down by a string which winds and unwinds; **Cor.**^{2}

[**1.** Bandeleer, a large leathern belt worn by the ancient musquetiers, Ash (1795). **2.** *Bandouilleres*, a musketiers bandoleers, or charges, like little boxes, hanging from a belt about his neck, Cotgr.]

BANDORE, *sb.* *Obs.* Glo. A musical instrument with strings; an old variety of zither.

Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); **Glo.**^{12}

[Port. *bandorilha*, an instrument of musick, call'd a bandore, A. J. (1701). Sp. *bandúrria*, a bandore, a gittarne, Minsheu (1623). From It. *pandóra*, a croud, a kit, or rebecke with three strings (Florio); Gk. *πανδοῦρα*, a musical instrument. *Bandore* is the same word as *banjo.*]

BANDS, *sb. pl.* Lin. Shr. Banns of marriage.

n.Lin.^{1} Do it respectable, wi' parson an' bands o' marriage.—Naay, not fer me, thenk ye. I weänt tie mysen fer good to noä woman **Shr.**^{1} A pit-girl who presented herself with her 'chap' to 'put up the bands,' confounded both parson and clerk by giving her name as Loice-Showd.

[A form of lit. E. *banns* due to assoc. w. *band*, sb.^{1}]

BANDSMAN, *sb.* Sc. A binder of sheaves. See **Bandster.**

Gall. The bandsmen are often taken indiscriminately from the common labourers, *Agr. Surv.* (Jam.)

[*Bands* (pl. of *band*, sb.^{1}) + *man.*]

BANDSTER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **banster.** [**ba·n(d)stə(r).**] One who binds sheaves in the harvest-field.

Sc. Wharewi' the mawer fillsna his han', nar the bandstir his bozim, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) cxxix. 7. **Bwk.** In ha'rst, amang the rigs o' corn, I've been a bandster there, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 183. **Slk.** The bandsters are lyart and runkled and gray, Elliot *Flowers of For.* (1755) st. 3. **Nhb.** Generally by the collusion of a friendly bandster, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 376; **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{12} [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

[*Band*, sb.^{1} + *-ster.*]

BAND-STONE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. See **Bahn-styen.**

1. The stone immediately overlaying the coal at the shaft and projecting into it.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

2. A stone that goes through on both sides of a wall.

Sc. Such a stone helps to give strength and solidity to the part of the wall in which it is built. There may be a number of band-stones in one wall (A.W.); (Jam.); See siccan band-stanes as he's laid, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iv.

BANDWIN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [**ba·ndwin.**] A band of six reapers occupying a man to bind after them.

Bwk. The harvest strength is distributed into bands consisting each of six reapers . . . with a bandster, which squad is termed a ban-win (Jam.). **Nhb.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Nhb.**^{1} Six reapers are usually as many as a bandster can conveniently bind after.

In *comb.* **Bandwin rig,** a ridge so broad that it may contain a band of reapers.

Bwk. The ridges are commonly thirty feet broad, called bandwin ridges, and quite flat, *Agric. Surv.* 132, 133 (Jam.).

BANDY, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [**ba·ndi, bæ·ndi.**]

1. A game similar to hockey, played with sticks bent and round at one end, and a small wooden ball, which each party endeavours to drive to opposite fixed points.

Lan. Or engaged in the games of . . . bandy, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 255. **Chs.** Played also upon the ice (H.B.). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Hrf.**^{2} **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419. **Glo.** Played with bent sticks and a cube of wood (about two inches across each face) or with a cotton reel; but the wood is the more correct. A ball is never used (S.S.B.). **Brks.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} Any game played with a bandy or curved stick. **Wil.**^{1} **Dev.**^{1} [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

2. In *comb.* (1) **Bandy and knurley,** a game played with a stick and a wooden block; (2) **-ball,** (*a*) see **Bandy,** *sb.*^{1}; (*b*) the game of 'fives' or 'rackets'; (*c*) the game otherwise known as knur-and-spell; (3) **— hoshoe,** see **Bandy,** *sb.*^{1}; (4) **-wicket,** a kind of rough cricket.

(1) **War.** (J.R.W.) (2) (*a*) **w.Yks.**^{1} [Gomme *Games* (1894).] (*b*) **n.Lin.**^{1} (*c*) **Lin.** (J.C.W.); (E.P.) (3) **e.An.**^{1} The game of ball played with a bandy, either made of some very tough wood, or shod with metal, or with the point of the horn or the hoof of some animal. The ball is a knob or a knarl from the trunk of a tree, carefully formed into a globular shape. The adverse parties strive to beat it with their bandies, through one or other of the goals placed at proper distances. It is probably named from the supposed resemblance of the lower end of the bandy, in strength or curvature, to a horse-shoe; or it may be so called from being shod, as it were, with horn or hoof. . . . The empty hoof of a sheep or calf is frequently used. **Nrf.** (F.H.); **Nrf.**^{1} Played by two parties, striking the ball into their opponent's goal. (4) **Hrt.** Ellis *Shep. Guide* (1749) 199. **e.An.** Cricket played with a bandy instead of a bat (Hall.); **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} A game with bats or sticks, and ball, like cricket—but with bricks usually, or in their absence, hats, instead of bails and stumps, for wickets.

3. A crooked stick; also the club with a curved end used in the game of bandy. Called also **bandy-stick.**

w.Yks.^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{2}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); (S.S.B.) **e.An.**^{1} The bandy was made of very tough wood, or shod with metal, or with the point of the horn or the hoof of some animal. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). [A stick bent at one end into a bow, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

4. The tool used for spreading manure in the fields; a long heavy stick with a curved end.

Glo.^{1} It is made of an oblong bit of quarter with a pole fixed in obliquely. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Hrt.** He . . . beat the mould about with bandies, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii. 110. **Dor.**^{1}

[**1.** Bandy, a play in which a ball is struck backward and forward with a crooked stick, Ash (1795); The prettiest fellows At bandy once and cricket, D'Urfey *Richmond Heiress* (1693) (Nares). **3.** Bandy, a club bent at the lower end to strike a ball, Ash; A bandy, *hama, clava falcata, reticulum,* Robertson *Phras.* (1693). Prob. the same as **Bandy,** *v.*]

BANDY, *sb.*^{2} e.An. [**bæ·ndi.**] A hare.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

[The same as **Bandy,** *adj.*^{1}; the hare so named fr. the curvature of her hind legs.]

BANDY, *adj.*^{1} Stf. Som. [**ba·ndi, bæ·ndi.**] Knock-kneed, having one or both legs bent inward at the knee.

s.Stf. Why aich one . . . Is deformed, aither bow legged or bandy, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1889) 10. **w.Som.**^{1} A bandy old fellow.

[Perh. adj. use of **Bandy,** *sb.*^{1} **3.**]

BANDY, *adj.*^{2} Nhb. Mining term; traversed by bands of stone or shale.

Nhb. Hard scare bandy coal, *Borings* (1881) 163; Coal, foul, scared, bandy, *ib.* 66; **Nhb.**^{1}

[*Band,* sb.^{2} + *-y.*]

BANDY, *v.* Lin. Wor. Glo.

1. To toss or send backwards and forwards.

n.Lin.^{1} [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

2. To wander or roam about.

Wor. If he goes bandying about from place to place his friends'll forget him (H.K.). **Glo.**^{1}

[*Tripoter,* to bandy, or toss to and fro, as a ball at tennis, Cotgr.; Had she affections and warm youthful blood, She'd be as swift in motion as a ball; My words would bandy her to my sweet love, And his to me, Shaks. *R. & J.* II. v. 14.]

BANDY-CAT, *sb.* Wm. Lan. Also written **bandy-cad, bandy-gad** Lan.^{1} [**ba·ndi-kat.**] A game played with a curved stick and a ball (*knur*); also extended to the stick itself. See **Bandy,** *sb.*^{1}

Wm.^{1} **Lan.**^{1} Much the same as the hockey of *s.*Eng. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

BANDY-HEWIT, *sb.* Yks. (?) Lan. Chs. [**ba·ndi-iuit.**] A contemptuous name for a dog of any kind; a cur.

w.Yks. Used rather as a borrowed word than a native here, *Hlfx. Wds.* **Lan.** I've o varra fine bandy-hewit to sell, on I hear yo want'n one, Sur, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1746) 28, ed. 1806; A name given to any dog, when persons intend to use it in making sport of its master, Grose (1790); O' ghreyt Papper, weh 'Tum o' Williams, th' Bandy-hewit seller,' e lung spanking letters, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 24; For't most part he'n a big, black bandyhewit wi' him, Ainsworth *Witches* (ed. 1849) i; E kares no moore fur his woife un childer nur e they'rn us monny bandyhewits un kitlins, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) v; When aw let goo, ittle scutter awey loike o twitchilt bandy-hewit, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 12; **Lan.**^{1} **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{123} A turnspit, a bandy-legged, ill-favoured dog.

[*Bandy,* adj.^{1} + *Hewitt.* The latter element may refer to some bandy-legged man of that name. Hewitt is an old and common family-name in Cheshire.]

BANDYLAN, *sb. Obsol.* Cum. A woman of bad character, an outcast, a virago.

Cum. No bandylan can match her, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) II. 128, ed. 1820; Ye've heard o' Bet the Bandylan, Rayson *Misc. Poems* (1858) 35; (H.W.); **Cum.**^{1}

BANE, *sb. Obsol.* Yks. Ess. Wil. Som. [**bēn, beən.**]

1. Poison.

n.Yks.^{2} **Ess.** In dairie no cat, Laie bane for a rat, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 170, st. 4.

2. Ruin.

Ess. Cut all thing or gather, the Moone in the wane, But sowe in encreasing, or giue it his bane, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 101, st. 23.

3. The rot in sheep.

Wil.^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[**1.** Bane, poison, *venenum*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); Like rats that ravin down their proper bane, Shaks. *M. for Meas.* I. ii. 133; Bane or poyson, *intoxicum*, *Prompt.* **2.** 'Twill be his death; 'twill be his bane, Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 98.—ON. *bani*, death, esp. violent death; cp. *bana-drykkr*, a deadly drink, poison.]

BANE, *v.* Wm. Glo. Wil. Som. [**bēn, beən.**]

1. To cause disease, as the rot in sheep.

Wm. Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 205. **Wil.** Britten *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

Hence **Baned,** *ppl. adj.* Of sheep: having the rot.

n.Wil. Them ship's baned, bean 'um? (E.H.G.); **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** [Used only] *e.* of the Parret; *w.* of the river 'coed' or 'coathed' is used. I count they be beünd, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. To wither.

Glo.^{1}

[The same as **Bane,** *sb.*]

BANE, *int.* Yks. A mild expletive. [Unknown to our correspondents.]

e.Yks.^{1} Bane! Ah'll gan, whativver comes on't.

BANE, see **Bain, Bone.**

BANE-CRAKE, see **Bean-crake.**

BANEHOND, see **Barenhond.**

BANEL, *sb.* *Obs.*? Hrt. A dairy utensil.

Hrt. Banels, churns, heads, or any other new-invented dairy utensil, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. ii. 93.

BANEPRICKLE, see **Banstickle.**

BANES, *sb. pl.* Som. Dev. [**beənz.**] The banns of matrimony.

Som. 'Er banes beänt out eet, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Es verly beleive thy banes will g'in next Zindey, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 455.

[Banns of matrimony or banes, Bailey (1755); Banes of matrimony, *sponsalium publicatio*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); *Bans*, the banes of matrimony, Cotgr.; I'll crave the day When I shall ask the banns (banes, ed. 1596), Shaks. *T. Shrew*, II. i. 181; The banes must be asked three seueral Soondaies, *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1559); Bane of a mariage, *Prompt.*, ed. Pynson (1499). Fr. *Publier les bans*, 'proclamer les noms des futurs époux au prône trois dimanches de suite à l'église paroissiale' (Hatzfeld).

BANESTICKLE, see **Banstickle.**

BANEWORT, *sb.* Also written **banwort, banwood, benwort; bennert** Cum.^{1} (1) *Bellis perennis*, common daisy (Nhb. Cum. Yks.); (2) *Viola odorata*, sweet violet (Dur.); (3) any poisonous plant (Yks.).

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} The northern men call the herb a banwurt, because it helpeth bones to knit again, Turner *Herbal*, I. 78. **Cum.**^{1} (2) **Dur.** (K.) (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} It's some mak o' bane-wort [some kind of vegetable poison].

[This word is also the name of various poisonous plants: (*a*) the lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*), (*b*) the deadly nightshade. (*a*) *Ranunculus Flammeus* ... in English speare-woort and banewoort, because it is dangerous and deadly for sheep, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 962. (*b*) Banewort or Night-shade, Kersey (1715). *Bane* (poison) + *wort* (plant). *Banewort* as applied to the daisy has prob. a similar mg. to *Bruisewort*; cp. Gerarde, 637: The Daisie was called in old time Bruisewort ... the leaves stamped taketh away bruises.]

BANG, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lei. War. e.An. Som. [**baŋ**; w.Yks. **beŋ.**]

1. A blow, an onslaught; *fig.* a disturbance.

Sc. O' foaming waves then did we meet the bang, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 30. **Abd.** Ye snarlin' critics, spare your bang, Shirref *Poems* (1790) 15. **Fif.** Toss his whizzing cudgel up to heaven That with more goodly bang it down may light, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 58, ed. 1871; A storm of wooden bangs, *ib.* 60. **N.Cy.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Old Jonathan's made another bang, And if we can, we will him hang, Yates *Broadside* (1844). **War.** (J.R.W.) **w.Som.**^{1} Aa·l gi dhee u bang uun·dur dhu yuur [I will give thee a cuff under the ear].

2. An act of haste, esp. in. phr. *with a bang*, *in a bang*, suddenly, in haste.

Abd. That I sud gang alang And syne be married with him in a bang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 75, ed. 1812. **Fif.** In a bang (A.W.). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Cum.** Frae aw parts they com in wi' a bang, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 129, ed. 1881; **Cum.**^{1} He come in wid a bang.

3. Cheese made of milk several times skimmed; also known as **Bang and Thump.**

e.An.^{1} Very hard and tough. **Nrf.** Master sometimes gon us a bit o' Suffolk bang, Spilling *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) ii; **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Locally termed Bang and Thump, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) *Notes*, 281; Its name derision and reproach pursue, And strangers tell of 'three times skimmed sky-blue.' To cheese converted, what can be its boast? What, but the common virtues of a post! If drought o'ertake it faster than the knife, Most fair it bids for stubborn length of life, And, like the oaken shelf whereon 'tis laid, Mocks the weak efforts of the bending blade; Or in the hog-trough rests in perfect spite, Too big to swallow and too hard to bite, Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy* (1805) 17, ed. 1808; Also called Thump, Rainbird *Agric.* (1849) 288; Bang used to be as good as Stilton cheese, but is almost a lost art, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.**^{1}

4. A lie. See **Banger.**

w.Som.^{1} Naew dhee-s u-toa·ld u bang, aay noa· [now thou hast told a lie, I know].

BANG, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Cum. [**baŋ.**] A strong fir pole used for various purposes.

N.Cy.^{1} A strong heavy lever for raising stones out of the ground. **Nhb. & Dur.** I take the liberty to acquaint the country, that Peter Ditchburn, of Mainsforth, in the county of Durham, will ... pitch the bang with any man in England, for ten or twenty pounds, *Newcastle Jrn.* (June 29, 1754). **Nhb.**^{1} A pole, used in the game of 'pitching the bang.' A long pole used for guiding or propelling a boat, or the poles used in carrying hay when two people take the bangs between them. A 'cow bang' is a pole in a byre to which a cow is fastened. **Cum.** (J.P.)

[A bangue, *fustis*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

BANG, *sb.*^{3} Sc. [**baŋ.**] A crowd, a great number.

Sc. A bang o' buirdly fishermen, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 29; And first baith bangs ... look'd murd'rously at ane anither, *ib.* 61. **Fif.** Great bangs o' bodies ... Gaed to St. Andrew's town, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 1. **Lnk.** Of customers she had a bang, Ramsay *Poems* (1727) I. 216, ed. 1800. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

BANG, *sb.*^{4} n.Irel. A fork with three flat prongs.

Ant. Used for digging potatoes (W.H.P.).

BANG, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**baŋ**; w.Yks. **beŋ.**]

1. *trans.* To beat, to strike with the fist or with a whip, to thrash, knock, handle roughly.

Sc. In Scotland where the nobles can bang it out bravely, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxvii; Our minister ... has banged the puir Bible till it's a' fluffers an' lowse leaves, Dickson *Kirk Beadle* (ed. 1892) 103. **n.Sc.** He bangs the bairn but an ben the fleer jist as gane [if] it war an aul' shee (W.G.). **Ayr.** And aft my wife she bang'd me, Burns *O ay my Wife.* **N.Cy.**^{1} Bang her amang her een. **Nhb.** (W.G.), **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{2} **Wm.** It isn't for my foat et I ride et stang, But for W. B. who his wife does bang, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 376; **Wm.**^{1} He banged up his gob [mouth]. **Yks.** Bang his banes, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); Howe, t'lang sin, thoo knaws, did bang em weel, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) *Invasion.* **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **e.Yks.** He banged mi heead and dooar tigither, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 15, 1884) 8. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** It makes the tinkler bang his wife, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 163, ed. Bell; Cudworth *Horton* (1886); **w.Yks.**^{14}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Not.** He banged me about (J.H.B.). **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} I'll bang you well. How you bang the things about. **War.**^{3} **Hmp.**^{1} I just did bang 'un. **Dev.** I'd bang mun well, had I a whip, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 182; Jist like I'd be banging our little dog Van, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 9, ed. 1865; **Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422.

Hence **Banging,** *vbl. sb.* a beating, a thrashing.

Nhp.^{1} **Shr.**^{2} Gie him a good banging.

2. In *comb.* (1) **Bang-down,** a coat with square tails; (2) **-tail,** the Redstart, *Phoenicurus ruticilla*, also called **Red Fiery Bang-tail.**

(1) **e.Lan.**^{1} A coat which swags or bangs against the wearer's hams. (2) **Wil.**^{1} In nw.Wil.

3. To thresh corn.

n.Yks. Halliwell *Anthol.* (1851) *Twea Threshers.* **m.Yks.**^{1}

4. To throw or thrust violently.

Bnff.^{1} The loon ... bangt the ba' in through the window. **Nhb.**^{1} And, ay, as the ship came to the land, she banged it off again, *Laidley Worm.* **w.Yks.**^{5} Beng't ar him! **e.Yks.**^{1}

5. With prep *off*. Of a gun: to fire, to let off.

Sc. Twa unlucky red-coats . . . banged off a gun at him, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxiv.

6. *Fig.* To beat, to overcome, to overpower.

Sc. Him they call Bang, or Byng, . . . has bang'd the French ships and the new king, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) xvii. **Lth.**, **Rxb.**, **Dmf.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Banging**, *vbl. sb.* a beating, a defeat.

Kcb. The Yankies brattled doun the brae To save themselves a bangin, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 20.

7. To beat, surpass, excel, outdo.

Rxb. It bangs a' prent (Jam.). **Kcb.** E'en ony rose her cheeks did bang, Her leuks were like a lily, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 119. **Ir.** Och, murther! is it mustard with salmon? That bangs all! *Paddiana* (1848) I. 54; The figurandyin' you have wid that baste, . . . bangs all, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 113; That bangs Bannagher, and Bannagher bangs the devil [Bannagher is a town in Kco.] (G.M.H.) **s.Wxf.** The likes o' me couldn't go for to describe the beautiful place it was, at all at all; for it banged description, *Fenian Nights* in *Shamrock Mag.* (Apr. 14, 1894) 470. **Nhb.** He bangs them a' for pith an' speed, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 6; Gin nor Coniac, Nor aw the choicest wines to back, Can bang Newcastle beer, man, Oliver *Local Sngs.* (1824) 8; Could bang them a' at threesome reels, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 42; But we'll awa' to Coquet side For Coquet bangs them a', *Coquet Dale Sngs.* (1852) 46; **Nhb.**^{1} Bradford breedless, Harnham heedless, Shaftee pick at the craa; Capheaton's a wee bonny place, But Wallin'ton bangs them aa, *Old Verse*. The Reenes, an' the Riding, Langhaugh and The Shaw, Bellingham Bogglehole bangs them a'. These rude rhymes were frequently repeated at the hirings in allusion to the relative merits of the various 'places.' Some of them conveyed a warning of 'bad meat houses'—that is, where scant rations prevailed. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Sooner shall urchins bang swuft hares in race, Clark *Poems* (1779) *Roger*; The cock-feghts are ninth o' neist month: I've twee, nit aw England can bang them, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 7; That beats all that ever I heard—bangs Banager, as we say on the fells, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiii; Canny auld Cummerlan' bangs them aw still (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} He was bad to bang. **Wm.** I think imme mind I cud bang awth ward in a hornpipe, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 43, ed. 1821; An ye'll net fin' a robber Can bang a horse jobber, Bowness *Stud.* (1868) *Jimmy Green*, st. 3; **Wm.**^{1} Thoo bangs Lang-croon, an he banged the Divvel. **Yks.** Tha bangs t'doll, and t'doll banged t'devil [old expression], *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 28, 1883). **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.**^{1} That bangs cock-fi'tin'. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{1} He bangs aw, quite an clear, at I ivver heeard tell on, ii. 309. **Lan.** It bangs boath play-heawse, fair, an' wakes, Ridings *Muse* (1853) 25; That's wheere aw'm banged, Staton *Rivals* (1888) 10; Thi bang lung Jim e Ratchda, un he kud reytch o kake awf bradefleyk wi his meawth, *Sam Sandknocker*, pt. iii. 10. **n.Lan.** Joni bangs o' t'skūl ət hiz būks (J.S.). **Lan.**^{1} Well, that bangs o' 'at ever aw seed i' mi life. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} This Dickshonary bangs Sam Johnson's o to pieces. **Chs.**$^{1\,2}$; **Chs.**^{3} I'll warrant I'll bang thee. **s.Chs.**^{1} It did·nŭ maat·ŭr wot ky'eynd ŭ tai·lz dhai bruwt aayt, ey)d baangg·ŭm widh ŭ bet·ŭr [It didna matter what keind o' tales they browt aït, he'd bang 'em with a better]. **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} Didst thē sē them foirwūrks last noight? Thĕ banged aa as ĭver oi sēd afore. **Der.**^{2} That bangs a'. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Lin.** It banged all I had ever seen, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 47. **n.Lin.**^{1} A squire having asked a farmer some questions as to the best way of cultivating his land received for a reply, 'Well, sir, God's seäsons bangs all manigement.' **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**^{2} This'n bangs yours. **e.An.**^{2} **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Hmp.**^{1} That bangs me. **Slang.** It was good stuff and good make at first, and that's the reason why it always bangs a slop, because it was good to begin with, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 41, ed. 1861; Farmer.

8. *intrans.* To move, work, speak, &c., with rapidity, to rush violently; sometimes with preps. *out*, *at*, and *along*.

Sc. Her bang'd to the door (Jam.). **Bnff.**^{1} He thocht he hid naething mair adee nor choose a text, munt the poopiet, an' bang aff. **Abd.** For bleed frae's mou' and niz [nose] did bang, Skinner *Amusements* (1809) 6. **Fif.** Syne wi' a majestic air she banged oot o' the kitchen, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 84. **Lnk.** Blithe wald I bang out o'er the brae, Ramsay *Poems* (1727) 393, ed. 1800; With a defiant sparkle in her spectacles banged out at the door, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) iv. **Nhb.**^{1} Then helter skelter in we bang, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1829) pt. iii. 84. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** To study which rooad we must bang, *Barnsley chap e Lunnon* (1862) 7; Thah'm bang at an' it'll sooin be done, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{1} **ne.Lan.**^{1} She bang'd out o' t'dure, and we saa na meyar on her. **Lei.**^{1} A banged along a good un [went at a good pace]. **Nhp.**^{1} A person who rides or walks fast is said to 'bang along.' She banged out of the room; **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{2}

9. With prep. *up*: to start from one's seat or bed.

Sc. Quick bang'd they up their heads to glowr, A. Scott *Poems* (1811) 68; Winna yere honour bang up? Scott *Waverley* (1814) xliv. **Abd.** Ajax bangs up, whase targe was shught In seven fald o' hide, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 3; Lindy bangs up and flang his snood awa, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 12, ed. 1812. **Lth.** Time's fleein'—nicht's deein'—Bang up, ye claverin' wives! An' speed ye, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 16. **Edb.** The gummeril bangt up in a huff an ran oot at the door (W.G.). **Cum.** The fiddlers bang'd up on their legs, Stagg *Bridewain* (1808) st. 41.

10. Term used in salmon-fishing: to push off with the boats at random, without having seen any fish in the channel.

Hence **Banging**, *vbl. sb.* the act of fishing in this manner.

Abd. When they are deprived of sight, and can only fish by banging, State *Leslie of Powis* (1805) 102 (Jam.).

11. With prep. *off*. Of a weaving loom: to stop of its own accord when it is not in time, and when the shuttle does not open the swell of the shuttle-box far enough.

w.Yks. (J.M.)

12. With prep. *for*: to stand godfather or godmother to a child.

Dor. (C.K.P.) [Unknown to all our other correspondents.]

[1. My master beats like any Turk, He bangs me most severely, Carey (c. 1713) *Sally in our Alley*; To bang or beat, *caedere, fustigare, verberare*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks, Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 21; To bangue, *fustigare*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

BANG, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **beng** w.Yks.

1. *adj.* Vehement, violent.

Rxb. A bang fire (Jam.).

2. Agile and powerful.

Sc. She's a bang sonsy wench, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 204. **n.Sc.** He's a bang chield, that [he's a strong active man] (W.G.). **Hdg.** Bang men and folk wha'd striven . . . Cried 'heuch,' Lumsden *Sheep Head*, 7. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

3. *adv.* Quite, altogether, right; *gen.* used in conjunction with adv. *up*, *through*, &c.

n.Sc. He sent a stone bang throuw the window (W.G.). **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah dhruv nail in, bang up tiv heaad. Hoss bolted off and ran bang-up ageean wall. **w.Yks.** Went beng-up to him and akst him, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{5} An arrow wings its way beng-up to the bull's-eye. One person goes beng-up to another and knocks him down. **Lin.** Steevie be right good manners bang thruf to the tip o' the taäil, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 10. **n.Lin.**^{1} I've a saage tree grawin bang up e' yon corner. **Oxf.**^{1} I'll go bang off, *MS. add.* **Brks.**^{1} Thee'd best go bang awaay. **Dev.** Aun, aun, ha urn'd, bang auver stiles, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 64, ed. 1858. **Cor.** 'Twas jist like ten hunderds o' thousands o' millions o' sodgers gwain bang awver us! Pasmore *Stories* (1893) 6; Us trundled mun both right bang into Truro, into the Red Lion yard, *ib.* 7.

4. Suddenly, abruptly.

Lnk. He hadn't been a day there till bang went saxpence, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xv. **Dev.** A wackin girt stone com'd up bang gin ma nauze, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 22, ed. 1865.

5. *Comb.* (1) **Bang-dollop**, the entire collection, the whole number; (2) **—full**, brimful, quite full; (3) **—out**, altogether, thoroughly; (4) **-swang**, headlong, without thought.

(1) **e.Sc.** They're careless hussies the whole bang-dollop o' them, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 186. (2) **Myo.** The chist was a heavy wan—an iron chist bang full up iv goold! Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) ii. **Yks.** *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 14. (3) **Sus.** I wish somebody would take one of these bub-bub-bats, and hide me bub-bub-bang out, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 13. (4) **Shr.**^{1}

BANG-A-BONK, *phr.* **Stf.** To sit lazily on a bank.

Stf.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.]

BANG ABOUT, *phr.* **Lan.** A game known also as 'Please or displease,' see below.

Lan. Both an indoor and outdoor game. In the former case the players, with one exception, would be seated round a room, generally having a scramble for seats, the last to be placed, or the one unaccommodated, having to stand in the centre, holding a handkerchief knotted at one end. Then the seated players beckoned to one another to change places, the knotted kerchief being freely plied on those crossing the room, unless the wielder could slip into a seat and so relinquish the post of banger. The outdoor game was something similar, the players standing either in opposite rows or in a ring, *Manch. City News* (June 20, 1896); The mode of playing is for the company, one sex, say the females, each to sit down on a chair and choose a partner, who goes and sits upon her knee until the chairs are filled. Each female is asked by the banger if she is satisfied with her partner. If she answers in the affirmative, she shows the company that she is so satisfied by kissing her partner. On the second circle she calls out the name of another male in the company, who has to answer the call by hastening to the knee of the female who has called, so that the two men must hasten to change places. During this time of changing, the banger lays his knout about the backs of these two changers. [Later] the chairs are changed, and a female banger takes the place of the male banger; the females sit upon the knees of the males, and the operation of changing seats and banging the changers is repeated, *ib.*; Engaged in the games of . . . bang about and shedding copies, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 255; We play'd ut blindmon's buff, bang-abeawt, an' a lot mooar games, Ferguson *Moudywarp*, 30.

BANG-BEGGAR, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der.
1. A beadle, constable, or parish officer; a verger, an apparitor. See **Ban-beggar.**

Sc. Mackay. **Dmf.** (Jam.) **Ir.** Previous to the introduction of the Poor-laws there was in the towns of Belfast and Ballymena a kind of beadle called a bang beggar, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 279. **w.Yks.** I'll sing the bang-beggar through bang-beggar rage, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 306. **Lan.** We'rn o bowtin streyght in us bowd us bangbeggurs, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) iii; Just then owd Pudge, th' bangbeggar, coom runnin' into th' pew, an' he fot Dick a souse at back o' th' yed wi' his silver-nobbed pow, Waugh *Barrel Organ* (1865) 29; Now, thou'rt as grand as a parish bang-beggar, *ib. Chimn. Corner* (1874) 85, ed. 1879; Another ull walk alongside ov 'em wi' two long powls, like two church bangbeggars, *Accrington Obs.* (Feb. 2, 1895) 3, col. 7; There is a bang-beggar attached to the chapel of St. John's, Bury. On Sundays he wears a livery of blue coat and silver buttons, pink plush knee-breeches, white silk stockings, and cocked hat; he carries a formidable mace, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 514; **Lan.**^{1} **e.Lan.**^{1} One who drives children or other trespassers from church doors during divine service. **Chs.**^{123} **Der.** Grose (1790); **Der.**^{1} **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Bangbeggar-hall,** a town-hall.

w.Yks. From Bang-beggar Hall, in a Bang-beggar's cage I'll sing the Bang-beggar, through Bang-beggar rage, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 306; **w.Yks.**^{2} At Bang-beggar hall he assembled his train, Mather *Sngs. Sheffield* (1862) 36.

3. A constable's staff.

Rxb. A powerful kent or rung (Jam.).

[*Bang*, vb. **1** + *beggar.*]

BANG-BEGGAR, *sb.*^{2} Der. A term of reproach: a vagabond.

Der. (Hall.), **nw.Der.**^{1}

[*Bang*, adj. **1** + *beggar.*]

BANGE, *sb.* and *v.* Hrt. e.An. [**bēndʒ.**]
1. *sb.* Light, fine rain; drizzle.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Ess.** Sich rains they'd had E'en banges wor alarmers, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) 10; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1}

2. *v.* To drizzle.

Ess. (H.H.M.)

Hence **Bangy,** *adj.* Of weather: drizzling, overcast; misty; stormy.

Hrt. *Hrt. Merc.* (July 14, 1888). **e.An.**^{1} **Ess.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.): It's not going to be wet, it's only banjy. A banjy morning (M.J.I.C.); **Ess.**^{1}

[*Bange*, vb., repr. Fr. *baigner*, to bathe, to wet; cp. the phr. *il fut baigné par la pluie jusques à la peau.* See **Bainge.**]

BANGER, *sb.*^{1} Lan. War. Shr. Hrf. Brks. [**ba·ŋə(r), bæ·ŋə(r).**] A violent blow.

ne.Lan.^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr., Hrf.** He gave me such a banger, Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Shr.**^{1} I gid 'im sich a banger as 'e ŏŏnna forget in a 'urry; **Shr.**^{2} Fat him a banger uv his yed. **Brks.**^{1} A banger on the yead.

[*Bang*, vb. **1** + *-er.*]

BANGER, *sb.*^{2} In *gen.* dial. use. [**ba·ŋə(r), bæ·ŋə(r).**]
1. Anything very large in proportion to the rest of its kind.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.**^{1} It is a banger. **Wm.**^{1} That's a banger. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.**^{1} That apple's a banger, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** That horse is a banger (J.T.); Shoo is a banger [beng'r] shoo'll du as mitch wark as two fowk (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Well really them sweädes is bangers. I niver seed noht like it. **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{2} Used especially of a woman. Molly's a banger. **Brks.**^{1} **e.An.**^{2} Especially applied to young animals. Of a fine child the nurses say, 'He is a banger.' **Nrf.**^{1} What a bonnka that there mawtha [girl] dew grow [s. v. Banging]. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** Esn't he a banger, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 50; You've a-put a twister, this time, an' no mistake.—I reckoned it a banger, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iv; **Cor.**^{12}

2. A big lie, an obvious falsehood.

ne.Lan.^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Noo then, Jim, noän o' your bangers, remember it's Sunda'. **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}

[*Bang*, vb. **6** (to surpass) + *-er.*]

BANGER, *sb.*^{3} Shr. A pitchfork with three prongs.

Shr.^{1} A three 'grained' pikel used for 'gathering scutch.'

BANGIE, *sb.* Ayr. A policeman, a constable.

Ayr. In Annan, when threatening boys with the police for misconduct, it is said, 'I'll send the bangie eftir ye,' *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 398.

[A dim. of *bang-beggar* (sb ^{1}), q.v.]

BANGIE, *adj.* Sc. Irritable, quarrelsome, pettish.

Sc. Mackay. **Abd.** (Jam.); (J.W.M.)

[*Bang*, sb.^{1} **1** + *-ie* (*-y*).]

BANGING, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Glo. Brks. e.An. s.Cy. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **bangin** Nhb.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} nw.Der.^{1} Brks.^{1}; **bangen** Dor.^{1}; **bangong** Glo.^{1}; **bangun** I.W.^{1} [**ba·ŋin, bæ·ŋin.**] An expletive expressive of size: large, huge; freq. used in conjunction with *great.*

Nhb. And wi' a bangin' glass o' rum, We finished off as it struck two, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (ed. 1843) 53; **Nhb.**^{1} A bangin' lass. **Wm.** A throstle-nest hat, wi a girt banging white fedther in't, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) *Jonny Shippard.* **e.Yks.**^{1} A great bangin apple. **w.Yks.** A gurt strappin bengin wommon, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1881) 28. **Der.**^{2} A banging lie. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} What a banging child. We've got a banging pudding for dinner to-day. **War.** A banging lot on 'em (J.B.); **War.**^{3}, **Glo.**^{1} **Brks.**^{1} He gin I a bangin' helpin' o' plum pudden. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **I.W.**^{1} He's a bangun gurt buoy. **Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834); **Dor.**^{1} A bangèn girt apple. **w.Som.**^{1} Always used with 'guurt.' U guurt bang·een raat [a great banging rat]. **Dev.** Ya gurt thonging banging muxy drawbreech, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 6; I'll write thur, deer Jan, a banging girt letter, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 8, ed. 1865; I've jist a-zeed a banging gert otter down tha river. Us chell 'ave brave sport, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 49. **n.Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **e.Dev.** Th' bangin' trout be on th' feed, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 21, ed. 1853. **Cor.** Used at Polperro, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; **Cor.**^{2}

[See **Bang,** *v.* **6.**]

BANGLE, *sb.* War. Wor. [**bæ·ŋl.**] The cut branch of a tree, the larger piece of wood in a faggot.

War.^{2}, **s.War.**^{1} **se.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875); **se.Wor.**^{1} Branches not less than six inches in diameter.

[Bangle (a local word), a large rough stick, Ash (1795). A der. of *bang*, sb.^{2} Cp. Du. *bengel*, a logg of wood or timber (Hexham).]

BANGLE, *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. e.An. [**ba·ŋl, bæ·ŋl.**]
1. To waste, squander, fritter away.

w.Yks.^{2}, **Chs.**^{123}, **Stf.**^{1} **Der.**^{1} To bangle away money.

2. To ramble without a fixed purpose, to bustle about awkwardly and fruitlessly.

e.Lan.^{1}, **Not.**^{3} **e.An.** A bangling hawk is one that beats to and fro in the air to little purpose, instead of rising upwards and securing its prey by a single swoop, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 409.

Hence **Bangling,** *vbl. sb.* hanging about, wandering idly.

w.Yks. Aw feel it soa strange dooin nowt, This banglin abeawt chills mi blood, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 31.

3. To droop, to hang down, as the brim of a hat, or corn beaten by the wind.

e.An. *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 409; **e.An.**^{1} When cocked hats were worn, one of the sides was sometimes let down to protect the face of the wearer. The hat was said to be bangled. Also said of a round hat with a broad and loose brim, such as is worn by Quakers. Also applied to the young shoots, or more particularly the broad leaves of plants, when they droop under heavy rain or strong sunshine. **Nrf.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 147; **Nrf.**^{1}

Hence **Bangelled,** *ppl. adj.* knocked about, hustled.

Der. (L.W.)

[**1.** Thus betwixt hope and fear . . . we bangle away our best days, befool out our times, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1836, 181. **2.** Cp. the use in MHG.: *bengeln*, 'hin- und herschweifen' (Lexer).—*Bangle* is a freq. of *bang* (vb.), q.v.]

BANGLED UP, *pp.* Hrt. Covered.

Hrt. All bangled up wi' slud [mud], Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879-81) III. 320.

BANGNUE, *sb.* *Obs.?* Slk. Rxb. (Jam.) A great fuss about something trivial; much ado about nothing. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BANGREL, *sb.* Sc. Also in the form **bangree.** An ill-natured, ungovernable woman.

Sc. Mackay. **Slk.** (Jam.)

[*Bang*, vb. + *-rel.* For the suff. cp. *gangrel, mongrel.*]

BANGSOME, *adj.* Sc. Quarrelsome.

Sc. Mackay. **Abd.** Some red their hair, some main'd their banes, Some bann'd the bangsome billies, Skinner *Christmas Ba'ing*, ed. 1805 (Jam.); (J.W.M.)

[*Bang*, sb.^{1} **1** + *-some.*]

BANGSTER, *sb.* *Obs.?* Sc. Also written **bangister, bangeister.**

1. A bully, a rough, violent fellow.

Sc. The bangisters will ding them down, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 223, ed. 1803; Ashamed ilk bangster o' himsell, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 63; Herd *Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Abd.** We'll naething be afore yon bangsters bauld, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 131, ed. 1812.

Hence **Bankstership,** *sb.* force, violence.

S. & Ork.^{1} Through bankstership, by force, without permission.

2. A victor, a conqueror.

Sc. If the Pope's champions are to be bangsters. Scott *Abbot* (1820) xix; If you are so certain of being the bangster, . . . what harm will Miss Clara come to by your having the use of her siller? *ib. Ronan* (1824) x. **Slk.** (Jam.)

[Proude ambitious bangsters, *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* (c. 1570) in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 326 (N.E.D.). *Bang*, vb. + *-ster.*]

BANGSTRAW, *sb.* *Obs.?* Lin. One who threshes with a flail; said to be applied also to a thatcher or any farm-servant.

n.Lin.^{1} We've no bangstraws noo as we ewst to hev afoore threshin' machines cum'd up; A nick-name for a thresher, but applied to all the servants of a farmer (?) (Hall.)

[*Bang*, vb. + *straw.*]

BANG-UP, *sb.* Chs. Stf. Der. [**ba·ŋ-up.**] A substitute for yeast, made of hops, sugar, and flour; sometimes potatoes are also used.

Chs.^{1} It is not often used now that German yeast can be bought at every village shop. **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{12}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

BANG-UP, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. War.

1. Smart, fine, well-dressed, in first-rate condition, quite up to the mark.

w.Yks. A dahnreyt, upreyt, beng-up chap, Nut mich unlike mysen, Preston *Poems* (1864) *Natterin' Nan*; **w.Yks.**^{5} One splendidly, though becomingly, dressed or adorned, is 'beng-up, fursŭre!' 'Beng-up fur owt!' a spectator remarks [in good trim and condition]. **Lan.** They'n getten a bang-up Union, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) viii. **n.Lin.**^{1} Bang-up is sometimes used as a nickname for a person who represents himself as very strong, powerful, or rich. **Lei.**^{1} **War.**^{3} A bang-up wedding. **Slang.** His spotted neckcloth knotted in bang-up mode, Lever *Jack Hinton* (1844) vii; But all the 'regular bang-up fakes' are manufactured in the 'Start' [metropolis], Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 312. **Cant.** Such a bang-up cove as your fancy man, Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1834) bk. iii. ii.

2. Honourable, upright, straightforward, punctual. Also used *advb.*

e.Yks.^{1} He's a bang-up chap; he awlas meeans what he says. **w.Yks.** A beng-up chap, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); If Ah pay tha nah, there munbe no shufflin, tha'll hae to act beng-up (S.K.C.). **n.Lin.**^{1} He's chollus e' his talk, but he's bang up at sattlin' daay.

[**1.** The best portrait of a species which, though almost extinct, cannot yet be quite classed among the Palaeotheria, the bang-up Oxonian, R. Whately in *Quart. Rev.* (1844) XXIV. 368; Dance a bang-up theatrical cotillion, H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* (1812) ed. 1817, 123. The prop. mg. is *bang* (or close) *up* to a line; see **Bang,** *adj.* and *adv.*]

BANGY, *sb.* and *adj.* Slang. [**bæ·ndʒi, bæ·ŋgi.**]

1. *sb.* Brown sugar.

Slang. Word used at Winchester School, Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859-1864); Adams *Wykehamica* (1878) 41 (Cope); (E.F.)

2. *adj.* Brown.

Slang. Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859-1864); Bangy bags, or brown trousers, are also called bangies, *Win. Sch. Gl.* (Cope); (E.F.); So universally was the term bangy used to designate a brownish hue that a gate of that colour at Win. Coll. . . . was called the Bangy Gate, Farmer.

BANGYAL, see **Banyel.**

BANIAN, *sb.* n.Irel. Written **banyan** N.I.^{1} A flannel jacket still worn by Carlingford oystermen and fishermen.

N.I.^{1} **Colloq.** The name at the R.M. Academy, Woolwich, thirty years ago, for a lounging jacket or short dressing-gown of light blue flannel, issued to the cadets as part of their uniform, which could be worn in their barrack-rooms, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 77.

[His banyan with silver clasp wrapt round His shrinking paunch, Graves *Spir. Quix.* (1773) XI. iv. (Dav.); I have lost nothing by it but a banyan shirt, a corner of my quilt, and my bible singed, *Sufferings of a Dutch Sailor* (1725) in *Harl. Misc.* VIII. 297 (Dav.). A loose gown of flannel worn in India, fr. Port. *banian* (cp. Ar. *banyān*), a Hindoo trader, esp. one fr. the province of Guzerat.]

BANIAN-DAY, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Wor. Ken. Naut. [**ba·nyən, bæ·nyən.**] A day when little or no food is to be had, or when the scraps remaining from the previous days are consumed.

n.Yks.^{2} Also called Little-fare day. **Lan.**^{1} The day when the week's odds-and-ends are eaten up. At Goosnargh, pronounced Banny-ann-day. [At the beginning of this century] there were often six upon four aboard ship, and two banyan days in a week, i. e. the rations for four men were served out amongst six, in addition to which, on two days out of the week, no rations were served out at all, *Dy. News* (Mar. 17, 1874). **se.Wor.**^{1} Monday, plenty; Tuesday, some; Wednesday, a little; Thursday, none; Friday, Banyan-day; Saturday, go home. **Ken.** I am sorry you have come to-day, it's banyan-day with us (H.M.); Very common (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} Saddaday is a banyan-day.—What do'ye mean?—Oh! a day on which we eat up all the odds and ends. **Slang.** Oh, Sir! you little knows what I've suffered; many a banyan day I've had in my little room, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 360. **Naut.** Those days in which the sailors have no flesh meat, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 442.

[Banian-day (a cant word among sailors), a fast day, a day on which no flesh is allowed, Ash (1795); They told us that on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays the ship's company had no allowance of meat, and that these meagre days were called banyan days. . . . They take their denomination from a sect of devotees in some parts of the East Indies who never taste flesh, Smollett *Rod. Random* (1748) xxv (Dav.). See **Banian.**]

BANISH, *v.* Wm. Ess. Hmp. Dor. [**ba·niʃ, bæ·niʃ.**]

1. To forbid the house, to turn out of doors.

Wm.^{1}

2. To drive away with violence, to assault violently.

Hmp. He banished him wi' clots [pelted him with pieces of turf] (H.C.M.B.). **Dor.** The boys set upon him as he came out of school and banished him. They threw stones till they banished the door (C.K.P.).

BANISTER, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. A hamper in which charcoal used to be carried to the furnaces.

Yks. A large sort of hamper in use for the carrying of charcoal to the furnaces on horseback, one on each side a horse, *Yks. Diaries* (1732) 311 (Dav.).

[Of Fr. origin. Cp. *Banastre*, 'manne, long panier,' Lespy *Dict. Béarnais.* Prov. *banastre, banaste, benate*, 'panier ou manne qu'on met sur le dos d'un âne, mesure pour le charbon de terre,' ROQUEFORT. Walloon *bénate* 'panier d'osier,' *bannette* 'panier de boulanger,' REMACLE (s.v. *Bâstaî*). Sp. *banasta*. MLat. *banasta*, 'cista rotunda et oblonga . . . ex palea contorta. . . . Quandoque duae huiusmodi cistae ad utrumque latus equi clitellarii apponuntur,' DUCANGE.]

BANISTY, *sb.* Nhb. Wm. Also written **benisty** Nhb.^{1} In phr. *under banisty*, secretly, surreptitiously. Also in children's rhyme for the game of hide-and-seek.

Nhb. She remarked that she might have removed some furniture of hers from a house without the knowledge of the owner, but would not do so under benisty (M.H.D.); **Nhb.**^{1} What is forbidden, or 'banned,' is termed 'done under banisty.' **Wm.** An old doggerel runs as follows—Bogley, bogley, bunisty, Thee find me An' I'll seek thee, Bogley, bogley, bunisty (B.K.).

BANJIE, *sb.* Sc. A great number; *gen.* appl. to a rude, disorderly mob. See **Bang**, *sb.*^{3}, **Banyel.**

Bnff^1 Sic a banjie o' loons.

BANJOBILL, *sb.* Nrf. The Spoonbill, *Spatula clypeata.*

Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43.

BANK, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Rut. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Bck. Bdf. e.An. Ken. I.W. [**baŋk, bæŋk, boŋk**; w.Yks. **beŋk.**]

1. A hill, a hill-side, a slope; sloping, undulating ground.

Nhb. There was of course 't'bank to clim,' as the parishioners who lived above expressed it, *s.Tynedale Studies* (1896) iv. **n.Yks.** It is impossible . . . to conceive adequately of what is meant by a 'dale' without having brought before the mind's eye the steep or abrupt slopes or 'banks' which on either side must aid in its constitution or formation, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 185; **n.Yks.**^{1} A brant bank, a steep hill. **ne.Yks.** (C.E.F.) **w.Yks.**^{3} A hill, especially where crossed by a road. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Stf.**$^{1\,2}$ **Wor.** See 'ow that pony takes the banks (W.H.). **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875). **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** Sloping fields, the sides of valleys, known as 'thaay banks' (S.S.B.); **Glo**^{1} A railway incline, or a piece of rising ground in a field, would be called a bank. **Ken.** Banks, such as those near Dover. I worked once upon some banks just like these (W.F.S.).

2. The road up a steep hill-side.

Nhb.^{1} A steep road or street. Butcher Bank, Byker Bank, Lang Bank, &c. **n.Yks.** The terribly steep 'bank,' or hill-side road, which rises like a house-roof on the side of Stonegate Gill, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 40; **n.Yks.**^{1} T'bank's desput sleeap wiv ice, t'moorn. **w.Yks.**^{3} Almondbury Bank, Farnley Bank, &c. **Shr.**^{1} Mr. Gittins o' Churton 'ad a prime mar' spiled the tother day gweïn down Welbich bonk. **Glo.** A smartish bank (S.S.B.).

3. *pl.* Precipitous rocks, or crags.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **S. & Ork.**^{1} The lofty cliffs which the cragsman climbs in search of wild-fowl and their eggs.

4. An ant-hill.

Bdf. Called also, mouldy banks, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809).

Hence **Banking**, *sb.* the process of removing ant-hills.

Rut. The occupiers have 'destroyed the ant-hills (here called banking the land),' *Rep. Agric. Surv.* (1793-1813) 13. **Bck.** MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 541.

5. A beach; also in *pl.*, the sea-shore.

Sh.I. Shü gae dee ta me at da banks, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1891) 25. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** (A.G.); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 29; **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Off Orford, divided from it by the river Ore, is a long and narrow peninsula, the *s.* end of which is often called the bank. It is not of sand, but is covered with large stones rounded by the action of the waves. No other beach on the Suf. coast is ever called a bank (F.H.).

6. Any limited area, such as that occupied by farm buildings and homestead; the premises.

Chs.^{1} Uppo' th' bonk. **s.Chs.**^{1} A housemaid will speak of cleaning the kitchen as 'gy'et·in ŭr bongk kléeŭn' [gettin' her bonk cleean]; and a farmer who has driven a tramp from his premises will say he has 'buw·tid im of)th bongk' [bowted him off the bonk].

7. A section of peat that is being dug.

S. & Ork.^{1} **n.Lan.** Griav sum [peat] off dhat heimər benk (W.S.).

8. (*a*) The mouth of a pit-shaft and the adjoining surface; the part of the mine which is above ground.

Nhb. But, spite o' rank, aw cum te bank Is happy is a king, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 333; You ask for eight hours from bank to bank, *Dy. Chron.* (Feb. 11, 1896) 6, col. 7; **Nhb.**^{1} At bank. **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); To draw your coals to bank, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 12. [Hours of labour are reckoned from bank to bank; that is, the time is reckoned from leaving the surface to returning to the surface, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

Hence **Bonkie,** *sb.* a girl employed on the bank as a banksman is.

Shr.^{1}

(*b*) *Comb.* **Bank men,** men employed on the surface of a coal-pit.

Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

(*c*) A working place from 3 to 20 yds. wide, *gen.* driven 'on the bord,' i.e. at right angles to the cleavage of the coal.

w.Yks. (S.J.C.)

9. A pottery manufactory.

Stf.^{12}

10. *Comp.* (1) **Bank-cress,** *Barbarea praecox*; (2) **-manager,** in a colliery: a man who is manager on the pit-bank; (3) **-rider,** see below; (4) **-thyme,** wild thyme, *Thymus serpyllum.*

(1) **I.W.** So called from its growing on hedge-banks, B. & H. (2) **n.Stf.** (J.T.) (3) **Nhb., Dur.** Bank-riders are men who ride the coal-wagons or trucks moving on self-acting inclines, or inclines worked by ropes and hauling engines, on the surface or 'bank' of a pit (T.E.F.). (4) **Brks.** B. & H.

[**1.** Banke of an hill, *procliuitas*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); To reste Vnder a brod banke bi a bourne syde, *P. Plowman* (A.) Prol. 8. **4.** We suppose a bank of hill ants to amount to six thousand, GOULD *Eng. Ants* (1747) 76 (N.E.D.). **5.** *Litus*, the sea banke: lande lying by the sea, COOPER (1565); Banke of þe see, *litus*, *Prompt.*; He sette ones . . . his chaier in þe banke of þe see, TREVISA *Higden* (1387) Rolls Ser. VII. 135.—ON. *bakki* (for older *banke*), ridge, bank of river, &c.; cp. Dan. *bakke*, hillock, rising ground. EFris. *bank* (in *sandbank*) (KOOLMAN).]

BANK, *sb.*^{2} *Obsol.* Sc. Yks. Dor. Also written **baenk** S. & Ork.^{1}; **benk** w.Yks.^{1} A bench, usually of stone.

S. & Ork.^{1} **w.Yks.** A stone bench, often seen at the cottage door for the housewife's use. Seldom heard now, though twenty or thirty years ago it formed part of the every-day speech of working people, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); A bench on which masons face or dress stones, *Hlfx. Wds.*; (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1} **Dor.** I can work the stone better if I put him on a bank (C.W.).

[*Banc*, a bench, bank, form, seat. . . . *Bancelle*, a little bench or bank, COTGR.; Stod uppen ane boncke (*v.r.* benche), LAȜAMON (c. 1205) 25185. OE. *banca*, bench (in *hō-banca*), cp. OFr. *banc*; OFris. *bank* (RICHTHOFEN); MHG. *banc* (LEXER).]

BANK, *v.*^{1} Nhb. Dur. Lan. Stf. Lin. War. Oxf. Dev. Cor. [**baŋk, bæŋk.**]

1. With prep. *up*: *trans.* To heap or pile up.

n.Stf. Said of coal when piled up on the pit-bank (J.T.). **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' muck was bank'd up three foot high agaain Bottesworth Chech wall. **Oxf.**^{1} To bank up the fire, to put a chump of wood and a heap of small coal at the back of the fire, *MS. add.* **Dev.**^{3} I've agot tü bank up tha back-ouze vire.

2. *intr.* Of clouds: to gather in masses.

ne.Lan.^{1} 'It's banking up,' spoken of clouds gathering. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Cor.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

3. With prep. *out*: to 'teem' coals into a heap as they are drawn, instead of into the wagons.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

[**2.** Cp. the phr. 'a bank of clouds' for a long, flat-topped mass of cloud lying just above the horizon. The word *bank* is used in this sense in many Germ. and Scand. dialects. Cp. Du. *bank* (KLUYVER, 979), WFlem. *bank* (DE BO). ON. *bakki*, heavy clouds in the horizon (VIGFUSSON); so Norw. dial. *bakke* (AASEN). G. *bank* (SANDERS); hence LG. *banken*, used of a bank of clouds (BERGHAUS).]

BANK, *v.*^{2} Yks. Lan. Also written **bonk** w.Yks.^{2} [**baŋk, beŋk**; Lan. also **boŋk.**]

1. *intr.* To become bankrupt, to fail.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Yks.** Dunnot ye know 'at Turner's is banked? TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xv; To help the pooir mon who's bankin', FETHERSTON *Goorkrodger* (1870) 29; Onnyhoo he banked, and the bankin' broke his heart, *ib.* 32. **w.Yks.** He bankt varry sooin, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Ah'll be bank'd —if ah sell thee sticks, Dixon *Slaadburn Fair* (1871) 12; Th' old Martin had bankt twice, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 44; **w.Yks.**^{3}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Banker**, one who becomes bankrupt.

w.Yks.^{3}

2. *trans.* To make bankrupt.

w.Yks.^{2} I've ommast bonked him [won all his marbles]; **w.Yks.**^{3} **Lan.** Aw known nought abeawt it havin' banked som'dy afore, but aw know it ud ha' soon banked me, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 15.

[An abbrev. of *bankrupt.*]

BANK, *v.*^{3} ? *Obs.* Dev. To beat.

n.Dev. Grose (1790). [Unknown to our correspondents.]

BANK-COCKSIE, see **Banky-feather-poke.**

BANKER, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Stf. Lin. [**ba·ŋkə(r).**]

1. A navvy, a drain- and ditch-digger.

e.Yks.^{1} **n.Lin.** He leäns hissen up agean pig-sty wall, an' swears like a banker, Peacock *Taales* (1889) 102; **n.Lin.**^{1} The judge and bar were puzzled by being told that a disreputable fellow whom the police had found asleep under a straw-stack was a banker. 'A banker,' exclaimed the judge. . . . 'Yes, sur, and he is a banker, that I'll tak my bible oath on, for I seed him mellin' doon kids at the stathe end not ower three weeks sin',' replied the witness, *Stamford Merc.* (Aug. 7, 1874). **sw.Lin.**^{1} Tom Otter, who was hung in chains near Drinsey Nook in 1806, and whose gibbet many can remember standing, is described as a banker.

2. A man who works on the pit-bank, as opposed to miners working in the pit. Cf. **banksman.**

Stf.^{2} Iz i ə bonkər, ər duz i wɜ̄rk i ð' pit?

[*Bank*, sb.^{1} + *-er.*]

BANKER, *sb.*^{2} Aus. A flood or 'spate' that rises to the river-bank or above it.

[**Aus., N.S.W.** In the gully, at any moment the rain may fall in the mountains, and the creek come down a banker, washing us away, Clarke *Valley Council* (1891) v; The river was high, had come down 'a banker,' and any further rainfall at the head waters . . . might bring down a flood, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) III. xxviii.]

BANKER, *sb.*^{3} Yks. Lin. Nhp. Som. Cor. [**ba·ŋkə(r), bæ·ŋkə(r).**]

1. The bench or rough table upon which a mason rests the stone he is working.

Yks. *Wkly. Post* (Sept. 22, 1883) 3. **w.Yks.** (T.H.H.); *Gen.* three to four feet long, and usually improvised from a packing case or a stout baulk sawn into three pieces (H.L.). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} A kind of rough erection upon which the stones for building are dressed or nobbled.

Hence **Bankert sand,** *phr.* the sand made by masons in working stone.

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Wds.*

2. Rough boards nailed together like a small door, used by masons on a scaffold to hold their mortar; also called a mortar-spot.

w.Som.^{1}

3. One who hews rough stone into shape fit for walling.

w.Som.^{1} Tom's the best banker ever I seed in my life.

4. A cushion.

Cor.^{12} Bankers and Dorsars, cushions for seats and backs of settles.

[*Bank*, sb.^{2} + *-er.*]

BANK-FULL, *adj. phr.* Yks. Wor. Full to the brim, quite filled up.

w.Yks. Cudworth *Horton* (1886) *Gl.* **s.Wor.** Said of a stream when full to the brim, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875).

BANK-HOOK, *sb.* Shr. Hrf. A large fish-hook, so called from being baited and laid in brooks or running water and attached by a line to the bank.

Shr., Hrf. Bound *Prov.* (1876). [Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1669).]

BANKING MAN, *phr.* Lin. A navvy, or bank mender. See **Banker,** *sb.*^{1}

n.Lin.^{1}

BANK-JUG, *sb.* Lei. Bdf. Also written **bank-jugg** Lei.^{1}

1. The willow-wren or willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus.*

Lei.^{1} [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 26; Johns *Brit. Birds* (1862).]

2. The chiffchaff, *Phylloscopus rufus.*

Bdf. Bank-bottle or -jug, from the shape and situation of its nest, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 26. [Johns *Brit. Birds* (1862).]

[*Bank*, sb.^{1} + *jug* (the drinking-vessel).]

BANK-MARTIN, *sb.* Wil. The sand-martin, *Cotile riparia.* See **Bank-swallow.**

Wil. Next day the eave-swallow appeared, and also the bank-martin, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 215. [Forster *Swallow* (1817) 11, ed. 6; Bank-martin, from its habit of excavating with its bill a nest in the sandy banks, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 56.]

BANKROPE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also written **bank-rape** Sc.?

1. *sb.* A bankrupt.

n.Ir. In common use (M.B.-S.); **N.I.**^{1}

2. *v.* To become bankrupt.

Sc. A wonder the whole city does not bankrape, and go out of sicht, *Lett. Jane W. Carlyle* (Sept. 1, 1834).

BANKROUT, *sb.* *Obs.*? Dur. Cor. A bankrupt.

N.Cy.^{1} **Dur.**^{1} Nearly *obs.* **Cor.**^{12}

[A bankerout or bankrupt, *decoctor*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); A bankrout, to turn bankrout, Coles (1679); Time is a very bankrout, Shaks. *Com. Err.* (1623) iv. ii. 58; One that hath riotously wasted his substance, a banqueroute, *decoctor*, Baret (1580). Fr. *banqueroute* (in phr. *faire banqueroute*). It. *bancarótta*, a bankrupt merchant, Florio (1611).]

BANKSIDE, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. The side of a slope.

Nhb.^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah seed him gannan' alang t'bank-side an' oop til t'moor nae lang tahm syne.

BANKSMAN, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. Also written **bonksman** Shr.^{12}

1. Mining term: the man who has control of the shaft top. See **Bank,** *sb.*^{1} 8, **Banker,** *sb.*^{1}

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Smash! a banksman or hewer, No not a fine viewer, Durst jaw to the noble Bob Cranky, *N. Minstrel* (1806-7) pt. iv. 77; There is a strict notice taken dayly by the said bancksmen, if honest, of the filling of the corves with coals, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 14; **Nhb.**^{1} He regulates the descent of the pitmen, lands the coals at the top of the pit, draws the full tubs from the cages, and replaces them with empty ones. He also puts the full tubs to the screens, and teems the coals. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.* **Stf.**^{2} **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{12} [Banksmen also have charge of the signals between the enginemen and the 'onsetter,' *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

2. The foreman in a salt mine.

Chs.^{1}

BANKSTERSHIP, see **Bangster.**

BANK-SWALLOW, *sb.* w.Yks. Wor. See **Bank-martin.**

w.Yks. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 56. **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888).

BANKY, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. War. Shr. Hrf. Written **bonky** Shr.^{1}

1. Of a field: uneven, full of ridges; lying on a hillside.

n.Yks.^{1} Aye, he's getten t'farm nane sae dear; but there's a vast o' banky land iv it. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**^{1} I tell yo' a double plough's no chonce i' them bonky pieces, they'n chuck it out spite o' yore tith. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Hrf.**^{1} A banky piece, a field with banks in it; **Hrf.**^{2}

2. Of a road: hilly.

Nhb.^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} T'rooad to Whitby's sair an' banky. **w.Yks.** Ye see it's varra banky i' this countrie, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 232. **Stf.**^{2}

[*Bank*, sb.^{1} + *-y.*]

BANKY-FEATHER-POKE, *sb.* Not. The willow-wren, *Phylloscopus trochilus.*

Not.^{1} This name is given to the bird because its nest is built in a bank, preferably near water, and is literally a poke or bag of feathers. It is also known as Bank-cocksie; **Not.**^{2}

BANNA, see **Bannock.**

BANNAT, *sb.* Irel. Well-sinker's term: building material, like burned stone.

Ant. Also called Scruffer (W.H.P.).

BANNED, *pp.* Dev. [**bænd.**] Of persons: having had the banns of marriage published.

s.Dev. (G.E.D.)

BANNEE, *v.* *Obsol.* Dev. To contradict rudely.

n.Dev. Than tha wut chocklee and bannee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 233. **Dev.**^{3}

BANNEL, *sb.* Cor. The plant *Sarothamnus scoparius*, common broom.

Cor. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 173; **Cor.**^{12}

[A Celtic word. Cor. *banal* (WILLIAMS), OCor. *banathel*, broom; OW. *banadil*; MBret. *balaznenn*; Bret. *balan.* See STOKES *Cor. Gl.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1868) 144, and STOKES *Urkelt. Sprachsch.* (1894). See **Baleise.**]

BANNER, *sb.* Glo. **[bæ·nə(r).]** The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.*

Glo.^{1}

[*Ban-*, of *banstickle* + *-er.*]

BANNERING, *vbl. sb.* Shr. **[bæ·nərin.]** The custom of perambulating the boundaries of a parish on Ascension Day.

Shr. At Shrewsbury, the bounds-beating was called Bannering, and was kept up annually till within the last thirty years. The boys of the National Schools, accompanied by the churchwardens, beadles, and sexton of each parish, used to set forth on Ascension Day, making a hideous noise with penny trumpets, and carrying long wands called Bannering poles, gaily tied with bunches of flowers, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 345; **Shr.**^{1}; **Shr.**^{2} A number of boys, headed by the inferior parochial authorities, walk round the boundaries of a parish for the purpose of maintaining the local jurisdiction and privileges. [Going the bounds of a parish on Holy Thursday is in some parts of the kingdom call'd bannering, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)]

[In one of Skelton's Merie Tales the poet says to a cobler, Neybour, you be a tall man, and in the kynge's warres you must bere a standard. A standard, said the cobler, what a thing is that? Skelton said, It is a great banner, such a one as thou dooest use to bere in Rogacyon Weeke. '*Vexilla pro Rogacionibus*' are mentioned among the banners belonging to Christ Church, Canterbury, in MS. Coll. Galba E. iv. See BRAND *Pop. Ant.* (1795) ed. 1849, 200.]

BANNET, see **Bonnet.**

BANNET-HAY, *sb.* *Obs.?* Wil. A rickyard. See **Hay** (enclosure).

Wil. (K.); **Wil.**^{1}

BANNICK, *v.* Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also in the forms **bannock** Ken.^{1}; **bannix** Wil.^{1} **[bæ·nək.]**

1. To thrash, beat soundly. See **Banish.**

Ken. (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}, **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** *Obs.* (R.H.C.); **Sus.**^{12}, **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{2}

Hence **Bannicking**, *vbl. sb.* a thrashing.

Ken.^{1} He's a tiresome young dog; but if he don't mind you, jest you give him a good bannocking. **Sur.**^{1} If you go and get wet you'll get a bannicking when you go home. **Sus.**^{1} I'll give him a good bannicking if I catch him.

2. To chase, to hunt about.

Wil. Pretty *gen.* distributed in s.Wil. only (G.E.D.); **Wil.**^{1} Go an' bannix they vowls out. Dwon't bannix about they poor thengs like that.

BANNIE, see **Bannock.**

BANNIELS, see **Banyel.**

BANNIGIN, *sb.* Stf. A kind of moleskin cloth.

Stf.^{2} Used esp. in making forgemen's trowsers, or 'banigin brichiz.'

BANNIN, *sb.* Som. **[beə·nin.]** A barrier, anything forming a temporary fence.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} When a footpath crosses a field it is very common to crook down branches of thorn, at intervals, on each side of the path, to prevent people from straying from the track. This is freq. called 'puut·een daewn sm bae·uneen' [putting down some bannin].

[From *ban*, vb., in the sense of to proscribe, prohibit. Cp. Milton's use of *ban*, sb.: That sacred fruit, sacred to abstinence . . . under ban to touch, *P. L.* IX. 925.]

BANNIS, *sb.* Wil. **[bæ·nis.]** The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.*

Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} [SATCHELL (1879).]

[An abbrev. of *bannistickle*, see **Banstickle.**]

BANNISTER MONEY, *phr.* *Obs.* Dev. Money paid by the mayors of Exeter to poor people, who travelled with passes, to enable them to depart out of the limits of the jurisdiction.

Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[To a bannister souldier to Ashton o. I. 6 (1651); For carring of bannisters and other vagiren parsons some to the gayle and some to Bridewell o. 4. o (1585); To John Low the tything man for carrydge of bannisters and others commanded to appear before the Justices for the whole year o. o. 8 (1572), *Chw. Acc. of Chudleigh* in HALLE *Letters . . . relating to places in the Vale of Teign* (1851) 95, 97, 101. The word means proscribed, banished, and is a der. of *banished*, pp. For the suff. *-er* cp. *barrister*, *chorister*, *sophister.*]

BANNISTICKLE, see **Banstickle.**

BANNO, see **Bannock.**

BANNOCK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in the forms **bonnock** N.I.^{1}; **bunnock** Lan.^{1}; **bannick** Wil. Som. nw.Dev.^{1}; **banna, banno** Rxb.; **bannie** e.Lth.; **bonnag** I.Ma. **[ba·nək, bæ·nək; ba·ni.]**

1. A cake composed of oatmeal or barley mixed with water and baked on a girdle.

Sc. Bannoks is better nor na kin bread, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 364; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); The bones and fragments lay on the wooden trenchers, mingled with morsels of broken bannocks, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi; To whang at the bannocks of barley meal, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xxxvii. **Abd.** For a' the wealth that she had left at hame Of cheese and bannocks, butter, milk, and ream, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 59, ed. 1812; But there's ait kyaaks and bannocks tee, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 11; A bit bannock and butter, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xxii. **Frf.** A wife was expected to be cunning in the making of marmalade and the firing of bannocks, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) iv; Her bannocks is so superior 'at a Tilliedrum woman took to her bed after tastin' them, *ib. Thrums* (1889) viii. **Fif.** Great wallets, cramm'd with cheese and bannocks and cold tongue, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 33. **Cld.** Bake me a bannock and roast me a collop, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 106; *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 88. **Rnf.** Owre a board, wi' bannocks heapet, Cheese and stowps and glasses stood, WILSON *Watty* (1792) 4. **Ayr.** Bannocks o' bear-meal, bannocks o' barley, BURNS *Bannocks o' Barley*, st. 1; Wi' hale-breeks, saxpence, an' a bannock, *ib. Letter to Tennant*, l. 48. **Lth.** Her bottle sae mensefu' an' bannocks sae denty She brocht out to pree [taste], SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 116. **e.Lth.** A roun' gawsy face, like a Selkirk bannie or a hairst mune, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 107. **Bwk.** She milked the ewes, the bannas she baket, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 75. **Gall.** He had a can o' guid sweet milk an' a basketfu' o' bannocks, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xliv. **Ir.** When I saw everyone at this refreshing meal with a good thick substantial bannock, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1848) I. 257. **N.I.**^{1} **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.** The butter, the cheese, and the bannocks, RITSON *N. Garl.* (1810) 57; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Wot bannick, cauld dumplin, an top stannin pye, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 140; Their bread was clap-keakk meadd of barley meal, Or hard havver bannock so thick, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 238. **Wm.**^{1} With the universal use of wheaten bread in modern times bannocks of the old-fashioned kind are rarely now made. **n.Yks.** Waies is me husband, our awd bread's all gane, We mun mak bannocks till th' bakin come hame, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 193. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} A large shapeless cake. **m.Yks.**^{1} Made of coarse meal, rolled out thinly, and hung upon cords, or on a rack, among the rafters, to dry and harden. **w.Yks.** Seldom heard except among farmers and old men, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1} Taste ayther it or some bannocks, ii. 300; **w.Yks.**^{3} After baking it is placed on the haver-bread reel to dry; **w.Yks.**^{4} Tharfe cakes. **Lan.** COLES *Eng. Dict.* (1677); (P.R.); **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **I.Ma.** On potatoes and herrings and barley bonnag, lived Bridget and her little Pete, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. iii. **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy kŭd ee·t ŭz men·i baan·ŭks ŭz yŭ kŭd drahyv ŭ maat·uk thróo [I could eat as many bannocks as yŏ could drive a mattock through]. **Stf.**^{2} **e.An.**^{1} A cake baked in a French oven. **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 85. **Hmp.** Banack, a biscuit (H.C.M.B.). **Wil.** An brade wur up at zich a rate, Barley bannicks, mwoastly we'd ta ate, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 4th S. 84. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885.) **Dev.**^{3} A very hard, dry biscuit. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Com. in phr. 'hard's a bannick.' The ground's avrore zo hard's a bannick; there's no doin' nort to't.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bannock-even**, Shrove Tuesday; (2) **-faced**, having a flat face and a short nose; (3) **-fed**, subsisting chiefly on bannocks; (4) **-hive**, corpulency induced by eating plentifully; a corpulent person; (5) **-iron**, a plate, fixed on grate-bars, for baking bannocks; (6) **-stick**, a wooden instrument for rolling out bannocks, a rolling-pin.

(1) **Abd.** This must have been denominated from the preparation of bannock for the festivities of this evening (JAM.). (2) **Cum.**^{1} Bannock-feass't. (3) **Bwk.** In the howe hole o' the Merre A' the folk are bannock fed, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 34. (4) **Sc.** Ye've been nae stranger to the bannock hive, MORRISON *Poems* (1790) 178 (JAM.). **Fif.** I behauld that bannock-hive set up again, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 166. (5) **Cum.**^{1} (6) **Sc.** A bassie, and a bannock-stick, There's gear enough to mak ye sick, HOGG *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) 1st S. 118, ed. 1874.

3. A small quantity of meal due to the servants of a mill in consequence of thirlage (JAM.).

Sc. The sequels . . . pass by the name of knaveship and of bannock and lock or gowpen, ERSKINE *Inst. Law* (1773) II. 9, sec. 19.

[**1.** Bannock, an oat-cake tempered in water, and baked under the embers, BAILEY (1721); Bannok, *focacius*, *panis subcinericius*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

BANNOCK, *v.*^{1} Yks. [**ba·nək.**] To lounge about idly.

ne.Yks.^{1} Sha wad sit up hauf o' t'neet, an' bannock i' bed hauf o' t'daay. **e.Yks.**^{1}

BANNOCK, *v.*^{2} Yks. [**ba·nək.**] To work coal in layers from the top of the seam.

w.Yks. A seam of dirt running in between the coal is sometimes bannocked, or taken out before the coal (J.H.B.).

BANNOCK-FLUKE, *sb.* Sc. The turbot, *Rhombus maximus.*

Sc. How much for the bannock-fluke and cock-padle? SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xi; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Kcd.** The fish commonly caught on the coast of the Mearns . . . are turbot (called here rodden-fluke and bannock-fluke), *Agric. Surv.* (JAM.) [SATCHELL (1879).]

[A der. of **Bannock**, *sb.*]

BANNUT, *sb.* Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Wil. Som. Also written **bar-nut** s.Chs.^{1}; **bannit** se.Wor.^{1} [**ba·nət, bæ·nət.**] The walnut, fruit of *Juglans regia*; also applied to the growing tree itself, and in War. and Shr. to soft-shelled walnuts of a larger kind.

Chs.^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} When it is cut up [the wood] is called walnut. **s.Chs.**^{1} **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{3} I only knew this term applied to a peculiar kind of walnut—larger, and not so firm in the kernel as the ordinary walnut. **Wor.** They picks they stones off the common, as small as bannuts (H.K.). **w.Wor.**^{1} Sarmints is ahl like bannuts; d'reckly yŭ opens 'um, yŭ knaows w'ats in 'um. **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 12; **s.Wor.**^{1} A small kind of walnut. **se.Wor.**^{1} The fust time as ever I knaowed 'im wus w'en 'e wus took up fur stalin' bannits. **Shr.**$^{1\ 2}$ **Hrf.** The growing tree is called bannut, but the converted timber, walnut, DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12); **Hrf.**$^{1\ 2}$ **Rdn.** MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); We cannot tell how many bannuts there be, till we beat the trees (A.B.); ELLIS *Pronun.* (1889) V. 66. **ne.Glo.** The old man . . . forbade the young fellow's visits, bluntly declaring that he might go and 'bad the bannuts' somewhere else, *Household Wds.* (1885) 141. **Glo.**^{12} **w.Cy.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** A woman, a spaunel, and a bannut tree, The mooar you bate 'em the better they be, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Only used in *n.* of the county, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

[Bannenote-tre, *auelana* (a filbert tree) (c. 1450), WRIGHT *Voc.* 629.]

BANNYSTICKLE, see **Banstickle.**

BANSHEE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Also written **benshee.** A supernatural being, in the form of a woman, who is supposed to wail outside a house to announce the approaching death of a member of the family.

Sc. The cries and shrieks of Benshi, or the fairies wife, uttered along the very path where the funeral is to pass, PENNANT *Tour* (1769) 205 (JAM.). **Gall.** She deemed the Bible might ward aff scaith, Be it benshee, bogle, ghaist, or wraith, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 81; Not properly a Gall. word, but imported from Irel. (A.W.) **Ir.** As no banshee ever followed her own family, she didn't suppose that it could be such a thing, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1848) I. 99; The Vargin defend us . . . if 'tis not the banshee! CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 267; Cock them up with a banshee, moyah, partly like, *Flk Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 121; The banshee was heard keening round the house, YEATS *Flk-Tales* (1888) 111; She's bin hearin' the banshee, MᶜNULTY *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) xii; The banshee was said to follow only particular families, principally the old Milesians. Its form was that of a female weeping, wringing its hands, and uttering the national keene or lamentation for the dead (E.M.). **n.Cy.** Shadows, banshees, lian-hanshees, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 79.

[Ir. *bean sídhe*, OIr. *ben síde*, woman of the fairy dwelling or mound (MACBAIN, s.v. *Sìth*).]

BANSIL, see **Bensil.**

BANSKITTLE, see **Banstickle.**

BANSTICKLE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in the forms **banestickle** Sh.I.; **bainstickle** Nhb.^{1}; **banskittle** Brks.^{1}; **bannistickle** Hmp.^{1} Som.; **bannystickle** Oxf.^{1}; **bamstickle** Hmp.; **bonetickle** Nhb.^{1}; **baneprickle** Cld.; **bantickle** Hmp.^{1} Wil.^{1}; **bannytickle** Som.; **bramstickle** Wil.^{1} [**bē·nstikl, ba·nstikl.**] The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.*

Or.I. The three-spined stickleback which we distinguish by the name of banstickle is found in every small running brook or loch that has any communication with any piece of fresh water, BARRY *Hist.* (1805) 389 (JAM.). **Sh.I.** [*Coll.* L.L.B.] **Cld.** (JAM.) **Nhb.**^{1} **Glo.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Oxf.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **Hmp.** 'He'd starve a bamstickle' is a proverbial expression for a very stingy person (H.C.M.B.); **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** *w.Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2. [SATCHELL (1879).]

[Bansticle, a stickle-back, BAILEY (1721); A bansticle [fish], *Pungitius*, *Spinochia*, COLES (1679); A banstickle, *Trachyda*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); *Trachida.* I suppose it is a banstickle, COOPER (1565). Repr. an OE. *bānsticels*: *bān*, bone + *sticels*, a prick, sting.]

BANT, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [**bant.**] Vigour, strength, endurance, 'go.'

w.Yks. He's some bant in him, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1891). **Lan.** Aw geet us mich meyte un pottytus us aw cud heyte fur ninepunze, un aw gan it sum bant awl warrant yo, *Eggshibishun* (1856) 33; He're sure to gallop when he should ha walked, an' get to th' end of his bant in no time, BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1867) xiv; They'n some bant about 'em, thoose han, an' fit to be th' mothers of a young nation, *ib. Ab-o'th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) v; A man who 'has no bant in him' is a poor, feeble being, *Tit-Bits* (Aug. 8, 1891) 280, col. 1; **Lan.**^{1} He's good for nowt: there's no bant in him: he can noather eyt [eat] nor wark.

[Prob. cogn. w. *bend*, vb. Cp. *bent*, used in the sense of concentrated energy, prop. the force with which a bow bent tends to spring back. Cp. MDu. *bant*, power, force, constraint, sway (OUDEMANS).]

BANT, *v.* Yks. Lan. [**bant.**]

1. To conquer, achieve, manage.

Lan. 'Hay,' cried Craddy; 'I've done very weel! I couldn't bant another smite,' WAUGH *Old Cronies* (1875) iii; **Lan.**^{1} Conto bant it? Conto bant him?

2. To beat down in price.

w.Yks. Aw ax him a fair price, an tha can bet thi life he doesn't bant me (J.H.); She bants everybody shus [choose] weer she gooes to buy ought (S.N.); **w.Yks.**^{3}

Hence **Banting**, *vbl. sb.* haggling.

w.Yks. Ah gat 'em at a guinea by banting (M.F.).

BANTAM-SOW, *sb.* *Obs.* Hmp. A small sow.

Hmp. A half-bred bantam-sow was as thick as she was long, WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 150, ed. 1853. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BANTER, *sb.* Irel. Chs. [**ba·ntə(r).**]

1. A haggling about prices.

s.Chs.^{1} Ah)d ŭ praat·i baan·tŭr ŭfoa·r ah kŭd bringg· ŭm tŭ mi prahys [Ah'd a pratty banter afore ah could bring 'em to my price].

2. A challenge.

Ir. County cricket clubs talk of sending or receiving a banter to play a match (M.B.-S.).

BANTER, *v.* Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Shr. Glo. Amer. [**ba·ntə(r), bæ·ntə(r).**]

1. To cheapen, to haggle.

w.Yks.^{3} It's o' no use yor tryin' to banter me; Au s'll tāk' no less. **War.**^{2} [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) 396.]

2. With prep. *down.* (*a*) To beat down in price.

Cum. She wantet owre much for her berries, but I banter't her down a bit (M.P.). **Wm.**^{1} T'butter-badger triet hard to banter me doon but a stuck to ma price and gat it. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah ast [asked] him hauf-a-croon fo't, an he banthered ma doon ti two-an-thrippence, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** He bantur'd t'profits daan ta nowt, Preston *Poems, &c.* (1864) 11; He wanted £3 10s. for it, but I bantered him down to £3 (S.K.C.). **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhaat·)s dhŭ mùn·i ŭz ahy)l taak·; ŭn ah shaa)n·ŭ bi baan·tŭrd daayn bi nóo·bdi [That's the money as I'll tak; an' ah shanna be bantered daïn by noob'dy]. **War.**^{3} I wouldn't sell the cow to him now at no price, he tried to banter me down so. **Shr.**^{1} I dunna want to banter yo down in price; if yo thinken yo can get more for 'im by tăkin' 'im to Ellesmur far', tăk 'im, I've toud yo whad I mane to give! **Glo.**^{1}

(*b*) To get the better of in a dispute of any kind.

s.Chs.^{1} Ah kùd)nŭ baan·tŭr ŭm daayn bŭ wot ahy mŭn pree·ch for ŭm nekst Sùn·di [Ah cudna banter em daïn bu' what I mun preach for 'em next Sunday].

3. To squabble, tease, taunt.

n.Ir. A bantered him to box me (W.J.K.). **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **N.I.**^{1} He bantered me to fight him.

4. With prep. *about*: to potter about, bustle about.

Glo. Banter about and get the tea (H.S.H.); **Glo.**^{1}

BANTING, *sb.* Sc. **[ba·ntin.]** A bantam fowl.

Edb. All the birds and beasts seemed as tame as our bantings, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 34.

[*Bantam*, contam. w. suff. *-ing*.]

BANTLING, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. **[ba·ntlin, bæ·ntlin.]** A child, a baby.

Sc. Sell me to a gipsy to carry pots, pans, and beggars bantlings all the rest of my life, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxi. **Lan.** Be at t'church porch i' half an hour, an t'bantlin shall be delivered to you safe an' sound, Ainsworth *Witches* (ed. 1849) vii; Here, Matty wench, tak' thi bantlin' ... before aw eit it, Mullins *Johnny*, i; The Brid an' Bantlin' is colloq. used to represent the 'Eagle and Child,' a public-house sign (F.E.T.). **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Wor.** (J.W.P.)

[Bantling (used only in low or droll style), a little child, an infant, Ash (1795); Bantling, a young child, Kersey (1715). Prob. the same as G. *bänkling*, bastard (Sanders). Cp. Swab. dial. *bankle*, *bantle*, 'ein Kleiner dicker Mensch, ähnlich mit *Bankard*, worunter man in Ulm ein armseliges Kind versteht' (Schmid). The word prop. means 'a child begotten on a bench and not in the marriage bed,' see Grimm (s.v. *Bankhart*).]

BANTLING, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Suf. **[ba·ntlin, bæ·ntlin.]** A bantam.

Nhb.^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}

[A confusion of *bantam* w. *bantling*, sb.^{1}]

BAN-TWIVY TWIST, *adv. phr.* Som. Askew, awry.

w.Som.^{1} Same in meaning as 'scurry whiff.' Kyaalth úz-zuul u weelruy·t! neef ee aan u-ang dhu wee·ul u dhu wag·een aul ban twúv·ee twús, jis dhu vur·ee sae·um-z u fúd·lurz uul·boa [calls himself a wheelwright! and if he has not hung the wheel of the wagon all out of truth, just the very same as a fiddler's elbow].

BANTY, *sb.*^{1} Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. War. **[ba·nti.]**

1. A bantam.

N.I.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** He's as conceitit as a banty, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 66; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Stickan up thersels like Betty Yudal banty, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 27. **e.Yks.**^{1}

2. *Fig.* A small, strutting, conceited person.

Cum. Referring to a small, important person. Puir laal banty! (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1}

3. In *comp.* (1) **Banty-cock,** (*a*) a bantam cock; (*b*) *fig.* a small, conceited person; (*c*) a haycock of intermediate size; (2) **-hen,** a bantam hen.

(1) (*a*) **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1891). **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) (*b*) **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1891). **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) (*c*) **Cum.**^{1} (2) **ne.Lan.**^{1}

[*Bantam*, altered through contam. of final syllable with suff. *-y*.]

BANTY, *sb.*^{2} Glo. **[bæ·nti.]** A stickleback or minnow.

Glo.^{1}

[An abbrev. for *bantickle*; see **Banstickle.**]

BANWOOD, see **Banewort.**

BANYEL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **bangyal** Bnff.^{1}; **banniel** Nhb.^{1} **[ba·nyl.]**

1. A bundle, a package.

Sc. Ane banyel o' myrrh is my weel-beloefet til me, Riddell *Sng. Sol.* (1858) i. 13. **Cld.** Used in a contemptuous way (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1} He's off wi' aa his banniels.

2. A slovenly, idle fellow.

Rxb. (Jam.)

3. A crowd of people.

Bnff.^{1} Ban-yals o' bairns came burriein' round the door. The word contains the notion of disorder and rudeness.

BANYEL, *v.* Sc. Also written **bangyal** Bnff.^{1} To crowd, to move in a confused crowd.

Bnff.^{1}

Hence **Bangyalan,** *vbl. sb.* the act of crowding.

Bnff.^{1}

BAP, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. **[bap.]**

1. A thick cake of bread, baked in the oven.

Sc. *Gen.* [made] with yeast; whether it be made of oatmeal, barley-meal, flower of wheat, or a mixture (Jam.); Loaves, penny-rows, thin bakes, thick baps, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 67. **Fif.** An auld leddy to show, as she said, her hospitality, ... haunded us an aicht-ounce bap and a bowl o' soor dook, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 15; The rent-money ... was spent, and on sic doonricht trash as nikket baps, nutmegs, &c., *ib.* 98. **Lnk.** Tell us, are ye for your burial baps round or square? Ramsay *Remin.* (1872) 14. **e.Lth.** We were sittin doun o' the bieldy side o' the stooks, haein oor baps an' yill at the twal-hoors, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 11. **Edb.** And Thomas Burling's bap account, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 40. **Dwn.** (C.H.W.)

2. A roll or small loaf, of various shapes, baked in the oven.

Sc. By the side of it baps and scones, by no means to be despised, Oliphant *Lover and Lass*, 10; A flat breakfast roll, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 215; And sowens and farls and baps, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 86, ed. 1871; His buttons were made o' the baubee baps, And his name was Willy Wood, Chambers *Rhymes* (1870) 41. **Abd.** Bakerie baps, sugary snaps (W.M.). **Abd., Rxb.** The shearers frae their baps an' ale, Their rural dinner, rise, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 97. **Slk.** The young baker wha brings the baps in the mornin, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 200. **Uls.** A diamond-shaped loaf of bread usually sold at a penny, *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) VI. 46. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.I.**^{1} A lozenge-shaped bun, whitened with flour. **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence **Bapper,** a vulgar name for a baker.

Abd. (Jam.); Still used, but not very common (W.M.). **Per.** The term bapper implies a shade of contempt (G.W.).

BAR, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. War. Glo. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Also written **baar** S. & Ork.^{1}; **barr** N.Cy.^{2} w.Yks.^{4} Not.^{1} **[bar, bā(r).]**

1. A flail; the swing or movable part of the flail.

w. & s.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

Hence (1) **Bar,** *v.* to thrash, swing a flail (Jam. *Suppl.*), see **Barry**; (2) **Barman,** a thrasher, one accustomed to the bar or flail (Jam. *Suppl.*).

(1) **w. & s.Sc.** It's no ilka ane can bar. Bar is used to express simply the act or process, as 'I'm thinkin' to bar some bear the morn' [I intend to thrash some barley to-morrow].

2. A crowbar.

Yks. A crowbar not more than four feet long (C.V.C.). **n.Lin.**^{1} Fetch th' bar an' prise it up. **Glo.**^{1}

3. *Comp.* **Bar-ire,** (*a*) a crowbar, (*b*) iron in the form of rods or bars for smiths' use.

(*a*) **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** A bar-ire, or crowbar, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 121; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **nw.Dev.**^{1} Always in the form bar-ire; I have never heard a crowbar called ire-bar. (*b*) **w.Som.**^{1} In reply to a remonstrance about his charges, a blacksmith said, 'Well, sir, 'tis a little bit better now; but I didn't charge no more vor shoein o'm when bar-ire was more-n so dear again.' **nw.Dev.**^{1}

4. A bar of iron used by shepherds in making holes for the fold stakes, when pitching hurdles.

Brks., Hmp. A straight bar made of iron, generally about four feet high, swelling out in circumference towards the bottom, but, below this, pointed at the end (W.H.E.). **I.W.**^{1}

5. The gate of a town or city.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2} Bootham Bar, Monk Bar, in the city of York. **w.Yks.**^{2} The four gates of York are called bars. There shall come a hind into Sheffield in at the West Bar on a market day (s.v. West-bar); **w.Yks.**^{4} [(K.); Temple Bar in London, Bootham-bar in York, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

6. A gate across a road, *gen.* for the purpose of collecting tolls.

Not.^{1}

7. *fig.* An obstacle.

Ayr. It can ne'er be said that I'm ony bar till't, Galt *Entail* (1823) xvii.

8. Timber used to support the roof of a seam in a mine.

w.Yks. (S.K.C.); (M.F.)

9. A longitudinal slice of a halibut, including the fin on one side to the tail.

Sh.I. (K.I.), **S. & Ork.**^{1}

10. A streak of colour on an animal.

e.Lan.^{1}

Hence **Barred,** *adj.* striped, streaked.

e.Lan.^{1} A barred cow. **Chs.**^{1} A barred cat is a tabby cat. **War.** (J.R.W.)

11. *Comp.* **Bar-length,** *fig.* a good length or way.

Lin.^{1} He was a bar-length before the others.

[**11.** I outdo Rousseau a bar length, Sterne *Tr. Shandy* (1758), ed. 1770, VI. 145 (Dav.); The immodest ones outdo the worst of us by a bar's length, both in thinking and acting, Richardson *Cl. Harlowe* (1748) III. 118 (Dav.).]

BAR, *sb.*^{2} Sc. An infant's flannel waistcoat. Cf. **barrow,** *sb.*^{4}, **barrie.**

Mry. (Jam.), **Abd.** (W.M.)

BAR, *v.*^{1} Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. War. Shr. Som. [**bar, bā(r).**]

1. To shut, close, exclude, fasten out.

Frf. The shutter bars the outer world from the schoolhouse, Barrie *Licht* (1888) i. **Gall.** Have the bairns barred ye oot o' the schule? Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 232. **N.Cy.**^{1} Bar the door, shut the door. Bar the yet, close the gate. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.**^{3} He said his wife had barr't 'im oot, as oft she'd deun afooar, 67. **ne.Lan.**^{1} Bar them out.

2. To stop, forbid, prohibit.

Wm.^{1} Bars o' that! [that shall not pass]. **w.Yks.**^{4} **n.Lin.**^{1} He's barred takkin' stroä off o' land by th' custom o' th' cuntry. **War.**^{2} Used by boys at play. 'I bar that bank' would mean 'I forbid the use of that bank in the game'; **War.**^{3} A form used in games. 'I bar that' meant 'I stop that,' as being against the rules of the game, or unfair. **Shr.**^{1} Oh! 'er's sich a fav'rit, 'e canna bar 'er anythin' 'er axes fur.

3. To prevent, hinder.

Stf.^{2} A feyther shouldna ought bar 'is childer from pickin' their own trade. **Shr.**^{1} I'll bar 'im gwī'in theer. **w.Som.**^{1} Used only in the passive voice. Ee wuz u-baa·rd vrum gwai·n, kuz uv úz wuyv·-uur wuz u-tèokt bae·ud jis dhoa· [he was prevented from going, on account of his wife—she was taken ill just then].

4. To deprive, stint.

Stf.^{2} 'Er was ready t'bar 'ersel o' enythin fur sake o' mē.

5. To claim a privilege or possession. See **Barley.**

Stf. Bar that place. Bar first go, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 229; **Stf.**^{2} **War.** *B'ham. Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**^{1} Used by boys at play when they select a particular situation or place; **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} Used by children at play. I say, Bill, I bar that bat.

6. To claim exemption from any disagreeable job, to negative any proposal.

Stf. Bar not to fetch coals. When a boy had first barred anything, his right to possession or exemption was indisputably established, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 229; A boy would say 'He wanted me to do so-and-so, but I barred not,' *ib.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 517; **Stf.**^{2} In a game: 'That inner fair, oi bar that.'

7. To ignore a bad hit or faulty start in games.

War.^{2} **Shr.**^{1} A playground term. Oh! we'll bar that.

[**1.** A will that bars the title of thy son, Shaks. *K. John*, II. i. 192. **2.** To barr, *interdicere*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693). **3.** Ridgy roofs ... can scarce avail To barr the ruin of the rattling hail, Dryden *Virg. Georg.* (1697) I. 600. **6.** Cp. Fr. *barrer*, 'annoncer, quand les dés sortent du cornet, qu'on annule le coup' (Littré).]

BAR, *v.*^{2} Nhb. Past tense of *to bear.*

Nhb.^{1} He bar up like a man.

BAR, *prep.* Lan. Stf. Slang. Except.

Lan. I've niver had no childer o' my own—bar that one I telled yo' on, Francis *Fustian* (1895) 270. **Stf.**^{2} Ar Dick's gotten sploiced t' th' noicest wench as ivver oi sēd bar none. **Slang.** For my books were all read bar two Verrine orations, Goddard *Brasenose Ale* (1870).

BAR, see **Bare, Bargh, Bear.**

BARA-PICKLET, *sb.* *Obs.* Wal. Cakes made of fine flour, kneaded with yeast.

[Barapicklet (a local word, fr. the Brit.), a kind of cake made with fine flour, Ash (1795); Bara-picklet, bread made of fine flower, and kneaded up with barm or yest, which makes it very light and spungy, Phillips (1706); *Popelins*, soft cakes made of fine flower, kneaded with milk, sweet butter, and yolks of eggs; and fashioned and buttered like our Welch Barrapyclids, Cotgr. Wel. *bara*, bread + E. *pikelet* (a kind of cake), q.v.]

BARA RAN, *sb.* Mon. Dole bread, or bread begged for the souls of the departed on All Souls' Day.

Mon. In many parts of this county the poor of every persuasion still retain the custom of begging bread for the souls of the departed on All Souls' Day; the bread is called Bara ran, or Dole bread, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) VI. 378.

[Wel. *bara rann*, dole bread; *bara*, bread + *rhann*, a portion, part.]

BARB, *sb.* Dev. [**bāb.**] A peg; a stick hooked at one end and pointed at the other, used for securing the ends of straw ropes in a 'mow' or rick, &c. See **Nib.**

Dev. Aul roun tha wals, pin tap a barbs, Yude zee bags arter bags uv harbs, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 55, ed. 1858. **s.Dev.** Barb is used in the same sense as 'nib.' It is made from a forked branch, one limb being much longer than the other and pointed at the end (R.P.C.).

[This is the same word as ME. *barbe*, the barb of an arrow. Arches with arows with atterd barbes, *Wars Alex.* 2455.]

BARBARA AND HER BARNS, *phr.* Yks. A name given to a formation of clouds in which there is a thick band across the west with smaller bands above and below; a sign of stormy weather.

Yks. (R.H.H.) **n.Yks.** 'Barbara and her barns,' though not so common as formerly, is still quite familiar with many (M.C.F.M.); *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 446.

[St. Barbara's father was about to strike off her head, when a lightning-flash laid him dead at her feet. Hence St. Barbara was invoked in thunderstorms, Yonge *Christ. Names*, I. 260.]

BARBER, *v.* Yks. Lin. Brks. Ess. [**bā·bə(r).**] To shave.

w.Yks.^{5} Bown to barber mysen. Am barn to get barber'd a bit. As he wur barbering on muh he let t'rāazor tummle! [as he was shaving me he let the razor fall]. **n.Lin.**^{1} I alus barber mysen o' Setterda' neet ready for Sunda'. No real Christian iver barber'd hissen o' a Sunda', thoo knaws that, thoo reprobaate. About forty years ago, Thomas Carr, a poor man, living at Kirton-in-Lindsey, called on the Rev. Robert Ousby, the curate, and said—'Sir, I've heärd a straange, bad taale, aboot you. I knaw it isn't trew, but I want to hear you contradict it fra yer awn mooth. A man tohd me last neet 'at you alus barber'd yersen on a Sunda' mornin'.' The clergyman had to admit the charge was true, and poor Tommy Carr went away exceedingly sorrowful. **Brks.**^{1} I be a-gwaayn to be barbered.

Hence (1) **Barberer,** *sb.* a barber; (2) **Barberlie,** *adv.* like a barber; (3) **Barber's sign,** *sb.* a standing pole and two wash-balls.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Ess.** That barberlie handled I dare thee assure, Cast dust in his arse, thou hast finisht thy cure, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 111, st. 4. (3) [The pole has generally two spiral lines, red and white, representing the fillet to bind the arm when a person is bled; barbers having formerly been surgeons, Holloway.]

BARBER-EEL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. The viviparous blenny, *Zoarces viviparus.*

Bwk. Johnston *Fishes* in *Trans. Bwk. Natur. Field Club* (1885) I. 171. **Nhb.**^{1}

BARBER'S BRUSHES, *phr.* Ess. Wil.^{1} The wild teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris.*

BARBINE, see **Bearbine.**

BARBULYIE, *v.* and *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Also written **barbulzie** (Jam.).

1. *v.* To confuse, trouble.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Per.** A rare word, almost unknown (G.W.); (Jam.)

2. *sb.* Perplexity, quandary.

Rxb. I—stude—swutheryng what it avysit me neiste to doo in thilke barbulye, Hogg *Winter Ev. Tales* (1820) II. 41 (Jam.).

[Every thing apperit twae to my barbulzeit brain, Montgomery *Cherrie & Slae* (c. 1572) in Ramsay's Evergreen (ed. 1876) II. 109. Fr. *barbouiller*, to jumble, confound, huddle (Cotgr.).]

BARCLE, see **Barkle.**

BARCOM, see **Bargham.**

BARD, *sb.*^{1} Sh.I. A bold headland, the top of which projects beyond its base.

Sh.I. The projecting headlands of the island of Mousa, and of Bressay, are called the Bard of Mousa, and the Bard of Bressay (Jam. *Suppl.*). **S. & Ork.**^{1} The Bard of Bressay, a long, projecting headland.

[ON. *barð*, the verge, edge of a hill; Norw. dial. rim, edge (Aasen); cogn. w. OE. *bord*, border, rim, side.]

BARD, *sb.*^{2} Sc. [**bard.**] A bold, turbulent woman; a scold.

Sc. Common in S. & Ork. and throughout the greater part of the Lowlands (Jam. *Suppl.*). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Perh. the same as *bard* (a poet); see **Bardach.**]

BARDACH, *adj.* Sc. Also written **bardoch.** [**be·rdəχ·**] Stout, fearless. See **Bardy.**

Sc. And bald and bardach the gude-wife, Sae derf couth wield her gude brown spear, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 176; Tho' ye're bardoch and bauld, Donald *Poems* (1867) 5. **Abd.** And tho' she was right bardach on day-light She was as fly'd as ony hare at night, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 62, ed. 1812; Tells on her tale, Right bauld and bardach, *ib.* 89. **Kcd.** Ane was a sturdy bardoch chiel, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 9. **Per.** Not a common word, but fairly well known (G.W.).

[A der. of Sc. *bard* (*baird*), in the sense of a strolling musician or minstrel, a word often connoting insolence and boldness, and appearing in Sc. Acts of Parl. in close connexion w. vagabonds, masterful beggars, fools, 'sorners,' and other idle people; see N.E.D.]

BARDAGH, *sb.* Irel. A creel or pannier with a falling bottom, carried by a donkey.

N.I.^{1} **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

BAR-DRAKE, *sb.* Irel.

1. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator.*

N.I.^{1} **Dwn.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 164.

2. The common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta*; see **Bar-goose.**

Ir. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 153. [The bar-drake or bar-duck prefers flatshores, sandy bars, and links, where it breeds, and in holes in the soft soil, and has obtained the name of Burrow-duck and Bar Gander, Yarrell *Birds* (1845) III. 236.]

BARDY, *adj.* Sc. Also written **bardie** (Jam. *Suppl.*). [**be·rdi.**]

1. Bold, fierce, turbulent. See **Bardach.**

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

Hence **Bardily**, *adv.* boldly, with intrepidity.

Sc. They bardily, and hardily, Fac'd home or foreign foe, *Galloway Poems* (1788) 64 (Jam.).

2. Forward, pert, shameless, insolent.

Rnf. No a neuk i' the house But what thou, bardie mouse, Maun examine, Young *Pictures* (1865) 56. **Ayr.** Wasting baith at heck and manger wi bardie leddies and whirligig fool-fellows at yon gait, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xvii; Mrs. Fenton . . . that gave her heart and countenance to be bardy, even to the bailies, *ib. Provost* (1822) xxvii. **Gall.** A bardy loon, a bold or brazenfaced woman (A.W.).

Hence (1) **Bardish**, *adj.* rude, insolent in language; (2) **Bardily**, *adv.* pertly; (3) **Bardiness**, *sb.* forwardness, pertness, esp. as shown in conversation.

(1) **Sc.** The rest of that day . . . was misspent with the altercation of that bardish young man Mr. D. Dogleish and the young constable of Dundee, Bailie *Lett.* (1775) I. 311 (Jam.). (2, 3) (Jam.).

BARE, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Stf. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Som. Dev. Cor. Written **bair·** (Jam.).

1. In *comp.* (1) **Bare-back**, a species of fluke; (2) **-backs**, (*a*) turnips with the tops cut off; (*b*) sheep after being shorn; (3) **-barley**, a species of barley usually called French barley; (4) **-board**, penniless, at a card-table; (5) **-bolsht**, unfledged; (6) **-bub**, an unfledged bird; (7) **-buck**, a six-year-old buck; (8) **-cart**, a cart or wagon in which the wheels are not protected by iron hoops or tires; (9) **-fallow**, land left fallow for the whole of one year; (10) **-gollin, -gollock, -golly**, a newly hatched featherless bird; (11) **-gorp**, an unfledged bird; (12) **-man**, a bankrupt, who gives up all his goods to his creditors; (13) **-mead**, stript; (14) **-muck**, the refuse thrown from the stone upon which the bone handles of knives are ground; (15) **-powed**, bareheaded; (16) **-ridged**, without a saddle, bare-backed; (17) **-snaked**, naked; (18) **-vamped**, standing in one's stockings, without shoes; (19) **-wagon**, see **-cart.**

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} (2) (*a*) **Nhb.**^{1} (*b*) **Wm.**^{1} (3) **Stf.** Bare-barley, naked barley, whose ear is shaped like barley, but its grain like wheat without any husk (K.); **Stf.**^{1} (4) **Cum.** (M.P.) (5) **s.Not.** Don't tek it yit, lads; it's a bare-bolsht un (J.P.K.). (6) **w.Yks.**^{5} **Not.**^{3} **n.Lin.**^{1} The names boys give to young birds are bare-bubs, pen-feather'd uns, flig'd uns, and flig'd flyers. (7) **Nhp.** (G.F.N.); **Nhp.**^{1} (8) **n.Lin.**^{1} *Obsol.* Before the great enclosures of the last century almost all the highways were unstoned, and carts and wagons frequently had not their wheels protected by iron. One shodd wayne and one bare wayne liij, *Invent. of John Nevill, of Faldingworth* (1590) *MS.* The wheels of bathing machines in Britain and elsewhere are, at the present day, sometimes left unshod where the surface they have to traverse is not of shingle but of sand. (9) **War.**^{3} Land that lies fallow for a part of the year, and on which a root crop is grown in the latter part of the year, is a fallow, but land that lies fallow throughout the whole of the year is a bare-fallow. (10) **e.Yks.**^{1} (11) **Cum.**^{1} (12) **Sc.** ? *Obs.* (Jam.) (13) **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Upon his reddy bare-mead back, 177. (14) **w.Yks.** The word was in common use in Sheffield among cutlers, but somewhat *obs.* at present, as very few bone handles are now ground upon stone. However 'bare-muck' is well understood here (G.B.W.); **w.Yks.**^{2} (15) **Sc.** The leddies bare-powed were, baith auld and young, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 155. (16) **w.Som.**^{1} Thee't never be able to ride vitty, avore canst stick on bare-ridged. **Dev.** This task . . . was not only no toil to him, but a real labour of love —one he would have ridden 'bare ridge' to perform, Davies *Memoir of Russell* (1878) viii. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Zenobia Baraguannith at the age of ninety-nine rode bare-ridged on a young beast (a colt), to the court, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Cor.**^{1} He rides bare-ridged; **Cor.**^{2} (17) **w.Yks.** See thee, he's bare-snaked! (S.O.A.) (18) **Cor.** A common expression (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{3} (19) **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. In phr. (1) *bare as a bo'd's tail*, as bare as a bird's tail; (2) *to ride bareback*, to ride without a saddle.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} Said of a person who has lost everything which he possessed. (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **n.Lin.**^{1}

3. Simple, plain, unadorned.

Lth. Water his drink, his claithing bare, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 55. **w.Som.**^{1} Au·nkaum·un bae·ur kunsaa·rn [uncommonly bare concern, said of a shabby performance at a travelling circus]. **n.Dev.** Vor es olweys thort her to ha be bare buckle and thongs, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 546.

4. Mere, only just.

n.Sc. More commonly applied to things than to persons. She gyah [gave] the bokie a bare saxpins for cairryin the creel. He jist got a bare shillin an nae ae baubee mehr for a' it he did (W.G.). **Ayr.** She carried her scorn o' me sae far as to prefer a bare farmer lad like John Lounlans, Galt *Lairds* (1826) vii. **w.Yks.** It's bare weight (Æ.B.).

5. Thin, lean, poor, in bad condition.

Abd. He did what, had he been keepit bare, He ne'er mith done, Shirref *Poems* (1790) 9. **Kcd.** I wad be content In barer hame than noo, Grant *Lays* (1884) 179. **e.Yks.** Corne that is sowne on land that is in hearte will allwayes bee sooner ripe then that which is sowne on bare lande, Best *Econ.* (1641) 53. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **w.Som.**^{1} Applied to animals—bare-boned. Dhai bee·us bee tuur·bl bae·ur [those beasts are very thin].

6. Audacious; also mean, base.

Yks. To go and say that—a bare hussy (C.C.R.); It's a bare piece o' business (B.K.). **n.Yks.**^{2} A bare un, a base fellow.

[**1.** (4) *Reduit au tapis* (at play), left a bareboord, whose money is all lost, Cotgr.; (12) Bairman, a poor insolvent debtor, left bare and naked, who was obliged to swear in court, that he was not worth more than five shillings and five pence, Bailey (1721); To hund out bair men and vagaboundis, *Acts Jas. VI* (1581), ed. 1814, 217 (Jam.).]

BARE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Shr.

1. To remove the surface soil in a stone quarry in order to get at the stone.

Bwk. In the month of Feb. 1883, while the workmen were baring the top of the rock at a quarry at Amble, they came upon a cist, Thompson *Trans. Natur. Field Club* (1882–1884) X. 523. **Nhb.** In constant use (R.O.H.). **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.)

Hence (1) **Barer,** *sb.* a workman who removes the surface soil in a stone quarry; (2) **Baring,** *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the surface soil in a stone quarry; (*b*) the process of removing the surface soil.

(1) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (2) (*a*) **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.** There's a good deal of baring on t'quarry (I.W.). **w.Yks.**^{2} (*b*) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}

2. To undercut the coal in order to 'win' or get at it.

w.Yks. (S.J.C.); (D.T.)

Hence **Barings,** *vbl. sb.* the small coal made in the process of undermining the coal. Cf. **Kirving.**

w.Yks. (S.J.C.)

BAREE, *sb.* Irel. A goal.

Wxf.^{1} Yerstey w' had a baree, gist ing oor hoane [yesterday we had a goal, just in our hand], 84. Tommeen was lous, an zo was ee baree, 88.

BAREES, *sb. pl.* Wxf.^{1} Small sticks placed in a kiln for drying oats.

BAREFOOT, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Shr. Also written **barefit** (JAM.); **barfet** Cum.^{1} Wm. ne.Lan.^{1}; **barfit** Nhb.^{1}; **barfoot** Cum. Wm.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} Lan.^{1} Stf.^{1}; **barfut** n.Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} m.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1} nw.Der.^{1} Shr.^{12}

1. Having bare feet, without shoes and stockings. Also used as *adv.*

Sc. (JAM.); He maun hae been baar-fitt, makin' sae little sound, ROY *Horseman* (1895) xiii. **Ayr.** The lassies, skelpin barefit, thrang, In silks an' scarlets glitter, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 7. **Lth.** A barefit birkie fond o' play, I ca'd my girr frae break o' day, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 34. **e.Lth.** It's nae mair to see a wumman greet nor to see a guse gae barefit, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 201. **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** To gang barfut and bareleggt, without shoes and stockings (M.P.); Them two gaan wi' their barfet feet, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 168; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** If thu didn't send him a new paar o' shoos straight off, he'd gay seean be gane barfet, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 42; **Wm.**^{1} Is ta gangen barfoot? **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Wick folk cawn't abide to go barfoot an' empty, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) ii; **Lan.**^{1} 'Aye, aye, Sam,' said Jone, 'barfoot folk shouldn't walk upo' prickles,' WAUGH *Chimn. Corner* (1874). **n.Lan.**^{1} **ne.Lan.**^{1} Barfet an' barlegg'd. **e.Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} Bein' beawt shoon an' stockin's is bein' barfut. **Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Shr.**^{12}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Barefoot-broth,** broth made with butter and vegetables, without any meat; (2) **-clogs,** clogs without irons; (3) **-custard,** a custard not enclosed in a crust; (4) **-feet,** bare feet; (5) **-head,** a baldheaded man; (6) **-kail,** see **-broth.**

(1) **Abd.** The more economical way of using bear or barley is when it is ground in a barley mill, and boiled as pot barley with a little butter and a few vegetables, in which case it is provincially called barefoot broth, *Agric. Surv.* 518 (JAM.). (2) **Lan.**^{1} (3) **Shr.**^{1} ? *Obsol.* We'n mak a dish o' bar-fut custart ŏŏth that bystin for the men's supper; it'll be a trate for 'em. Cf. Bystin Custard. (4) **Lan.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} To 'go with one's barfut feet on' is to walk barefooted. (5) **Lan.** What has yon owd barfoot-yed bin sayin' abeawt me? BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) i. (6) **Abd.** I was musin in my mind, On hair-mould bannocks fed an' barefoot kail, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 3 (JAM.).

BARENHOND, *vbl. phr. Obs.* Som. To maintain, to assure, to lead one to believe. See **Bear in hand.**

Som. Mister Boord banehond ta I jist now that thâ war gwine ta wimmy [winnow], JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 180; To barenhond, to banehond, to intimate. In very common use in the *w.* of Eng., *ib.* 23.

[Your daughter, whom she bore in hand to love With such integrity, she did confess Was as a scorpion to her sight, SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 43; I beare in hande, I threp upon a man that he hath done a dede or make hym byleve so, *je fais accroyre*, PALSGR.; I bar him on honde he hadde enchanted me, CHAUCER *C.T.* D. 575.]

BARF, see **Bargh.**

BARFAN, BARFIN, BARFON, see **Bargham.**

BARGAIN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Crn. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Cor. Also written **bahgans** e.Yks.^{1}; **bargan** Hmp.^{1} I.W.^{2}; **bargane** Sc.; **bargen** Dor.^{1}; **bargun** I.W.^{1} [**be·rgən, beə·gən, bā·gən.**]

I. 1. A contract, agreement.

Ant. A bargain's a bargain niver tae rue Till I be black and you be blue, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Ess.** Prouide against Mihelmas, bargaine to make, For ferme to giue ouer, to keepe or to take, TUSSER *Husbandrie* (1580) 34, st. 3.

2. A contract for certain work in a mine, claywork, &c.

Cor.^{2} [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

3. A piece of work let amongst the workmen in a colliery, at a certain price.

Nhb.^{1} In lead mining, 'Miners generally take a certain length of ground, in which they propose to raise ore, for a fixed time, at so much per bing, according to the richness, quality, or hardness of the mine. These bargains are taken in partnerships, consisting of from two to eight men,' MACKENZIE *Hist. Nhb.* (1825) I. 100. [Quarrymen work on a portion of rock 9 yards wide, with the height of the gallery varying from 50 to 60 feet; this is called their bargain, and is re-let to them every month at a certain price, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bargain-letter,** the person who lets the bargains or contracts to the quarrymen; (2) **-man,** one who works by the bargain at special work, such as coal or stone drifting; (3) **-pence,** earnest money given on striking a bargain; (4) **Saturday,** see below; (5) **-tacker,** the foreman, who undertakes the work in a section of a lead mine; (6) **-taker,** one who performs bargain-work in a mine; (7) **-work,** (*a*) work let by tender among the workmen in a colliery; (*b*) work done by the piece.

(1) **Crn.** In the Dinorwic quarries the bargain-letter is the person who lets the various bargains or contracts each month to the quarrymen, rockmen, and others who work by the piece. He has also to generally supervise the quarries, *Gl. Lab.* (1894). (2) **Nhb.**^{1} (3) **Ken.**^{1} (4) **s.Sc.** The lead mines were divided into sections, and each section was wrought by a foreman and a number of men in proportion to the size of the section. This foreman was called the bargain-tacker (W.G.). (5) **I.W.**^{2} There were three of these, 'Vust, Middle, and last Bargan Zadderday,' being the three Saturdays immediately before Old Michaelmas Day, Oct. 11; they were the fixed times for hiring yearly farm servants. [(6) *Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (7) (*a*) **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal. Tr. Gl.* (1849). [Work such as stone or coal drifting, rolley-way making, &c., when let by tender to workmen in the colliery, is called bargain-work, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (*b*) **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{3} I have only heard bargain-work in rural War. It is known as piece-work in Birmingham.

5. In *pl.* Value, consequence, importance. Cf. **abargains.**

e.Yks.^{1} He's deead and gone; let him gang, there was neea great bahgans on him [he was of little or no use in the world, so he is well out of it]. **Lin.**^{1} It's no bargains.

6. A take in, a 'sell.'

Ir. Thrath, Sir, you have the crathur at what we call in Ireland a bargain, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 421; Common all over Irel. Heard very often in reference to those who have made an unfortunate marriage: 'Well, he has a bargain in her anyhow,' or she in him, as the case may be (J.S.). **Ant.** (S.A.B.) **s.Ir.** A horse a man buys turns out vicious: a girl a fellow marries turns out a 'sthreel': 'Oh, you've got a bargain!' 'Oh, you've got your tenth bargain' was once said to a man whose wife was just delivered of her tenth daughter (P.W.J.).

7. In *phr.* (1) *a dear bargain*, see below; (2) *bargain o' foolery*, stuff and nonsense, or a stupid and empty thing.

(1) **Ant.** A drunken husband or mismanaging wife would be called by the neighbours a dear bargain. Dear knows, he was a dear bargain, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); If a man got some sort of present that was expensive to keep up—a sort of 'white elephant'—it would be said 'He has got a dear bargain.' The phr. is in very *gen.* local use (W.J.K.). (2) **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

II. 1. An indefinite number or quantity of anything.

e.An.^{1} Two good tidy bargains of hay from an acre. A poor bargain of wool from three score hoggets. **Nrf.** I have a good bargain of corn this year—or a good bargain of lambs, GROSE (1790); **Nrf.**^{1} A sad bargain of lazy chaps. **Suf.** A small bargain. A good tidy bargain, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**^{1}

2. A load, esp. a wagon load.

Nrf. Fetch a bargain o' hay (E.M.); One hoss bargain (G.E.D.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** A cart bargain, *e.An Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.**^{1} I'd three bargains off 'a that there small filld. Also called a 'jag,' q. v.

3. A small farm or property.

Nhp.^{1} That piece of land, or close, is my neighbour's bargain. **s.Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.** From a neighbour's small bargain, a plot of few lugs He cultures as garden, Moncrieff *Dream* in *Gent. Mag.* (1863) l. 21; **I.W.**^{1}; **I.W.**^{2} He got a small bargain in Niton parish. **n.Wil.** Bargains of land are mentioned in the terrier of Hilmarton parish (E.H.G.). **Wil.**^{1} They have always been connected with that little bargain of land. **Dor.**^{1}

4. A yard, an enclosed piece of ground.

Hmp.^{1} A rick bargan [a rickyard].

III. Contention, controversy.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bnff.** Still in use, at least among older people (W.G.). **Abd.** Thus at their bargane we the lad maun leave Till of the squire some short account we give, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 102, ed. 1812; Sair bargain made the herds to turn again, But what needs mair? *ib.* 109.

Hence **Bargain**, *v.* to contend, fight.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Sc.** The lass . . . bargains teugh and sair That Lindy there sud by his promise bide, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 110, ed. 1812 (Jam.). **Bnff.** Still in use (W.G.).

[**III.** Soche bargens are bytter þat hafe a bare end, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 2502; He helpit hym swa in that bargane That thai thre tratouris he has slane, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) vii. 221.]

BARGE, *sb.*^{1} Irel. A scolding woman.

N.I.^{1}, **s.Ir.** (P.W.J.)

[The same as **Barge,** *v.*^{1}]

BARGE, *sb.*^{2} and *adj.* Chs. Shr. Dev. Also written **baarge** Dev.^{3}

1. *sb.* ? *Obs.* A great fat hog.

n.Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Dev.**^{3} In the early part of the century in *gen.* use on Exmoor, particularly at Parracombe and its neighbourhood.

2. A fat, heavy person; anything large.

s.Chs.^{1} Oo·z ŭ praat·i baa·rj ŭv ŭ wùm·ŭn [hoo's a pratty barge of a woman]. **Shr.**^{1} A great barge of a thing. **Dev.** *Philolog. Soc. Trans.* (1858) 147; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Dev.** Lick a gurt baarge as tha art, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 226; Ya blowmonger baarge, *ib.* l. 122.

3. *adj.* Large, protuberant.

Shr.^{1} *Obsol.* A great barge-bellied thing.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Barge-board,** ornamental boards which skirt the edge of the roof and follow the outlines of a gable; (2) **-hook,** an iron hook used in thatching, to fasten the straw to the woodwork of the gable; (3) **-knife,** the knife used in trimming off the straw round the eaves of the gable; (4) **-rafter,** the rafter outside the wall; (5) **-wads,** see below.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) **sw.Sur.** The gable-ends of roofs were always finished with barge-boards, Nevill *Cottages* (1889) 34. [Sometimes a fascia—ornamental or otherwise—is fixed to the spars or rafters, called barge-board (S.W.).] (2, 3) **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.), **Wil.**^{1} (4) **Dev.** A mason, aged about 50, was heard to say, 'Us shall foace vor ha' a new bairge-refter avore us kin putt the roof to rights,' *Reports Provinc.* (1895). (5) **Dev.** The word 'bairge' is *gen.* applied to the wads or bundles called bairge-wads, to which the thatch of a house or stack is secured at the gables by spears [spars] or otherwise, *ib.*

BARGE, *sb.*^{3} Irel. The Godwit, *Limosa lapponica.*

n.Ir. (S.A.B.); **N.I.**^{1}

BARGE, *sb.*^{4} Sc. Sur. Wil. Dev. Also written **bairge** Dev. The outer edge of a gable: *gen.* used in *comp.*

n.Wil. (E.H.G.), **Wil.**^{1} **Dev.** Bring the thatch well down over the bairge, *Reports Provinc.* (1895); (R.P.C.)

BARGE, *v.*^{1} Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. [**bādʒ, beədʒ.**]

1. To scold, abuse, 'slang.' See **Bairge.**

N.I.^{1} **s.Wxf.** An' the girl kep bargein' an' bangin' him with the beesom, *Fenian Nights* in *Shamrock Mag.* (Feb. 10, 1894), 314 col. 2. **w.Yks.** He barged him soa, 'at Jack turned rahnd an' pawsed [kicked] him (W.B.T.). **Lan.** 'I wunnot say whether I am or not,' cried Jim angrily, 'but I'll say as I wunnot be barged at,' Francis *Fustian* (1895) 169.

Hence **Barging,** *vbl. sb.* scolding in an abusive manner, 'slanging.'

Ir. So from that they got to bullyraggin' and bargin' one another outrageous, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 175. **w.Yks.** Nah, then! stop thi barging! (W.B.T.). **Lan.** Yo'n bin agate bargin for nigh a quarter of an hour, *Longman's Mag.* (1896) I. 254. **Chs.**^{13}

2. To boast, to brag.

Not.^{1} In common use.

BARGE, *v.*^{2} Wil. [**bādʒ.**] To cut brushwood off a hedge-bank and ditch.

Wil.^{1} Before a hedge can be 'laid,' all its side, as well as the rough thorns, brambles, &c., growing in the ditch, must be cut off. This is called 'barging out' the ditch.

Hence **Bargin,** *vbl. sb.* the overgrowth of a hedge, trimmed off before the hedge can be 'laid.'

Wil.^{1}

BARGE-DAY, *sb.* Nhb. Ascension Day, so called from the barge procession formerly held on that day.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 306; **Nhb.**^{1} Ascension-Day, on which the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle, with the Master and Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, in their respective state barges, rowed over the tidal limits of the river Tyne from the Spar Hawk to Hedwin Streams, within which the Corporation of Newcastle claimed right to the soil of the river. As an annual custom this has been abandoned, but is now carried out at longer intervals with little of the ancient pomp and pageantry which formerly characterised it. O would the Tyne but cease to flow, Or, like a small burn, bubble, There would not be a barge-day now, Gilchrist *Bards of the Tyne* (1835) 398.

BARGEMAN'S CABBAGE, *sb.* Bck. *Brassica campestris.*

Bck. So called on the banks of the Thames.

BARGH, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. Also in the forms **bar** Der.^{12} nw.Der.^{1}; **barf** n.Yks.^{2} e.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} Lin.^{1}; **barugh** n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1}; **baurgh** Cum.^{1} n.Yks.^{1}; **bearg** (K.); **berg** N.Cy.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} [**bāf.**]

1. A long low ridge or hill, *gen.* isolated.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Yks.** If Brayton bargh, and Hambleton hough, and Burton bream Were all in thy belly 'twould never be team. Brayton Bargh is a small hill in a plain country covered with wood. Bargh, in the Northern dialect, is properly a horse-way up a steep hill; though here it be taken for the hill itself, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 339. **n.Yks.**^{123}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Buckland . . . mentions how the distinct and lofty ridges of gravel mentioned by him also exist in Holderness in Yks. There they are locally known as barfs, and are composed chiefly of rolled chalk flints, and a few primitive pebbles, Howorth *Glacial Nightmare* (1893) I. 81; **e.Yks.**^{1} A frequent affix to the names of villages and farmsteads, as Bransbotton [Brandesburton] Barf. **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 379; Barf is a term in common use in our Lincs. topography, e.g. Beelsby Barf, Ton Barf, Howsham Barf, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 175; **Lin.**^{1}

2. A horseway up a steep hill.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2}, **Cum.**^{1} **Yks.** Bailey (1721); (K.); Ray *Prov.* (1678) 339; Coles *Eng. Dict.* (1677); (P.R.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 9, 1884) 8. **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.*; **Der.**^{1} In the Peak of Der. all those steep and precipitous roads which run down from the cliffs to the valleys, where the villages are generally plac'd, they call Bars, whence Bakewell Bar, Beely Bar, Baslow Bar, Rowsley Bar, &c. In Der. when they say 'I went up the Bar,' or down it, 'tis the same as saying 'I went up [or down] the hill,' and indeed there is no other way of ascending these kinds of hills but by the way or road. Bawcross at Bakewell is a corruption for Bar-cross, crosses being usually set upon these hills, especially if the bounds of a parish happen to fall there; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

[OE. *beorh* (mount, hill), the same as *barrow* (a mound), q.v.]

BARGHAM, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in the forms **bahfam** n.Yks.; **bahfin** e.Yks. e.Yks.^{1}; **barcom** w.Yks. w.Yks.^{3}; **barfam** n.Yks.^{13} ne.Yks.^{1}; **barfan** n.Yks.^{12} e.Yks.; **barfham** Nhb.^{1}; **barfing** e.Yks.; **barfon** n.Yks.; **barfum** Cum.; **bariham** Lan.^{1} n.Lan.^{1}; **barkham** N.Cy.^{1} Wm.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}; **barkhaam** Nhb.^{1}; **barkum** m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} Lan.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **barriam** n.Lan.; **barrum** Wm.^{1}; **barryham** Cum.; **barsham** n.Cy.; **barson** Yks.; **bar-wham** Nhb. (K.); **baurghham** Yks.; **baurghwan** n.Cy. n.Yks.; **braffam** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} Cum.^{1}; **braichum** Bnff.^{1}; **brakum** Sc.; **brauchin** Cum.; **braugham** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Wm. & Cum.^{1}; **brecham** Sc. Nhb. Dur.; **brechom** (Jam.); **briham, brime,** Nhb.^{1} [**bā·fəm, bā·kəm.**]

1. A horse-collar. See also **Bumble-bargham.**

Sc. A pair of hames, a brechom fine, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 175, ed. 1871; 'If yon lads stand to their tackle,' said Cuddie, 'we'll hae some chance o' getting our necks out o' the brecham again,' Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xvii; Ye have set yoursell down on the very brecham that wants stitching, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) v; *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 293; The brechams see Fast bound they be, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 9. **Bnff.**^{1} A horse-collar, woven of straw. **Abd., Kcd.** Alexander *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 36. **Ayr.** Wi' . . . a braw new brechan, My Pegasus I'm got astride, Burns *Willie Chalmers.* **Lth.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Bwk.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); The collar, barring, or preventing the hames from touching the horse's shoulders, Holloway; **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** (K.); **Nhb.**^{1} Paide for a grete bregham to the carte heede, 2*s.* 6*d.*, *Newcastle Munic. Acc.* (Mar. 1592). As country lads be a' arrayed Wi' branks and brecham on each mare, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) *Jock o' the Syde.* **Dur.** (K.), **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Kit gat a braugham in his han', Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) 14; A rig-reape, braugham, pair o' heams, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 106; (H.W.); Lait up strea braff'ms, reàpp traces enue, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 218; Grose (1790); A horse-collar formed by stuffing straw into an old stocking, *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** (E.C.) **Yks.** The collars of straw or rushes put round the necks of drawing horses to defend them from the hames or pieces of wood to w^{ch} the traces are fastned (K.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Some swellings, such as have been caused by bad barfens on the shoulders, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 246; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Yks.** The neck collar of a horse to which the heeams are attached for enabling the animal to pull, &c. (W.H.); (H.M.); Neither traces, hames, nor baurghwans, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 93; **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A horse's leathern collar; **n.Yks.**^{3} **e.Yks.** What's matther, Bill?—Matther! Whah, yon dizzy-heeaded feeal's teean mah dikin-beeats, an cutten tops up ti mend bahfin wiv, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 93; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1} They welted t'cart ower yusterday, an brak'th barkum, ii. 286. **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.** Dhat bariəm wants stufin' əfresh (W.S.); **n.Lan.**^{1} The hames are the two crooked pieces of wood round a horse-collar. The stuffing of hay within was called the hamberwe. Thus bariham means lit. the stuffing protecting the hames. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **I.Ma.** In the interior of the island these collars made of straw may still be seen (W.H.H.).

2. A flat piece of leather, attached to the top of a horse-collar.

w.Yks. (S.K.C.); *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1879) 33; A piece of leather on the top of a horse-collar, of little use, but sometimes turned down to let off the rain, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{3}

3. Any untidy, clumsy piece of dress, but esp. anything wrapped round the neck.

Bnff.^{1} He's aye unco ill-dereyt; an' for's neck, he hiz eye a great braichum o' a neckpin thrummt aboot it. **Abd.** In use, but not often heard (W.M.).

4. The old-fashioned arrangement of the trouser-band and front.

Nhb.^{1} Briham, or Birgham-flap.

[Bargham, Barwam, *epiphium*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); *Hec epicia*, a berhom, *Voc.* (c. 1450) in Wright's Voc. 811. OE. *beorg-* (fr. *beorgan*, to protect) + *ham* (*hom*), a covering; see **Hames.**]

BARGHEST, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **bargest** Wm.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **barghast** w.Yks.$^{2\,4}$ Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; **barghaist** Nhb. n.Yks.^{3} e.Yks.^{1}; **bargheist** Cum. Wm. Lan.; **bargast, bargust** Not.; **bargas, barghist** w.Yks.; **bah-geeast** e.Yks.; **bargiss** m.Yks.^{1}; **bargus** Not.^{3}; **bargeist** Lan.; **boh-ghost** n.Yks.^{2} [**ba·rgəst, bā·gəst.**]

1. A ghost, wraith, or hobgoblin.

n.Cy. A frightful goblin armed with teeth and claws. . . . It was *gen.* believed that the faculty of seeing this goblin was peculiar to certain individuals, but that the gift could be imparted to another at the time of the ghost's appearance by the mere action of touching (Hall.); **N.Cy.**^{1} A local spirit, haunting populous places, and howling at midnight before any dire calamity. **Nhb.** He needed not to care for ghaist or barghaist, devil or dobbie, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. **Nhb.**^{1} The brag and the bar-ghaist are local 'boggles.' **Dur.** To roar like a barguest (*prov. expression*), Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii. **Cum.** A boggle that haunts burial places (M.P.). **Wm.** A barguest is a spirit known only through the sense of hearing, being a something which, during the dark hours of night, disturbed the last generations with its awful howling, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 75, ed. 1896; We sa nowt i't rooad, nea boggles, ner bargest, ner nowt a that mack, Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 7; He had been afraid of meeting a barguest in his boyish days, Southey *Doctor* (1848) ccxiv; **Wm.**^{1} Eh, George, a seen a bargest—it hed eyes es big es saucers an a teeal es lang es three or foor cart-reeaps. **Yks.** A ghost, commonly appearing near gates or stiles, Grose (1790); Of this sort are . . . the daemon of Tidworth, the black dog of Winchester, and the bar-guest of York, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1848) III. 83; (K.) **n.Yks.**^{1} We hear of barguests in the form of a mastiff, a pig, a large donkey, a calf, &c.; **n.Yks.**^{2} The barguest is a harbinger of death to those who happen to hear its shrieks in the night; for they are not audible except to people 'whose times have nearly come.' So and so will die soon, 'for last night he heard the barguest'; **n.Yks.**^{3} **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** A hobgoblin terrible in aspect, and loaded with chains of tremendous rattle, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); He skoothered alang hedge sahd like a patthridge fo' fear White Lady sud cum wivoot her heead; or bahgeist, wiv ees as big as teeah saucers, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 33; **e.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** A spirit or demon attached to a town or village, Willan *List Wds.* (1811); Ah nivver dar goa past t'church be mesen for fear a seein t'padfooit or a bargus, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1853) 40; Wət ðə wər Meəri kudnt tel, bət jan ən əm wə sātənli laik ə bāgest [what they wer Meary could not tell, but yan ov 'em wer sartainly loike a barguest], Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 194; He would have delighted to have kept a pack of bargests, *ib.* 6; I heerd again this brush, brush, brush wi' t'chains . . . an' then, thowt I, this mun be a bargest, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 150; **w.Yks.**^{124} **Lan.** The barguest or barn-ghaist of the Teutons is reported to be a frequent visitor in Lan., Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 91; If t'thing ta sa rattled a cheean and hed een like sacers, it was t'bargest, 'Eavesdropper' *Vill. Life* (1869) 64; The boggart or bargaist . . . resembles the Scotch brownie, Roby *Trad.* (1872) I. **Der.**^{1} It has great saucer eyes, and is like a great dog or bear; and whoever meets it must give it the wall, or it will fall upon him; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.** He told you some soft tale maybe about . . . bargests, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 49; **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. One who has the power of perceiving the disembodied spirits of living men.

Wm. Of one who is dying it will be said, 'He won't be long here, the bargest has been to see him.' The bargest says, 'Is he gone yet?'—'No.'—'Well,' answers the bargest, 'he'll not be long, for I met him as I came.' An old superstition that lingers amongst the fells and moors (B.K.); Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 7.

3. A term of reproach or abuse; one who is unsightly in appearance; a noisy or ill-conducted person.

ne.Yks.^{1} Thoo barguest! **e.Yks.** A little active wilful fellow, who filled his mother with fear and terror, by constantly running away from her, was addressed thus, 'Cum here, thoo lahtle bagheeast; thoo ommast flays [affrights] ma oot o' mi wits,' Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889). **w.Yks.** I can tell yo 'at I wor sich a bargest as yo ne'er see'd, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1881) xvii; Grainge *Nidderdale* (1863) 225. **Not.** 'You noisy bargust' is said to a child (J.H.B.). **s.Not.** Go and pull them fow rags off of yer, yer ugly bargest, an' dress yersen decent. Y'er allus i'th' road, yer young bargest. Ger out! (J.P.K.) **Not.**^{3}

BARGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [**be·rgl.**]

1. *v.* To bandy words, carry on a useless controversy. See **Argle-bargle,** *v.*

Inv. (H.E.F.) **Bnff.** They barglt wi the aul wife for mehr nor half an oor, bit she steed up t' them an keepit her grun (W.G.).

Hence (1) **Barglan,** *vbl. sb.*; (2) **Barglin,** *ppl. adj.*

Bnff. (1) The barglan o' the twa wiz jist like to ger ma lugs crack. (2) He's a barglin bit bodie; he is never richt bit fin he's conterin some ane (W.G.).

2. *sb.* A squabble, quarrel, mostly in words.

Bnff. The twa heeld sic a bargle wi ane anither at I wiz jist fairly daivt (W.G.).

BAR-GOOSE, *sb.* Nrf. Ess. Ken. Wil. [**bā·-gūs.**]

1. The barnacle goose, *Bernicla leucopsis.*

Ess. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 149.

2. The common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.*

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43. **Ken.** Common about Sittingbourne and neighbourhood, including Sheppey (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}

3. The white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons.*

Wil. It is provincially known as the Bar Goose from the dark bars upon the breast, Smith *Birds* (1887) 459.

BARGUN, see **Bargain.**

BARISH, *sb.* Irel. Also written **baarich** Wxf.^{1}

1. Barley. **Wxf.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Barish-amang.**

Wxf.^{1} Leth aam gaame wee aar barish-amang [let them game with their barley-mung], 100.

[*Bar* (*bear*, OE. *bere*), barley + *-ish*; for the suff. cp. *arrish*, *eddish.*]

BARISH, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. **[beə·riʃ.]** Scanty, rather bare.

Nhb.^{1} The cupboard wis barish. Thor wis a barish market the day. He's barish o' brass the noo. **n.Yks.** (I.W.); 'It's nobbut a barish spot,' said of any part of a grass or arable field on which the grass or crop does not thrive (G.W.W.). **w.Yks.** Of poor lodgings, especially where the diet is meagre, it will be said, 'Ther's nobbut barish pikin's [lit. pickings, eatables, food] yonder.' Or of sheep that have to live on bare moorlands, 'They've nobbut barish pikin' heare' (Æ.B.).

[*Bare*, adj. + *-ish*.]

BARK, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. e.An. **[bark, bāk.]**

1. A box or receptacle, formerly made of bark, used for holding candles or candle-ends; also in *comp.* **Candle-bark.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); A cylindrical box formed now of wood, but more *gen.* of tin, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 33; **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Tom's hahce hed a been brokken inta, if it heddant a been for a cannal bark, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1869) 8; **w.Yks.**^{12}; **w.Yks.**^{3} The cannle bark; **w.Yks.**^{45}, **Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.)

2. The skin, epidermis.

Lnk. And dang the bark Aff's shins, Ramsay *Poems* (1727) 61, ed. 1733. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah knockt a bit o' bark off, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Getten th' clooas riven off ther backs an th' bark takken off ther shins an elbows, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 66. **Lan.** If a child in the yard . . . knocked the bark off an angular limb, it went crying to Bessy Clegg, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) ii; He's knocked th' bark off his shin wi gittin o'er that rail (S.W.). **ne.Wor.** 'The doctor says I've got no bark to my inside,' said a woman who had been told that the coating of the stomach was destroyed (J.W.P.). **Slang.** To the detriment of what is called by fancy gentlemen 'the bark' upon his shins, Dickens *M. Chuzzlewit* (1844) xx.

3. The hard outside of cooked or uncooked meat.

Lei.^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.**^{2}

4. The tartar deposited inside a bottle by wine or any other liquor. [Not known to our correspondents.]

e.An.^{1}

5. A long, narrow vessel used in dyeing hanks.

w.Yks. (J.G.); (S.K.C.); (R.S.)

6. In phr. *between the bark and the wood*, a well-adjusted bargain where neither party has the advantage.

Nrf.^{1}

BARK, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Lan. Cant. An Irishman.

Nhb. Fond o' toddy, full o' larks, fytin sumtimes wi the barks, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 33; Some thirty years ago the Irish residents in Sandgate, Newcastle, formed three-fourths of the inhabitants, and were always having quarrels with keelmen, &c. They were, and still are, called barks (M.M.). **Lan.** An Irishman is vulgarly called a bark, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 406. **Cant.** When I was about fourteen I slung my 'ook and joined some travellin' Barks, Carew *Autobiog. Gipsy* (1891) xxxv. **Slang.** Farmer.

BARK, *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Brks. Dev. **[bark, bāk.]**

1. To strip a tree of its bark, esp. for the purpose of tanning.

Sc. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Barked,** *ppl. adj.* stripped of bark; (2) **Barker,** *sb.* (*a*) a person employed in stripping or rinding trees; (*b*) a rubber or whetstone used for sharpening scythes; (3) **Barking-iron,** an iron tool used in peeling off bark from trees.

(1) **Sc.** A barkit aik-snag, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxi; (Jam.) (2) **Dev.** *w. Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2; In some places in Dev. barker is applied to a piece of wood used in the same way as the stone balker, and for the same purpose, viz. sharpening scythes in the field (R.P.C.). (3) **se.Wor.**^{1}

2. To tan leather.

Sc. Tanning is thus denominated, because the bark of trees is the great article used in this operation (Jam.).

Hence **Barked,** *ppl. adj.* tanned.

Sc. Twa buits of barkit blasint leather, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 175, ed. 1871.

3. To knock or rub off the skin, esp. from the shins.

Sc. To bark one's shins, is to take the skin off the ancles by a blow or fall, so that in healing a crust is formed (A.W.). **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.**^{1} He bark't his nockles ower tudder fellow's skope. **Wm.**^{1} He's barkt his shin. **w.Yks.** He barked his shins agean tubs an barrils an boxes, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1886) 59; Barkin t'skin off me shins wi groaping abaht for t'matches, *Pudsey Olm.* (1889) 29. **Stf.**^{2} Ar Dick is lungeous [rough]; 'ē kicked mē at footba' th' other dee, an barked my shins evver so. Oi knocked my fut agĕn th' cart whēl an ,oi sē its barked my shins a bit. **Not.** 'He barked his shins' and 'He broke his shins' are interchangeable phrases (J.H.B.). **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} I have barked my shin badly. Used by old people in rural War. **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Shr.** 'Bark' means to knock the skin off shins by kicking, &c., Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.**^{1} 'E rawled 'im about shameful, an' barked 'is shins beside; **Shr.**^{2}, **Brks.**^{1} **Slang.** He barked his shin bone unaware, Calverley *Verses* (1862) 87.

4. Of dirt: to clot, harden, encrust, adhere; *gen.* used as *ppl. adj.*

Sc. The face is said to be 'barkit wi' dirt' when it is very dirty (Jam.). **Bnff.**^{1} He barkit's claise wee red clay. **Abd.** Yer face is barked o'er wi' smush, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 5, ed. 1873. **N.I.**^{1} Your skin is barked with dirt. **N.Cy.**^{1} Barked, covered with dirt as though with bark. **n.Yks.**^{3} **e.Yks.** Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 11; **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} It war parfitly barked wi' muck, ii. 296; **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Barkit, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Yer han's is fairly barked wi' muck. **War.** (J.R.W.)

BARK, *v.*^{2} Sc. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Wor. Brks. Sus. **[bark, bāk.]**

1. Of foxes: to utter a short, sharp cry.

ne.Lan.^{1} Foxes are said to bark at rutting time. [A fox is said to bark when inclined to copulate, Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 144.]

2. To cough hoarsely.

Dur.^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Ad gotten a rare cowd yo mind. . . Off ah started barking like a yard dog, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta London* (1851) 28; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1891). **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy rea·li dù)nŭ noa· wot wi)sn dóo wi dhŭ lit·l ŭn; it dùz nuwt bŭ baa·rk, baa·rk, baa·rk au· dee· lùngg, ŭn it lit·l aan·ds bin dhaat· thin·, yŭ)kn wel·i sey thróo ŭm [I räly dunna know what we san do wi' the little 'un; it does nowt bu' bark, bark, bark aw dee lung, an' it little hands bin that thin, yŏ con welly sey through 'em]. **Stf.**^{2} Usually in phr. 'coughing and barking.' Mi brēthins aafull bad this mornin, an oi've bin coughin an barkin aa' nēght. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Brks.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{2}

Hence **Barking,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.*, (*b*) *ppl. adj.* coughing.

(*a*) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **w.Yks.** 'Coughing and barking' is the diaphragmatic convulsive clamour of bronchitis, Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 101. **War.**^{3} The child cannot sleep at nights for barking. **Sus.** I can't abear for my master to goo to church; for he keeps up such a barking, that nobody can't hear naun for him. (*b*) **Sc.** 'A barkin' hoast,' a short, hard, rapid cough (Jam. *Suppl.*). **n.Yks.** A barking cough (I.W.).

3. To boast, 'crow.'

w.Yks. Jimmy'd done a deal o' barkin 'cos he'd licked all he'd fo'tten [fought], but when he started o' me Ah gav' him sich a p'undin', sich a leatherin', whol' he's niver barked abaht his feightin' sin' (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**^{2}

4. Phr. (1) *Bark at t'heck*, to wait outside the door; also *fig.* (2) *barking and fleeing*, said of one who spends his property in a prodigal way, and is believed to be on the eve of bankruptcy (Jam.).

(1) **Cum.** 'Bark at t'heck' is used when a young man follows and pays suit to a young woman who won't have him. Jwhon Simpton goes efter Mary Wilson and barks at t'heck, but she willent hev him. An unacceptable lover is thus compared to a dog barking at a gate or obstruction which he cannot get over (J A.). **Cum.**^{1} (2) **Sc.** O, the bonny lands of Milnwood! . . . they are barking and fleeing, outfield and infield, haugh and holme, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) viii. **Fif.** He's hunting and hawking, but he'll soon be barking and fleeing (Jam.).

[1. To bark like a fox, *gannire*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); Bark, the foresters say at rutting time a fox barketh, Phillips (1678); *Gannio*, to barke or crie like a foxe, Cooper (1565).]

BARKEN, *sb.* *Obsol.* Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. An enclosed space or yard, a farmyard, rickyard. See **Barton.**

s.Cy. Grose (1790). **Glo.** The whole barken be a-fire, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) III. x; **Glo.**^{12} **Wil.** Listening to the 'buzzing of the threshing machine in the barken beyond the farmyard,' Kennard *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) ii; Slow *Gl.* (1892); Britton *Beauties* (1825); By seven o'clock the last load was drawn into the farmer's well-stored barken, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 121; Commonly used for a yard or backside in Wil. and other counties. But it first signified the small croft or close where the sheep were brought up at night, and secured from danger of the open fields, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); Vox in Comitatu Wilts usitatissima, atrium, a yard of a house, Skinner (1671). **n.Wil.** 'Thaay be up to barken' [rickyard], said the boy, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) ix. **Wil.**^{12} **Dor.** An' spring away right backward, flop Down into barken pon', Barnes *Poems* (1863) 70, ed. 1879; An' when in barkens yoppèn dogs Do bark at vo'k a-comèn near, *ib.* 88; Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**^{1} We hunted you about the grassy barken, 63. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

[A barken, the yard of a house, Bailey (1721); A barken, *cors*, *atrium*, Coles (1679).]

BARKEN, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. **[ba·rkən, bā·kən.]**

1. Of blood or dirt: to clot, become hardened, encrusted; *gen.* used as *ppl. adj.*

Sc. The best way's to let the blood barken upon the cut—that saves plasters, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxiii; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Edb.** Lifting up one of his eyes, the other being stiff and barkened down, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi; Got the other eye up when the barkened blood was loosed, *ib.* **Bwk.** Grey fac'd, barkin't sutor Gib, Wi' a' the wives is unco sib, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 119. **Slk.** Drought had sooked up the pools, and left their cracked bottoms barkened in the heat, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 405. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**^{1} Generally used in connection with the coagulation of blood. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** 'Fairly barkened wi' dirt' is very seldom heard now, perhaps, but was very expressive of neglect (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1}; **Cum.**^{3} For God-seak put that barne in t'dolly tūb an' scrūbt; its fairly barken't ower wid muck. **Wm.**^{1} Whaars ta beean? tha's au barken'd ower wi blead an dirt. **n.Yks.**^{1} T'puir bairn's heead an' feeace an' airms an a' wur fairly barkened ower wi' dry muck; **n.Yks.**^{2} Barken'd ower, encrusted. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1891). **Lan.**^{1} Eh! thae art mucky; it's fair barken'd on thi.

Hence **Barkan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of encrusting with dirt. **Bnff.**^{1}

2. To tan; *gen.* used as *ppl. adj.*

Sc. Effie used to help me to tumble the bundles o' barkened leather up and down, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) v. **Cum.** To bawcon or cure sheep skynes, Ferguson *Hist.* (1890) xiii.

[He vmquhile after the cart was rent With barknyt blude and powder, Douglas *Virg.* (1513) 48. 3 (Jam.). *Bark*, sb.^{1} + *-en.*]

BARKER, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.*? Sc. Nhb. A tanner.

Sc. Na sutar, tanner, or barker may buy hydis of mair price, Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 74 (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The Incorporated Company of Barkers or Tanners in Newcastle. (*Obs.*)

[I am a barker, sir, by my trade, *Tanner of Tamworth* (1596) 67, in Percy's *Reliques*, ed. 1878, I. 308; *Hic serdo*, *Hic frunitor*, berkere, *Nom.* (c. 1450), in Wright *Voc.* 685. 35; Barkere, *cerdo*, *frunio*, *Prompt.* In a detailed list (c. 1430) of the York Plays and of the crafts assigned to perform them 'Barkers' appears in the place of the older 'Tannours' of Burton's List (c. 1415); see *York Plays*, Pref. xix. The word *barker* is found in the Wel. Bible: Simon barcer (S. a tanner), *Acts* ix. 43.]

BARKER, *sb.*^{2} Slang. A pistol, firearm.

Slang. They are never without barkers and slashers, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxiii; 'I have got a pair of barkers that will match yours,' and he showed that he also was armed with pistols, *ib. Nigel* (1822) xxvii; Out with the barkers, finger on trigger, stand and deliver! Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* (1875) xxv; 'Barkers for me, Barney.' . . . 'Here they are,' replied Barney, producing a pair of pistols, Dickens *O. Twist* (1850) xxii; 'What's here?' cried he, searching the attorney's pockets. 'A brace of barkers,' handing a pair of pistols to Turpin, Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1834) III. xiii.

[*Bark*, vb.^{2} + *-er.*]

BARKER, see **Balker.**

BARKER'S KNEE, *phr.* Cor. See below.

Cor. Barker did not believe in 'knockers' [mine-fairies, gnomes]; one day he got amongst a lot of them, who threw their mining tools at him, and hitting him on the knee he ever afterwards walked stiffly (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{2} Hunt, in his *Romances of the W. of Eng.*, says that the fairies called buccas, or knockers, once left all their tools on Barker's knee. The knee was so injured that it continued stiff ever after. 'As stiff as Barker's knee' became a proverb. Who Barker was is not stated.

BARKING-IRON, *sb.* Irel. Cant. A pistol. See **Barker**, *sb.*^{2}

Ir. I shall be on the bridge to-morrow morning, with a case of barking-irons, Barrington *Sketches* (1827-32) VII. ii. **Cant.** Take back your snapper, and look you, prick the touch-hole, or your barking-iron will never bite for you, Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1834) II. vi; A brace of barking-irons, a pair of pistols, *Monthly Mag.* (1799) I. 22; Pistols, from their explosion resembling the bow-wow or barking of a dog, *Life B. M. Carew* (1791).

BARKLE, *v.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **barcle** Nhb.^{1} **[ba·rkl, bā·kl.]** Of dirt: to cake, encrust, adhere.

Nhb.^{1} *Gen.* used in connection with the coagulation of blood. **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); He's fairly barkled o'er with dirt. Seldom heard now, but 20 or 30 years ago part of everyday language of working people, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); He put the pie in his hat, but soon the juice was running all down his face, and his hair was barkled for weeks after (M.N.); Tha's barkled wi' muck (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{24} **Lan.** An yore hure's o barklt loike mi naunt's mop full o' red sond, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 161; Keawerin' i'th' chimbley barkle't wi' slutch, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 152, ed. 1879; Those honds'll be barkle't wi' slutch [mud], *ib Hermit Cobbler*, v; O' lore meh fese wur dawbt un barckult wi it too, Butterworth *Sequel* (1819) 19; Davies *Races* (1856) 273; **Lan.**^{1} Applied to hair upon which dirt has hardened; also to a wound when the blood has hardened upon it. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Der.**^{1} When yest, or lather, hardens on an object, it is said to barkle. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** (J.H.B.); 'The dirt's barkled on you,' implying that there are several coats of dirt on one, caked together (W.H.S.); **Not.**^{3} **n.Lin.**^{1} I was that barkled wi' muck when I com oot of Cleugh Heäd, I thoht I should niver get mysen cleän no moore.

Hence **Barkled**, *ppl. adj.* in phr. *barkled ov a lump*, see below.

w.Yks. In order to enable soft warp thread to better endure the process of weaving, they have from time immemorial been 'sized'; when this was applied too strong or too thickly, the warp was 'barkl'd ov a lump,' sometimes 'cotter'd' [baked] (W.T.); Thread which is slack in the warp and which takes up too much size and going on the drying machine bakes in a lump (J.C.).

[*Bark*, vb.^{1} + *-le*, freq. suff.]

BARKSELE, *sb.* Nrf. Suf. Also in form **barksel** e.An.^{1}; **barsale** Nrf.; **barsel** Suf. **[bā·ksl, bā·sl.]** The bark harvest-time. See **Seal** (season).

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25; Grose (1790); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (F.H.)

BARKWAIN, *sb.* Chs. War.? The damage done to a tree when the bark grows into the timber, as in the case of a yew.

Chs.^{13}, **War.** (J.R.W.)

BARLEY, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in *comb.* in Sc. Irel. and Eng. *Hordeum vulgare.*

I. *Comp.* (1) **Barley-bairn**, see **Barley-child**; (2) **-big**, common barley; see **Big**; (3) **-bread**; (4) **-broth**, ale; cf. **barley-bree**; (5) **-buggle**, a scarecrow; (6) **-bump**, a sluggard; (7) **-champer**, an instrument for cutting off the beards of barley; (8) **-child**, (9) **-crop**, see below; (10) **-dick** or **-duggar**, a cake made of barley-meal; (11) **-fever**, illness caused by drinking to excess; cf. **barrel-fever**; (12) **-mow**, a stack or rick of barley; (13) **-mung** (mang), barley-meal mixed with water or milk, to fatten fowls or pigs; (14) **-pickle**, the topmost grain in an ear of barley; see **Pickle**; (15) **-plum**, a dark purple plum; (16) **-sele**, the time for sowing barley; cf. **hay-sele**; (17) **-time**, a period during the Peninsular War, when, owing to the scarcity of wheat, barley had to be used for bread; (18) **-tommy**, see below; (19) **-zears**, the beard of barley.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{12} (2) **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849. **Wil.**^{1} *Obs.* (3) **Nhp.**^{2} An amusement practised by children similar to cockle-bread. (4) **Ken.** Here, boy! a mug of barley broth, Nairne *Tales* (1790) 47, ed. 1824. (5) **N.I.**^{1} (6) **Nhp.**^{2} (7) **Sus.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} Barley-chomper, *MS. add.* (8) **Shr.**^{1} Barley-child, a child born in wedlock, but which makes its advent within six months of marriage. The metaphor lies in the allusion to the time which elapses between barley sowing and barley harvest. (9) **n.Yks.**^{1} Not quite synonymous with barley-bairn, inasmuch as it is applied rather to the fact of the too early birth than to the child born. So and so's getten a barley-crop, then. (10) **Nhb.**^{1} (11) **Edb.**

Though then in his sixty-first year . . . this was the first time he ever had fallen a victim to the barley-fever! Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv. (12) **Lei.**^{1} [Hence] a favourite sign for a village inn. **War.**^{3} **Dev., Cor.** [The barley-mow song is sung when the mow of barley is completed. It begins] Here's a health to the barley-mow, my brave boys, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 159, ed. 1857. (13) **w.Yks.**^{2}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} (14) **Sc.** But it's the barley-pickle breaks the naig's back, and wi' my consent it shall not hae any mair burden laid upon it, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xx. (15) **Wm.** (B. & H.) (16) **e.An.**^{1} It is time to set barley when a man in leather breeches can feel the earth warm whilst sitting on the ground. **Nrf.**^{1} (17) **w.Yks.** This term is applied to two seasons of severe scarcity, just remembered by old people, when barley cakes, made like parkin, were very commonly eaten by the poor; first, to the famine of 1782–3; secondly to the famine of 1799-1800, when flour was sold at £6 per pack, *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{3} **Lan.** Notwithstanding which we read of barley times, bad trade, visitations of pestilence, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 79. (18) **Cor.** Three small loaves of barley bread, in the form of a triangle, and cooked under a baking kettle in the old style, are called 'baarley-tommies' (F.H.D.). (19) **nw.Dev.**^{1}

II. In bird-names: (1) **Barley-ear**, the whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra*; (2) **-seed bird**, the grey wagtail, *Motacilla melanope*; also the yellow wagtail, *M. raii*; (3) **-snake bird**, the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*; (4) **-sower**, the common gull, *Larus canus*. See also **Barley-bird.**

(1) **Sus.** It is known as the Barley-ear probably from the date of its arrival coinciding with barley earing or ploughing for barley, Smith *Birds* (1887) 151. (2) **Yks.** The grey wagtail makes its appearance in the *n.* of Eng. about March, and is then most abundant in those elevated parts of the county which are better adapted for the growth of oats than of wheat, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 44. **w.Yks.**^{1} [In some places the yellow wagtail is called the 'Barley Bird' and in others the 'Oatseed Bird,' from its arrival being coincident with the spring sowing of these two species of grain, Smith *Birds* (1887) 179.] (3) **Hmp.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 103. (4) **s.Wil.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 534. **Wil.**^{1}

BARLEY, *v.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. [ba·rli, bā·li.] To claim by right of first choice, to bespeak. Usually in phr. *barley me*. Cf. **ballow, bags I.**

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The word is used almost always by children in play. The expressions, 'He barleyed that seat,' 'Aa barleyed the shul,' mean that at sight of the articles one has been first to cry out, 'Barley me that seat,' or 'that shovel.' The first to do so has a right to the use of the article named, and it is a point of honour among lads to acknowledge and give place to the one so doing. **Cum.** (M.P.); **Cum.**^{2} Barley me that. **Wm.**^{1} 'Barley me o that.' I bespeak that for myself. In play, such as that of blind man's buff, when the blindfolded person gets hold of any of his playmates, he says, 'Barley o tha,' signifying that he bespeaks or appropriates his capture. **w.Yks.** Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 359; A person goes into a newsroom and 'barleys' or bespeaks a newspaper or magazine (M.S.); **w.Yks.**^{12}; **w.Yks.**^{3} Barley me that desk. **Lan.** The phrase is invariably 'Barley me,' *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 84; **Lan.**^{1} Generally used by children. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Used by boys in claiming the first innings at any game. In playing 'Conquerors' the boy begins who first says 'Barley me first blow'; **Chs.**^{3} 'Barley me the first blow,' called out at rounders by the boy who first seizes the bat. **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy baa·rlid dhaat· kau·rnŭr [I barley'd that corner]. Barley mey fog shot [Bags I first shot]. The word is only used by schoolboys.

[*Barley me* (*mey*) appears to have meant orig. 'Give me.' Of doubtful origin. Perh. a form (contam. w. *parley*) fr. Fr. *baillez-moi*, fr. *bailler*, to give, grant, yield over (Cotgr.).]

BARLEY, *int.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Wor. Shr. A cry for truce in a game, used by children when a short rest or break is wanted; also in phr. *barley hands, barley faa an' king's speech*; *comp.* **Barley-bay, -faa.** Sometimes an acknowledgement of defeat in wrestling or fighting; also *fig.* See **Bar.**

Sc. A proper lad of his quarters that will not cry barley in a brulzie, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xlii; 'A barley!' through the armies baith . . . resoundit, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 20; Used all over Scotland in children's games, when one chases another. The one hard pressed saves himself from being caught if just on the eve he cries 'barley,' *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 308. **N.I.**^{1} Barley-play. **Nhb.**^{1} Barley-bay, Barley-faa, or Barley-faa-an'-king's speech. The words always mean that the speaker wishes the game to stop until some point of order is settled. **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.) **w.Yks.** Shall therefore say 'barley' to this subject until more information be obtained, Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 47; Used by children in such a game as 'tigs,' Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{3} I cried 'barley' [or barlow]; **w.Yks.**^{5} When a juvenile is hard pressed in games where swiftness of foot is the most necessary, or wishes to stop to tie his shoe-band, or to speak to a companion, &c., while at other games, if he or she cries out 'Barley!' they are entitled to these privileges and may forthwith do so, resuming his or her position at any time with the word 'Off!' **Lan.** Aw'll hommer him whol he's fain to sheaut 'Barley,' Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) xxi. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} A schoolboy expression used in the pause of a game to indicate that the person is temporarily exempt from playing, or from the penalties of the game, as 'I'm barley hands.' **s.Stf.** I was just gooin' to tick him when he cried 'barley,' Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Stf.**^{2} Barlies. **nw.Der.**^{1} Barleys. **War.**^{2}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Shr.**^{1}

[Never fash your noddle about me; conscience! I'se no be the first to cry barley, Smollett *Reprisal* (1757) II. iii. Perh. the same as **Barley,** *v.* If so *Barley*! would mean prop. 'Grant me truce, quarter, grace.']

BARLEY-BIRD, *sb.* e.An. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Dev. Applied to the following birds: (1) the common gull, *Larus canus*; (2) the nightingale; (3) the Ray's wagtail, *Motacilla flava*; (4) the siskin, *Chrysomitris spinus*; (5) the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla.*

(1) **Dev.** The common gull . . . is called in some parts hereabouts the barley-bird from the time of its appearance, at barley sowing, I suppose, as I never observed them alight anywhere but in the pastures, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 355. **s.Dev.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 208. (2) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 214; **Suf.**^{1} (3) **Sus.** Knox *Ornithol. Rambles* (1849) 204. **Hmp.**^{1} Known in the New Forest as the barley-bird, as it appears about the time the barley is sown, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 310. (4) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43. **Ess.**^{1} **Wil.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 204. (5) **Suf.** (G.E.D.) **Hmp.** Called also 'spring bird,' from the time of its arrival, and 'weet bird' from its cry (J.R.W.); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 103. **I.W.**^{1} **Dor.** *Western Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7.

BARLEY-BREAK, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **barla-breikis, -brack** Sc. A country game, usually a form of 'tick,' q.v. See below. Also known as Prison Bars, Boggle about the stacks.

Sc. And in this grove she means to stay, At barley-breaks to sport and play, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 218, ed. 1871; Generally played by young people in a corn-yard. Hence called Barla-bracks about the stacks. One stack is fixed on as the dule or goal; and one person is appointed to catch the rest of the company, who run out from the dule. Any one who is taken . . . is obliged to assist his captor in pursuing the rest. When all are taken, the game is finished; and he who was first taken is bound to act as catcher in the next game. *Obs.* in *s.* Sc. and *obsol.* in the *n.* (Jam.) **Frf.** Wi' warlocks whirl at barley-brack, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 22, ed. 1882. **N.Cy.**^{1} Now called Boggle about the stacks, q. v. **Lan.** We play at barley-breaks, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 181. **Chs.**^{13}, **Der.**^{1} [Hone *Table-bk.* (1827) I. 37.]

[Played by six people, three of each sex, who were coupled by lot. A piece of ground was then chosen, and divided into three compartments, of which the middle one was called *hell*. It was the object of the couple condemned to this division to catch the others, . . . in which case a change of situation took place, and hell was filled by the couple who were excluded by preoccupation from the other places. . . . By the regulations of the game, the middle couple were not to separate before they had succeeded, while the others might break hands whenever they found themselves hard pressed. When all had been taken in turn, the last couple were said to be in hell, and the game ended, Gifford *Note on Massinger*, I. 104 (Nares); And give her a new garment on the grass, After a course at barley-break or base, B. Jonson *Sad Shep.* (1641) I. ii; He is at barley-break, and the last couple are now in hell, Massinger *Virgin-Martyr* (1622) v. 1; Play at ball and barley-breaks, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1836, 349; *Tiers*, a kind of play, somewhat like our barly-break, Cotgr.]

BARLEY-BREE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form **barley-brie, -broo** Sc. Malt liquor, esp. whisky or ale. See **Bree.**

Sc. But we'll take a soup of the barley bree, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 163, ed. 1871; Reared the flagon to his head from which he withdrew it not while a single drop of barley-broo remained, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xx; Another John had this advice given him while under the influence of the barley-bree, DICKSON *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 141. **Ayr.** Ay we'll taste the barley bree, BURNS *Willie brew'd*; How easy can the barley-brie Cement the quarrel, *ib. Sc. Drink* (1786). **Bwk.** The browster—wi' his barley bree, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 4. **n.Yks.**^{2}

BARLEY-BUCK, *sb.* Wil. A guessing game; see **Buck.**

s.Wil.^{1} A boy's game, played by guessing at the number of fingers held up.

BARLEYCORN, see **John Barleycorn.**

BARLEY-FUMMEL, *int. Obs.* Sc. The call for a truce by one who has fallen in wrestling or fighting.

Sc. (JAM.); DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 20. **Fif.** On, on, and cry na Barlafummil, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 30.

[Thocht he was wicht, he was nocht wyss With sic jangleurs to jummill, For frae his thoume they dang a' sklyss, Quhyle he cry'd, *Barla fummill*, *Chrysts Kirk* (c. 1550) xv, in Ever Green (1761) I. 10.]

BARLEY-HOOD, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **barlichood** (JAM.), **barlikhood.** A fit of obstinacy, or drunken, angry passion.

Sc. Barley-hood is the pronunciation of the *s.* counties; it is defined as bad humour in consequence of intemperate drinking. Whene'er they take their barley-hoods And heat of fancy fires their bludes, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1811) 51 (JAM.); (A.W.) **Lnk.** And may be in his barlikhoods ne'er stick To lend his loving wife a loundring lick, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 32, ed. 1783.

[And as she was drynkynge, She fyll in a wynkynge Wyth a barlyhood, SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* (c. 1525) in *Wks.*, ed. Dyce, I. 107. *Barley*, sb. + *-hood*, suff. of condition.]

BARM, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Nrf. Suf. Ken. Sur. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dev. Cor. Nfld. Also written **baam** w.Yks.; **bahm** Suf.^{1}; **baum** n.Lin.^{1} Hmp.^{1}; **bawm** w.Yks. Suf.^{1}; **berm** Lan. e.Lan.^{1} Glo.^{1} Brks.^{1}; **borm** s.Chs.^{1}; **bourn** [*sic*] GROSE; **burm** Dev. Cor.^{12} **[berm, bām, bǭm, bǫəm.]**

1. Yeast.

Sc. Work like barm in a barrel, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) vi; *Fig.* in *prov.* 'Put out your barm where you took in your ale,' show the effects of your ill-humour where you meet with the offence (JAM.); Your words were working like barm in my head, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 164, ed. 1894. **Yks.** Barm interchanges with yeast, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356. **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); It's not likely a wumman can go all up an' daan t'taan seeking baam, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 49; Run and fetch a pennorth o' barm or we shall have no bread to day (H.L.); **w.Yks.**^{4} **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Wi' o' that berm abeawt him, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 26; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 240; Unkommen fresh o berm, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 22. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Sally, just run to th' brewry and fatch a pint o' barm for yer mother. **Der.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297; **Der.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** This is a common term in the *s.* district, but in some parts of Nhp. and Bdf. the word is entirely unknown (L.C.M.); **Not.**^{12}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Rut.**^{1} For balm for baking, *Overseer's Acc.* (1767). **Lei.** (C.E.), **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12} **War.** *B'ham. Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); (J.R.W.); **War.**^{123}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{12}, **Hrf.**^{12} **Glo.** BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**^{12} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**^{1} Called 'rising' or 'raising' in Ess. **Suf.** (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} **Ken.** (P.M.); GROSE (1790); **Ken.**^{1}, **Sur.**^{1} **Hmp.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 401; **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Cicely superintended the baking, passing the barm though a sieve with a wisp of clean hay in it, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) viii; *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 478; SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** Have e got any barm? (E.H.G.) **Wil.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** He fetched home a drop of barm last night, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 38; Yeast is only known in Dev. under the name of barm, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 279. **n.Dev.** Her aller wanted letting or jist a soak in barm [a yeast poultice], ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 107; GROSE (1790). **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422. **Cor.** And went to fetch some barm, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes*, 3; **Cor.**^{12} [**Nfld.** Barm has now generally given way to the word yeast, but it is still commonly, if not exclusively, used, PATTERSON *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

Hence **Barman**, *vbl. sb.* the act of mixing yeast with wort to cause fermentation.

Bnff.^{1} A wiz at the barman o' the bowie, fin the gauger cam in o' the closs.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Barm-ball,** a light pudding or dumpling made of flour, yeast, and suet; (2) **-cake,** cake made with yeast; (3) **-dumpling,** see **-ball**; (4) **-feast,** a yearly entertainment given or held in an ale-house; (5) **-head,** a soft, foolish person; (6) **-spout,** a tin or wooden tube used to convey the yeast from the cask; (7) **-stick,** a person of weak intellect; (8) **-whin,** a thick close branch of whin on which barm was laid to preserve it for brewing.

(1) **Lan.** I've bin havin' berm-bo an traycle to mi dinner, WAUGH *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 167, ed. 1879; **Lan.**^{1} The children were all eating a kind of light pudding, known in Lan. by the name of 'berm-bo' or 'berm-dumpling,' made of flour and yeast, mixed with a little suet, WAUGH *Home Life* (1867) xix. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Small pieces of dough are taken when bread is being made, which are boiled, and eaten with treacle; **Chs.**^{3} Dough rolled up and boiled like a dumpling. (2) **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} A cake made with much yeast in it—as opposed to 'heavy cake,' which is made without yeast and is very close grained, *MS. add.* (3) **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Awm zwellin aw uv a thickness loike a berm dumplin, STATON *Loominary* (1863–65) 76. **Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} It's ar bakin-dee to dee and my mother's made us some barmy-dumplins fur dinner. **Not.** A small dumpling made of bread-dough boiled (J.P.K.). (4) **w.Yks.**^{2} At Barm-feeast an' at t'wake, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes*, 54. A barm-feast is held every year on the Sat. after the 25th of June (Cold-Aston feast) at a place called Blackamoor, between Cold-Aston and Eckington. The innkeeper formerly brewed his own ale, and, of course, had barm to dispose of. This was readily sold to customers, and all who were accustomed to fetch it were expected to attend a yearly feast, which consisted of a good tea, followed by a dance. I do not find that these feasts are ever held in the town of Sheffield, but they are common in the villages of *n.* Der. The old feast is, in many places, still kept up, under the old name; though now the guests generally pay for their feast; but, in some cases, the landlord still gives the treat yearly to his regular ale customers. (5) **Lan.** Iv hee duzn't larn, he's o berm yed, *Sam Sondknocker*, pt. vi. 22; That'll do nought for a livin', will it, berm yed? WAUGH *Sneck Bant* (1868) ii; I wouldn't tak up wi every drunken berm-yed 'at I could rake out o' a gutter, *ib. Chimn. Corner* (1874) 155, ed. 1879. **Lan.**^{1} Aw'll be bund 'at Enoch's hooked it on in a mistake. Th' berm-yed doesn't know what he's doing th' tone hauve of his time, WAUGH *Besom Ben* (1865) ii. (6) **se.Wor.**^{1} (7) **Not.**^{2} (8) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*)

3. Froth; also *fig.* nonsense, foolish talk.

Sc. His words gurgled out as thick as the barm from a beer bottle in warm weather, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 283, ed. 1894. **e.Lth.** It's aye best to let a wumman pit oot her barm her ain way, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 153. **s.Not.** It's all barm (J.P.K.); But without barm, Renie, yer do just look as if yer'd been out of the world for a six-month, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 247; Strikes me you was 'ard on your chap.—Barm! *ib.* 249. **n.Lin.**^{1} The brown froth which collects in running water. **s.Wor.** All barm, all nonsense (F.W.M.W.).

[Barm, *faex cerevisiae, fermentum*, SKINNER (1671); Barme or yeaste, *flos, vel spuma ceruisiae*, BARET (1580); Glas, berm, wort, and argoile, CHAUCER *C. T.* G. 813. OE. *beorma* (*Matt.* xiii. 33).]

BARM, *sb.*^{2} Lan.

1. The bosom or lap.

Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 270; **Lan.**^{1} [K.]

2. *Comp.* **Barm-cloth**, an apron.

Lan. 'Barm-clath' meant a bosom cloth, or apron. The word is still current, GASKELL *Lectures* (1854) 19. [Barm-cloth is the covering for the barm (bosom or lap), as neck-cloth is the covering for the neck, *N. & Q.* (1861) 2nd S. xi. 239; A belly cloth (K.).]

[**1.** A barme, *gremium*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Hyde thy hande in thy barme, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 77; And kist þaim oft apon his barm, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 5442. OE. *bearm* (*John* i. 18). **2.** Barm-cloth, apron, COLES (1677); A barmeclathe, *corium gremiale*, *Cath. Angl.*; A barmclooth eek as whyt as morne milk, CHAUCER *C. T.* 3236. OE. *bearmclāð.*]

BARM, *v.* Sc. [**berm.**]

1. To ferment, work; also used *fig.*

Sc. He said no a word on the wy back, but a' saw it wes barmin' in him, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 208. **Bnff.**^{1} The ale's barmin' up. **Ayr.** Nothing immediately rose out of this, but it set men's minds a-barming, and working, Galt *Provost* (1822) I. ii.

Hence **Barming**, *vbl. sb.* interest arising from money.

Ayr. My father ordained me a hundred a year out of the barming o' his lying money, Galt *Entail* (1823) xx; (Jam.)

2. To mix wort with barley to cause fermentation.

Bnff.^{1} I hae jist new deen o' barmin' the wort.

[The same as **Barm**, *sb.*^{1}]

BAR-MASTER, *sb.* *Obsol.* w.Yks. Der. Also in form **bargh-master.** The authority to whom all disputes in lead-mining were referred.

w.Yks.^{1} **Der.** Bergh-master, a bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners, Bailey (1721); Used in connexion with lead-mining only—an industry now nearly extinct (H.R.); The Bargh-master . . . Must view the corps before it buried be, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) 7.

[A bargh master, *scaptensulae praefectus*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); A bargh-master, *curator fodinae.* A bergh-master (a bailiff among the miners), *scaptensulae magister*, Coles (1679). A der. of *bargh*, q.v.: A bargh, i.e. a mine, whereout of metalls are digged, *fodina metallica*, Robertson.]

BARM-BAW, see **Barm.**

BARMKIN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **barnekin** Nhb.^{1} Cum.; **barnkyn** Nhb. A fortified wall built round a castle; the outermost enclosure within which the barns, stables, &c. were placed.

Sc. (Jam.) **Nhb.** Peels—were often surrounded by a moat, and buttressed outer wall or barnkyn, *Laird of Thornyburne* (1855) 10; At Ilderton there is a great tower with a strong barmkyn of stone, Hodgson *Hist. Nhb.* (1839) III. ii; *Obs.* At Eslynton ys a toure wth a barmekyn, *Border Surv.* (1541) in Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 82; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** The barns and barnekins are full, Powley *Echoes Cum.* (1875) 108.

[Barmikin wall, barbacane, a bulwark or watch tower, *antemurale, promurale, murus exterior*, Spottiswoode *MS. Law Dict.* (Jam.); Balaan in þe barmeken sa bitterly fiȝtis, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 1301. A corr. of OFr. *barbacane.*]

BAR-MOTE, *sb.* Der. Also in form **barghmoot.** A court held to settle business connected with the lead mines.

Der. To Barmoot Ben [I give] the Tup-scein, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 59; Bar-mote and other customs connected with lead-mining are still kept up at Wirksworth (H.R.); Sute for oar must be in Barghmoot Court, For justice thither miners must resort, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 103; Barmote, a court held within the Hundred of the Peak in Der. for regulating the miner's trade, Bailey (1721).

[Berghmote, a court held to determine matters relating to mines, Bailey (1721); The Bergh-mote, *curia stannaria*, Coles (1679). *Bargh* (a mine, see **Bar-master**) + *mote* (OE. *mōt*), a court, assembly.]

BARMSKIN, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. [**be·rmskin, bā·mskin.**] A leather apron.

Sc. The large leather apron worn by tanners and curriers is called a bramskin (Jam. *Suppl.*). **S. & Ork.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{24} **Lan.** Grose (1790); His knockus lapt in his barmskin, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 14; The aw slappunt, un shewtunt, un clatterunt weh thur honds o' thur barmskins, Butterworth *Sequel* (1819) 42; When the apron is of leather it is called a 'barmskin,' Gaskell *Lectures* (1854) 19; **Lan.**^{1} 'Neaw lads,' sed Hal, 'mind yer hits: I'll lap meh honds eh meh barmskin ot hoo cannah scrat meh,' Tim Bobbin *Works* (ed. 1750) 45. **e.Lan.**^{1} Worn by blacksmiths. If the smith is also a farrier the barmskin is shredded at the bottom corners. **Chs.**^{123}

[Barme skyn, *melotes*, *Prompt.*, ed. Pynson (1499). See **Barm**, *sb.*^{2}]

BARMY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Stf. Lin. War. Nrf. Naut. Also written **bawmy** e.Yks.^{1}; **balmy** Slang. [**be·rmi, bā·mi, bǭ·mi.**]

1. *adj.* Silly, weak-minded, half-witted.

w.Yks.^{2}, **Stf.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} A soft barmy fool. **War.**^{2} **Naut.** I have known more than one sham lunatic at sea. . . . The shammer gets known as being 'barmy' (weak-minded) among his shipmates, *Answers* (Feb. 27, 1892) 242. **Slang.** What with the trips and the drink I very near went balmy, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Oct. 1879) 506; To be a little bit 'balmy in one's crumpet' means to be slightly crazy. Among convicts to 'put on the balmy stick' is to feign insanity, Barrère & Leland.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Barmy-brained**, foolish, giddy; (2) **-faced**, having a foolish expression.

Sc. (1) A wheen cork-headed barmy-brained gowks! Scott *Ronan* (1824) iii; (Jam.) (2) She's barmy-faced, thriftless, and bauld, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 201, ed. 1871.

3. *sb.* A fool, simpleton.

e.Yks. He ommast dodhered hissen ti bits, when a awd coo beealed ower hedge at him, great bawmy 'at he is, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 32; **e.Yks.**^{1} Thoo great bawmy! thoo mud hĕ knawn that. **w.Yks.** A gurt bāmi (B.K.). **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 83. **Slang.** I tried to act the balmy in Clerkenwell, but it wouldn't do, Horsley *Jottings* (1887) 98.

[*Barm*, sb.^{1} + *-y.* The lit. mg. is frothing like barm, hence, full of ferment, flighty, empty-headed.]

BARMY-SPONGE, *sb.* Cor. Liquid yeast set to rise over-night, used in bread-making.

Cor. A common expression (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{3} In frequent use. The barm is mixed with a little flour or covered over with it. The product after fermentation is barmy-sponge, which is then used for baking.

BARN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Nrf. Ess. Wil. Som. Dev. In *comp.* (1) **Barn-barley**, barley which has always been kept under cover; (2) **-'s-breaking**, an idle frolic; (3) **-'s-door**, the door of a barn; (4) **-door fowl**, fowl that have been allowed to breed indiscriminately; (5) **-door savage**, a clodhopper; (6) **-flake**, a wooden slide, fitted into grooves, to which the doors of the barn are fastened inside; (7) **-'s-floor**, the thrashing-floor; (8) **-'s-floor planch** or **plank**, a particular size of plank, made of elm; (9) **-'s-floor planchin**, the boards or planks, which form the flooring of a barn; also the woodwork of the floor; (10) **-gallon**, seventeen pints; (11) **-man**, a man employed in thrashing corn; (12) **-man's benison**, see below; (13) **-sieve**, a sieve of which the bottom is made of plaited cane, used in winnowing; (14) **-swallow**, the swallow; (15) **-yard**, a straw or fold-yard, in which grain or straw is stored; (16) **-yard beauty**, a rustic beauty.

(1) **Wil.**^{1} Barley which has never been in rick, but has been kept under cover from the first, and is therefore perfectly dry and of high value for malting purposes, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) viii. (2) **Sc.** What barns-breaking have you been at? Scott *Nigel* (1822) iii; Steenie's awa out about some barns-breaking, *ib. Antiquary* (1816) xxvi; (Jam.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (3) **w.Som.**^{1} Baa·rnz-doo·ur, or doa·ur, the door of the barn, generally made in two parts, meeting and fastening in the middle, while one, and sometimes both of these parts are again divided, so that the upper half may be opened while the under is kept shut. The only light in a barn is usually that from the doors when open. A very common saying expressive of inconsistency is: Múd su wuul puut u braas nauk·ur pun a baarn-z-doo·ur [(you) may as well put a brass knocker on a barn-door]. Barn-door is never used. (4) **Sc.** Never had there been such slaughtering of capons, and fat geese and barn-door fowl, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi; (Jam.) **War.**^{3} What breed are these chickens?—Oh, only barn-door fowl. **w.Som.**^{1} Barn's-door fowls. (5) **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} A townsman's opprobrious appellation of a farm labourer. **Shr.**^{1}; **Shr.**^{2} In the Wor. dial. a chawbacon. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Prov.* (1876). (6) **Chs.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) (7) **nw.Dev.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Baa·rnz vloo·ur is *gen.* in the centre of the barn, and on the same level as the sill of the barn's-door, of which there are always two, one at each end of the floor. It is never made to cover the entire space within the barn, but is only about ten feet in width, its length being the width of the building. It is *gen.* raised above the bays on each side, and has a low wooden partition called the spirting-board, on either side, to keep the corn upon the floor. It is made of elm planks, two inches thick, while the rest of the barn is usually floored with concrete, or beaten earth. (8) *ib.* A particular size of plank, which is usually two inches thick and eleven inches wide; it is of elm, on account of its toughness. (9) *ib.* Thick there butt'll cut out some rare barn's floor planchin [flooring]. Plaise, sir, the barn's-vloor's a-come to doin shocking bad; the planchin o' un's all a-ratted to tich-èod [touch-wood]. (10) **War.**^{3} He sold his milk at 1s. 1*d.* per barn gallon, *Evesham Jrn.*

(Apr. 18, 1896). The barn gallon, often contracted in conversation to 'barn,' is almost *obs.*, the Railway Companies refusing now to carry milk except by the imperial gallon. **Ess.** Sending thousands of gallons of milk every week to London; the gallon being a 'barn-gallon' of seventeen pints, White *e.Eng.* (1865) II. 217. [But the farmer's gallon is a barn gallon, which holds two ordinary gallons and a pint over, *Bradford Obs. Budget* (May 9, 1896).] (11) **Sc.** A barnman of ordinary abilities, commonly threshed about two bolls (one quarter) of wheat in a day, *Agric. Surv. M. Lth.* 94 (Jam.). **Bwk.** An old thresher or barnman, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 3. (12) **Nhb.** *Obs.* When corn was threshed with the flail a spell of wet weather caused the corn to be more readily separated from the straw, and was termed a barnman's benison (R.O.H.). (13) **w.Som.**^{1} (14) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (15) **Sc.** (Jam.). **n.Lin.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} (*MS. add.*) **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787); Grose (1790) *Suppl.* (16) **Sc.** Commonly used to denote a buxom girl, who may appear handsome in the eyes of the vulgar (Jam.).

BARN, *v.* Lin. Nhp. Oxf. Nrf. Suf. [**bān.**] To house, put in a barn.

n.Lin.^{1} Barn or stack it after harvest, Young *Agric.* (1799) 164. **Nhp.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} I shall stack some of that wheat, and barn the rest. **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787); Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Nrf.**, **Suf.** To lay corn up in a barn. So in the south, 'to house corn' has the same meaning, Holloway.

Hence **Barning**, *vbl. sb.* the act of storing corn in a barn.
Oxf. (M.A.R.)

BARN, see **Bairn, Burn.**

BARNABEE, *sb.* e.An. Also in forms **barney bee, burney bee** e.An.^{12} The Lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata.* Also called **Bishop Barnabee,** q.v.

e.An.^{12}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} One settling on a child is always sent away with this sad valediction—'Gowden-bug, gowden-bug, fly awah home, Yar house is bahnt deown an yar childen all gone.'

BARNABY, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Der. Wor. Dor. St. Barnabas' Day, June 11; the day of the summer solstice before the change from Old to New Style. Usually in phr. *Barnaby bright.*

Lan. Barnaby bright, All day and no night, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 16. **Chs.**^{1} Barnaby Fair is held at Macclesfield on June 22nd—old St. Barnabas' Day. About Macclesfield itself it is generally pronounced 'Barmady.' It is also the grand day from which dates are reckoned, as 'He's three year old come Barmady,' or 'Oo were bad afore Barmady.' **nw.Der.**^{1} **ne.Wor.** The rhyme is still current in the form given by Ray (J.W.P.). **Dor.** [A similar form is given in] Barnes *Gl.* (1863). [Barnaby bright, the longest day and the shortest night, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 51.]

[This day the sunne is in his chiefest hight, With Barnaby the bright, Spenser *Epithal.* (1595) 266.]

BARNACLE, *sb.*^{1} A name applied to several birds: (1) *Bernicla brenta*, the brent goose (Irel.); (2) *B. leucopsis* (Sh. & Or.I.); (3) *Sula bassana*, the solar goose or gannet (Suf.).

(1) **Ir.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 149. (2) **S. & Ork.**^{1} (3) **Suf.**^{1} Also called Bargander.

[Barnacle, a soland goose, a fowl in the Bass, an island on the coasts of Scotland, supposed by some to grow of trees, or by others to be bred out of rotten planks of ships, Bailey (1721); A barnacle, *chenalopex*, χηναλώπηξ, vulpanser; quippe anserem specie, vulpem calliditate refert, Plin. 10. 22, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); Barnacle, *Anser Scoticus*, ξυλόγονος, Skinner (1671); *Bernaque*, the fowl called a barnacle, Cotgr.; Barnacles or great byrdes, *chelonolopices*, Baret (1580); A barnacle, bird, chelonalops, Levins *Manip.* (1570); *Chelonolopices* I thinke to be the birds that we cal Barnacles, Cooper (1565). OFr. *bernacle, barnacle* (Hatzfeld, s.v. *barnache*).]

BARNACLE, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. A stickleback. See **Banstickle.**

Nhb. Catching 'lyars,' 'streamers,' and 'barnacles' by sticking them with a fork, or pocket-knife . . . in shallow streams, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 269.

[Prob. a wrong applic. of the word *barnacle*, sb.^{1}, to the Banstickle. One of the mgs. of *barnacle*, sb.^{1}, is the shell-fish wh. fastens to a ship's bottom.]

BARNACLE, *sb.*^{3} Yks. An incorrigible person.
e.Yks.^{1}

[The word *barnacle* (the shell-fish) is often used in the *fig.* sense of one that sticks close, and will not be dismissed, a troublesome adherent; hence the dial. use.]

BARNACLE-GRASS, *sb.* Irel. Grass-wrack, *Zostera marina.*

BARNACLES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Cum. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. e.An. Sus. Wil. Som. [**be·rniklz, bā·niklz.**]

1. An instrument applied to the nose of a savage bull, or of a restive horse when being shod. Hence *fig.* irons worn by felons in gaol.

n.Cy. The instrument called a barnacle or brake, put on the nose of unruly horses, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cum.** Ye'll want . . . the ass's barnicles to keep your tongue in your mouth, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 33; **Cum.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.* The barnacles are somewhat like the figure 8 in form, consisting of two rings connected midway by short bars, through which a screw passes. The upper ring is jointed in the centre, while the lower one is correspondingly divided. This is put into the bull's nostrils, and held there by the screw which serves to tighten the barnacles at pleasure. The upper ring is attached to the point of each horn by means of a chain, thus keeping the lower one from dropping and impeding the animal while grazing. 'It gies the bŭll plenty to do to think on 'is nose w'en the barnacles bin on,' said the village blacksmith of Tilstock. **Cant.** The irons worn in gaols, *Life B. M. Carew* (1791).

2. Hooks attached to chains, used in salt-mining.

Chs.^{1} A pair of chains with two hooks to hook on each side of the tub when drawing rock salt.

3. Spectacles; eyeglasses. In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use.

Sc. Buy a pair of David Ramsay's barnacles, the King never reads Hebrew or Greek without them, Scott *Nigel* (1822) i. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Cum.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Old-fashioned spectacles which were held on the nose without lateral supports. **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{23}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Shr.**^{1}, **Nrf.** (E.M.), **Suf.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{2} **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**^{1} **Colloq.** He's heerd all about you from the sawbones in barnacles, Dickens *Pickwick* (1837) xxxviii.

[**1.** *Museliere*, barnacle for an unruly horses nose, Cotgr.; Barnacles, an instrument set on the nose of unruly horses, *pastomis*, Baret (1580); Beting to an hors, and a bernacle to an asse, Wyclif (1388) *Prov.* xxvi. 3. An older form was *bernak*. Bernak for horse, *chamus*, *Prompt.* AF. *bernac*, 'camus,' *Neckham* (c. 1200) in Wright's Voc. (1857) I. 100. **3.** These spectacles put on . . . They bee gay barnikles, *Damon & Pitheas* (1582) (Dav.).]

BARNAGE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A military company, army, followers.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); (Jam.)

[Þan blisches (looks) he to his baronage, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 984; Before the baronage at ther burde thus þe buerne (hero) said, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 211; Of þaim þu sal haue a gret vauntage, Bath to þe and þi barnage, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 8016. AF. *barnage*, der. of *baron*, MLat. *baro* (*-onem*), a military retainer, see Hatzfeld.]

BARNARD CASTLE, *sb.* Dur. A term of reproach.

Dur. Barnard Castle, a Briggate bred-un. That is a female of a certain class born in Barnard Castle, and bred up in that Billingsgate portion of the town, yclept Briggate, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 104; A coward! a coward! o' Barney Castle Dare na come out to fight a battle! A very common saying. In all probability refers to the 'Rising in the North,' 1569, and esp. to Sir George Bowes who had shut himself up in Barnard Castle. Sir Cuthbert Sharp notices this reproachful saying in his *Memorials of the Rebellion*, *ib.* 98; In Sunderland fifty years ago, a common taunt was 'A coward, a coward, o' Barney Castle!' I stopped to listen to two viragos . . . holding a 'slanging' contest; . . . what appeared the most pungent and irritating, as well as laconic, epithets were resorted to, 'Barney Castles!' and 'Bewcastle!' bandied from side to side, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) VI. 228.

BARNAUGH-BLOW, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Irel. The goal or winning stroke.

Wxf. Not now in use (P.J.M.); **Wxf.**^{1} A barnaugh blow might have been a critical, a judging blow. Mot, all arkagh var ee barnaugh-blowe [but all eager for the great stroke], 88.

BARN-BRACK, *sb.* Irel. A large sweetened bun containing currants.

Ir. On St. Bridget's Eve every farmer's wife in Ireland makes a cake called Bairin-breac, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) I. 345. **n.Ir.** We hear of barn-breck cakes, Hume *People of Dwn. & Ant.* (1874) 24; **N.I.**[1] In season at all times, but especially so at Hallow-eve, when it contains a ring; the person who gets the ring will of course be first married. **Wxf.** Piles of hot griddle-baked wheaten cakes and wheaten loaves baked in a pot with coals laid on the lid, and all well buttered inside, barn-bracks, and other varieties of the staff of life, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 349.

[Ir. *báirín*, a cake of bread (cp. Wel. *bara*, bread) + *breac*, speckled. See Macbain (s.v. *Bairghin*).]

BARNEKIN, see **Barmkin.**

BARNER, *sb.* Lan. Thick, short flags used in flooring barns.

e.Lan.[1]

BARNET, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Yks. A cart-whip.

Yks. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* [Not known to our correspondents.]

BARNEY, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Glo. Som. and in *gen.* use as slang.

1. A disturbance, dispute, altercation.

Glo.[1] **Lon.** Selby runs out, and goes to get another knife, but I stops him, and the barney was all over, *Dy. News* (Jan. 4, 1895) 3, col. 7. **w.Som.**[1] Of some quarrelsome neighbours, a man said: 'Twas a purty barney way 'em, sure 'nough. I'll warnt there'll be a barney over thick job. **Cant.** You'd best clear out of this before the barney rises, Carew *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xxviii. [**Aus., N.S.W.** We had long talks and barneys over the whole thing, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) II. xiii.]

2. Nonsense, foolery. Also in form *barneying.*

e.Yks. Let's have none o' your barney-an (S.O.A.). **Lan.** Aw won thee i' fair powell—one toss an' no barney, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 144.

3. A blunder; a piece of bad workmanship.

w.Yks. Tha'rt makin' a barney o' that (S.K.C.).

BARNEY BRIDGE, *sb.* Irel. A children's game.

Uls. Still played. Two children take uplifted hands forming an arch through which the others pass in single file, holding on to the coat or dress of the one in front. The last to pass through is caught by a sudden lowering of the arch of hands and arms (R.M.Y.). **Ant.** The game of Barney bridge is still played (S.A.B.); A common child's game here. The town children also know it by its Eng. name 'Oranges and Lemons.' In the Ards, the game is also called 'broken bridges' (M.B.-S.). **N.I.**[1] In playing it the following rhyming dialogue is used: 'How many miles to Barney bridge?—Three score and ten.—Will I be there by candle light?—Yes, if your legs be long,' &c.

BARN-GUN, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also in form **barney-gun** w.Som.[1] [**bā·n-gən.**] An eruption on the skin; also specifically, shingles.

w.Som.[1] They zes how tis the barney-gun [shingles], but I sure you I 'ant got no paice way un [i.e. my husband] day nor night, he's proper rampin like. **Dev.** 'Thou art not come to me,' she said, looking through my simple face as if it were but glass, 'to be struck for bone-shave, nor to be blessed for barn-gun,' Blackmore *Lorna Doone* (1869) xviii; When I were bad with the barngun, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 87. **n.Dev.** Vorewey [immediately] struck out and come to a barngun, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 557; *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422; Grose (1790). **Dev.**[1] It is a common but unfounded belief, that if the extremities of the zone [of shingles] meet, the patient will certainly perish.

[*Barn* (OE. *beornan*, to burn) + *gun*, see **Gound.**]

BARNING, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrt. Barn-buildings.

Hrt. They keep whole bays of barning full of turnips, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii.

[*Barn* + *ing.* The abstract *sb.* used in collective sense.]

BARNISDAEL, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. *to tell a tale from barnisdael and doun*, to tell it from beginning to end with all particulars.

S. & Ork.[1]

BARNISH, *v.* Der. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Sus. [**bā·niʃ.**] To grow fat, to 'fill out'; to look sleek and smooth.

Der.[2] To grow sleek and fat after an illness. **Shr.**[1] I spect the young squire's lef' college: 'e's as tall as a young poplar, an' as thin as a pikel-stail; but 'e'll barnish now for a couple o' 'ears, an' mak a fine fellow; **Shr.**[2] You bin bravely barnished. **e.Sus.** 'That bullock begins to barnish,' that is, to look sleek and bright in his skin, Holloway. **Sus.**[2]

Hence **Barnished,** *ppl. adj.* fat.

Lei.[1] Why, you're grown tall, and barnished too. **Nhp.**[2] Ye be got barnish'd sin yiv bin awey.

[This they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne, Ere Juno burnish'd, or young Jove was grown, Dryden *Juv. Sat.* (1692) xiii; To burnish, grow big, *grandesco*, Coles (1679); The childe . . . began to burnesh and sprede, *Syr Generides* (c. 1430) 780 (N.E.D.). With this word we may compare the word *burnish*, a hunter's term: To burnish, apply'd to harts spreading their horns after they are fray'd or new rubbed, Kersey (1715); so *English Expositor* (1641), Bullokar (1616).]

BARNISH, see **Bairnish.**

BARNISH YOU, *phr.* Dev. [**bā·niʃ ī.**] A mild imprecation. Cf. **burn-you.**

Dev.[1] A common imprecation of the same import as Burn-you; **Dev.**[3] Barnish ee. Ot's 'bout now than, yü young murtchy-making dowl? Kessen let nort alone, can'st?

BARNKYN, see **Barmkin.**

BARNSTAPLE FAIR WEATHER, *phr.* Dev. Cold, wet, windy weather.

Dev. Yesterday the clerk of the weather made a desperate effort to restore what is understood to be the normal balance of proportion between fine days and thunderstorms in this country. He has still a good deal of lee-way to make up, but he has plenty of time to do it in. According to Dr. Falb, the eminent Austrian meteorologist, the months of July, August, and September are to be devoted to this unpleasant process. Throughout all this period—and particularly in September—what Devonians out of their experience call 'Barnstaple Fair weather' is to prevail in England, *Daily Graphic* (Apr. 21, 1893); **Dev.**[3] A stormy, cold, foggy day is usually spoken of as Barum-fair-weather, Barum being the local name for Barnstaple.

BAR-NUT, see **Bannut.**

BARON, see **Barren.**

BARR, see **Bar.**

BARRA, see **Barrow.**

BARRACAN, *sb.* Lan. Hmp. Cor. Also in form **barragan** ne.Lan.[1]; **barragon** Cor.[12] Fustian.

ne.Lan.[1] **Hmp.** Spinning wool, for making of barragons, White *Selborne* (1788) 13, ed. 1853. **Cor.** A barracan coat and trousers, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 51; **Cor.**[12]

[Barracan (in commerce), a kind of woolen stuff, a sort of camblet, Ash (1795); Barracan, a strong thick kind of camelot, Johnson (1755); *Barracan*, the stuff called Barracan, Miege (1679). Fr. *barracan*, Oudin (1642) in Hatzfeld (s.v. *Bouracan*). Ar. *barrakān*, camlet.]

BARRACE, see **Barras.**

BARRACK, *v.* n Irel. [**ba·rak.**] To brag, to be boastful of one's fighting powers.

Ant. One boy will say of another 'He's only barracking' (J.S.).

Hence (1) **Barracker,** *sb.* a braggart; (2) **Barracking,** *vbl. sb.* bragging, boastfulness.

Ant. (1) That fellow's a great barracker (J.S.); (M.B.-S.) (2) A schoolboy's term, common in Belfast and district (M.B.-S.); (J.S.).

BARRAGE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Chs. An allowance for beer given to workmen.

Chs.[1] Probably now quite *obs.* Given to the carpenter's two men for their Barrage, 8*d.*, *Goostrey Chwarden. Acc.* (1648).

[*Beer* + *-age*; cp. for suff. *mileage.*]

BARRAQUAIL, *sb.* Dev. Also in form **barrow-quail** nw.Dev.[1] A cross-bar, to which the traces are fastened in a cart, carriage, &c.; whippletrees.

Dev. The main object of the barraquail or whippletrees is to form a draft attachment for the vehicle or implement to be drawn. The term is still in use at Hartland and in other parts of Dev., but is now becoming rare (R.P.C.). **n.Dev.** A barker, barraquail, a bittle, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 67. **nw.Dev.**[1]

[*Barra*, prob. conn. w. *bar* (OFr. *barre*) + *quail*, a pin of wood. *Quille de Char*, the draught-tree whereon the yoke hangeth, Miege (1679). Cp. Cotgr.: *Quille*, a keyl, a big peg, or pin of wood used at nine pins or keyls.—The form *quail* prob. repr. Fr. *quille*, contam. w. *keyl* (*kail*). *Quille* and *keyl* are both identical w. OHG. *kegil*, a peg of wood (G. *kegel*). See **Kails.**]

BARRAS, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **barrace** (Jam.). The enclosure or lists within which tournaments took place.

Sc. We still speak of 'a cock in a barrace,' in allusion to a cock-pit (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The word in Barras Bridge in Newcastle is apparently derived from the lists, or barras, where knightly encounters took place outside the town in open field.

[He (Macbeth) . . . solistit syndry his liegis with large money to appele the theuis in barras aganis ane prefixit day, Bellenden *Chron.* (1536) XII. iv (Jam.); A barras, *antemurale*, *vallum*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). Prov. *barras*, 'barre énorme,' Mistral.]

BARRAS, *sb.*^{2} Dev. [**bæ·rəs.**]

1. Canvas or coarse hessian cloth.

Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1890).

2. *Comp.* **Barras-apron**, aprons of coarse bagging or hessian.

Dev. I had enough to buy me some barras aprons, *Reports Provinc.* (1890); Alwes put on a barras apporn tü kip yer cloaths clayne when yu'm tü work, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

[Barras, a coarse linen fabric orig. imported fr. Holland, *Drapers' Dict.*; Buckrams, barras and silesia neckcloths, *Lond. Gaz.* (1714) No. 5240 (N.E.D.).]

BARRAS, *sb.*^{3} Sc. A wire fire-guard.

Edb. Rarely used (W.G.).

BARRATER, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. e.An. Also written **barrator** Nrf.^{1} A brawler; an inciter to lawsuits.

Nhb.^{1} For barratters or disorderly persons, Welford *Hist. of Newc. and Gateshead XVI. Cent.*, 458. **Nrf.**^{1} A term of opprobrium formerly often levelled at East Anglians, from their litigious propensities.

BARRED WOODPECKER, *sb.* Hmp. Som. The lesser spotted woodpecker, *Dendrocopus minor.*

Hmp. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 98. **Som.** [The lesser spotted woodpecker] is known as the Barred Woodpecker, Smith *Birds* (1887) 285.

BARREL, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. A dry measure, varying in different localities and also with the kind of goods for which it is used. See below.

Crm., Rs. Of limestone, 32 gallons English, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Kcd.** Of flax, 18 pecks, *ib.* **Ir.** Twenty stone, *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815); Of oats, four bushels (W.W.S.); Of barley [and] rape, 16 stone of 14 lbs.; of beans, pease, wheat, and potatoes, 20 stone; of malt, 12 stone; of oats, 1 stone; of oatmeal, 8 stone; of bran, 6 stone; of lime, 40 gallons of $217\frac{6}{10}$ cubic inches each, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **I.Ma.** Of lime, 6 Winchester bushels, *ib.* **Wel.** Of lime, in some counties, 3 provincial bushels of 10 gallons each, *ib.* **Suf.** Of butter, 256 lb., Bailey (1721). **Ess.** Of butter, 106 lb., *ib.* **nw.Dev.**^{1} A measure of lime, 2 bushels (?). *Obsol.*

2. *Comp.* (1) **Barrel-bird**, the long-tailed titmouse, *Parus caudatus*; (2) **-drain**, a round culvert or sewer; (3) **-fever**, sickness caused by excessive drinking; (4) **-tears**, ale; (5) **-tomtit**, *Parus caudatus.*

(1) [So called with reference to the shape of its nest, *Poetry Provinc.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 36.] (2) **Ken.** This is a cylindrical drain or sewer made of masonry (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} (3) **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **Cant.** He died of the barrel fever, *Life B. M. Carew* (1791). (4) **Lan.** Never bin use't to dhrinkin' nowt strunger nor barrel-tears, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iii. (5) **Brks.**^{1} The long-tailed titmouse, so called from the shape of its nest.

3. Phr. *a good man round a barrel*, a man fond of drink.

s.Wor. (H.K.); **s.Wor.**^{1} A good man round a barrel, but no cooper.

4. The belly of a horse.

n.Yks.^{2} **w.Som.**^{1} Ee du mizh·ur wuul een dhu baa·ree-ul, ee kn kaa·r-z dún·ur lau·ng wai un, ee· kan [he measures well round the body, he can carry his dinner along with him, he can]. Very often I have heard the above praise of a stout-bodied horse.

5. A round or barrel-shaped part of a loom or spinning-wheel. See below.

Fif. We pulled the cards on the barrell, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 127. **Shr.**^{1} *Obs.* An appendage proper to the little wheel [used for spinning hemp and flax], a reel round which the linen yarn was wound as it was spun. It was, in form, somewhat like a dumb-bell of slender proportions. The cylinder was hollow, to admit the spindle, and one of its circular ends was flat and capable of being removed: when the reel was required to be put on the spindle, this end was taken off for that purpose, and being again screwed on, the whole affair was ready for the rotatory operation of winding. The yarn was conducted to the barrel through the upper part of two 'wings,' as they were called,—pieces of wood, curved somewhat like the 'merry-thought' of a fowl,—permanently affixed near to the extremity of the spindle: the barrel, when put on at the opposite end, was pushed up to these 'wings,' which extended beyond its circumference, and thus regulated the quantity of yarn it was required to hold.

6. The curve of the surface of a road.

n.Yks. Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 153.

BARREN, *sb.* and *adj.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Mtg. Ken. Som. Nfld. Also in form **baron** w.Yks.; **barran** Wm.^{1}; **barron** n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks. [**ba·rən, bæ·rən.**]

1. *sb.* The external part of a cow's sexual organs; also the womb.

Wm. In regular use (B.K.); **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} The cow seems to be the only animal to which the word is applicable. **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; (J.T.); (C.W.H.); **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 316; Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) 126. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.** (K.) [It will swell . . . in the barren and the teats of the bag, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 15.]

2. A heifer, cow, or sheep that has ceased to breed. See **Barrener.**

Mtg. Three barrens were seized for tithe, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 110. **Ken.** The old ewes, here called barrens, are put to fattening as soon as their milk is dried after the third lamb, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 450; (P.M.)

3. *adj.* Of animals: not with young, not pregnant. Of persons: having no offspring.

ne.Lan.^{1} **Chs.**^{1} It does not at all imply any incapacity for breeding. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Ken.** The word implies that the animal is being kept for fattening (P.M.). **w.Som.**^{1} One invariable question put by the buyer of a cow for grazing, before he completes the bargain, is: Wuol yùe wau·rn ur baa·reen? [will you warrant her barren?] A barren animal may have had any number of offspring. [**Nfld.** Applied to men as well as women. 'I have three children and he is a barren man,' an applicant for charity will plead (G.P.)]

4. *Comp.* (1) **Barren-flat**, a broad extent of unproductive land; (2) **-spring**, water unfit for irrigation, non-fertilizing.

(1) **Chs.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) (2) **w.Som.**^{1} 'Ted-n gèod wau·dr, tez u baar·een spring,' was said to me by a tenant of a stream of water running near a farmyard. Though clear and tasteless, cattle will not readily drink it; they prefer the foulest ditch water. Probably it is too cold for them.

BARRENER, *sb.* War. Ken. Sus. Dor. Som. [**bæ·rənə(r).**] A cow not in calf. Occas. applied to a barren ewe. See **Barren**, *sb.*

War. (J.R.W.) **Ken.** (P.M.) **Sus.** A barren cow or ewe, Holloway. **w.Eng., Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 213. **Som.** He was wondering what two young barreners would be likely to fetch to [at] Bridgetown winter fair, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 219; Heavy fat steer, three fresh barreners, &c., *Wellington Wkly. News* (Apr. 8, 1896) 1, col. 1; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} A cow which has borne one or more calves, but is not now in calf. One barrener, two young barreners, one excellent shorthorn barrener, *Som. Co. Gaz.* (Apr. 1, 1882). Four good young dairy cows in milk and in calf, one barrener in milk, *Advt. Wellington Wkly. News* (Oct. 15, 1885).

BARRIE, *sb.* Sc.

1. An infant's flannel petticoat or swaddling cloth. Cf. **bar, barrow**, *sb.*^{4}

Sc. (Jam.), **Abd.** (W.M.), **Per.** (G.W.)

2. A woman's petticoat (Jam.).

BARRIER, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. [**ba·riər.**] A pillar of coal left between royalties or districts of working, for security against casualty arising from water or foul air.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Barriers are left of various thicknesses, according to supposed necessity, from 10 to 50 yards, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

BARRIKIN, *sb.* Lon. Slang. High-flown language; gibberish, jargon.

Slang. The high words in a tragedy we call jaw-breakers, and say we can't tumble to that barrikin, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 15; There's nothing o' that sort among us; the rich has all that barrikin to themselves, *ib.* 25.

BARRING, *prp.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Also Som. [**bā·rin.**]

1. Used as *prep.*: excepting, except. Also in phr. *barring of.*

Rnf. Barin' Jean Broon, the hale o' the women, Neilson *Poems*

(1877) 52. **Ir.** You'll have my blessin' for it, an' barrin' the priest's own, you couldn't have a more luckier one, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 357; Like ivry man here prisint, barrin' the ladies, I was a boy wanst, MCNULTY *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) i; I've naught barrin' the bit of ribbon, and the rapin'-hook. BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 101; In everyday use (P.J.M.). **s.Ir.** I drink anything . . . barring raw water, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 217. **Cum.**^{1} You may hev any of my kye barrin t'black an'. **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** Barrin' t'nobill, t'steyl o' t'stick wor as gooid as ivver, *Yksman.* (1888) 223, col. 2; **w.Yks.**^{5} Nobbud hersen an' five cats to keep, barrin' t'parson, 183. **Lan.** Barrin th' rottans comin' a'-nibblin' at one's legs, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 167; Aw loikt thees pikturs uz weel uz awt aw'd sin, barrin th' peep sho, *Sam Sondknocker*, 12. **Der.** There's not a many . . . barrin' o' me, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) vii. **n.Lin.** I was laid up for a month barrin' three days, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 108; **n.Lin.**^{1} I'll goä wi' yĕ ony day barrin' Thursda', that's Brigg markit. **w.Som.**^{1} Aa·l bee dhae·er, baa·reen músaa·ps [I will be there, barring accidents]. Baa·reen lats yùe shl shoa·ur t-ab-m [barring hindrances occur, you shall (be) sure to have it].

2. Used as *conj.*: unless, except that.

Ir. He's too young to marry for some years to come, barrin' he got a fortune, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) v; They were cliver and clane run out of all their writin' paper, barrin' it might be a sort of butt-ind of loose sheets, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 183. **w.Ir.** Barrin' they were used to sportin', LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 91. **w.Yks.** It's as good as new, barrin it wants a glass in, HARTLEY *Seets* (1895) iii. **Stf.**^{2} Oi've naught agen 'im barrin 'ē's tiu fond on 'is beer.

[Barring, excepting, ASH (1795); Barring the wrong done to religion, MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1656) III. ix (N.E.D.).]

BARRING OUT, *phr.* *Obsol.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. The annual custom among schoolboys, usually observed shortly before Christmas, of shutting out the schoolmaster from the room or house, in order to demand a holiday, &c.

n.Cy. The breaking up of a school at the great holidays when the boys within bar the door against the master, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Nhb.**^{1} On the 6th of December [St. Nicholas' Day] the schoolmaster found the school door locked in his face and barricaded with forms to prevent his entrance until the scholars within obtained from him in writing a list of holidays for the ensuing year. *Obsol.* (s.v. Nicholas'-Day). **Dur.** The custom is retained in the Grammar school in the city of Durham, where the scholars bar out the master, and forcibly obtain from him what they call Orders. . . . There is a similar custom at the school of Houghton-le-Spring, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) 441; **Dur.**^{1} A custom in some of the smaller schools in the north. [Sometimes also] on the day of 'breaking up' for the holidays, a small subscription is entered into and a mixture made of ale, sweetened and seasoned so as to be agreeable. The song or glee is then introduced. **Cum.** Auld fwok like me hev seen some rare barrins' oot, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1886) 19; **Cum.**^{1} **Cum., Wm.** In September or October the master is locked out of the school by the scholars, who, previous to his admittance, give an account of the different holidays for the ensuing year, which he promises to observe, and signs his name to the orders, as they are called, with two bondsmen. The return of these signed orders is the signal of capitulation; the doors are immediately opened; beef, beer, and wine deck the festive board; and the day is spent in mirth, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) 450. **Wm.** Weed pae t'maestre off fort when t'barrin'-oot dae com, *Spec.* (1880) pt. ii. 9. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1} Enjoyed by schoolboys at the approaching holidays; **w.Yks.**^{2} The barring-out took place on the last day of April. **Lan.** About the commencement of the present century, a barring-out took place at Ormskirk Grammar School, a few days before the usual period of the Christmas holidays, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) 444. **n.Lan.**^{1} The door being secured, two captains were elected; generally the selection was influenced by the position and circumstances of the parents. Each captain then selected a clerk, who entered the names of the boys as they were called to their respective sides. The school was then divided into two parties, and the preliminaries were then settled for a game at football on the holiday which the master was sure to grant. **ne.Lan.**^{1} An ancient custom at schools, until lately prevalent, when the boys at the commencement of harvest bar out the master from the school, and demand the day's holiday. **Der.**^{12} Towards the end of November, when days are short, the boys were wont to fasten the door upon the master, and not to let him enter till he had granted them certain conditions, &c.; but this is in a manner now left off. **nw.Der.**^{1}

BARRIOTE, *sb.* *Obsol.* s.Wal. A fence across a stream.

s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 418; *Gen.* limited to a fence across a mill-stream. *Obsol.* (W.M.M.)

[Prob. of Fr. origin. *Barre + -iote.* For the suff. cp. *chariot.*]

BARROUGHED, *ppl. adj.* *Obsol.* n.Irel. Of a cow: having the hind legs tied up while being milked.

n.Ir. Well known here among older men, but fast disappearing. A cow is barroughed either by tying one hind leg to the other, or by tying the hind leg to an iron stake or pin driven in to the ground. A cow tied by the horns was said to be barroughed (A.J.I.); **N.I.**^{1}

BARROW, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Glo. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **barra** Suf.^{1}; **barro, borro** Cor.^{1}; **borrow** nw.Dev.^{1} **[ba·rə, bæ·rə, bo·rə.]**

1. A gelt pig.

Yks. If the rind be fat and the fat remarkably tender it is not boar-brawn but barrow or sow, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 22, 1883) 3; **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.* **Der.**^{1} *Obs.* **Dev.** *w. Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2; **Dev.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Es must ha' wone that es can trest . . . to zar the Ilt and the Barra, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 409; GROSE (1790); An whare tha busk and barras be, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 5. **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Barrow-hog**, (2) **-pig**, a gelt pig; (3) the smallest pig of a litter; cf. **Anthony-pig.**

(1) **Lan.**^{1} **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. **Ken.** (P.M.) **Hmp.** Barrow-hogs have small tusks like sows, WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 149, ed. 1853. (2) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} Also called hog-pigs. **Glo.**^{12} **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **Hmp.**^{1} **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863); The little curly-tailed barrow pig, HARDY *Trumpet Major* (1880) xvi. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Never heard alone, or otherwise than with 'pig.' It could not be said 'the pig is barrow'—it is always ''tis a barrow-pig.' **Dev.** Now, vathur, when yü go'th tü market, dawntee vurgit tü buy a peg. Have a barrow-peg, not a zow, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (3) **e.An.**^{1} The Pitman has the same meaning, and perhaps is more general; also called a Dodman. **Nrf.**^{1} The smallest and shrillest grunter of the litter. **Suf.**^{1}

[1. Brestes of barowes þat bryghte ware to schewe, *Morte Arth.* 191 (MÄTZNER). OE. *beargh.* Cp. ON. *börgr.* EFris. *barg* (KOOLMAN). LG. *borg, barg* (BERGHAUS). 2. A barrow-hog, *Porcus Majalis.* A barrow-pig, *Porcus castratus*, a lib'd or gelded hog, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); *Porc chastré*, a hog, or barrow-hog. . . . *Gorret*, a little sheat, or barrow-pig, COTGR.]

BARROW, *v.* and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Stf. Lin. War. Wor. Glo. Nrf. **[ba·rə, bæ·rə.]**

1. *v.* To carry in a wheelbarrow.

n.Lin^1 Barra' them few taaties i'to steäm-hoose.

2. *sb.* *Comp.* (1) **Barrow-backed**, bent from heavy work, such as wheeling barrows; (2) **-drill**, see below; (3) **-hale**, the handle of a wheelbarrow; (4) **-man**, a mason's assistant, who carries mortar on a handbarrow; a lame beggar carried from house to house in a barrow; in coal mines, a 'putter,' who pushes the tubs of coal from the working places to the flats or stations; (5) **-steel**, the handle of a wheelbarrow; (6) **-tram**, the shaft of a wheelbarrow; applied jocularly to a raw-boned person; (7) **-way**, the tram-road in a coal-pit along which 'barrows' of coal were carried; (8) **-woman**, see **-man.**

(1) **Cum.** There I sat, a poor barrow-back't creature, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 9; **Cum.**^{3} I gat past my prime, Jwohn barrow-back't and grey, 50. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} Barrow-drill, a small drill which is pushed forward by hand like a wheelbarrow. (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} (4) **Sc.** I will give you to know that old masons are the best barrowmen, *Perils of Man*, II. 326 (JAM.); An auld mason makes a good barrow-man, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); Two of the inmates of one house carried the beggar to the next house, and so on from one to another (W.G.). **Nhb., Dur.** Formerly, before the application of tramways underground, coals used to be conveyed in barrows, whence the name barrowman, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Nhb.**^{1} Trams in a pit were formerly worked by putters and barrowmen, the latter pulling before, and the former putting or thrusting behind: boys about fifteen or sixteen years old are employed in this department of the colliery, HODGSON *Descr. of Felling Colliery* (c. 1812). There is another sort of labourers which are

called Barrow-men, or Coal-Putters; these persons take the hewed coal from the hewers as they work them, or as fast as they can, and filling the corves with these wrought coals, put or pull away the full corves of coals, which are set, when empty, upon a sledge of wood, and so 'halled' all along the barrow-way to the pit shaft by two or three persons, one before and another behind the corfe, J. C. *Compleat Collier* (1708) 36. (5) **Rxb.** When man and wife draw well together, each is said to keep up his or her ain barrow-steel. The phr. may have been orig. applied to the bearing, by different persons, of a load on a barrow (Jam.). (6) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); (Jam.); Ye black barrow-tram of the kirk that ye are, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xlvi. (7) **Nhb.** Cowped corves i' the barrow-way, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 30; **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Barrow-way, tram road between the face and the flat along which the putters take the tubs, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (8) **Sc.** (W.G.)

3. Phr. (1) *Go on with your barrow*, mind your own business, 'get along with you'; (2) *it's just my barrow, about my barrow*, it suits me, it is what I am capable of doing; (3) *you never know till you take the barrow back*, you cannot judge of a matter until the end.

(1) **ne.Wor.** To a person who is hindering the progress of work by talking or by raising foolish objections, the retort is sometimes, 'Come, go on [or, get along] with your barrow' (J.W.P.). **Nrf.** Go on wi' yer barrer an take away yer chips (E.M.). (2) **War.** 'It's just my barra' is commonly heard in Birmingham, *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. viii. 326. **Stf., War., Wor., Glo.** 'That's about my barrow' signifies that some job, action, or feat is within the speaker's capacity, Northall *Flk-Phrases* (1894). (3) **w.Yks.** This is a common saying in Sheffield, meaning that you do not know the result of a thing until you take the barrow back (S.O.A.).

4. In a coal-pit: the sledge or tram on which 'corves' were 'halled' or carried to the flats or stations from the working places. *Obs.*

Nhb.^{1}

5. In salt-mines or works: a conical wicker basket in which salt is put to drain; a salt-maker's tub.

Chs. Ray (1691); (K.); The waller places a barrow, as it is called, within the pan, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 93; **Chs.**^{1} At the present day at Northwich the tubs are so called which are used in making lump salt; **Chs.**^{3} A barrow contained about six pecks. **Wor.** Used at Droitwich (K.).

Hence **Barrow-maker,** *sb.* a man who makes barrows for salt-mines.

Chs.^{13}

BARROW, *sb.*^{3} Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Wor. Glo. Pem. Brks. Ken. Dor. Cor. [**ba·rə, bæ·rə.**]

1. A hill; the side of a rocky hill; a large heap of stones. Freq. in place-names.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Holloway. **Cum.** Latterbarrow and Gowbarrow [are names of hills], Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 215. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**^{1} The side of a rocky hill; quite as often, or oftener, the hill itself, particularly the top or conical part of the hill. In names Torrisholme barrows, Howbarrow, &c. **s.Wor.** Berrow, a hill (H.K.).

2. A tumulus or sepulchral mound; freq. in place-names. Also in *comp.* **Barrow-hill.**

Wm. I grovel amongst these knots and barrows, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 70; **Wm.**^{1} Applied to hills which have been used as burial places. **m.Yks.**^{1} **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Brks.**^{1} Barrow hill, an ancient tumulus. **Dor.** Common in place-names. Several occur in the Isle of Purbeck, such as Nine Barrow Down, near Corfe, and Creech Barrow, a large mound on the summit of a hill in the Purbeck range. 'It's a hard pull to the top o' the Barrow,' said an old woman near Creech Grange (J.B.P.). **Cor.**^{2}

3. *Comp.* (1) **Barrow-, Barra-mouth,** an adit or level dug in a hillside; (2) **-pence,** coins found in a tumulus; (3) **-roses,** the burnet-leaved rose, *Rosa spinosissima.*

(1) **Cum.** There are several entrances to the coal-mines at Whitehaven by inclined passages; these are called Beermouths or Bearmouths. There are also two or three drifts from the surface at a place *s.* of Whitehaven which gets its name Barramouth or Barrowmouth from this circumstance. It's awesome to see him in his barramouth in the fell side, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 29; **Cum.**^{1} (s.v. Beermouth). (2) **Ken.**^{1} Borrow-pence. *Obs.* (3) **Pem.** Possibly so called from their growth [at Tenby] on sandhills near the sea.

[Barrow (a local word), a hillock under which, it is supposed, the dead bodies of those who fell in battle were buried, Ash (1795); Barrow, *tumulus*, Skinner (1671); Those round hills, which in the plains of Wiltshire are... by the inhabitants termed barrowes, Chaloner in *Vale Royall* (1656) IV. 10 (N.E.D.); These hillockes, in the West Countrie . . . are called barowes, Lambard *Peramb. Kent* (1576) 341. OE. *beorh*; cp. *Luke* iii. 5, ǣlc munt and beorh (euery hil and litil hil, Wyclif (1388).]

BARROW, *sb.*^{4} Dur. Chs. [**ba·rə.**] A grove, copse, dingle.

Dur. (K.) **Chs.**^{1} Also called a Burrow, q.v.

[Barrow (a local word), a grove, Ash (1795); Berwe, or schadewe (berowe, Pynson, 1499), *Umbraculum, umbra, Prompt.* OE. *bearu* (gen. *bearwes*), a grove, wood. Cp. ON. *börr* (gen. pl. *börwa*, a tree.]

BARROW, *sb.*^{5} Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Shr. Pem. Som. [**ba·rə, bæ·rə.**]

1. An infant's flannel swathe or pilch. Also called **Barrie, Bar,** q.v.

n.Yks.^{1} The flannel in which a newly-born infant is received from the hands of the accoucheur. **w.Yks.**^{23} A flannel garment for an infant between the chemise and the 'lapping piece.' **s.Pem.** Gi' me that clean barro, I moost change this child (W.M.M.). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. *Comp.* **Barrow-, Barra-coat,** an infant's first underdress; a child's flannel petticoat or nightdress.

N.I.^{1} A long flannel petticoat, open in front. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Hand owre the barra-cwot for mey bairn, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1840) 55; **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

3. A child's pinafore.

Shr.^{1} Oud your barrow, Polly, for some apples.

BARROW-DITCH, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken. Also written **-dick.** A small ditch.

Ken. In the beginning of this century, before the roads were macadamized, step-faggots were placed on one side of the road to form a footpath, and a barrow-ditch extended from and at right angles to the footpath into the road. These occurred at regular intervals, draining the surface water from the road, and also compelling carts, &c., to keep off the footpath (P.M.); Paid W. Masters for making 76 Rods of Barrow ditch att three halfpence a rod, 09*s.* 06*d.*, *Warehorne Highway Bk.* (Dec. 26, 1752).

Hence **Barrow-ditching,** *vbl. sb.* making a barrow-ditch.

Ken. Paid James Ifield for 62 Rods barrow Dicking, 10*s.* 4*d.*, *Orlestone Highway Bk.* (Nov. 28, 1784).

BARROW-QUAIL, see **Barraquail.**

BARR-TREE, *sb.* Yks. Also written **bartree** w.Yks. The frame on which webs are warped.

w.Yks. A rectangular wooden frame, upon the vertical sides of which stout pins are placed, and the warp yarn is placed from side to side to the required length and width, to form the 'web' or 'warp.' The distance apart (side to side) of the pins was 10 feet, and this length, known as a 'string,' is still the measure of length for 'webs' or 'warps' (W.T.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884) 8.

BARRY, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Written **barrie** (Jam. *Suppl.*) [**ba·ri.**] To thrash corn.

w. & s.Sc. Expresses continued action, as 'I've barried some nine hours the day' (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Nhb.**^{1}

[Here þis boy is, ȝe bade vs go bary With battis, *York Plays*, 334; Bi streyt beryd paththis, Wyclif (1382) *Judges* v. 6. ON. *berja*, to beat, thrash. Cp. *barowe, triturare*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

BARRY, *adj.* w.Yks. [**ba·ri.**] Of cloth: having a flaw or defect running across the piece in bars.

w.Yks. Any defects in goods, caused by maker, dyer, or finisher, which are in the form of marks across the piece, would be called 'barry.' Similar defects running lengthways of the piece would be called 'stripey.' Both terms are in common use (J.F.); (R.H.R.); (S.K.C.)

BARRYHAM, see **Bargham.**

BARS, *sb. pl.*^{1} *Obsol.* Sc. Yks. A schoolboys' game.

Sc. There is a rustic game called base or bars, and in some places prisoner's bars, Strutt *Sports* (1801) 63 (Jam.). **e.Yks.** This word is now quite extinct in my district (R.S.). **w.Yks.** Two corners of the playground were marked off as places for retreat. About a dozen big boys, formed into two sides, took as many small boys on their backs, and issued from their respective corners. The small boys of one side attempted to drag the small boys of the other off the backs of their riders. A boy became a 'prisoner' on being dismounted. The game was won when all the small boys of a side had been captured (M.F.).

[So ran they all as they had been at bace, They being chased that did others chase, Spenser *F.Q.* v. viii. 5; Lads more like to run The country base, than to commit such slaughter, Shaks. *Cymb.* v. iii. 20; *Barres*, the play at Bace, or Prison Bars, Cotgr.; Bal and bares and suche play, Out of chyrcheȝorde put a-way, Myrc *Inst. Par. Priests* (1450) 336. OFr. (*jeu de*) *barres* (La Curne).]

BARS, *sb. pl.*^{2} Stf.

1. A rest from work.

Stf.^{2} The full expression is 'five bars,' or a 'five bars' rest.' Wein av foiv barz nā, ən ə drou ə bakər.

2. Peace, truce.

Stf.^{2} In quite ordinary use.

BARSALE, see **Barksele.**

BARSE, *sb.* Irel. Cum. Wm. The perch, *Perca fluviatilis.*

Wxf. (P.J.M.) **Cum.** Talkin Tarn . . . abounds with perch, called in the Inquisition of 31st Elizabeth, barces, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 131. **Wm.** (K.)

[Barse (a local word), a perch, Ash (1795); Barse, in Ichthyology, an English name for the common pearch, Chambers *Cyclop.* (1788); A barse, fishe, *tincha*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). OE. *bærs*, 'lupus,' *Ep. Gloss.* (Sweet *O.E.T.* 472). See **Base,** *sb.*]

BARSEL, see **Barksele.**

BARSEN, *v.* Der.^{1} *pp.* of *burst.*

BARSHAM, see **Bargham.**

BARSK, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) Harsh, husky.

BARST, *sb.* s.Chs. [**bāst.**] A loud noise.

s.Chs.^{1} Th)skwib· went of widh ŭ praat·i baa·rst [th' squib went off with a pratty barst].

[Cp. OE. *berstan*, to burst.]

BARST, *v.* Sc. Lan. Chs. Der. Past tense of *burst.*

Fif. Big bluidy draps . . . barst out, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 182. **Lan.** Grose (1790). **Chs.** Owd Betty barst aht i' a flud o' tears, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 8; **Chs.**$^{1\,2}$; **Chs.**^{3} He's welly fit to barst [he's almost ready to burst]. **Der.**^{1}

[He barst neih heore ribbes, *P. Plowman* (c. 1370) (A.) vii. 165; þe grete barreȝ of þe abyme he barst vp at oneȝ, *Allit. P.* (c. 1360) 963. OE. *bærst*, pret. of *berstan.*]

BARSTEN, *v.* Chs.^{23} [**bā·sən.**] *pp.* of *burst.*

BAR-STONE, *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Nhb. In form **barra-styen** Nhb.^{1} An upright stone in a fireplace, to which the bars of the grate are fixed; the stone seat in an 'ingle neuk.'

Per. Such grates are now almost unknown (G.W.). **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Nhb.** Still in use (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} This was frequently a disused and inverted 'creein trou' or 'bear-stone.'

BAR-TENDER, *sb.* w.Yks. One who keeps or manages a bar for refreshments.

w.Yks. Engine-tenter, bar-tender are in current use with other combinations of tent, tend, to mind, but they would seem to be giving way to more modern terms (B.K.); Aw axed th' bartender if he'd onny, Hartley *Lundun*, 53.

BARTER, *sb.* and *v.* Slang. [**bā·tə(r).**]

1. *sb.* A half-volley at cricket; a hard hit.

Slang. Barter . . . was so renowned for the tremendous force with which he was wont to swipe the ball commonly known to cricketers as a 'half-volley,' that it actually changed its name in the Wykehamical vocabulary . . . and bore the name of a barter, Adams *Wykehamica* (1878) 327; Farmer; Barrère & Leland; Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864).

2. *v.* To hit a half-volley at cricket.

Slang. Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864); Barrère & Leland.

BARTH, *sb.* Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. Dev. Also written **barf** Nrf.^{1} [**bāþ.**]

1. A warm place or pasture for calves or lambs; a shelter for cattle.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 288, ed. 1849; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Ess.** Warme barth giue lams, Good food to their dams, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 73, st. 26. **s.Cy.** Grose (1790); Ray (1691). **Ken.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{1} [(K.)]

Hence **Barthless,** *adj.* houseless.

Dev. *w.Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2; **Dev.**^{1} 'Tis a poor barthless and motherless child, her said, 19.

2. *Comp.* **Barth-house,** a shed or ground floor open at the side.

Nrf.^{1} The barf house is the Yarmouth term for the shed where the first stage in curing herrings takes place.

[Barth (*obs.*), a warm pasture for young cattle, Ash (1795); so Kersey (1715), Bailey (1721), Coles (1677). Prob. a der. of OE. *beorgan*, to protect, shelter. The relation of the form *barth* to *barf* is obscure.]

BARTLE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Yks. Som. Written **bartill** (Jam.). [**bā·tl.**]

1. A contraction for St. Bartholomew.

n.Yks.^{3} The word is preserved in the name of 'Reeth Bartle Fair,' a fair held at Reeth on St. Bartholomew's Day.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bartle-day,** (2) **-mas,** St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **w.Som.**^{1} Bartlemas fair held August 24th, called also Bathemy fair [baa·thumee].

BARTLE, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Wm. The large pin in the game of nine-pins.

Wm. At nine-pins or ten banes they have one larger bone set about a yard before the rest call'd the bartle, and to knock down the bartle gives for five in the game (K.); **Wm.**^{1} *Obs.*, but still remembered by old dalesmen.

BARTLE-KNOT, *sb. Obsol.* Nhb. The knot nearest the ground in straw.

Nhb. The bartle-knot was a guide to the shearer when corn was cut by hand, and was at that time in *gen.* use, though now seldom heard (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1}

BARTON, *sb.* Glo. Oxf. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [**bā·tən.**]

1. A farm-yard; a rick-yard; the outbuildings at the back of a farm-house; also called **Barken, Backside,** q.v.

Glo. The yard or court where the corn-ricks and mows are made, called the Rick-barton, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); The whole barton and the beasts an' all ud ha' perished, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. xi; **Glo.**^{1} Also specifically 'the cow barton,' a yard with a shed. **e.An.**^{1} Used also for a poultry-yard. **Sus.** Grose (1790); **Sus.**$^{1\,2}$ **w.Cy.** A cow barton, a hay barton, &c., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); Lisle *Obs. Husb.* (1757); **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** A rick-barton (K.); **Wil.**^{1} Formerly in very common use, but now displaced by yard (s.v. Barken). **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; Then they drove the animals back to the barton, or sat down to milk them on the spot, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 168. **w.Dor.** (C.V.G.) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); The poultry in the yard were seen flying for refuge to a covered barton, Compton *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 98; While out in th' barton th' bullicks da stan, Pulman *Sketches* (1853) 19; All the cattle had been driven into the stalls which surrounded the barton, Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 29. **n.Som.** Let proper stalls and bartons be erected as a residence for the cows, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 527. **w.Som.**^{1} That part of the farm premises which is specially enclosed for cattle; very freq. called the stroa baa·rteen, because it is here that large quantities of straw are strewed about to be eaten and trodden into manure. It is very common to reserve in leases the use of bartons, &c. for certain periods after the expiration of the term, for the consumption of the fodder, which must not be sold for removal. The enclosure for corn and hay-stacks is called the maew-baar·teen. **Dev.** Yŭ can take a short cut acrass the barton; there's a gap in tha hādge that yŭ can git drŭ, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1} **n.Dev.** In and out of the house and through the precincts of the farm-yard or barton as he [an Exmoor clergyman] called it, Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* (1875) 142. **sw.Dev.** Pengelly *Provinc.* (1875).

2. Hay raked up in rows.

Glo.^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.*

3. A large farm, esp. the demesne lands of a manor; a farm-house.

Oxf. A farm over 300 acres (M.A.R.). **e.An.**^{1} *Obs.* Formerly the demesne land of the lord of the manor; not let out on lease, but held by the lord, in his own hands, for the sustenance of his household. **Cmb.**^{1} *Obs.* **Sus.**^{1} **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **w.Som.**^{1} Applied to the entire farm and homestead, but in this case only to the more important farms; very often it is the manor farm, or the principal holding in the parish, whether occupied by the owner or not—generally not. In these cases the farm, including the homestead, generally takes the name of the parish preceding the barton, as Sampford Barton, &c. **Dev.** They call a great farm a Berton, a small farm a Living (K.); Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353; There were in it some three or four gentle families, of as good blood as the Lord of the Manor, inhabiting bartons, Baring-Gould *Old Cy. Life* (1890) i; **Dev.**^{1} **n.Dev.** An' thees day month, if all be well, All meet ta Whitveel Bartin, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 14; A capital farm, also a grange belonging to an abbey, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); Taken shelter at the Barten as he'd gone that way about, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 109. **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 101. **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422; **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*

[**1.** Barton, the outhouses belonging to a farm or mansion house, the courtyard, Ash (1795); Barton, a backside, fold-yard or out-house, Bailey (1721); Barton, a coop to keep poultry in, Kersey (1715); so Coles (1677), Cooper (1565), s.v. *Cohors*; Barton or place enclosed where husbandry is vsed, *cohors*, Huloet (1552). **3.** Barton, the demesne lands of a manor, a manor house, Ash (1795); Barton, '*Prædium Dominicum*, vel *Terræ* quas vocant *Dominicales*, hoc est, quas in distributione Manerii, Dominus non elocavit hæreditariè, sed alendæ suæ familiæ causa, propriis manibus reservavit. Vox in Devonia & plaga occidentali bene nota,' Spelman (1687); Barton in the West signifies demeans, lands, and sometimes the manor house, Blount (1670); That part of the demaines, which appertaineth to the lord's dwelling house they call his *barten* or *berton*, Carew *Cornwall* (1602) 36 (N.E.D.).—OE. *bere-tūn*, a corn-farm, barley-enclosure.]

BARVEL, *sb.* Ken. Cor. Nfld. Also in form **barbel** Ken.^{1}; **barvil** Cor.^{12}; **barwell** Cor.^{12} [bā·vl, bā·bl.]

1. A short leather apron, used by washerwomen.

Ken. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736) 51; **Ken.**^{12}

2. A leather apron or petticoat worn by fishermen, when hauling in their nets.

Ken. Still used by the Folkestone fishermen, particularly by the netters, who stay out many hours. It is a kind of apron or petticoat waterproof, with a bib fastening over the neck, known as a barbel (W.F.S.); **Ken.**^{1} **Cor.**^{12} [**Nfld.** A tanned sheepskin used by fishermen, and also by splitters, as an apron to keep the legs dry, Patterson *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

[Of a bole hyde ben here barmfellys, *Rel. Ant.* (c. 1350) I. 240 (Mätzner). *Barm*, sb.^{2} + *fell* (skin). Cp. **Barmskin.**]

BARWAY, *sb.* Ken. Sur. Sus. [bā·wei.] A gateway in which the bars fit into holes in the posts and can be taken out separately.

Ken. (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} **w.Ken., e.Sus.** Holloway. **Sur.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}

BARWEED, *sb.* Som. *Convolvulus arvensis.*

BARWELL, see **Barvel.**

BASALT, *sb.* Stf. Black earthenware, introduced by Josiah Wedgwood.

Stf.^{2} Common black teapots are called basalt ware.

BA-SANG, *int.* Nhb. Also written **by-song** Nhb.^{1} An exclamation of surprise.

Nhb.^{1} Ba-sang! but he'll get it het noo. By-sang! thor'd a been a bonny wark, if aa hadn't getten there.

[Of Fr. origin. Cp. Fr. *bon sang!*, *bon sang de bon Dieu*, oaths used by the common people (Delesalle); *Sangoy*, *Sang de Dieu*, rustic oaths (Miege and Cotgr.). Equivs. of E. '*Sblood* (Shaks.), i. e. *God's Blood!*]

BASCH, see **Bash.**

BASE, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Hmp. Also written **bass** Cum. Wm. ne.Lan.^{1} [bēs, bas.] The perch, *Perca fluviatilis.* In Hmp. the sea-perch. See **Barse.**

Cum. Grose (1790); Talkin Tarn . . . abounds with perch (here called bass), Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 131; *Gl.* (1851); Aw's fish 'at comes—be't bass or char, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 11; When Thirlmer's shore I steind upon An' prickly bass I fish'd for, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 24. **Wm.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Hmp.** Holloway; **Hmp.**^{1} [Satchell (1879).]

[Base, a kind of fish, otherwise call'd a sea-wolf, Phillips (1706); The boisterous base, the hoggish tunny fat, Dennys *Secrets of Angling* (1613) (Dav.); *Bar*, the fish called a base, Cotgr.; A base fishe, *Sargus*, Baret (1580); Bace fysshe, *ung bar*, Palsgr. (1530); Bace, fysche, *Prompt.* OFr. *bars* (also *bar*), 'loup de mer,' Hatzfeld. MHG. *bars*, perch (Lexer), cp. OE. *bærs*. See **Barse.**]

BASE, see **Bass,** *sb.*^{1}, **Beest.**

BASE-CHILD, *sb.* Shr. Som. Dev. An illegitimate child.

Shr.^{1} 1689. Expences at y^e sealing a bond to saue the Jijh [Justice] Rarmely from a bace child, 00. 01. 00, *Prh. Acc. Clun.* **w.Som.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{3}

[For this use of *base* cp. *base-born*, form. in common use. A bastard, a base-born person, Phillips (1706); Base-born, *spurius*, *nothus*, *adulterinus*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); A bastard, a base borne, unlawfully begotten, Baret (1580).]

BASEL, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **baisel** Nhb.^{1}; **bazzle** Sh.I. [bē·zl, ba·zl.] To rush about, run in a hurried and laborious manner.

Sh.I. Bassle, to struggle in water as in drowning (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Nhb.** In common use (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} A'm baiselin ma sel ta get dyun i' time te catch the train.

[LG. *baseln*, 'verwirrt, vergesslich sein; blind und wüthend, oder doch unbesonnen auf Etwas losgehen' (Berghaus); MLG. *baseln*, 'kopflos handeln' (Schiller-Lübben). This word is a freq. in *-el* of a vb. found in many G. dials. Holstein *basen*, 'irren, gedankenlos gehn' (Schütze); Bremen *basen*, 'delirare' (*Wtbch.*); LG. *basen*, 'irrsinnig geworden sein, namentlich in Folge *delirii trementis*' (Berghaus). EFris. *basen*, 'rasen, toben' (Koolman). Du. *basen*, to rave (Hexham).]

BASES, *sb. pl.* *Obs.?* Dev. The hangings of a bed.

Dev. She must ha' a bed with vine cornishes, che think they call 'em, and bases, and che know not what, *Obliging Husband* (1717) 13.

[*Soubassement de lict*, the bases of a bed; that which hangs down to the ground at the sides and feet of some stately beds, Cotgr. The word was once in common use of the trappings of a horse. The basses and bardes of their horse were grene sattyn, Hall *Chron. Hen. VIII* (1548) (Richardson). A spec. use of *base* (the lower part).]

BASH, *sb.*^{1} Irel. Hrf. Also written **baush** Wxf.^{1} [baʃ, bæʃ.] The palm of the hand. See **Boss.**

s.Wxf. (P.J.M.), **Wxf.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}

BASH, *sb.*^{2} Irel. A crab with a soft back.

Ant. (W.H.P.)

BASH, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Ken. Also written **basch** Sc. [baʃ, bæʃ.]

1. *sb.* A heavy blow.

Sc. An' gae her a desperate bash on The chafts that day, Nichol *Poems* (1805) I. 36 (Jam.). **e.Lth.** He said it was a bash on the heid o' nae common kind, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 241. **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Doon it went in a bash—in ya bash frae top to bottom, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 20.

2. A dint caused by a blow.

Lnk. (Jam.)

3. *v.* To beat, strike, crush, smash.

Sc. Thou sallt basch them until flendirs, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) ii. 9. **Rnf.** Fir'd wi' indignance I turn'd round And bash'd wi' mony a fung The Pack, that day, Wilson *Poems* (1816) 125. **Lth.** To beat to sherds (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1} Aa bashed me heed again the top. Hi, canny man, ye've bashed yor hat. She bashed the door i' me fyece. **Cum.** (H.W.); **Cum.**^{1} Her bonnet was bash't in t'rain. **Wm.** He coed mi a leer, an' I basht him his een up for't (B.K.). **Yks.** Bash it, lad, bash it wi' a stoän (W.M.E.F.). **e.Yks.** He bashed lad's heead ageean deear powst, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 23. **I.Ma.** Bash me on the head for a blockhead, Caine *Manxman* (1895) pt. I. ix. **Chs.** He threatened to bash her across the jaw, *Altrincham Guard.* (June 29, 1895). **Stf.**^{2} One chap bashed my yed agen th' war [wall] wi' 'is elbor. It fair sings na. **Not.** He just bashed him on the head as he roosted in the ivy (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.** An' bashes his hat in, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 92. **sw.Lin.**^{1} He took her by the hair, and bashed her head on the floor. **Bdf.** The storm bashed the whate [wheat] (J.W.B.). **Hrt.** The rain comes bashing against the window (G.H.G.). **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} His hat was bashed in. **Slang.** Now if Palley makes his stock quotation I'll bash him, *Day at Eton* (1877) 168; The idle unemployed . . . 'bash' industrious blacklegs into mummies, *Sat. Review* (1889) 267, col. 1.

Hence **Bashed**, *ppl. adj.* bruised, dinted; **Bashing**, (1) *ppl. adj.* of rain: heavy enough to beat down the surface of the soil; (2) *vbl. sb.* beating, crashing.

Slk. Like a heap o' bashed and birzed paddocks, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 16. (1) **Hrt.** A bashing wet time, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. 57. (2) **Cum.** Our Matt . . . saw the cradle wi' the bairn Gan bashing through the window, RAYSON *Misc. Poems* (1858) 8.

4. To beat trees with a pole in order to knock down fruit, or drive out birds; to strike water with a bough or stick.

Not. (L.C.M.), **Nhp.**^{2} **War.**^{3} To bash walnut trees. 'Now then, bash 'em out'—phr. used in 'bat-fowling,' i. e. when the net and lantern are in position this is a direction to begin beating the ivy, rick, or hedge to drive the sparrows. **Hrt.** Acorns are commonly bashed down by poles on purpose for hogs, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii. 90. **Oxf.**^{1}, **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809); The boys bashed the walnuts on Sundays (J.W.B.).

5. To be injured by crushing (?).

Rxb. Ane whiles could trow this yirthen globe Began to bash and forret thraw, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 198.

6. *Fig.* To work vigorously, in phr. *to bash away.*

Cum. Develments suer teh gih whoke [folk] back ther oan, if they'll nobbut bash away, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 214; **Cum.**^{1}

BASH, *sb.*^{4} and *v.*^{2} Hrf. [**bæʃ.**]

1. *sb.* The matted roots of a tree.

Hrf. BOUND *Prov.* (1876); **Hrf.**^{1}

2. *v.* To trim timber by cutting off roots and boughs close to the trunk.

Hrf. (W.W.S.)

BASH, *sb.*^{5} Hrf.^{1} The front of the head of a bull or a pig.

BASH, *v.*^{3} Sc. Yks. Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Also written **bosh** Lei.^{1} [**baʃ, bæʃ.**]

1. To abash, confuse, check; also *intr.* to be abashed or confused.

Ayr. But bashing, and dashing, I feared aye to speak, BURNS *Ans. to Guidwife* (1787) st. 3. **e.Yks.**^{1} He was talking varry big, but ah basht him when ah tell'd him what ah knew about him. **s.Stf.** I put the screen up to bash the heat. As the hoss come tearin' down the hill, I waved my arms to try to bash him, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**^{3} His first plaace bashed him so that he is afraid to go out again. 'He [the gardener] would get the netting out—that would bash 'em [the birds] a bit,' ANDERTON *Lett. from Cy. House* (1891) 22. **Shr.**^{1} Fire yore gun, an' it'll bash them rooks. Fur shame on yo', John, talkin' so vulgar, yo'n quite bash these young girls.

2. To lose flesh, to become sickly, to fall off in appetite, &c.

Lei.^{1} Take care your pig don't bash. He begins to bash in his victuals. It [the baby] warn't a bit bashed by it teethin'. **Nhp.**^{1} A pig is said to bash when it dwindles and decreases in flesh, on being removed from good to bad food. 'It goes back,' or is 'pulled down,' are equivalent expressions. **War.**^{3}

[Bash (not much used), to be ashamed, ASH (1795); Neither bash I to say that the people of Rome invaded this isle, HOLLAND *Ammianus* (1609) (NARES); I wende no Bretouns walde bee basschede for so lyttille, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1440) 2121, ed. 1871; Oure herte basshede, WYCLIF (1382) *Josh.* ii. 11. Aphetic form of lit. E. *abash* (to confound).]

BASH, *adj.* Lan. [**baʃ.**] Shy, bashful.

Lan.^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}

[The same as **Bash**, *v.*^{2}]

BASHY, *adj.*^{1} Wm. Yks. Nhp. [**ba·ʃi.**] Wet, rainy, muddy.

Wm.^{1} Applied to wet, boggy places in fields. **n.Yks.**^{2} Bashy weather, Bashy land. **Nhp.**^{1} It's very bashy weather.

BASHY, *adj.*^{2} *Obs.?* n.Cy. Fat, swelled.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). [Not known to our correspondents.]

BASIC, see **Bazzock.**

BASIER, see **Bazier.**

BASIL, *sb.* Der. Nhp. Also written **bassell** nw.Der.^{1}; **bassel** Nhp.^{1}

1. Sheepskin tanned in bark. See **Bassins.**

nw.Der.^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Bassel-bowls**, balls covered with sheepskin used in the game of bowls.

Nhp.^{1}

[Basil, a tanned sheep skin, ASH (1795); so BAILEY (1755).]

BASIL-HAMPERS, *phr.* *Obs.?* Lin.

Lin.^{1} A person of short stature, taking short steps, who proceeds slowly: a female whose attire falls awkwardly round her feet. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BASIN, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **bassin** Lan. Chs.^{13} nw.Der.^{1}; **bason** w.Yks. A large brown wooden bowl in which milk or butter is kept.

w.Yks. On the hills about Hebden-Bridge the word 'bason' is applied only to the large brown bowls in which farmers keep their milk, and the word 'bowl' to what is usually called a bason, *Hlfx. Wds.* **n.Lan.**^{1}, **w.Lan.** (H.M.), **Chs.**^{13}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

BASING, *sb.* Stf. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Also written **bazing** Nhp.^{1} [**bē·zin.**] The rind of cheese.

Stf.^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}

[Prob. this word refers prop. to the bottom of the cheese. *Base* (bottom) + *-ing.*]

BASK, *v.*^{1} e.An. To beat severely.

Nrf. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Nrf.**^{1}

Hence **Basking**, *vbl. sb.* (1) a thrashing; (2) a drenching in a heavy shower.

(1) **e.An.**^{1} (2) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} [HOLLOWAY.]

[Many things . . . which buffet and baske it shrewdly, ROGERS *Naaman* (1642) 443 (N.E.D.). Norw. dial. *baska*, to splash in the water like sea-fowl (AASEN); Sw. dial. *baska*, to beat, strike (RIETZ).]

BASK, *v.*^{2} Chs. Shr. [**bāsk, bæsk.**] To cough asthmatically.

s.Chs.^{1} Dhée·ŭr dhaa sit·s, baas·kin ŭn yaas·kin i)dh aays au· dee· lùngg [Theer tha sits, baskin an' yaskin' i'th' haïse aw dee lung]. **Shr.**^{1} That theer poor oud mon's very bad, 'e'll sit afore the fire baskin' all day lung.

BASK, *v.*^{3} Yks. [**bask.**] To parch, to shrivel with heat.

Yks. (C.C.R.)

Hence **Basked**, *ppl. adj.* parched, dry.

n.Yks.^{2} Bask'd, as the ground on a hot day.

[The same as **Bask**, *adj.*]

BASK, *adj.* Sc. Cum. [**bask.**]

1. Of weather: very dry. Cf. **hask.**

Dmf. 'A bask day,' a day distinguished by drought, accompanied with a withering wind, destructive to vegetation (JAM.). **Gall.** A bask blowy day in the end of March, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 1; It was a bask day in early spring, *ib. Raiders* (1894) ii.

2. Of fruit: sharp, bitter, rough to the taste.

Rxb. (JAM.) **Cum.** Unripe fruit is bask, LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 296. [Bitter as a bask apple (K.).]

[This is a spec. use of a LG. word widely spread, with the sense of harsh, austere, bitter. Pride and covetise and ipocrisie . . . ben bask or bittir synnes, WYCLIF *Sel. W.* (c. 1380) (MÄTZNER). Norw. dial. *bask*, proud (AASEN); Sw. *bask, barsk*, stern (WIDEGREN); Bremen *bask, barsk*, bitter, severe (*Wtbch.*); Holstein *basch*, sharp, bitter (*Idiotikon*); LG. *basch, bask, barsk*, rough, harsh to the taste (BERGHAUS); G. *barsch*; EFris. *barsk*, rough, severe (KOOLMAN).]

BASK, see **Busk.**

BASKET, *sb.* Irel. Lan. Chs. War. Oxf. Ken. Hmp. Wil.

1. A measure of quantity, varying according to the nature of the contents.

Ken. Basket of cherries, 48 lbs., MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **s.Wil.** At Heytesbury potatoes are sold by the 'basket,' which contains 3 pecks. Elsewhere they are sold by bag or sack, both of which measures vary greatly in capacity according to locality (G.E.D.). **Wil.**^{1}

2. The stomach. Cf. **bread-basket.**

Wxf.^{1} **Oxf.** I'd sooner have fifty, than one on the basket, BLACKMORE *Cripps* (ed. 1895) lv.

3. Hatting term: a flat crossing of twigs used to press down the layers of wool or fur.

Chs.^{1}

4. In *comp.* (1) **Basket-fortune**, a small fortune; (2)

-money, see below; (3) **-sword**, a sword with a hilt formed to protect the hand from injury.

(1) **Hmp.**^{1} Basket-fortune, said, it is believed, of a girl's marriage-portion. (2) **Ken.** At the end of hop-picking, some masters give the pickers a small gratuitous payment, called basket-money, in addition to the usual wages (P.M.). (3) **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.)

BASKET FERN, *sb.* Hmp. Cor. The fern *Nephrodium Filix-mas.*

Hmp.^{1} **Cor.** So called from the hollow, basket-like form in which the fronds grow up.

BASKETLE, *sb.* Chs. Stf. Der. Also written **bas·kittle** Chs.^{1} [**ba·skitl.**] A basketful.

Chs.^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Óo)z got·n ŭ grae·t baas·kitl ŭ kor·ŭnz [Hoo's gotten a grät baskettle o' corrans] (s.v. Nose). **Stf.**^{2} Goo an fatch a baskitl o' sticks fŭr lēt th' foire i' th' mornin'. **Der.**^{1}

[A pron. of *basketful.*]

BASKETS, *sb. pl.* Wil. Ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata.*

Wil.^{1}

BASKING, see **Bask**, *v.*^{1}

BASKY BIRD, *sb.* n.Dev. The yellow ammer, *Emberiza citrinella.*

n.Dev. (E.H.G.)

BASLARD, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. Cum. A long dagger, *gen.* worn suspended from the girdle.

Nhb.^{1} **Cum.** LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 296.

[A bazelarde, *ensis*, *gladiolus*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); Baselarde, *sica*, *Prompt.*; Alle that bereth baslarde, *P. Plowman* (B.) III. 303. AF. *baslard.* By Statute 12 Rich. II, c. vi. it was provided that 'null servant de husbandrie . . . ne porte desore enavant baslard dagger nespee,' cited in Peacock's Notes to MYRC *Inst. Par. Priests*, 68.]

BASNET, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Cum. Der. A light helmet.

Sc. Thou has ta'en the basnet at last, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xxxvi. **Cum.** O is my basnet a widow's curch, GILPIN *Ballads* (1866) 477. **Der.** They beat his bassnet to his heade, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 53.

[A basnet, *cassida*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); A basenet, *cassis*, *galea*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); With bathe his handis in-to þe brayne his basenet he cleuys, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 4002. Fr. *bassinet*, a head-piece, worn in old time by the French men of arms (COTGR.).]

BASON, see **Bauson.**

BASON-CROP, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use. The method of cutting the hair all round alike.

Nhb. When it happened that a man or boy was cropped so that the ends of his hair formed a ring straight round his head he was said to have got a 'bason crop.' The insinuation was that his hair had been cut at home by an amateur who had used a bason to guide the scissors (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} Three apprentices, 'showing themselves disobedient and very obstinate, were first in open court (where a dish is said to have been kept, by the edge of which their hair was cut round) made exemplary by shortninge their hair,' *Book of Merchant Adventurers*, Newcastle, December 7, 1649.

BASONING, *vbl. sb.* Chs. Term used in hat-making: the process of hardening felt on the 'bason.'

Chs.^{1} The first process of felting after the material is formed for the hat body; also called 'Hardening.' [The body-maker commenced operations, and for bowing, basining, boiling, and planking he received in 1805 8*s.* per dozen, *Hist. Denton Chapel* (Chet. Soc. 1855) 11.]

BASS, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **base** e.An.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **boss** Chs.^{3} [**bas, bæs.**]

1. The wild lime, *Tilia parvifolia.* Cf. **bast.**

n.Lin.^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} Bass and Birk are so tender.

Hence **Bassan**, *adj.* made of 'bass,' or fibre of the lime-tree.

Hrt. They stake their horses with bassan ropes, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i.

2. Matting made usually of straw, dried rushes, &c.; orig. that made from the inner bark of the lime-tree. The rushes or fibre of which matting is made.

N.Cy.^{1} Dried rushes or sedges. **Nhb.**^{1} The soft reeds from which bass-mats, &c., are made. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Dried stems of bulrush used to bottom chairs and make mats (J.P.). **Cum., Wm.** Dried rushes; also the inner bark of a tree, FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 204. **Wm.** The chairs were bottomed with bass (B.K.). **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} Matting made of the inner bark of birch. **n.Lin.**^{1} A kind of rush; also matting, whether woven or in strips, as used for tying up garden plants. **Lei.** Roving from matting, used by gardeners (C.E.). **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Glo.**^{2} Matting used in gardens. **e.An.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} Shreds of matting, with which gardeners tie up lettuces, flowers, &c.

3. A mat made of coarse straw or rushes, esp. a door-mat.

Sc. When you hear him . . . wipe his feet upon the bass, RAMSAY *Remin.* (1861) 100; He felt for the key under the bass, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) viii. **Sh.I.** Just at da door, ipo [upon] da bass, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 63. **Abd.** (W.M.) **Lth.** Under the bass at Knowe Park kitchen door . . . Bell found a ten-pound salmon, and three large trouts, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (1891) 99. **e.Lth.** If ye think he's gaun to lay himsel doun like a bass for the disestaiblishers to dicht their feet on, ye dinna ken your man, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 121. **Gall.** I'll lay doon a bass for ye to stand and dreep on, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 267. **Nhb.**^{1} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} Door-bass. Pan-bass, at a kitchen supper-table, is a mat to set a pan on. **w.Yks.** Seldom heard except among farmers or old men, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890); BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**^{5}

4. A hassock, a kneeling-mat in a church; properly applied only to those covered with matting or 'bass.'

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{12} A knee-bass. **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Ah see yov getten a new bass i' th' pew (M.G.); A kneeling mat was formerly known as a kneeling bass (J.T.); P^d pro 3 Basses pro kneeling at the ffont, 2*s.*, *Bradford Prsh. Acc.* (1713); **w.Yks.**^{245} **n.Lan.** As dry as a bass (W.S.). **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} A low stool or kneeling hassock. **Der.**^{12} **Lin.** I'm to put the basses all along, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 12. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1} **Not.** The singers wants another bass in their seat (L.C.M.); **Not.**^{1} **Rut.**^{1} This name is now used regardless of what the material used for covering may be. Them basses are wore all to muck [of some old coarse straw hassocks rotted with damp]. Paid pro 3 Basses, 2 pro the Communion table, the other for the Clark, 1*s.* 2*d.*, *Church Acc.* (1720). **Lei.** (C.E.), **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} 12 Basses for ye people to kneel down on, 2*s.* 4*d.*, *Ansley Prsh. Acc.* (1708). **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **e.An.**^{1} **Cmb.**^{1} Oh! mother, they've got all new basses at church. **Dev.** *w.Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2.

5. A basket made of straw or matting; a workman's tool-basket.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A tool-bass. **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); DYER *Dial.* (1891) 57; (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{2} A light, limp basket for carrying joiners' tools, vegetables, fish, &c. **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Aay, ey)z got·n ùp ŭ bit·, naay; bŭr ahy rımem·bŭr im wen ey yóost ky'aar·i ŭ baas· on iz baak· [Ay, hey's gotten up a bit, naï; bur I remember him when he used carry a bass on his back]. **Stf.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} He takes his books in his bass.

6. A cart-horse collar, made of straw or rushes. Also in *comp.* **Bass-collar.**

Cum. (B. & H.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Bass-collar. **Suf.**^{1}

7. The soft dry fibres, &c., of which a bird's nest is composed.

S. & Ork.^{1}

8. *Comp.* (1) **Bass-bottomed**, of chairs: having the seat made of rushes or 'bass'; (2) **-broom**, a large broom with bristles of stiff fibre; (3) **-mat**, a hassock; (4) **-rope**, a rope formed from the inner bark of the lime-tree; (5) **-wood**, see below.

(1) **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Clogs splinter new, bass-bottom'd chairs, 190. (2) **Suf.** (F.H.) [In *gen.* use.] (3) **ne.Lan.**^{1} (4) **Hrts.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. (5) **n.Lin.**^{1} Bass-wood, a term vaguely used by carpenters to indicate several kinds of soft wood.

[**2.** Basse or bed made of rushes or flags, *scirpia*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693). **4.** Bass, a cushion made of straw, to kneel on in churches, BAILEY (1721). **5.** A bass, *scirpiculum*, COLES (1679). **6.** Basse, a collar for cart-horses made of rushes, sedges, straw, &c., BAILEY (1721).]

BASS, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. [**bas.**]

1. *sb.* Coal mixed with slate or rubbish; coal which does not readily burn. Cf. **bat, dundick.**

Yks. BROCKETT *n.Cy. Words* (1846). **w.Yks.** In current use (B.K.); The word is used among colliers round Dewsbury, but not *gen.* among the lower classes (S.J.C.). **Lan.**^{1} That coal's nowt but bass. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} Clinkers, vitrified part of coals that will not burn. **n.Stf.** The rubbish or dirt drawn out of a pit in getting coal, or iron stone (J.T.); The 'bleeding' came from the roof of the 10 ft. bass, *Dy. News* (Feb. 8, 1895) 3, col. 6. **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} Oi conna get on wi me bakin todee, ar coal's welly a' bass. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Shr.** Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.**^{1}

Hence **Bassy**, *adj.* hard, shaly.

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. In salt-making: 'clinkers' or hardened cinders formed in the furnace.

Chs.^{1}

3. *v.* Salt-making term, in phr. *to bass a fire.*

Chs.^{1} To 'bass a fire' is to get the clinkers out of the furnace before putting on fresh fuel.

BASS, see **Boss.**

BASSAM, see **Besom.**

BASS COCK, *sb.* Sc. The Puffin, *Fratercula arctica.*

Sc. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 220.

BASSE, see **Bass.**

BASSEL-BOWLS, see **Basil.**

BASSEL-HOUSE, see **Bastel-house.**

BASSEND, see **Bausond.**

BASSER, see **Bass-goose.**

BASSET, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Der. War. Shr. [**ba·sət.**]

1. Mining term: the outcrop of a seam or stratum of coal, &c.; known also as **Basset-edge.**

Nhb.^{1} Its basset forms the limit of cultivated land, Sopwith *Min. Dist.* 4. **Nhb., Dur.** The basset of the Brockwell seam has not been discovered, Forster *Section Strata* (1821) 35. **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** (C.B.C.) **Der.** Where a slight spring and natural wet place appeared either on the basset of one of the load-stone strata, Marshall *Review Agric.* (1814) IV. 81. **War.** (C.B.C.) [The edges of a formation exposed by denudation are called its 'outcrop' or 'basset,' Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 422.]

2. *Comp.* **Basset-end,** the end of the workings on the rise of the mine.

Shr.^{1}

BASSET, *v.* Nhb. Dur. Stf. Der. Mining term: to crop out as a seam of coal does.

Nhb.^{1} The great limestone 'bassets out on the north bank of the Tees,' Tate *Trans. of Nat. Hist. Soc.* II. New S. 12. The High Main bassets out in the cliffs between Cullercoats and Tynemouth, Mackenzie *Hist.* (1825) I. 79. **Der.** Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl.*

Hence **Basseting,** *vbl. sb.* the outcrop of strata at the surface of the ground. See **Basset,** *sb.*

Stf. Pit coal generally lies in the earth obliquely or aslant, wherein the sloping or shelving upward is call'd basseting (K.); **Stf.**^{1}

BASS-GOOSE, *sb.* Frf. The gannet, *Sula bassana.* Also known as **Basser.**

Frf. The more uninformed of the peasantry believe that this bird grows by the bill upon the cliffs of the Bass, of Ailsa and of St. Kilda, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 144.

BASSHILLOE, see **Bassiloe.**

BASSIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **bossie** Bnff.^{1}; **bassy, bossy.** [**ba·si, bo·si.**] A large wooden bowl used in making oat-cake, &c., and in which the meal is mixed and kneaded.

n.Sc. Used for carrying meal from the girnal to the bakeboard (Jam.). **Bnff.**^{1} **Abd.** Ye'll hae little to put in the bassie Gin ye be sae backward to draw, Ross *Helenore* (1768) *Sng.*; Bat set the bossy back again Upon the bowie heed [head], *Goodwife* (1867) st. 37.

[A bassy of bres (broth), *Abd. Reg.* (1563) V. 25 (Jam.).]

BASSILOE, *sb.* n.Stf. Also written **basshilloe.** The mound of earth on or near a pit bank.

n.Stf. The gob is the newly-formed mound near the mouth of the pit; and as it contains small lumps of coal it is readily fired. The bassiloe is really a gob out of which the lumps of coal have been picked, and hence contains much bass (J.T.).

BASSIN, see **Basin.**

BASSINS, *sb. pl.* Lin. Sheepskins dressed.

Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1876) 699. **n.Lin.**^{1}

[Basil, the skin of a sheep tanned; this I believe more properly written *basen*, Johnson (1755). Fr. *bazene*, sheep's leather dressed like Spanish leather (Cotgr.); OFr. *basane*, 'peau de mouton tannée' (Hatzfeld).]

BASSOCK, *sb.* *Obs.?* Chs. Lin.

1. A tuft of coarse grass, a thick sod used for fuel. See **Bass,** *sb.*^{1}

Chs.^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} That none shall grave any sodes, nor turves, nor bassocks of the Sowthe Easte syde of the Grene Gaitte and abuttinge of the South Weste of Grene Howe in pena vj^s. viij^d, *Bottesford Manor Roll* (1578).

2. A hassock.

Chs.^{3} **n.Lin.**^{1} For nattes and bassockes for þe quere, ij^s. ix^d, *Louth Ch. Acc.* (1551) ii. 97. For a bassecke for Mr. Bulmer, iiij^d, *Kirton in Lindsey Ch. Acc.* (1633).

BASSOCK, see **Bazzock.**

BASSOM, see **Bazzom.**

BAST, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Lin. War. Glo.

1. The fibrous inner bark of the lime, *Tilia parvifolia.* Also in Lin. the fibre of hemp or flax. See **Bass,** *sb.*^{1}

n.Lin.^{1} Spread it on stubbles for three weeks or a month till the bast clears easy from the bun, Young *Agric.* (1799) 159. **Glo.** The bark is stripped off about Midsummer, dried like hay, and is called bast, Marshall *Review* (1817) II. 446.

2. *Comp.* **Bast-rope,** rope prepared from bast.

Glo. Bast ropes are sold in pairs, for 14*s.* per pair, *ib.*

3. Matting, a mat made of 'bast.'

w.Yks. To cash p^d for two straw basts for y^e Church, 1*s.*, *Bradford Prsh. Acc.* (1709). **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.)

[OE. *bæst.*]

BAST, see **Baste.**

BASTARD, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Ken.

1. A gelding.

Ken.^{1}

2. A term of reproach for a mischievous or worthless boy.

w.Yks. Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) 168, ed. 1874; (S J.C.)

3. Salt-making term: weak brine.

Chs.^{1}

4. An ill-thriven tree or shrub.

w.Yks.^{2}; (S.N.)

BASTARD, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Lin. Lei. War. Hrt. Mid. Ken. Sur. Som.

1. Of stone, &c.: impure or nondescript.

Nhb. *Borings* (1881) II. 9; **Nhb.**^{1} Bastard limestone. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bastard-freestone,** quartzite; (2) **-whin,** very hard post or sandstone.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} (2) **Nhb.** A kind of hard freestone, or, as it is called, bastard whin, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 9; **Nhb.**^{1}

3. Of land: unproductive, poor, barren.

w.Yks.^{2} Land is said to be bastard when it will not yield a crop.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bastard-crop,** a crop grown out of due rotation; (2) **-fallow,** grass land ploughed up as soon as the hay crop is taken off, and then worked as a fallow for wheat; (3) **-potatoes,** potatoes which have been left in the ground and grow the following spring, without producing any fruit worth digging up.

(1) **sw.Lin.**^{1} They [oats] are a bastard-crop; it fell to be turnips this turn. (2) **Chs.**^{1} In the bastard fallow a crop of hay is taken first, and the land is not ploughed till midsummer, or even later, and it thus gets only half the working that a true fallow receives **Lei.**^{1} Also called Pin-fallow. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Sur.**^{1} Land which has been partly fallowed, but off which some green crop has been taken before it is sown with wheat; and so distinguished from what is called a 'whole-foller.' (3) **e.Yks.**^{1}

5. Of trees: female.

w.Yks.^{2} People speak of a bastard ash, oak, &c.

6. Of a child: puny, small, ill-formed.

w.Yks.^{2}

7. *Comp.* (1) **Bastard-cock,** a large haycock; (2) **-eagle,** the osprey; (3) **-killer,** the plant Savin, *Juniperus sabina*; (4) **-rig,** the smooth hound-fish, *Mustelus laevis*; (5) **-sole,** the lemon-dab, *Pleuronectes microcephalus.*

(1) **Hrt.** Bastard-cocks, that are as big again as grasscocks, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750). **Mid.** The small cocks, made into bastard cocks, the bastard cocks, into great cocks, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 107. (2) **Nhb.**^{1} (3) **w.Som.**^{1} (4) **Ken.**^{1} [Satchell (1879).] (5) **Nhb.**^{1} [Satchell (1879).]

BASTE, *sb.* Cum. [**bēst.**] A blow.

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 296.

[The same as **Baste**, *v.*]

BASTE, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **baiss** (Jam.); **baist** Nhb.^{1} Yks. Lan. nw.Der.^{1}; **beeast** Wm.^{1}; **baest** w.Yks.; **baayste** Brks.^{1}; **bast** Ess.^{1}; **beyast** I.W.^{2} [**bēst, beəst.**]

1. To thrash, flog, beat soundly.

Lth. (Jam.) **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{2}, **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.** Ah'll baste tha weel, if thoo dizzn't mahnd what thoo's deeahin, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 23; Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 171; **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); I raised t'stick to baste it wi', Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 255; I'll baste him weel (J.T.); Shoe wanted a girt stick takkin' til 'er, an' bastin' well (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**^{45} **Lan.** Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 29; **Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{3} Baste him well. **Stf.** Sharp *Gl.*; **Stf.**^{2} Yo lads get off wom, or oi'll cum an baste yer starns fur yer. **Der.**^{1} I'll baste thy hide for thee. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **n.Lin.** Thaay to'ns to agaan an' baastes wonanuther, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 87; **n.Lin.**^{1} If I was nobud t'tell the school maister he'd baaste th' whole lot on you. **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.**^{123}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Tum, I'll baste yore back fur yo in another 'afe minute if yo dunna be quiet. **Glo.**^{2}, **Brks.**^{1}, **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809); (J.W.B.) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} **Ess.** I'd had um basted more, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) 29; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1} **Ken.** (H.M.) **Hmp.**^{1} Jim was terribly basted at the fair. **I.W.**^{1} I'll beyast thee well vor that; **I.W.**^{2} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** If I could catch un I'd baste un (E.H.G.). **Som.** I doant mian ta zaay vrom that, tes zactly tha thing to baste her, 'Agrikler' *Rhymes* (1872) 10. **Dev.** I'll baste thy hide vur thee ef thee dissent come intü ouze dreckly minit, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** Ad chell baste en to tha true Ben, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 518. **Dev.**^{3}, **Cor.**^{2} **Slang.** She'd . . . baste her lord and master most Confoundedly, Barham *Ingoldsby* (1840) *The Ghost.*

Hence (1) **Baster**, *sb.* a heavy blow; (2) **Basting**, *vbl. sb.* a thrashing, a beating.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{1} (2) **Slk.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**^{1} Aa'll gie ye sic a byestin as ye nivvor gat i' yor life. **Wm.**^{1} I'll gi tha a beeasting. **Lan.** Baistin', Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 29; **Lan.**^{1} Thae'llt get a rare bastin', mi lad, when thae gets whoam. **Der.** Noboryull mak owt o' yo till yo get a bastin twice a day, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. i. **n.Lin.**^{1} He gev him a good baastin' for thrawin' stoäns at th' turkey cock. **Nhp.**^{1} You'll catch a good basting if you don't mind, my lad. **se.Wor.**^{1} Uf I ketches thee a runnin' over that gardin agyun, I'll gi' thŭ a good bastin. **Brks.**^{1} I'll gie 'e a baaystin byn by if e dwoant look out. **Nrf.** Yow young willain! I'll give yow a rare basting if I ketch yow arter that any more (W.R.E.). **ne.Ken.** I'll give you a good basting (H.M.). **I.W.**^{2} I'll gi' thee a good beyasten. **n.Wil.** He wants a good bastin, he do (E.H.G.). **Cor.**^{2} Thee'lt git a putty bāsting.

2. To conquer, overcome.

N.Cy.^{1} To overcome, particularly at cards where one has lost considerably.

[To bast (beat), *fuste caedere*, Coles (1679); I took a broom and basted her till she cried extremely, Pepys *Diary* (Dec. 1, 1660), ed. Wheatley (1893); He paid good Robin back and side, And baist him up and down, *Rob. Hood*, ed. Ritson, I. 102.]

BASTE, see **Buist.**

BASTEEL, see **Bastile.**

BASTERLY-GULLION, *phr. Obs.* Lan. The illegitimate child of one who is himself illegitimate.

Lan. Grose (1790).

BASTHAD, see **Bastard.**

BASTICK, *sb.* Som. [**bæ·stik.**] A basket.

Som. Good hooks an' good gut, a rod properly 'lastic, Wi' plenty o' skill, you'll be sure vill yer bastic, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 15; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); There's a bushel bastick bin here theäs twelvemonth, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 107.

[A pron. of *basket*, with metath. of dental and guttural.]

BASTIES, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in forms **bastish, bastous.**

1. Of soil: coarse, hard, bound.

Ayr, Lnk.

2. Of persons: obstinate.

Ayr. A bastous hizzie. Cf. **ramstugerous.**

BASTILE, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Rut. War. Wor. Lon. Also written **bastyle** Chs.^{1}; **bastil** Chs.^{3}; **bastille** Chs. Stf. Rut.^{1}; **basteel** Yks. [**ba·stail, bæ·stail.**]

1. Pop. name for the workhouse.

Nhb.^{1}, **Cum.** (J.D.) **w.Yks.** If it hadn't been for thee, awst ha' been i' t'bastile long sin, Hartley *Grimes' Trip* (1877) 118; Four pint pots filled wi' what's kept mooar teetotal lecturers aght o' th' bastile than owt else, *ib. Seets* (1895) vi; Lewkin' for relief to t'Bastile, Preston *Musins* in *Yksman.* (1878) 10; If shoo gets sell'd up for rent whol I'm away they'll hev to go to t'Bastile, *ib. Yksman.* (1880) 298. **Lan.** Ther's some to th' bastile han to goo, Ramsbottom *Phases of Distress* (1864) 78. **Chs.** I often hear the workhouse spoken of as the Bastille, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1881) I. 36; **Chs.**^{13} This was a very common name when first the new Union Workhouses were built; but it is gradually falling into disuse. **Stf.** She was but newly emancipated from the discipline of the Bastille, Murray *Joseph's Coat* (1882) 106. **Der.**^{2} I'd elder goo to th' jail than th' Bastile (s.v. Elder). **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Rut.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Wor.** I always heard the Kidderminster workhouse spoken of as the Bastile by the lower classes, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 33. **Lon.** Sending every good man in their villages to the Bastile . . . as a pauper, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) ii.

2. *Comp.* **Bastile-nurse**, a workhouse nurse.

n.Yks. Deeam wur mooanin' an grooanin enuf to t'freet 'a basteel noorse, Fetherston *Smuggins Fam.* 47.

[Forty years ago (1838) a *gen.* term through England. With the change of the poor laws appeared a large book on the English Bastilles, or a similar title comprising these words, by G. R. Wyther Baxter. Newspapers adopted the word and it became at once popular, and the one slang word for the new union-houses, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 32. An applic. of Fr. *Bastille*, the name of the prison-fortress built in Paris in the 14th cent., and destroyed in 1789.]

BASTLE, *sb.* Bwk. Nhb. Also written **bastile** N.Cy.^{1}; **bassel** Nhb.^{1} A strong stone tower or fortified house, formerly used as a place of confinement. Sometimes also known as **Bastel-house, Bassel-house.**

Bwk. And we deserve the bastle, For stealin' yarn, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 16. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Nae bastles or peels Are safe frae thae deils, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 192; **Nhb.**^{1} Yet common on the Border. A typical example may be seen at Thropton, near Rothbury. The ground floor is a large apartment with vaulted roof. Over this are the living rooms of the owner. The walls are of great thickness, affording its inmates protection against a marauding party. 'Whalton was probably composed of bastle-houses, similar in their construction to the Pele towers, though not so strong or well built,' Elliott *Trans. Bwk. Nat. Club*, 235.

[Conveys him to enchanted castle, There shuts him fast in wooden bastile, Butler *Hudibras* (1664) I. ii. Argt.; The bodies to þe bastell barly to lede, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 10569.]

BASTON, *sb. Obs.* Pem. A heavy stick or cudgel.

s.Pem. Yeȧ got a regler baston of a stick. Where be yeȧ gwayin with that baston, be yeȧ gwayin to meet a rubber? (W.M.M.)

[A baston (club), *fustis, clava*, Coles (1679); Baston, a staff, batt, or cudgel, Blount (1670); Wit þair bastons bete þai him, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 15827. OFr. *baston* (mod. *bâton*).]

BASTY, *adj.* Irel. Yks. [**bē·sty.**]

1. Of clay, earth, &c.: tough, hard, stiff, heavy.

N.I.^{1}

2. Of weather: droughty and ungenial.

n.Yks.^{2} A basty pining time, a season dry and cold for vegetation.

BAT, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **bath** Wxf.^{1}; **batt.**

I. A stout stick.

1. A cudgel, staff, thick walking-stick.

Wxf.^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Ken.**^{1} Some prisoners were tried for breaking out of Walmer Barracks, when the constable said, 'One of the prisoners struck at me with a bat'; which he afterwards defined as being, in this case, 'the tarred butt-end of a hop-pole.' **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** When he walks he keeps putting the staff, which he calls a bat, in front, and so poles himself along, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 79; He took with him a middling thick stick, and said that if any ghost interrupted him he would by the help of his bat try and find out what a ghost was made of, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 109; I shook ma bat, Lower *Jan Cladpole*, st. 120; **Sus.**^{1} **Dev.** *w. Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2. [(K.)]

2. A pole 10 ft. 6 in. long.

s.Wal. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419; *Obsol.* or *Obs.* An old inhabitant remembers it as a long pole or stick, 10 feet 6 inches long, used for measuring land. The n.Pem. equivalent is called a stang, and is 8 yards in length (W.M.M.).

3. A staff placed between two horses in a team, the traces of a single horse, or a pair of harrows, &c., to keep them apart. Cf. **batticle.**

Ken. When a team is going tandem-fashion, there is a spread-bat or spreader placed between the horses to spread out the traces. If the team is arranged in pairs, each pair is kept apart by a gig-bat. The coupling-bat is a staff attached to the mouthpiece of both horses in a pair, to keep them apart. (See **Gig, Billet.**) A land-bat is the staff which keeps the coulter of a plough in position (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} **Sur.**^{1} The coupling-bat is the stick or piece of wood put to keep a pair of harrows apart.

4. A round stick used to strike the ball in the game of rounders.

w.Som.^{1} Oftener called a timmy.

5. In *pl.* cricket. *Obs.*

Cor. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); To play at bats, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422. [Not known to our correspondents.]

6. The long handle or staff of a scythe.

Ken. A sythe batt and dowls [doles, q.v.], *Inventory of Poorhouse, Pluckley* (1793) (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}

7. A large rough kind of rubber used for sharpening scythes.

Ken. This is known either as 'rubber' or 'rubber bat.' In some places a distinction is made, 'rubber' denoting a round stone for sharpening the scythe, and 'rubber bat' a flat stone used when the metal is soft, so as not to tear it (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} **Dor.** Sometimes called rubber-batts or balkers, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 237. **n.Dev.** Near Kentisbere irregular concretions of sandstone have been largely worked for scythe-stones or whetstones, called Devonshire batts, *ib.*

8. A club used in washing clothes. Cf. **battling, dolly.**

War.^{3} The washing bat was used to beat the dirty clothes after they had been 'put to soak' in water on the day preceding washing day. **Shr.**^{1} ? *Obs.*

9. A wooden tool for battering clods of earth.

Hrf.^{1}

10. A beam; a log for burning.

Ken. For a load of wood to the poorhouse, Batt fagotts 75, 15^s, *Pluckley Overseers' Acc.* (Jan. 10, 1782) (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} Pd. John Sillwood, for fetching a batt from Canterb[ury] for a middle piece for my mill, 0. 10^s. 0, *Boteler MS. Acc. Bks.* (c. 1664); **Ken.**^{2}, **Sus.**^{1}

11. A wooden platform for fishermen; a plank placed across a dyke as a foot-bridge.

Nhb. A batt has been put up for the purpose of fishing with sweep nets, *Newc. Dy. Leader* (July 6, 1896). **Ken.** Used in the marshes between Sandwich and Deal (P.M.).

12. A staple or loop of iron. Also in phr. *bats and bands.*

Sc. (Jam.) **N.I.**^{1} Bats and bands, a description of rude hinges, consisting of a hook which is driven into the door-frame, and a strap with an eye which is nailed to the door, so that the door can at any time be lifted off its hinges.

13. An iron drag chained to the wheel of a cart or carriage when going downhill. Also called **drugbat.** Cf. **slipper, skid-pan.**

Brks.^{1}, **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**^{1}

II. A stroke; rate of motion.

1. A sharp blow, a stroke. In *pl.* a beating.

Lth. (Jam.) **N.I.**^{1} He geed me a bat on the heed. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} A bat o' the jaa. It ne'er could be brought to behaviour, Though it has got many a bat, *Midford Galloway's Ramble.* **Dur.** Augustus 'n' Antony gat te batts aboot it, 'n' Antony gat lickt, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Let.* (1877) 8; **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** I's willin to out but bats [expressive of desire for peace] (M.P.); The defendant said a woman broke her nose with a bat of her clog, *Carlisle Patriot* (May 10, 1889) 5, col. 5; Ah lost patience an' gave her a sharp bat on t'arm, Rigby *Midsummer to Martinmas* (1891) xiii; **Cum.**^{1}; **Cum.**^{3} An' what cared we for Fortun's bats, hooiver feurce she struck, 49. **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} At yea batt he fell't ma flat, 282. **Yks.** Hit her a bat (K.); I did get a bat, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 357. **n.Yks.** Speer'th deaur and flay back'th cat; There'st backon in her mouth, hit her a bat, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 219–20; They heared his swipple . . . gannin' wiv a strange quick bat o' t'lathe fleear, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 54; **n.Yks.**^{1} Puir tyke! 't gets mair bats an bites [more blows than victuals]. Tak' heed! mebbe he'll tak' it a bat; **n.Yks.**^{2} I'll give thee thy bats; **n.Yks.**^{3} **ne.Yks.**^{1} He gav him sikan a bat ower t'back. Noo thoo'll git thi bats inoo if thoo deean't behave thisen. **e.Yks.** Aa'll gi' tha' thi' bats, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Give him a bat ower heead for his pawk [impudence], Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 23; **e.Yks.**^{1} Thoo'll get thy bats, my lad, for deein that, when thy fayther cums whom. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Bud Poll tuk that a bat at chops An screeam'd aght, 'Thaa'rt a liar!' Preston *Poems* (1872) *Poll Blossom*; Nah an then givin his stomach a gooid bat wi his fist, as it wor misbehaivin' itsel, *Pudsey Olm.* (1883) 21; Ah doan't care a bat ['don't care a rap'] (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**^{5} Gee him a bat o' t'hēad! **Lan.** Aw up wi' my fist an' gan her a bat between th' een, Brierley *Red Wind.* (1868) 25; Hoo gien Sarah a bat o'er th' face wi hur fist, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 62; **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.** Hi gev him ə bat undər t'lug (W.S.); **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} Give id a bat o' th' chops wi' a cricket bat. **Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Oi noo sooner sĕd th' word, tin 'ē caat mi ŭ bat us sent me floyin. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He fetch'd me such a bat o' th' side o' my heäd, it maade all my teäth chitter. **Nhp.**^{1} [In working stone, or 'batting'] each blow with the mallet is called a bat, and one mason will often say to another, such a one strikes a good bat (s.v. Batting). **War.**^{2}, **Shr.**$^{1\ 2}$ **Suf.** He come a good bat agin the door (C.T.); That come up agin it a good tight bat (W.R.E.). **Dev.** He gave the colt a bat on the side, *w. Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2.

2. The stroke or blow of a weaver in sending home the weft.

w.Yks. Used of the movement of the 'slay' or reed in the 'going part' of a handloom, whereby the weft was sent home. Much of the skill of a weaver was shown in the regularity of his 'bat,' which would produce even cloth. If the weft threads could not be got close enough by one stroke or bat, two were given, or one and two alternately (W.T.).

3. The stroke of a clock.

Cum. Afoor t'last bat soonded we'd wished yan anudder a Happy New Year, Gwordie Greenup *Anudder Batch* (1873) 32. **n.Yks.**^{1}

4. A 'stroke' of work. Also in phr. *to keep one at the bat*, to keep one steadily at work.

Sc. Though he's nae bad hand when he's on the loom, it is nae easy matter to keep him at the batt, Hogg *Wint. Ev. Tales*, I. 337 (Jam.). **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah hevn't strucken a bat sen Marti'mas. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah's aboot at t'last bat [at the last stroke, worn out]. **w.Yks.** Aar Sammy's nivver struck a bat, Eccles *Sngs.* (1862) 101; Aw haven't stricken a bat this wick, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1878) 41; If aw wor him awd nivver do another bat, *ib. Tales*, 2nd S. 61; **w.Yks.**^{3} He has not struck a bat sin' Christmas. **Lan.** Theaw hasn't struck bat now for nearly a yer, *Ballad, Eawr Nan an' Me.*

5. Rate of motion, speed, pace. Also *fig.* of 'fast' living: rate.

N.Cy.^{1} **Dur.**^{1} He went at a terrible bat. He lived at a great bat [very extravagantly]. **Cum.** Haud on a bit! till we get to t'hingin ground, an' then ye'll see her gan a rare bat (J.Ar.). **Wm.**^{1} Tha walks at a girt bat. **n.Yks.** He'll nivver get there at that bat (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} He gans on at a sad bat. **e.Yks.** Thoo can't hod on lang at that bat, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{1} It wer t'varra saam fellow at raad, at a girt bat, down our loan, ii. 303. **Lan.** Reight merrily we drove, full bat, Ridings *Muse* (1853) 26; The werld whizzus reawnd at sich o bat we hannot toime te fo' off, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 24; **Lan.**^{1} 'By th' mon,' said he, as he turn't his collar up and cruttle't into th' nook, 'it's [rain's] comin' deawn full bat,' Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) ii. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **e.Lan.**^{1} He ran at a great bat. **m.Lan.**^{1} Comin' to'rt tha at a good bat. **Chs.** He was going at a bonny bat (E.M.G.); **Chs.**^{1} He ran full bat agen him. **s.Chs.**^{1} Tŭ goa· ŭt ŭ praat·i baat· [to go at a pratty bat]. **Not.** (J.H.B.); (W.H.S.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Thaay do go at a straange bat on them theäre raailroäds. **sw.Lin.**^{1} He was going such a bat, he could not turn hissen. **Lei.**^{1} Doon't ye goo a sooch a bat; yeen't walkin' for a weeger. **War.**^{3} What a bat you're going. **se.Wor.**^{1} I've come along at a smartish bat, an' it fetches the sweat out on mŭ, above a bit. **Shr.**^{1} 'E's gŏŏin at a pretty bat. **Hrf.**^{2} **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Colloq.** Here they come, a mixed flock of birds full bat overhead, *Dy. News* (Aug. 18, 1887) 6, col. 3 (Farmer). [**Amer. slang.** A spree, a drunken bout, Farmer. **Aus., N.S.W.** I saw him mount and start off at a rattling good bat along the road, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) III. xiii.]

6. Manner, rate, condition, state of health. In phr. *the old bat*, the same old way, as usual.

Slk. About a bat, upon a par (Jam.). **Rxb.** About the auld bat (*ib.*). **N.Cy.**^{1} At the same bat. **Nhb.**^{1} If aa divvent gan this week aa'll gan the next, at ony bat [under any circumstances]. Aa's just th' aad-bat: aa's just th' aad-bat; . . . elwis aa's glad, whether good time or bad, Just to say—aa's aboot th' aad-bat, *Song, Th' Aad-bat.* **Dur.**^{1} He is reduced to a sad bat. **Cum.** When it's gitten to that bat, it'll come til an end, ye'll see (M.P.); T'felley's, teuh, was aboot t'seaam batt, fer t'dooal at sud a hodden thur tegidder endwess was oa brokken, SARGISSON *J. Scoap* (1881) 218; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** But he war olus et t'aald bat, JACK ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 8; **Wm.**^{1} Well, hoo ist ta?—Whya a's just i't ald-bat. **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} Jack's at awd bat ageean, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** I began ta laff at him, but I wor varry sooin at t'same bat, *Pudsey Olm.* (1883) 21; My feet are all right in the morning, but towards 11 o'clock it's just the same old bat (F.P.T.); Ah've nobbut addled two bob a-day fer three week.—Aw! whah ah've been on at that bat fer aboon three wick (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**^{1} He gangs on at saam bat; **w.Yks.**^{3} What bat are ye at? [what are you doing?] **Lan.** My wife's same as usal, too—gooin on at th' owd bat, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) ii; How are things shappin down i' th' cloof?—About th' owd bat, WAUGH *Chimn. Corner* (1879) 114; **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.**^{1} I was varra weel yesterda, but now I'se at t'ald bat again. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Oor parson's at his ohd bat, preächin' agen Methodises and Ranters.

III. A fragment; a broken piece; a mass, lump, bundle.

1. A fragment, remnant. Also in phr. *bits and bats*, odds and ends, broken pieces.

w.Yks. The remnant of a cigar or pipe of tobacco. Pick up all t'bits and bats lying about (J.T.).

2. A broken brick, a brickbat.

w.Yks. (J.T.) **Ken.** Those houses were built with bats (D.W.L.); (P.M.) **Sus.** (F.E.S.) **w.Som.**^{1} Bricks when not whole are called half or three-quarter bats.

3. The corner of a field; a short ridge.

Hmp.^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} In ploughing a field there are always some corners and generally other small places which cannot be got at with the plough, and must be dug by hand—these are called baats.

4. A strip of land between two trenches in a ploughed field.

Dev. His father used to put one sort of manure on one bat, and another sort on the next, *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

5. A parting in coal or in ironstone.

Stf. At Wednesbury the last parting or laming [?] that lies between the upper and the nether coal is call'd a bat, between 1 and 3 yards thick (K.); **Stf.**^{1}

6. Coal which contains pieces of shale or slate. Also known as **Bass** or **Bath**, q. v.

n.Yks.^{2} **s.Stf.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 376; We seed lumps o' what we thought was coal but it was nuthin but bats, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

Hence **Batty**, *adj.* Of coal: slaty, bad for burning.

Lei.^{1} The coal wur that batty, tworn't good enew to bun bricks wi'. **Nhp.**^{1} It's poor coal, it's so batty. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{23}

7. A turf used for burning.

n.Lin.^{1}

8. Hatters' term: a layer of wool or other material of which the hat body is made.

Chs.^{1}

9. In pottery works: a flat slab made either of plaster or of earthenware.

Stf.^{2} A flat slab, on which unfinished ware stands in the makers' shops.

10. A kind of cake.

Wil.^{1} A thin kind of oven-cake, about as thick as a tea-cake, but mostly crust.

[**I. 1.** Bat, a heavy stick, a club, ASH (1795); A bat or club, *fustis, baculus*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); Make you ready your stiff bats and clubs, SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 165; Here þis boy is, ȝe bade us go bary With battis, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 334; He nemeth is bat and forth a goth, *Sir Beves* (c. 1350) 391. **II. 1.** To have a batt at the Pope with the butt end of a Dominican, WHALLEY *Establ. Rel.* (1674) 22 (N.E.D.). **III. 1.** Of battys and broken bred thi bely for to fylle, *P. Plowman* (A.) XII. 70 (Ingilby MS.). **2.** Of a bat of erthe a man and a mayde, *ib.* (C.) XIX. 92.]

BAT, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Also Dev. A bundle of straw or rushes, usually two wheat-sheaves fastened together. Called also a **Batten**, q. v.

Edb. I asked him about curing the sturdie, and the snifters, and the batts, and such like, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 532; We a bat a straw teed to ther backs, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1851) 53; **w.Yks.**^{3} The straw of two wheat-sheaves tied together; **w.Yks.**^{4}; **w.Yks.**^{5} A bat o' strawah. **Not.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Not.**^{3} A sheaf of straw for thatching or covering stacks. **n.Lin.** If he'll let him hev a few bats to mak a bed on, M. PEACOCK *Taales* (1889) 122; The barrils hoisted into th' cart And covered down wi' bats, E. PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 118; **n.Lin.**^{1} I alus mak th' last wheät stack I hev into bats agen harvist time. **sw.Lin.**^{1} They're fetching a load of bats to cover down with. He'd have bats ready, and bat the stack down, not thack them. **Lei.**^{1} **Dev.** *w. Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2.

BAT, *sb.*^{3} Lan. Som. Dev.

1. A heavy laced boot, with hob-nails.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Called also 'aa·f baats.' Aay-d u-bún een tu beespai·k u pae·ur u baats [I had been in to bespeak a pair of bats]. **Dev.** When he kim'd to a varmer's howze, They awl wiz gone ta bed 'Sept one, an her sa quiet's a mouze, Zed . . . 'Take off the bats, an kim inside,' HARE *Brither Jan* (1863) 18, ed. 1887. **Slang.** Among thieves, a pair of bad or old boots (FARMER).

2. A child's shoe, made without a welt.

Lan.^{1}

Hence **Bat-maker**, *sb.* one who makes children's shoes.

Lan.^{1} When about twelve years of age I went to learn the trade of a batmaker, BUXTON *Botan. Guide* (1849) 4.

BAT, *sb.*^{4} Sc. Nhb. Yks.

1. A river-island. Twd. (JAM.) See **Battock.**

2. A margin of low-lying land which is overflowed at spring tides or in floods.

Bwk. Various fisheries on the south side of the Tweed between Berwick bridge and the sea are called bats, such as 'Bailiff's bat,' 'Davie's bat,' &c. Upon these fisheries (and also upon others not thus denominated) are heaps of stones called bats, upon which the nets are drawn when there is no means of landing them in the usual way (from the bank of the river being steep), WEDDELL *Salmon Fishing* in *Archaeol. Aeliana*, IV. 307 (HESLOP *Nhb. Words*). **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{3}

BAT, *sb.*^{5} Lin. A boat used for clearing drains in the fen district. Cf. **bab**, *sb.*^{2}

Lin. The bat was a flat-bottomed boat, a sort of 'dredge,' with hooks in the bottom, which tore up weeds, disturbed the mud, &c. (J.C.W.)

BAT, *sb.*^{6} Irel. Yks. Lin.

1. A moth.

N.I.^{1} A bat [*vespertilio*] is called a leather-winged bat [to distinguish it from bat, a moth]. **Frm.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 41.

2. Dark specks which appear floating before the eyes when the sight is impaired.

n.Yks.^{2}

3. *Comp.* **Bat-eyed**, near-sighted.

n.Lin.^{1}

[Cp. Fr. *blatte* (Lat. *blatta*), a moth. The dial. form may be due to form assoc. w. *bat* ('vespertilio'). It may be noted that MLat. *blatta*, glossed 'nacht fleddermuss' (DIEFENBACH *Gloss.* 1867) = Lat. *blatta*, a moth.]

BAT, *v.*^{1} Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf.

1. To hit, strike; to tap.

Slk. (JAM.) **Wm.** Oor Susan was batten Jim Dobson's lugs a Setterday neet, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 34. **w.Yks.**^{5}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** He batted him over the head (E.M.G.). **s.Chs.**^{1} Baat· iz· bróo for)im [bat his broo for him]. **Stf.**^{1} **w.Wor.** So I bats him on his yud wi' ma hat, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 29. **Shr.**^{1} Mothers bat their children in playful reproof; **Shr.**^{2} Batt him on the back.

2. To beat with a spade, flail, &c.; to press down, flatten, compress.

Cum. To beat with a flail, so as to cause the corn partially to fall out of the sheaf (M.P.). **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} To bat a garden-bed with a spade, to bat the coals flat down upon the fire, &c. **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} Oi want theĭ bat this turf. **s.Not.** He raked the soil ower an' then batted it down with 'is spade. **War.**^{2} To bat down uneven turf, soil, &c. **Shr.**^{1} Gŏŏ an' fatch a box o' slack to rake the fire; an' bring the shovel alung ŏŏth yo to bat it down well as it shanna burn through. **Hrf.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Batted**, *ppl. adj.* hardened, compressed; see below; (2) **Batting**, *vbl. sb.* striking, pressing down.

(1) **Sc.** Like beildless birdies when they ea' [?] Frae wet, wee

wing the batted snaw, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 61. **Nhp.**^{1} A stonemason's term for stone when it is worked off with a tool instead of being rubbed smooth; if a mason inquires how stone is to be worked, he asks 'Is it to be batted or rubbed?' (2) **Lan.** Thou desarves this wot porritch-slice battin about thy mouth, Brierley *Waverlow* (1884) 65. **Stf.**^{2} Thēĭ costna whēil that barraful o' ess daĭn th' road wi'out battin it daĭn.

3. Of a bird: to beat the wings; also *fig.* to triumph, exult. Of persons: to beat the arms across the breast for the sake of warmth.

Lan. Owd Racketybag'll bat her wings, an' crow o'er thi past owt, Brierley *Traddlepin Fold*, viii; *ib. To E. Waugh* in *Country Wds.* (1867) 164. **s.Chs.**^{1} Iv)yu· kon·)ŭ ky'ee·p yŭrsel· waa·rm wi)yŭr job, yoa· mŭn baat· [if yŏ conna keep yursel warm wi' yur job, yo mun bat].

4. To blink the eyes.

w.Yks. (S.O.A.) **Chs.** (E.M.G.); **Chs.**^{1} Dunna bat thi eye a that'ns; **Chs.**^{23} **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhaa kon·)ŭ mai· mi baat· mi ahyz [tha conna may me bat my eyes]. **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} Oi cudna stand th' lēt i' chapel last nēt, it mēd me bat mi aise ivver so. **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.**^{2} Th' time sames gone afore yer can bat yer eye. **Lei.**^{1} **War.**^{2} What makes the child bat his eyes so? **w.Wor.**^{1} Now, Lizzie, thahr yŭ be a battin' uv your eyes agen! 'Ow many times 'ave I towd yŭ not to bat 'em so? **Shr.**^{1} 'E bats 'is eyes like a louse i' the ess.

5. To walk at a quick pace. Hence **Batting,** *vbl. sb.* walking fast.

Lan. Heaw they staret when they seed Billy battin away across a fielt, *Old Radicals and Young Reformers*, 13.

[1. To batte, *fustigare, tundere*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). 3. To bat (as a hawk), *volaturio*, Coles (1679); Batting or to bat is when a hawke fluttereth with her wings either from the pearch or the mans fist, striving as it were to flie away, Latham *Falconry* (1615) Gloss. (N.E.D.)]

BAT, *v.*^{2} Lin. Lei. To cover with bundles of straw; to thatch roughly. Also in phr. *to bat down.*

n.Lin.^{1} Stacks are batted down as soon as they are 'topped up,' i.e. finished, by having bats pinned on them with thatch-pegs. After the harvest has been got in these bats are removed and the stack is thatched. To cover a potatoe-pie or a heap of turnips or mangel-wurzels with straw preparatory to putting earth upon it, is called batting down. **Lei.**^{1} To cover with bats, as a rough roofing for ricks before being properly thatched, or for covering potato heaps, bricks drying before being baked, &c.

BAT-BIRDING, *vbl. sb.* Glo. Taking birds by night in hand-nets. See **Bat-fowl, Batfolding.**

Glo.^{12}

BATCH, *sb.*^{1} Sc. and in *gen.* use in n. and midl. counties; also e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. [batʃ, bætʃ.]

1. The quantity of bread or pies baked at one time; a baking. In *gen.* use.

Nhb.^{1} **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{4}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} If barm is bad, it spoils the whole batch. We speak of making 'a batch of pies' to last the whole week; **Chs.**^{23} **Stf.**^{2} Wē'n gotten u rēr gud batch i' th' uven tĕdee. oi ōni 'ōp it'll cum ait aa ret. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** (J.H.B.); (W.H.S.) **War.** (J.R.W.), **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Shr.**^{12}, **Suf.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} The barm stinkt, and spwoiled all the batch o' bread. [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

Hence **Batchie,** *sb.* a baker (Jam. *Suppl.*).

2. The quantity of corn sent to the mill for one grinding.

Nhb. The miller—the 'Poker' as he was termed—came through the village with his cart laden with the 'batches' he had ground for his customers, Dixon *Whittingham* (1895) 273; **Nhb.**^{1} The hinds, when paid in kind by corn, &c., took these small quantities to the miller, who made them into batches. **Cum.** And thresh a lock bigg for a batch, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 240; **Cum.**^{1} **Cum., Wm.** The name was modified by the grain, as a wheat-batch, for white bread, or for brown (of rye and barley mixed), and for oatmeal a haver-batch. Formerly, in the country, the miller's cart came round daily to collect and return the batches. 'Batches ground with despatch. Parties sending batches must have their sacks properly marked,' *Advt. in Penrith Paper* (1878) (M.P.). **Chs.**^{1} We're getten short o' flour, you mun send a batch to th' mill; **Chs.**^{3} The small bag of corn taken by a cottager to be ground. **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Not.**^{3} A batch is usually 3 or 4 bushels. **Shr.**^{1} The inhabitants of the united parishes of this town [Shrewsbury] may have their corn ground at Kingsland Windmill for sixpence a bushel. A cart will go regularly through the town two or three times a week to fetch and deliver the batches, *Old Handbill* (1796); **Shr.**^{2} Hers gwon to tak the batch to be gron.

3. Flour used for common household purposes, as opposed to 'best.' Usually called **Batch-flour**; see below.

Chs.^{23} **s.Chs.**^{1} Óo)z yóozd au· mi best flaawŭr, ŭn naay ahy)v nuwt bŭ baach· i)dh aays fŭr nuwt [Hoo's used aw my best flour, an' naï I've nowt bu' batch i' th' haïse fur nowt].

4. *Comp.* (1) **Batch-cake,** a small flat cake of dough, baked in the oven with the 'batch' of bread; (2) **-day,** baking-day; (3) **-flour,** coarse or brown flour for household use; (4) **-loaf**, a small fresh-baked loaf.

(1) **Lan.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{23} Made of the surplus dough after the batch of bread is moulded. **ne.Wor.** Batch cakes are sold by country bakers for a penny each. They are flat and nearly round, or oblong, and are not baked so hard as a loaf (J.W.P.). **Shr.**^{1} A small 'oven-bottom' loaf made for immediate use. In farmhouses the large loaves are made in two parts, a lesser on a greater, like what bakers call a 'cottage-loaf.' The batch-cake, on the contrary, is of one undivided portion. We mun mak' a couple o' batch-cakes to save cuttin' the new bread, for theer is but a cantel o' the owd left. **Oxf.**^{1} Baked at the mouth of the oven, and frequently taken out and eaten before the batch is done, *MS. add.* (2) **Edb.** Butter-bakes, crimp and new baked, it being batch-day, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv. (3) **Chs.**^{13}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**^{1} Batch-flour is produced chiefly from wheat, though barley, rye, and even rice are sometimes admitted into its composition. (4) **s.War.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{3}

5. Of things: a number, quantity. Of persons: a number, a set, clique, family.

Ayr. A batch of wabster lads—planted themselves at the gable of the malt-kiln, where they were wont, when trade was better, to play at the handball, Galt *Legatees* (1821) 282; An' there, a batch o' wabster lads Blackguarding frae Kilmarnock, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785). **Cum.**^{1} The heàll batch o' them. **n.Yks.**^{1} This word is used, somewhat disparagingly, to group together any clique or set of associates, of not the best possible repute, perhaps; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} He's the best of the batch. **Stf.**^{2} Thi's u ōl batch o' pōchers just gŏn i' th' wood; oi recken thē'n get 'ung sum dee fir that sort o' wirk. **Nhp.**^{1} A good batch of anything is equivalent to a good quantity; and the whole batch when applied to persons is synonymous with the 'whole boiling,' and generally used in the same opprobrious sense, as 'the whole batch of them are good for nothing.' **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **War.**^{2}, **Shr.**^{1} **Brks.** Lousley *Gl.* (1852). **Suf.**^{1} A pretty batch of lambs—or quaintly, a precious batch of rogues. **e.Sus., Hmp.** A batch of drunkards, Holloway.

6. A bout or turn of drinking, card-playing, gossip, &c.

Nhp.^{1} **ne.Wor.** I'll go an' 'ave a batch [of talk] along of 'er (J.W.P.). **Shr.**^{2} A batch at play. **e.An.**^{1} **e.Sus., Hmp.** Holloway.

7. A pack of cards.

Cum. (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1}

[1. Batche of bredde, *fournee de pain*, Palsgr. (1530). 5. A whole batch, sir, Almost of the same leaven: your needy debtors, Massinger *City Madam* (1632) iv. i. —Cogn. w. *bake*, vb. The word is not recorded in OE.]

BATCH, *sb.*^{2} Hrf. [bætʃ.] The palm of the hand.

Hrf.^{2}

BATCH, see **Bache.**

BATCHING, *sb.* War. An unfledged bird. Cf. **balchin.**

War.^{2}, **s.War.**^{1}

BATE, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Written **bait** w.Yks. [bēt, beət.]

1. Abatement, cessation, 'break.'

w.Yks. It rains, withaght a minnit a bait, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1865).

2. *Comp.* **Bate-work,** in a coal-pit: short work.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

3. A defect or fault in minerals, &c. Cf. **bait,** *sb.*^{3}

n.Yks.^{2} The occurrence of some substance different to the main material, as when a line of silex discovers itself in a lump of jet, which detracts from its value.

4. A lump of wood or stone used as the fulcrum of a lever.

Chs.^{1}

[The same as **Bate,** *v.*^{1}]

BATE, *sb.*^{2} Chs. Der. Written **beet** s.Chs.^{1} [bēt.] A contest, contention, argument.

s.Chs.^{1} Ah'd a terrible beet wi' So and So. A woman said she had had a terrible 'beet' with her hens, which refused to go on the roost. **nw.Der.**^{1} [Also in *comp.* Make-bate, a quarrelsome fellow, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)]

[Bate (strife), *lis, contentio,* Coles (1679); And breeds not bate with telling of discreet stories, Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV,* II. iv. 271; He boldly with bate þis baret began, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 5274; Bituix mi sisteris es þe bate (debate, *Trin. MS.*), *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 9684. The same as **Bate,** *v.*^{2}]

BATE, *sb.*^{3} Ess. Som. Dev. Slang. Also written **bait.** [**bēt, beət.**] A bad temper, a state of irritation. See **Bait,** *v.*^{2}

Ess. Daddy's in a bate, I can see (A.S.P.). **w.Som., n.Dev.** In quite common use (F.T.E.). **Slang.** I went calmly on, smoking my cigar as if nothing was the matter. That put the Proctor in a bait, I can tell you, Anstey *Vice-Versâ* (1882) v (Farmer); 'He was in an awful bait' was common in the Clapham Grammar School, 1857 (A.L.M.).

BATE, *sb.*^{4} Lin. [**bēt.**] A habit, custom.

n.Lin.^{1} Sam's herse hed gotten a bate o' stoppin' at ivery public-hoose atween Barton Watter-side an' Riseholme To'npike. My lad's gotten a bate o' sweärin', all thrif goin' to that damn'd school o' yours.

[Prob. the same as **Bait,** *sb.*^{1}]

BATE, *sb.*^{5} Lan. In games: a mark to start from.

Lan. Used in such games as football or a footrace (S.W.).

BATE, *v.*^{1} In all n. counties to Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Also War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Lon. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in form **baty** Som. Dev.; **beàtt** Cum.^{1}; **beate** Cum.; **bait** w.Yks.^{1} [**bēt, beət.**]

1. To abate, diminish, fall off in quantity.

w.Yks. It didn't bate much t'remainder o't week, *Wadsley Jack* (1866) x; Ah wish t'rain ud bate a bit, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 8, 1891). **Lan.** Th' rain'll happen bate in a bit, Waugh *Hermit Cobbler,* ix. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} When white clover comes i' bob th' cows are sure to bate i' their milk. **s.Chs.**^{1} Aan· yŭr ky'ey bigùn· tŭ bai·t yet? [Han yur key begun to bate yet?] **sw.Lin.**^{1} They reckon it's bating a deal. **Glo.** (S.L.) **Oxf.**^{1} Uuy stopt tŭ see if dhŭ rain ŭd bait u bit [I stoppt t'see if th' rain ŏŏd 'bate a bit]. **n.Wil.** The rain don't sim to bate, do it? (E.H.G.) **Som.** But if the rain'll 'batey We'll zoon vorget bad 'zeventy nine' In zunny 'eighteen eighty,' Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 64. **Dev.** I'll never bate the love I bears 'e, come what shall tu us, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 143.

Hence **Bating,** *vbl. sb.* a falling off, diminution.

w.Yks. A roarin trade is nah done, an yo mun expect it ta continue withat mich batein, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1875) 7.

2. In knitting: to decrease the number of stitches, to narrow.

Dev. I won't bate wan more steech. I be batyn the că've now, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Now baty one side each, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 4. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

3. Of the moon: to wane.

n.Dev. You mussen kill a peg when the mune wis batin or the vlesh wudden plummy in cookin, Giles *Gude Old Times* in *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Sept. 17, 1885) 6, col. 6. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

4. To make a reduction in price, to lower a bargain; to cause to reduce. Also in phr. *to bate down,* to haggle, to force the seller to lower his price.

Nhb.^{1} Aa winna bate a penny. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** 'What weage dus te ax, canny lad?' says yen. 'Wey, three pun and a crown; wunnet beate a hair o' my beard,' Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 54; Ah won't beàt a strand o' me whupcword, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 119; **Cum.**^{1} Aa'll nut beàtt a single fardin. **Wm.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} Thou mun bate summat. **Lan.** I'll not bate a bodle [half a farthing], Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) iii; **Lan.**^{1} Well, what'n yo bate? Aw'st noan gie that mich, as heaw it is. **Chs.**^{1} He axed me fowrteen pound, but ah bated him dain to twelve. **s.Chs.**^{1} Kon·)ŭ yi bai·t mi ŭ shil·in? [Conna ye bate me a shillin'?] **Stf.**^{2} Gi' mi tuentȳ pun fur th' oss an it's thoine; ber oi wunna bēt thi ŭ hĕpnĭ. **Der.** Yo' could bate 'em a bit, Ward *D. Grieve* (1892) I. iv; **Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I weän't baate noht at all; so you tak her [a cow] or leäve her just as you hev a mind. **sw.Lin.**^{1} He wants a great raisement, but mebbe he'll bate a bit. **War.**^{3} I won't sell him no more, he bated me down so with the last. If yo'll take the three on 'em I'll bate sixpence on the lot. **Shr.**^{1} Mate's desport dear, tenpence a pound, tak' it or lave it; 'e ŏŏdna bate a halfpenny. **Glo.** Hu woan't bate the hod yapenny, Lysons *Vulg. Tongue* (1868) 46. **Oxf.**^{1} I wunt bate a penny, whether ye takes or levy 'un, *MS. add.* **Brks.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Bae·ut mee zik·spuns-n aa·l ab·m [Come down sixpence, and I will have it].—Aay oa·n bae·ut u vaar·dn [I will not abate a farthing]. The above is about the only meaning known in the dialect. **Dev.** He didn't git all he axed vir, I bated him some of the money, *w.Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2. [Holloway; A local term, expressive of the offer which some middlemen with their non-unionist workmen make to an employer to perform a Government contract at a deduction, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

Hence **Bating,** *vbl. sb.* beating down in price.

Lon. He wouldn't stand 'bating, or be kept haggling, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 135.

5. To reduce a workman's wages; esp. to make a deduction on account of careless work, &c.

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 51. **w.Yks.** When th' draw-day coom, an' they wanted ther brass, aw'd bate 'em, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1869) 27; Flayed o' gettin bayted, *ib.* (1873) 37; (J.T.); I'll bate tha sixpence, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890). **Lan.** He always past o'er all her faults, And never used to bate her, Gaskel *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 7; But th' Mester's just, an' weel He knows Ut th' yarn were none so good; He winna bate me when He sees Aw've done as weel's aw could, Bealey *Jottings* (1865) 13. **ne.Lan.** One day hoo'd a float in her piece, and aw couldn't find it i' mi heart to bate her, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 315. **m.Lan.**^{1} When a hoss is baited id geds summat gi'n id, but when a weyver geds bated he geds summat tekken off him. **Chs.**^{1} Having one's wages bated; **Chs.**^{3} A factory or other hand, having part of his wages deducted for negligence or other reason, is said to be bated. **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhi bin· thingk·in ŭ bai·tin dhŭr wuu·rkmŭn tóo bob ŭ wik [they bin thinkin' o' batin' their workmen two bob a wik].

6. To want; to fall short of.

n.Lin. He bated six months of ninety (M.P.).

[**1.** Bate (*v. int.*), to decrease, Ash (1795); To bate, *decresco, minuor,* Coles (1679); Þe rayn . . . batede, *Allit. P.* (c. 1360) B. 440. **4.** I will not bate a penny, *Life T. Cromwell* (1602) II. iii. 92 (N.E.D.); Batyn or abaten of weyte or mesure, *subtraho, Prompt.* Aphetic form of *abate.*]

BATE, *v.*^{2} Som. Dev. [**beət.**] To contend, quarrel.

w.Som. Still in use (F.T.E.). **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422. **n.Dev.** Zet voaks to bate, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 226; Jim floshed up, 'I shan't bate,' Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 114.

[Batyn or make debate, *turgor, Prompt.*; And for he wil þus bate (debate, *Trin. MS.*) on me, I sal him drenkil in þe se, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 5913. Aphetic form of *debate,* vb.]

BATE, *v.*^{3} Lan. In games: to start from a certain place; to toe the mark.

Lan. Still in use in games such as a footrace or football. Bate fair! Wheer't to bating fro'? (S.W.); **Lan.**^{1} Wheer did he bate from?

BATE, *v.*^{4} Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also in form **beatt** Cum. Past tense of *bite.*

n.Sc. The common form. The littlin [little one] baits tung fin he wiz suppin's pothich [porridge] (W.G.). **Per.** 'He bate his thoom' is much more general than 'he bit' (G.W.). **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.**^{1} Our dog beàtt a lump out o' Tommy Tidy lad leg. **s.Wm.** They bark'd and bate sare, Hutton *Dia. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 53. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} We nowther bate nor supp'd [neither ate nor drank]. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** A gooid, hard-workin deasant lad, As ivver bate o breead, Preston *Poems* (1864) 17; Yon lāl savij dog bēt mī, bət hī didn't brek t'skin (W.H.); **w.Yks.**^{3}; **w.Yks.**^{5} He bāate o' that apple. **n.Lin.** A fox bate him (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} My gran'muther, she naayther bate nor supt afoore goin' to th' sacrament.

[Thai wyth thar mouth anis bait the erd, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, IV. 41; For-þi es he ful wele we wate Þat neuer of þat appil bate (boot, *Trin. MS.*), *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 18732; Swa þatt he þwerrt ut nohht ne bat Off mete inn all þatt fasste, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 12422. OE. *bāt,* pret. of *bītan,* to bite.]

BATE, see **Bait.**

BATEABLE, *adj. Obs.* Nhb. Cum. Also written **battable** Nhb.^{1} In phr. *bateable ground* or *land,* territory on the borders of England and Scotland, which was claimed by both countries.

n.Cy. (K.); The boundary-line usually follows the watershed. But in various places the Scotch have encroached over the crest of the hills. These encroachments are usually marked on old maps as 'batable,' i. e. debateable ground. One such plot of 'batable' land lay between the properties of Mr. Carr and the Duke of Roxburgh, Welford *Men of Mark* (1895) I. 503. **Nhb.** Wae's me God wot

But the beggarlie Scot Though the 'bateable land has prickit his waie, Dixon *Whittingham* (1895) 192; **Nhb.**^{1} Also called Threaplands. **Nhb., Cum.** The great piece of bateable land lay between the rivers Esk and Sark in n.Cum., but there were also bateable lands of smaller extent on the Nhb. border (R.O.H.). **Cum.**^{1}

[Batable ground, *ager controversus*, Coles (1679); Batable ground seemeth to be the ground in question heretofore, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, 23 Hen. VIII, c. 16, as if we should say, debatable ground. For by that name M. Skene (s.v. *Plegius*) calleth ground that is in controversie betweene two, Cowell *Interp.* (1637). *Bate*, vb.^{2} + *-able*.]

BATED, *ppl. adj.* Sus. Of fish: in good condition, plump. Also in *comp.* **well-bated.**

Sus. Still in use (R.H.C.). **e.Sus.** Holloway.

BATER, *sb.*^{1} w.Som. [**beə·tə(r)**.] Hunting term: a stag that has not got all his 'rights' or projections on the horns.

w.Som.^{1} A stag, which either from old age or hard living has become scanty in his head. 'A heavy-bodied stag with a large slot, having a head that might equally well indicate a bater—or deer going back—or a youngish one,' *Wellington Wkly. News* (Aug. 26, 1886).

[*Bate*, vb.^{1} + *-er.*]

BATER, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.*? Wxf.^{1} A lane leading to a high road. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BATE-SHAVING, *vbl. sb.* Chs. A method of shaving hides in tanning.

Chs.^{1} Shaving hides intended for upper leather to a uniform thickness by means of a knife, made for the purpose, which has its edge turned up.

[See **Bate**, *v.*^{1}]

BATFOLDER, *sb.* Sur. Men and boys who catch birds by night. See **Batfowl.**

Sur. *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 238.

BATFOLDING, *vbl. sb.* Not. Hrt. Sur. Wil. Catching birds by night in a folding-net. Also in *comp.* **Batfolding-net.** Cf. **batfowl, bird-batting.**

Not. Shall you come bat-folding some night? We've a good few sparrows (L.C.M.). **Hrt.** They've gone batfolding again (G.H.G.). **Sur.** A man has been bat-folding in the garden here, and says, by way of excuse, that sparrows is very good to eat, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 238. **Wil.**^{1} Bat-folding net, the net used in bird-batting, more usually 'clap-net.' [Two nets, extended on frames with a bat or racket, [are] folded or closed around the birds, Blackley *Wd. Gossip* (1869) 222.]

BATFOWL, *v. Obsol.* War. Wor. Glo. Brks. Sus. Hmp. To catch birds by night, by means of a net attached to poles. Cf. **bat-birding, batfolding, bird-batting.**

Brks. He taught them to throw flies, . . . to bat-fowl and ferret for rabbits, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxx.

Hence (1) **Batfowler**, *sb.* one who catches birds by night; (2) **Batfowling**, *vbl. sb.* the act of thus catching birds.

(1) **Sus.**^{1} **Hmp.** The batfowlers, who take many red-wings in the hedges, White *Selborne* (1770) xxxi. (2) **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{3} A net is placed round a rick, or against ivy on a house or building, on a dark night; a lantern is then held up behind the middle of the net, and the straw or ivy beaten with long sticks. The birds fly towards the light, and the two poles of the net are brought quickly together inwards, the net dropped to the ground, and the sparrows captured. **Wor.** An old man near Inkberrow, speaking of the damage done by birds, said, 'When I was a lad we used to go a-batfowling' (J.W.P.). **Glo.**^{12} **Sus.**^{1} The large folding-net [is] called a bat-fowling net (s.v. Batfowler).

[*Breller*, to bat-fowl, to catch birds by bat-fowling, Cotgr.; Batfowlyn (or go to take birdes in the nyght, Pynson's ed. 1499), *aucubaculo*, *Prompt.* (1) Batfouler, a taker of byrdes, *pipeur*, Palsgr. (1530); Battfowlere, *aucubaculator*, *Prompt.* (2) Batfowling, *aucupium nocturnum*, Coles (1679); We would so, and then go a bat-fowling, Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 185.—*Bat*, sb.^{1} + *fowl*, vb., i.e. to go a fowling with bats or clubs.]

BATH, *sb.*^{1} Chs. Stony lumps in coal. Cf. **bass.**

Chs.^{1}

BATH, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.*? Hrf. A sow.

Hrf. Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804); **Hrf.**^{1}

BATH, *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also Som. Written **baiyath** ne.Lan.^{1} [**baþ**.]

1. To foment with warm water.

n.Yks.^{1} Ah bath'd him wi' yett watter, an' laid yett chissel tiv'm, bud he nivver gat nae ease while moorn. **ne.Yks.**^{1} T'doctther tell'd ma ti bath it weel. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 8, 1891). **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Wee baath úz ai·d úv·uree dai wai chúl wau·dr eens múd waursh aewt au·l dhu kuruup·shn [we bathe his head every day with chilled water, so as to wash out all the matter (from the wound).]

2. To rub liniment or lotion upon the body.

ne.Lan.^{1}

[The same as lit. E. *bath*, sb.]

BATHE, *v.* Glo.

1. To toast.

Glo. Used at Dumbleton (H.S.H.); **Glo.**^{1}

2. To wither.

Glo. (S.S.B.)

BATHED, *ppl. adj. Obsol.* Shr. Of meat: sodden, underdone. Cf. **bathy.**

Shr.^{1} Betty, your fire's bin too slow, the meat isn't enough; it's bathed like somethin' between roasted an' boiled.

BATHER, *v.* Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. [**bæðə(r)**.]

1. Of birds: to take a dust bath.

w.Wor.^{1} Them chickens o' Tyler's be allus a batherin' in our gardin. **s.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Hrf.**^{1}; **Hrf.**^{2} Bathering, [said] of partridges roozling or ruffling in the dust. **Glo.** (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1}

2. To scrape together.

w.Wor.^{1} That owd Shukey, er's a covetchous owd piece! 'Er's a stockin' full a money as 'er's bathered up some waay.

3. To buffet with the wings.

War.^{2} That new hen does bather the pullets.

4. To struggle; to go hither and thither in search of anything; to fuss about.

w.Wor.^{1} My son's bin mighty bad: I thowt I sh'ud 'a lost 'im sure-līē, but 'e's bathered thraow it now. **s.Wor.** An old or idle man 'bathers' about the house or garden, doing 'little messing jobs' (R.M.E.). **Glo.**^{1}

5. To tread down standing corn or grass; to shake down fruit; to beat down; to spread abroad.

s.Wor. Men bather ashes when they spread the heaps over the fields as manure (H.K.). **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} The young turkies bather the mowin' grass sadly. Cf. Pather. **Hrf.**^{2} To shake or knock down fruit. **Glo.** Litter for the sows to bather over (S.S.B.).

Hence **Bathering**, *ppl. adj.* beating, driving.

Lei.^{1} The smook coom batherin' daoun the chimly.

[*Bathe*, vb. + *-er*, suff. of freq. vbs.]

BATHERER, *sb. Obs.* Wor. In *comp.* **Ash-batherer**, a man who collected ashes for sale.

s.Wor. Formerly, within the memory of many, it was customary for men to go about and buy up wood-ashes at farm-houses and cottages, and carry them in bags on horse or donkey-back, and retail them for making lye for washing purposes, or for cleaning wooden ware, and as a substitute for soda (H.K.). **se.Wor.**^{1}

BATHES, *sb.* Wxf. A goal.

Wxf.^{1} T'brek up ee bathès h'had na poustee [to break up the goal they had no power], 88.

BATHIE, see **Bothie.**

BATHY, *adj.* Wor. Shr. Glo. Ken. Also written **beethy** Shr.^{1} [**bē·ði.**]

1. Damp, moist. Of food: moist, sodden. Cf. **bathed.**

w.Wor.^{1} That graay'n 'ull be reg'lar sp'ilt in the loft thahr, it's as bathy as can be. **Shr.**^{1} Said of sodden or underdone meat. **Glo.** Be sure you have a bright clear fire or your chops will be bathy (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1} **e.Ken.** Said of damp or mouldy linen (G.G.).

2. Of grass: heavy with moisture; withered, beaten down by the heat.

s.Wor. The grass is so bathy, the scythe doesn't come out of it plim (H.K.); Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875). **Shr.**^{1} Said of fallen leaves. **Glo.**^{1} I likes to spread the vetches out a day or two to get bathy, and get some of the moister out of 'em. The grass is that bathy, as it bawds the scythe.

[*Bathe*, vb. + *-y.*]

BATIE, see **Bawty.**

BATING, *prep.* Sc. Excepting, except.

Sc. My father stood by [John Knox] in his very warst days, bating a chance time, when the Court . . . was against him, Scott

Nigel (1822) vii. **Per.** He had no money, bating what paid for his railway ticket (G.W.). **Gall.** In common colloq. use (A.W.).

BATLET, *sb.* *Obsol.* Yks. Also War.

1. A wooden implement used for beating clothes in the washing-tub.

Yks. The batlet has been to some extent superseded by the instrument called a 'dolly,' or 'peggy,' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883). **War.** Also called 'Dolly' and 'Maiden,' Wise *Shakespeare* (1861) 150. [*Obs.* ? Not known to our correspondents in War.]

2. An implement used in smoothing linen; also called **battledoor,** q. v.

Yks. These batlers or battledores, as they are now generally called, are still in use, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 397. **n.Yks.**^{2}

BATLINGS, *sb. pl.* e.An. Also written **batlins** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} [**bæ·tlinz.**]

1. The loppings of trees, when too small for timber. Cf. **bat,** *sb.*^{1} **I.**

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.**^{1} The loppings or stowin of trees. **Nrf., Suf.** Grose (1790). **Suf.** The limbs of a tree which are too large for faggots, and are sold for firewood (C.T.); Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 288, ed. 1849; Cullum *Hist. Hawstead* (1813); **Suf.**^{1} [Used] for firing, or hedging, or hurdle making. When tied up into faggots, they are called Bavens.

2. An unhewn rail.

e.An.^{1}

BAT-MOUSE, *sb.* Hmp. Wil. Also in form **batty-** Hmp. A bat, *vespertilio.*

Hmp. The *pl.* form is 'batty mouses' (H.C.M.B.). **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.), **Wil.**^{1}

[The word *mouse* occurs in many names of the bat, as, for instance, in *flinder-mouse, flitter-mouse, rere-mouse.*]

BATON, *sb.* *Obs.*? Abd. (Jam.) An instrument for beating mortar. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BATRONS, see **Baudrons.**

BATS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Glo. Also written **batt** Sc.; **bets** Glo.^{1}

1. A disease in horses or dogs, caused by small worms.

Sc. (Jam.), **Glo.**^{1}

2. The colic.

Sc. (Jam.) **Ayr.** A countra laird had ta'en the batts, Burns *Doctor Hornbook* (1785) st. 27. **Lnk.** She never ran sour Jute [liquor], because It gees the batts, Ramsay *Poems* (1721) 30.

[**1.** The bots in cattel, *verminatio,* Coles (1679); The bots, *les trenchées,* Cotgr.; The bottes, *verminatio,* 'Morbus praesertim iumentorum quum torminibus afficiuntur,' Baret (1580).]

BATSMAN, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken. A member of a gang of smugglers, in the neighbourhood of Folkestone.

Ken. Batsmen was a common term among smugglers. The term arose from the fact of their carrying stout ashen poles five or six feet long, called bats. . . . They would arrange themselves in rows leading from the beach to the spot where the goods were being stowed or put into vehicles, and as there were often two or three hundred of them they defied the blockade men, English *Remin.* 38.

BATSTAFF, *sb.* *Obs.* Shr. A wooden implement used by washerwomen to beat clothes. Cf. **bat,** *sb.*^{1}, **battril.**

Shr.^{1} In the Great Chamber . . . twelve bedstaves with a batt-stafe, *Inventory, Owlbury Manor-House, Bishop's Castle* (1625); **Shr.**^{2}

BAT-STICK, see **Bad-stick.**

BATT, see **Bat.**

BATTABLE, see **Bateable.**

BATTAN, see **Batten.**

BATTELS, *sb. pl.* Cum. (?) Oxf. [**bæ·tlz.**] In University of Oxf.: the bill for meals supplied to students from the College kitchen or buttery.

Cum. *Gl.* (1851). [Not known to our correspondents.] **Oxf.** Battel bills always come in at the beginning of term when they are flush of money, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) 499; Grose (1790); So success to our College, our learning, May all but our battels rise higher (1837). So short each meal, so long each battels-bill (1841), Goddard *Brasenose Ale* (1878); Farmer.

Hence **Batteler,** *sb.* *Obs.* A student who took rank below a commoner; one who did not have commons, but paid only for what he actually ordered.

Oxf. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[Dr. Charlett (one of his admirers) was sponsor for discharge of his battles, Hearne *Coll.* (1706), ed. 1885, I. 220; A batteler, a student in the University, that battles or scores for his diet, Bailey (1721); A battler, i. e. a scholar, that battles for his commons, Robertson *Phras.* (1693). See **Battle,** *v.*^{2}]

BATTEN, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. e.An. Also Som. and *gen.* tech. use. Also written **battin** ne.Yks.^{1}; **batton** Nrf. [**ba·tən, bæ·tən.**]

1. A narrow plank, not more than seven inches wide; a small strip of wood.

Nhb. (J.H.) **Cum.** Asteed o' his weel trim't fiddel, he pull't oot an oald blackin box, wid a peel't batten nail't on for a neck, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 72; **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} A spar of wood, of indefinite length, five or six inches in breadth, and two or three in thickness. **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Technically, among builders, a batten is a deal board 7 in. wide by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick; but a batten of this kind would cut into a score of pieces, each of which would be called a 'batten' in ordinary parlance. **Nhp.**^{1} [A scantling of wooden stuff, from two to four inches broad, and about one thick, principally used for wainscot, and which also are bradded, on the plain boards, Weale (ed. 1873); In the timber trade battens are pieces of wood of the same kind as 'deals,' and used mainly for firewood, but smaller, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

2. A strip of wood used in ship-building or in roofing a house.

w.Som.^{1} The strips of wood fixed longitudinally upon the rafters, to which are fastened the slates, tiles, or thatch, as the case may be. [Light strips of wood generally used for temporary work in ship-building are called battens, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

3. A fencing-rail.

Nrf. Grose *Suppl.* (1790). **e.Nrf.** Strong rails or battons, an inch to one inch and a half thick, and eight or nine inches wide, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

4. *Comp.* (1) **Batten-door**; (2) **-fence,** a fence made by nailing two or three rails to upright posts; (3) **-stick,** a small stick of peeled oak, taken from the ends of the branches, *gen.* sold for fuel.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} A door made of boards nailed to cross pieces is called a batten-door, to distinguish it from a panelled door. (2) **Nhp.**^{1} (3) **Cum.** A lot o' them . . . cum ower an fell oa t'trees; . . . t'seaal eh t'battin sticks'll pay t'laber, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 72; Battin sticks are also known as peel'd yak (E.W.P.).

[Batten (a word used only by artificers), a scantling, a thin strip of wood, Ash (1795); A batten (among carpenters), a scantling of wooden stuff, from two to four inches broad, and about an inch thick, Bailey (1721). Fr. *batant,* the piece of wood that runs all along upon the edge of the lock-side of a door, gate, or window (Cotgr.).]

BATTEN, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* w.Yks. In handloom weaving: a movable bar which closes the weft.

w.Yks. The threads of the weft are driven together by means of a framework termed a batten, Cudworth *Worstedopolis* (1888) 53; Tewing with a picking stick and a batten (J.K.S.).

[Fr. *battant,* 'Traverse de bois horizontale qui supporte le peigne d'un métier à tisser' (Hatzfeld).]

BATTEN, *sb.*^{3} Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Also written **battin** n.Cy. (Grose) Cum.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} Lan.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1} nw.Der.^{1} Shr.^{1}; **batting** Nhp.^{1} [**ba·tən, bæ·tən.**]

1. A bundle of straw, *gen.* of two sheaves fastened together. Cf. **bolting.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.**^{1} Batten o' streah. **n.Yks.** Weese git a battin and a burden rape, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 5; **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A thack-battin, a portion for thatching with. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.**^{1} Heaw much a battin, mestur? **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} The quantity of a batten is the straw from two sheaves of wheat; or rather it was so in the days of flails. In threshing with a machine, there is, of course, no guide to the quantity of straw to be put into each batten. Twelve hand-threshed battens of straw make one thrave; **Chs.**^{3}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Stf.**^{2} Eh Tum, just cut up i' th' loft, an chuck us a batten or two o' straw dain. **Der.**^{2} **nw.Der.**^{1} Usually from three sheaves of oats. **Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.** Small sheaves of straw used for covering ricks, *Sutton Wds.* (1881). **Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} A bundle or bottle of wheat or rye straw after threshing, bound with bands; sometimes two or three, if large; confined, I believe, to the *s.* district, 'bolting' and 'bottle' being in common use in other parts of the county. **War.**^{3} **Shr.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. ii. 409; **Shr.**^{1} The term is used in the singular form only. Twelve battin make a thrave.

2. In *pl.*, straw which has been half-threshed.

Cum. Given as tit-bits to weakly cattle, as combining the grain, with the usual foddering of straw (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1}

BATTEN, *v.*^{1} Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Nrf. Dev. and in *gen.* tech. use.

1. To cover the inner face of a wall with laths or 'battens.' See **Batten,** *sb.*^{1}

Lin.^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} To batten a wall, is to nail battens or laths to upright studs previous to papering or plastering a damp room, to prevent the paper or plaster from coming in contact with the wall.

2. To fence, to partition off.

e.Nrf. The outer fence of foldyards is mostly battoned; namely, made with posts, and three or four wide strong rails, or battons, the lower ones being placed close enough for an effectual fence against swine, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Dev.** He had battened off the passage, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) II. 277.

3. In phr. *battened down*, of a ship's hatchway: covered with tarpauling nailed down so as to keep water from the hold.

n.Yks.^{2}

BATTEN, *v.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Stf. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. [**ba·tən, bæ·tən.**]

1. To feed; to grow fat; to thrive. Cf. **barnish.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Good beddin, Tibb, will mack it [a calf] battin weel, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 27. **Stf.**^{2}, **Der.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Miss begins to batten out. **Nhp.**^{2} To batten out. **War.**^{3}

Hence **Battening,** (1) *vbl. sb.* a bringing-up, thriving; (2) *ppl. adj.* thriving, healthy.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1} 'The wife a good church-going and a battening to the bairn' is a common toast at the gossips' feast on the birth of a child. **Nhb.**^{1} After a confinement all the 'cronies' who had come to assist, or to congratulate, were regaled with tea or spirits, according to taste. As they began, the cup or glass was solemnly lifted to the health of the father and mother, and a wish was expressed in the formula of 'a good battening to the bairn.' **Cum.**^{1} 'Here's good battenin to t'barn, and good mends to the mother,' is a usual toast on the occasion of a birth. (2) **Sc.** That's a fine baittenin' bairn (JAM.).

2. To wallow.

Nhp.^{2} Them pigs batten in the sun.

[1. To batten, to fatten or get flesh, BAILEY (1721); To batten (grow fat), *pinguesco*, COLES (1679); It makes her fat, you see; she battens with it, B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* (1614) II. i; Thus they batten here; but the divell will gnaw their bones for it, *Nest of Ninnies* (1608) (NARES). 2. To batten, to welter, roll about in, BAILEY (1721); To batten, *fimo volutari*, COLES (1679).]

BATTER, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also I.W. [**ba·tə(r).**]

I. *Lit.* something produced by beating.

1. A glutinous, adhesive substance; paste.

Abd. I'll use nae weapon, but my batter, To stap your mou' [the author was a bookbinder by trade], SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Pref.* xvi (JAM.); They're crying out for want o' batter, And I maun jump and take about it, We canna bin' a book without it, *ib.* 332. **Edb.** The web was still in the loom. . . . Afraid of consequences, I let the batter and the bobbin box lie still, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv; Batter, in the old handloom weaving days, was the paste used in sizing cloth (J.M.).

2. Soft, moist dirt; filth.

Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 296; Aw bluid an batter, heame thou rid, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 70, ed. 1840; He picked hissen up au' bluid and batter (J.Ar.). **Wm.** Feaces nowt but blead an batter, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 65; His fayce en' 'iz head wez aw batter en' blead, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1868) 34. **n.Lin.**^{1} Soft, horse-trampled mud.

II. The act of beating; a person who beats. Cf. **bat,** *sb.*^{1} **II.**

1. A heavy blow or series of blows.

Ayr. Received him with such a thundering batter on the ribs that he fell reeling from the shock, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxviii. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. The action of a fowl in dusting itself. Cf. **bather.**

I.W.^{1}

3. In cotton or silk trade: one who prepares the material by beating it.

w.Yks. A workman who beats plush or velvet with a bat-like instrument in order to raise the pile (S.K.C.). **Lan.** Bess was a batter, and her business was to turn and beat the clotted mass, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) ii; **Lan.**^{1} A woman employed in beating raw cotton to clean it. The operation is now generally done by machinery. Who wur it?—One o' thoose batters at th' fine mill.

[I. 1. Batter for pancakes, *impensa*, COLES (1679); Batter of floure, *paste*, PALSGR. (1530); Batowre of flowre and mele wyth water, *mola*, *Prompt.*; Bature, *batura, similago*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). 2. The batter or lome that goeth to the making of bricks, HOLLAND *Pliny* (1601) II. 555 (N.E.D.).]

BATTER, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Stf. Not. Lin. Rut. War. Wor. e.An. Sus. Som. and *gen.* tech. use. [**ba·tə(r), bæ·tə(r).**]

1. The slope or inclination of a wall, railway embankment, &c.; an expansion or widening. Cf. **battery.**

Sc. A wall with a great batter (JAM.); When the kill is formed to four and a half feet high, and four and a half feet wide, the second batter begins; and from four and a half feet high, she must be built so as to be exactly ten feet wide within the walls, when she is ten feet high, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 193 (*ib.*). **Nhb.**^{1} A dyke is said to have more or less batter, as it deviates more or less from the perpendicular. **Cum.** (J.Ar.); **Cum.**^{1} Field walls are built wider at the bottom than at the top, and this constitutes the batter. **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} T'wall has a vast o' batter. **ne.Yks.**^{1} T'wall wants a bit mair batter back. **e.Yks.** In Holderness the sloping side or embankment of a ditch is called the batter, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 402. **w.Yks.**^{1} Let t'wau hev plenty o' batter. **Not.** Of a wall that had fallen: It'll stand better this time, we've given it a batter (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} The dyke banks will never stan' wi'out they tak' more batter off. **e.An.**^{1} **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**^{1}

2. The sloping banks of a railway or canal.

n.Yks. Before the wet time had lasted a week, these fair-seeming batters had begun to move, to give way, to slide down bodily in parts, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 190. **w.Yks.** The batter is on fire (B.K.). **Stf.** NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894). **Rut.**^{1} I was on the battus of the railway an' my fut slipped. **War.**^{2}, **Wor.** (H.K.) ['This batter is not to be gardened' was an order on the Midl. Railway near London (Sept. 1895) (E.S.); WEALE (ed. 1873).]

3. *Fig.* In phr. *on the batter*, on a spree, on a drinking-bout. Cf. **agee.**

Sc. My hat was smash'd, my skull laid bare, Ae night when on the batter, *Whistle Binkie* (1878) I. 211 (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Bnff.**^{1} He's been o' the batter a' the oock. **Nhb.**^{1} He's on the batter agyen. **Cum.** Yance he'd been a week on t'batter, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 42, ed. 1876; (J.Ar.) [It was among working-men that I first heard 'on the batter.' To a builder, anything that is askew, or tottering, is 'on the batter,' *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. viii. 369.]

[The same as **Batter,** *v.*^{2}]

BATTER, *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Also I.W.

1. To give repeated blows; to pelt with stones. Of rain: to beat against anything, to drive.

n.Yks.^{1} T'bairns wer battering t'aud deeam's deear wi' cobblestanes; **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.**^{5} Batter that bass. **Chs.**^{1} Th' lead's welly done, and th' rain batters through th' windows.

Hence **Battered,** *ppl. adj.* reduced to a liquid or to batter by rapid stirring or beating.

Wm.^{1} Stirred up with a fork or spoon, as in making batter for pancakes, &c., or in preparing an egg for making mulled ale.

2. *Fig.* To labour or walk at a great rate. Cf. *fig.* use of *pelt.*

I.W.^{2} To dig or scrape furiously with small effect. **Nhp.**^{1} Think how many a bitter blast, When it snow'd, and hail'd and blew, I have toil'd and batter'd through, CLARE.

Hence (1) **Battered,** *ppl. adj.* tired, overcome by walking or labour; (2) **Battering,** *vbl. sb.* hastening.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} Aa's fair battered an' deun. **ne.Lan.**^{1} A horse with tender feet is said to be battered. (2) **Lnk.** Then ye wad see her, a wee, sharp-set auld body . . . comin' batterin' up, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xii.

3. To paste; to fasten by a viscous substance.

Sc. (JAM.) **Lth.** [Of Presbyterian dislike to metrical psalms] Just batter yer door wi' paraphrases, an' he'll never look the airt ye're on, STRATHESK *More Bits* (1885) 249.

Hence **Battered up**, *phr.* posted up, written on a hand-bill or notice affixed to a board.

e.Lth. I wad raither be cried in the kirk nor battered up on the registrar's buird, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 157.

4. To splash with mud.

Nhp.^{12}

BATTER, *v.*^{2} Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Ken. Sus. Som. and in *gen* tech. use. To build a wall, ditch, embankment, &c., out of the perpendicular, to slope. Of a wall, &c.: to incline, to taper.

Wm.^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} The wall batters one foot in six. It batters o' baith sides. **w.Yks.**^{1} **ne.Lan.**^{1} A wall which diminishes in thickness upwards is said to batter. **Chs.**^{1} A wall built against a bank generally batters; **Chs.**^{3} In building a wall, particularly against a bank, the term batter is used, and means to make the wall incline so as to withstand by its inclination the pressure of the earth, which, were the wall not battered, would bring it down. **Not.**^{1} **Lin.** The walls batter considerably, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) 585. **n.Lin.**^{1} [Said of] the side of a ditch, bank, wall, or tower. **Lei.**^{1} Yo' mut batter the top o' the wall a bit. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}, **s.Wor.**^{1} **se.Wor.**^{1} In building a tall chimney, to batter is to gradually reduce the circumference. **Ken.** They are battering down the cliff (D.W.L.). **Sus.**^{12} **w.Som.**^{1} When a wall is made to slope inwards towards the building or bank, it is said to batter. This word is the converse of over-hang. [The angular columns . . . all stand, as the workmen term it, battering, or sloping inwards, *Archaeol.* (1792) X. 185 (DAV.).]

[Batter (used only by artificers), to lean from the perpendicular, ASH (1795); To batter (a word used only by workmen). The side of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to *batter*, MOXON *Mech. Exercises* (JOHNSON).]

BATTER AND CROWN HIM, *phr. Obs.*? w.Yks.^{3} The game also called 'Baste the bear,' q.v. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BATTER-DOCK, *sb.* Applied to several plants with large flat leaves: (1) Butter bur, *Petasites vulgaris* (Chs.); (2) *Potomogeton natans* (Chs.); (3) *Rumex obtusifolius* (Shr.).

(1) **Chs.** Water-lilies are Flatter- (or floating) docks, and the Butterbur is Batter-dock, *Science Gossip* (1869) 30; [In the Physic-Garden at Leyden] All ordinary herbs . . . as well as rare herbs, to be found herein: tansy, . . . bater-docks, &c., BRERETON *Travels* (1634-5) 42; **Chs.**^{13} (2) **Chs.**^{2} (3) **Shr.**^{1} 'Beware of a breed if it be but a batter-dock' is a proverbial saying heard about Welshampton. It implies the need of caution in dealing with persons who came of a family characterized by 'failings.'

[Butter-dock, from its leaves being used for lapping butter, whence the Scotch name it, Smair-dock, PRIOR *Plant N.* (1863) 36. Cp. Butter-burre, an English name of the *Petasites florens*, GERARDE *Herb.* (ed. 1633).]

BATTERFANGED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lin. [**ba·tə-faŋd.**] Bruised, beaten, scratched.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Beaten and beclawed, as a termagant fights with her fists and nails. **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' Blyton cabinet hes been that batterfang'd aboot so as no carpenter can mend it. He'd been a so'dger i' th' Roosian war, an' com hoäme reg'lar batterfanged.

[The poore man was so batterfang'd and belabour'd with tongue mettle, that he was weary of his life, JOHN TAYLOR *Wks.* (1630) 191. *Batter*, vb.^{1} + *fang* (vb.), q.v.]

BATTERFANGING, *vbl. sb.* Yks. A sound beating or scratching.

n.Yks.^{1} The consequences, in the shape of combined blows and scratches, which await the champion who engages a female combatant in battle; **n.Yks.**^{2} A good batterfanging, a severe clawing.

BATTERING-STOCK, *sb.* Yks. [**ba·trin-stok.**] A scapegoat who gets the blows or reproaches due to another. See **Batting, 4.**

n.Yks.^{2} I's nut boun to be thy battering-stock [I am not going to take the blame which ought to be laid on your shoulders].

BATTERING-STONE, *sb. Obs.* n.Yks.

n.Yks.^{2} A mass of whinstone fixed by the roadside, near the east end of Whitby Abbey, which the boys annually pelted with stones after perambulating the Whitby township boundaries on Holy Thursday; those (it was believed) who broke the mass being entitled to a reward from the parish.

BATTERLASH, *sb.* Lan. A small-witted person, 'Simple Simon.'

Lan. If ever thae wants to see a foo, Ben, thae's nought to do but peep into that glass; for thae's less wit nor Batterlash, 'at beat th' wayter for runnin', WAUGH *Owd Blanket* (1867) 18. **e.Lan.**^{1}

BATTERPINS, *sb. pl.* Hrf. Draught trees, tongues of a wagon.

Hrf. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

BATTERY, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Also Som. Dev.

1. A sloping wall, an embankment. Cf. **batter,** *sb.*^{2}

N.I.^{1} A sloping sea-wall. **Nhb.**^{1}

2. A buttress.

w.Som.^{1} Speaking of a wall which was leaning, a man said to me, 'I think he'd stan nif was vor to put up a bit of a battery agin un.' **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 8.

BATTICLE, *sb.* Nhp. [**bæ·tikl.**] A movable wooden cross-bar to which the traces of husbandry horses are secured.

Nhp.^{1} Called also Sway-tree, Swingel-tree, and Way-tree, in different parts of the county.

BATTIN, see **Batten.**

BATTING, *vbl. sb.* Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Also Dev. [**ba·tin, bæ·tin.**]

1. A beating, castigation. See **Bat,** *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1}

Lan. The 'battin' he received from the mopstail made him sore for many a week, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 85, ed. 1884.

2. Snaring birds at night with nets. Usually in form **bird-batting,** q.v. Cf. **bat-folding, bat-fowl.**

Dev. *w. Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2; **Dev.**^{1} The art of snaring birds at night with a net and lantern: the ivy-tod or roosting-place is beaten in order that the birds may be driven out.

3. In stone-dressing: working with a mallet.

Nhp.^{1} Working stone with a tool instead of rubbing it smooth, or dragging it down with a piece of steel plate.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Batting-board,** (2) **-rod,** see below; (3) **-stock,** (4) **-stone,** a scapegoat, one who takes the blows due to another; also called **battering-stock,** q.v.

(1) **Lin.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Batting-board, a piece of wood used by thatchers to beat down the thatch. **Dev.** *w. Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2. [Cf. **battledore,** *sb.* 2.] (2) **Lan.** He could hondle a piece o' hoyrn like a battin'-rod, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 94; A batten-rod is one half of a flail used for threshing corn (S.W.). (3) **n.Yks.** Birlady but my barne shall never be A battingstock for her, thou's plainly see, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 611-12; (K.); **n.Yks.**^{2} (4) **Ir.** Many another man would put salt-water between himself and yourself, sooner nor become a battin'-stone for you, as I have been, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 386.

BATTIN(G, see **Batten.**

BATTLE, *sb.*^{1} Lan. Lin. In *comp.* (1) **Battle-cock,** a game cock; (2) **-royal,** a fight between several cocks, a free fight between several men; (3) **-stag,** a game cock.

(1) **Lan.** The gray morning broke and the battle-cock crew, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 17. (2) **ne.Lan.**^{1} (3) **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence **Battler,** *sb.* a boxer.

n.Yks.^{2} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 8, 1891).

[(1) I will give him a couple of good battel-cocks, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693). (2) Battle Royal (among cock-fighters), a fight between 3, 5, or 7 cocks engaged all together, so that the cock which stands the longest gets the day, BAILEY (1721).]

BATTLE, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Cum. Also Som. Dev. Amer. Also in form **bittle** Nhb.^{1} [**ba·tl, bā·tl.**]

1. *v.* To beat cloth. See **Battling, Beetle, Bat,** *sb.*^{1} **I.**

Nhb.^{1} A very large whinstone in the Hart is called the battling-stone, from its being used to beat or battle the lie out of the webs upon it in the bleaching season, HODGSON *Nhb.* II. 12. **Cum.** (M.P.) [**U.S.A., Tenn.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) 370.]

2. *sb.* A heavy wooden mallet bound with two iron rings, used for cleaving wood. See **Standing-battles.**

w.Som.^{1} Generally coupled with the wedges. Where be the battle-n wadges?

3. *Comp.* (1) **Battle-head,** (*a*) the fish also known as miller's thumb; (*b*) a stupid person; (2) **-headed,** stupid; (3) **-stick,** the handle of the 'battle'; (4) **-stock,** the round head of the 'battle.'

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} Yu guurt baat·l ai·d! Aay núv·ur ded-n zee dhu fuul·ur u dhee! [You great battle-head! I never saw the fellow of thee!] **Dev.**^{3} (2) **w.Som.**^{1} Ee-z dhu baa·tl-ai·duds guurt dung·ee·ul úv·ur yùe zeed-n yur luy·v [he is the battle-headedest great dung-hill you ever saw in your life]. (3) Dhu bas dhing vur u baat·l·stik-s

u graewnd uul·um [the best thing for a battle-stick is a ground elm]. (4) Generally made of a junk of an apple-tree. Mus au·vees pik aewt u zaaw·ur aa·pl vur baat·l-stauks—zweet aa·plz bee sau·f èo·dud [one must always pick out a sour apple (tree) for battle-stocks—sweet apples are soft wooded].

[1. To battle clothes, *excutere*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). *Bat*, vb.^{1} + *-le* (*-el*), freq. suff.]

BATTLE, *v.*^{2} *Obs.* Dev. Also written **battel.** To render fertile.

Dev.^{1}

[Ashes are a marvelous improvement to battle barren land, FULLER *Worthies* (1662) in Ray's *Prov.* (1678) 304; *Engraisser un champ*, to marle a field, to battle it, or make it fertile, COTGR. The same as **Battle,** *adj.*]

BATTLE, *v.*^{3} Oxf. To have a kitchen and buttery account in College.

Oxf. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[Battle (in the University of Oxford), to take up board in the college books, ASH (1795); To battle, or score for his diet, as they do at the University, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); Battle (as scholars do in Oxford), *estre debteur au College pour ses vivres*, SHERWOOD (1672); To battle, 'vox Oxoniensis Academiae propria; quibus significat victûs debita, et impensas in nomina referre,' SKINNER (1671). See **Battels.**]

BATTLE, *v.*^{4} Nhp. Bck. [**bæ·tl.**] To besmear with mud; to walk about a room with dirty feet, to 'trapse,' q.v.

Nhp.^{1} The pavement at the street door was battled all over as soon as it was cleaned.

Hence (1) **Battled,** *ppl. adj.* bespattered with mud; trampled down; (2) **Battled up,** *phr.* untidy, in a litter or mess; (3) **Battling,** *vbl. sb.* splashing, treading with dirty feet.

(1) **Nhp.^{1}** Who, nearly battled to her chin, Bangs down the yard through thick and thin, Nor picks her road, nor cares a pin? CLARE *Poems* (ed. 1820) 159. **Bdf.** Grass much walked over, or wheat trampled under foot, is said to be battled down (J.W.B.). (2) **Bck.** The kitchen's all battled up (A.C.). (3) **Nhp.^{1}** Don't let the dog come battling all over the floor.

BATTLE, *adj.* Sc. Yks. [**ba·tl.**]

1. Of land or soil: fertile. See **Baittle.**

w.Yks.^{1} Battle-land. [(K.)]

2. Fat, thickset.

Bch. A battle horse, the same otherwise called a punch poney (JAM.).

[1. Battel or fruitful, *fertilis*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); Battel, fruitful, GOULDMAN (1678); Battle or fruitfull, MINSHEU (1617); *Ferax*, battle and fertile, COOPER (1565). The same as **Battle,** *v.*^{2}]

BATTLEDEER, see **Battledore.**

BATTLEDORE, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. Also I.W. Wil. Also written **battledeear** e.Yks.^{1}; **-deer** n.Yks.; **-der** Cum.^{1}; **-door** Nhb.^{1} Der.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **battel-door** n.Yks.^{1}; **batt'ldoor** ne.Yks.^{1}

1. A flat wooden implement, in shape resembling a cricket-bat, used as a substitute for the mangle in smoothing linen after washing, or in the process of bleaching. *Obsol.*

Cum. With the battledore, webs were battled or cleaned after their daily extension and watering on the grass, pinned out by wooden pegs, in the sunshine along the scar (M.P.); **Cum.^{1}** (s.v. Batlin stick.) **n.Yks.** On their washing-nights the strokes of the 'battledoor'—that is, the old-fashioned implement for smoothing newly-washed linen, which has been superseded by the mangle—were heard as far as Runswick, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 53; Deeame sit te wark te battledeer the cleas, FETHERSTON *Goorkrodger* (1870) 78; (I.W.); **n.Yks.^{1}** One portion of the former substitute for the mangle, not yet fallen into entire disuse; called also the Bittle. The other portion is called the Pin, or the Rolling-pin, and in shape and dimensions very much resembles the roller of a small mangle. The battel-door is a heavy piece of wood, with a handle, like that of a cricket-bat, at one end, flat on both sides and about four to five inches wide. The linen to be operated upon is wound round the pin and then rolled backwards and forwards on a linen-board under the battel-door, subjected to whatever amount of pressure the laundress is able or disposed to put upon it. The process is not unaccompanied with noise from the clapping of the wood upon wood, or upon the linen rolled on the wooden pin, and it is this clapping noise that is, at least in part, implied in the various local legends touching Fairy linen-washing. **ne.Yks.^{1}, e.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}** Very rarely used now.

2. A flat wooden instrument used in mending thatch. Cf. **batting-board,** s.v. **Batting.**

Nhp.^{1} A battledore is about a foot long and six inches broad, with a slit at one end for the hand. Used to shore or push the ends of the new straw under the old thatch. Called on the *e.* side of the county a Gillet, on the *n.* a Stin-ger.

3. A child's horn-book. *Obsol.* or *Obs.*

Nhb.^{1} A flat board with a handle like a battledore. On the wide face of this a card was fastened, having A B C and other elementary characters upon it. To protect the card from the constant contact of the wooden skewer used as a pointer in teaching, a sheet of horn was nailed over the face. Hence the name 'horn-book.' Battledore is transferred to the folding child's alphabet card, still for sale (1891) in booksellers' shops. **w.Yks.** Thay went ta Huthersfield ta buy im a batteldoor. The prise were a penne; thinken it too deer they bout 12 for 9*d.* Went hoam, an ther gurt hoblen lad larnd ta read his batteldoors, *Orig. Speech at Cleckheaton.* **Der.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}** A piece of cardboard on which was printed the A B C, the Lord's Prayer, and a few short syllables, employed as a substitute for the horn-book. Battledoors were in use here, in dame's schools, in 1843, and probably much later. The saying, 'He duzn't knaw his A B C fra a battledoor,' refers to this. **I.W.^{2}** A child's first primer, containing the alphabet, numerals, &c., on thick coarse paper, made to fold; generally sold by pedlars.

4. A flat-eared variety of barley. Also in *comp.* **Battledore-barley.**

Nhb. Battle-door or sprat-barley is sometimes grown and is preferred for sowing upon land in high condition, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 77; **Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.** TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 119. **Wil.^{1}**

[1. Batyldore, *battouer a lessiue*, PALSGR. (1530); Batyldoure, or wasshynge betylle, *feretorium*, *Prompt.* **3.** A battledore book or horn-book, *Abecedarium* . . . A battledore boy or horn-book boy, *Abecedarius*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); A battle-door (horn-book), *Tabella elementariorum*, COLES (1679).]

BATTLER, see **Battle,** *sb.*^{1}

BATTLES, see **Battels.**

BATTLETON, *sb.* Shr. A wooden instrument used by washerwomen in beating linen. Cf. **bat,** *sb.*^{1}, **bat-stick.**

Shr.^{2}

BATTLE-TWIG, *sb.* Yks. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Also in form **birtle-twig** Der.^{2}; **bettle-** n.Lin.^{1} An earwig.

e.Yks. Should the earwig get into your ear, it will eat its way to the brain and kill you. It is called a 'forkin robin,' or 'battle-twig,' NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 136; **e.Yks.^{1}, w.Yks.^{2}, Stf.^{1} Der.** GROSE (1790); **Der.^{12}, nw.Der.^{1}, Not.** (J.P.K.), **Not.^{12} Lin.** The wool of a thistle a-flyin' an' seeadin' tha haäted to see; 'Twur as bad as a battle-twig 'ere i' my oän blue chaumber to me, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885); (J.C.W.) **n.Lin.^{1}** A woman hed hed a battle-twig creäp into her ear, an' when she deed an' th' doctors oppen'd her heäd, it hed bred her braains full o' worms. **sw.Lin.^{1}** Some calls 'em battletwigs, and some calls 'em earwigs. **Lei.^{1} Nhp.^{1}** Peculiar to the *n.* part of the county.

[A corr. of *beetle* + *earwig*, contam. w. *battle* + *twig* (of a tree).]

BATTLING, *vbl. sb.* *Obsol.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Amer.

1. The process of beating linen, either to clean it, or to soften the coarse home-spun webs before being worn. Cf. **battle,** *v.*^{1}

Cum. All home-spun webs used to undergo this process at intervals, after boiling with soap and wood ashes (M.P.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Battling-stick,** a 'battledore' (q.v.) or flat stick used in beating linen; (2) **-steean, -stone,** a large flat stone upon which linen was laid to be beaten; (3) **-wood,** see **Battling-stick.**

(1) **Cum.^{1}** [Used] for beating the linen web previous to its being laid on the grass to bleach. [**U.S.A., Tenn.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) 370.] (2) **n.Cy.** A smooth, heavy, flat-sided stone, set a little aslope by the side of a brook or river, whereon to beat or battle clothes with a

battling-stick, after they have been soaked in wood ashes or other bleaching lies (J.H.). **Nhb.**^{1} (s.v. Battle.) **Cum.** Battlin' stean or stone was a large, flat-topped blue cobble, or boulder, fixed firmly in the brae-edge of the river Eden. It was above the ordinary level of the stream, and sloped slightly outwards, so that the water and whatever with it was beaten out of the web, as it was turned and changed and re-beaten or battled, might run into the stream again (M.P.); The coat had been growing hard with the frost. 'This wants the batling stone ower it,' said the old weaver, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 32; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 291. **n.Yks.**^{2} Batlingsteean. (3) **Wm.** The shirts being steeped in the water, were laid in folds upon the stone, and beat with a battling wood, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 291.

BATTLINGS, *sb.*^{1} *pl.* Slang. At Winchester School: a boy's weekly allowance of one shilling. See **Battle**, *v.*^{3}

Slang. SHADWELL *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864); (A.D.H); (E.F.); COPE *Gl.* (1883).

BATTLINGS, *sb.*^{2} *pl.* Not. Lei. Written **battlins** Lei.^{1} [**ba·tlinz.**] Battlements.

s.Not. We got raight on to the roof o' the chutch tower, an' looked through the battlings (J.P.K.). **Lei.**^{1} The dark battlins at Bosworth were the leads of the nave of the church, so called on account of their being surrounded by battlements, and the darkness of the spiral staircase which led to them.

BATTLINGS, see **Batlings.**

BATTOCK, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.

1. A tuft of grass or small patch of ground surrounded by water. *Obs.* See **Bat**, *sb.*^{4}

Slk. [Not known to our correspondents.]

2. Flat ground or 'haughs' by a river-side; firm ground between two branches of a river.

Lth., **Nhb.**^{1}

BATTON, see **Batten.**

BATTON-HOD, *sb.* Cmb. A piece of turf 12 in. long and 3 in. wide.

Cmb. Goss *Life Jewitt* (1889) 72.

BATTRIL, *sb.* Lan. Chs. [**ba·tril.**] A flat piece of wood used by laundresses to beat linen. Cf. **bat, bat-staff.**

Lan. Ah, wedding, wedding, I conno speyk nah boh whiz flies battril ut meh yead, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 31; **Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}

[*Batter*, vb.^{1} + *-el*, the suff. of instrum. sb.]

BATTRY, *sb.* *Obs.?* e.An. A tea-kettle.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.]

BATTUS, see **Batter.**

BATTY, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. [**ba·ti.**] A rabbit. Cf. **bawd, bawty.**

n.Nhb. In use at Wooler (R.O.H.).

BATTY, *sb.*^{2} Ken. Slang.

1. Workmen's wages, perquisites.

Slang. FARMER; HOTTEN; BARRÈRE & LELAND.

2. A wife's portion after her husband's death.

Ken. She did not get her batty all at once (W.F.S.).

[An Angl.-Ind. word. *Batta*, extra pay given to East Indian regiments when on a campaign; also, an extra allowance paid to officers serving in India.]

BATTY, *sb.*^{3} Nhb. Also Dor. (?). A small cake. Also in *comp.* **Batty-cake** (?).

Nhb.^{1} Thoo shall hev a spice batty on tha borthday. **Dor.** I went to Riggs's batty-cake shop, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxiii. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BATTY, see **Bat**, *sb.*^{1} **III.**

BATTY-MOUSE, see **Bat-mouse.**

BATWELL, *sb.* Chs. Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Also written **betwell** Stf. Shr.^{1}; **botwell** Chs.^{1} A wicker strainer, used in brewing.

Chs.^{1} **Stf.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Lei.**^{1} Placed over the end of the spigot inside the mash-vat, to prevent the grains passing through. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{1}

BATY, see **Bate.**

BAUBEE, see **Bawbee.**

BAUBERY, see **Bobbery.**

BAUBOSKING, *prp.* *Obsol.* Yks. Of cattle: straying away; *gen.* used *fig.*

ne.Yks.^{1} Ah deean't gan bauboskin' aboot leyke sum on 'em; ah sticks ti t'heeaf.

BAUCH, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **baach** (JAM.); **bagh-** w.Yks.; **baugh** (JAM.) Nhb.^{1} [**bāχ, bāf.**]

1. Unpleasant to the taste.

Sc. Take thee three bites of an black Houre, And Ruebarb baach and bitter, WATSON *Coll.* (1706) III. 10 (JAM.); In this sense we now use 'waugh,' *ib.* **e.Lth.** As for his sermon, it seemed to me puir baugh stuff, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 40.

2. Not good, sorry, indifferent. Cf. **baff.**

Sc. A bauch tradesman, one who is far from excelling in his profession. A horse is said to be bauch-shod or his shoes are said to be bauch, when they are much worn. Ice is said to be bauch, when there has been a partial thaw (JAM.); It is a bauch brewing that's no good in the newing, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Per.** Curlers speak of dull ice as 'rael bauch' (G.W.). **Lnk.** A youth, though sprung frae kings, looks bauch and blate, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 79, ed. 1783. **Cum.** They say beauty withoot bounty's but bauch, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 47.

Hence (1) **Bauchly**, *adv.* sorrily, indifferently; (2) **Bauchness**, *sb.* want, defect of any kind, indifference.

(1) **Sc.** Compar'd with hers, their lustre fa', And bauchly tell Her beauties, she excels them a', RAMSAY *Poems* (1727) II. 397, ed. 1800 (JAM.). (2) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Per.** Not common. A curler is asked, 'Was your ice good to-day?' He might say, 'No, there was a bauchness about it.' A joiner might say, 'I cannot put up with bauchness in my tools' (G.W.).

3. Abashed, timid, sheepish.

Abd. Ye're nae to be bauch and chucken-heartit, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxi. **Per.** 'He lookit unco baugh,' he looked much out of countenance (JAM.). **Rxb.** But if he cracks but little now 'Tis no that he's a baugh ane, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 131.

Hence **Bauchness**, *sb.* backwardness or lowness arising from timidity.

n.Sc. (W.G.)

4. Weak, tired out, exhausted.

Sc. That I may ken howe bauch I am, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) xxxix. 4; The auld wise man grew baugh And turn'd to shank away, HOGG *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) I. 71, ed. 1874 (JAM.). **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence **Baghly**, *adv.* in feeble health.

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Wds.*

BAUCHLE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Also written **bachal** Irel.; **baughle** Sc. [**bā·χl.**]

1. An old worn-out shoe or boot; a heelless slipper.

Sc. When . . . the bride and bridegroom went away in the cart . . . it seemed as if all the old bauchles in the parish had been gathered to fling after them, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 298, ed. 1894; The new way from bauchels to boots, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xx; Palmering abaut in bauchles, STEVENSON *Weir* (1896) i; He hasna a bauchel to swear by, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 115, ed. 1881 [Boys yet swear by touching 'cauld steel,' the nails of their boots (G.W.)]; *Tammas Bodkin* (1864) 146. **Fif.** Tam searched . . . ower the hale o' Lunnon till he wore the vera bauchles aff his feet, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 69; Flung oot like an auld bauchle, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 99. **Rnf.** Maggy . . . lost her bachals i' the snaw, WILSON *Watty* (1792) 8. **Ayr.** To misuse me as if I were nae better than an old bachle, GALT *Entail* (1823) l; With her bauchle in her hand, *ib. Ann. Parish* (ed. 1895) iii. **Lth.** Slipshod bachles, auld and torn, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 169, ed. 1856. **Edb.** Her shoon were terrible bauchles, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 141; And his feet were slipped into a pair of bauchles—that is, the under part of old boots cut from the legs, *ib.* 219. **Slk.** In shoon little better than bauchles, stockins that are in fack huggers, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 38. **Gall.** My bauchles made nae noise, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxvi.

2. A person or thing of no account.

Sc. To make a bauchle of anything, is to use it so freq. and familiarly, as to show that one has no respect for it. One who is set up as the butt of a company, or a laughing-stock, is said to be made a bauchle of (JAM.); It's better than war; which is the next best however, though generally rather a bauchle of a business, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) xi. **Fif.** When I see hoo some men gang on I'm fair scunnered, makin' perfect bauchles o' their wives, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 174. **Slk.** The lassie has walth o' gear to maintain baeth the sel o' her, an' ony chop she likes to marry. . . . I wod raether that she got a man than a bauchle, HOGG *Winter Ev. Tales* (1820) I. 282.

3. An awkward, clumsy person.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); (M.B.-S.); A 'baghal of a child' (S.A.B.).

BAUCHLE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. The upright front of a peat barrow.

Per. A peat barrow has no back and no sides; when being rolled along the contents would drop over the 'trindle' were it not for the bauchle (G.W.).

2. *pl.* Two pieces of wood, fixed one on each side of a cart to extend the surface.

Per. [Bauchles] differ from 'shilmonts,' as not forming an oblong frame; the bauchles having no cross-bars at the top and bottom of the cart (Jam.).

BAUCHLE, *v.*^{1} Sc. Also written **bachle, bawchyll** (Jam.). [bāχl.] To shamble, walk loosely; esp. to wear shoes out of shape.

Sc. As denoting a loose, awkward, and unequal motion . . . it is applied both to man and beast. To bachle shoon, is to wear them in so slovenly a manner as to let them fall down in the heels; to tread them awry (Jam.). **Per.** (G.W.) **Lth.** Beggars come hirplin' an' bauchlin' out, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 23.

[A bair clock and a bachlane naig, *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* (16th cent.) (Jam.).]

BAUCHLE, *v.*^{2} Sc. (Jam.) Nhb. Also written **bachle** (Jam.); **baughle** Nhb.^{1} To treat contemptuously.

Lth. To bauchle a lass, to jilt a young woman.

Hence **Bauchling,** *vbl. sb.* reproaching, taunting.

Sc. The term seems to include any indication of contempt by signs as well as by words. **Nhb.**^{1} The inhabitants of Tynedale and Redesdale were in former days given to baughling, or reproaching, an adversary—daring him to fight (*obs.*). Baughling at the meetings of the Scotch and English wardens, as it frequently led to blows, was prohibited under the penalty of a month's imprisonment, Oliver *Rambles* (1835) 138.

[The said craft is abusit be vile persones in bachlying of the hammyrmenis work, *Seal of Cause for the Hammermen* (1496) (Jam.).]

BAUD, *sb.* Sc. [**bād.**] A thicket or mass of whins or thistles growing closely together.

n.Sc. Baud is found as a place-name in Sc. and is applied to places covered with bushes of whins, broom, &c. (W.G.) **Per.** Well known only in place-names. Scarcely a parish is without a Baud (G.W.). **Lth.** (Jam.)

[Gael. *bad*, a thicket, a clump of trees or shrubs (Macleod & Dewar).]

BAUDEEN, *sb.* Irel. A loose white or yellowish flannel jacket.

Ant. Still in use, but growing rare (M.B.-S.). **w.Ir.** This woman wore the usual red Galway flannel petticoat, with a loose white or yellowish flannel jacket above, known as a 'baudeen,' and worn by both sexes on the islands, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. i. v; His shoulders, in their yellowish flannel baudeen, stood out square and well-defined, *ib.* II. pt. iii. vi.

BAUDRONS, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **badrans, badrins, baudrans, baudrens, bawdrons.** A familiar name for a cat; puss.

Sc. Whiskers . . . as long as baudrons, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) ix; Is there anybody within the tower with you?—Naebody but mysell and baudrons, *ib. Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ix; Unless slee badrins, on the watch, Intent his little prey to catch, Surprise a hungry mouse, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 33; Tam . . . drappin' the pock wi' baudrons in't frae aff his back . . . to the horror and consternation of a', it began to move alang the ground, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 13; Poussie, poussie, baudrons, What got ye there? I got a guid fat mousikie Rinning up a stair, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 23; E'en baudrons tries a canny spang, Donald *Poems* (1867) 188; There was poor baudrons crooching close to the wall on the top of the dresser, and the creature up with a pitiful miow when she saw me, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 138, ed. 1894; In the *w.* of Sc. this term has been corrupted into 'pautrons,' as in the old nursery rhyme, 'Pussy, pussy, pautrons, whare hae ye been? (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Rnf.** An' baudrons there, she daurna touch A feather o' your wing, Allan *Poems* (1836) 14. **Ayr.** Just like a winkit baudrons, Burns *Ordination* (1786) st. 10; Auld Satan, Watches, like baudrons by a rattan, *ib. Life* (1796) st. 4. **Lnk.** O! will ye come like badrans for a jest, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 52, ed. 1783. **Slk.** Sandy heard a noise like baudrons Murring i' the bed at e'en, Hogg *Mount. Bard* in *Poet Wks.* (1834–40) 96, ed. 1865; Oh that bawdrons there were but a civet, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 219. **Gall.** Like baudrens when she sees a mouse, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 123. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[But badrans be the back the uthir hint, Henryson *Two Mice* (c. 1450) in Ever Green (1761) I. 152.]

BAUEN, see **Bavin.**

BAUF, *v.* Sc. (Jam.) [**bāf.**] To walk so as to knock one's shoes against the stones and make a noise; esp. when wearing clogs or wooden shoes. See **Bauchle,** *v.*^{1}

Dmf. He gangs bauf—baufin' wi' his clogs, ye may hear him a mile aff.

BAUF, see **Baff.**

BAUGE, *v.* and *sb.* s.Not. [**bǭdʒ.**] [Not known to our other correspondents.]

1. *v.* To boast, to brag.

s.Not. But 'e'll bauge an' boast anoo for three o' him (J.P.K.).

2. *sb.* A swaggering boastfulness.

s.Not. That's all his bauge, 'e never did oat o' the sort (J.P.K.).

BAUGH, *sb.* Chs. ? *Obs.* A pudding made of milk and flour only.

Chs. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Chs.**^{3}

BAUGH, see **Bauch.**

BAUGHLE, see **Bauchle.**

BAUKEN, see **Bawken.**

BAUKIE, see **Backie.**

BAULD, see **Bold.**

BAULEY, see **Bawley.**

BAULK, see **Balk.**

BAULKY, *adj.* Sur. [**bǭ·ki.**] Anxious to avoid one, to get out of the way.

Sur.^{1} I saw the defendant look rather baulky.

[Same word as **Balky,** q.v.]

BAULLY, see **Bawley.**

BAUM, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Yks. [**bǭm.**]

1. *v.* To bask in the sun or by the fire.

Cum.^{1} Baum in t'sun like a hag-worm. **e.Yks.**^{1}

2. *sb.* A place on a dry bank or hedge where partridges bask and dust themselves.

Cum.^{1}

BAUM, see **Balm.**

BAUM-RAPPIT, *sb.* Lan. An apparition or imaginary appearance.

Lan. There is a passage in Rochdale leading to St. Mary's Church called 'The Baum.' A man went through this passage late at night and afterwards this dialogue took place: 'Wot dost' think I seed last night? I seed a rappit.' 'That's nought, a rappit's common enoof.' 'But this were a baum-rappit.' The phr. is in use at the present time when a person says he has seen an appearance of some kind, which is thought unlikely or merely imaginary, 'It's nowt but a baum-rappit' (S.W.); Th' warst boggart there is upo' this country side. . . . I'd back it again oather witch, fairy . . . Baum Rappit, Radcliffe Dog, or the dule hissel, Waugh *Old Cronies* (1875) ii; I have twice met with those who believed in the baum-rappit, i. e. the phantom rabbit that is supposed to haunt the cloughs, *Manch. City News* (July 18, 1896).

BAUNIA, *sb.* Irel. A flannel head-dress.

Glw. A baunia is a large square piece of home-made flannel, like a shawl, very commonly worn by the women on their heads, and reaching down to their heels, covering the whole body but the face. He wore only a baunia until he was a remarkably tall lad of over sixteen, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) V. 120.

BAURGH, see **Bargh.**

BAURY, *sb.* Irel. Also written **baaree** Wxf.^{1} [**bā·ri.**] The goal in the game of 'hurling.'

s.Ir. The particular gap or spot through which the ball must be sent, in the game of 'hurling,' in order to win the game (P.W.J.). **Wxf.**^{1}

BAUSON, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. War. Shr. Cor. Written **bawsin** w.Yks.^{1} Chs.^{123}; **bawson** m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{25} Chs.^{123} Der.^{1}; **bosen** w.Yks.^{4}; **boson** w.Yks.^{23}; **bosson** Chs.; **bowsen** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; **bowson** Lan. [**bǭ·sən, bo·sən.**]

1. A badger.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **m.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{3} Paid for a pair of bawsons, *Old Chwardens' Acc.* He's as silly as a bauson; **w.Yks.**^{4} Also called a Brock. **Lan.** Ther we had a bowson. Wee wrought him out and killed him, Assheton *Journal* (1617) 18. **Chs.** Amt. 6, pd. for two bosants' heads, *Acc. Stockport Prsh. Chwardens* (1716); **Chs.**^{123} **Der.**^{1} *Obs.*; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Cor.**^{2} Also called Brock and Gray, *MS. add.*

2. An over-corpulent person; a term of opprobrium.

w.Yks.^{3} **Chs.**^{1} Tha great bawson thee! **War.**^{2} **Shr.**^{1} Whad a great bauson 'e's grown.

3. An ugly person, a fright; any ugly thing.

w.Yks. *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) ii. 14; **w.Yks.**^{2} You do look a bawson. Thah'll meet a bawson [goblin]. What a bawson you've made of it.

4. A clamorous, noisy, empty-headed person.

w.Yks. Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) 168, ed. 1874; *Dict. of Batley Dial.* (1860) 4; **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} What's tuh clam'ring at thah gurt bawason!

[**1.** Bawsin, a badger, Ash (1795); A bawsin, *taxus, meles*, Coles (1679); *Taisson*, a gray, brock, badger, bauson . . . *blaireau*, a boason; . . . *Bedone*, a bason, badger, Cotgr.; Bawsone or a gray, *taxus*, *Prompt.*; Bores, boles, and baucynes, *Wm. of Pal.* (c. 1350) 2299. **2.** A great bawsin, *ventrosus*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693). Repr. OFr. *baucenç* (pl. *bauçans*), white-spotted (of a horse), cogn. w. It. *balzáno* (mod. Fr. *balzan*), a horse with white feet; see Hatzfeld, Littré (s.v. *Balzan*). The badger takes this name from the white mark on its face. See **Bausond**, *adj.*]

BAUSON, *adj.* Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Shr. Also written **bawsin** Chs.^{23}; **bawson** Chs.^{123} s.Chs.^{1} [**bǭ·sən.**]

1. Big, fat, unwieldy, swollen; also used *fig.*

Lan. Ehud went an stabt a grete fat baws'n king, Walker *Plebeian Politics* (1796) 31. **Chs.**^{1} He towd me a bawson lee; **Chs.**^{23} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ŭ bau·sn swej·il ŭv ŭ wùm·ŭn [a bawson swedgel of a woman]. **Stf.**^{2} 'er's a greet fat bors'n wumman, an 'er was dancin' about loike a young wench. **nw.Der.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} The old man's gotten quite bauson. A bauson pig. **Shr.** Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.**^{2} Applied to a hog or sow when their bag or belly hangs down, none of the accustomed operations of the knife having been performed on the former.

2. *Comp.* **Bauson-faced**, fat-faced.

s.Chs.^{1}

[Bawsin, big, gross, Bailey (1721); so Coles (1677); Bawsin, *magnus, grandis*, Skinner (1671) Xxxx. **2.** The same as **Bawson**, *sb.*]

BAUSOND, *adj.* Sc. Dur. Lan. Chs. Also written **baisoned** Sc.; **bassand** (Jam.); **bawsand** (Jam.) Dur.^{1}; **bawsant** Lan.^{1}; **bawsint** (Jam.); **bawsont** Chs.^{3} [**bā·sənd, bǭ·sənd, bē·sənd.**]

1 Of animals: having a white spot or streak on the face. Cf. bald.

Sc. The stirk stands in the tether, And our braw bawsint yade Will carry ye hame your corn, Baillie *Woo'd and Married and a'* (Mackay). **Per.** (G.W.) **Ayr.** His honest sonsie baws'nt face, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) st. 5; Your bausent cout, your quey, an rigget cow, Sellar *Poems* (1789) 118. **Lnk.** Ye sald your crummock and her bassen'd quey, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 39, ed. 1783. **Bwk.** (A.W.) **Dmf.** I'd rather he'd gien him the bausand cow, Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 77. **Gall.** That horse ye ride . . . cam' frae aff the Border side. I ken the breed by the bonny baisoned face o' him, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxi. **Kcb.** Speer gin they had seen his bawsant ram, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 99. **Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{3}

2. *Comp.* **Bausand-faced**, streaked with white on the face.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Ye might try it on the bauson-faced year-auld quey, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxviii. **Dur.**^{1}

[A bawsonde curtall nagge, *Wills N.C.* (1549), ed. 1835, 131 (N.E.D.); A hors . . . With bawsand face, Douglas *Aen.* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 257. OFr. *bausant.* See **Bauson**, *sb.*]

BAUSY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Also Wil. Also written **bawsy, borsy, bozzy** Wil.^{1}

1. *sb.* A big, fat person or animal.

n.Sc. Sic a bausy o' a wife's he's mairriet! She'll fill's oxter (W.G.).

2. *adj.* Large, corpulent, coarse.

n.Sc. Applied commonly to human beings, in preference to woman, as, 'That's a fell bausy dehm [dame] it he's gotten for a kitchie [kitchen] lass.' Applied to animals, as, 'A big bausy cat wiz sittin o' the aul wife's knee' (W.G.).

3. *Comp.* **Bawsy-faced.** Of cloth: having a coarse surface or 'finish.'

Wil.^{1} Bozzy-faced cloth bain't good enough vor I.

[And bawsy hands to ber a barrow, Dunbar *Maitland Poems*, 110 (Jam.). Perh. cogn. w. *bawsin*, see **Bauson**, *adj.* For change of suff. cp. *haughty* and OFr. *hautain.*]

BAUTER, see **Balter.**

BAUTIE, *adj.* Cld. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Guileful.

[Prob. the same as *bawty* (a hare), q.v.]

BAUTIN, see **Boltin.**

BAVER, see **Bever.**

BAVIN, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Brks. Hrt. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Also written **baven** Nrf.^{1} Ken.^{1} Dor.^{1}; **bauen** Ess.; **bavon** Glo.^{1} Ken. Sus.; **bavine** I.W.^{12}; **bavvin, beuving** n.Yks.^{2} [**bæ·vin, ba·vin.**]

1. A bundle of brushwood used for fuel, or in fencing, draining, &c.; a faggot; a log.

n.Yks.^{2} Stout branches sawn into lengths before being cut into short clumps for firewood. **Lei.**^{1} A faggot of brushwood with three bands used for the draining of land. **Nhp.**^{1} A bavin tied with two bands is a hedge-cutter's perquisite, in contradistinction to a kid, which has only one band, and is consequently smaller; **Nhp.**^{2} **Glo.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Glo.**^{1} **Brks.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**^{1} A bavin differs from a faggot in having the brushwood of much smaller description. Bavins are used principally for burning in kilns, and for lighting kitchen fires. **Hrt.** Bavins and faggots, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* VII. ii. 98. **e.An.** Brush-faggots, with the brushwood at length, Ray (1691); **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 288, ed. 1849; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Ess.** In stacking of bauen, and piling of logs, Make vnder thy bauen a houell for hogs, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 133, st. 33. **Ken.** Lewis *I. Tenet Wds.* (1736) 51; Grose (1790); The faggots or bavins are made into lengths of five feet, Marshall *Review Agric.* (1817) V. 430; 'This Bavin will be found only to contain a little of the spray-wood carelessly pilfered from about the precincts of Parnassus,' from *A Bavin of Bays* (1762), *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. ix. 110; The cry of 'bavins! bavins!' . . . is familiar to the frequenters of the Isle of Thanet, *ib.* 471; In some parts 'baven' means a large faggot made of stoutish wood (P.M.); **Ken.**^{12} A fagot of brushwood bound with only one wiff. **Sur.**^{1} A kind of faggot such as bakers use; it differs from a spray-faggot in that all the rough ends are cut off or tucked in, and that it is more neatly dressed. **Sus.** De fellur as hed de pumpkin ketched he's fut in a liddle pet full ov bavins wud an ammut caste, Jackson *Southward Ho!* (1894) I. 433; (F.E.); **Sus.**^{1} **e.Hmp.** A bundle of pea-sticks (W.M.E.F.). **s.Hmp.** Help me drag in these bavins, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xiii. **Hmp.**^{1} Not a faggot, only a bavin. The word faggot is unknown in n Hmp., all bundles of lop or underwood being called bavins. **I.W.**^{1} Faggots made of large branches; **I.W.**^{2} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); The woodman had been cutting brushwood, and had laid the bavins and faggots in separate heaps, Kennard *Diog. Sandals* (1893) vi; (K.) **n.Wil.** A long faggot of thorns or bough wood tied with two withs, and used for fencing the sides of a yard or skillin (E.H.G.). **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.**^{1} Holes var rails, An' bavins wi' ther bushy tâils, 255.

2. Brushwood, lappings of trees and hedges.

War. Wise *Shakespeare* (1861) 150. **e.An., s.Cy.** Ray (1691).

3. *Comp.* (1) **Bavin-lodge**, a shed for cattle, the sides of which are formed of bavins; (2) **-tug**, a wagon on which faggots are carried; (3) **-wood**, brushwood ready to be made into bavins.

Ken. (1) (P.M.) (2) Carriages called bavin-tugs are chiefly used for faggots, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 436. (3) **Lei.**^{1} Where crackles bavin-wood or kindly beech, Woty *Poems* (1770) 116.

[Bavin, a brush faggot, a stick like those bound up in a faggot, a piece of waste wood, Ash (1795); Bavins, brush-faggots, Bailey (1721); Baven, *Virgulta, cremia*, 'i. e. Arbores minores quarum solus usus est ad focum,' Skinner (1671); *Foüace*, a great kid, baven, or faggot of small sticks, Cotgr.; Bauen, great fagottes, *faullourde*, Palsgr. (1530).]

BAVIN, *sb.*^{2} Irel. [**ba·vin.**] A sea fish, the ballen wrasse, *Labrus maculatus.*

Ant. Several species of the Wrasses or Rock fish Labridae, locally called Bavin, are found here in localities suitable to their habits, Patterson *Birds, Fishes, &c. of Belfast Lough* (1881) 245. **N.I.**^{1} Fishermen esteem it of very little account, and generally use it to bait their lobster-pots with. It is also called Morrian, Murran-roe, and Gregah.

BAVISH, *v.* *Obs.* e.An.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] To drive away.

BAVON, see **Bavin.**

BAW, see **Bawl, Bo.**

BAWATY, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **bowety, bawaty.** Linsey-woolsey.

N.Cy.^{2} **Yks.** Bawety is a mixture of linnen and woolen (K.).

BAWB, *v.* Bwk. [**bǭb.**] To fish for salmon with a bob-net.

Bwk. In fairly common use (R.O.H.).

Hence **Bawber,** one who fishes with a bob-net (now no longer legally used), a salmon-poacher.

Bwk. Heslop *Gl.*; Fifty years ago the term would convey no reproach, as the use of the bob-net was not then interfered with (W.H.H.).

BAWBEE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lei. (?) Also written **baubee** Sc. Irel. [**bā·bī, bǭ·bī.**]

1. A halfpenny; orig. a Scotch coin equal in value to an English halfpenny.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); There's mony o' them wadna mind a bawbee the weising a ball through the Prince himsel, an the Chief gae them the wink, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lviii; It wadna be creditable for me . . . to be fishing for bawbees out at the jail window wi' the fit o' a stocking and a string, *ib. Antiquary* (1816) xxxvii; Better for her to hae been born a cripple and carried frae door to door begging bawbees, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) ix; I fled from the eldritch creature, casting her a baubee, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) iii; To gather in The bawbees, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 7. **ne.Sc.** He wud hae been better in's grave, an' his bawbees in their pooch, Grant *Keckleton*, 39. **Sc.** I know the price tae a bawbee, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 35. **Abd.** We gave our bawbees, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) 11; But did ye no get some bawbees wi' yer wife? Smiles *Sc. Natur.* (1876) ix. **Frf.** Three bawbees the yard at Kyowowy's shop, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xv. **Per.** I hear ye're githering the bawbees thegither as usual, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 17. **Fif.** Little urchins with bawbees to spend, Macdonald *Alec Forbes* (1876) 23; Ye were aye ower miserly to e'en waste a bawbee on . . . trash, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 38. **Ayr.** I'll gie John Ross another bawbee To boat me o'er to Charlie, Burns *Come Boat Me*, st. 1; Ye'll hae nae chance to get either plack or bawbee frae me a' your days, Galt *Sir Andrew* (1821) x; Doing with their bawbees and pennies what the great do with their pounds, *ib. Annals* (1821) xlvii. **Lnk.** Tak' care o' your bawbees, bairns, when ye gang to the fair, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i. **e.Lth.** An' there's me wi' a muckle bucht-seat o' my ain in the pairish kirk, an' no' a bawbee to pay for't, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 15. **Edb.** To lay by a wheen bawbees for a sore head or the frailties of old age, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **Bwk.** You're like a Lauderdale bawbee, As bad as bad can be, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 33. **Gall.** There, guidman o' Airieland, is a bawbee to pay for the girse, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xviii. **Ir.** Before it came nothing went well with him, he never could make a baubee, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 113; I wasn't to get a ha'penny for it at all, och no! not a brass bawbee, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 43; But 'twas all tatters at the bottom, not worth a bawbee to mine, *ib. Lisconnel* (1895) 65. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **w.Yks.**^{5} I āant a bawbee abart muh, soa ah can't gi'e thuh nowt. 'Nut worth a bawbee!' is a phr. of constant recurrence. It taks a good dēal o' pity to weigh darn a bawbce. **Lei.**^{1} **Cant.** *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

2. Used *attrib.* as in (1) **Bawbee-dragon,** a boy's cheap paper kite; (2) **-elder,** an elder of the church who merely collects the offertory; (3) **-jo,** a lover hired for a bawbee; (4) **-kirk,** name given to the Free Church; (5) **-row,** a halfpenny roll; (6) **-whistle,** a halfpenny whistle.

Lth. (1) Whyles fleein' high, wi' pridefu' skill, My bawbee dragon on the Hill, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 35. (2) (A.W.) (3) **Sc.** Cleikin up wi' baubee-joes, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) i; The custom referred to is that girls who cannot get young men to walk out with them for love pay them to do so—a shilling a trip for a civilian and two shillings for a soldier. I have never heard of this custom in Scotland (W.G.). (4) **Frf.** The Free [Church], which has been called the bawbee kirk, because so many halfpennies find their way into the plate, Barrie *Licht* (1888) 64. (5) **Sc.** They may bide in her shop-window wi' the snaps and bawbee rows till Beltane, Scott *Ronan* (1824) ii. (6) **Lnk.** Deugs of velvet; chips of christal, A facon's bell or baubee whistle, Ramsay *Poems* (1727) 142, ed. 1733.

[Baubee (used in Sc. and n.Cy.), a halfpenny, a farthing, Ash (1795); A baubee (farthing), *quadrans*, Coles (1679); Baubyes 2 to one penny English, Brereton *Trav.* (1635), ed. 1844, 188 (Chet. Soc.); With us thare did not remane the valow of a babie, Knox *Hist. Ref.* (c. 1572) 151 (Jam.); The cause of thir bawbeis cunyeing was the warres that schortlie begowde betuixt ws and Ingland, *Hopetoun MS.* (1542) in *Coinage of Scotland*, 96 (N.E.D.).]

BAWBELL, *sb.* w.Yks. A flame, a blaze.

w.Yks. Only used in Wilsden by elderly persons when speaking to children. It is dark! Ah'll mak' a bawbell. Moan't touch it; t'bawbell burns, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 15, 1891); Baubil, *Hlfx. Wds.*

BAWCOCK, *sb.* Yks. Lin. [**bǭ·kok.**]

1. A semi-mocking term of endearment.

w.Yks. If onybody's to handle Mark Nelson's money, it shall be thee, my baw-cock, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xiv.

2. A foolish person.

n.Lin.^{1}

[Bawcock (a word used only in very familiar style), a fine fellow, Ash (1795); Good bawcock, bate thy rage, Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 25. Fr. *beau coq*, 'fine cock.' For *baw*=Fr. *beau* cp. the form *bawshere* (= *beau sire*) in *Towneley Myst.* 69.]

BAWCON, see **Barken.**

BAWD, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Der. Not. [**bād, bǭd.**] A hare. See **Bawty.**

Bch. I saw (and shame it wis to see) You rin awa' like bawds, *Poems in Buchan Dial.* (1785) 23 (Jam.). **Der.** As soon as he spied the bawd and bacon, Jewett *Ballads* (1867) 127. **Not.** Not uncommon in country places (F.E.B.).

[Shaks. plays upon this sense of 'bawd' in *R. & J.* II. iv. 135: *Mer.* A bawd, a bawd, a bawd! So ho!—*Rom.* What hast thou found?—*Mer.* No hare, sir.]

BAWD, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Glo. Also written **bad** Glo.^{1}

1. *sb.* Sticky dirt, as black cart-grease; also known as Dodman.

Glo. (S.S.B.); **Glo.**^{1}

2. *v.* To soil, to make dirty.

Glo. (S.S.B.); **Glo.**^{1} The grass is that bathy as it bawds the scythe.

[**2.** Her shone smered wyth talowe Gresed vpon dyrt That baudeth her skyrt, Skelton *Elynour Rummyng* (c. 1525) in *Wks.*, ed. Dyce, I. 98.]

BAWDA, see **Balder.**

BAWDLE, see **Bodle.**

BAWDMONEY, see **Baldmoney.**

BAWDRONS, see **Baudrons.**

BAWDYKITE, see **Bowdykite.**

BAWF, *adj.* Yks. Also written **bauf** n.Yks.^{2} m.Yks.^{1} [**bǭf.**]

1. Well-grown, robust, fine, stout.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A brave bauf bairn. **e.Yks.**^{1} My eye! disn't he begin ti leeak bawf? **m.Yks.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Bawf-faced,** fat-faced, ruddy.

n.Yks.^{2}

BAWGIE, see **BAAGIE.**

BAWK, *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. [**bǭk, boək.**] *Gen.* with prep. *out*: to cry out, shout.

w.Yks. They screw'd an' pull'd, an' t'parson bawk't aght, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 41; When t'train stops at a stashan at which yo arrant goin ta get aht, doant put yer head aht a t'winda an bawk aht, yer soft, *ib.* (1861) 8; Fowks doin nowt but hoppin abaht wi crutches, an goin dubblefowd wi pain i' ther back, an bawkin aht when they trade on a pebble, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1868) 23; Hey an t'chap at laupt into a coud bath bawkt aht, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 7; **w.Yks.**^{5} To speak loudly and without premeditation, as several persons anxious to prevent an accident all 'bawk out' together. **Lan.** Th' ghost . . . bawked eawt, jumped reet o'er th' edge, and bowted deawn th' lone, Mellor *Uncle Owdem* (1865) 6; Aw thowt his leeiting pleck noan good, So bawkt as leawd os e'er aw could, Harland *Wilsons* (1865) 51. **m.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} A lad stood under th' bridge an' bawked ait as aw passed, an' th' tit took boggart. **s.Chs.**^{1} Aa·r paa·rsn bau·ks iz woa·rdz aayt sŭ laayd sŭmtahy·mz, yŭ)d thingk· ey)d rau·m dhŭ choa·rch daayn [Ar parson bawks his woards aït sŏ laïd sometimes yŏ'd think hey'd rawm the choarch daïn].

[Du. *balken*, to bawl, shout (Kluyver); *balcken*, to cry or bray as an asse (Hexham).

BAWK, see **Balk, Bolk.**

BAWKEN, *sb.* Irel. [Not known to our correspondents.] A soft or innocent youth.

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[Perh. conn. w. *balk*, vb. **4.**]

BAWKER, see **Balker,** *sb.*^{1}

BAWKIE, *sb.* Or.I. Also written **baukie S. & Ork.**^{1} The Razor Bill, *Alca torda.*

Or.I. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 217. **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BAWL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Som. Dev. Cor. [**bāl.**] A cry, noise of talking or weeping, esp. in phr. *to hold one's ball.*

Sc. E'en weans noo, ere they scarce can crawl, Gie vent to tunes, wi' tiny bawl, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 43. **Ir.** Troth, the bawls of his mother an' sisthers were fit to ha' frighted the best, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 164. **w.Som.**^{1} Oald dhee baa·l, uls aa·l maek dhee! [Stop thy chatter, or I will make thee]. Kaa·n spai·k bud uur· mus puut een uur· baa·l! [One cannot speak (in reproof) but she must put in her impertinence]. Kau·m soa·us! yuur-z moo·ur baa·l-n wuurk, u puur·dee suyt! [Come mates! here is more talk than work, a pretty sight]. **Dev.** Tha Pass'n bid min hole ez bal Vur twidd'n be no yus a tal, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 2nd S. 47, ed. 1866. **Cor.** Hold thy ball, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 173; **Cor.**^{1}

BAWL, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use. Also written **baal** Cor.; **bal** Dor.^{1} Cor.^{2}; **bol** Wm. [**bāl, bǭl.**]

1. To cry out, scream, weep; sometimes with prep. *out.*

Chs.^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} Cryin' an' bawlin'. Lev of bawlin' an' I'll giv ee a lollypop, *MS. add.* **Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Cor.**^{2} Balin.

Hence (1) **Bawler,** *sb.* a hawker who cries his wares in the street; (2) **Bawling,** *ppl. adj.* noisy, screaming.

(1) **Lon.** The proprietors each employ a special 'bawler,' who, mounted on a barrow in the roadway, . . . attempts to outbawl his rival, *Sunday Mag.* (1877) 53. **Dev.**^{3} 'Ot's tha ol' baler crying's marning?—Aw, zombody'th agot vish tü zill. (2) **Dor.**^{1} An' balèn merrymen did tumble, 186.

2. To low as a cow.

Wm. T'kye creeanan, t'coves bolan, Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (1868) 26, ed. 1872. **w.Yks.** (C.W.H.)

Hence **Bawling,** *ppl. adj.* bellowing, lowing.

Pem. *Prov.* The bawling cow soonest forgets the calf (E.D.).

3. To read aloud (?).

Sus.^{1} A mother said of a child who did not go to school on account of illness, 'I keeps him to his book all the same, and his father likes to hear him bawl a bit in the evening.' [Not known to our correspondents in this sense.]

4. With prep. *off*, to scold.

w.Yks. Ta dew owt nobbut bawl us off fur enjoying wersens, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 5.

BAWLEY, *sb.* Nrf. Ess. Ken. Also written **bauley** e.An.^{1}; **baully** Ken.^{1} [**bǭ li.**] A small fishing-smack.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 77. **Ess., Ken.** Brewer (1870). **Ken.**^{1} Used about the mouth of the Thames and Medway. Bawleys are *gen.* about 40 ft. in length, 13 ft. beam, 5 ft. draught, and 15 or 20 tons measurement; they differ in rig from a cutter, in having no boom to the mainsail, which is consequently easily brailed up when working the trawl nets. They are half-decked with a wet well to keep fish alive. 'Hawley, Bawley—Hawley, Bawley, What have you got in your trawley?' is a taunting rhyme to use to a bawley-man.

BAWM, *v.* Cum. Wm. Chs. [**bǭm.**] To dress up, adorn.

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 296. **Wm.** But naw yee see nea yan bawnth [sic] ith worsed stockins et can git white yans, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 22, ed. 1821; Brockett *Gl.* **Chs.** May the lord of the manor who planted it [a hawthorn tree] thrive, May the wenches who bawm it all speedily wive, Leigh *Ballads* (1867) 167; **Chs.**^{123}

Hence **Bawming,** *vbl. sb.* adorning. In phr. *bawming the thorn*, see below. *Obs.*

Chs. This merrymaking (now discontinued) used to be held annually on St. Peter's day, Leigh *Ballads* (1867) 164; **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{2} At Appleton it was the custom at the time of the wake to clip and adorn an old hawthorn which till very lately stood in the middle of the town. This ceremony is called the Bawming of Appleton Thorn; **Chs.**^{3} The landlord of the Thorn and other witnesses called it 'Barning [*sic*] the Thorn.'

[Prob. the same as **Balm,** *v.*]

BAWM, see **Balm, Barm.**

BAWMY, see **Barmy.**

BAWN, *sb.* Irel. Also written **bawen, bane.** [**bǭn.**]

1. A court-yard or enclosure for cattle; a cattle-fold.

Ir. He built some highly superior sheds in the bawn to the bettering of his cattle's condition, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 14. **Uls.** *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) VI. 126. **Wxf.** They were obliged to remove, one to the south fence of the orchard, the other to the west end of the great bawn, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 23. **s.Wxf.** 'In with him an them into the bawn, an' now,' sez he, 'milk them,' *Fenian Nights* in *Shamrock Mag.* (Feb. 3, 1894) 279, col. 1; I trailed a rose tree our grey bawn o'er, De Vere *Innisfail* (1863) 65; Six of the twelve . . . entered in the afternoon the bawn of Father James Murphy, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) xxx.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bawn-ditch**; (2) **-gate,** the entrance to the cattle-fold.

(1) **Ir.** The woman was on the bawn-ditch, Yeats *Flk. Tales* (1888) 231. **Wxf.** Getting on the bawn ditch to spy, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 41. (2) **Ir.** And he was driving them out at the bawn gate, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 11.

3. The fortified enclosure or yard built round a castle or country-house, orig. as a defence for cattle against marauders.

Ir. The nobleman put him into a cellar, where was a grate, and without a baune with an high wale, *Paddiana* (1848) II. 254; And saw at dawn the lofty bawn Of Castle-Connor fade, Campbell *O'Connor's Child* in *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 94; Holding 'in capite' from the king, with the condition that he builds a strong castle and a bawn, Lever *D. Dunn* (ed. 1872) lxxix. **Uls.** A bawn . . . a kind of court-yard which might be used on emergency as a fortification for defence. They were constructed either of lime and stone, of stone and clay, or of sods, and twelve to fourteen feet high, and sometimes enclosing a dwelling-house, and with the addition of 'flankers,' Macnevin *Confisc. of Uls.* (1846) 171, in *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 27. **s.Ir.** Before the practice of housing cattle had become general, every country gentleman's house had its bawn or bane, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 60. **Wxf.**^{1}

4. Land that has been long in grass.

Mun. *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 60.

[**1.** These rounde hills and square bawnes, which ye see soe strongly trenched and throwen up, Spenser *State Ireland* (1596), ed. Morris, 642. Ir. '*bábhún*, an enclosure for cattle' (O'Reilly); Gael. '*bàbhunn*, a bulwark, rampart, tower, enclosure, a fold where cattle are milked' (Macleod & Dewar); MIr. *bódhún*, fr. *bó* (a cow) and *dún* (a fortress), see Macbain.]

BAWND, see **Bown.**

BAWSAND, see **Bausond.**

BAWSEN, see **Bussen.**

BAWSEY FERN, *sb.* Nrf. The crested fern, *Lastrea cristata.* So called from its growth at Bawsey.

BAWSY, *sb.* Sc. Also written **bassie.**

1. A horse or cow having a white strip or patch on the face (Jam. *Suppl.*). See **Bald, Bausond.**

2. An old horse. See **Bausy,** *sb.*

Sc. Some bassies niest are pitched upon to ren a race, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 43; Used as a familiar name for an old horse, a douce canny old beast (Jam. *Suppl.*); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Bwk.** The Howdie on the auld grey mare, Will never live till she come here; She'll perish sure on bassie's back, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 165. **Kcb.** The harrows yok'd and now, Bawsy, reluctant, tears the brechan roots Harsh, spaul frae spaul, and shuts the sawing scene, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 8.

BAWSYN, see **Bauson.**

BAWTRY, *adj.* Lan. [**bǭ·tri.**] Dirty, dauby. See **Bawd,** *sb.*^{2}

s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1850) *Gl.*; In common use (S.W.).

BAWTRY-SALAD, *sb.* Lin. The weeds which come down the river Trent in summer time, when the drains and ditches which communicate with it in the earlier part of its course are being cleansed.

Lin. Bawtry is the principal town on the Idle. When the weeds are cut in the Idle they are carried down to the Trent by the current, and cause much inconvenience to the fishermen, by fouling their nets. This term is only used in the lower Trent district (A.A.). **n.Lin.**^{1}

BAWTY, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **bawtie.**

1. A dog.

Sc. Bourd not with bawty, fear lest he bite you, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 363; Whenever our bawty does bark Then fast to the door I rin, Herd's *Coll.* (1776) II. 82 (Jam.); *Gen.* term for a mastif or house-dog, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Dalrymple *Gl.* (c. 1800). **Ayr.** The Spanish empire's tint a head An' my teethless Bawtie's dead, Burns *Elegy on Year* (1789) l. 10. **Bwk.** Bawtie is well known to be a sort of generic name for a colly or shepherd's dog among the peasantry, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 4. **Cum.**^{1} A dog having a white face is so called.

2. A hare.

Sc. Some distance off where plantins grow . . . There Bawty hopes to hide her pou, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 77. **Rxb.** (Jam.) s.v. Batie.

[**1.** Bawte (Bawtie, ed. 1871), the kingis best belouit dog, Lyndesay *Complaint* (c. 1536), in *Wks.* (E.E.T.S. 47) 566. OFr. *baud*, 'chien courant, originaire de Barbarie' (Hatzfeld). Cp. Cotgr. (s.v. *Souillard*): The *Bauds*, white and excellent hounds. *Baus* . . . 'pour ce qu'ilz sont baus et bons et sages pour le cerf' (*MS.* in La Curne, s.v. *Baud*). The same as OFr. *baud*, gay, proud. Of Germ. origin; cp. OHG. *bald*; OE. *beald* (bold).]

BAXEN, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs.* s.Pem. Stockings.

s.Pem. Pull off irwar baxen, I wants to mend am a bit (W.M.M.).

[Apparently conn. w. Fr. *bas*, pl. (stockings), whence Du. '*basen*, nether-stockins' (Hexham). Cp. the Béarnais forms, *baxar* (for *baisser*), *baixs* (for *bas*, low) (Lespy).]

BAXSTONE, BAXTAN, see **Backstone.**

BAXTER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. [ba·kstər.]

1. A baker; also occas. a female baker. See also **Backster, Bakester.**

Sc. Ye breed of the baxters, ye loo your neighbour's browst better than your ain batch, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737) 80, ed. 1776 (Jam.); *Scotic.* (1787) 13; *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436; But what need he dun us for it, man, like a baxter at the breaking? Scott *Nigel* (1822) v; Cunning baxters, excellent cooks, *ib. Waverley* (1814) xxiv. **Abd.** A basket fu' o' cakes—Nae like the bits the baxter bakes, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 11, ed. 1873. **Fif.** The bluidy butchers, and the baxters, Had chappin'-knives beneath their oxters, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 54. **Ayr.** The baxter in whose shop we saw her Majesty, Galt *Legatees* (1820) viii. **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Betty Husband was a baxter (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{2} A baxter's stand, a bread-stall. **m.Yks.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Baxter-chap,** a baker's boy or apprentice.

Fif. Hurlbarrows, fillet to their taps Wi' saxpence laifs, and cakes, and baps, Were haurlit down by baxter-chaps, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 114.

BAXTON(E, see **Backstone.**

BAXUP, see **Back,** *sb.*^{1} 8.

BAY, *sb.*^{1} Irel. Yks. Chs. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Bdf. Hrt. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also written **bee** s.Chs.^{1} [bē, beə.]

1. A division or space in a building between two main beams; *gen.* applied to a barn or farm-building.

n.Ir. The bay is the distance or space from one 'couple' to another. A house with one 'couple' would have two bays. These bays seem only to mark the divisions of the roof, not necessarily the ground space (A.J.I.). **w.Yks.** A row of cottages, having five rooms to the front, is said to be of five bays, or five bay, for the word does not appear to be used in the plural. So a barn, of which the roof is divided by the main cross-beams into five portions, is said to be of five bay, *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{1} We say of anything valuable, 'It's worth a bay of wheat.' **nw.Der.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} The vicarage house, consisting of five bayes, and a barn of five bayes, a stable, and two other little bayes of building, *Terrier of Claybrook* (1638). **Nhp.**^{1} A barn is said to consist of so many bays according to the number of beams; each is termed a ten, fifteen, or twenty feet bay in accordance with the space between each beam, and the quantity of wheat lying on one side of a barn, or more correctly between the main beams, is designated a bay of wheat; **Nhp.**^{2} **War.**^{3} Quite common. **e.An.**^{1} We speak of a barn, or a cart-lodge, of so many bays. **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1} **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **Wil.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} If an old roof required new covering in uncertain weather, it would be usual to give orders only to strip one bay at a time. It would *gen.* be about ten feet wide, but depending upon the construction of the roof. Wee aa·n u-guut uun·ee bud waun bai· u raef·turz vur tu fún·eesh [we have only got one bay of rafters to finish].

2. The space between the threshing-floor and the end of a barn, in which corn or straw is stored.

w.Yks.^{2} That part of a barn in which corn or straw is stored. **Chs.**^{1} The old-fashioned barn consisted of a threshing floor, or barn proper, in the middle, which was flagged, sometimes boarded, and in a few of the very oldest buildings, made of a calcareous clay, which was burnt and hardened into a kind of cement. On one or both sides of the threshing floor was a bay for storing corn in the sheaf. The bays were separated from the threshing floor by a low wall, but were otherwise open to the barn. There are plenty still in existence; **Chs.**^{3} A division, like a barn, only open partially on two, three, or all sides, with a slate roof, where hay is placed instead of being stacked in a hay-rick. It is something synonymous with balks, except that in the latter case the hay is completely under cover. **s.Chs.**^{1} A compartment communicating with a barn by means of a large square opening in the wall. **Der.**^{2} **nw.Der.**^{1} That portion of many barns on one side of the thrashing floor, extending from the floor to the roof, as distinguished from the bawks on the other side which is the space over the shippens or cow-houses. **Shr.** The air penetrates through all parts of a bay surrounded with boards, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 238; **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{1} **Bdf.** A bay of corn, a part railed off from barton, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **Hrt.** He had but half a bay of wheat, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. **Nrf., Suf., Ess.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 288, ed. 1849. **Ken.** In the old-fashioned barns the middle is divided from either side by boarded partitions about four feet high; these sides so boarded off are termed bays (P.M.). **Sur.**^{1}, **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} That part of a barn which is *gen.* on each side of the thrashing-floor; in this sense, no doubt, the space partitioned off by the floor partakes of the nature of a recess. The word is used to express the entire space on either side of the floor.

3. *Comp.* **Bay-boards,** (1) the boards which partition off the middle of the barn from the bays; (2) the boards which fit into the space between the doors of a barn and the ground; (3) boards in an oast kiln to prevent the hops falling out when the door is opened.

(1) **Ken.** In some places the boards which cover the space between the bottom of the barn-door and the ground are called rack-boards, while the term bay-boards is confined to the boards which partition off the middle of the barn from the bays (P.M.). (2) **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} The large folding doors of a barn do not reach to the ground, and the intervening space is closed by four or five moveable boards which fit in a groove—these are called bay-boards. (3) **Ken.** At the entrance to an oast kiln on the inner side of the door there is a board about 2 ft. high—detachable, sliding in grooves, to prevent the hops falling out when the door is opened; this is called the bay-boards (P.M.).

4. One of the rooms of a cottage or one-storied house.

N.I.^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2}

[**1.** A bay of building, *mensura viginti quatuor pedum*, Coles (1679); Travée, a bay of building; the space and length between the main beams of a room or between two beams, Cotgr. Fr. *baie*, OFr. *baée*, 'ouverture béante' (Hatzfeld).]

BAY, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Ken. Sur. Sus. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [bē, beə.]

1. *sb.* A dam or bank across a stream to keep back the water; also the pool itself.

Ken. (P.M.) **Sur.**^{1} A pond-head, where the water is kept up to drive a mill, or for ornamental purposes. **Sus.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{2} **n.Wil.** These [jacks] will leap a bay or dam if it interrupts their voyaging down the stream. I have seen a young jack, about a foot long, leap over a bay, and fall three or four feet on to the stony floor below, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 355. **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**^{1} Never applied to the water itself. In mixing mortar, it is usual to make a circular bay of sand to retain the water poured on the lime. A very common method of fish-poaching is to make a bay, at a dry season, so as to divert the stream from a pool or a hole, and then to dip out all the water in the pool, of course catching all the fish. **Dev.** The stream falls over its rocky ledges into deep 'bays,' where the clear brown water, after eddying round and round as if seeking an outlet, checks its speed for a moment, Page *Explor. Drtm.* (1889) xii.

2. *v.* To dam or keep back water; *gen.* used with *back.*

Ken. (P.M.), **Sur.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} To bay back the water, is one of the commonest of phrases. The wind bayed back the tide. Mr. Baker 've a bayed back the water eens all o' it urnth down his ditch, and we 'ant a got a drop vor the stock to drink. **Dev.** The water was 3 feet in half an hour, and now you would have to bay back the stream to get a bucket-full, *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 8.

[Bay, a dam to keep up water, Ash (1795); A bay (dam), *pila, moles*, Coles (1679); *Moile*, a dam or bay of planks whereby the force of water is broken, Cotgr.; Baye or penne is a pond-head made up of a great height to keep in a great quantity or store of water; this word is mentioned in the statute 27 Eliz. cap. 19, Cowell *Interp.* (ed. 1637); Bay, *obstaculum, Prompt.*]

BAY, *sb.*^{3} Nrf. Suf. [bē.] A squirrel's nest. Cf. dray.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 67; White *Selborne* (1788) 286, ed. 1853; **Suf.**^{1}

BAY, *sb.*^{4} Som. Dev. [bē.] The second branch of a stag's horn.

w.Som.^{1} **n.Dev.** Close to the head a point springs from the beam and is curved upwards: this is called the brow-point. Just over it a second starts, in shape resembling the first, but not so long or large: this is called the bay, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) iv.

[Abbrev. for *bay-antler. Surendouiller*, the be-ancler of a buck, the second branch on either of their heads, Cotgr. The prefixed *bay*, *be-* repr. Fr. *bé-*, *bes-*, Lat. *bis*. The form with *bez-* is found: Bez-antler, the second branch of a stag's horn next above the brow-antler, Phillips (1706).]

BAY, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{5} Sc. Also Som. Dev. [bē.]

I. 1. *v.* Of stag or bloodhounds: to utter a long, deep howl.

w.Som.^{1}

2. To assail with barking.

w.Som.^{1} Hounds are said to bay a deer when they surround him in some spot where they cannot get at him, but keep baying at him. 'Here the pack bayed him on a rock for an hour, and in attempting to turn round he fell, and the hounds closed on him,' *Rec. n.Dev. Staghounds*, 41. 'We see below us our quarry, . . . standing proudly on a rock surrounded by the flowing tide. . . . The hounds bay him from the land,' Collyns, 143.

3. *sb.* The long, deep howl of hounds when hunting.

w.Som.^{1} Of staghounds a man would say: Aay yuurd dhu bai·oa-m [I heard their bay]. **Dev.** Soon would burst on his ear that loud and welcome chorus called the 'bay,' Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* (1875) xxiii.

4. In phr. *to break bay*, of a stag: to get away after being brought to bay.

Dev. There's a time for a deer to move, . . . a time for 'un to stand at bay, and a time for 'un to break the bay, Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* (1875) xxv.

II. 1. *v.* To raise the voice loudly, *gen.* in weeping.

Bnff.^{1} The muckle bairnly breet o' a loon began t'bay an' greet fin's mither geed awa. 'Oot' is sometimes added. The word conveys the idea of childishness.

2. *sb.* The voice raised loudly, *gen.* used of weeping.

Bnff.^{1} He ga' a bay nae ordinar, fin he wiz pitten in amo' the caul' wattir.

Hence (1) **Bayan,** *vbl. sb.* the act of raising the voice loudly; (2) **Bayin,** *ppl. adj.* having the habit of raising the voice loudly.

Bnff.^{1}

[**1.** The wakefull dogs did never cease to bay, Spenser *F. Q.* (1596) I. v. 30; This hounde bayeth at somwhat, *ce chyen aboye a quelque chose*, Palsgr. (1530). **2.** And by the way continually they bay me, As hungrie wolues at passengers doe howle, Drayton *Leg. P. Gaueston* (1596), ed. 1613. Cp. OFr. *abaier* (mod. *aboyer*), 'donner de la voix' (Hatzfeld).]

BAY, *sb.*^{6} Bnff.^{1} [bē.] An unseemly mass.

BAY, *sb.*^{7} *? Obs.* e.Lan.^{1} Baize or coarse woollen cloth.

[Bay is also a sort of woollen stuff made chiefly in Colchester, where there is a hall, called the Dutch Bay-hall, Chambers *Cycl.* (1727); The Flemish bay and say makers petitioned to have free trade with London during the siege (1648), Markham *Fairfax* (1870) 320. Fr. *baie*: '*baye*, the cloth called bayes' (Cotgr.). Cp. Du. '*baey*, bayes or course-rugged cloath of a small price' (Hexham).]

BAY, *sb.*^{8} Nhb. [bē.] An imaginary enclosure or place of safety in outdoor games.

Nhb. Bays are used in three games at least. In Bedstocks (q.v.) a marked-off place is called the bay, and into this bay the prisoners are brought and lodged when captured. One warder on duty can hold any number of captives provided he retains his foot upon a stone opposite the bay. In the games of Pie-baal and in Widdy-widdy-way (q.v.) the bay is a place of refuge. The player is in danger only when outside the bay (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} Thoo canna catch me, noo aa's i' the bay.

BAY, *v.*^{3} Cum. Wm. [bē.] To bend.

N.Cy.^{1} **Cum.** Lang willy-wands for hoops I yust to bay, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 13; *Gl.* (1851). **Wm. & Cum.**^{1}

Hence **Bay-ice,** *sb.* ice thin enough to bend.

N.Cy.^{1}

[To þe ich buwe and mine kneon ich beie, *Hom.* (c. 1250) I. 191; ȝef þu nult to ure wil buhen and beien, *Juliana* (c. 1230) 27. OE. (Anglian) *bēgan*, to bend; WS. *bīegan* (*bīgan*, *bȳgan*).]

BAYARD, *sb.* *Obs.?* Lin. Som. Slang.

1. A horse of a bay colour.

Lin.^{1} A Bayard or bay horse is said to have made an extraordinary leap over a cross road in this county, a little to the *n.* of Ancaster, and the place is now known as Bayard's leap. **Som.** Ray (1691).

2. In phr. *to ride Bayard of ten toes*, to go on foot.

Lin.^{1} **Slang.** (Farmer); The old equivalent of 'Shanks' mare,' to go on foot. In the old romances Bayard was a celebrated horse, Barrère & Leland.

[**1.** Bayard (a horse), *equus badius*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); *Bayar* (*-arde*, f.), a bay horse (a bayard), Cotgr. OFr. *bayard*, bay-coloured. **2.** The walke of the wofull and his horse, Bayard of ten toes, Breton *Good and Badde* (1606) 14 (Farmer).]

BAY-DUCK, *sb.* Nrf. Suf. The common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta*.

e.An.^{1} From its bright colour, like that of a bay horse. Sometimes the May duck or gargander. **Nrf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 153; **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} In some parts of Suf. bordering on Nrf. the Shell-duck is called Bay-duck.

BAY LAMBS, *sb. pl.* Yks. The male flowers of *Pinus sylvestris*.

BAYLE, see **Bale.**

BAYNISH, see **Bairnish.**

BAYS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Chs. Lin. Also in form **baize** Chs.^{13} [bēz.] In phr. *to run or play at bays*. See **Bay,** *sb.*^{8}

Nhb. 'To play at bays' I understand to mean to play either at Bedstocks (q.v.), Pie-baal, or Widdy-widdy-way (q.v.) (R.O.H.). **Chs.** To play or run at bayze, is a sport used in this county, Gough *MS. Chs.* 5; **Chs.**^{13} **Lin.** To play or run at bays, an exercise used at Boston, Bailey (1721); Bayze vel Bayes, to play or run at Bayze, vox omnibus nota, quibus fanum Botolphi seu Bostonium agri Lincolniensis Emporium notum est, Skinner (1671).

BAYSOM, see **Besom.**

BAYTHERSHIN, see **Baithershin.**

BAZE, *v.*^{1} *Obsol.* Cum. To prize or lift with a lever or with bars.

Cum. Git thy hack in aback eh mine an try if thoo can baze't up, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 225; Both this word and 'prize' are used indiscriminately for raising or moving by force and implements (E.W.P.); **Cum.**^{1}

BAZE, *v.*^{2} Nhb. Cum. Also written **baise, baize** Cum. [bēz.] To alarm, to puzzle, to bewilder; used also in *pass.* to be at a loss.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Tom Ridley was aw baiz'd wi' drinkin, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) II. 149, ed. 1820; Gies ty fist, Ellik! how's tou?—Wey, aw bais'd, an' bluitert, an' queerish, *ib.* II. 170.

[Du. *basen*, to rave (Hexham); LG. *basen*, to be bewildered from drink (Berghaus); MLG. *basen*, to speak and behave as a fool (Schiller-Lübben).]

BAZELARDE, see **Baslard.**

BAZIER, *sb.* Lan. e.An. Dev. Also written **baisier** Dev.; **basier** Lan.^{1} The auricula, *Primula auricula*. See **Bear's ear.**

Lan. So called in Eccles, Chambers *Bk. Days* (1869) I. 547; *Science Gossip* (1875) 238; **Lan.**^{1} Our flocks they're all folded, and young lambs sweetly do play, And the basiers are sweet in the morning of May, *May Song* in *Ballads*, 88. **Dev.** The name is commonly used, *Science Gossip* (1875) 259; *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 87. **n.Dev.** An' baisiers too in pours, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 49.

BAZIL, *sb.* Sc. A sot, a drunkard. See **Bezzle.**

Frf. He scorned to soak 'mang weirdlass fellows Wi' menseless bazils in an alehouse, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 18, ed. 1882.

BAZING, see **Basing.**

BAZON, see **Bysen.**

BAZZ, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. Chs. War. Shr. Also written **baz, buz** s.Chs.^{1} **[baz, bæz.]**

1. *v.* To throw with force.

s.Lan. (T.R.C.) **Chs.^{1}** I bazzed it at him. **s.Chs.^{1}** Baaz· ŭ rot·n tuu·rmit ŭt iz yed [Baz a rotten turmit at his yed]. **War.** (J.R.W.)

2. To move quickly or energetically, to rush, to dash.

s.Chs. Naï let's baz into the work, an' get it o'er; **s.Chs.^{1}** Ev·ri naay ŭn dhen ey)d stop bihin·t tŭ tau·k tŭ sùm ŭn iz plee·maarŭz, ŭn ahy thuwt wi)d lost im, ŭn dhen ey)d kùm bùz·in ùp ŭgy'en [Hey'd stop behint to talk to some on his pleemarrows, an' I thowt we'd lost him, an' then hey'd come buzzin up again].

3. To thrash, beat.

s.Lan. (T.R.C.) **Shr.^{1}** Young chap, I'll baz yore back if yo binna sharp.

4. *sb.* A blow.

s.Lan. I caught him a bazz on the ear (T.R.C.). **s.Chs.^{1}** It kùm ŭgy'en· dhŭ dóo·ŭr widh ŭ praat·i baaz· [It come agen the door with a pratty baz].

BAZZ, *adv.* Lan. **[baz.]** Suddenly, abruptly.

Lan. Bazz there coom a hondful o' summat i' my face, Staton *Rays* (c. 1861) 110; To goo bazz reet o'er th' head [into a bath], *ib. Bobby Shuttle*, 3.

BAZZIES, *sb. pl.* Ken. The flower-heads of burdock, *Arctium lappa.*

BAZZIL-ARSED, *adj.* s.Chs.^{1} **[ba·zl·āst.]** With fat buttocks.

BAZZLE, see **Bezzle.**

BAZZOCK, *v.* Yks. Also written **bazzack, bazzak, bazzic, bassock, bassack, basic.** **[ba·zək, ba·sək.]** To beat, to thrash soundly.

n.Yks. He was nearly bassocked to death, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890); **n.Yks.^{2}** **ne.Yks.^{1}** Ah bassak'd em in wi' a mell. **e.Yks.** And he bazzacked her whahl she was stiff as a stowp, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 40. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 15, 1891).

Hence **Bazzocking**, *vbl. sb.* a thrashing, a beating.

n.Yks.^{2} A good bazzicking. **ne.Yks.^{1}** T'grund's that hard they want a vast o' bassakin' doon.

BAZZOCKS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Also in form **brazzocks.** Wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis.*

n.Yks.^{2} The runch or wild mustard growing among the corn.

BAZZOM, *sb.* and *adj.* Dev. Cor. Also written **bassam, bazaam, bazam.**

1. *sb.* Purple heather.

Dev.^{1} The innocent face o' an like bassam, 15. **Cor.** My arms here like bazam the rogue have abruised, *Tales* (1873) 81. **w.Cor.** Milk as blue as bazzom (A.L.M.). **Cor.^{1}**

2. *adj.* Also **Bazzomy.** Of a purplish tint, heather-coloured.

Dev. The human skin is said to be bazzam or bozzomy when it is discoloured, Pengelly *Prov.* (1875) 40. **Cor.** The lady wore bassomy bows in her cap, 'Q.' *Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 19; **Cor.^{1}**; **Cor.^{2}** Mostly used of the skin, face, and especially the lips; **Cor.^{3}**

In *comp.* **Bassomy-red**, a reddish-purple colour.

Cor. 'Drat the colour!' says ould Mennear, 'I've a-paid my price, an' I'll ha' the biggest, ef et be bassomy-red,' 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

BE, *v.* [Forms which differ from the lit. E. in pron. only are *gen.* omitted.]

I. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

1. Simple Affirmative.

Sh.I. Du is; we, ye, dey er (K.I.). **Crm.** We wez, Ellis *Pron.* (1889) v. 772. **Fif.** Aa'z (?), *ib.* 724. **s.Sc.** Aa ym *or* aa'm; hey ys *or* hey's; wey, yer, thay yr *or* wey're, &c., Murray *Dial.* (1873) 219. **Dmf.** I is (occas.), Ellis, 497. **Ant.** I'um, y'äre, we be, the houses is (S.A.B.). **Wxf.^{1}** 'Cham. **Nhb.** Aa is *or* 's, thoo is *or* 's, wi ar *or* wor, yor *or* yer, thor, the hoozes is (R.O.H.); At Berwick, these is, never 'are,' Ellis, 652; **Nhb.^{1}** 'Is't' is used in the strong affirmative sense. Is't fower o'clock yit?—Aye is't [yes, indeed it is]. He bis ne use at aall. **Dur.** Lewk nut atoppa mah, becouse a' as black, Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 6. **m.Cum.** Ah'z *or* iz, thoo'z *or* iz (J.A.); Thy brows is like a bit of a pomgranate, Dickinson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vi. 7. **s.Cum.** Ah is *or* 's, thoo is *or* 's, t'houses is (J.H.); Wĕr *or* wĕs, yĕr or yĕs (W.K.). **Wm.** I'se coed Brigsteer Jonny, Wheeler *Dial.* (1821) 114; Ise reet fain et see ya, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 181; **Wm.^{1}** Aa's. **n.Yks.** Ah'm *or* bē (R.H.H.); Ahz, az, ah iz; dhooz; eez, iz, ee iz; t'ooziz iz (I.W.); John's hands is hard, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 17; **n.Yks.^{1}** Ah, thou, we, they is; **n.Yks.^{3}** Ise. **ne.Yks.** Ah's, thoo's, t'hooses is (M.C.F.M.). **e.Yks.** I, thoo is, hooses is (R.S.); **e.Yks.^{1}** The word 'am' is unknown in Holderness. 'Is' used indiscriminately for all three pers. sing. **w.Yks.** Ai, a, i am, aim, am, *or* im; ðă āt, tə āt, ðăt, tăt, *or* tət; ĭ iz, ə iz, ĭz, *or* əz; šŭz *or* šəz; wĭ, wə āə(r), wĭ(r), *or* wə(r); jĭ, jə āə(r), jĭ(r), *or* jə(r); ðeə, ðe, ðə āə(r), ðeə(r), *or* ðə(r). The above forms of the present are mostly used in combination with the pronouns, in other cases we *gen.* use iz, əz, z, s. Tkoilz iznt dun jət [the coals are not done yet]. Tladz əz *or* ə bān wi jə [the lads are going with you], Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 160, 162; At Dent, 'ist' occas. used for 'is,' Ellis, 598; At Keighley, 'I is' *or* 'am' used indiscrim., *ib.* 385; These is, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 261; At Sheffield, 'is' not used in 1st pers. sing. or in plur. (S.O.A.) **Lan.** I'r lither, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1746) 16, ed. 1806; I'se weary o' tramping, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1849) ix; Kollectin' sitch feaw hannimals as they bin, *Widder Bagshaw's Visit*, 7. **ne.Lan.** I's, Ellis, 553. **s.Lan.** The'rt (S.W.). **Lan.^{1}** *pl.* Bin. **s.Chs.^{1}** Ahy aam· *or* ahy bin; dhaay aat· *or* bis·t, *or* yoa bin·; ey, oo, it iz·; wey bin·, yai· bin·, dhai· bin·. 'Are' is used in the *pl.* when unemphatic; 'am' throughout the *pl.* is common in its contracted form *'m*; 'am' only on the Shr. border. **s.Stf.** I bin, thee bist, they bin, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895); You'rn a fine figure, Murray *John Vale* (1890) xvii; We'm, Ellis, 477. **Stf.^{1}** You're wrong, though you bin such a wise man. **Not.^{2}** Seldom I, thou, he be, &c. **n.Lin.** Thoo is *or* thoo's, th' hooses is (M.P.); Thou't, thû't, th'ouses is (J.T.F.); I is, are, be, not used, Ellis, 312. **m.Lin.** I be, *ib.* 307. **e.Lin.** Thou art (occas. used affectionately), they is (G.G.W.). **s.Lin.** I are (rare and emphatic), Ellis, 299. **Rut.** I are, *ib.* 259; **Rut.^{1}** I be. She bis fifteen year old. **Nhp.^{1}** I be very sadly. There it biz; **Nhp.^{2}** Thee bist. **War.** Beest (J.R.W.). **n.War.** 'Are' *or* 'bin' used in *sing.* and *pl.* Also 'am' in *pl.* (G.F.N.) **War.^{2}** Yō' am a poor soul; **War.^{3}** 'We'm' and 'they'm' are common. **n.Wor.** At Dudley, these bin, Ellis, 465; they'm (?) *ib.* 476. **w.Wor.^{1}** I be *or* bin, thee bist; 'e *or* 'er be, *or* 'e's; us be *or* bin, you be, thaay be *or* bin. **s.Wor.** Be, *sing.* and *pl.* (H.K.) **se.Wor.^{1}** I be, thee bist; we, you, thaay be. **Shr.^{1}** I are, be, *or* bin; thee beest, bist, bin, thees't, *or* yo' be; 'e be, bin, *or* are; we bin, we'm, *or* we'n; yo' be, bin, bun, yó'm, *or* yo'n; they be, bin, *or* they'n. The peens a'n loike to goo through 'er. **Hrf.** I be, thee be *or* bēs, 'a be, the house be; we be, we'm, *or* us be, you be *or* you'm, the housen be (R.M.E.). **e.Hrf.** I are (rare), thee bist, he are; 'he be' never used, Ellis, 73. **Pem.** I are, he be (E.D.). **s.Pem.** The houses is (W.M.M.). **n.Glo.** I be, thou beest; he, &c. be (H.S.H.); (S.S.B.) **Glo.^{2}** At [art]; **Glo.^{1}** Bist. **Oxf.^{1}** I be, thee bist; *pl.* be; th'ouz'n be, *MS. add.* **e.Brks.** I are, Ellis, 129. **w.Brks.** I be, thee beest, he be, a be, the house be; we, &c. be (M.J.B.). **Brks.^{1}** I be, thee bist *or* 'e be; he, a, she, &c. be; um is. That be the new man as belongs to Velder Verm, 14. **n.Bck.** 'Be' throughout (A.C.). **m.Bck.** I are *or* be, Ellis, 191. **Bdf.** I are, he'm; *pl.* am (occas.), *ib.* 205. **m.Bdf.** I are (common); her are; they be, *ib.* 206 7. **w.Bdf.** I be, ye be, *ib.* 205. **n.Hrt.** I be, *ib.* 200. **e.Hrt.** I are, but 'I am' when foll. by an *adj.* predic.; he are, common in emphatic assertion; *pl.* am; occas. they be, but in answer to a question, they're, them's, are used, *ib.* 198. **m.Hrt.** I be *obsol.*, *ib.* 202. **s.Hrt.** I be, (occas.), I are (freq.), we am, *ib.* 235. **Mid.** 'Be' not used; I are, they is, *ib.* **n.Cmb.** She bees *or* be, *ib.* 252. **se.Cmb.** I be, she be, *ib.* 250. **Nrf.** 'Be' . . . is used in all persons, principally in the phrases, Here I be! Here ye be! Here t'be, &c., Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) 3. **s.Nrf.** I are to go, Ellis, 275. **e.Suf.** Be, *sing.* and *pl.* Here be it (F.H.). **w.Suf.** 'Be' throughout (C.G.B.). **e.Ess.** 'I be' and 'I are' (occas.); never 'we is,' Ellis, 224. **e.Ken.** I are, we am (H.M.); I are (usual), am (occas.), *or* be (rare), Ellis, 142. **s.Ken.** 'Be,' *sing.* and *pl.*, more emphatic than 'are' (P.M.). **Ken.^{1}** They'm gone to bed; **Ken.^{2}** Them [they are] all well. **m.Sur.** I be, Ellis, 130. **Sur.^{1}** To the question 'Where be you?' the answer is invariably 'Here I are.' We am, they am. **Sus.** I be for more fat pigs and less fat parsons, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 3. **e.Sus.** I be, Holloway. **Hmp.** 'Be' used for all persons, *sing.* and *pl.* Also we'm, you'm (H.C.M.B.); **Hmp.^{1}** Beest. **I.W.** I be, we'm, Ellis, 107; **I.W.^{1}** Beest *or* bist. **n.Wil.** I be, thee bist; we, &c. be; the housen's (E.H.G.); My beloved uz mine, an' I be his'n, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) ii. 16. **s.Wil.** I be, thee bist; we, &c. be; t'housen be (C.V.G.). **Dor.** I be, thou bist; we, &c. be, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **m.Dor.** I be, tha bist, er be; we *or* us, &c. be (H.J.M.). **w.Dor.** Cham, Roberts *Hist. Lyme Reg.* (1834). **Som.** Cham, Grose (1790): Cham a Zummerzetshire mun, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi;

Ch'am occurs chiefly in the neighbourhood of Merriott, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Theow beäst vair, BAYNES *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 15. **e.Som.** I be, thee at; we, &c. be (G.S.). **w.Som.** Aay bee, dhee aa·rt *or* dhee-rt, ai·z *or* u ai·z, wee bee *or* wee-m, yùe bee *or* yùe-m, dhai bee [of things], dhai-m [of persons], ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 55. **n.Dev.** Cham glad you're come agen, *Exm. Crtship.* (1746) l. 479. **Dev.** I be *or* I'm, thee'rt, 'e *or* 'er's, us be, yü be *or* yü'm, they be *or* they'm, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 3. **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.) **e.Cor.** 'I are' *or* 'is' never used, ELLIS, 168. **m.Cor.** 'I be' is used in answering a question, *ib.* 170. **w.Cor.** I be, thou beest; he, &c. be (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{3} I be, is, *or* are; thee art, 'rt, *or* beest; he es *or* are; we es, am, *or* 'm; you'm *or* you's, they'm; the houses es. [Formerly the disuse of 'I be' was one of the marks by which *w.* was disting. fr. *e.* Cor., ELLIS, 173.]

2. Simple Negative.

Sh.I. Am no *or* I'm no, du is no, we're no, &c. (K.I.) **s.Sc.** Aa'm no, hey's no, &c., MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 219. **Gall.** I'm nae, &c. (A.W.) **Ant.** I'm nut, yĕr nut, the houses arn't (S.A.B.); A imin't, am no *or* imnae; we're no *or* we irnae, &c. (W.J.K.) **Nhb.** Aa's not *or* aa iznt, &c.; wor not *or* wi arn't, &c. (R.O.H.) **m.Cum.** Ah, thoo, he izzent; we urrent *or* errant, you errant, &c. (J.A.) **s.Cum.** Ah's nut *or* ah isn't, thoo's nut *or* thoo isn't, &c.; we arn't *or* we're nut, &c.; t'houses is nut *or* isn't (J.H.); Wĕr nŭt *or* ĕrĕnt, &c. (W.K.) **n.Yks.** Ah'm *or* ah'se nūt, thū'rt nūt, it's nūt *or* it aint, t'hūse isn't *or* aint, wēr nūt, &c., t'hụses eint (R.H.H.); Dhooz nut *or* dhoo izn't, wir nut *or* we ahnt, t'ooziz iz nut *or* izn't; they annut as good as they war (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} Him an' me beeant no ways kin; **n.Yks.**^{2} It beeant seea. **ne.Yks.** Ah, thoo isn't, t'hooses isn't (M.C.F.M.). **e.Yks.** I, thoo is not, &c.; we're not, &c.; hooses isn't (R.S.). **w.Yks.** Ai, a, i amət *or* aim, am, im nət; ðă, tă, tə ātnt *or* ðăt, tăt, tət nət; ĭ, ə iznt *or* ĭz, əz nət; šŭ, šə iznt *or* šŭz, šəz nət; wĭ, wə ānt *or* wĭ, wə nət; jĭ, jə ānt *or* jĭ, jə nət; ðeə, ðe, ðə ānt *or* ðeə, ðe, ðə nət, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 161; Ammot, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** There isno' one, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iii. **s.Lan.** Theaw'rt not *or* theaw art no', &c. (S.W.) **Chs.**^{1} Isna, isner. There binna his marrow [equal]; **Chs.**^{3} I, it baint. **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy bin)ŭ; iz·)nŭ *or* i)nŭ are equally common. Aa)n·ŭ is common in *pl.* **n.Stf.** It inna, ELLIS, 414. **s.Stf.** I ant, baint, *ib.* 461. Also the peculiar Blk. Cy. neg. I bīt, it īt, *ib.* 475, 477. **Stf.**^{1} Is na; **Stf.**^{2} Beint, *sing.* and *pl.* Also, I bei'. **s.Der.** It inna, ELLIS, 477. **s.Not.** Ain't is neg. in *sing.* and *pl.*, though 'een't' is more common in 3rd *sing.* There een't no sense in it (J.P.K.). **Not.**^{2} I, thou arn't *or* ein't, it ein't, we arn't *or* ein't, &c. **Lin.** I beänt a fool, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 1; **Lin.**^{1} They a'dent. **n.Lin.** I aren't; thoo, he isn't, &c.; they aren't *or* isn't, th'hooses isn't *or* aren't (M.P.); Occas. I bīənt, ELLIS, 312. **n.Lin.**^{1} It beänt his an' niver was. He beänt a gentleman. **e.Lin.** I, he, it aint (G.G.W.). **Lei.** Oi'm not, ee aint, weer not, dhai aint (C.E.). **Nhp.**^{1} I beant *or* baan't, they beant *or* baan't; I, you arn't. **n.War.** Ain't, arn't, bain't, *or* rarely bisn't, *sing.* and *pl.* (G.F.N.) **War.**^{2} I baant, bis'n't, baint, beant, ain't, *or* arn't; yo' bis'n't *or* baant; you arn't, he ain't, &c.; **War.**^{3} I aint. We aint a coming. There aint many on 'em left. **s.War.**^{1} It yent. **w.Wor.**^{1} I binna, thee bistna; 'e, &c. binna. **s.Wor.** Bean't, ben't, *or* yeunt, *sing.* and *pl.* (H.K.) **se.Wor.**^{1} I byunt, thee bissent, 'e yunt; we, you, thaay byunt. **Shr.**^{1} I amma, amna, ar'na, binna, *or* bunna; thee artna, beestna, binna, bis'na, *or* bistna; 'e inna *or* baint; we, yo' arnna, binna, *or* bunna; they arnna, baint, binna, bunna, *or* inna. **Hrf.** I ben't, thee bean't, he *or* 'a ben't *or* yeunt, the house ben't; we *or* us ben't *or* yeunt; you, &c. ben't (R.M.E.); **Hrf.**^{2} Anna. 'It binna very warm,' used by old fashioned rustics. **e.Hrf.** Ain't, ELLIS, 199. **s.Pem.** I be'na, thou art'na; we, you be'na; they be'nt (W.M.M.). **n.Glo.** I be'ant, &c. (H.S.H.); I beant, thee bisnt, ee, er yeant, it beant *or* teant; *pl.* beant (S.S.B.). **Glo.**^{1} I be'ant, thee beesn't *or* bisn't, it yent *or* yunt. **Oxf.**^{1} I byent, thee bisn't, 'e yent; chent, tyent, *or* tent; th'ouse yent; *pl.* byent, *MS. add.* **w.Brks.** I baint, thee bistn't; he, a baint; we, &c. beant (M.J.B.). **Brks.**^{1} I bent, be-ant, ent, *or* yent; thee *or* 'e bent, be-ant, *or* bisn't; he bent, be-ant, ent, *or* yent; we *or* us, thee *or* e bent, be-ant, *or* bisn't, &c. **n.Bck.** I, &c. be not, *or* baint; the house baint (A.C.). **m.Bdf.** I baint *or* aint, ELLIS, 208. **m.Hrt.** 'Baint' used by old people; 'aint' more modern, *ib.* 202. **s.Nrf.** 'Taint, *ib.* 273; I baint, *ib.* 285. **e.Suf.** I ben't, een't, *or* an't; he een't; 'teen't; we, &c. an't (F.H.). **w.Suf.** Beant, aint, *or* aren't, *sing.* and *pl.* (C.G.B.). **Ess.** Aint, *Gl.* (1851). **e.Ken.** Aint, *sing.* and *pl.* (D.W.L.) **s.Ken.** I beänt; he, it idn' *or* beänt; we, &c. beänt (P.M.). **Ken.**^{1} You baint. **Sur.**^{1} It ain't often that the young birds feed the old 'uns, *Prov.* **Hmp.** I bain't frought a' you; *pl.* bain't (H.C.M.B.). **n.Hmp.** That ain't, ELLIS, 97; 'Tyent, *ib.* 104. **Hmp.**^{1} 'Ben't' is always used. **n.Wil.** I beant, thee bistnt, a yunt, teant, the house yunt; we, &c. beant (E.H.G.). **s.Wil.** I baint, thee bisn't, he yent, 't yent; we, &c. baint (C.V.G.). **Dor.** Bissen, 2nd *sing.*, BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **m.Dor.** I baynt, tha bisn't, he baynt; we, &c. baynt (H.J.M.). **Dor.**^{1} I bēnt a-fear'd o' noo man's fiace, 246. **Som.** The moaney mun yent to be sneezed at, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 3. **e.Som.** I baint, thee atten, he idden, it isn; we, &c. baint (G.S.). **w.Som.** Aay bae·ŭn, dhee aa·rt-n, ai *or* uur id-n *or* aed-n; wee bae·ŭn, yùe bae·ŭn *or* bae·ŭnt, dhai bae·ŭn, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 55. **Dev.** I bant; us, yu, they bant, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 5. **nw.Dev.** I baint, thee at'n, he id'n *or* is'n; us, &c. baint (R.P.C.); **nw.Dev.**^{1} Bant. **w.Cor.** I arent, aint, *or* baint, thou baint; he, &c. baint (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{1} Like Jan Trezise's geese, never happy unless they be where they baint; **Cor.**^{3} I beint, eint, *or* aren't; thee beint, eint, *or* artent; he beint, eint, *or* aren't, &c.

3. Interrogative Affirmative.

Sh.I. Is du? er we? &c.; er de hooses? (K.I.) **Ant.** Is they? (S.A.B.) **Nhb.** Is aa? is thoo *or* ista? is 'ee? ist? is the hoozes? (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} Is ta? used only in addressing a person younger than the speaker or one most intimate. 'What bees thoo deein?' is sometimes heard. Also 'Hoo bin ye the day?' **m.Cum.** Iz ah, ta? (J.A.) **s.Cum.** Is ah, ta? is't hooses? (J.H.); Is ă? is tă *or* be yĕ? ĕr wă *or* is us? ĕr yĕ, is yĕ, *or* bē yĕ? (W.K.) **Wm.** Hoo ista, I sed, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 33; **Wm.**^{1} Arta? **n.Yks.** Is ah, ta? (R.H.H.); Bīəz it? ELLIS, 503; Iss t'ooziz? (I.W.) **e.Yks.** Is ah, thoo? is hooses? (R.S.); **e.Yks.**^{1} Is-ta *or* is-tha? **w.Yks.** Am ai, a, i? ăðă, ătă, ătə? izĭ, izə? iz šŭ, šə? *or* išŭ, išə? ăwĭ, ăwə? ăjĭ, ăjə? ăðeə, ăðe, ăðə? WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 161; **w.Yks.**^{1} Arto? Good mornin to the, Bridget, how isto? ii. 285. **Lan.** Heaw bin yoa? STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 28; Whatever arto talkin' about? WAUGH *Cronies* (1875) 213; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} Arto? **s.Lan.** Art to *or* art? (S.W.) **Chs.**^{1} Wheer bista bahnd? [going]. How bin you? **Chs.**^{3} Arto theer? How bin thee? **Flt.** How ben you? ELLIS, 456. **Stf.**^{1} Bin yer *or* bist? **Stf.**^{2} Au bist? **Lin.** What atta stannin' theer fur? TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st 17. **n.Lin.** Arta *or* is ta? are they *or* is they? is th' hooses? (M.P.) **Nhp.**^{1} How bist thee? Be you? Bin you a gooing wi' uz? **n.War.** Are *or* bin I? am *or* bin yer? bin 'e? am *or* bin it? bin us *or* we? am *or* bin yer? bin 'm, am they? am the houses? (G.F.N.) **War.**^{2} 'How bist thee?' is not so common as 'How bin yer?' Bin you agooin'? **War.**^{3} 'Ow bist?' was a familiar salutation forty years ago. **s.Wor.** Bist? PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875); Be, *sing.* and *pl.* (H.K.) **se.Wor.**^{1} Be I *or* e? bist thee? is 'e *or* ŭ? be we *or* us? &c. **Shr.**^{1} Be *or* bin I? bist 'ee *or* bist? be *or* bin 'e? be it? bin we? &c. **Hrf.** Be, *sing.* and *pl.* (R.M.E.) **s.Pem.** Be, *pl.* (W.M.M.) **n.Glo.** Be I? beest thou? be he, it? &c. (H.S.H.); (S.S.B.) **Oxf.**^{1} The use of the *pl.* 'be' is more refined than the use of the *sing.* 'bist,' in the 2nd pers. The pronoun is then often omitted, as 'How be?' 'Who be?' **Oxf.**^{1} Be I? bist? bist thee? be us *or* we? &c., *MS. add.* **w.Brks.** Be I? beest th'? be a? &c. (M.J.B.) **Brks.**^{1} Bist? **n.Bck.** Be, *sing.* and *pl.* (A.C.) **s.Hrt.** Am you? ELLIS, 235. **n.Suf.** Ain't it? *ib.* 278. **e.Suf.** 'Be' rarely used for 1st and 3rd pers.; 'be you?' is common (F.H.). **w.Suf.** 'Be' is used about equally with 'are' (C.G.B.). **s.Ken.** Are *or* be I? 'Be' used for *sing.* and *pl.* (P.M.) **Ken.**^{12} Where be you? **Sur.**^{1} Be you? **Sus.** 'How byst?' is always used in a jocular manner, and will soon entirely disappear, LOWER *Sng. Sol.* (1860) Notes, iii. **e.Sus.** Bīənt, ELLIS, 133. **Hmp.** Be, *sing.* and *pl.* (H.C.M.B.); **Hmp.**^{1} Beest *or* bist? **n.Wil.** Be I? bist (thee)? be we? &c. (E.H.G.) **s.Wil.** Be I? bist thee? be un, us? &c. (C.V.G.) **m.Dor.** Be I? bist tha? be ee *or* un? &c. (H.J.M.) **e.Som.** Be I? at thee? be us? &c. (G.S.) **w.Som.** Bee aay? urt dhee? es ur *or* uur? es ut? bee wee, yùe, um? ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 55. **Dev.** Be I? art thee? is 'er? be us? &c., HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 5. **nw.Dev.** Be I? art? be us, ee, min, *or* um? (R.P.C.) **Dev.**^{3} Be 'e? **w.Cor.** Are *or* be I? beest-ee? be it? be we *or* us? beest ee? be they? (M.A.C.) **Cor.**^{3} Be I? beest a? art a? art tha? are he? are it? are us? is them? is the houses?

4. Interrogative Negative.

Sh.I. Is du no? (K.I.) **Abd.** Amnin aw? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Abd., Per.** Am na I? is na he? are na we? &c. (G.W.) **s.Sc.** Ym-n' aa? ys-n' hey? MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 219. **Gall.** Am I nae *or* am na I? &c. (A.W.) **Ant.** Im a no'? &c. (W.J.K.) **Nhb.** Is aa not *or* iznt aa? is thoo not *or* iznt thoo? &c.; is the hoozes not *or* isn't the hoozes? (R.O.H.) **m.Cum.** Izzant ah? &c.; errant we? &c. (J.A.) **s.Cum.** Is ă nŭt *or* isn't ă? is tă nŭt *or* isn't tă? ĕr wă nŭt? ĕrĕnt wă? ĕr *or* is yĕ nŭt? ĕrĕnt yĕ *or* bē-ĕnt ye? (W.K.); Isn't houses *or* is't houses nut? (J.H.) **Wm.** Erent ye an' me far ower keen o' t'varra seeam job? *Spec.* (1880) pt. ii. 46. **n.Yks.** Aint ah *or* am ah nūt? isn't ta *or* eint ta? aint yē, they? (R.H.H.); Izn't ah, dhoo? izn't t'ooziz? (I.W.)

ne.Yks. Aren't I, tă? isn't t'hooses? (M.C.F.M.) **e.Yks.** Isn't ah? &c.; isn't hooses? (R.S.); **e.Yks.**^{1} 'Baint yă cummin?' used only interrog., is the only instance of the employment of 'be' for 'are' in Holderness, and is confined to the *w.* **w.Yks.** Amət ai, a, i? ătnðă, ătntă, ătntə? iznt ĭ, ə? iznt šŭ, šə? ānt wĭ, wə? ānt jĭ, jə? ānt ðeə, ðe, ðə? Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 162. **m.Lan.** Inət-it? Ellis, 342. **s.Lan.** Am't aw? are not theaw, art no, *or* artn't? are no we *or* aren't we? &c. (S.W.) **Not.**^{2} Eint *or* arnt I? eint thou? &c. **n.Lin.** Aren't I? isn't thoo *or* ta? isn't they *or* th'? isn't th' hooses? (M.P.) **Rut.** Ain't it? Ellis, 255. **Lei.** Aint, *sing.* and *pl.* (C.E.) **m.Nhp.** Ain't it? Ellis, 216. **Nhp.**^{1} Bes'n't thee angry? Bistn't thee well to-day? **n.War.** Aint, baint, *or* arnt I, yŏ? &c. Rarely bisn't yer? (G.F.N.) **s.War.** Yent it? Ellis, 114. **w.Wor.**^{1} Binna I? bistna thee? binna *or* baint 'e? binna *or* baint us? binna yŭ, thaay? **s.Wor.** Ben't, beant, yeant I? &c. (H.K.) **se Wor.**^{1} Byunt I? bissent thee? yunt 'e *or* ŭ? byunt us, you *or* yŭ, thaay *or* 'um? **Shr.**^{1} Ammad *or* amnad I? binna yo', bistna *or* bis'na thee? binna 'e, innad-a *or* 'e? binna we, yo'? binna they *or* binnad a? **Hrf.** Ben't I! ben't *or* yeunt 'a? ben't us? &c. (R.M.E.); **Hrf.**^{2} Yent it? **s.Pem.** Ben't I? art'n tha? is'n the house not? ben't we? &c. (W.M.M.) **n.Glo.** Be'ant I, thee, it? &c. (H.S.H); Beant *or* yeant I? bisnt thee? beant *or* yeant er? &c. (S.S.B.) **Oxf.**^{1} Byent I? bisn't *or* bisn't thee? yent e *or* a? &c.; *pl.* byent, *MS. add.* **n.Brks.** Yent it? Ellis, 94. **w.Brks.** Baint I? bistn't th'? baint he? beant us? &c. (M.J.B.) **n.Bck.** Baint, *sing.* and *pl.* (A.C.); Ain't, Ellis, 195. **e.Suf.** An't I? een't he? an't we? &c. (F.H.) **w.Suf.** Aint I? beant you? (C.G.B.) **e.Ken.** Aint? *sing.* and *pl.* (D.W.L.) **s.Ken.** Beänt I? idn' *or* beänt he? &c.; beänt we? &c. (P.M.) **Ken.**^{1} Banna ye [?] going hopping this year? **Hmp.** Baint? (H.C.M.B.) **I.W.**^{1} Beesn't? **n.Wil.** Beant I? bistnt thee? yunt he? &c.; beant we? &c. (E.H.G.) **s.Wil.** Baint I? bisnt? yent ur? &c.; baint us? &c. (C.V.G.) **e.Dor.** Idn'd it? Ellis, 76. **m Dor.** Baynt? *sing.* and *pl.* (H.J.M.) **Dor.**^{1} Why bissen strong enough to car a flagon? 128. **e.Som.** Baint I? beesnt? idden the house? baint us? &c. (G.S.) **w.Som.** Bae·ŭn aay *or* ees? aar·t-n dhee? aed-n ur? bae·ŭn uus, yùe, dhai·, *or* um? Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 56. **n Dev.** Ban't us thieves? Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 34. **nw.Dev.** Baint I? art'n? id'n a *or* er? baint us? &c. (R.P.C.) **sw.Dev.** Ain't it? Ellis, 166. **e.Cor.** Idn't it? *ib.* 168. **w Cor.** Arent I? arnt I *or* baint I? bainst thou? &c. (M.A C.) **Cor.**^{3} Beint I? &c.

6. Continuous.

Sh.I. Am *or* I'm gaein, &c. (K I.) **Gall.** I'm gain' (A.W.). **Ant.** Am goin', the clocks is *or* irr goin' (W.J.K.). **Nhb.** Aa's gannin *or* gan, the clocks is gannin. 'Gannin' is used before a vowel or at the end of a sentence (R.O.H.). **Dur.**^{1} Aw's gannin ti wark. **m.Cum.** Ah'z gaan (J A.). **s.Cum.** Ah's gān', t'clocks is gān (J.H.). **Wm.** Ise gangin, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 15; I's gaēn at du it, Sedgwick *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 93; **Wm.**^{1} Aa's gaan tull Amelset. **n.Yks.** Ahm *or* ah'se gēing, t'clokks is geing (R.H.H.); Ahz gahin, t'tloks is gah-in (I.W.). **ne.Yks.** Ah's gannin, t'clocks is gannin (M.C.F.M.). **e.Yks.** Ah's gannin', clocks is gannin' (R.S.). **w.Yks.** Ah'm going, t'lock's ar' going (S.O.A.). **s.Lan.** Aw'm goin (S.W.). **Not.**^{2}, **n.Lin.** I'm gooin' (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} A'm a gooin' to Eputh o' Setterda'. **e.Lin.** We was going (G.G.W.). **Lei.** Ei'm a-going (C.E.). **Nhp.**^{1} I baan't a gooing, and they baan't a gooing. **n.War.** I are, I're, I'm, *or* I bin gooin' (G.F.N.). **s.Wor.** I be a-gooing (H.K.). **Shr.**^{1} A-going. **Hrf.** I'm *or* be a-goin' (R.M.E.). **s.Pem.** I be going (W.M.M.). **n.Glo.** I be going (H.S.H.); I be agwine (S.S.B.). **Oxf.**^{1} I be agwain, *MS. add.* **w.Brks.** I be going (M.J.B.). **Brks.**^{1} I be-ant a-gwaaain to stan' 't. **n.Bck.** I be going (A.C.). **n.Cmb.** A-going, used with 1st pers. only, Ellis, 252. **e.Suf.** I be going (rare) (F.H.). **w.Suf.** I be a going (C.G.B.). **s Ken.** I're goo-in' *or* I be a-goo-in' (more emphatic) (P.M.). **e.Sus.** She be gooin *or* she's a-gooin, Ellis, 134. **Hmp.**^{1} I ben't a gwyne. **n.Wil.** I be gwain, he's a gwain, 'tis a gwain (E.H.G.). **s.Wil.** I be gwain, he's a-gwain (C.V.G.). **m.Dor.** I be gwain (H.J.M.). **e.Som.** I be gwain (G.S.). **w Som.** The *pref.* u- is *gen.* preserved, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 53. **nw.Dev.** I be gwain (R.P.C.). **w.Cor.** I be *or* am goin' (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{3} I be *or* I's going *or* I'm a-going. [Also formed with *pref.* a- in Rut. m.War. s.Pem. Bck. m.Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. Cmb. Nrf. e.Suf. Ess. e.Sur. e. and s.Dor. e.Som. e.Cor., Ellis.]

[In Sc. and all the n. dial. **is, iz, əs, əz** are used for all pers. of the *pl.* when the verb is not immediately preceded or followed by its proper pronoun.]

II. Indicative Mood, Past Tense.

1. Simple Affirmative.

Sh.I. I, du wiz (K.I.). **Bnff.**^{1} Wiz, *sing.* and *pl.*; they war. **Abd.** He war a wee thing better, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. **Abd., Per.** You was (occas.) (G.W.). **s.Sc.** Aa wàs *or* wăs, wəz, wez; hey wàs; wey wàs, waar, *or* wăr, wər, wer; yee wàs *or* waar; thay waar, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 219. **Rxb.** The bairns waz laughin, Ellis, 714. **Ant.** *pl.* Bēs (S.A.B.). **Wxf.**^{1} 'Chas. **Nhb.** Aa wiz *or* wez, thoo wiz *or* wez, &c.; we wor *or* war, the hoozes wiz (R.O.H.). **m.Cum.** We, &c. war (J.A.). **Wm.** Altert . . . fra what they warr, Southey *Knitters e' Dent* in *Doctor* (1848) 561; She wor stoun frae th' dure, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 115, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.** I were, thū wart; he, it were (R.H.H.); T'ooziz wuz (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah, thou, he wur (emphatic 'war'). **ne.Yks.** Thoo was, we wer *or* was, t'hooses was (M.C.F.M.). **e.Yks.** Thou, we, &c. was (R.S.); **e.Yks.**^{1} 'Wor' is freq. used in the *sing.*, 'Ah wor just aboot beginnin'; while 'was' is *gen.* employed in the *pl.*, 'We wasn't deein nowt.' **w.Yks.** Ai, a, i wo(r) *or* wə(r), &c.; wĭ, wə wo(r) *or* wə(r), &c., Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 161; **w.Yks.**^{1} When yan wor seek, ii. 322. **Lan.** I wur, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 16; When t'Ratchda folk were'n fur trying me wick or dĕad. Yo were'n o above booard, parson, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 73. **s.Lan.** Aw're *or* aw' were, theaw were; he, it were; we'rn, yo'rn, they'rn; th'ouses were *or* we'rn (S.W.). **Chs.**^{1} *pl.* Wern; **Chs.**^{2} Wern, abbreviation of weren, used only when the following word begins with a vowel. **s.Chs.** It were, Ellis, 415; **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy woz; dhaay woz *or* wost, *or* yoa· won; ey, óo, it woz; wey, yai·, dhai· won. **Stf.** We wun burried once for welly a hour, and then we wun fetched out for jed, Murray *Novelist's Note-Bk.* (1887) 53. **n.Der.** He were, Ellis, 319. **Der.**^{2} Hay! it wor grand, lads, that ale wor. **Not.**^{1} I war; **Not.**^{2} Wor, *sing.* and *pl.* **Lin.** An' i' the woost o' toimes I wur niver agin the raäte, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 4. **n.Lin.** *pl.* Was (J.T.F.); (M P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} I war agooin' to saay sum'ats. **e.Lin.** 'Was' freq. used in *pl.* (G.G.W.) **sw.Lin.**^{1} She were ill. **Rut.** I war, Ellis, 259. **Lei.** Ei wur; we, &c. waz (C.E.). **Nhp.**^{1} I, he, we war, &c. **War.** War, *sing.* and *pl.* (J.R.W.) **n.War.** I were yō' was; he, it were; we, &c. was (G.F.N.). **w.Wor.**^{1} I wuz *or* were, thee wust, 'e were, us wuz *or* were; you, thaay wuz. **s.Wor.** A wuz *or* wor, &c.; we wuz, us wuz *or* wor, &c. (H.K.) **se.Wor.**^{1} Wuz, *sing.* and *pl.* **Shr.**^{1} I were, thee were *or* wust, 'e were *or* wun, we wun *or* wuz, &c. **Hrf.** 'Were' and 'was' often interchanged (R.M.E.). **e.Hrf.** Thee wust, Ellis, 73. **Pem.** I were, he were (E.D.). **s.Pem.** *pl.* Was (W.M.M.). **n.Glo.** I wur, he wur, &c. (H.S.H.); Thee wust, ee wur *or* wuz; we wur *or* wuz, &c. (S.S.B.) **n.Oxf.** *sing.* Wur, Ellis, 117. **Oxf.**^{1} Us *or* we wuz, &c., *MS. add.* **w.Brks.** I were, he were, &c. (M.J.B.) **Brks.**^{1} I was *or* wur; thee *or* 'e was, wast, *or* wur; he was *or* wur; we *or* us was; thee *or* 'e was, wast, *or* wur; thaay, them, *or* um was. **n.Bck.** I, he wore (A.C.). **Bdf.** *sing.* Wur, Ellis, 207. **Mid.** I, he were, we was, *ib.* 235. **se.Cmb.** I were, *ib.* 250. **Nrf.** *pl.* Was, *ib.* 285. **e.Suf.** I war *or* wur; the house war (rare) (F.H.). **w.Suf.** He were, Ellis, 288; *sing.* You were (C.G.B.). **Ken.** *pl.* Was (P.M.); (D.W.L.) **Sur.**^{1} I were. **Hmp.** Was, *sing.* and *pl.* (H.C.M.B.); **Hmp.**^{1} I war, &c. **n.Wil.** I wur, he wur, t'wur, we was, &c. (E.H.G.) **s.Wil.** I wur, thee wurst, he wur (C.V.G.). **Dor.** I wer, thou werst; he, we, &c. wer, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **m.Dor.** I wur, tha wur (?); er, we, &c. wur (H.J.M.). **e.Som.** I wur, thee wast, he wur; we, &c. wur (G.S.). **w.Som.** Aay wuz, dhee wúst *or* wuuz; ai *or* ŭ wuz *or* uur wuz; wee, yùe, dhai wuz *or* wau·z, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 56; At Wedmore, 'twur, Ellis, 90. **Dev.** I wuz, thee'st; 'e *or* 'er wuz; us, yü, they wuz, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 3. **n.Dev.** Chur a lamps'd in wone o' ma yearms [I wer lamed in one of my arms]. *Obs., Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 555. **nw.Dev.** Thee wast; us, &c. was (R.P.C.). **Cor.**^{3} I wor, thee wert; we, &c. was.

2. Simple Negative.

Sh.I. I wiz no, &c. (K.I.) **Abd.** The caufies warna negleckit, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) i; We wusna jist seer, *ib.* vi. **s.Sc.** Aa was-na, &c., Murray *Dial.* (1873) 219. **Ant.** A wussin't *or* wusnae, we wurrin't *or* wurnae, &c. (W.J.K.) **Nhb.** Aa wiz not, was na, *or* wasn't, &c.; we warnt *or* wor not; the hoozes wiz not *or* wasn't (R.O.H.). **m.Cum.** We warrent, &c. (J.A.) **s.Cum.** Wĕ wŏrnt, &c. (W.K.) **Wm.** Thae worrant kent rooads, *Spec.* (1883) iii. 7. **n.Yks.** Ah wēr nūt, thū wārn't, he wārn't, it were nūt, t'hūse wār not; we, &c. wārn't (R.H.H.); Ă wuznut *or* ah wazn't; we wer nut *or* wahnt; t'ooziz wuz nut or wazn't (I.W.). **ne.Yks.** T'hooses wasn't (M.C.F.M.); **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah warn't boun ti ax him nowt. **e.Yks.** Warn't, *sing.* and *pl.* (R.S.) **w.Yks.** Ai, a, i wornt *or* ai, a, i wə-nət, &c.; wĭ, wə wornt *or* wĭ, wə-nət, &c., Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 161; **w.Yks.**^{5} It worrant me, mother!—Noa, it worrant thee. **s.Lan.** Aw wer no *or* aw're not; we're not, we wur no, *or* we wern't, &c. (S.W.) **Not.**^{2} Worn't, *sing.* and *pl.* **n Lin.** Wasn't, *sing.* and *pl.* (J.T.F.); (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} I warn't agooin' to do as he said. **sw.Lin.**^{1} *sing.* Warn't. **Lei.** Oi wurn't, wee wunt *or* wazn't, &c. (C.E.) **n.War.** Worn't, *sing.* and *pl.* (G.F.N.)

w.Wor.^{1} I wasna, wuzna, *or* worn't; thee wasna, &c.; 'e wasna, wuzna, *or* worna; us wasna, wuzna, *or* worna; you wasna, &c.; thaay wasna, wuzna, *or* worn't. **s.Wor.** Wuzn't *or* worn't, *sing.* and *pl.* (H.K.) **se.Wor.**^{1} I wuzzent *or* wornt, thee wussent, 'e wuzzent *or* wornt; we, you, thaay wuzzent *or* wornt. **Shr.**^{1} I wer'na, wunna, or wuzna; thou wer'na, wunna, wus'na, *or* wustna; 'e, we, &c. wer'na, wunna, *or* wuzna. **Hrf.** I wern't, a wuzn't; we, thahy wuzn't (R.M.E.). **s.Pem.** *pl.* Wasn't (W.M.M.). **n.Glo.** He, it wurn't (H.S.H.); I wurnt, thee wusnt *or* wurnt, &c. (S.S.B.) **Oxf.**^{1} Thee wuz'nst; us, we wuzn't, &c., *MS. add.* **w.Brks.** I weren't, thee wastn't; he, &c. weren't (M.J.B.). **n.Bck.** Warn't, *sing.* and *pl.* (A.C.) **s.Nrf.** He warn't, Ellis, 284. **e.Suf.** Waun't, *sing.* and *pl.* (F.H.) **w.Suf.** You wasn't (C.G.B.). **e.Ken.** We, &c. was not (D.W.L.). **s.Ken.** Wadn', *sing.* and *pl.* (P.M.) **n.Hmp.** There wənt, Ellis, 101. **n.Wil.** I warn't *or* wurdent, thee wasn't, he wurdent, the house wurden; we wasn't *or* wurdent, the housen wurden (E.H.G.). **s.Wil.** I wurden, thee wursn't, he wurden, we wurden (C.V.G.). **Dor.**^{1} That werden any harm, 92; Pleates werden then ov ethen ware, 161. **m.Dor.** Wurn't, *sing.* and *pl.* (H.J.M.) **e Som.** I wurden, thee wurstn't, he wurden; we, &c. wurden (G.S.). **w.Som.** Aay waud-n, dhee wús-n; ee, ai, ŭ, *or* uur waud-n; wee, yùe *or* ee, dhai waud-n, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 56. **nw.Dev.** I wad'n, thee wast'n, he wad'n *or* was'n, 'twad'n; us, &c. wad'n (R.P.C.). **Cor.**^{3} I warn't *or* woddent, &c.

3. Interrogative Affirmative.

Sh.I. Wiz du? (K.I.) **Abd.** Wus ye sleepin' terrible soun'? Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii. **Nhb.** Was thoo *or* wasta? war *or* wor we? &c.; was the hoozes? (R.O.H.) **m.Cum.** Was thoo? war we? &c. (J.A.) **s.Cum.** Was tă? wŏr wă? &c. (W.K.); Was t'houses? (J.H.) **n.Yks.** Wass t'u? wăr t'ooziz? (I.W.); (R.H.H.) **ne.Yks.** Wast tha? wer *or* was wa? &c. (M.C.F.M.) **e.Yks.** Was thoo? war we? &c.; was hooses? (R.S.); **e.Yks.**^{1} Was, *sing.* and *pl.* **w.Yks.** Wor ai, a, i? woðă, wotă, wotə? wor ĭ, ə? wošŭ, wošə? wowĭ, wowə? wojĭ wojə? woðeə, woðe, woðə? Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 162; Wor, *sing.* and *pl.* (S O.A.) **Lan.** What wurt doin' theere? Brierley *Layrock* (1864) vi; Wor you ever in a cotton factory afore? Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 304. **s.Lan.** Wer aw? wert to? wer he? wer *or* wern we? &c. (S.W.) **Not.**^{2} Wor, *sing.* and *pl.* **Lin.** Warn't I craäzed fur the lasses mysén when I wur a lad? Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 5. **n.Lin.** Was thoo *or* wast a? was we? &c. (M.P.); (J.T.F.) **Lei.** Wur oi? wur ee? waz wee? &c. (C.E.) **n.War.** Wor I? was yō'? wor 'e? was we *or* us? &c. (G.F.N.) **s.Wor.** Wuz *or* wor, *sing.* and *pl.* (H.K.) **se.Wor.**^{1} Wuz I? wust thee? wuz we *or* us? &c. **Shr.**^{1} Wust 'ee? wun 'e? wun, wuz we? &c. **Hrf.** Was we *or* us? was 'em? (R.M.E.) **s.Pem.** Wast tha? *pl.* was? (W.M.M.) **n.Glo.** Wur I? wust thee? wur th' house? wuz us? &c. (S.S.B.) **Oxf.**^{1} Wust thee? wuz us? &c., *MS. add.* **w.Brks.** Were I? wast? was us? (M.J.B.) **n.Bck.** Wore, *sing.* and *pl.* (A.C.) **e.Suf.** War it? *pl.* war? (F.H.) **s.Ken.** *pl.* Was? (P.M.) **Hmp.** *pl.* Was? (H.C.M.B.) **n.Wil.** Wur I? was thee? wur he? was we, you? wur em? (E.H.G.) **s.Wil.** Wur I? wurst? wur ur? wur us? &c. (C.V.G.) **m.Dor.** Wur I? wert tha? wur un? (H.J.M.) **e.Som.** Wur I? wert thee? wur hur? wur the house? (G.S.) **w.Som.** Wuz aay? wùz *or* wuurt dhee? wuz ee· *or* uur? *or* wauz ur? wuz wee *or* wauz·us? wuz dhai? Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 56. **nw.Dev.** Wast? was us? &c. (R.P.C.) **Cor.**^{3} Wor I? wor it? wor the house? was us? &c.

4. Interrogative Negative.

Sh.I. Wiz du no? (K.I.) **s.Sc.** Was-n', war-n'? Murray *Dial.* (1873) 219. **Gall.** Freq. with double form, as: He wisna, wis he? warna we? ye warna, was ye? (A.W.) **Ant.** Wus he no? wurrint we *or* wur ano'? &c. (W.J.K.) **Nhb.** Was thoo not *or* wasn't thoo? wast not *or* wasn't it? war we not *or* warnt we? &c.; was the hoozes not *or* wasn't the hoozes? (R.O.H.) **m.Cum.** Wazzent thoo? warrent we? &c. (J.A.) **s.Cum.** Was tă nŭt *or* wasn't tă? wŏr wă nŭt? wŏrnt wĕ? (W.K.); Wasn't houses *or* was t'houses nut? (J.H.) **n.Yks.** Warnt ah? warnt ta? warnt hē? &c. (R.H.H.); Wazn't t'ooziz? (I.W.) **ne.Yks.** Wasn't thoo? warn't it? wasn't wă? wasn't t'hooses? (M.C.F.M.) **e.Yks.** Warnt ah? wasn't thoo? warnt he? &c. (R.S.) **w.Yks.** Wornt ai, a, i? &c.; wornt wĭ, wo? &c., Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 162; (S.O.A.) **s.Lan.** Wern't aw *or* wer not aw? wert no *or* wern't to? &c. (S.W.) **Not.**^{2} Wornt I? wornt thou? wornt 'e? &c. **n.Lin.** Wasn't thoo *or* wasn't ta? wasn't we, &c. (M.P.); (J.T.F.) **Lei.** Wur·nt I? wur·nt ee? waz·nt we? &c. (C.E.) **n.War.** Wornt I? wornt *or* wasn't yō'? wornt 'e? wornt *or* wasn't us? &c. (G.F.N.) **w.Wor.**^{1} Wasna I? werena thee? wasna *or* werena 'e? wasna *or* werena us? wasna yŭ, thaay? **s.Wor.** Wuzn't *or* worn't? (H.K.) **se.Wor.**^{1} Wuzzent I? wuzzent thee *or* wussent? wuzzent 'e *or* wussent ŭ? wuzzent we *or* us? &c. **Shr.**^{1} Wunnad-I? wus'na thee? wunnad-a? wunna we, yo'? wunnad-a *or* wunna they? **Hrf.** Wern't I? wern't *or* wuzn't a? wasn't us? &c. (R.M.E.) **s.Pem.** Wasn't tha? wasn't we? &c.; wasn't the houses not? (W.M.M.) **n.Glo.** Wuzzent *or* wurnt, *sing.* and *pl.* (S.S.B.) **Oxf.**^{1} Wuz not thee? wuzn't us *or* we? &c., *MS. add.* **w.Brks.** Want I, th', he, it? (M.J.B.) **n.Bck.** Warnt? *sing.* and *pl.* (A.C.) **e.Suf.** Waun't? *sing.* and *pl.* (F.H.) **w.Suf.** Wasn't we *or* us? (C.G.B.) **s.Ken.** Wadn'? *sing.* and *pl.* (P.M.) **n.Wil.** Wurdent I? wurdent thee? wurdent a? &c. (E.H.G.) **s.Wil.** Wurden I? wurden ee? &c. (C.V.G.) **m.Dor.** Wurn't? *sing.* and *pl.* (H.J.M.) **e.Som.** Wurden? *sing.* and *pl.* (G.S.) **w.Som.** Wau·d-n aay? waus-n dhee *or* wús-n dhee? wau·d-n ee *or* uur? &c., Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 56. **nw.Dev.** Wad'n I? wast'n? wad'n a? &c. (R.P.C.) **Cor.**^{3} Wadd'n't I? warn't he? wadd'n't it? wadd'n't us, you? wasn't them?

III. Future Tense.

1. Simple Affirmative.

Sh.I. I'se be *or* I sall be, du'll be, &c. (K.I.) **Abd.**, **Per.** I'se be *or* I'll be, thou'lt be, he'll be, &c. (G.W.) **Slk.** 'Shall' is not in use, exc. to denote compulsion (C.G.). **Gall.** I sall be *or* I'se be, &c. (A.W.) **Ant.** 'Shall' never used (S.A.B.); (W.J.K.) **Nhb.** Aa's be *or* aa'll be, thoo's be *or* thoo'll be, &c. (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} Aa'll beo there the morn. **m.Cum.** (J.A.), **s.Cum.** 'Ull' *or* ''ll' used throughout for 'shall' and 'will' (W.K.); (J.H.) **n.Yks.** Assl be *or* ah sal be, dhoo'l be, &c. (I.W.); (R.H.H.) **ne.Yks.** Ah sall be *or* ah's be, wa sall be *or* we's be (M.C.F.M.). **e.Yks.** Ah sall be, thoo will be *or* thoo'l be, he will be *or* he'll be, &c. (R.S.) **w.Yks.** Sal and wil are used indiscriminately. Ai, a sal, aisl, asl, ais, as; ai, a wil, ail *or* al; ðă sal, ðăsl, ðăs; ðă, tă, tə wil, ðăl, tăl *or* təl; ĭ sal, ĭsl, ĭs; ĭ, ə wil, ĭl *or* əl; sŭ, šə sal, šŭsl, šəsl, šŭs, šəs; šŭ, šə wil, šŭl *or* šəl; wĭ sal, wĭsl, wəsl, wĭs, wəs; wĭ, wə wil, wĭl *or* wəl; jĭ, jə sal, jĭsl, jəsl, jĭs, jəs; jĭ, jə wil, jĭl *or* jəl; ðeə, ðe, ðə sal, ðeəsl, ðesl, ðəsl, ðeəs, ðes, ðəs; ðeə, ðe, ðə wil, ðeəl, ðel *or* ðəl bĭ, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 149, 163; Ahs'l be, tha'lt be, &c. (S.O.A); Tell me thoo'll bea coming bye and bye, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 234. **s.Lan.** Aws't be, theaw'l be, wes't be (S.W.). **Not.**^{2} I'll be, thou'lt be, 'e'll be, &c. **n.Lin.** Ăs'l be, thoo'll be, &c. (J.T.F.); (M.P.) **Lei.** Ei *or* u sall bee, &c. (C.E.) **s.Wor.** Thee oolt be, 'e ool be, &c. (H.K.) **Shr.**^{1} I ŏŏl *or* wull; thee ŏŏt, shan, sha't, sha'st *or* wull; 'e ŏŏl, sha' *or* wull be; we, yo', they sha'n, ŏŏl *or* ŏŏn, yo'n, they'n be. **s.Pem.** I'll be, thou'lt be, we'll be, &c. (W.M.M.) **n.Glo.** I ool be, th'oot be, er ool be, &c. (S.S.B.) **s.Wil.** Thee 'it be (C.V.G.). **nw.Dev.** Thee wut be *or* thee't be (R.P.C.). **Cor.**^{3} I will be, we will be.

2. Simple Negative.

Sh.I. I sa'na be, du'll no be, we sa'na be (K.I.). **Abd.**, **Per.** I will not be, &c. (G.W.) **Gall.** I sanna be *or* Is'e nae be, thou winna *or* wull na be (A.W.). **Ant.** He'll no be, &c. (W.J.K.) **Nhb.** Aa shanna be *or* aa'll not be, thoo winna be *or* thoo'll not be, &c. (R.O.H.) **m.Cum.** Willent, *sing.* and *pl.* (J.A) **s.Cum.** Wānt *or* 'll nŭt, *sing.* and *pl.* (W.K.); (J.H.) **n.Yks.** Ă sahnt be; dhoo, ee, it weeant be; we sahnt be; yoo, dhay weeant be (I.W.); Ah sārt bē; thou, he wērnt bə; T'wont bə; we sārnt bə; yē, thēy weant bə (R.H.H.). **e.Yks.** Ah sarnt, thoo, we weeant be; we sarnt, you, they weeant be (R.S.). **w.Yks.** 'Salnt' and 'wilnt' used indiscriminately. Ai, a salnt, ai, a sānt, aisl, asl nət, ais, as nət; ai, a wilnt *or* wiənt; ðă salnt, sānt, ðăsl, ðăs nət, &c.; ĭ salnt, sānt, ĭsl, ĭs nət, &c.; šŭ, šə salnt, sānt, šŭsl, šəsl nət, šŭs, šəs nət, &c.; wĭ, wə salnt, wĭ, wə sānt, wĭsl, wəsl nət, wĭs, wəs nət; wĭ, wə wilnt *or* wiənt; jĭ, jə salnt, sānt, slnət, ðeəs, ðes, ðəs nət bĭ, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 150, 164. **s.Lan.** Aws't not *or* aw shanno be, theaw'l not *or* theaw winno be, &c. (S.W.) **Not.**^{2} I shānt, thou weint be, &c. **n.Lin.** I shan't, thoo weän't be, &c. (M.P.) **s.Wor.** Wun't *or* 'on't in 2nd and 3rd pers. (H.K.) **Shr.**^{1} I shanna, ŏŏnna, *or* wunna; thee sha'tna, ŏŏtna, *or* wustna; 'e, we, &c. shanna, ŏŏnna, *or* wunna be. **s.Pem.** I'll not, thou'lt na, a wonna be, &c. (W.M.M.) **n.Glo.** Thee ootnt be, er oont *or* wunt be (S.S.B.). **Oxf.**^{1} Thee ootn't be, *MS. add.* **e.Suf.** I shaun't, in rare use (F.H.). **s.Ken.** I sheän' be, he wöan' be, &c. (P.M.) **s.Wil.** Thee ooten be, he wunt be, &c. (C.V.G.) **nw.Dev.** Thee wut'n be, he wan't be, &c. (R.P.C.) **Cor.**^{3} I weint, thee wussent be.

3. Interrogative Affirmative.

Abd., **Per.** Will I be? &c. (G.W.) **Nhb.** 'Will' used throughout (R.O.H.), **m.Cum.** (J.A.), **s.Cum.** (W.K.); (J.H.) **n.Yks.** Sall, 1st pers. *sing.* and *pl.* (R.H.H.), **ne.Yks.** (M.C.F.M.), **e.Yks.** (R.S.) **w.Yks.** Sal *or* wil bĭ? Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 150, 164. **n.Lin.** Shalta *or* wilta be? (M.P.) **s.Wor.** Oot thee be? ool 'e be? (H.K.) **Shr.**^{1} Ŏŏl *or* shan I? ŏŏl, ŏŏst, *or* shat 'ee? ŏŏl *or* ŏŏn 'e be? ŏŏl, ŏŏn, *or* sha'n we, &c. be? **s.Pem.** Will I be? (W.M.M.) **n.Glo.** Oot *or* oot th' be? oollum be? (S.S.B.) **Oxf.**^{1} Oot thee be? oot be *or* oots't be? ull 'e be? &c., *MS. add.* **m.Dor.** Wull 'e *or* wult tha be? (H.J.M.) **s.Wil.** Ull I, ut thee bee? ull we *or* shall us be? (C.V.G.) **nw.Dev.** Wut be? shall 'ee be? (R.P.C.)

4. Interrogative Negative.

Abd., Per. Willna I, we be? &c. (G.W.) **Gall.** Sall I not *or* sanna I be? he'll be, winna he? (A.W.) **Ant.** Wull it no be? (W.J.K.) **Nhb.** Will aa not be? winnet *or* shannit aa be? will thoo not be *or* winna thoo be? &c. (R.O.H.) **m.Cum.** Munnet ah be? (J.A.) **s.Cum.** Wānt ă, wiltă nŭt be *or* wānt tă be? (W.K.); (J.H.) **n.Yks.** Weeant dhoo be? &c. (I.W.); (R.H.H.), **ne.Yks.** (M.C.F.M.), **e.Yks.** (R.S.) **w.Yks.** Salnt, sānt, *or* wilnt, wiənt ai, a, i bĭ? &c. Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 151, 164; Wan't, 2nd and 3rd pers. (S.O.A.) **s.Lan.** Winnot he be? shanno we, winno yo be? (S.W.) **Not.**^{2} Weint, 2nd and 3rd pers. **n.Lin.** Weänt *or* shan't thoo be? weänt he be? &c. (M.P.) **nw.Lin.** Weant ta? (J.T.F.) **s.Wor.** On't thee be? &c. (H.K.) **Shr.**^{1} Ŏŏnna, ŏŏnnad, *or* shannad I? ŏŏstna, ŏŏtna, sha'tna thee *or* ŏŏst'n 'ee? ŏŏnna, ŏŏnnad, *or* shanna 'e? ŏŏnna *or* shanna we be? &c. **s.Pem.** Won't, *sing.* and *pl.* (W.M.M.) **n.Glo.** Oot'nt be? oont er be? &c. (S.S.B.) **Oxf.**^{1} Oot'nt thee *or* oot'nt be? wunt 'e be? &c., *MS. add.* **s.Ken.** Sheän' I, woän' he be? &c. (P.M.) **s.Wil.** Ooten thee be? wunt ur be? &c. (C.V.G.) **nw.Dev.** Wut'n be? wan't a be? shan't us, 'ee be? (R.P.C.) **Cor.**^{3} Shusn't, 1st pers.; wein't, 2nd and 3rd.

IV. Subjunctive Mood. [In E. dial., forms which are used for the Indic. may also be used for the Subj., or *be* is used for all pers.]

1. Present Affirmative.

Bnff. If aa bees, Ellis, 778. **Gall.** If thou beest (rare); if he, it bees (A.W.). **Ant.** If I, you, the house bēs; *pl.* bēs (S.A.B.); If he bes comin' let him come at yinst, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.I.**^{1} If you biz goin' I'll go too. When that work bees finished ye may go. **Nhb.** *sing.* Beez *or* biz, *obsol.* If the hoozes beez (R.O.H.). **s.Cum.** *sing.* Is (J.H.). **e.Yks.** *sing.* Is; if hooses is (R.S.). **m.Lan.** If they be, Ellis, 358. **Lan.**^{1} 'Tis all one to me, bin they easy or hard, Byrom *Poems* (1804) I. 22. **n.Lin.** If thoo's, if they is (rare) (M.P.). **n.War.** If I, 'e are, if it am; if we, &c. am (G.F.N.) **Oxf.**^{1} If thee bist, *MS. add.* **w.Brks.** Nif thee beest (M.J.B.). **s.Ken.** If I're (P.M.). **s.Wil.** If thee bist (C.V.G.). **m.Dor.** If tha bist (H.J.M.). **nw.Dev.** If thee'rt *or* thee't; if you, they'm (R.P.C.). **Cor.**^{3} If so be thee'rt *or* if thee beest.

2. Present Negative.

Sh.I. If du is *or* bees no (K.I.). **Abd.** Gin there binna herrin' get a skate, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. **s.Sc.** Yf aa bynna, *or* benə, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 219. **Lnk.** You're the only vesitor I've had the day, if it binna an impident vagabond o' a beggar, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **N.I.**^{1} I can carry it, if it bissent too weighty. If it bisna the right thing, we canny work wi' it. **Nhb.** If aa is not, thoo beez not, izn't, *or* binna; if he beez not, if the hoozes binna *or* izn't (R.O.H.). **Cum.** My sangs sall be true, if they urrent sae fine, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 158. **s.Cum.** *sing.* Isn't (J.H.). **Wm.**^{1} I wish thoo baint wrang. **n.Yks.** If ah, thu eint; if we, &c. eint (R.H.H.). **e.Yks.** If I isn't, if hooses isn't (R.S.). **w.Yks.**^{1} I wish ye binnot bown to cheeat me. **n.Lan.** If they errant freetent o' thersells, Morris *Lebby Beck Dobby* (1867) 5. **s.Lan.** Same as Indic. (S.W.) **Not.**^{2} Arn't *or* ein't. **n.Lin.** If I aren't, if thoo isn't, if th' hooses isn't (M.P.); (J.T.F.) **n.War.** Aint, arnt, *or* baint, *sing.* and *pl.*; also 'm, *pl.* (G.F.N.) **s.Wor.** Ben't, bean't *or* yean't, *sing.* and *pl.* (H.K.) **Oxf.**^{1} If thee bisn't, 'e yent, chent, *MS. add.* **w.Brks.** If thee bistnt (M.J.B.). **m.Hrt.** If it aint *or* baint, Ellis, 202. **n.Wil.** If thee bisn't (E.H.G.). **s.Wil.** If thee bisn't, if't'yent (C.V.G.). **m.Dor.** Baynt, *sing.* and *pl.* (H.J.M.) **nw.Dev.** If thee at'n, a id'n (R.P.C.). **w.Cor.** If I aren't, thou bainst (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{3} If thou beesn't.

3. Past Affirmative.

Sh.I. *sing.* Wiz (K.I.). **Abd.** As thoo it wez, Ellis, 772. **s.Sc.** Yf aa waar *or* wàs, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 219. **Nhb.** *sing.* War, wor, *or* wiz; if the hoozes wiz (R.O.H.). **Cum.** *sing.* Was (J.A.); (J.H.) **ne.Yks.** If we was, t'hooses was (M.C.F.M.). **e.Yks.** Was, *sing.* and *pl.* (R.S.) **s.Lan.** If we'rn, yo'rn, they'rn (S.W.). **n.Lin.** Was, *sing.* and *pl.* (M.P.), **Lei.** (C.E.), **n.War.** (G.F.N.), **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Hrf.** If s'be I was (R.M.E.). **m.Oxf.** If I bīənt, Ellis, 126. **Oxf.**^{1} If I wuz, thee wust; 'e, &c. wuz, *MS. add.* **Ken.** Was, *sing.* and *pl.* (D.W.L.); (P.M.) **n.Hmp.** If thee wast, Ellis, 104. **n.Wil.** If we, they was (E.H.G.). **nw.Dev.** If thee wast; us, &c. was (R.P.C.). **Cor.**^{3} If I was, thou wast *or* thee wert; he, &c. was.

4. Past Negative.

Sh.I. If I, du, he wiz na (K.I.). **s.Sc.** Yf aa waarna *or* wàsna, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 219. **Nhb.** War not, warn't, *or* wornt; if the hoozes wasn't (R.O.H.). **m.Cum.** *sing.* Wazzent (J.A.). **s.Cum.** Wasn't, exc. 2nd and 3rd *pl.* (J.H.) **ne.Yks.** Wasn't, *sing.* and *pl.* (M.C.F.M.) **e.Yks.** Warn't, *sing.* and *pl.* (R.S.), **w.Yks.** (S.O.A.), **Not.**^{2} **n.Lin.** Wasn't, *sing.* and *pl.* (J.T.F.); (M.P.), **Lei.** (C.E.) **n.War.** Wasn't *or* worn't (G.F.N.), **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Oxf.**^{1} If I wuzn't, thee wuzns't; 'e, &c. wuzn't, *MS. add.* **w.Suf.** Wasn't, *sing.* and *pl.* (C.G.B.) **s.Ken.** Wadn', *sing.* and *pl.* (P.M.) **s.Wil.** If I wurden, thee wursn't, he wurden; *pl.* wurden (C.V.G.). **e.Som.** If thee wasn't (G.S.). **nw.Dev.** If I wad'n, thee wast'n; a, &c. wad'n (R.P.C.).

V. Imperative Mood, Affirmative and Negative.

s.Sc. Bynna, dynna bey, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 219. **Ayr.** Binna in owre great a haste, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 33. **N.Cy.**^{1} Shem bin ye [shame be on you]. **Nhb.** Dinna be (R.O.H.). **s.Cum.** Dunnot be (J.H.). **n.Yks.** In strong anger 'See thŭ bə nŭt' is commonly used (R.H.H.). **Oxf.**^{1} Bist, bisn't, *MS. add.* **m.Dor.** Do 'e be (H.J.M.). **Cor.**^{3} Don't ee be, beintee, *or* bissent.

VI. Infinitive Mood.

m.Dor. To have a bin (H.J.M.). **w.Som.** Tŭ bĕe *or* vur tŭ bĕe, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 57. **Dev.** Vur tü be, tü 'ave abin, tü be agwaine vur tü be, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 5. **nw.Dev.** Vor be, vor to be; vor have been, vor to have been (R.P.C.).

VII. Participles.

1. *prp.*, usually *bein'*, except in the following cases.

s.Sc. Beyand, beyan, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 219. **s.Cum.** Be'an (J.H.).

2. *pp.* Written *been* or *bin* in all cases except the following.

Wxf.^{1} Ba. **n.Yks.** Haaving bīan (R.H.H.). **Lin.** Wheer 'asta beän saw long and meä liggin' ere aloän? Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 1. **I.W.** Ben up hoam, Dacter? Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. xxix; **I.W.**^{1} Ben. **m.Dor.** Having a-bin (H.J.M.). **Som.** What have 'ee a-bin up to? Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 98. **w.Som.**^{1} 'Be' is very common in the Hill district. Uur aath-n u-bee tu chuurch zúnz Kuursmus [she has not been to church since Christmas]. **Dev.** I've a be up to Vicarage, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Nurse Margery's beed out lookin' vor tha', Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. iii. **n.Dev.** I've beed a quarter be tha watch, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 29. **Cor.** Ef I'd ben killed, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i.

VIII. Idiomatic uses of 'to be.'

1. To pay, contribute, be at the cost of.

Ayr. Now, mind, ye're to pay for't a': I'll no be a single bawbee, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xii. **Suf.** He insists on being his share (F.H.).

2. To stay, remain, 'bide,' q.v.

Der. O'll beigh [as I am] (S.O.A.).

3. *Was* used for *went.*

Rut.^{1} I never was from Thorpe to Stahmford afoor. **Lei.**^{1}

4. *Is* used for *have.*

Rut.^{1} In freq. use. I am been wonderful bad. **m.Nhp.** I am read (usual), Ellis, 218. **m.Bdf.** You'll be to get, *ib.* 209. **e.Hrt.** I are done (common), *ib.* 198. **m.Hnt.** I am bought it, *ib.* 212. **s.Nrf.** I are done, *ib.* 280.

5. Continuous or Frequent. uses; Frequent. used for Simple Pres.

High. Sc. It iss nothin' the whitin's iss liking [likes] so well as a bit of himself, Steel *Rowans* (1895) 152. **Irel.** I do be wondering, I am often wondering; I did be asking them, I repeatedly asked (J.B.). **s.Wxf.** Consuetudinal present, I bees. Well, sez she, what bees ailin' you now? *Shamrock* (Feb. 3, 1894) 297. **n.Dev.** We've been killing a lot of fish in that water avore now, *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 9.

6. Phr. (1) *Be (it) as it will*, in any case, however; (2) *be na*, if it be not, except; (3) *to have been to a meal*, to have had a meal; (4) *to leave* or *let be*, to let alone, to leave undisturbed; in *gen.* use; (5) *as should be*, correctly, as it ought to be; (6) *to-morrow, &c. is a week*, a week to-morrow.

(1) **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Brks.**^{1} Be't as t'ooll I be a-gwaayn to zell them ship to-daay. **Sus.**^{1} s.v. Letbehow'twill. **Hmp.**^{1} **Dor.** Be't how 'twull, Martha, her be a good-natured zoul, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 244. **Dev.** Her'th a-married tü last then, be-ats-'twill, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); I don't know when he went there, but bee-at-s-will, he's there, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 91. (2) **Lnk.** The folk are a' cum, binnae twa-three (Jam.). **Hdg.** Binna when I tint my Nell, I've little pree'd o' care, Lumsden *Sheep Head*, 187. **Gall.** I had spoken to nobody bena the servant lass frae Aberdeen, Crockett

Stickit Min. (1893) 62; A Gall. man never says 'except.' The bairns are a' weel, be na Tam that has the branks (S.R.C.). (3) **w.Som.**^{1} In speaking of meals, the usual mode of inquiry, if the repast has been taken, is: V-ee bùn tu dùn·ur? [have you had your dinner?] 'I've been to breakfast,' simply means I have eaten it, and implies no movement whatever, from or to any place in the process. So 'We went to supper avore we started,' merely means that we had supper. **Dev.** Have you been to breakfast? *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 81. (4) **Sc.** He let be the rope, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xv. **Per.** They winna let me be, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 144, ed. 1843. **n.Yks.** Ah sud a letten him be, Munby *Verses* (1865) 56. **w.Yks.** Let that barn be (Æ.B.). **n.Lin.** (J.T.F.), **n.Glo.** (S.S.B.) (5) **Brks.**^{1} That bed yent maayde as should be. (6) **s.Wm.** Ye dunnet addle as mickle ta day, as we did Friday was a week, Hutton *Dia. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 28. **s.Oxf.** Us clubbed together las' Thursday was a fortnight, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 98. **Nrf.** Lizzie comed last Wednesday wus a week (W.R.E.). **Suf.** 'Twas there to-morrow is a week (M.E.R.).

BE-, *pref.* Var. dial. of Sc. Irel. and Eng. [bi-, bə-]

I. Used to form deriv. *v.*, usually with factitive or intensive meaning, from *v.*, *sb.*, or *adj.*

1. As principal *v.*

Sc. Tak' tent that nae man begowk you, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) xxiv. 4; I beflumm'd [befooled] them wi' Colonel Talbot, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxxi. **S. & Ork.**^{1} Bevaar, to protect, guard. **Bnff.**^{1} He misca'ed a word, bit he betook himsel' at aince. **Wxf.**^{1} Besmorth, to besmear. **n.Yks.**^{2} It's a noise that be-daffs fooaks. Come here an' I'll befang thee. Wheea behight thee? [what is your name?] **e.Yks.** Deean't gan an bemeean thisen bi gannin wiv hor, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 92. **m.Yks.**^{1} Who beawes [owns] this barn? **Lan.**^{1} Aw've seen him afore, that's sartin, but, for mi loife, aw conno bethink me wheer. **Chs.**^{1} It's an ill bird that bedeets its own nest. **Stf.**^{2} Wĕăn behopes aa'll come rĕĕt i' th' end. **n.Lin.**^{1} The thunner an' lightnin' bemaased me. **sw.Lin.**^{1} I don't know what has begot it [happened to it]. **Nhp.**^{1} Belace, to chastise with a strap. The children are bespoke [bewitched]. **se.Wor.**^{1} Bemoil, to daub with mud or other filth. **Shr.**^{1} Be-fangle, be-spattle. Besmotter, *obsol.*, to smear or daub with mud or other sticky dirt. W'eerever han yo bin to besmudge yoreself all o'er athatns? **Hrf.**^{1} The birds bewray the church. **s.Pem.** An awl dog came after me, but I belaid'n (W.M.M.). **Glo.** I 'ev heard un becall the parsons sky-high, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. xi. **Suf.**^{1} Where did you bestow [stow away] that there hahm? **Sus.**^{1} A common pref. to vbs., generally conveying a reflective and intensitive power, as be-smeared, be-muddled, be-spangled. **Hmp.**^{1} Betwit, to taunt, upbraid. **Wil.**^{1} Her do becall [abuse] I shameful. **w.Som.**^{1} I do behope ... I shall be able to get about a bit. Twuz wuul beenoa·d t-au·l dhu paa·reesh [it was well understood by all the parish]. A common pref. to vbs., generally having a strengthening force, as in beknown, beneaped; but sometimes having the force of the pref. *mis* in misbehave, as in becall, &c. **n.Dev.** Us wur betwitting Bob to-day, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 68; Drink had begoodger'd creunting Dick, *ib.* st. 105. **Cor.**^{1} Your flowers are bedabbered [faded].

2. *prp.* or *pp.* used as *adj.* or *adv.*

Sc. I danced round and round about, ... rubbing my begritten face with my coatsleeve, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) v. **Cum.** An' lasses whilly-liltit out As they had been betrattl't, Stagg *Upshot* (1811). **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} I think the puir lass is just warse nor bedeaver'd, 314. **n.Yks.**^{2} Be-deeavill'd, evil disposed. Be-grown, covered over, as a wall with ivy. Be-secked or Be-sacked, discharged from employment. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Belantered (in rare use), belated, benighted. **w.Yks.** Cattle are said to be betwenged when suffering from a disease which causes them to swell up about the eyes and tail, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). **Chs.**^{1} Betwitchelled, overcome with inquisitiveness. **n.Lin.**^{1} Thaay did look begone when thaay seed me. I'm much beholding to you, sir, for them sticks you've gin us. **Nhp.**^{1} You're sadly behad [said in ironical commiseration]. A person walking by the side of another, and unable to keep pace, would be quite belagged. **Oxf.**^{1} 'Em be much beliked. **Ken.**^{1} I wunt be beholden to a Deal clipper, leastways not if I knows it. **Dor.**^{1} The luoaded tree bent low Behung wi' apples, 180. **Som.** He do git that begrumpled [affronted] you'd think the clouds must vall, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 87. **n.Dev.** Love isn't a mere simathin Begaiged [bewitched] wi' bloo o' lips or skin, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 135. **w.Cor.** I have got a most bedoling pain in my teeth (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{1} A poor beheemed [sickly] cretur.

II. Used to form *sb.*

Sc. If I havena gi'en Inch-Grabbit and Jamie Howie a bonnie begunk, they ken themsells, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxxi; That begowker said while he was yet livin', After three days I will rise again, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) xxvii. 63. **N.I.**^{1} He has no behopes of bein' any better. **Cum.**^{3} Begonk, a disappointment, a 'sell.' **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy)m i gùd bi-oa·ps, iv ah woz tu aav· ŭ ùz·bŭnd dhis ver·i neyt, *Ruth* i. 12. **Stf.**^{2} Oi'm in behopes as oi'll have a paind or two next wik. **w.Som.**^{1} Dhur id-n noa bee-oa·ldeenees een ut, uuls wee èod-n ae·u-n [there is no beholdingness (obligation) in it, or we would not have it].

III. Used to form *adv.*; also occas. used as *prep.*

Sc. The lang loan benorth the kirkyaird, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xv. **S. & Ork.**^{1} Befram, to seaward. **Ayr.** Belyve, the elder bairns come drapping in, Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785). **Dmf.** His father gart them flee for fear and sculk belyve, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 82. **Ir.** 'Very belike,' said Mrs. Ryan, 'he's bringin' somethin' to you,' Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 20. **s.Wxf.** He gets goin' these roads betimes [occasionally], *Shamrock* (Mar. 3, 1894) 360. **Nhb.**^{1} Are ye gannin'?—Not belikely. **Cum.**^{1} Aa'l pay thee belyve [soon, after a while]. **n.Yks.**^{1} There'll be a service at 'chapel belive [in the evening]; **n.Yks.**^{2} Ivver seea far behither [very far beyond this place]. **Lin.** Sweet-arts! Molly belike may 'a lighted to-night upo' one, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885). **Nhp.**^{1} Will you go to the fair? Belike I shall. **w.Wor.**^{1} If yŭ canna staay now, behappen you'll step in i' the marnin'? **Shr.**^{1} 'Be'appen, says Jack Dallow,' is a saying current about Bridgenorth. **Brks.**^{1} Now ut raains a wunt come belike. **Sur.** He is about six yards befront, *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. vii. 205. **Sus.**$^{1\,2}$ Behither, on this side. Used as *adv.* and *prep.* **w.Som.**^{1} Behap you mid-n be there, and then what be I to do? I shall be up betime to-morrow morning. **Dev.** 'E aimeth tü gert thengs, an' belikes 'ell git um, tü! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 46.

BE, *prep.* Var. dial. [bi, bɔ, Nhb. also be.]

1. The common dial. pronunc. and spelling of *by*, in its var. lit. or dial. meanings, q.v.

Sc. John's auld be him [compared with him] (Jam.). **s.Sc.** 'Be' and 'bye' are distinct, 'be' being used of the instrument or author ὑπὸ; 'bye' of place and mental relationship παρὰ ... and preserves this sense when compounded, as bye-common, by-ordnar, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 229. **Rxb.** This field is bigger be [than] that (Jam.). **Ir.** 'I'll meet you agin to-morra,' says he, 'be the chapel-door,' Tennyson *To-morrow* (1885). **Nhb.** 'Be,' for 'by,' takes the sound of the short *e*, as heard in the words, bet, met, pet. 'Be' is changed into 'biv' before a vowel, Robson *Newc. Sng. Sol.* (1859) Notes; Aw teuk me seat be day an' neet, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 332. **Cum.**^{3} An' be that time o' day, 3. **n.Yks.** Like a leeaf be firm decree Mun fade an' fall, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 35. **Lan.** O ful tru un pertikler akeawnt o ... th' greyt Eggshibishun. Be o felley fro Rachde, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) Title; **Lan.**^{1} Nay, thae mun goo wi me; awst noan tak that gate be mysell. **n.Lan.** Fetchin' it yan ... be a round about rooad, Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 44; **n.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} She'll hev gotten her things on be-noo. You'll not get him to do that be noä meäns whativer. **Dev.** Go thy way vorth be tha vootsteps uv tha vlock, Baird *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 8.

2. Forming the first unemphatic syllable of oaths.

Ir. Begorra, bedad, begonnies. If your bees are as big as ponies and your hives no bigger than ours are, how do your bees get into your bee-hives?—Begob, that's their own affair, *Pop. story* (G.M.H.); Bejabers, you've got it now, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 58; Bedad, I've set fut on a dale of land you'll niver grow pitaties in, *ib. Kerrigan* (1896) 112. **Nhb.**^{1} Begock, Begox, an exclamation meaning 'by Gox,' or 'by God!' Becrike, by Christ! a profane exclamation which is often heard as 'becrikey!' or 'crikey!' Ods marcy! wey, marrow, becrike, it's Lord 'Size! Shield *My Lord 'Size, Allan's Coll.* 158. **Wm.**^{1} Begok. **Chs.**^{1} Bezonter me! but aw'm fair gormed. **n.Lin.**^{1} Be-gor, be gock, be-gow, be-gum, bejegs, be-jeggers. **Sur.** Be-gum is in common use (G.L.G.). **Wil.** Begar thay look'd main queer, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 59. **Som.** Begorras, begamme (J. S. F. S.). **n.Dev.** Begorsey! vor a coager's en' I'll till 'e vivety better men, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 85.

BEACE, see **Beas**.

BEACH, *sb.* and *v.* Ken. Sus. [bītʃ.]

1. *sb.* Pebbles or shingle taken from the beach or sea-shore, used for road-making, covering the sleepers on railroads, &c.

Ken. Paid Thos. Whatt for bringing 18 tuns beach £5 8*s.* 0*d*, *Warehorne Highway Bk.* (1771). The word is very common in both Orlestone and Warehorne Parish Bks.; in every-day use at present (P.M.). **Sus**^{1}

2. *v.* To cover a road or footpath with beach.

Ken. Paid Mr. Wm. Howland as per bill for beaching the road by Sugar Loaf House, *Orlestone Highway Bk.* (1813) (P.M.).

BEACH-BOY, *sb.* Sh.I. A boy employed at a fishing-station to assist in curing fish on the stone beaches.

S. & Ork.^{1}

BEACH-COMBER, *sb.* I.Ma. Naut. Slang. One who hangs about the sea-shore or river-bank on the look-out for jobs.

I.Ma. I'll pay you, you beachcomber, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 72, ed. 1889. **Naut. slang.** A rascally 'beach-comber' planning how he can best cheat the simple villagers, *Standard* (Oct. 31, 1889) 5, col. 2; Before I reached it a 'beach-comber' . . . asked me if he should tow me 'up to 'Ampton,' Jefferies *Open Air* (1885) 137; Beach-comber is the local term for the European adventurers and long-shore loafers who infest the Pacific archipelagoes, Lang *Longm. Mag.* (1885) VI. 417 (Farmer).

BEÄCON-WEED, see **Bacon-weed.**

BEAD, *sb.* sw.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to make a bead*, used to signify that a ring of people is formed on any hurried or important business.

sw.Sc. This phr. has originated from the vulgar idea of the formation of the adder-stone. The adders assemble in a certain time of summer to cast off their sloughs and renew their age. . . . The sloughs are collected and plastered over with frothy saliva and again wrought to and fro till they are condensed and shaped into an adder bead. . . . The bead is often left, and it is treasured up by the shepherds as a talisman of good luck, *Rem. Nithsdale Sng.* 111.

BEAD, *v.*^{1} *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Not. Lin. War. Dev. Also written **bede** Nhb.^{1}

1. To pray.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{4}

2. In *comp.* (1) **Bead-house,** (*a*) an alms-house or religious house, (*b*) a workhouse; (2) **Bead(s)folk,** (3) **-man,** (4) **-wife,** (5) **-woman,** persons who inhabited religious houses and alms-houses, and offered up prayers for the repose of the souls of the founders.

(1, *a*) Sc. (G.W.), **Dur.** (K.), **n.Yks.**^{12}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Dev.**^{3} The bead-house stood within the boundaries of the churchyard walls and was occupied, until very recently, by the sexton or clerk and the butty woman. (*b*) **m.Yks.**^{1} (2) **Nhb.**^{1} The hospital of our Lady called West Gate Spital was founded, as it is reported, by the inhabitants of the town of Newcastle, for the purpose, among other objects, of keeping six beadfolks in the almshouse there, Welford *Hist. of Newc. in XVI. Cent.*, 235. Item: To the bede-folk at certain times, 5*s.* 10*d.*; for twenty chalder of coals to the bede-folk, 17*s.* 4*d.*, *ib.* 202. (3) **Sc.** The puirest beadsman of St. Andrews, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 279. **Nhb.**^{1} The hospital of St. Mary Magdalene at Newcastle provides for 'three poor beadsmen.' **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} *Obs.* Beadsman, one in old times appointed to pray or 'tell his beads' for the welfare, temporal and spiritual, of his benefactors; kings having their pensioned beadsmen in different places, who wore a cloak of a given colour with a shoulder-badge. (4) **n.Yks.**^{12} (5) **n.Yks.**^{1}

[The dial. vb. *bead* (*bede*) is the same word as ME. *bede*, a prayer. I stode seyinge my bede, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 17672. OE. (*ge*)*bed*, a prayer, cogn. w. OS. *beda*, OFris. *bede*. (1) Bedehouse, an alms house, so called because it is supposed the poor people should there pray for their benefactors, Ash (1795); Bede-house, an hospital or alms-house, Kersey (1715); Thre bede houssez in ye seid town of Nottingham, *Nott. Rec.* (1543) III. 397. OE. *bed-hūs*, a house of prayer (*Hatton G.* (c. 1160) *Matt.* xxi. 13), hence Wel. *bettws* (in names of places). Cp. OHG. *bete-hūs*, 'templum' (*Ps. Trev.* lxxviii. 1). (3) Bedes-men or poor people who pray'd for their founders and benefactors, Phillips (1706); Beadsman, *orator, precator*, Skinner (1671); I will be thy beadsman, Valentine, Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. i. 18. (5) My humblest service to his grace: I am his beadswoman, Shirley *Gratef. Serv.* (1629) III. i. (N.E.D.)]

BEAD, *v.*^{2} Yks. [**biəd,** e.Yks. **bīd.**] To fence in land with long rods, thorns, &c., in order to prevent sheep from getting out. See **Beard.**

n.Yks. Its ə bad job yon sheep's gitən startid ə laupin auər t'wōl [wall] ūt ət lotment on tət mūər. Wi mən ev t'wōl biədid ən stop əm if wə kan. Its ə piti we didnt biəd t'wōl sinnōr; it aut tə əbīn biədid wen wə turned em in birīts (W.H.).

Hence **Beadin,** a dead hedge, or a hedge made of dead thorns.

e.Yks.^{1}

BEAD, *int.* *Obs.?* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Indeed! by my beads!

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

BEAD-BIND, *sb.* Hmp. Black briony, *Tamus communis.*

Hmp. (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**^{1}

BEADLE, *sb.* *Obs.?* m.Yks.^{1} A person receiving parish pay or alms. See **Bead-house,** (*b*).

BEADLESS, *adj.* Cum. Also written **beaddless** Cum.^{1} [**bī·dləs.**]

1. Of persons: intolerant of suffering, impatient of pain.

Cum. Auld Wilson was a beadless body, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 29; **Cum.**^{13}

2. Of pain, suffering, &c.: intolerable, hard to bear.

Cum.^{3} For it feister't an' wark't wid sa beadless a stoon, 160; He says the pain's beadless, but then he's a beadless body, *ib.* 164.

BEADS, *sb.*^{1} Irel. [**bēdz.**] A rosary.

Ir. She wanted a 'bades,' a rosary, which was to be kept till the time that Pat would be able to bless it for her, Francis *Fustian* (1895) 9; Still used (J.M.ff.).

[*Beads*, lit. prayers. See **Bead.** The word was transferred to the series of little balls threaded upon a string, by which balls the prayers were counted off.]

BEADS, *sb.*^{2} *pl.* Wil.^{1} The procumbent pearlwort, *Sagina procumbens.*

BEADUS, see **Bead-house.**

BEAGLE, *v.* Cor.^{12} [**bī·gl.**] In phr. *Beagle it!* sometimes *Ad beagle it!* A mild imprecation, 'bother it!'

BEAGLE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. [**bī·gl.**] A sheriff's officer; a beadle.

ne.Sc. They say there's beagles oot aifter the unfortunate lad himsel', Grant *Keckleton*, 132. **Per.** A gentleman's house was watched by beagles or bum-bailies, because he had been declared bankrupt (G.W.). **Edb.** That it was the beagles come in search of me, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 103. **Dmf.** These beagles flew To ha'd the souter lads in order, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 72. **Nhb.**^{1} Blind Willy slawly led the band, As beagle o' the way, man, Marshall (c. 1869) *Luckey's Dream.*

[The same as *beagle* (the small dog for hunting).]

BEAGLE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. War. Wor. Shr. Dev. Cor. Also written **beeagle** n.Yks.^{12}; **baigle** Lan.^{1} War.^{1} Shr.^{1}; **bagle** Shr.^{2} Cor.^{12}

1. An oddly or grotesquely dressed figure; a 'fright,' a 'guy,' a 'scarecrow.'

Rxb. One bespattered with mud is said to be 'a pretty beagle' (Jam.). **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A bonny beeagle! **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** He tummled i t'midden, and when he gat out he wor a bonny beagle (F.K.); **w.Yks.**^{2} Yo nivver saw such a beagle; **w.Yks.**^{5} **Lan.** 'Well, thae'rt a bonny baigle, owd mon,' said Enoch, laughing, 'Baigle!' replied Twitchel; 'feel at mo! Aw met ha' bin in a traycle-tub,' Waugh *Besom Ben* (1865) v; **Lan.**^{1} 'Thae'rt a bonny baigle!' phr. applied to anybody who is startlingly kenspeckle, or curious. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. An opprobrious epithet applied to a depraved, unmanageable, and troublesome person.

War.^{2} **Wor.** Beagle is used here, applied to women and children. A man will call his wife a beagle; children are so called in times of anger or irritation. Goo along oi'ee, 'ee nasty little beagle (H.K.). **Shr.**^{1} 'Er's a nasty baigle, that's whad 'er is; **Shr.**^{2} **n.Dev.** Tha art a beagle, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 243. **Cor.**^{1} Be quiet, you young bagle; **Cor.**^{2} [To say 'You are a special beagle,' is the same as to say 'You are a good for nothing,' Dyche & Pardon *Dict.* (1744).]

[A precious beagle, *homo futilis, ineptus, improbus*, Coles (1679). Prob. the same as *beagle* (a small dog for hunting), often glossed with the mg. of 'bitch.' A beagle, *petite chienne*, Sherwood (1672); Begle, *canicula*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

BEAINER, *sb.* Sh.I. A dog. See **Benbiter.**

Sh.I. Beainer is a 'lucky word,' used by some of the fishermen at the 'haaf' or deep-sea fishing. During the fishing it was customary to avoid the ordinary names of persons, animals, and things, and to use paraphrases. The custom is now obsolete, but many of these 'lucky words' or 'haaf-words' survive, used most often in joke (J.J.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BEAINER-SUNDAY, *sb.* Sh.I. The Sunday before Christmas, on which day it was customary to eat an ox-head for supper.

Sh.I. This custom is still observed (K.I.); (J J.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BEAK, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses. [**bīk, biək.**]

1. The nose, the face.

Nhb. They'll find queer stinks in thor beeks, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 28; **Nhb.**^{1} To the beak o' the second aw held up me fist, *Bob Cranky* (1815). We'll get penny loaves, an' drink tiv wor beak, *Old Sng.*, *Collier's Rant.* **War.**^{3}

Hence **Beaky,** having a prominent nose.

Nhb.^{1}

2. A curved cutting mattock used in reclaiming land.

Wil. The rough grass and moss, and the whole surface of the land, were chopped up with a curved cutting mattock, called a 'beak,' Davis *Agric.* (1811) xii; **Wil.**^{1}

3. The ploughed land on the plat of the downs near Heytesbury, so called from having been reclaimed as above.

Wil.^{1} In the Deverills, parts of many of the down farms are known as the Bake, or, more usually, the Burn-bake.

4. The hook or crane over a kitchen fireplace on which pots are hung.

w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 233; **w.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} The reckin hook.

5. The pointed part of a blacksmith's anvil.

n.Lin.^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} The pointed end of a common anvil is called the bik u dhu an·vee·ul [beak of the anvil].

6. The outshoot of a spout, a gurgoyle.

n.Lin.^{1}

7. The brim or peak of a hat or cap; extended also to the hat itself.

w.Yks.^{4} T'bēak'n a hat. The 'beak' of a cap, the two 'beaks' on an infantry soldier's full-dress hat, &c. What's tuh geen fur that bēak? Gotten his granfathther's bēak on!

BEAK, *sb.*^{2} In *gen.* dial. or slang use. [**bīk, biək.**] A magistrate.

Yks. All they [i.e. the police] think about is taking poor chaps, and bringing 'em before the beak, Fetherston *Farmer*, 10. **w.Yks.** Inspector sed as t'beäks wornt sittin' (W.F.); **w.Yks.**^{2} **Mid.** I stood in the Court of A'Beckett the Beak, Thackeray *Ballads* (1855) 124. **Sus.** I scarcely know which is the softer 'beak'—as we are called—you, or Sir Roland, Blackmore *Alice Lorraine* (1875) III. vi. **Slang.** Save you from them air beaks as catched you, *Raby Rattler* (1845) ix; When you walk by a beak's order, it's not straight forerd, but always a going up and niver a coming down agin, Dickens *O. Twist* (1850) viii; I was fined two pounds by the beak, Haggard *Col. Quaritch* (1888) III. v; P'raps if I didn't I shouldn't have been dragged up before the beak so many times for a disturbing of the public peace, *Dy. Tel.* (April 8, 1896) 6, col. 1; In the last century Sir John Fielding was called 'the blind beak,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 200. **Cant.** *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*; A rum beak, *Monthly Mag.* (1799) I. 22.

BEAK, *v.* Var. dial. uses. [**bīk.**]

1. To kiss.

Not. (J.H.B.); **Not.**^{1}

2. Of birds: to attack with the bill.

Dev. Like cocks for ever at each other beaking, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) 140, ed. 1830.

3. To chop up with a 'beak' or mattock the rough surface of land that is to be reclaimed, afterwards burning the parings. See **Burn-beak.**

Wil.^{1}

Hence **Beaking,** *vbl. sb.* the process of chopping up the surface of the ground with a 'beak' or mattock in reclaiming land.

Wil. The operation is still frequently called 'beaking and burning,' Davis *Agric.* (1811) xii.

BEAK, see **Beek.**

BEAKING-FULL, *adj. phr.* Nhb. Yks. [Unknown to our other correspondents.] Full to repletion.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Well known but very little used, and only amongst old people (J.A.).

BEAK-IRON, *sb.* Nhb. Der. Bdf. Som. Also written **beck-iron** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} Bdf.; **bick-iron** Nhb.^{1} [**bi·k-, be·k-, bī·k-aiən.**] A cooper's anvil.

Nhb.^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.). **w.Som.**^{1} The iron T used by coopers, on which they hammer and rivet their hoops.

[Beakiron, a bickern, a tool used by blacksmiths, Ash (1795); They have no other word in the Spanish language for a bickhorn or a bench vice, than *Vigornia*, Dillon *Trav. Spain* (1781) 145 (N.E.D.); A black smith's anvil . . . is sometimes made with a pike or bickern or beak-iron at one end of it, Moxon *Mech. Ex.* (1677) 3. This word in its various forms, which are due to assoc. w. E. words, such as *beak*, and *iron* and *horn*, is of Fr. origin. Cp. Fr. *bigorne*, 'petite enclume dont les extremités sont en pointe' (Hatzfeld); It. *bicornia*, 'a kinde of crooked anuile that gold-smiths vse' (Florio); Sp. *bigórnia*, 'the iron upon which ferriers turne or worke horse shooes' (Minsheu). A der. of Lat. *bicornis*, with two horns (cp. G. *doppelhorn*). The word appears in Flem. as *begorie* (*bigorie*), see Vuylsteke.]

BEAKMENT, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. A measure containing four quarts. See **Beatment.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790).

[She gott a beakment of wheat flower, *Depos. Yrk. Castle* (1673), Surtees Soc. (1861) 194.]

BEAKS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. A punishment inflicted upon the loser in a game of marbles, by 'firing' a marble at the knuckles.

Nhb. 'Knuckle doon, an' tyek yor beaks.' The loser of a game is obliged to place his doubled nief upon the ground and to hold it there whilst each of his opponents jerks his playing marble against his knuckles. At the beginning of a game 'Let's play for beaks' is called. The loser suffers a painful ordeal in enduring his 'beaks,' but it is considered mean to shirk or even to wince at the infliction (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1}

BEAL, *sb.*^{1} Dor. [**bīl.**] A small kind of weasel.

s.Dor. 'One of them guinea-pigs has been bitten by a beal.' Beal is certainly the recognized word in the valley of the Stour—I think also in 'the Vale.' To make sure of 'beal' being correct I applied to one of the ancients, whose opinion is as follows: 'There is three sorts: weazel, stoat, and beal, but all belong to the same spicey' [species] (C.K.P.).

[OFr. *bele* (mod. *belle*), fem. of *bel* (*beau*), beautiful; cp. OFr. *bellette* (mod. *belette*), a weasel. *Belette*, 'proprt., la jolie petite bête' (Hatzfeld). See **Fairy** (weasel). Cp. the name of the weasel in various languages: Fr. dial. (Rouergat) la *poulido* (pretty); Dan. dial. *den kiφnne* (pretty); Bavarian *das schön-thierlein* (the pretty little creature).]

BEAL, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **beel** Cum. ne.Yks.^{1} Lin.; **beeal** Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{3} e.Yks.^{1}; **beeall** e.Yks. [**bīl, biəl.**]

1. *v.* To bellow or roar as cattle, to shout, sometimes with prep. *out.*

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Tom Ridley beel'd out 'Deil may care!' Anderson *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1820) II. 152; Ah beel't oot tull em at he wad ha teh tak rayder mair time if he wantet my cumpany varra far, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 43. **Wm.** Her bulls beal and bellow naa langer, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 164; When t'wind in t'chimley sood, Com bealen doon off Crossfell heets, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 11, ed. 1896; Band kickt up sec a nurration like o t'kye it deeal creeanan an coves beelan, Clarke *Spec.* (1865) 5; He began beealing away like a cofe, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 35; **Wm.**^{1} 'T bull's beealin. **n.Yks.** He beals out like a great cauf, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890); **n.Yks.**^{1} What gars yon coo beeal sikan a gait? **n.Yks.**^{23} **ne.Yks.**^{1} What's ta beealin at? **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Ah was ommast flay'd oot o' mi wits, when awd bull beeal'd oot at ma, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 52; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Ah started a bēaling an' bēaling at ivver ah could bēal, xii. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Lin.** If her bairns are not bealing and yammering round her, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 264; An' thou was a-beälin' likewise, an' a-squeälin', as if tha was bit, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889); I beal'd out then with all my might, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 47; What is that brat bealing about? (J.C.W.) **n.Lin.** An' theare thaay stan's beälin' an' carryin' on, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 62; **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' bairn beäl'd oot that bad, I was cleän scar'd. **sw.Lin.**^{1} They bëal out fit to stun one.

Hence (1) **Bealing**, *vbl. sb.* a noise, uproar, bellowing; (2) **Bealing**, *adj.* noisy.

(1) **Cum.**^{3} Stop thy beelin and lissen to me, 30. **n.Yks.**^{1} She wares maist ov her tahm i' beealin' an singin'. **e.Yks.**^{1} Keep still, will yă. Ah weeant hĕ sike a bealin as that ĭ my hoose. **Lin.** T'other da'ay I heerd sich an a bealing, and when I looked, some beast had brok out, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd. S. vii. 31. **sw.Lin.**^{1} My word, if you don't stop that beäling. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} A beäling coo soon forgets it cauf, *Prov.*

2. *sb.* A noise, roar, cry, bellowing.

Cum.^{3} Lood greàns we heard—lang hollow beels, 56. **Yks.** T'bull sat oop a greeat beeal, an' sat aff wi' un, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 24; Beals and shouts and claps and gre'ans Eneaf te wakken t'vary tonpike ste'ans, Brown *Yk. Minster Screen* (1834) l. 107. **e.Yks.** Sike a beeall an a clatther, a yowp an a yell, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 52. **n.Lin.**^{1}

[**1.** To beale, *boare*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). ON. *belja*, to bellow.]

BEAL, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{2} Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **bail** Som. nw.Dev.^{1}

1. *sb.* A bird's bill; the nose.

Som. (W.P.W.), **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.**^{1} I knawed 'ee by your beal.

2. *v.* With prep. *out*, to hatch.

Dev. She watched over the baling out of the chicken and she made the butter, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 118. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Onny dree o' min be a bail'd eet.

3. To protrude, as a bird's bill through the shell of a newly hatched egg, or a person's toes through holes in a stocking.

Cor. (F.H.D.); **Cor.**^{3}

[**1.** Þe bryddes woundeþ hem wiþ hir grete beeles, Trevisa *Higden* (1387) II. 421. OE. *bile*, a bill, beak.]

BEAL, *v.*^{3} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Shr. Amer. Also written **beel** Ant.; **bale** w.Yks.^{3} Shr.^{1}; **bail** w.Yks.^{3} [**bīl, biəl, bēl.**]

1. Of a sore: to gather, fester, suppurate; also *trans.* to cause to swell, to raise the flesh in blisters.

N.I.^{1} **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} The flen han bin on this poor child,—jest look 'ow they'n baled 'im on the back. [**Penn., U.S.A.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) 384.]

Hence (1) **Beal**, *sb.* a hot, inflamed tumour; (2) **Bealing**, *vbl. sb.* suppuration from an ulcer, a boil, a suppurating sore; (3) **Bealing**, *ppl. adj.* inflamed, gathered, ulcerated; (4) **Bealed**, *ppl. adj.* festered.

(1) **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). (2) **Sc.** Even a bit wrax, or a bealin, will whiles near-hand ruin a lad, Roy *Horseman* (1895) xxii. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{24} (3) **Sc.** A' thing gaed til his wyte, an ill hairst or a bealin thoomb, Roy *Horseman* (1895) xxxix. (4) **Uls.** A beeled finger (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

2. *Fig.* To swell with pain or remorse.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** Her heart for Lindy now began to beil, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 76, ed. 1812.

[**1.** Beal, to gather matter, to come to a head like a pimple, Ash (1795); so Bailey (1721); To beal, *suppuro*, Coles (1679); *Bouër*, to beal, to mattar, Cotgr. (1) Beal, a whelk or push, Kersey (1715). (2) *Hypopie*, bealing or matter growing or gathering in a crushed eye, Cotgr. The vb. *belen* occurs in ME. in sense of 'to burn, to smart': My brest in bale bot bolne & bele, *Pearl* (c. 1360) 18, in *Allit. P.* 1. ON. *bǣla*, to burn.]

BEAM, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. usages. [**bīm, biəm.**]

1. Of a plough: the back or main support to which all the other parts are attached.

Sc. Stephens *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 150. **w.Som.**^{1} Now wholly of iron, but till recently always of wood. Beneath the beam is fixed the breast or foundation of the working part of the implement, and from its latter end springs the tail or handle.

2. A steelyard.

n.Lin.^{1} Them oäts'll weigh tho'teen stoän to th' seck at th' beäm this minnit. **w.Som.**^{1}

3. The space or room in an open fishing-boat immediately forward of the sheet, where the nets are kept. Cor.^{3}

4. The main stem of a stag's horn.

n.Dev. An antler is judged by the number of points or tines which spring from the beam, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) iv.

5. Tanning term: a rounded piece of wood, stone, or iron on which hides are placed for the purpose of unhairing and fleshing. Chs.^{1}

6. In *comp.* **Beam-knife**, the knife used at the fleshing-beam. Lei.^{1}

7. A bank of cloud.

Cor. The sun was darting, a beam was over the West, lying on the sea, Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* (1887) vi; There's a gale in thicky black beam, *ib.*

[**1.** A beym of y^{e} plwgh, *buris*; *ubi* plwghe beme, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). OE. *sulh-bēam*, a plough-beam. **4.** Beam (on the head of a deer), that part which bears the antlers, royals, and tops, Bailey (1721); *Marrein*, the beam of a buck, the branch of a stag, Cotgr.; Beame, the maine horn of a hart or stag, Bullokar (1616). **5.** *Fer à ravaler*, a tanner or leather-dressers shaving-knife, beam-knife or working-knife, Cotgr.; Beaming knyfe for a tanner, Palsgr.]

BEAM, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Yks. Som. [**bīm, biəm.**]

1. *sb.* Weaving term: a circular piece of wood upon which the warp is wound.

w.Yks. (W.T.) **w.Som.**^{1} In every common loom there are two beams or rollers, one called the chai·n bee·m, on which is wound the warp, and from which it is unwound as the cloth is woven; the other called the klau·th bee·m, upon which the fabric is rolled up as woven. [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

2. *v.* To wind the warp upon the chain beam.

w.Som.^{1} This is a matter of some nicety, as all the threads have to be kept even and parallel, or [the warp] will not make a good bosom.

Hence (1) **Beamer**, *sb.* one who winds the warp upon the roller ready for the weaver to place in his loom; (2) **Beaming**, *vbl. sb.* the process of putting a warp on a beam or roller ready for the loom; (3) **Beaming-frame**, *sb.* the machine in which the above operations preparatory to weaving are performed.

(1) **w.Yks.** Baines *Yks. Past* (1870) 671. **w.Som.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (3) **w.Som.**^{1}

[Beam, a large round piece of wood belonging to a weaver's loom, Ash (1795); *Ensuble de tisseran*, a weavers beam, Cotgr.; A beme of a webster, *iugum*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Beeme of webstarrys lome, *liciatorium*, *Prompt.*; The shaft of his speer was as the beem of websters, Wyclif (1382) 1 *Sam.* xvii. 7. OE. *web-bēam*, a weaver's beam.]

BEAM, *v.*^{2} Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Der. [**bīm.**] To cure leakage in a tub or barrel by soaking it in water, and thus causing the wood to swell. See **Beene**.

Abd. To make the bottom and sides of a wooden washing-tub, which has become shrunk and leaky (called gizzen or gizzened) through being left dry, to swell and become watertight (P.G.). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.** This tub runs like a riddle; we'll have to put it outside and beam it (H.L.); **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Der.**^{1}

BEAM, *v.*^{3} Sc. Of a teapot: to warm or season it before putting in the tea.

Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

BEAM, see **Bean**, *sb.*^{2}

BEAM-BIRD, *sb.* Nhb. Brks. Bck. Hrt. e.An. Hmp. Wil. The spotted fly-catcher, *Musicapa grisola.*

Nhb.^{1} **Brks., Bck., Hrt.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 48. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.** (A.G.) **Hmp.** Swainson, *ib.* **Wil.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 125. [The most usual places for this bird's nest are, the side of a faggot-stack, a hole in the wall, or a beam in an outbuilding, whence arises one of its provincial names, that of Beam-bird, Yarrell *Hist. Brit. Birds* (1845) I. 173.]

[A name sometimes given to the spotted flycatcher, because it often builds its nest on the projecting end of a beam (C.D.).]

BEAM-FEATHERS, *sb. pl.* Som. The stiff quill feathers in a bird's wing.

w.Som.^{1} Bee·m vadh·urz.

[Beam-feathers (among falconers), the long feathers of a hawk's wing, Bailey (1721); so Kersey (1715).]

BEAMFILL, *v.* Sc. Yks. Der. Building term: to fill up the spaces left in the walls of a house after the beams have been planted, with chips of stone or brick. Also *fig.* to fill up completely, as in packing a box.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **n.Sc.** He is beamfillt o' pride (W.G.). **w.Yks.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Beamfilling,** *vbl. sb.* the chips of stone or brick used in filling up the spaces or chinks that are left in the walls of a house after the beams have been planted; (2) **Beamfull,** full to overflowing.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **nw.Der.**^{1} (2) **n.Sc.** She cam hame wi' her mehl-pyock beamfoo. Jist fill the bossie beamfoo o' behr mehl (W.G.).

BEAM-FILLED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Indulged.

n.Sc. That's a beam-fillt littlan. He'll wint for naething it he seeks (W.G.). **Abd.** Still known, though not in very common use (W.M.).

BEAMING, *adv.* Yks. **[biə·min.]** In phr. *beaming hot*, intensely hot.

Yks. It's as oft seead 'beeamin yat' (E.M.C.). **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah wus ommast swelthered wi walkin; sun com beeamin hot uppa mă, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

BEAN, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. usages in Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Som. Also written **byun** se.Wor.^{1} **[bīn, biən.]**

1. A kind of small coals, so called from the size.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Duff is the smallest coal left after screening: peas are next in size; beans next grade higher; then nuts,—roondy coal being the largest in size. **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

Hence **Beany,** *adj.* of the size of a bean.

N.Cy.^{1} Beany coals. **Nhb.** 'Beany coals te vend' is a Newcastle street-cry of to-day. **Chs.**^{1} Beany marl, salt-making term: a kind of granulated marl. Also called Horsebeans.

2. Money, esp. a sovereign or guinea.

Slang. Zoroaster took long odds that the match was off; offering a bean to half a quid (in other words, a guinea to a half-guinea) that Sybil would be the bride, Ainsworth *Rookwood*, bk. III. ix; 'Here's some of the beans,' as he drew five sovereigns from the same pocket, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 296.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Bean-belly,** a satirical epithet applied to Leicestershire; (2) **-brish, -brush,** bean stubble; (3) **-cod,** a pod of beans; see **Cod**; (4) **-cracker, -crake,** the corn-crake or landrail, *Grex pratensis*; (5) **-dye,** see below; (6) **-haulm,** the stalk of beans after the pods or seeds are removed; see **Haulm**; (7) **-hook,** a short hook for reaping beanstalks; (8) **-hool,** the hull or pod of beans; see **Hull**; (9) **-rowers,** refuse from bean threshing; (10) **-sharps,** (11) **-swad,** the empty pod of beans; (12) **-swaup,** the pod of beans; also *fig.* a useless person; (13) **-weed,** common butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris.*

(1) **Lei.** Leicestershire bean-bellies, *Denham Tracts* (1854) I. 166, ed. 1891; Ray *Prov.* (1678) 316; **Lei.**^{1} An epithet not yet forgotten, though beans are by no means so common an article of food as formerly. (2) **War.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **War.**^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1} (3) **ne.Lan.**^{1} (4) **Wxf.** (P.J.M.) **s.Pem.** That's a bean-cracker that's maakin' that noise (W.M.M.); *Science Gossip* (1874) 142; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 177. (5) **Hrt.** Bean-dye, a kind of pea (more correctly beaned-eye) of a whitish colour with a black speck or eye in it, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. (6) **w.Yks.** She began to drag the bean-haulms into a heap, Macquoid *Doris Barugh* (1877) 2. **Shr.**^{1} **Glo.**^{1} Bean helms. **w.Som.**^{1} (8) **e.Yks.**^{1} A short scythe-like implement, generally made of a fragment of a scythe-blade, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Ken.** (P.M.), **Ken.**^{1} (8) **Sc.** He shall hide himself in a bean-hool if he remains on Scottish ground without my finding him, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. (9) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (10) **Slg.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (11) **n.Lin.**^{1} Chuck them beän-swads to pigs, wilt ta'. (12) **Sc.** An' Charlie come, he's as gude as some three, an' his backman's nae bean-swaup neither, *Perils of Man*, I. 88 (Jam.). (13) **Hrt.** His sheep were so much in love with a certain weed called bean-weed, Ellis *Sheph. Guide* (1749).

4. Phr. (1) *To keep all the beans in the sack*, to be careful of one's money; (2) *to know how many beans make five*, to be sharp-witted, knowing; (3) *three blue beans in a blue bladder*, see below; (4) *he won't give a bean for a pea*, he is very ungenerous, churlish.

(1) **w.Yks.** (S.J.C.) (2) **w.Som.**^{1} 'Ee du nau· [or ee nau·th] aew mún·ee bee·unz maek vai·v' is a very common description of a cute, clever fellow. **Slang.** It is as simple as how many blue beans make five, *Dy. News* (Nov. 4, 1889) 6, col. 5 (Farmer). (3) **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} 'Three blue beans in a blue bladder, rattle, bladder, rattle,' is as old a frolicksome sort of shibboleth as I can recollect, and is still frequently heard. (4) **Hrf.**^{2} Speaking to a bed-ridden man, 'Your sister, I suppose, . . . does some things for you?' 'Well, mighty little, her won't give a bean for a pea.'

BEAN, *sb.*^{2} Dev. Cor. Also written **been** Dev. In form **beam** Dev. Cor.^{2} **[bīn.]** A withy band, a rope of straw. See **Bine.**

Dev. Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353; A bunnel ov straw tied up wi' a hay-beem, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **s.Dev.** I shall want something for a been for this heap of sticks, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 8. **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Dev.**^{1} **nw.Dev.**^{1} Jis make a bean o' withy, Jan, and bend up they there kidney-bain sticks. **Cor.** The ghosts of bad men are ever employed in binding the sand in bundles with 'beams' of the same [a local word in use in this neighbourhood, as hay-beams for hay-bands], *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 511; **Cor.**^{12}

[The same as lit. E. *bind* (ME. *bynde*), a twist of a vine or hop-plant.]

BEANSELE, *sb.* Suf. The time of bean-harvest. Cf. **bark-, barley-, hay-sele.**

Suf. (F.H.)

BEANWEED, *sb.* Hrt. The common butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris.*

[It grows in the moory ground of vales, comes up about a finger's length, in the spring time of the year, like a bean, Ellis *Sheph. Guide* (1749) 164.]

BEAR, *sb.*^{1} Irel. w.Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Cmb. Sur. Aus. Slang. **[beə(r), biə(r).]**

1. In *comp.* (1) **Bear's-hairs,** a name given to a certain formation of cloud; (2) **-'s-muck,** a species of peat mixed with clay; (3) **-ward,** (*a*) *obs.* a bear-keeper, (*b*) a term of reproach.

(1) **Shr.**^{1} Threads of filmy white, fringing greater masses of cloud, said to betoken some sort of weather; but the popular mind is not at one, whether it be fair or foul. (2) **Lin.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Nhp.**^{2} **Cmb.** The fen land lies 'upon a substratum, at different depths, of turf moor and bear's muck,' *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813); The fen land is composed of vegetable matter, or loose black mould, upon a turf moor resting upon a bear's muck and a clay, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 228. (3, *a*) **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} In the old accounts of Congleton between 1589 and 1613, we find payments to the bearward for fetching the bear to the wakes. (*b*) **Chs.**^{1} He's a reglar bearward.

2. In phr. (1) *baste the bear*, a boy's game; (2) *make the bear talk*, a term among frame-work knitters for working their stocking-frames; (3) *play the bear*, to damage, spoil, ruin.

(1) **N.I.**^{1} **w.Yks.** A game where boys run under other boys' legs and are battered on their backs, &c. by caps and knotted handkerchiefs (S.K.C.). (2) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (3) **Lei.**^{1} 'To play Old Harry,' 'Old Gooseberry,' or 'Old Boots' are equivalent expressions. The hail has played the bear with the apple-blossom. **Nhp.**^{1} A market-gardener says, 'A wet Saturday plays the bear with us'—keeps our customers away, and injures our goods. **War.**^{2} The frost has played the bear with the tater tops; **War.**^{3} The pigs have been in the garden and played the bear with it. **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{2} **Sur.** I lay they've played the bear with him, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 285. [**Aus., N.S.W.** Chaps that have got something on their minds can't stand idleness, it plays the bear with them, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) II. ii.]

[**1.** (3, *a*) Rogues and vagabonds described by the Act 17 Geo. II, cap. 5, punishable by six months' imprisonment, namely . . . fencers, bearwards, Colquhoun *Police* (1796) 298; A bear-ward, *ursarius*, Coles (1679); so Gouldman (1678); I will take sixpence in earnest of the bear-ward, Shaks. *Much Ado*, II. i. 43; Bear warde, gardeur dours, Palsgr. (1530); Berewarde, *ursarius*, *Prompt.*]

BEAR, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Shr. Suf. Also written **bar** Sc. Suf.^{1}; **beer** Sc. Nhb.; **beir** N.Cy.^{1}; **bere** Sc. n.Yks.^{1} **[ber, beə(r), biə(r).]**

1. Barley, esp. a coarse kind with four or six rows of grain in the ear, *Hordeum hexastichon* or *tetrastichon.* Also called **Big,** q.v.

Sc. Twa bows o' bear and twa bows o' pease, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xx; Raised tolerable oats and bear, *ib. Monastery* (1820) i; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Abd.** A brewer and farmer encouraged his servants to drink ale copiously, as it saved the oatmeal, oatcakes, &c. A common saying of his was, 'Drink, lads, drink : the bere puckle fills as weel's the ait' (W.M.). **Per.** I should in Sc. use 'bar' wherever 'barley' could be used in Eng. (G.W.) **Ayr.** I sing the juice Scotch bear can mak us, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 1. **Bwk.** Ar she came down the loan wi' bere, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 56 ; *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. **Gall.** Out on the fields of oats and bear, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 67 ; The crops of corn, Merse wheat, Lowden oats, and Galloway bear, should be in the stackyards . . . by the 2nd day of September, *ib. Raiders* (1894) ii. **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.** Bigg or bear, with four grains on the ear, was the kind of barley, Marshall *Reports Agric.* (1818) I. 191 ; *Obs.* Two stacks of beare, of xx boules, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 130 ; **Nhb.^{1}** **n.Yks.** There are several plots of those species of barley called big, which is six-rowed barley ; or bear, which is four-rowed, cultivated, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 119 ; **n.Yks.^{1}**, **n.Lin.^{1}**, **Shr.^{1}** [(K.)]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bear-barley**, a coarse kind of barley ; (2) **-curn**, see **-stone** ; (3) **-feys**, land appropriated to the growing of barley ; (4) **-land**, see **-feys** ; (5) **-lave** or **leave**, ground the first year after barley has been raised on it ; (6) **-meal**, barley-meal ; (7) **-meal-raik**, a fruitless errand ; (8) **-mell**, an instrument for beating the husks off barley ; (9) **-pundlar**, an instrument for weighing barley ; (10) **-seed**, barley ; (11) **-sel**, the season for sowing barley ; (12) **-stone**, a husking trough for barley, used before the invention of mills.

(1) **Nhb.^{1}** [Bere-barleye or bigge wolde be sowen uppon lyghte grounde, Fitzherbert *Husbandry* (1534) 23.] (2) **Fif.** (Jam.) (3, 4) **Gall.** The infield was sometimes sown with oats, commonly, however, with bear—hence it still retains the appellation of bar-land or bear-feys, *Agric. Surv.* 41 (Jam.). (5) **Lnk.** The grund is in bear-lave (Jam.). (6) **Sc.** Bearmeal scones, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xi. **Ayr.** Bannocks o' bear-meal, Bannocks o' barley, Burns, 253 (Globe ed.). (7) **Lnk.** Supposed to originate from the disappointment of one who goes out in quest of oatmeal, and is obliged to satisfy himself with barley-meal (Jam.). (8) **Sc.** (Jam.) (9) **S. & Ork.^{1}** **Or.I.** (Jam.) (10) **Sc.** (Jam.). (11) **Suf.^{1}** (12) **Sc.** (Jam.) **N.Cy.^{1}** Large stone mortar or trough used in the North formerly to unhusk their 'bear' before barley mills were invented. **Nhb.^{1}**

[**1.** He wyll nocht want ane boll of beir, Lyndesay *Monarche* (1552) III. 4694 ; Tua fisches and fiue laues o bere, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 13506. OE. *bere*, *John* vi. 9 (Rushw.). **2.** *Hordeum polystichum vernum*, beare barley or barley big, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633), hence in Gouldman (1678) ; *Orge paumé*, beer barly, big barly, barly with the square ear, Cotgr.]

BEAR, *sb.^{3}* Wm. Lan. Chs. Also written **bair** c.Lan.^{1} ; **beer** Wm. ; **beyer** n.Lan.^{1} [**beə(r)**.] A door-mat.

Wm. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 233 ; Poor people peel rushes for candles, making besoms and bears of the peelings, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 232. **Lan.** (H.M.), **Lan.^{1}**, **ne.Lan.^{1}**, **e.Lan.^{1}**, **m.Lan.^{1}** **Chs.^{1}** At Hyde ; elsewhere, I think, becoming *obs.* ; **Chs.^{3}** Perhaps formerly often made of a bearskin. The rough rope-mat resembles one.

BEAR, *sb.^{4}* Yks. Shr. Also written **bare** Shr.^{2} [**beə(r)**, **biə(r)**.]

1. The large block of sandstone, which lies at the bottom and forms the base of the furnace in ironworks.

Shr.^{1} After being subjected to the great heat of the iron it becomes metamorphosed, and represents a hard, solid block of stone mixed with iron in one heterogeneous mass, when it is pulled out and called the furnace-bear ; **Shr.^{2}** [The bear] is very difficult to draw out, and when this is the case, the iron is said to be 'in the bear.'

2. A lode or vein of ore.

m.Yks.^{1}

BEAR, *sb.^{5}* Nhb. Also written **baer** Nhb.^{1} A blacksmith's tool for punching holes in iron.

Nhb.^{1} To Robert Thickpenny, his servant, a pair of bellows, a fore hammer, a nail hammer, and a baer, *Will of Rd. Hogg, of Newcastle* (Jan. 3, 1502) in Welford *Hist. of Newc. XVI. Cent.*, 2. [A bear is a powerful screw, working in a strong iron jaw, used for hand punching (R.O.H.).]

BEAR, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Nrf. Suf. Som. Naut. [**ber**, **beə(r)**, **biə(r)**.]

1. To carry.

Dur.^{1} **Cum.** Canst ta bear it, thinks ta ? (J.Ar.) **Lan.** Wrung day for bearin whoam, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) x.

Hence (1) **Bear 'em**, *vbl. sb.* wood from fencing carried off at the end of work time ; (2) **Bearing**, *vbl. sb.* a weaver's burden, usually applied to the week's work when taken back to the employer.

(1) **e.An.^{1}** As much wood from fencing as can be tied up and carried off at the end of work time. Taken as a right in old times, now often by consent. (2) **Lan.^{1}** He'd his week's bearin' upo' his shoother. **se.Lan.** The word 'bearin' used to be exclusively confined to weavers carrying their pieces of cloth from their cottages to their employers' places of business. The word went out of use as hand-loom weaving became extinct, as is now almost wholly the case, *Manch. City News* (Aug. 1, 1896).

2. In phr. (1) *bear the bell*, to excel, to be pre-eminent ; (2) — *a bob*, to aid, assist ; to be brisk, active ; (3) — *a bull's neck*, to bear a grudge ; (4) — *down*, see — *home* ; (5) — *a hand*, to help, assist ; (6) — *at hand*, to resent, bear a grudge ; (7) — *home*, said of a weaver carrying home his materials ; (8) — *a part*, to join in ; (9) — *up*, to recall to memory : (10) — *upon*, to restrain oneself, conceal one's real feelings.

(1) **Rnf.** An' aye amang the thrifty wives He says I bear the bell, Allan *Poems* (1836) 121. **Ayr.** Thou, Toothache, surely bear'st the bell Amang them a' ! Burns *Address to the Toothache*, st. 5. **Lth.** Kind and gentle was her nature ; At ilka place she bore the bell, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 126, ed. 1856. **Nhb.^{1}** Still Piper Tony bears the bell, *Joco-Serious Disc.* (1686) 20. **Lei.^{1}**, **Nhp.^{1}**, **War.^{3}** [In allusion to the first horse wearing a bell, to give warning in former days, when roads were very bad and very narrow, Holloway.] (2) **Der.^{1}** 'To bear a bob,' to assist or join in singing. **Nhp.^{1}** **e.An.^{1}** To lend a helping hand, at the risk, as it should seem, of receiving a bob, or blow. From ringers, who have several sorts of bob, all, of course, involving the idea of a blow. **Naut.** (Farmer) ; We have a similar phr. in the nautical 'bear a bob,' be brisk, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 98. [Horne *Table-bk.* (1827) I. 178.] (3) [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) (M.)] (4) See *-home*. (5) **Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Lin.^{1}** Cum noo, bear a hand, I can't get this peäce o' wood oot'n hohle by mysen. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)] (6) **n.Yks.^{2}** I'll bear thee at hand for't. (7) **Lan.** *Gen.*, if not invariably, applied to a weaver when carrying home his materials from the mill or the warehouse (J.H.N.) ; Bearing home to this place was a pleasure, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) i ; In the early part of the century, when weaving was done by hand, the warps were fetched from the warehouse and the woven cloth carried back every week. This was called 'bearin' down' and 'bearin' whoam' (S.W.). (8) **e.An.^{2}** A phr. in ringing, or in music, *gen.* meaning to join vocally or instrumentally in the harmony. (9) **n.Lin.^{1}** I knaw his naame well enif, but I can't beär it up just noo. (10) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** He boore upon him, and ne'er loot her ken That he was any ways aboot her fain, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 33, ed. 1812.

[**1.** The begger diede and was borun (carryed, Tindale) of aungels in to Abrahams bosum, Wyclif (1388) *Luke* xvi. 22 ; And on his bakke he bar . . . His olde fader, cleped Anchises, Chaucer *Leg. G. W.* 943 ; Al þat ten camels moght ber, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 3248. OE. *beran*, to carry (*Luke* xvi. 22). **2.** (1) Whoso demaundes What dame doth most excell ; . . . Faire Bridges beares the bel, Gascoigne *Fair Bridges* (1572) 4, in Percy's *Reliques* (ed. 1887) II. 152 ; Sen ȝe bere of bewte þe bell, Blythely schall we bowe as ȝe bidde, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 228 ; Lat see which of yow shal bere the belle To speke of love a-right, Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* III. 198. (2) We'll sing it next Sunday at St. James's Church, and I'll bear a bob, Fielding *Amelia* (1751) X. ii, ed. 1893, III. 75.]

BEARAWAY, *sb.* n.Lin.^{1} [**biə·rəwē**.] A bat, *vespertilio*. See **Black Bearaway**.

[The same as *bear away* (vb.), often used of the movement of birds. The . . . bird claps his wings, and bears away, Blair *Grave* (1742) 767 (N.E.D.).]

BEARBIND, *sb.* Also in forms **barbine** Shr.^{1} ; **bearbine** Chs.^{3} s.Wor.^{1} Hrf.^{2} Ken. (1) Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis* (Yks. Wor. Shr. Ken.) ; (2) *C. sepium* (Hrf. Bck. Hrt. Mid. Ken. Sur.) ; (3) the honeysuckle, *Lonicera periclymenum* (Chs.) ; (4) *Polygonum convolvulus* (Stf.).

(1) **s.Wor.^{1}** **Shr.^{1}** Also called Devil's guts and Billy-Clipper. **Ken.** Generally known as 'bearbine' (P.M.) ; **Ken.^{1}** (2) **Hrf.^{2}** **Hrt.** Apply the rough part of the leaf bearbind to a green wound, Ellis *Cy. Housewife* (1750) 266. **Ken.** (D.W.L.) ; (G.G.) ; **Ken.^{2}**, **Sur.^{1}** (3) **Chs** ^{13} (4) **Stf.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813).

[Bearbind, a species of bindweed, Ash (1795). Bearbind was also the name of the herb called knot-grass, *Polygonum mas*, which, acc. to Gerarde in *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 565, was called in shops *Corrigiola*. *Corrigiola*, berebynde, *Alphita* (c. 1450) 142.]

BEARD, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Shr. Dev.

1. A name given to the sepals of apple-blossom.

Dev. A Rockbeare man, age about sixty, said, 'I like the look of your orchard, because the beards of 'em stuck out so nice and stiff. The term 'beard' seems to be applied to any kind of vegetable substance which can at all be considered hairy-like, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

2. In phr. (1) *to put one's beard in a blaze*, to be in a great rage; (2) *the beard won't pay for the shaving*, it is not worth the trouble.

(1) **Sc.** This put MacCullum More's beard in a bleize, as gude reason there was, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. (2) **Shr.**^{1} Peggy, the Maister's gid me that owd 'edgerow atween the barley bonks for tatoes, if I'll rid it; but I 'ardly think the beärd'll pay for the shavin'.

BEARD, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Shr.

1. *sb.* A hedge made by putting branches of thorns upright in the ground. See **Bead.**

n.Lin.^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Beard-hedge,** see **Bearding.**

3. *v.* To trim a hedge, either by cutting it at the top or thickening the lower part by putting thorns into it.

Chs.^{13} **Shr.** Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.**^{1} As the top of a hedge is 'brushed,' so the lower part is 'beärded,' by putting the 'brushings' into the thin places. I've tined the glat, an' beärded the bottom, so as the pigs canna proke through; **Shr.**^{2}

Hence **Bearding,** *vbl. sb.* (1) bushes which are put into the bank of a new hedge to protect the newly planted thorns; (2) making hedges of thorn.

(1) **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 211; A low hedge or fence made of bushes stuck into y^e ground wth out stakes or binders, w^{ch} in Oxf. we call a foot-hedge (K.); **Chs.**^{123} (2) **n.Lin.**^{1}

4. To put thorns, &c., on the top of a wall to prevent sheep, &c., getting over.

Cum.^{1} **Wm.** We'll hev that wo' bearded (B.K.). **ne.Lan.**^{1}

5. To make smooth.

w.Yks.^{2}

Hence **Bearding-stone,** *vbl. sb.* a stone used by scythe-grinders to make a scythe smooth after the grinding on the grindstone.

w.Yks.^{2} The bearding-stone comes from Ashover, and consists of fine hard grit. The application of the bearding-stone is a process intermediate between rough grinding and the final glazing or finishing.

BEARD, *sb.*^{3} w.Yks. A tip of metal on the end of a knife-haft.

w.Yks. (H.W.B.); **w.Yks.**^{2}

BEARDED PINNOCK, *sb.* The bearded titmouse, *Panurus biarmicus.*

So called from the tuft of black feathers, resembling a moustache, beneath the eye, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 30.

BEARDIE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also written **bairdie** Sc. [**be·rdi, biə·di.**]

1. The loach fish, *Cobitio barbatula.*

Lnk. (Jam.) **Gall.** Ye could hae catched bairdies an' young puddocks, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 397. **w.Yks.**^{3} **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164; (G.E.D.) [Satchell (1879).]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Beardie-loach,** (2) **-lowrie,** see **Beardie.**

(1) **Lth.** Beardie-lotch, so called from the six small fibres or beards on its upper mandible (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1} Called also the 'Tommy Lodger' (q.v.). (2) **Rxb.** (Jam.)

3. The bird whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea.*

Sc. Its light-coloured head and neck feathers stand out more thickly than is usual in other birds, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 23.

BEARDIE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. A name given to a jar.

Abd. *Obsol.* or *obs.* (J.F.) **Per.** Grey-beard, a jar with the figure of an old man with long beard on it. Hence similar jars were and are known as grey-beards, which, by familiarity, came to be called beardies, and are known by this word pretty *gen.* (G.W.) **Lth.** Fetch doun the bairdie frae the press, Wi' rowth o' hamely cheer, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 204.

BEARDLY, see **Buirdly.**

BEARED, *v.* n.Yks. Wil. Cor. Past tense of *to bear.*

n.Yks.^{1} **Wil.** She's th' darlun' o' her as bear'd her, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) vi. 9. **Cor.** She es th' chooice waun of she that beered her, Netherton *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vi. 9.

BEARER, *sb.* Dur. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. War. Ken. Som. [**beə·rə(r), biə·rə(r).**]

1. A girder, a support to a bridge or other building.

n.Lin.^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

2. A floor of timber submerged in a ditch or drain to make a drinking-place for cattle.

n.Lin. In one of the drains a sunken floor of wood called a bearer, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 89; **n.Lin.**^{1}

3. A martingale, a bridle.

ne Lan.^{1} **s.Lan.** A groom's word for the bearing-rein (F.E.T.).

4. A bier.

Ken.^{1}

5. A person who assists in carrying a corpse to the grave. In *gen.* use.

Dur.^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} Bearers, the four men who bear the corpse to the hearse, and from thence into the chapel, and to the grave; *gen.* amongst those who were in intimate friendship with the deceased. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} At funerals there are two classes of bearers. The under-bearers, who actually carry the corpse on their shoulders, and the pall-bearers, *gen.* friends not related to the deceased person, who walk by the side and hold a corner of the pall in their hands—the pall [pau·l] being thrown over the coffin and the heads of those carrying it. All this used, until lately, to be *de rigueur*, but now it is becoming *obs.*

BEARING, *vbl. sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Som. [**beə·rin.**]

1. The block in which a spindle or shaft revolves; also the part of the shaft which touches a support or on which it turns.

w.Som.^{1} A long shaft may have many bearings in it, as well as under it. [Supports which are used for carrying or holding up shafts or shaftings, and on which the shaft bears, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

2. A longitudinal course of vein of lead.

w.Yks. Baines *Yks. Past* (1870) 20.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Bearing-door,** the main door in a pit, which forces the air through an entire district; (2) **-feast,** a supper given to workmen when a building is completed.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) **Cum.** The Bearing-feast (the supper given to the workmen when the roof of a building is raised) they could understand, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxxiii; Bearing-feast is known among builders, but little used, the usual word being Timber-rearing supper or Timber-raising (J.A.).

4. In phr. *to bring to a bearing*, to call to account. In *gen.* use.

e.Yks.^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Not.**^{1}

BEAR IN HAND, *phr.* Dor. Som. Also in form **bean-hond, bear-in-hond** Som. [**beə·n·æn.**]

1. To conjecture, think; to foresee; to hold or maintain an opinion. See **Barenhond.**

Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**^{1} Voke da beänhan' now, that miaster's lot Wull be a-drow'd along wi what 'e got, 197. **Som.** I do beanhond et'l rain zoon, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. To take notice of, to regard.

Som. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) (M.)

BEAR-LEAP, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhp. Bck. A large osier basket to carry chaff out of a barn, borne between two men.

Nhp., Bck. (K.)

[*Sporta*, a bere lepe or basket, *Ortus* (1500); Barlep, *cumera*, *Prompt.* (ed. Pynson, 1499); His hende seruyd in ber lepe (v.r. bere lepe), that is a vessel in the whilke the iwes bare mortere in egipt, Hampole *Ps.* lxxx. 6 (com.) (c. 1330). *Bear* prob. the same as *bear*, vb.^{1} + *leap* (a basket), q.v.]

BEAR-MOUTH, *sb.* Cum. Wm. The subterraneous passage by which men and horses descend to a coal-mine. See **Barrow-mouth.**

N.Cy.^{1}, **Wm. & Cum.**^{1}

BEARN, see **Bairn.**

BEAR'S EARS, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Der. Glo. e.An. *Primula auricula.* See **Bazier.**

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 350. **w.Yks.**^{3}, **Der.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1} **e.An.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 350; **e.An.**^{1}

[Bears-ear (herb), *Auricula ursi*, Coles (1679); Gerarde in *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 784, mentions seven kinds of *Auricula ursi* or 'Beares eare,' of the nature of *Primula veris. Oreille d'ours*, Bears-ear, a kind of mountain cowslip, Cotgr.]

BEAR'S FOOT, *sb.* Also in form **barfut** w.Wor.^{1} (1) *Aconitum napellus* (Not.); (2) *Alchemilla vulgaris* (Nhb. Hmp.); (3) *Helleborus foetidus* (Yks. War. Wor. Wil.); (4) *H. viridis* (Glo.).

(3) **w.Wor.^{1}** The leaves are baked in the oven and used as a remedy for worms. The long centre leaflet is removed, as it is considered poisonous. **Wil.^{1}** (4) **Glo.^{1}**

[(3) Bearsfoot, a species of hellebore, Ash (1795); Black Hellebor . . . is called in English, Beare-foot, Setter-wort and Setter-grasse, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 977; *Hellèboro négro*, called in English, Beares-foote, Tetwort, Florio (1611); *Helleborus niger*, the hearbe named beares foote, Cooper (1565).]

BEAR-STAKE, *sb.* w.Yks.^{2} A square block of wood put under a grinder's 'driving belt,' to keep it steady.

BEAS, see **Beast.**

BEASLE, see **Beastle.**

BEASLINGS, see **Beestings.**

BEAST, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **beas** w.Yks.^{5}; **best** Shr.^{1}; **bist** w.Wor.^{1} In *pl.* written **baes** S. & Ork.^{1} N.Cy.^{1}; **bais** n.Yks.^{2}; **beas** Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{5} ne.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1} nw.Der.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} Shr.^{1}; **bease** Wm. & Cum.^{1}; **beeas** Cum.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{12} Lan.^{1} n.Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1}; **beece** N.I.^{1}; **bees** Nhb.^{1} Cum.; **beese** Cum.^{1}; **beess** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1}; **beoss** Wm.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}

1. An animal of the ox kind as opposed to horses or sheep. Freq. used as a collective *sing.* or *pl.*, cattle.

Sh.I. An peerie Keetie's aa 'at's left At haem ta guide da baess, Burgess *Rasmie* (1891) 45, ed. 1892. **S. & Ork.^{1}** **nw.Abd.** Bin up the beasts: pit girse in the forestaa, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 15. **Kcd.** Rin, laddie, rin, an' leave yer beasts, The wordle's at an en', Grant *Lays* (1884) 15. **N.I.^{1}**, **Wxf.^{1}**, **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.^{1}** Torn thor beess, lad. **Dur.^{1}** **Cum.** Yan cannot gang to fodder sheep or bease, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 206; When Scotch fwok starts to pou their geese It's teyme to house baith nags and bease, *Prov.* (E.W.P.); Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.^{1}** **Wm. & Cum.^{1}** To th' fells they druive beath bease and sweyne, 170. **Wm.** One bease has been dry . . . a fortnurth or mair, Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 67; Some weel taen views of nags an bease, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 41; Hed cleaned a shuppen, foddered beease ur helped wi' soving t'hogs, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 37; **Wm.^{1}** Ye've gitten a gradely beeast theear. **n.Yks.** Bud tokin' about beeas, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 61; **n.Yks.^{1}**; **n.Yks.^{2}** Horses an bais. **ne.Yks.^{1}** They're gran' beeas is them. **e.Yks.** He's sellin' a lot o' beeasts, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 127; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.** His horses and beas dwined away an deed neabody knew how, Grainge *Pedlar* (1866) 24: Sum sheep an' bease 'at wer grazin near all leak'd up, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1873); All kinds of cattle are known in Wilsden as 'beeas,' this word being used both in a singular and plural sense. That's a fine beeas. Billy's a lot o' rare beeas, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 18, 1891); T'beeäs'll be sould first, then t'sheep, then t'horses (F.P.T.); I'd read at a urchin suckt beeas i' t'neet time, Preston *Yksman.* (1881) 314; **w.Yks.^{1}**; **w.Yks.^{2}** When a butcher is said to have so many beasts in his shop, what is meant is that he has so many cows, bullocks, &c., as distinguished from sheep; **w.Yks.^{5}** **Lan.** I con mexun beeos, kem un fodder th' horses, Butterworth *Sequel* (1819) 16; Aw'l see wat mak o beyse they han e this kuntry, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) i; **Lan.^{1}** Dunnot ye knā 'at t'farmers mā's t'brackens i' t'back-end, ut bed thér beeas's wi'? Gibson *Flk-Sp.* (1869) 79. **n.Lan.^{1}**, **ne.Lan.^{1}**, **e.Lan.^{1}** **Chs.^{1}** Fetch th' beüs wom, it's welly milkin' toime. A man's position and probable wealth is generally judged by the number of cows he milks. 'Well, Jack, has ony one caw'd wheile aw've been off?' 'Ah, a mon caw'd.' 'What were he loike?' 'Aw hardly know; he looked as if he met keep eighteen beäs an' two horses.' The farmer would quite understand what sort of a man had called. **Stf.^{1}** I bought three beast; **Stf.^{2}** Jack, goo an droive them beas out o' th' clover. Theer wŭr a lot o' very foine beas at Utcheter fair o' Wednesday. **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **nw.Der.^{1}** **Lin.** Some beast had brok out o' Mr. Ward's crew, and there they was a-ramping about the gardin, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31. **n.Lin.^{1}** 'Beäst' is often used as a plural for horned cattle; the more common form is 'beäs.' Them Scotch beäs' was dear; thaay'll eät their heäds off afoore gress begins to graw. **sw.Lin.^{1}** May be seen in any advertisement of sale of stock, as 'Three very fresh beast,' 'The beast are all fresh, well-hair'd.' **Rut.^{1}** Paid (by the Churchwarden) to the Inspectors for taking an account of the Beast, 10s. (1748). **Lei.** There's a good few beast in my field (C.E.); **Lei.^{1}** Calves, lambs, with plenty of good beast, Worth full five hundred pound at least, *Will of Sir W. Dixie.* Did you go to see the wild beast? [animals in Wombwell's menagerie]. **Nhp.^{1}**, **War.^{3}**, **w.Wor.^{1}**, **Shr.^{1}**, **Glo.^{12}** **Oxf.^{1}** Twenty fat beast, *MS. add.* **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **e.An.^{1}** **Suf.^{1}** A bullock of any description—not, I think, a bull. A 'cow-beast'—a cow fattening for the butcher—not when in milk or breeding. **Ess.^{1}** **I.W.^{1}**; **I.W.^{2}** Bist thee gwyne to sar [feed] the beeast Jack? **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** 'Tes my beastezes sure 'nough, that's whose 'tes, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 108. **w.Som.^{1}** Very seldom used as a *sing.* Wuur bee gwaa·yn wai dhai bee·us? [where are you going with those beast?] When used severally, which is not very often, this word becomes bee·ustez, and more rarely bee·ustezez. D-ee meet dree bee·ustez kau·meen au·n? [did you meet three oxen as you came onwards?] A farmer told me: Aay-v u·gid aewt tu wuur·keen u bee·us—doan paa·y; dhai doan kaum tu beef zu zèo·n bee u yuur [I have given up working 'beast,' (it) does not pay; they do not become beef so soon by a year (as those not used for ploughing, &c.)]. **Dev.** 'Ow minny baistes avee a-tüked up tü Zmithveeld thease yer then, maister? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Beast-band,** a chain for fastening cattle to their stalls; (2) **-craft,** farriery; (3) **-gate,** summer pasturage; (4) **-graithing,** harness for oxen; (5) **-house,** a cow-house; (6) **-housing,** accommodation for cattle; (7) **-leech,** a cow-doctor; (8) **-market,** cattle-market; (9) **-provven,** cattle-food; (10) **-stang,** a short stick thrust through the legs of cows to hang them up by, when killed; (11) **-time,** feeding time for beasts, eight o'clock at night.

(1) **n.Yks.^{2}** (2) *ib.* (3) **w.Yks.^{2}** (4) **n.Yks.^{2}** The wooden neck-collar for the oxen. (5) **Shr.^{1}** (6) **n.Yks.^{2}** There's a good stand o' bais-housing. (7) **Shr.^{1}** One Peter Braine, an excellent beast-leech, Gough *Hist. Myddle*, 120. (8) **Glo.^{1}** (9) **n.Yks.^{2}** (10) **w.Yks.** That stick hanging there? that is the beast-stang, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 31. (11) **Nhb.** Till about eight o'clock, or beast-time, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 243.

3. A horse.

Sc. By way of eminence, a horse is in Teviotdale denominated the beast, no other animal receiving this designation. A man is said to have both a cow and a beast, when he possesses a cow and a horse (Jam.).

4. *pl.* A term for lice.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Rnf.** There's nae beasts in my heid this mony a day, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 52. **Ayr.** Flaffan wi' duds an' grey wi' beas', Burns *To Beelzebub* (1790).

5. Child's name for the devil.

Sc. (G.W.)

[**1.** Beasts or cattle, *pecora*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); Beastes alone, nor horses alone, nor shepe alone . . . wyll not eate a pasture euen, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 62. **3.** A beast for service, *jumentum*, Coles (1679); And layed him on his beaste (on his beest, Wyclif, 1388), and brought hym to a commen hostry, Tindale (1526) *Luke* x. 34. Wyclif (1382) has 'on his hors.' The Vulg. has '*jumentum*.']

BEAST, see **Beest.**

BEASTHÈS, see **Beast.**

BEASTIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. A diminutive of beast.

Sc. *Gen.* used as expressive of affection or sympathy (Jam.). **Abd.** 'Twas dootless first-rate fun to you To squeeze the beastie i' yer mou, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 38. **Ayr.** Wee, sleekit, cow'rin, tim'rous beastie, Burns *To a Mouse* (1785) st. 1; I doubt na, whiles, but thou may thieve; What then? poor beastie, thou maun live! *ib.* st. 3. **Nhb.^{1}**

BEASTLE, *v.* Som. Dev. Also written **beasle, beysle** Dev.; **beezle** Som. [**biə·sl,** n.Dev. **bi·sl.**] To soil, to befoul, to make filthy; also used *fig.*

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.^{1}** Muyn un neet bee·usl yur kloa·uz [mind and not soil your clothes]. Draat dhu chee·ul! neef ee aa·n u-bee·usl úz zuul au·l oa·vur! [drat the child! if he has not befouled himself all over!] How thick pony do drow the mux; he'll beastle anybody all over, nif they baint awake to un! **Dev.** I don't need to beas'le my fingers, Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 13; **Dev.**^{3} Dawntee beastle your clayne vroke, Sally; yü knaws whot trubbel I tüked tü wāsh'n. **n.Dev.** Aw, Dame, doant beysle'n all tha day, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 91. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

[*Beast*, sb. + *-le* (*-el*), freq. vbl. suff.]

BEASTLINGS, see **Beestings.**

BEASTLY, *adj.* Dev. Cor. Dirty, soiled. See **Baistly,** *adj.*

Dev. I tell you, once and for all, I'll never dip the beastly thing [a well] out as long as you're my tenant, Stooke *Not Exactly*, i; He sed he'd furgot tu change his shurt, an if he'd got to feert [fight] twud look bad to sea a baisly wan, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Aug. 20, 1885) 6, col. 4; Mary, düee take tha billises away vrom thickee cheel. Her'th aput tha nawse aw'm in 'er mowth an' made 'erzel za beastly's a peg, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 52; There's cabs awl awver thease yer plate; dawnt yü niver bring sich a beāstly cabby theng tü me again, *ib.* 59. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179.

[Beastly or filthy, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); From their abominable and beastly touches, Shaks. *M. for Meas.* III. ii. 25.]

BEAST-MILK, see **Beest.**

BEAT, *sb.*^{1} Stf. Oxf. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **beet** Dev. Cor.; **bete** Cor.^{2} [bēt, bīt.]

1. Turf pared off the ground for burning. See **Beat,** *v.*^{3}

Stf., Oxf. To burn beate or peat, to burn turves for the improvement of cold and barren lands, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Dev.** The beat (that is the slight layer of turf which is spaded off the land) is burnt, preparatory to ploughing for wheat, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 348; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **n.Dev.** Whare they be shooling o' beat, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 197. **nw.Dev.**^{1} We speak of 'burning beat,' not of 'burn-beating.' **sw.Dev.** Pengelly *Verbal Pron.* (1875) 37. **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} Turf cut and dried, for burning at home, or in the fields.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Beat-burning,** sod-burning; (2) **-burrow,** a heap of dry turf or sod ready for burning; (3) **-plough,** a tool for cutting turf; (4) **-turf,** see **-burrow.**

(1) **Dev.** The principal singularities of Dev. husbandry . . . are the following: . . . the practice of 'beat-burning' for wheat and turnips, Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 295; *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813); **Dev.**^{1} Beat and Burning-beat is an agricultural operation, which appears to have originated in Dev. and hence is called Denshiring in many parts. It consists in spading, velling, or ploughing off the turf (spine) from old fallow lands, scuffling or tormenting the sods so as to knock out the earth they contain; then laying them in heaps (beat-barrows) to dry, and burning them; finally, the ashes thus obtained are distributed over the soil previously to the operation of the plough, and are said to enrich and meliorate it in a remarkable degree, partly perhaps by the salts which they contain, and partly by disintegrating a tenacious and clayey soil, and rendering it more pervious to moisture. **Cor.**^{2} (2) **Dev.** Heaps of couch grass, or other weeds, commonly called 'stroyl,' placed so to dry ready for burning, *w. Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2. **Cor.**^{1} Farmers, a little before ploughing time, scatter abroad their beat-boroughs, Carew *Survey* (1602) 20, ed. 1769; **Cor.**^{2} (3) **Dor.**^{1} A turf-cutting tool, consisting of a broad blade with a T frame and driven by a man's breast. **sw.Dev.** Pengelly *Verbal Pron.* (1875) 38. (4) **Cor.**^{1}

BEAT, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Lin. Also written **beet** (Jam.) N.I.^{1}

1. *sb.* A small bundle of flax or hemp. See **Bait,** *sb.*^{2}

Sc. I harl't ye out tae the stennes as wat's a beet o' lint, an' hingin' your lugs like a drouket craw, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 42 (Jam.). **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** The name given to the bundle or sheaf, into which it is made up when pulled from the ground. When steeped and dried, the beets or sheaves are made into handfuls called stricks previous to their being rolled or beaten and scutched, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375; **n.Lin.**^{1} Bind the femble into sheaves or beats, Young *Lin. Agric.* (1799) 159.

2. *v.* To tie up flax in bundles (Jam.).

Hence **Beetinband,** *vbl. sb.* the strap which ties a bundle of flax.

Ayr. (Jam.)

BEAT, *v.*^{2} Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Stf. Nhp. Shr. Brks. e.An. Sus. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. [bēt, beət.]

1. In phr. (1) *beat the boundary*, see below; (2) — *clots*, to break up the hard dry lumps of cow-dung, lying in a pasture; (3) — *the devil round the gooseberry bush*, to tell a long story without much point; (4) — *the devil and Dr. Foster*, to excel, surpass; (5) — *my neighbour out of doors*, the card-game of 'beggar-my-neighbour'; (6) — *the streets*, to run about idly; (7) — *into any one*, to make comprehend; (8) — *out*, (*a*) to thrash; (*b*) to puzzle, put in a quandary; (9) — *out the time*, to while away the time; (10) — *up*, to get on.

(1) **Stf.**^{2} 'To beat the boundary' is used of an old custom of defining the boundaries of a Borough or Township. Each year the Mayor, Corporation, and other public officials would march in solemn procession along the border-line of their district. The observance contributed some merriment when an arduous official would insist on literally fulfilling his duty, clambering over the houses that opposed his progress and crossing the stream by means of a plank. **Shr.** The old-fashioned Rogation-day procession of parish dignitaries bearing long wands with which the boundary marks were beaten, the company of little boys, who were made to clamber over house-roofs and put into odd holes and corners, and not unfrequently whipped at important points to make them remember, are well known in all parts of Eng., Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883–86) 344. [It was a *gen.* custom formerly, and is still observed in some country parishes, to go round the bounds and limits of the parish on one of the three days before Holy Thursday, when the minister, accompanied by his Churchwardens and parishioners, were wont to deprecate the vengeance of God, beg a blessing on the fruits of the earth, and preserve the rights and properties of the parish, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) I. 197.] (2) **Wil.**^{1} (3) **Sus.**^{1} An old man at Rye said he did not think the new curate was much of a hand in the pulpit, he did beat the devil round the gooseberry-bush so. (4) **Ir.** You'd beat the divil an' Docthor Fosther, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) 233. (5) **Brks.**^{1} (6) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** I recently heard a woman say, 'I won't have my children beating the streets.' This expression referring to children running about the streets and playing with any others is, I suppose, akin to the phr. 'beating the bounds,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (7) **Nhp.**^{1} He is so stupid I can't beat it into him; I can't make him understand. (8, *a*) **w.Som.**^{1} Birds are said to beat out the corn when they attack it while still uncut. (*b*) **e.An.**^{1} **Ess.** 'How they can doe that there,' cried John, 'It wholly beats me out,' Clarke *J. Noakes* (1839) 23; **Ess.**^{1} (9) **I.W.** Terble hard putt to it they be to beat out the time athout siling their hands, Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. 159. (10) **I.W.**^{2} How d'ye sim to beät up, mayet? [How do you do? or How are you getting on?]

2. To bruise the feet with excessive walking.

Nhb.^{1} Constant hard-working horses are subject to beat or founder to their feet or leggs, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 34. **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

Hence **Beat,** *adj.* bruised with walking or hard work.

Nhb.^{1} A bet foot. **Nhb., Dur.** A beat hand is a hand which, from being vesicated or blistered with hard work, has festered, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). [Horses with their hind legs much beat at the hock, and termed cow-hocked, are most subject to this affection [bone spavin], Lowson *Mod. Farrier* (1844) 65.

[(6) Þei . . . beten þe stretis, Wyclif *Works* (c. 1375) 152 (Stratmann). (9, *a*) So she gleaned in the field untill even, and beat out that she had gleaned, Bible *Ruth* ii. 17.]

BEAT, *v.*^{3} Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Mtg. Som. Dev. Cor. Written **beet** Dev. Cor.; **bete** Cor.^{2}; **bett** Shr.^{1} Hrf.^{1} Rdn. [bēt, bet, bīt.]

1. To pare turf off the ground for burning. See **Beat,** *sb.*^{1}

Hrf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Hrf.**^{1} **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **w.Som.**^{1} To dig off the 'spine' or turf, and then to burn it and scatter the ashes before ploughing. This is a very common practice when hill pasture has become overrun with objectionable growths, such as gorse, brambles, or ferns; or when moorland is first tilled. Dhik dhae·ur klee·v-zu vèol u vuuz moa·rz, aay shl-ae·un u·bai·t [that cleeve is so full of furze roots, I shall have it beaten]. In other districts this process is called Denshiring; i.e. Devonshire-ing. **nw.Dev.**^{1} The field was baited, you knaw. **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

Hence (1) **Beating,** *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the turf or sod pared off the ground for burning purposes; (*b*) the act of paring off the turf; (2) **-axe,** *sb.* a tool used in paring off the turf; (3) **-iron,** *sb.*, see **-axe.**

(1, *a*) **Hrf.**^{1} Putting fire to the betting. **Rdn.** MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). (*b*) **N.Cy.**^{2}, **Mtg.** (E.R.M.), **Cor.**^{3} (2) **w.Cy.** A large adze, 5 or 6 inches wide, crooked and somewhat hollow, used for cutting off the sods for burning, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (3) **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.*, implement used to pare off the turf in the process of 'betting and burning.' [It resembled the 'flaying spade,' q.v.]

2. In phr. *beat and burn*, see below.

Shr.^{1} *Obsol.* An agricultural process adapted to the improvement of rough grass land. It consists of paring off the surface soil with an implement called a 'betting-iron,' collecting into heaps, burning it, and when in a charred state digging it a spade's depth into the ground. 'It's a rough plack, but I'm gweïn to bet an' burn it; the turf ess is capital for tatoes.'

Hence *beating and burning*, phr.

Shr.^{1} Beating and burning is still practised in the neighbourhood of Minsterley. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Risdon (about 1630) speaks of 'beating and burning,' and thus describes the process: 'Paring the grain of their ground with mattocks into turfs, then drying and loughing those turfs into burrows, and so burning them, and spreading their ashes on the ground so pared . . .; which kind of beating and burning is rare in other shires, and seems to be originally peculiar to this county, being known by the name of Denshering in other counties.'

BEAT, see **Beet.**

BEAT-AXE, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **biddicks** Cor.^{1}; **biddix** Dev. Cor.^{12} A pick or mattock used for paring turf. See **Beat**, *sb.*^{1}

w.Som.^{1} Bee·ut-eks, bai·t-eks, bút·eks, a kind of broad mattock almost like an adze, used for beating. **Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874); Drashles, biddickses, and sholes, DANIEL *Bride* (1842) 179. **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cor.** We'll arm ourselves weth ugly things, Stoanes, biddixes, and boords, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 16, ed. 1865; **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} A double digging tool, one end pointed, the other flattened.

BEATE, see **Bate.**

BEATEM, *sb.phr.* Yks. Lin. The conqueror, one who excels all others; *gen.* used in cock-fighting.

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{1} Hees t'beatem of au. **n.Lin.**^{1}

[*Beatem* repr. *Beat 'em*, i.e. beat them.]

BEATER, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin.

1. A tool used for beating down soil, &c. into a hole; esp. for stemming a hole when blasting in rocks or mines.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** A blunt-ended tool used for beating, stemming, or tamping a hole after the blasting charge has been put in; it has a groove upon one side for the pricker, which remains in the hole during the process of stemming, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.** The earth would cleame to the beater, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 107. **w.Yks.**^{1}

2. A name given to various tools for beating or crushing.

Nhb.^{1} A stone used for braying sand. **Yks.** A platelayer's pick, with which he beats the ballast under the sleepers to obtain a solid foundation for them (B.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} (1) A flat piece of wood with a shaft inserted diagonally in its upper surface, used for crushing the seed vessels of flax. (2) A stick with a knob at the end, used for mashing potatoes. (3) The projecting pieces of wood inside a churn. **w.Som.**^{1} Bee·utur, or bai·tur, the drum in a thrashing-machine which actually beats out the corn from the ear.

BEATH, *v.* Shr. Hrf. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Also written **beeth** Shr.^{1} [bīð.]

1. To dry green wood by placing it near the fire.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Ess.** And after at leasure let this be his hier, To beath them and trim them at home by the fier, TUSSER *Husbandrie* (1580) 62, st. 9.

Hence (1) **Beathed**, *ppl. adj.* heated and hardened by the fire; (2) **Beathing**, *vbl. sb.* straightening unseasoned wood by heat.

Midl. Meat improperly roasted is still said to be beathed, TOONE *Dict.* (1834). (2) **Nrf., Suf.** GROSE (1790).

2. To decay, to wither.

Shr.^{1}

Hence (1) **Beethed**, *ppl. adj.* decayed, withered; (2) **Beethy**, *adj.* (*a*) of fallen leaves: withered, decayed; (*b*) sodden, flabby, overripe; also of meat: underdone. See **Bathed, Bathy.**

(1) **Shr.**^{1} (2, *a*) **Shr.**^{1} **Hrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12). (*b*) **Hrf.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Hrf.**^{1} Also said of a person in a slight perspiration; **Hrf.**^{2} Limp or flabby as toast in cider, wet and soft as hops.

[Take a feyr schoyt of blake thorne crabtre medeler or geneper cut yu þe same sesun and wyl bethed, *Treatyse of Fysshynge* (c. 1425), ed. Satchell, 8.]

BEATING, *prp.* ? *Obs.* Yks. Ken.

1. In phr. *beating with child*, breeding.

Yks. (P.R.); RAY (1691); BAILEY (1721).

2. Of the action of small flies: fastening on sheep, where the shears have made a scratch.

Ken. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815).

[**1.** From *beat*, vb. in the sense of to throb, to move with frequent and regular repetitions, used *gen.* of the heart or pulse.]

BEATMENT, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A measure of capacity holding a quarter of a peck. See **Beakment.**

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Now Martin's cap's a tatie beatment, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 22; **Nhb.**^{1} Formerly in *gen.* use in the district, especially in the retail sale of vegetables and coals. The measure was commonly made of wood staves hooped, with a division so placed that at one end up a beatment could be meted and at the other half-a-beatment. At Hexham the measure was double the size of the Newcastle beatment; hence the proverb, 'Hexham measure, heaped full, an' runnin ower.'—'Aa's still sair beset, Coals is threepence a beatment, and nyen for te get,' CORVAN *Rise in Coals* (c. 1865). **Dur.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) 167.

BEATT, see **Bate.**

BEAUFET, see **Buffet.**

BEAUMONTAGUE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lan. Ken. Also written **bomontagu** Nhb.^{1} A kind of putty; see below.

Frf. At the Tay Bridge inquiry here, frequent mention has been made of the filling up of blow-holes, &c., in the columns of the bridge, with a mixture which the moulders styled 'beaumontague,' *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 256. **Nhb.** In common use on the Tyne (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} A mixture of tar and china clay, beaten up hard and used in stemming acid condensers and stone acid tanks and cisterns in chemical works. **Lan.** The word Beaumontague is used very extensively, and is given to any plastic substance for covering a defect in any material. 'He is rammin' it wi' bomantigue' means that he is filling up or covering some defect; not necessarily 'scamping' (H.M.). **Ken.** At the S.E. Railway works, at Ashford, some fifteen years ago, putty used to be called 'boormanteeg,' and the word was, I think, *gen.* used mockingly when a carpenter employed the putty to hide defects in his work, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 304; (D.W.L.); Rarely, if ever, used now, but was very common. It was used in connexion with 'scamped work,' and was also applied to the man himself in contempt for his work (H.M.). [When I was a boy it was spelt as pronounced, 'bomentaig,' and was much used by painters, carpenters, and other artificers whose work involved the filling up cracks, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 304.]

BEAU REYNOLDS, *sb.* Sur.^{1} A name for the fox. See **Mus Reynolds.**

[*Beau* (as in 'Beau Nash,' 'Beau Brummel'), Fr. *beau*. *Reynolds* is due to Fr. *renard* (in Cotgr. *regnard*), a fox, assoc. in form w. *Reynolds*, the common surname.]

BEAUTIFUL, *adj.* Not. Lin. Som. Dev. and in *gen.* colloq. use. Pleasing or good; agreeable to the taste.

Not.^{1} Freq. applied to food, meaning delicious. **n.Lin.**^{1} Anything pleasing or good without any relation to the artistic, picturesque, or poetical faculties. Them's the bewtifullest pills I iver took; thaay run thrif one like smack. **w.Som.**^{1} Dhai brau·th yùe gid mee, wauz bùe·tipèol [they broth you gave me were delicious]. **Dev.** *w.Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2.

BEAUTIFY, *v.* Brks. To make one's toilet very carefully.

Brks. Common enough, but I have not heard it lately among natives (M.J.B.); **Brks.**^{1}

BEAU-TRAP, *sb.* Nhp. Nrf. Slang. A loose stone in the pavement, which tips up when stepped upon, and scatters the dirty water collected under it over the pedestrian.

Nhp.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Slang.** A town (Plymouth) where beau-traps under water grin, Inviting gentle strangers to walk in, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) I. 398.

[The word means lit. a *trap* for catching a *beau* (a fop or dandy).]

BEAUTY, *sb.* Yks. Chs. War. Wor. Dev. Cor. and in *gen.* colloq. use. Written **booty·** Chs.^{123} [biu·ti, bū·ti.]

1. Used ironically, as a term of contempt, of a person whose conduct is the reverse of beautiful.

War.^{3} He's a beauty—I wonder you're not ashamed to be seen with him. ''Er was a beauty, 'er was,' spoken of a past servant, would mean that she was impertinent and unmanageable, or incompetent in a marked degree. **w.Cor.** She's a beauty without paint or polish. I wonder she can keep such a beauty in her house, she's a reg'lar bad 'un (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{2} That beauty! You'm a putty beauty!

2. *Comp.* (1) **Beauty-house**, a child's name for any box or shelf ornamented in imitation of a cabinet; (2) **-spot**, a kind of pimple about the mouth; (3) **-water**, early morning dew.

(1) **Chs.**^{12}; **Chs.**^{3} An expression used by children for any old box, shelf, or out-of-doors rockery, or rather crockery, ornamented by them with bits of glass, china, coloured stones, &c. (2) **w.Yks.**^{5}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) (3) **Dev.**^{3} It is said if a girl washes her face with dew in the early morning that she has 'rubbed en up wi' büty-wātter.'

BEAVE, *v.* *Obsol.* Ess. Of ducks: to dive.

Ess. (H.H.M.); *Obs.* (A.S.P.)

BEAVER, *sb.*^{1} *Obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Slang. A top-hat.

Ayr. Hey, brave Johnnie lad, Cock up your beaver, BURNS, 269 (Globe ed.). **Nhb.** Wiv his beaver round and low, Little switch, an thick surtou, OLIVER *Local Sngs.* (1824) 13. **Slang.** At one time hats were made of beaver's fur—hence the name; the term is still occasionally applied to tall 'chimney-pot hats,' FARMER. [A beaver-hat (K.).]

[Beaver, a hat of the best sort, ASH (1795); A beaver (hat), *pileus ex pilis fibri coactus*, COLES (1679); Mr. Holden sent me a bever, which cost me 4£ 5s., PEPYS *Diary* (1661, June 27); Up-on his heed a Flaundrish bever hat, CHAUCER *C. T.* 272.]

BEAVER, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Lin. A term applied to fine woad.

Lin. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

BEAVER, *sb.*^{3} Dor. The underwood or bushes growing by a hedge. See **Beever.**

Dor. The bushes or underwood growing out on the ditchless side of a single hedge; or the greensward beside the beaten road in a lane, BARNES *Gl.* (1863); (H.J.M.)

BEAVER, see **Bever.**

BEAZE, *v.* Wor. [**bēz.**] To dry in the sun.

Wor. An old woman who died about four years ago would say 'The banes [beans] are bazed down ov the sun' (H.K.). **w.Wor.**^{1} Them 'ops gets reg'lur beazed this 'ot weather.

Hence **Beazy**, *adj.* dried up, withered.

w.Wor.^{1} Them trees o' yourn wants waterin'; this winder's so sunny, thaay be quite beazy.

BEAZEN, *adj.* Lin. Bold. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Lin.^{1} She's a beazen wench.

BEAZLED, *ppl. adj.* Ken. Sur. Sus. Tired out, exhausted. See **Bezzle**, *v.*

Ken. Beazled out (M.J.I.C.). **Sur.**^{1} That young mare [meer] was properly beazled after they journeys in the coal-team. **Sus.** He went beggaren fer wurk an fur brencheese . . . till he cum to Ol' Bill's doar gran nigh beazled, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 250; Dey sung an laffed an smöaked an onny stopp'd wen dey was fairly beazled, *ib.* 389; **Sus.**^{1} He comes home tired of an evening, but not beazled like boys who go to plough.

BEB, *v.* Nhb.^{1} [**beb.**] To act as croupier in the game of 'pitch and toss.'

Hence **Bebber**, *sb.* the person who acts as croupier in the game of 'pitch and toss.'

Nhb.^{1} The bebber is one who gathers in the pennies; *gen.* the one who has lost and does this to earn something to start the 'school' again, should his employer win.

BEB, see **Bib.**

BEBBERAGE, see **Beverage.**

BEBBLE, see **Bibble.**

BEBBY-BECK, *sb.* w.Yks.^{2} [**be·bi-bek.**] The water ouzel. See **Beck-bibby.**

[Bebybeke, *auis*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). *Beck*, the same as *beck* (brook), q.v.]

BECALL, *v.* Yks. Lan. Stf. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **becaw, bekow** Lan. To abuse, call names, rail at.

w.Yks.^{2} **Lan.** Who threped an' threped, and aw to becaw'd me, SHADWELL *Witches* (1682) 103, ed. 1718; What art theaw becoin' him neaw? BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v; I kon remember e owd King George time ot jakkobites wur'n bekode, like us jakobins ar' neaw, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 17, ed. 1801; Hee bekows kings, and lets 'em deawn meekly, *ib.* 57. **Stf.** (H.K.), **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} I couldn't stop in that 'ouse, the missus be-call'd me so. **s.War.**^{1} **War., Wor.** 'Er becalled me all the names 'er could lay 'er tongue to (H.K.). **Wor.** 'Er fell on we, an knocked we about, an' swoer, an' becalled we sheamful, *Vig. Mon.* in *Wor. Jrn.* (Mar. 9, 1895) 4, col. 3. **s.Wor.**^{1} Er becalled mŭ shamful! **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** I 'ev heard un becall the parsons sky-high an' all, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. 272; It be nation fine to becall others when ye had your head wrapped up i' that black cloth and couldn't ha' seed a ghost, *ib. Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 117. **Oxf.**^{1} U bikau·ld uuy shem·fl [A becalled I shemful]. **Brks.**^{1}, **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **I.W.**^{2} He becalled me everything he could think on. **Wil.** Now then, Lizer, wen you've adone Becallin I, we thick are tongue, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 120. **n.Wil.** Her becalled I at a terrible rate (E.H.G.). **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**^{1} **Som.** (J.S.F.S.); (F.A.A.); A woman describing the bad language of another said, 'She becalled me but everything,' meaning that no epithet was omitted which would give offence (G.S.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Tu yuur ee·ns ee beekyaa·lud ur, t wauz shee·umfèol [to hear how he vilified and abused her, it was shameful]. Uur beekyaa·ld-n au·l dhut úv·ur uur kud laa·y ur tuung tùe [she called him all the names she could lay her tongue to].

[This is only a modern use. In ME. the word commonly meant to call forth, challenge. To becalle, *prouocare*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Neuer-þe-lese cler I yow by-calle If ȝe con se hyt to be done, *Pearl* (c. 1360) 913, in *Allit. P.* 27. *Be-* + *call*.]

BECAM, *v.* Nhb.^{1} Past tense of *to become*.

[Thy sone . . . bycam man of a mayde mankynde to amende, *P. Plowman* (c.) VIII. 128; I lighted doun and man becam, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 20531.]

BECAUSE WHY, *advb. phr.* Irel. Der. Ken. Som. Also in forms **becase** Der.; **cos** Ken. Because, for the reason that; also *interrog.* why? wherefore?

s.Ir. Quite melancholy . . . because why the river was flooded and he could not get across, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 269. **Der.**^{1} **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} A very common controversy amongst boys: 'No it ain't.'—'Cos why?'—'Cos it ain't!' **Ken.**^{2} In answering questions of a rude sort. **w.Som.**^{1}

[I prey þe take hit nouht in greue . . . Bi cause whi, hit is clerkes wise, *E. E. P.* (c. 1305), ed. Furnivall, 125 (MÄTZNER).]

BECHANCE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Som. To happen, to befall.

Fif. It sae bechanced at that hour That . . . Dan George Buchanan . . . was reading, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 75. **n.Yks.**^{2} **Som.** But I did just bechance to catch zight o' Solomon Moggridge, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 50.

[All happiness bechance to thee in Milan, SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 61.]

BECHATTED, *pp.* Lin.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] Bewitched.

BECHE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. w.Yks. Also written **beache** w.Yks.; **bitch** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Mining term: an iron rod with a hollow cone inside, used for extracting broken bore-rods during boring operations.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** A boring tool made of iron and having some resemblance to the extinguisher of a candle, used in boring for the purpose of extricating the bottom portion of a broken set of bore-rods from a bore-hole, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **w.Yks.** (T.T.); The common word used by the workmen for this tool is 'bitch' (C.B.C.).

[For drawing up the rods, we have, to hold them, an iron instrument called a bitch, and, for unscrewing them, two more we call dogs, HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* (s.v. *Boring*) (1747). Prob. repr. Fr. *bêche*, mattock.]

BECHLE, *v.* and *sb.* Cld. (JAM.) [**be·χl.**]

1. *v.* To cough. See **Baichie.** **2.** *sb.* A settled cough.

[*Bech-* + *le*, vbl. freq. suff.]

BECHT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **bicht.** [**beχt, biχt.**]

1. *sb.* A loop on a rope or cord.

n.Sc. Pit a bicht o' the rope (W.G.).

2. *v.* To put a loop on a rope.

n.Sc. (W.G.)

Hence **Becht**, *pp.* tied.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); (Jam.)

[The same as lit. E. *bight.* Bight (among sailors), any turn or part of a cable or rope that lies rolled up, Bailey (1770). OE. *byht*, a bend.]

BECK, *sb.*^{1} Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Nrf. Suf. Sus. Not in Nhb. [**bek.**]

1. A brook, a small stream or river.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); They crossed more than one brook or beck as they are called in that country, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xv; **N.Cy.**^{12} **Dur.** The line dividing the more northern 'burn' from the s.Dur. and Yks. 'beck' is a sharp one. It runs along the ridge between Wear and Tees from Burnhope Seat eastwards to Paw Law Pike. The tributaries to the Wear, on the *n.* side of this ridge, are burns, and the similar affluents to the Tees, on its *s.* side, are becks (R.O.H.); This term, which is found in Danish and Norwegian settlements in Eng., occurs about sixty-three times in the county of Dur. In Nhb. it is represented in the solitary case of the 'River Wansbeck,' and in this it is questionable whether the second syllable is beck, Heslop *Gl.*; **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Hooivver we sets sail doon be a beck side, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 108; Breck t'ice i't beck for t'coos to drink, *Borrowdale Lett.* (1787) 6, ed. 1869; An' she has tooket up the beck, Burn *Poems* (1885) 242; (J.Ar.); He co's t'beck a river, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 51; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**^{1}; **Cum.**^{3} Change is leetsome, if it's no'but oot o' bed intil t'beck, *Prov.*; It was tiet iv a meal-bag an' flung into t'beck, 158. **Cum., Wm.** When he com at a beck, Jhwonny fell off at t'neck, *Nursery Rhyme* (M.P.). **Wm.** I'll gang tul t'dippin dub i' t'beck en droon misel, Robison *Aald Tales* (1882) 3; Scwores o' mucky becks, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 18; A man liggin et beck, up ta his ee, Close *Satirist* (1833) 155; His eene's like cūshat eene, by t'becks o' watt'rs, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 12; We went to a spot coad Greenige . . . I nivver thout but I sud hae been ith beck, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 107, ed. 1821; **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** What sounds might scare the hooting owl Or hush the beck below, Munby *Verses* (1865) 18. **n.Yks.** Weshed doon t'beck, Linskill *Haven Hill* (1886) xix; **n.Yks.**^{1} The Esk, after it has received Commondale Beck, Danby Beck, and two or three other and smaller streams, is called 'T'Gret Beck'; **n.Yks.**^{2} A brig astride o' t'beck; **n.Yks.**^{3}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** This is the common name for streams, though some are worthy, notably the trout-streams at Driffield, of being called rivers. Beyond this generic name, they are all nameless, except when the name of the adjacent village is added or prefixed for the sake of distinction, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 52; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 170; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** It's like th' chap 'at saw his horse fall into th' beck, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 119; Moor like th' bed of a beck, *ib. Puddin'* (1876) 179; Our rivulets are sykes, burns, or becks, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 366; The smaller streams are called sikes, the larger gills, and the largest, being *gen.* those which run along the dale, becks, Howitt *Rur. Eng.* (1838) I. 305; Lang gangs t'pitcher to th' beck, But i' th' end it comes hoam brokken, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); We can ayther gan doon to t'beck an' ower t'brig, or cross a lile bit hisher up, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 32; *Hlfx. Wds.*; (E.G.); **w.Yks.**^{12345} **Lan.** Gaskell *Lectures* (1854) 20; **Lan.**^{1} When moor or moss do saffron yield, And beck and sike run down with honey, *Ballads* (1875) 31. **n.Lan.** T'bek's rənən vara strang (W.S.). **n.Lan.**^{1} Humpty Dumpty lay in a beck With all his sinews round his neck, Halliwell *Nursery Rhymes* (1842). **Not.** Only in local names (J.H.B.). **Lin.** 'Vox agro Lincoln. usitatissima, *Rivus*,' Skinner (1671); As I was crossing the beck, 'twas so slape, down I coomed with sich a belk, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31; Her as liv'd doon by beck, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 97; Off we started for the beck, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 41; Loook thou theer wheer Wrigglesby beck comes out by the 'ill, Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 14; I seed the beck coomin' down like a long black snaäke i' the snaw, *ib. Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.** (E.S.); Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1} This raain hes fill'd all th' becks an' dikes; ther'll be sum banks brustin' or I'm mistaan! **sw.Lin.**^{1} A beck runs down the town-street. The houses all drain into the beck. In the epitaph in Kettlethorpe Church, on Rev. John Becke, Rector of Kettlethorpe, who died in 1597: 'I am a Becke, or river as you know, And wat'red here y^{e} Church, y^{o} schole, y^{e} pore.' **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 28; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787); A well o' livin' waters, and becks from Lebanon, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 15; **Nrf.**^{1} A beck is not a river where the water first catches the eye, but a brook, where at a little distance the broken banks are the conspicuous object, while the water is often not seen at all. **Suf.** (F.H.), **Suf.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{12} **Dev.** *w.Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2. [(K.)]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Beck-bibby**, the water ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*; (2) **-bottom**, the low land beside a stream; (3) **-brig**, a bridge over a beck; (4) **-ford**, see **-stones**; (5) **-grain**, the place where a stream divides, also the branch of the stream; (6) **-hecks**, a railing across the stream for keeping the cattle to their portion of it; (7) **-hoil**, the bed of the brook; (8) **-nails**, nails used for nailing spouting for water-wheels, &c.; (9) **-rails**, see **-hecks**; (10) **-sand**, river sand; (11) **-shoot**, the part of a stream where the water falls in a cascade; (12) **-side**, the bank of the brook; (13) **-stakes**, stakes driven into the bed of the stream for various purposes; (14) **-stan**, the strand of a rapid river; (15) **-stang**, the pole across the stream to prevent the cattle of different owners from mixing; (16) **-steead**, the bed or channel of the stream; (17) **-stones**, stepping-stones across the stream; (18) **-straddler**, the frog as it sprawls when swimming; (19) **-streak**, the direction in which the brook stretches; (20) **-wath**, the place where the stream is forded; (21) **-wife**, a woman who washes in the stream.

(1) **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **n.Yks**^{2} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 22, 1891). (4) **n.Yks.**^{2} (5) **Cum., Wm.** In Alston Moor all the nameless rivulets which afterwards unite to form the rivers are called beck-grains (M.P.). **Cum.**^{1} (6) **n.Yks.**^{2} (7) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (8) **Nhb.**^{1} (9) **n.Lin.**^{1} (10) **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.) (11) **n.Yks.**^{2} (12) **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** One day he wor at t'beckside, Hartley *Puddin'* (1876) 155. **n.Lin.**^{1} (13) **n.Yks.**^{2} (14) **w.Yks.**^{1} (15) **n.Yks.**^{2} (16) **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** On't craggs cloase a't side a't becksteead, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 24. (17) **Cum.** As hard as t'beck-steans [very obdurate] (M.P.). **n.Yks.**^{12} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 22, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{5} Therve boath seen her cross t'beckstoes wi' t'barn i' her arms, 15. **n.Lin.**^{1} There was a row o' beckstoäns at th' boddom o' Cruchinland fer foäks to get oher into Messingham parish by. (18, 19, 20) **n.Yks.**^{2} (21) **Wm.** Thaet keep im es thrang es beck-wife, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 30.

3. In phr. *to be in the beck*, to outrun the constable, to be out at elbows.

Cum. He noo turn'd journeyman, an' went on tramp, but he sune com bak agean, for he'd been i' the beck, Burn *Fireside Crack* (1886) 9; 'Whoar's ——?' 'He's gean awa', he's been i' t'beck' (E.W.P.).

[A bek, *torrens, riuus, Cath. Angl.* (1483); Out of þe water þai gan it ta, And ordand it to be a brig, Ouer a-nother bek to lig, *Leg. Holy Rood*, ed. Morris, 82; Do til thaim as till iabin in the bek of cyson, Hampole *Ps.* lxxxii. 8 (c. 1330). ON. *bekkr*, a brook.]

BECK, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Hrt. Sus. [**bek.**]

1. *sb.* A kind of pickaxe or mattock.

Hrt.^{2} An instrument differing from a pickaxe or mattock only by having its two ends about four inches broad, with which they dig up the ground of hop-alleys, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 16. **Sus.** (G.A.W.); Beck is the name for a narrow hoe. The shape varies according to the size of the vegetable cultivated. The purpose of the beck is to remove weeds by picking or pecking them out of the ground, whereas a hoe cuts off the weeds and goes less deeply into the ground (R.B.); **Sus.**^{1}

2. *v.* To use the beck or mattock.

Sus.^{1}

[OE. *becca*, pick-axe (Ælfric).]

BECK, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{2} *Obs.?* Cant. [**bek.**]

1. *sb.* A constable. Cf. **beak.**

Cant. Barrère & Leland; Farmer.

2. *v.* To imprison.

Cant. The writer . . . was becked, was asking here, and lay two months in Starabin, Reade *Cloister* (1861) lv; Farmer.

BECK, *sb.*^{4} Stf. [**bek.**] The peak or 'beak' of a hat. See **Beak.**

n Stf. (J.T.), **Stf.**^{2}

[The orig. mg. of *beck* was a beak, a bird's bill. If peacock and turkey leaue iobbing their bex, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 89. Fr. *bec*, a beak.]

BECK, *sb.*^{5} w.Yks. [**bek.**] A long narrow cistern used in dyeing.

w.Yks. (S.K.C.); Beck is a vessel or trough, divided into compartments, through which pieces are passed, after dyeing, to wash off superfluous dye. A constant stream of clean water runs in at the shallow end of the trough, carrying with it the washing from the goods. In former times the washing was done in the becks or rivulets near the dye-works (J.C.).

BECK, *sb.*^{6} s.Pem. **[bek.]** A place cleared of thorns.

s.Pem. We want a piece of beck, we'll clear away these thorns (W.M.M.).

BECK, *sb.*^{7} *Obs.*? Ken. A horseshoe.

Ken Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

[Among farriers, *beak* denotes a little horse-shoe, turned up, and fastened in upon the fore part of the hoof, Chambers *Cyclop.* (1788).]

BECK, *v.*^{3} and *sb.*^{8} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. **[bek.]**

1. *v.* To nod or bow the head; to curtsey, make obeisance.

Sc. And ay they bobit, and ay they beckt, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 9, ed. 1871; I keep the straight road and just beck if ony body speaks to me ceevilly, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxviii; As in going down stairs he passed the shop where Dame Christie stood becking, *ib. Nigel* (1822) iv; You're as braw as Bink's wife when she becket to the minister wi' the dish-clout on her head, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 13, ed. 1881. **Abd.** Patience could do no more, it becked away, quite; good manners and honesty followed, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 19. **Per.** He bowed an he becket, till by a bit desk He had come to a safe kind o' anchor, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 104, ed. 1843. **Lth.** Ailsie beckit an' bowed to the leddy, an' wished her a' that was gude, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 169; Ye cringing curs who . . . beck and bow for tyrant's smile, McNeill *Preston* (c. 1895) 43.

Hence **Becking**, *vbl. sb.* bowing, curtseying.

Sc. 'A great deal of becking and beenging' is a phr. still used among the vulgar, to denote much ceremony at meeting, among persons of rank, or those who wish to be thought such (Jam.). **Lth.** O guess ye wha's gane a-beekin' an' booin', Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 56. **e.Lth.** I hae nae parteec'lar likin for the Irish; they're unco guid at beckin an' beengin, an' that gangs doun wi' some maisters, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 82.

2. Of a horse: to nod or jerk the head. Of a muircock: to cry and nod the head.

Slk. The factor's naig wantit a forefit shoe, and was beckin like a water-craw, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 154, ed. 1865. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** The muircock he becks in his wild mossy hame, Armstrong *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 2; **Nhb.**^{1}

3. *sb.* A nod, a curtsey.

Sc. A weird old wife nodded and talked aloud to herself with becks and courtesies, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) iii; We are fain to make a baik and a bow, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi. **Per.** Wi' beck an' wi' bow, and wi' 'Goodness be here!' Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 140, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** She'll gie ye a beck, and bid ye light, Burns *Tarbolton Lasses.* **N.Cy.**^{1} After she had made a beck to the rest of the women standing next to the doore, Sadler *State Papers* (1809) II. 505. **w.Yks.** Noo·dhin·maak dhi bek [Now, then, make thy beck] (C.C.R.). **ne.Lan.**^{1}

4. The cry accompanied by the jerk of the head, of the muircock.

Nhb.^{1} The muircock's beck could I but hear, Armstrong *Aid Crag* (1879).

[Beck, to make a sign by a nod, Ash (1795); To becke, *nuere, annuere*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); And est and west upon the peple I bekke, Chaucer *C. T.* c. 396. **3.** Nods and becks and wreathed smiles, Milton *L'Allegro* (1633) 28; A becke or nodde, *nutus*, Baret (1580).]

BECK, see **Beak.**

BECKER, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. **[bekər.]** A wooden dish.

Nhb. *Gent. Mag.* (1794) I. 13, ed. Gomme (1886) 14; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Nhb.**^{1}

BECKER, *sb.*^{2} Cor.^{12} A species of bream, *Sparus pagrus.*

BECKER, see **Bicker.**

BECKER-DOG, *sb.* N.I.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] The grampus.

BECKET, *sb.*^{1} e.An. A spade used in cutting turf.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.**^{1}

[*Beck*, sb.^{2} + *-et*, dim. suff.]

BECKET, *sb.*^{2} e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] A sheath.

e.An.^{1} Knife becket.

BECKET, *sb.*^{3} *Obsol.* Lan. Nhp.

1. The front and brim of an old-fashioned bonnet, often of silk, &c., drawn over wires.

Lan. Some foak say uz hur bonnet would look better if it wur not so lung i'th becket, Staton *B. Shuttle wi' th' Prince* (1873) 16; Fettlin at th' same time abeawt th' becket uv hur bonnet, *ib.* 19.

2. A mantelpiece. Nhp.^{1}

[*Beck*, for *beak*, sb.^{1} + *-et*, dim. suff.]

BECKET, *sb.*^{4} *Obs.* Cor. A kind of round fish.

Cor.^{2} Carew *Survey* (1602) *MS. add.*

BECKETT, *sb.* N.Cy.^{1} **[be·kət.]** A little brook.

[*Beck*, sb.^{1} + *-et*, dim. suff.]

BECK-IRON, see **Beak-iron.**

BECKY, *sb.* Nhb. A wood-carver's seat, consisting of a single leg with a cross-seat on the top.

Nhb. (R.O.H.)

BECKY LEAVES, *sb.* Dev. The brooklime, *Veronica beccabunga.*

Dev.^{4} The plant is sometimes employed in fomentations for bad legs, &c. It was the old name near Torquay (not a dozen miles from the celebrated Becky Falls). *Obsol.*

BECLAMED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. **[bəklē·md.]**

1. Smeared over with dirt or grease. n.Yks.^{12}, m.Yks.^{1}

2. Flattered. n.Yks.^{2}

[*Be-* + *clamed*; see **Clame**, *v.*]

BECLARTED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. [m.Yks. **bətlā·təd.**] Besmeared, bedaubed. See **Clart**

Kcd. His clews . . . beclairtit i' the glaur, Grant *Lays* (1884) 8. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); Holloway; **N.Cy.**^{1} **n.Yks.** I think they've gitten some fresh whents of girse That macks them so beclarted about the arse, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 157; **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1}

BECOME, *v.* Irel. U.S.A.

1. To look well in.

N.I.^{1} 'She becomes her bonnet,' means the bonnet becomes her. Shure the creathur becomes his new shuit. [**U.S.A.** He becomes that coat, Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892) I.]

2. In phr. *it well becomes*, see below.

Tip. Ironical phr. 'Well becomes me,' &c., that is, 'And a fool I am for my pains.' It may govern a *v.* with *to*, expressing what it was that was foolishly done; as, ''Twell becomes me to have taken all that trouble' (G.M.H.).

BECOMED, *v.* w.Yks. Lin. and in *gen.* dial. use in all n. counties. Past participle of *to become.*

w.Yks. Wots biku·md on im? (J.W.) **n.Lin.**^{1} What's becum'd o' Soäphy? I hevn't seän her for years.

[It had becommed them a great deale better, to haue punished their seruant, Barnes *Wks.* (1541) ed. 1573, 192 (N.E.D.).]

BECOMES, *sb. pl.* e.An. One's best clothes.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** In use here, but only among old people (F.H.).

[From *become*, vb., as in the phr. 'her bonnet becomes her.']

BECRIKE, *int.* Nhb. An exclamation or oath: by Christ!

Nhb. Becrike! its warse than treason, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 8; Od's marcy! wey, marrow, becrike, it's Lord 'Size, *Song* (1806) in *Tyneside Sngs.* (c. 1872) 158; Becrike! aw's up tiv every rig, *ib.* pt. iv. 73; **Nhb.**^{1} A profane exclamation which is often heard as 'becrikey!' or 'crikey!'

BED, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. *Comp.* (1) **Bed-board**, a board to keep the clothes from falling off the bed; (2) **-bug**, the insect *Cimex lectularius*; (3) **-churn**, see below; (4) **-eel**, a species of eel; (5) **-faggot**, a contemptuous name for a bedfellow; (6) **-favourite**, a person who is fond of lying in bed in the morning; (7) **-fly**, a flea; (8) **-happings**, the bedclothes; (9) **-hillings**, the coverlet or counterpane; (10) **-light**, a flat candlestick; (11) **-mate**, a bedfellow; a bug; (12) **-partner**, a hot water-bottle; (13) **-pay**, see below; (14) **-pole**, a bedpost; (15) **-post**, in phr. *in the twinkle of a bedpost*, in an instant; (16) **-ropes**, see below; (17) **-rug**, a counterpane, a coverlet; (18) **-settle**, a bedstead; (19) **-slip**, the bedcase for the feathers; (20) **-staff**, a pole for tucking in the bedclothes; (21) **-steddle**, a bedstead; (22) **-stick**, (*a*) see **-staff**; (*b*) a bedroom candlestick; (23) **-straw**, the straw with which a mattress is stuffed; (24) **-summers**, longitudinal pieces under the centre of the bed; (25) **-twilt**, a bed-quilt; (26) **-wound**, a bed sore; (27) **-wrist**, a wooden instrument for tightening the cords of old-fashioned corded bedsteads.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **Shr.**^{1} s.v. Bug. **Ken.** The wood was full o' bed-bugs (D.W.L.). (3) **w.Yks.**^{2} Bed-churn, the person who remains longest in bed on the morning of Shrove Tuesday. The word bed-churn is also applied to the boy who is the last to enter school on the morning of that day. At Eyam this boy used to be tied to a form or bench and taken to be ducked in a trough at some distance from the school. (4) **Nhp.**^{2} A species of eel found in the Nen, as lying always in clusters or beds at the bottom of the river, until they are roused by violent floods. (5) **e.An.**^{1} A wretched substitute, no better than a faggot in the muster of a regiment. **Nrf.**^{1} **Nrf., Suf.** Holloway. (6) **s.Chs.**^{1} Au· dhŭ laad z ŭn wen·shiz wŭn prit·i gùd fŭr gy'et·in ùp: wi)d nev·ŭr ŭ bed-fee·vŭrit i)dh aays [Aw the lads and wenches won pretty good for gettin' up: we'd never a bed-favourite i' th' haïse]. (7) **Som.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} (8) **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Yer faather's sich a man for bed happin', I can't put him enew blankits on. (9) **Der.** Ray (1691); *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 393; (K.) **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} I remember the soldiers fetched bedding from Newton, for the use of the soldiers there. They tooke onely one coarse bed hilling from my father, Gough *Hist. of Myddle* (1700) 8. (10) **Cor.**^{3} (11) **w.Yks.** Se' the', se' the', lass, a bed-mate! (W.F.) **w.Som.**^{1} (12) **Hmp.** Her feet be so cold I hev to give her a bed-partner (W.M.E.F.). (13) **w.Som.**^{1} The allowance paid by a sick club to a member confined to his bed; this is reduced to walking-pay so soon as he can get up. (14) **w.Yks.**^{5} (15) **Ir.** I seen all this in the twinkle of a bed-post, Yeats *Flk-Tales* (1888) 110. (16) **n.Lin.**^{1} The ropes which knit together the harden cloth, between the bed stocks which supports the mattress. (17) *ib.* (18) **Nrf.**^{1} **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851). (19) **n.Yks.**^{1} (20) **n.Lin.**^{1} [**U.S.A.** *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. viii. 236.] (21) **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; **Ess.**^{1} **Ken.** An old bedsteadle and cord, *Pluckley Poorhouse Acc.* (1793) (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} Item in the best chamber, called the great chamber, One fayer standing bedsteddle, one feather-bedd, one blanckett, one covertleed, *Boteler Invent.* in *Memorials of Eastry*, 224. **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** (J.L.A.), **Sus.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} (22) (*a*) **Nhb.**^{1} A stick used to straighten the bedclothes in the box-beds, which used to be common in the country. (*b*) **n.Lin.**^{1} Must I maake the shuts and bring a bed-stick. (23) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (24) **Wil.**^{1} s. v. Waggon. (25) **n.Lin.**^{1} (26) *ib.* (27) **se.Wor.**^{1}

2. In phr. (1) *to get out of bed backwards* or *on the wrong side*, to be irritable, ill-tempered; in *gen.* use; (2) *to get bedderd*, to go to bed; (3) *to get into bed, to be brought to bed, to get her bed of*, to give birth to; (4) *to be put to bed with a shovel*, to be buried; (5) *bed-i-bo* or *bed-le-ham*, bed-time, go to bed.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{1} Thou's gitten out at wrang side o' th' bed. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} You got out of bed backwards this morning. **Nrf.** (E.M.) (2) **Brks.**^{1} Lets get bedderd, an' zo be up in the marnin.' (3) **Lth.** (Jam.) **N.Cy.**^{1} Assa, wor wife's getten her bed, mun (s. v. Bairns). **Nhb.**^{1} Such a one has 'getten her bed' is the universal term used in speaking of a woman's being confined. **Wm.** Theear thy mudd'r gat her bed o' the', theear she gat her bed o' the' 'at beear the', Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 5. **w.Yks.** Tom Todd wife's gett'n inta bed.—What's shoo gett'n into bed on? [what has she borne, a boy or a girl?] (Æ.B.). **n.Lin.**^{1} She's just aboot ready to get into bed ageän, if her husband hes been e'Americaay better then a twel'-munth. (4) **n.Ir.** An' she'll may be live happy, in comfort, When I'm put to bed with a shovel, *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 46. **Slang.** Farmer. (5) **War.**^{3} Now, then, Bed-i-bo. 'Get to bed—now do go to Bed-le-ham,' that was my old granny's phr., and a regular country saying.

3. A litter for animals.

Oxf.^{1} Give her a good bed, *MS. add.* **Dev.** His 'bed'—the space he selects to lie in for the day—is usually on the most level piece of ground he can find in the copse, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) vi.

4. The foundation wood or body of a cart or wagon.

Chs.^{1} The arms [of a cart] are the end of the axle or bed. **s.Chs.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} The piece of wood, which lies on the top of the axle-tree of a cart or waggon for the soles to rest on. This is also called 'packing.' **Nhp.**^{1} **se.Wor.**^{1} The body; the wheels, &c., upon which it is borne being called the carriage. **Hrf.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} The piece of wood bearing on the springs or axle of a waggon upon which rests the body. [(K.)]

5. *Comp.* **Bed-piece**, that part of the framework of a cart into which the arms of the axle are laid.

ne.Yks.^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}

6. The under-part of a plough. Also called **slade.**

Oxf. Not so much used as formerly when wooden ploughs were in vogue; then it was the word invariably used (J.E.). **w.Som.**^{1} The part which slides along the bottom and side of the furrow, and has to endure the grind and wear more than any part except the share. It forms a kind of runner or wearing part, and is bolted to the breast. In old wooden ploughs or Nanny-sulls it was an iron plate nailed on to the breast. Called also, and very commonly, the 'landside.'

7. The womb or uterus of an animal.

Chs.^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf., Suf.** Holloway.

8. A fleshy piece of beef cut from the upper part of the leg and bottom of the belly. Also called **Bed-piece.**

w.Yks. (J.W.), **Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{12} **Lei.**^{1} The method of cutting up the carcass which gives the 'bed' is, I am told, peculiar to the midl. and n. counties. **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} The bed of beef is a favourite joint at rustic festivities, such as Rent dinners, Vestry dinners, &c. **Shr.**^{12}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf., Suf.** Holloway. **Hmp.** The silver-side is the outer cut, and the bed the inner (W.M.E.F.).

9. The under-side of the stratum in a rock; a seam in rock or clay; also the base of a stone inserted in a wall or foundation.

Nhb.^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} Let it hev plenty o' bed. **Chs.**^{1} In building with Chs. sandstone it is advisable, if not absolutely necessary, to place the stones on their natural bed, otherwise the surface is apt to split and fall off. Architects stipulate in their specifications that this shall be done. **n.Lin.**^{1} There's no iron to speäk on e' th' second bed. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **w.Som.**^{1} It is a condition in most contracts for walling that the stones shall be 'well bedded in good mortar and laid upon their own proper beds'—that the stones shall be placed in the wall in the line of their stratification. A good mason can tell which is the bed or under side of a stone, from that which was uppermost while yet in the rock.

10. *Comp.* (1) **Bed-joints**, a natural fissure or line of separation of the stone as it lies in the bed of rock; (2) **-stone**, the nether mill-stone.

(1) **Wm.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} (2) **Wil.** The nether mill-stone, the upper being the 'runner,' Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) 164, ed. 1881.

11. The divisions into which land is ploughed, as distinct from a ridge or furrow. War.^{3}

12. An anthill. Nhp.^{2}

13. A heap of hay.

Hrf. The clover . . . is then turned, and placed successively in rows, small cocks, beds, and large cocks, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 342.

BED, *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. Suf. Som.

1. To go to bed.

Sc. 'Is Helen bedded?' Andrew gave a glance at the bed where the three girls were sleeping, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 62; Even Birse had twice or thrice to bed with me, Barrie *Minister* (1891) x; I daurna let you in till I'm sure the mistress is bedded, *ib.* xl. **Gall.** So we bedded without sound of singing or voice of prayer, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) iii. **n.Lin.**^{1} When female virtue beds with manly worth, We catch the rapture and we spread it forth, *Bell Inscript. Kirton-in-Holland.*

2. To put to bed.

Abd. Kind was the lady, . . . And bedded me wi' her ain dother braw, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 97, ed. 1812. **Fif.** Lie there, Dame Puck, and bed thee well In the snug durance of thy penal dish, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 146, ed. 1871; Ye bedded them early the nicht, surely?—They've been awfu' dowie a' day, sae I put them to bed after tea-time, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 78. **Rnf.** Ye'll aye be at hame at e'en To wash and bed the weans, Barr *Poems* (1861) 104.

Hence (1) **Bedded**, *ppl. adj.* bedridden; (2) **Bedding**, *vbl. sb.* an old custom of putting the bride and bridegroom to bed.

(1) **e.An.**^{1} **Suf.** He is bedded (F.H.). (2) **Nhb., Dur.** But feast and fun and fuddled heeds, The stockin'-thrawin' and the beddin', Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 55.

3. To lodge.

w.Som.^{1} Uur tèok-n een tu bai·d-n boa·urd [she took him in to lodge and board]. Nobody can't never 'vord to bed-n and board-n vor dree shillins a week, a gurt hard bwoy like he.

4. To lay litter for horses or cattle.

Sc. (Jam.) **Chs.**^{1} 'To bed th' beüs' is to give them fresh straw. **n.Lin.**^{1} Noo then, get them beas' bedded, it's omust neet. **War.** (J.R.W.)

Hence **Bedding**, *vbl. sb.* stable litter.

n.Yks. Give t'horses some beddin' (I.W.). **Chs.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} We mun thresh next weäk or we sha'nt hev noä beddin' for th' herses. **War.** (J.R.W.)

5. To lay a stone evenly in building; to lie flat, close.

e.Yks. The wette strawe coucheth better and beddes closer, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 144. **n.Lin.**^{1} If them stoäns isn't dresst square they weänt bed reight. Thoo mun watter that thack well, or it wëant bed to nọä meänin'. **Nhp.**^{1} Bed that stone well. **w.Som.**^{1}

6. *Fig.* To become adapted to, to fit comfortably.

n.Lin. New boots duzn't bed well to a body's feet, *Lin. N. & Q.* (July, 1890).

[**2.** He beddide Saul in the solere, and he slepte, Wyclif (1382) 1 *Sam.* ix. 25. (2) A circumstantial description of the wedding, bedding, and throwing the stocking, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxvii.]

BED, *v.*^{2} ne.Lan.^{1} [**bed.**] Past tense of *to bid.*

[Ho me hit bed (she offered it to me) wit-outen blyn, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 881. OE. *bēad*, pret. of *bēodan*, to offer.]

BEDABBER, *v.* Cor. Also in form **bejabber** Cor.^{1} To fade by keeping in the hands.

Hence **Bedabbered**, *ppl. adj.* faded.

Cor.^{1} Your flowers are bedabbered; **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*

BEDAD, *int.* Irel. An exclamation, a disguised oath.

Ir. Bedad, ye're taking care of yourself, anyhow, *Paddiana* (1848) I. 54; Bedad, what Kit says is thrue, Trollope *Land Leaguers* (1885) 65; (G.M.H.); (W.H.P.); Bedad, we'd the whole of it settled an' planned, Barlow *Bog-land* (1892) 9, ed. 1893.

BEDAFF, *v.* n.Yks. [**bida·f.**] To confound or stupefy. See **Daff**, *sb.*

n.Yks.^{2} It's a noise that be-daffs fooaks.

Hence **Bedafted**, *ppl. adj.* bewildered.

n.Yks.^{2}

[Beth nat bidaffed for your innocence, Chaucer *C. T.* E. 1191.]

BEDAG, *v.* Nhp.^{2} [**bidæ·g.**] To bespatter with moisture. See **Dag**, *v.*

[I bedagge, I araye a garment aboute the skyrtes with myre, *je crotte*, Palsgr. (1530). Cp. Cotgr.: *Crotté*, bedaggled.]

BED-ALE, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. [**be·d-eəl.**] A feast given in celebration of a birth; the word is sometimes erroneously applied to the liquor prepared at such a feast.

w.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Som.**^{1} The liquor usually prepared for these occasions is never bed-ale, but Groaning-drink. **n.Dev.** Ye simmered upon wone tether up to Grace Vrogwill's bed-ale, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 564; Joe, drinking bed-ale wort next day, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 103. **Cor.**^{12}

BEDANGED, *int.* e.Yks. Som. [**bida·ŋd, bidæ·ŋd.**] An expletive of determination or dismay.

e.Yks.^{1} Be-dang'd! if Ah deeant gan! Be-dang'd! that's waast news of all! **w.Som.**^{1} Beedang·d eef aay dụe! [bedangd if I do!]

BEDDED, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Of growing corn, &c.: matted and tangled by climbing weeds.

n.Lin.^{1} **sw.Lin.** The barley's gotten that bedded you can't get the reaper through it' (R.E.C.).

BEDDER, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.?* Lan. An upholsterer.

Lan. Pegge *Anecd.* (1803) 276, ed. 1844.

[*Bedder*, upholsterer; see *Oxford City Rec.* (1554), ed. Turner, 218; In primis vj bayes of the bedders conteynyng in lenght' xxix yerdes, *Nott. Rec.* (1516) ed. Stevenson, III. 349.]

BEDDERING, *prp.* Chs.^{1} Bellowing.

BEDDIE, *sb.* Sc. [**be·di.**]

1. A small bed.

n.Sc. Come, ma bonnie doo, an a'll pit ye t'yer ain beddie (W.G.). **ne.Sc.** I took him up an' cairrit him into the closet beddie, Grant *Chron. Keckleton*, 97.

2. *Comp.* **Beddy-ba'**, a cradle, child's cot.

n.Sc. Come awa', ma dawtie, ye'r jist dead-gane wi' sleep, an' a'll put ye t'yer bonnie beddie-ba' (W.G.). **Per.** (G.W.) **Lth.** Sae cosy in yer beddy-ba', Crawin' to yer mammy, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 50.

[*Bed* + *-ie* (*-y*).]

BEDDINER, *sb.* *Obs.?* Der. An upholsterer, one that sells bedding.

Der. Pegge *Anecd.* (1803) 276, ed. 1844; **Der.**^{1}

[*Bedding* + *-er*, a suff. often occurring in words denoting trade or occupation, e. g. *draper*, *carpenter*, *grocer*.]

BEDDY, *adj.*^{1} Nhb. Dur. Cor. [**be·di.**] Of stone: in soft layers; liable to split.

Nhb.^{1} 'Beddy freestone' is thus distinguished from a compact, granular deposit. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Yellow freestone, mild, beddy, *Borings* (1878) I. 8. **Cor.** He may discover that the piece of granite's beddy, Baring-Gould *R. Cable* (1889) 316; **Cor.**^{3} A piece of granite, which has natural cleavages in it, is 'beddy.' The word only means liable to split when the liability arises from this particular cause.

BEDDY, *adj.*^{2} Sc. Irel. [**be·di.**]

1. Greedy, covetous of trifles.

Sc. Breeding wives are aye beddie, Kelly *Coll. Prov.* (1721) 148; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.I.**^{1} You're very beddy. **Uls.** A menial servant who would reject food served up a second time, on the ground that it was not considered good enough for him, would be considered very beddy, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 98; A bed-rid or sick person is sometimes seized with an earnest longing for particular kinds of food; so that any person with such longing (esp. in relation to food) is beddy or sick-like, *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1859) VII. 175.

2. Conceited, self-sufficient, saucy, forward.

Sc. If my puppies ance were ready, They'll be baith clever, keen and beddy, Watson *Coll.* (1706) I. 70 (Jam.). **Uls.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 245; (M.B.-S.); *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 282.

BEDE, *int.* *Obsol.* n.Lin.^{1} An exclamation to horses; go to the right.

BEDE, see **Bead**.

BEDEAD, *adj.* Cor. Written **bedded** Cor.^{2} [**bəde·d.**] Dull, heavy, in low spirits, worn out.

Cor.^{2} *MS. add.*; **Cor.**^{3} I've had such a walk, I'm regular bedead [killed].

[A contam. of *bedeaded* w. lit. E. *dead.* Bedeaded (not much used), made dead, Ash (1795).]

BEDEET, *v.* Lan. Chs. [**bədī·t.**] To dirty or foul.

Chs.^{3} It is an ill bird that bedeets its own nest.

Hence **Bedeet**, *ppl. adj.* dirtied, covered with dirt.

Lan. I fun mysel' asleep next morn graidly bedeet in th' dyk o' th' old garth, Thornber *Penny Stone* (1845) 31, ed. 1886. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{12}, **s.Chs.**^{1}

[*Be-* + *deet*, vb. (to dirty), q.v.]

BEDE-HOUSE, see **Beadhouse.**

BEDENE, *adv.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **bedeen** Sc.; **bidene** Nhb. [**bidī·n.**] Immediately, forthwith, quickly. Often used in poetry as a rime word, or to fill up the line, as a mere expletive.

Sc. She spoke to him, she sang to him; Sae fey he grew bedeen, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) 230; And then returned hame bedeen, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 216, ed. 1871; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd.** They're clapped up into their hole bedeen, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 56, ed. 1812; Nae wishy-washies, lad, lat's hear bedeen; Ye've news I'm sear, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 31. **Fif.** Horses in haste were order't now, And whips and spurs bedien, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 59. **Rnf.** Ye'll baith come owre on Friday bedeen, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 258. **Lnk.** Then wad he gar his butler bring bedeen The nappy bottle ben, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 44, ed. 1783; Did gang to drink bedeen, *ib. Poems* (1721) 17. **Dmf.** Fowk stoiter'd frae a' airths bedeen, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 70. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** They're ridden after them bidene, Dixon *Sngs. Peas.* (1846) 123, ed. 1857.

[With lordes, and with knightes kene, And oþer doghty men bydene, Minot *Brabant* (c. 1352) B. 53, in *Spec. E. E.* II; Outsend þi gaste and made þai sal bene, And new saltou þe face of erthe bidene, *Ps.* (c. 1290) ciii. 30, ed. Surtees Soc.]

BEDERD, *int.* Stf. [Not known to our correspondents.] An expletive, a slight oath.

Stf.^{2} It is also used personally, 'I'll be derd,' in the same sense. Bidərd if je san dəu it weil oi'm livin.

BEDERUP, see **Bedrip.**

BEDEVILED, *ppl. adj.* Evil disposed.

n.Yks. Fairly common (R.H.H.); (T.S.); **n.Yks.^{2}**

BEDFAST, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. War. [**be·dfast.**] Confined to one's bed by illness, either temporary or permanent; bedridden.

Sc. He saw his wife's mother bedfast, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) viii. 14. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Nhb.^{1}** **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.) **Yks.** My old woman is bedfast, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) ii. **n.Yks.^{12}** **ne.Yks.^{1}** Sha's been bedfast sen Tho'sda. **e.Yks.** To his great surprise he saw his uncle, who had long been 'bed-fast' in the room above, seated in his former place by the 'neukin,' Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) i; **e.Yks.^{1}** *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 22, 1891); **w.Yks.^{23}** **Lan.** Poor owd craiter! Hoo's bin bedfast a good while, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 219, ed. 1879. **e.Lan.^{1}**, **Chs.^{13}**, **s.Chs.^{1}** **Stf.^{1}**; **Stf.^{2}** Hĕĭ's bin bedfast fŭr mony a wĭk, bŭr hĕĭ's on th' turn naa. **Not.** My mester's been bedfast since last Goose-Fair (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** He wor ill, but not so as he wor bedfast, *Not. Guardian* (Nov. 27, 1895); (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.^{1}** He couldn't cum, he'd been bedfast iver sin' Lammas. **sw.Lin.^{1}** He's been bedfast these six days. The doctor goes to them as are bedfast. She was bedfast weeks last back-end. **Lei.^{1}**, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.^{3}**

[Cp. LG. *beddefast*, bedridden (Berghaus); MDu. *beddevast*, confined to bed (Verdam). *Bed+fast*, as in *steadfast, shamefast.*]

BED·FURZE, *sb.* Hmp. The dwarf furze, *Ulex nanus.*

Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 280; **Hmp.^{1}**

BEDGIN, see **Bedgown.**

BEDGOWN, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Oxf. Brks. Also written **bedgin** s.Chs.^{1}; **bed-goon** Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{3}; **beggown** Oxf.^{1}

1. A nightdress.

Oxf.^{1} Beg·gyuuwn. **Brks.^{1}**

2. A short, loose-fitting jacket, worn by women when working.

Nhb. She wore the working costume of her district—the short, dark winsey petticoat, worsted stockings, and brass-buckled clogs; the print bedgown, with frills about the waist, elbows, and throat, *Tynedale Studies* (1896) *Ruined*; She wore a short jacket of pink print (called a bedgown in those parts), Clare *Love Lass* (1890) I. 51; On the Ropery banks Jenny was sitting—She had on a bed-gown just new, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 137; The women [in Keeldar] had no other dress than a bedgown and petticoat, Scott *Diary* (at Alnwick, Oct. 7, 1827) in Lockhart's *Life*, lxxiv; **Nhb.^{1}** **Cum.** Mey bed-gown dark he oft meade wheyte, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 80, ed. 1840; Aw t'women fwok hed bedgoons lang Wi' tails 'at to their knees hung doon, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 58; Cum in an catcht her wid her bedgoon sleeves rowlt up under her oxters, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 68. **Cum.^{1}**; **Cum.^{3}** Yan o them skipjacks o' fellows 'at ye see weearin a lāl jacket like a lass's bed-goon, 10. **Cum., Wm.** A jacket of coloured print worn by country girls, confined at the waist by an apron string, over a black petticoat, was light and easy for work in warm weather. A longer bedgown was worn by elderly women at an earlier period in the century, while printed cottons were dear (M.P.). **w.Yks.** Without anything on her head, in her short bedgown and wooden clogs, Howitt *Rur. Eng.* (1838) I. 310. **Lan.** A tall gaunt old woman, wearing a print bedgown, a red petticoat, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 271; Old Betty in her red bed-gown, standing near the blazing fire, *ib.* 277. **Chs.^{1}** The general working dress of farm women servants, and indeed of farmers' wives and daughters when at their work, some thirty or forty years ago. It is out of fashion now, and almost *obs.* The bedgown was never used to sleep in, as its name might seem to imply; **Chs.^{3}** It is a short gown open in front, tied at the waist, in fact an upper jacket to the striped linsey petticoat, *gen.* red and black, or blue black, and worn everywhere except in bed. **s.Chs.^{1}** This dress is now almost *obs.*

BED·HOUSE, see **Beadhouse.**

BEDIGHT, *ppl. adj.* *Obsol.* n.Yks. Sus. Also in form **bedighted** Sus. Bedecked, arrayed.

n.Yks. Only used by very old natives indeed. She were all bedight with fluwers (R.H.H.); A gaily dressed girl would be said to be 'bedight' (G.W.W.); **n.Yks.^{2}** **Sus.** A footy lither lass bedighted up in a chess [shawl], Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; (R.H.C.).

[All the ground, with pretious deaw bedight, Spenser *F. Q.* III. vi. 43; His ffayre perkes were . . . lothlych bydyght, *Sir Degrevant* (c. 1430) 144. The form *bedighted* occurs in Milton: Whose outward garment hath bin injur'd and ill bedighted, *Apol. Smect.* (1642) in *Wks.* (1851) 269 (N.E.D.). *Be-+dight* (to prepare), q.v.]

BEDIZEN, *v.* Yks. Der. [Not known to our correspondents.] To dirty, to cover with dirt, &c.

w.Yks. He wor soa bedisened with soft cake, Hartley *Puddin'* (1876) 51. **Der.^{2}**, **nw.Der.^{1}**

BEDLAM, *sb.^{1}* and *adj.* w.Yks. Glo. Oxf. Brks. [**be·dləm.**]

1. *sb.* A troublesome person or animal.

Oxf. David Loveday, . . . names his dog 'Nainter,' because it is troublesome as a sheep dog. . . . He explained it meant a 'reg'lar Bedlam,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 188.

2. A great noise or disturbance.

Glo. Don't raise such a bedlam. You are making a regular bedlam (S.S.B.). **Oxf.^{1}** *MS. add.* **Brks.** (M.J.B.)

3. *adj.* Wild, ill-behaved; mad.

Glo. Go steady now, don't be so bedlam (S.S.B.). **Brks.** Ahl the children now sims so bedlam (A.C.).

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bedlam·hole**, a mad-house; (2) **·spit**, the interior and liver of a pig roasted.

(1) **w.Yks.** It's war ner bein' in a Bedlam-holl, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889). (2) **n.Cy.** Bedlam-spit, a harslet, Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.^{3}** Bedlam or Bedlam-spit.

[**1.** Bedlam, a madman, a lunatic, Ash (1795); A bedlam (mad body), *maniacus, furibundus*, Coles (1679); Some said they were . . . Bedlams, Bunyan *P. P.* (1678) 123; *Villain affamé demy enragé*, a hungry boor is half a bedlam, Cotgr. **3.** Anacreon, Horace, play'd . . . This Bedlam part, Cowper *Table-Talk* (1788) 609.]

BEDLAM, *sb.^{2}* w.Yks. War. [**be·dləm.**] A boy's game, resembling 'Prisoners' base.' Also called **Relievo.**

w.Yks.^{2} A square is chalked out . . . called the den; some of the boys remain by it, one of whom is called the 'tenter'; the tenter has charge of the den, and he must always stand with one foot in the den and the other on the road; the remaining boys go out to field. . . . They shout 'Relievo,' and upon this signal the boys standing by the side of the den pursue them. . . . Sometimes the cry is 'Delievo' not 'Relievo.'. . . Sometimes the tenter instead of standing with one foot in the den stands as far from the prisoner as the prisoner can spit. . . . If when a prisoner is caught, he cries out 'Kings,' or 'Kings to rest,' he is allowed to escape. The game is a very rough one. **War.^{2}** One party have a start, and, when the leader cries 'Bedlam,' the other party follow, and attempt to make prisoners. . . . Shouldone of the captive's friends dash through the den unchecked, crying, 'Release Bedlam,' the captive may make off again. Should the would-be releaser be caught in the attempt, he and his comrade must remain in the den. The game goes on until all are caught, and then the other party take their 'outing.'

BEDLAM COWSLIP, *sb.* (1) The paigle, prob. *Primula elatior* (Nhp.); (2) lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis* (Oxf.). See **Jerusalem Cowslip.**

(1) **Nhp.^{1}** The paigle, or larger kind of cowslip. Bedlam cowslips and cuckoos With freck'd lip and hooked nose, Growing safe near the hazle of thicket and woods, Clare *Poems* (1873) 189.

[Langham (*Garden of Health*, 1597) calls the *Pulmonaria officinalis* Cowslips of Bedlam, B. & H. 31. The name *Bedlam* refers to the town of Bethlehem in Judea. Wiþin þe toun of bethleem (v.r. bedlem), *Cursor M.* 11561.]

BEDLAMER, *sb.* Nhb. Nfld.

1. *Obs.* A Bedlam-beggar, a half-cured lunatic, licensed to beg on the highway.

Nhb. This country was then much troubled with Bedlamers, North *Life Guilford* (ed. 1742) 139.

2. A term of contempt applied to boys and young men.

[**Nfld.** Applied contemptuously to young fellows between 16 and 20, whom we would call hobbledehoys. A policeman may testify, 'There were a lot of bedlamers standing at the corner, and the accused was one of them,' &c. (G.P.)]

[*Bedlam*, sb.^{1}+*-er.*]

BEDLIER, *sb.* s.Wor. Som. Dev. Cor. [**be·dlaiə(r).**] A bedridden person.

s.Wor. (H.K.); **s.Wor.^{1}** **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.^{1}** An old woman in the almshouse at Wellington said to me of an old man who had broken his thigh: 'He on't never walk no more; he'll be a bedlier so long's he do live.' In Dev. they say 'bedlayer.'

Dev. Why, ole Jack Maunder broked 'is leg in dree places, and I knaw he'th abin a bedlier niest upon vorty year, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); The Lord, He'll preserve me from being a bed-lyer, that He will, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 11. **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.) **Cor.** She's bin a bed-lier for more'n ten year (M.A.C.).

[*Bed* + *lier*, der. of *lie*, vb. Cp. MHG. *bette-liger*, one who lies in bed, a sick person (Lexer).]

BEDMAN, *sb.* *Obsol.* Som. Cor. Sexton. See **Bedral.**

Som. Paid for a shovel for the Bedman, *Chwardens' Acc.* (1702) Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. **Cor.**^{12}

[The same word as ME. *bedeman*, a beadsman, an almsman. Cp. the mgs. of *guenaud* in Fr.: *Guenaud*, a begger; also digger of graves (Cotgr.).]

BEDOLE, *v.* Dev. Cor. Used only in forms (1) **Bedoled,** *ppl. adj.* stupefied with pain or grief; (2) **Bedoling,** *ppl. adj.* in *comp.* **Bedoling-pain,** a dull, continuous pain.

(1) **Dev.**^{3} **Cor.** Bedoled weth the rheumatiz, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 17; *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Cor.**^{12} (2) **w.Cor.** 'I have got a most bedoling pain in my teeth and chacks [cheeks] all round to my nuddeck' [nape of neck]. Said by a Cornish woman suffering from neuralgia (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{1}

[*Be-* + *dole* (ME. *dollen*). Dullyn or make dulle yn wytte, *hebeto*, *Prompt.*; Dollyd as wyne or ale, *vapidus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

BEDONE, *ppl. adj.* Der. Outwitted.

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

[*Be-* + *done*, pp. of *do*, vb.; cp. the colloq. use of 'done' in the sense of 'outwitted.']

BEDOUT, *prep.* and *conj.* Yks. Also in forms **bedoot, beoot** ne.Yks.^{1} [bədū·t.] Without, unless.

n.Yks. Quite commonly used, but I have never heard it in the East Riding (M.C.F.M.). **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah'll gan yam bedoot tha.

[A contam. of *without* through the influence of *be-* (prefix). Cp. OE. *būtan* (without) = *be-* + *ūtan*.]

BEDRAL, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **bederal, bedrel, betheral, bedlar.** [be·drəl, be·ðrəl.] An inferior church officer in Scotland, often combining those of clerk, beadle, sexton, gravedigger, bellringer. See **Bedman.**

Sc. I wad put in auld Elspeth, the bedral's widow—the like o' them's used wi' graves and ghaists, and thae things, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) lv; I wad gar the bedral eat the bell-rope if he took ony sic freedom, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xlvii; They're very particular in heating the stoves in ours [our kirk]; and that's why I never grudge to give the bederal a half-crown, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 199, ed. 1894; For instance, if a bedlar see His tools wi rust encrusted be, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 24. **Per.** Sell a' thing else tae pay the wricht an' bedrel, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 296; An' of the bedral auld, wi' mukle courtesie, I speer'd what it might mean, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 226, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** Her father was the parish beadle (or betheral, as that dignitary is called in Scotland), Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcv; Old Thomas Pull, the betheral, went to ring the bell for public worship, *ib. Provost* (1822) I. xxiv. **Edb.** And the bethrel sleeping with the key in his breek pouches, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 50. **Gall.** The auld betheral there winna gang ablow three fit deep, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) vi.

BED-REEDE, *ppl. adj.* s.Irel. Sus. Also in form **bethered** Sus.^{1} Bedridden, confined to bed.

Wxf.^{1} **Sus.**^{1} Poor creature! She was bethered three years before she died.

[Bedrede up-on a couche lowe he lay, Chaucer *C. T.* D. 1769; A bedrede womman, *P. Plowman* (B.) XIII. 448. OE. *bed-reda*, *bed-rida*.]

BEDREL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **bedell** (Jam. *Suppl.*); **bedrill, betherell** N.I.^{1} [be·drəl.] A bedridden person, a helpless cripple.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Fif.** Robie Brown and David Strachan (For they were bedrals ba'th), Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 49. **N.I.**^{1}

[His fader . . . quhilk as beddrell lay Befor hys ȝet, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 123. *Bed* + *-rel* (*-erel*), as in *cockerel*, *mongrel*, *pickerel*.]

BEDREL, see **Bedral.**

BEDRIP, *sb.* Irel. Also written **bederup** Wxf.^{1} [be·drip.] A band of harvesters; any crowd.

Wxf. An' sent a bedrip ov men that night to the hilltops to get the materials, *Shamrock* (Apr. 1, 1893) 451; An' a great bedrip ov lords an' ladies, *ib.* (Mar. 17, 1893) 425; In common use (P.J.M.); **Wxf.**^{1} The Bederepe was a service of tenants in the reaping of their lord's corn, for so many boondays; and the words might have been applied at first to the vassal reapers, and latterly to free ones.

[This word was orig. a law term: Bederepe alias Bidrepe is a service that some tenants were anciently bound to, that is to repe their Landlords corn in harvest—*Debent venire in Autumpno ad precariam quae vocatur* a le Bederepe, *Placita* 10 *Hen. III*, *rot.* 8, Blount (1670); cp. Kennett *Gloss.* (1816). OE. *bed-rīp*, the reaping of corn on request, Schmid *A.S. Laws*, 376. See **Bead,** *v.*]

BEDRITE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. [bədrai·t.] To befoul with ordure, to bedirt.

Sc. 'God's will be done; but D—l bedrite the spee-man' [spae-man]—spoken when people predict ill things, Kelly *Coll. Prov.* (1721) 125 (Jam.).

Hence **Bedritten,** *ppl. adj.*

Sc. (Jam.), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

[*Be-* + *drite* (vb.), q.v.]

BEDS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. A children's game. Also called **Hop-scotch,** q.v.

Sc. A game of children denominated from the form; sometimes called Squares by strangers. In Abd. the spaces marked out are sometimes circular (Jam.). **Lth.** The 'lassies games' were skipping on the 'jumpin' rope,' the 'House Ba',' the 'pickies' (or the 'beds,' or the 'Pall-all'), played with a flat stone on the pavement, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (1885) 33. **N.Cy.**^{1} A game of children, in which they hop on one foot through different spaces chalked out, called beds. **Nhb.**^{1} *Gen.* called 'hitchey-dabber.'

BEDSTOCK(S, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Bedstead, the wooden framework of the bed.

Sc. The strong bar or frame of wood forming the front of a bed (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Fif.** Frae her bed she loup, Puir body, ow'r the bed stock cowpit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 49. **Dmb.** There's naething to gar us bide a minit after we come owre the bedstock in the mornin', Cross *Disruption* (1844) vi. **Nhb.**^{1} An' i' the twinklen of an e'e, Was fairly ower the bedstock bangin', Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24. **Dur.**^{1} **Wm.** Adultery robs us, eigh, within our varra bedstocks, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 302; I lig now upon the vara bed-stocks as he and his missus ligged on, Rawnsley *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 181. **n.Yks.**^{1} He 'ad getten his legs ower t'bedstocks, but he cou'd nowther gan ner stand; **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** T'first start off, t'bed-stocks wer tade down an turpintined, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 30; A pare a bedstocks for Tom Thum to lay on, *ib. Ben Bunt* (1838) 17; **w.Yks.**^{235} **Lan.** If some neet one coom an' shaket thy bedstocks, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 142, ed. 1868. **m.Lan.**^{1} Yo' dorn'd see mony o' th' good owd soort o' bedstocks neaw-a-days, becos four-pooasters wi' a cornish doesn'd match th' carpet. **Chs.** Th' bed-stocks we lay on wurner worth eighteen-pence, Yates *Owd Peter*, iv; **Chs.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} The wooden frame of a bed, sometimes also the bed-posts.

[Bedds, bedstocks, *Lan. & Ch. Wills* (1586) in Chetham Soc. (1884) 142; A bedstoke, *sponda*, *fultrum*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

BEDSTOCKS, *sb.* Nhb. w.Yks. A boys' game; also called 'Bed-o,' 'Prisoners' base.' See **Bedlam,** *sb.*^{2}

Nhb.^{1} In this game sides are formed, and the lads on one side give chase to those on the other. When a capture is made the pursuer spits over the head of his prey, the captive is put into a marked-off place, and the capturer places his foot on a spot about two yards off. Here the captive shouts lustily to his side, 'Relieve a marrow!' As each is brought in, his capturer takes the place of the lad on guard, and one can hold several captives. But if one of the side that is being chased can manage to run through between the guard and his captives, the whole of his side are 'relieved,' and they run off. This is the game known elsewhere as 'Prisoners' Base.' **w.Yks.**^{5} One side or company hides separately within certain pre-arranged limits, when, at a certain signal, the other side commences cautiously the tracking of them. When one of the hiding number is discovered, 'I spy [such an one]!' (naming him) is shouted out, when the whole of the tracking party run back to their station and spit on the wall. If this is not done the discovered one can take him to the place from whence he started, and claim to be ridden upon his back down to the station or place of rendezvous, and the number of rides are 'counts,' so many making up the game. The 'spied' ones, and others who have not been espied, but who think it a good opportunity, rush out of their place of concealment immediately, and if they are fortunate enough to lay hold of one before the goal is reached and can retain their hold till their 'nomony' is said (which consists in repeating the figures, 'two, four, six, eight, ten,' and spitting over the head of the captured) the ride is claimed in due course. If no rides are obtained ultimately, the winning side goes in again and have their 'seccy outing.' It is a game only resorted to during the winter evenings when the darkness favours their movements.

BED-TIE, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **bed-tye** Dev. Cor.^{12} [**be·d-tai.**] A feather bed; the ticking or case enclosing the feathers of the bed. See **Tie,** *sb.* (a case).

w.Som.^{1} Dhai vaew·n dhu wauch u-puut een·suyd dhu bai·d tuy [they found the watch put inside the ticking of the bed]. **Dev.** Yü can't use barley-dowst vur bedties, 'cuz tha iles wid urn intü 'e, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Ellis *Pronunc.* V. 164; Some [of her money] may very likely be sewed into her 'bed tye,' O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 82. **n.Dev.** A bed-tye, too, vor Nell, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 69. **Cor.**^{1} Often called a feather tye; **Cor.**^{2}

BEDWEN, *sb.* Wm. Cor. Also written **bedewen.** The birch, *Betula alba.* [Wel. *bedwen*, cp. Bret. *bezven.*]

BEDWINE, *sb.* Also in form **bedwind** War.^{2} Glo.^{1} Wil.^{1} [**be·dwain, be·dwaind.**] (1) Wild clematis, traveller's joy, *Clematis vitalba* (Brks. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor.); (2) a wild convolvulus, *C. arvensis* or *C. sepium* (War. Glo. Hmp.).

(1) **Brks.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.** Bed-wine or bed-vine (C.J.V.); **I.W.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1}, **Dor.**^{1} (2) **War.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1}

BEE, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

I. The honey bee.

1. *Comp.* (1) **Bee-ale,** a kind of mead made from the refuse of honey; (2) **-bench,** a stand for bee-hives; (3) **-bike,** a wild bee's nest; see **Bike**; (4) **-bink,** see **-bench**; (5) **-brass,** money earned from the sale of honey; (6) **-bread,** a mixture of pollen and honey, the food of the insect in its larva state; in *gen.* use; (7) **-butt,** a bee-hive; (8) **-drove,** a crowd or 'swarm' of men or animals; (9) **-hackle,** the straw covering of a hive; see **Hackle**; (10) **-hake,** see **-hackle**; (11) **-headit,** hare-brained, flighty; (12) **-hole,** see below; (13) **-hoppet,** (14) **-lippen,** a bee-hive; (15) **-liquor,** mead made from the washings of the combs; cf. **bee-ale**; (16) **-peitch,** (17) **-pot,** (18) **-scap, -skep, -skip,** a bee-hive; (19) **-sucken,** of a tree: having the bark pierced with holes and freq. exuding a gummy substance; (20) **-'s-wisp,** a wild bee's nest; also a tangled mass.

(1) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Chs.**^{1} It is so called even when built of stone or brick. (3) **Per.** Nae apples he pu'ed now, nae bee-bikes he smoored, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 95, ed. 1843. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.** (K.), **n.Yks.**^{12} (4) **Cum.**^{1} (5) **n.Yks.**^{2} The country-woman's money, perhaps a perquisite, from the sale of her honey. I bought it wi' my bee-brass. (6) **Sc.** (Jam.), **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **e.An.**^{1} A brownish opaque substance, with which some of the cells in a honeycomb are filled. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **w.Som.**^{1} (7) **Som.** Straw bee-butts be the best, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Below the window stood a row of bee-butts, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 91. **w.Som.**^{1} The common straw hive. **Dev.** Yes Tor is seen across the Ockment Valley, together with the 'bee-butt' of High Willhays, Page *Explor. Drtmr.* (1889) vi; He ordered up a fine bee-butt for the bees, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 41. **n.Dev.** Tha bee-butts be all bare, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 5; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422; **Cor.**^{12} (8) **e.An.**^{1} (9) **Sur.**^{1} **Hmp.** Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 138; A cap of straw placed over 'bee-pots' to protect them from wet, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 184; **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} (10) **Hmp.**^{1} (11) **Sc.** Ye needna mind him, he's a bee-headed bodie (Jam.). (12) **nw.Dev.**^{1} Bee-hole, a dome-shaped niche made in cob walls for the reception of a bee-butt. (13) **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Like a yung lass a sixteen, wi a shinon as big nearly az a bee-hoppit, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1872) 50; **w.Yks.**^{3} (14) **War.** (J.R.W.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **n.Dev.** Git zum stroyl out o' tha shippen, And carr et down to tha bee-lippen, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 5. (15) **Ken.** *Obs.* (P.M.); **Ken.**^{12} (16) **w.Yks.** Threw a bee-peitch in an' then let t'sash drop, *Yksman.* (1878) 73. (17) **Sus.**^{1} **Hmp.** Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 138; **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} Lore ta zee zom on'ms hair, Like girt bee pots a hanging there, Slow *Poems* (1881) 43. **Dor.** An' when the zwarm were seäfe an' sound In mother's bit o' bee-pot ground, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1879) 70. (18) **Sc.** I was just like a demented man; my head was buzzing like a bee-scap, and I could hear nothing but the bir of that weariful woman's tongue, *Steam-boat* (1822) 83 (Jam.). **Edb.** As if all the bee-skeps on the banks of the Esk had been pent up within my head, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 221. **N.Cy.**^{2}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm.** A girt round thing . . . on her head, like a bee-skep, Gibson *Leg.* (1877) 66. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} At the funeral of a country bee-owner, the bees must have a portion of everything given to them pertaining to the funeral repast, otherwise they will die! This practice is continued; and the outsides of the hives are seen hung in mourning with crape for their deceased possessor. **ne.Yks.**^{1} In rare use. Beehive of rushes or straw. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.** He hedn't noä neäd to be scarr'd o' nowt, if he kep' awaay fra beä-skeps, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 79. **n.Lin.**^{1} Once at Kirton Sessions a woman was tried for steälin' a bee-skep full of beäs. 'He's set th' beä-skep in a buzz'—that is, he has stirred up anger or raked up scandal. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}, **s.War.**^{1}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **s.Cy.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695). **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** (K.); **Sus.**^{1} A beehive, or the straw hackle placed over the hive to protect it. There is a superstition in the county, that if a piece of black crape is not put round the hive after a death in the family the bees will die. **Dev.**^{3} **Cor.** Three straw bee-skips under the eastern wall, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iv; **Cor.**^{12} (19) **Yks.** *Poetry Provinc.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 39. **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} In rare use. Applied to a tree, shown by the exudation of gummy substance from the bark to be diseased. The substance is said to be like honey. **e.Yks.** Applied to the ash, when its bark is cancerous, black, and turgid, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (ed. 1796); (W.W.S.) (20) **Ant.** The nest of the wild bee that builds in grass fields, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); (J.S.) **Tyr.** In this locality it does not at the present time denote a bees' nest. 'I saw Sally at the door this morning with her hair like a beeswisp' (D.A.S.).

2. Phr. (1) *Bees and honey*, riming slang for money; (2) *bees, bees, bring your honey*, see below; (3) *as big as a bee's knee*, trifling, insignificant; (4) *as busy as bees in a basin*, busy with trifling matters; (5) *a bee-in-the-bonnet*, a foolish person; (6) *to have a bee in one's bonnet* or *head*, to be eccentric or flighty; in *gen.* use; (7) *to have one's head in the bees*, to be confused, stupefied with drink, &c.; (8) *to tell, wake the bees*, see below.

(1) **Lon.** One kind of back-slang consists of creating a sentence, the last word of which will rhyme with the word that it is intended should be spoken. For instance . . . 'Bees and honey' . . . for 'money,' *Answers* (Sept. 10, 1892) 276. (2) **War.**^{2} 'Bees! bees! bring your honey.' A boys' game. A greenhorn is elected 'queen bee,' and is told to cry the title of the game as a formula, when the other players have gathered honey. Each player usually fills his mouth with water, which he discharges on the unfortunate 'queen bee,' when the formula is spoken. (3) **Stf., War., Wor., Glo.** Northall *Flk-Phr.* (1894). **Wor.** (J.W.P.) [*N. & Q.* (1896) 8th S. x. 260.] (4) **Lei.** Toone (1834). (5) **Slk.** Madcaps, hare-brains, bee-in-the-bonnets, scap-goats, &c., Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 175. (6) **Sc.** Maybe ye think the puir lassie has a bee in her bonnet, Scott *Ronan* (1824) xvii. **w.Yks.**^{2} **Dev.**^{3} Bee in-th'-'ead. **Colloq.** Supposed to be a peculiarly Scottish phrase, because Scotsmen wear 'bonnets,' and Englishmen do not, Barrère & Leland; Farmer. (7) **Sc.** Gilchrist, whase head was i' the bees, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 7; This word had a sedative effect, but the Bailie's head, as he expressed himself, was still 'in the bees,' Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxvi. **Abd.** His head's been i' the bees since four o'clock, Beatties *Parings* (1813) 40, ed. 1873; Wha's fau't was it your head was i' the bees? Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 40. (8) **Nhb.**^{1} It is never considered lucky to be the sole owner of bees. A man and a woman, not man and wife, should be partners. If either should die, some one should go at midnight, tap each hive three times, and desire the bees to work for their new master or mistress, as the case may be, *Trans. Tyneside Natur. Fld. Club* (1860–62) V. 91. **Der.** *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 309. **n.Lin.** If the bees were not told [of a death] they would leave their hives, and never return. Some people give them a piece of the funeral cake; I don't think that it is absolutely necessary, but certainly it is better to tell them of the death, *ib.* 270. **Lei.**^{1} A death in the family should always be officially notified to the bees, perhaps in a whisper, who will resent the slight cast upon them as members of the household by the non-performance of the ceremony by forsaking the hive or dying. **War.**^{3} The custom is still observed, but it must be in a whisper, to avoid giving offence to the bees. **Chr.** The bees are told the

news, and often put into mourning; the rooks are warned, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 299; The proper time for the communication is either just before the funeral leaves the house, or else at the moment when it is starting. [On the Welsh border they say] it must be done in the middle of the night. [The phrases used are] 'A.B. is dead, and they're carrying him out' (Church Stretton); 'The master is dead' (Clun); 'Your friend's gone' (Wenlock); 'The poor maister's dead, but yo mun work fur me' (Meole Brace). In n.Shr. it is very common [at a funeral] . . . to 'heave up' the hives, i. e. lift them a few inches from the stand and set them down again, *ib.* 235–6. **Oxf.** Three taps are made on the hives with the house-key, while the informant repeats: 'Bees, bees, bees, your master is dead, and you must work for ——,' naming the future owner. A piece of black crape is then fastened to the hive. . . . On weddings the bees always expect to be informed of the auspicious event, and to have their hive decorated with a wedding favour, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 309. **Bck.** It is common, on the death of any one of the family, for the nurse to go to all the bee-hives in the garden, and tap gently three times, each time repeating three times these words, 'Little brownie, little brownie, your master's dead'; when the bees, beginning to hum, show their consent to remain, *ib.* **Sur., Sus., I.W., Wil.** *ib.* **Dor.** It was the universal custom to wake the bees by tapping at their hives whenever a death occurred in the household, under the belief that if this were not done the bees themselves would pine away and perish during the ensuing year. As soon as an interior buzzing responded to her tap at the first hive, Mrs. Hall went on to the second, and thus passed down the row, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 46. **w.Som.** A man, whose wife had very recently died, came and asked me to buy two hives of bees from him. Well knowing the old superstition, I suggested that the man wished to sell the bees at once, lest they should die. Au! noa·ŭ zr! aay-v u-toa·ld um oa·ut. Aay wai·n daewn pun mĕe nee·z, ee·ns dhai kaa·rd ur aewt, un aay wús-purd ut tùe um: zoa yùe noa kizh·un tu bee u-fee·ŭrd baewd um zr [oh! no, sir, I've told them of it. I went down on my knees, whilst they were carrying her out, and I whispered it to them; so you've no occasion to be afeard about them, sir], Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 100; **w.Som.^{1}** The belief is almost universal, that should a death occur in the house to which the bees belong, each butt ought 'to be told of it,' otherwise they will all die. It is considered very unlucky if in swarming the bees alight on a dead tree; it portends that there will be a death in the family soon. **Var. dial.** In Suf., inquiring of a cottager who had lately lost a relative . . . she replied 'Oh, yes; when my aunt died I told every skep myself, and put them into mourning.' The same superstition exists in Dev. Glo. Yks. and Cor., Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) 301.

3. In *pl.* whims, fancies. Cf. *to have a bee in one's head*, &c.

Sc. Why dost thou pleen? I thee maintain, For meal and mawt thou disna want; But thy wild bees I canna please, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* I. 116, ed. 1871; Herd *Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Abd.** I'll gie the match a heeze, And try to cure ahld Helen o' the bees, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 77.

II. A fly; a wasp.

Lin. Woä then, wiltha? dangtha!—the bees is as fell as owt, Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 10; **Lin.^{1}** **n.Lin.^{1}** Certain kinds of large flies not unlike bees. **e.Lin.** Not necessarily a large fly. I have heard 'I've gotten a bee in my eye.' The bee in the usual lit. E. sense is always the 'honey-bee' (G.G.W.). **Rut.^{1}**

[**3.** Quhat bern be thou in bed, with heid full of beis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, III. 146.]

BEE, *sb.^{2}* Sc. Irel. Yks. A metal ring or ferrule. Also in *comp.* **Bee-band.**

Dmf. A hoop or ring of metal, put round the handle of anything, into which a tine or prong is inserted, to prevent its twisting asunder (Jam.). **Ant.** Used to keep a stick from splitting (W.H.P.). **w.Yks.^{1}** Bee-band, a hoop of iron which encircles the hole in the beam of a plough, where the coulter is fixed.

[A bee with a grete pearl, *Paston Lett.* (1487) III. 464; A bee, *armilla, brachiale, Cath. Angl.* (1483); And putte aboute his necke a goldun beeȝe, Wyclif (1382) *Gen.* xli. 42. OE. *bēah*, cp. ON. *baugr*, a ring.]

BEEAF, see **Biff.**

BEEAK, see **Beek.**

BEEALD, see **Bield.**

BEEAS, see **Beast, Boose.**

BEEAS-MILK, see **Beest.**

BEEAT, *v.* w.Yks. [beət.] Past tense of *bite.*

w.Yks. T'lile midgies they beeat seea we hardly cud bide, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882).

BEEAT, see **Beat.**

BEE-BAW, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Also in forms **-baa** Dur.^{1}; **-bee** n.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **-boe** ne.Lan.^{1}; **-by** w.Yks.^{2}; **-bo** Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1} nw.Der.^{1}

1. A lullaby. See **Bye-bye.**

Nhb. Aw was norsin' wee Fan at the breest An' chormin' some bee-a-baw sang, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 338. **Dur.^{1}** **Cum.** The old nursery rhyme, used in conjunction with rocking motion. Be-bo, babby low, on a tree-top. Be-bo, bunting! Daddy's gone a hunting, &c. (M.P.); Mary Cairn to Wulson bairn Was singan 'Bee-bo-buntin,' Lonsdale *Upshot* (1811). **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds*; **w.Yks.^{1}** **n.Lan.^{1}** Be-bo-buntin', daddy's gone a huntin', To catch a rabbit for its skin, To lap his bonny lile babby in. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 316.

2. A child's name for sleep, in phr. *to go to bee-bo.*

Cum. (M.P.) **n.Yks.^{1}** A word in continual use among such as have charge of very young children, and applied when the latter are apparently sleepy, or when it is time for them to be put to sleep. 'Baby go bee-bee now'; or, 'Poor baby wants to go bee-bee.' **w.Yks.^{2}** Now go to bee-by. **Lan.^{1}** Come, thae mun goo to be-bo neaw; it's lung past thi toime. **ne.Lan.^{1}** **Chs.^{1}** Come, go bee-bo, there's a good little wench. **nw.Der.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}**

3. A child's cradle.

e.Lan.^{1}

BEE-BAW, *v.* Nhb. Written **-baa** Nhb.^{1} To lull to sleep; to sing a lullaby.

Nhb. The wind bee-baw'd, aw whish'd me squeels, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 2; **Nhb.^{1}**

BEE-BIRD, *sb.* Nhb. e.An. Sur. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Name applied to several birds: (1) *Acredula rosea*, long-tailed titmouse; (2) *Musicapa grisola*, spotted flycatcher; (3) *Parus caeruleus*, blue titmouse; (4) *Parus major*, great titmouse; (5) *Phylloscopus trochilus*, willow warbler; (6) *Silvia cinerea*, whitethroat.

(1) **Sur.^{1}** Also called Sack-baker. (2) **Nhb.^{1}** **Nrf.** (A.G.); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 49. **Wil.** It is also called the Bee bird from its partiality for that insect, as I have often seen to my vexation when morning after morning the little marauder would take his stand on a wire fence near my bee houses and fly off to seize a luckless bee on its approach laden with honey, Smith *Birds* (1887) 125. **w.Som.^{1}** [Forster *Swallow* (1817) 75.] (3) **Hmp.** It is supposed to stand at the entrance of the hives and destroy the bees as they come out, Swainson *ib.* 34. (4) **e.An.^{1}** (5) Swainson *ib.* 27. (6) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358. **w.Som.^{1}** **Dev.** Swainson *ib.* 23.

BEE-BREAD, *sb.* (1) *Borago officinalis*, borage (Dev.); (2) *Trifolium pratense*, meadow trefoil (Ken.).

(1) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 11. (2) **Ken.** [Bee-bread is] a misnomer, as the hive bee cannot reach the honey, the flowers being fertilized only by the humble bee.

BEECE, see **Beast.**

BEECHEN, *adj.* Sc. Hmp. Som. Dev. Consisting of beech, or made of beechwood.

Sc. They had pillaged my mither's auld house sae, that beechen bickers . . . were whiles the best at our board, Scott *Nigel* (1822) v. **Hmp.** Before our beechen woods were so much destroyed we had myriads of pigeons, White *Selborne* (1773) 161, ed. 1851. **w.Som.^{1}** Lau·t u búch·n plangk [lot of beech plank]. **Dev.** A beechen tree, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 159.

[This fals chanoun . . . Out of his bosom took a bechen cole, Chaucer *C. T.* G. 1160. OE. *bēcen*, 'faginus.']

BEECH-MEATS, *sb. pl.* Glo.^{1} Beech-mast.

BEED, see **Bood.**

BEEDY, see **Biddy.**

BEEF, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Dor. Cant. Also written **bif** Shr.^{1}; **biff** Lei.^{1} [**bīf, bif.**]

1. An ox or cow intended for slaughter.

Shr.^{1} They kill a beef at Clun only once in three months. A butcher explained as a reason that the inhabitants of Clun were 'a very oukit sort of folk' who would probably not buy the meat if provided for them at their own doors, though they would willingly 'send for it all the way from Bishop's Castle.'

2. A fibrous carbonate of lime, with a texture resembling fossil wood.

Dor. The Purbeck Beds contain fibrous carbonate of lime, termed 'beef' in the Isle of Purbeck and 'horseflesh' in the Isle of Portland, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 205; Known to the quarrymen as 'beef,' 'horseflesh,' 'bacon,' &c., Damon *Geol. Weymouth* (1864) 106.

3. Riming slang for 'stop thief!'

Cant. They whiddle beef and we must brush [They cry out thieves! and we must be off], *Life B. M. Carew* (1791); Farmer.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Beef-balks,** a shelf or beam for storing beef; (2) **-ball,** a beef-dumpling; (3) **-brewis,** beef-broth; (4) **-case,** a ladder-shaped frame, hung horizontally under the ceiling near the fire, on which beef was placed to dry; (5) **-eater,** see below; (6) **-head,** a blockhead, fool; (7) **-heart,** a cow's heart ready for cooking; (8) **-steak rock,** (9) **-tree,** see below.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **Lan.**^{1} (s.v. Bo.) (3) **Sc.** When they sup beef brewis, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xiv. (4) **w.Yks.** When beef was killed it was hung to dry on a frame called the beef-case, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 25. (5) **w.Yks.**^{2} I am told that there were formerly twelve persons associated in some way with the Cutlers' Company at Sheffield, but not members of the company, who were called beef-eaters. (6) **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} (7) **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) (8) **Chs.**^{1} Beef-steak rock, salt-mining term. A fine, red-coloured rock-salt, similar in its grain to sugar-candy. (9) **Not.**^{1} Beef-tree, a stick used by butchers for hanging up the carcase of a beast, the notched ends being passed through the hock tendons. Also called a cambrel.

5. Phr. (1) *Beef and greens*, a variety of primrose, *Primula vulgaris*; (2) *to like veal better than beef*, see below.

(1) **Yks.** A variety of *Primula vulgaris*, having a red and green calyx, B. & H. (2) **Shr.**^{1} ''E made a great mistake—liked vail [veal] better nor bif,' was said of one who married the niece instead of the aunt.

[1. A beef, *bos*, Coles (1679); *Bœuf*, an oxe, a beef, Cotgr.; A pound of man's flesh . . . is not so estimable . . . As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats, Shaks. *M. Ven.* i. iii. 168.]

BEEFER, *sb.* Nhp. Bdf. Familiar name for a calf; a cow or bullock fed for the butcher.

Nhp. I mean to make a beefer of him (P.G.D.); **Nhp.**^{2} **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809).

BEEFING, *sb.* Suf. A steer or bullock reared for slaughter.

Suf. (Hall.); (F.H.)

[All the velys, lambes, beefins, *Paston Lett.* (1466) II. 269.]

BEE-FLOWER, *sb.* (1) *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, common wallflower (Lin.); (2) *Ophrys apifera*, bee orchis (Ken. I.W. Wil.); (3) *Scabiosa succisa* (Hmp.); (4) any flower cultivated for the sake of its honey.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Wil.**^{1} (3) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (4) **Wil.**^{1} Bee-flowers are those purposely grown near an apiary, as sources of honey (s.v. Bees).

BEEF'S TONGUE, *sb.* Pem. The hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare.*

s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

BEEK, *sb.* Sc. [bīk.] That which communicates heat; the act of basking in the sun or by the fire.

Sc. Life's just a wee bit sinny beek, That bright, and brighter waxes, Picken *Poems* (1788) 88 (Jam.). **Lnk.** Glaud, by his morning ingle taks a beek, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) V. ii.

BEEK, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **beak** Sc. N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} Grose, Holloway; **beik** Sc. [bīk.]

1. To warm before the fire; to make warm.

Abd. As guid a pint-ale's man as 'ere beaked his fit at the coutchack o' a browster wife's ingle, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 13. **Ayr.** Made many a one beek his shins in comfort that would otherwise have had but a cold coal to blow at, Galt *Annals* (1821) vi. **Lnk.** Then fling on coals, and ripe the ribs, And beek the house baith but and ben, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 205 (Jam.). **Gall.** At my ain ingle cheek My spawls I could beek, Harper *Bards* (1889) 207. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** An' snoozlan' an' beek'an my shins, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 199. **Wm.**^{1} She sat beeakin hersel afoor t'fire.

2. To heat wood or sticks at the fire, in order to make them more pliable for basket-making, &c.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Formerly done in shipyards to make the planks pliant to bend to the ships' sides, Holloway; **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

3. *Comp.* **Beak-sticks.**

Nhb.^{1} A triangular frame of wood or iron, resembling a small easel, with a prop at the back, for holding girdle cakes in front ot the fire to finish the baking, or sometimes to warm an old cake.

4. To bask in the sun or warmth of a fire. Also *fig.* See **Bake,** *v.*^{2}

Sc. (Jam.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); And saw his wife baith dry and clean, Set beikand by a fyre fu' bauld, Herd *Sngs.* (1776) II. 126. **Abd.** To woo his winsome Jean, An' beik his love in her bright glancin' een, *Guidman* (1873) 33. **Arg.** I was beaking in the sun on the braes, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 99. **Ayr.** She has been beeking in the lown o' the conquest which the gudeman had gathered for his family, Galt *Provost* (1822) i. **Lnk.** Her cheek, where roses free from stain, In glows of youdith beek, Ramsay *Wks.* (ed. 1800) I. 117 (Jam.); She an her cat sit beeking in her yard, *ib. Gentle Shep.* (1725) II. ii. **Slk.** Like twa serpents . . . growin aye mair and mair venomous, as ye begin to bask and beek in the hearth-heat, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 56. **Rxb.** The wanderers could beak by the kitchen ha' ingle-side, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 37. **w.Yks.**^{1}

5. To bathe (?).

Rxb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

6. Of the sun: to shine brightly.

Sc. We can say, either that one beeks in the sun, or that the sun beeks on him. The sin's beekan vera het (Jam.); Glowan frae the lift a' roun', The het sin rays are beakan, Picken *Poems* (1788) 55 (*ib.*). **Edb.** The beams of God's own sun beaking on him, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 6.

[1. We strike at nycht, and on the dry strandis Did bawm and beik our bodies, feit, and handis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, ii. 151; Ane yngliss man, that lay bekand Hym by a fyre, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xix. 552. **2.** A good husbande hath his forkes and rakes made redye in the wynter before . . . and beyked . . . and than they wyll be harde styffe and drye, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 33. **4.** That knyght es nothing to set by That leve sal his chevalry, And ligges bekeand in his bed, When he haves a lady wed, *Ywaine* (c. 1400) 1457 (Mätzner).]

BEEK, see **Beak.**

BEEL, see **Bail,** *sb.*^{1}, **Bill.**

BEELD, *v.* Irel. Nhb. Also written **build** N.Cy.^{1} [bīld.] To swell, gather, suppurate.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} When a swelling or gathering occurs, the part is said to beeld.

Hence (1) **Beelt,** *ppl. adj.* swollen; (2) **Bealdin, Bealin,** *vbl. sb.* matter from a sore.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} A built or beelt hand is said to be hove [raised]. (2) **N.I.**^{1}

[A pron. of **Beal,** *v.*]

BEELD, see **Bield, Bild.**

BEELE, *sb.* Cor. [bīl.] A mining tool for digging.

Cor.^{3} Sharp at both ends and holed in the middle for the handle.

[Beele in mining . . . called by the tinmen in Cornwall a tubber. . . . The miners who dig up the ore are from the use of this instrument called beele-men, *Philosoph. Trans.* (1671) No. 69, 2104, Chambers *Cyclop.* (1788).]

BEEN, *sb. pl.* Irel. Chs. [bīn.] Bees.

Wxf.^{1} A heeve o' been an' dwanty shilleen [a hive of bees and twenty shillings], 102. **Chs.**^{123}

[They murmureden as dooth a swarm of been, Chaucer *C.T.* f. 203; Thei cumpassiden me as been, Wyclif (1388) *Ps.* cxvii. 12; Hij encumpassed me as ben, *E. E. Ps.* (c. 1330) cxvii. 11 (E.E.T.S. No. 97). OE. *bēon*, bees.]

BEEN(E, see **Bene, Boon.**

BEENE, *v.* Sc. Of a tub: to swell by steeping in water. See **Beam,** *v.*

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Bnff.** In common use. The queed [tub]'s beginnin t'gizzen; tack it an pit it in'o the burn t'beene't (W.G.).

[Perh. a pron. of ME. *bolnen*, to swell: Pride that heghis and bolnes thaim as wynd dos, Hampole *Ps.* i. 5 (c. 1330). Dan. *bolner*, to swell (commonly used of wood which has been steeped in water), also written *bulner*; Sw.

bulna, ON. *bolgna*. For pron. cp. the Bnffs. and Abd. pron. *meen* for *moon*.]

BEE-NETTLE, *sb.* (1) *Galeopsis versicolor* (Chs.); (2) *Lamium album*, white dead-nettle (Not. Lin. Lei.); (3) *L. galeobdolon*, yellow dead-nettle (Chs. Not.); (4) *L. purpureum* (Not. Lin.).

(1) **Chs.**^{1} (2) **Not.** (J.P.K.) **sw.Lin.**^{1} So called because their flowers are much resorted to by Bumble-bees. (3) **Chs.**^{3}, **Not.** (J.P.K.) (4) **Not.** (J.P.K.), **sw.Lin.**^{1}

BEENGE, see **Binge**.

BEENIE, *sb.* Not.^{1} [bīˈni.] A common cross-bred pigeon.

BEEOS, see **Beast**.

BEE-PLANT, *sb.* Dev. *Borago officinalis.* See **Bee-bread.**

Dev. This is the bee-plant; you will always see bees about it, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 11.

BEER, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Yks. Not. Lin. Hrf. Brks. Sus. Som. Slang. [biə(r).]

1. Strong malt liquor, superior to ale, q.v.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Brewed with the first mashing of the malt. Ale is usually sold in the public-houses at half the price of beer.

Hence (1) **Beerified,** *adj.* tipsy; (2) **Beery,** *adj.* half-drunk.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (2) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **Sus.** Prisoner was not drunk. We have a local phrase here, 'Was he beery?' *Sus. Dy. News* (Dec. 5, 1888) 3.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Beer-boy,** a drunkard; (2) **-brussen,** corpulent from drinking; (3) **-mell,** a beer-mallet; see **Mell**; (4) **-ship,** a public-house; (5) **-swab,** a drunkard.

(1) **s.Not.** He's a reg'lar beer-boy; it's drink, drink, drink, wi' him, as long as the money ho'ds out (J.P.K.). (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} (3) **Ayr.** She has a nieve like a beer-mell, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxv. (4) **n.Yks.** The convivial beer-ship might not be furnished with minstrels for guests, ATKINSON *Whitby* (1894) 27. (5) **n.Yks.**^{2}

3. Phr. (1) *to be on the beer,* to be half-drunk, to be on a drinking bout; (2) *small beer,* a trifling, insignificant thing; (3) *to think no small beer of oneself,* to have a high opinion of oneself.

(1) **Hrf.**^{2} (2) **Brks.**^{1} That zarment zimmed to I vurry small beer. (3) **Slang.** FARMER.

BEER, *sb.*^{2} Yks. Chs. Som. Dev. Also written **bear, bere** w.Yks.^{3} [biə(r).] Weaving term: the number of ends or threads (usually forty) into which a warp is divided; the bunches of the warp. Also in *comp.* **Beer-chains.** See **Porter.**

w.Yks. In woollen weaving 40 threads or ends; a 12-beer warp would have twelve times 40 threads in a foot, or just 40 threads to the inch. Porty or portieth was the older term (D.L.); **w.Yks.**^{3} In cotton weaving 38 threads form a bere. **Chs.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} In weaving, the width of a piece of cloth is determined not only by the fineness of the reeds or sleigh, but by the number of beer of 40 threads each in the warp. Hence warps are known as 20, 30, 40 beer-chains, and thus the latter would be a warp containing 40×40=1600 threads. Used throughout the *w.* counties. **Dev.** Have you sent those twenty-eight beer-chains? *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 9.

[*Beer* (among weavers) is nineteen ends of yarn running all together out of the trough, all the length of the cloth, BAILEY (1721). Lit. a framework for carrying (cp. lit. E. *bier*). OE. *bǣr*, a portable bed, a bier.]

BEER, see **Bear, Birr.**

BEERAN, *sb.* Sc. A small trout.

Inv. In common use (H.E.F.).

BEERGOOD, *sb.* *Obsol.* e.An. Also in forms **bargood** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1}; **bergard** e.An.^{12}; **bulgud** Suf.; **burgad** Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} Yeast. See **Gosgood.**

e.An. GROSE (1790); (K.); Gos-good is also called beer-good, RAY (1691) *Pref.*; **e.An.**^{1} Yeast, the flower or cream of it; **e.An.**^{2} **w.Nrf.** He sould bergoods an' pinpanches, ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 8. **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.), **Suf.**^{1}

[Ray (in *Pref.* 1691) understands this word as a comp., *beer + good.*]

BEERIN, *ppl. adj.* Or.I. Querulous, discontented.

Or.I. Well known. Used almost always in combination with 'eerin.' She was always beerin an' eerin (H.M.E.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[ME. *beren*, to cry: Beerynge as a beorewhelp, *Leg. Holy Rood* (c. 1400), ed. Morris, 140; The peple beryt lyk wyld bestis, *Wallace* (c. 1470) VII. 457 (MÄTZNER). Cp. ME. *bere*, noise; OE. *gebǣre*, behaviour, noise; OFris. *bēre*, noise (RICHTHOFEN).]

BEERNESS, *sb.* ? *Obs.* N.Cy.^{1} A cellar or other place where beer is kept. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BEES(E, see **Beast.**

BEESEN, see **Bisson.**

BEESNINS, see **Beestings.**

BEESS, see **Beast.**

BEEST, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Glo. Also Ken. Sur. Som. Also in forms **base** w.Som.^{1}; **beast** Cum. w.Yks.^{3} Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1} Ken.^{1}; **beeost** Lan.; **beist** Sc. (JAM.); **biest** Sc.; **bis-** Ken.^{12}; **bish** Sur.^{1}

1. The milk which a cow gives for the first few days after calving. Freq. used *attrib.* as in *beest milk.* See **Beesting(s.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** The head o't was as yellow as biest milk, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 14. **Cum.** (E.W.P.) **Yks.** Mrs. Thwaite brought in soom beast milk; they'd a cow cauven. I'd joost got my bread mixed w'en the beast came (F.P.T.). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886); **w.Yks.**^{1} It is a custom for a farmer to make a present of beest to his poor neighbours when a cow calves; **w.Yks.**^{35} **Lan.** Hawve a peawn o' treacle t'sewasn a beest pudding wi', TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 24; A part ov a beest custart, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 28; **Lan.**^{1} **e.Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} Custards med o' beest. **Chs.** (K.); **Chs.**^{1} Beast milk is highly valued for making puddings, &c., and is frequently sent by farmers' wives as a present to friends who do not keep cows. In country towns those who sell milk often send beast milk to their customers as a present.—Beast-milk pudding, or beast pudding, is a custard pudding, made by baking beast milk, which solidifies without the addition of eggs. The dish is generally first lined with pastry. Occasionally they are made in the form of raised pies. The milk is sweetened and flavoured with nutmeg or pudding spice. A very favourite dish.—Beast-milk porridge, or, more generally, beast porridge, is beast milk heated over the fire in a saucepan until it thickens. It must not be allowed actually to boil, and must be stirred the whole time to prevent it solidifying. It is sweetened and flavoured with nutmeg, and is very palatable. It is always spoken of in the plural, as, 'They're very good.' **s.Chs.**^{1} **Der.** GROSE (1790), **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851). **Ken.**^{1} Beasts, the first two or three meals of milk after a cow has calved. Known also as Biskins, Bismilk, Poad-milk. **w.Som.**^{1} The baeˑus, beeˑus, baeˑus múlk, or beeˑus múlk is never used for dairy purposes, but generally given to pigs. The word is used as often without 'múlk' as with it. 'I've a stroked her down, for to take off the base.'

Hence **Beesty,** *adj.* having the qualities of beest.

Chs.^{1} Milk is said to be beasty as long as it retains any of the peculiar characteristics of beast milk, which coagulates with heat. Beasty milk gives an intensely yellow colour to butter, and a peculiar sweetish flavour to cheese; accordingly it is not used for either purpose at first. The custom is not to put beasty milk into the cream-steen till after the third meal, nor into the cheese-tub till after the fifth meal; and that is often a little too soon, cheese being spoiled by using it. **s.Chs.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Beist-cheese,** see below; (2) **-milk,** a cow's first milk after calving; (3) **-pudding,** see below.

(1) **Rnf.** Beist-cheese, the first milk boiled to a thick consistence (JAM.). (2) **Sc.** (JAM.), **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{12}, **Sur.**^{1} (3) **w.Yks.** Beest pudding is a boiled batter pudding with beest in place of ordinary milk (H.L.); (S.P.U.)

[Beest, the first milk that comes from the teat, after the birth of any thing, BLOUNT (1670); so COTGR. (s.v. *Beton, Colostre*). OE. *bēost*, 'obestrum,' *Ep. Gloss.* (SWEET *O.E.T.* 80). Cp. MHG. *biest* (LEXER), Swiss dials. *briest* (TOBLER, s.v. *Biestbrōta*).—*Callebouté*, curded or beesty, as the milk of a woman that's newly delivered, COTGR.]

BEEST, *v.* Chs. Written **beast.** To obtain 'beest' from a cow.

Chs.^{1} To beast a cow is to milk her for the first time after calving. **s.Chs.**^{1}

BEESTING(S, *sb.* Usually in *pl.* Sc. Irel. and in *gen.* use in n. and midl. counties; also e.An. Ken. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also with change of suff. **beaslings**

m.Yks.^{1}; **beastings** n.Yks.^{3} w.Yks.^{24} Chs.^{123} n.Lin.^{1} Lei.^{1} Nhp.^{1} Glo.; **beastlings** Irel. N.Cy.^{1} n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks. Not.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} e.An.^{12}; **beastlins** Nhb.^{1}; **beeslings** N.I.^{1} w.Yks.^{5}; **beestling(s** w.Yks.^{1} Stf.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1}; **beestlins** Dur.^{1}; **beestning** w.Yks.^{1}; **beesnins** Rut.^{1}; **beezlins** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **beisten** N.Cy.^{1}; **beistyn** Sc.; **beslings** n.Lin.^{1} Cmb.^{1}; **bestins** Ken.^{2}; **be-ustins** Brks.^{1}; **bislins** e.Yks.^{1}; **bisnings** Nhp.^{12} War.^{2} s.War.^{1} Hnt.; **biskins** Ken.^{12}; **bisslings** n.Yks.^{1} e.Yks.; **bizning** Bdf.; **boistings** Stf. War.^{2} s.Wor.^{1}; **boistins** Glo.^{1} Wil.^{1}; **boistlings** War.; **boystins** Oxf.^{1}; **bwoistin** Shr.^{1}; **bwystings** se.Wor.^{1}; **bystin(gs** Stf.^{1} Shr.^{1} Also in shortened forms **bisky-** w.Som.^{1}; **bizzy-** nw.Dev.^{1}; **bussy-** Cor.^{12}; **buzzy-** Dev. Cor.^{2}

1. The thick, rich milk which a cow gives when newly calved. Also used *attrib.* See **Beest.**

Gall. Beesnan is at times made into pancakes, called Beesnan pancakes, and also into Beesnan scones. The word is in *gen.* use (W.G.). **N.I.**^{1} The milk got from a cow at the three first milkings after she has calved. **Ant.** The milk when boiled coagulates, and makes beesnin cheese, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Wxf.** When she calves, be sure to bring me the beestings, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1868) 165. **s.Wxf.** (P.J.M.) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** (W.G.); **Nhb.**^{1} A 'beastlin puddin' is considered a delicacy. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Boil'd fluiks; tatey hash; beastin puddin, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) *Codbeck Weddin*; (J.Ar.) **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Good beddin, Tibb, will mack it battin weel; Now I will milk some beestlings into th' skeel, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 27-8; **n.Yks.**^{1} The usual custom is to portion the beastlings out among such of his neighbours as the owner of the cow wishes to shew a little kindly attention to. But, in the great majority of cases, the jug or other vessel containing the present is scrupulously returned unwashed. Not a few persons in this district send with the present a special direction that the containing vessel be not washed out, as otherwise, besides the general reason 'it is unlucky,' the particular unluck of the newly-born calf's death would be sure to befall; **n.Yks.**^{23} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Beeaslin' puddin'. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** DYER *Dial.* (1891) 77; (S.P.U.); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**^{124}; **w.Yks.**^{5} A 'beesling' pudding is held in high estimation. When a cow has calven, the milkman gives notice to his customers, who send vessels and are served with a due proportion gratis. **Lan.** GASKELL *Lectures* (1854) 17; GROSE (1790); **Lan.**^{1} It's as thick as beestins. **Chs.**^{123} **s.Stf.** PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} The farmers frequently send a 'can o' beestins' as a gift to their customers or friends. **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** Mrs. D. has got some nice beestings (L.C.M.); (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Not.**^{13} **n.Lin.**^{1} Puddings are commonly made of it; and it is the custom to send small quantities of it to the neighbours as presents. It is very unlucky not to distribute gifts of beästlings, or to wash out the vessels in which they have been sent. **sw.Lin.**^{1} You can't mak' custards without eggs, leastways without you've some beestlings; if you've beestlings, mebbe you can. The cauf got the first sup of beestlings itsen. **Rut.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} The 'first' and 'second' beastings are the first and second milk from a cow after calving. **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{23} **s.War.**^{1} Also called Cherry-curds. **ne.Wor.** It is considered unlucky to wash out the jug or can in which beastings have been sent from the farmer or milkman (J.W.P.). **w.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Beestings is of a peculiar richness, and has the property of thickening when cooked, as ordinary milk does with the addition of eggs. **Mtg.** It is the custom in this county to give it to the cow to drink (E.R.M.). **Glo.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); (A.B.); *Gl.* (1851); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} The first meal of milk after the cow has calved is not used for food. The second and third meals are used for puddings, known as Churry curds. **Brks.**^{1} **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809); (J.W.B.) **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**^{12} **Cmb.**^{1} Go for some old milk, and ask when they expect to have some beslings. **Nrf.**^{1} Beezlins is milk of the third or fourth milking after calving. The first milking is called beestings, or beastlings. **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 288, ed. 1849; **Suf.**^{1} The milk of the first meal or milking is reckoned not fit for use; the milk of the third or fourth meal is particularly sweet and thick, and is deemed strengthening by rustics. **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}; **Ken.**^{2} Biskins, bestins in *e.*, bismilk in *w.* Ken. **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} **Dev.** Rarely made use of from a belief that it is unwholesome to every stomach but that of the young calf, *w. Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2.

Hence **Beestliny,** *adj.* of milk: having the colour and richness of 'beestings.'

n.Yks. T'milk's beeasliny yit (I.W.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Beesting-cheese,** a cow's first milk boiled to the consistency of soft cheese; (2) **-custard,** see below; (3) **-milk,** the milk of a newly-calven cow; (4) **-pudding,** a baked custard pudding made of 'beestings.'

(1) **Lnk.** Beistyn-cheese (JAM.). (2) **Stf.**^{2}, **War.**^{2} **Shr.**^{1} Beestin'-custard is 'beestings' flavoured with spice, sweetened, and baked in a dish lined with paste. Also called Barfut-custard. (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} 'A bottle of bissling-milk to make a bissling-pudding,' is a common present amongst country neighbours; but it is unlucky to return the bottle rinsed, for the death of the young calf is sure to follow. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Som.**^{1} Bisky-milk is the commonest term in the district. **Dev.** No, mum, us niver useth tha buzzymilk. Tidden güde vur nort, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{12} (4) **n.Yks.**^{1} Beastling or beesling-pudding . . . is regarded as a great delicacy; **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} The first milk of a cow after calving [is] generally made into puddings, called bislin-puddins. **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lin.** Baäcon an' taätes, an' a beslings-puddin' an' Adam's wine, TENNYSON *N. Cobbler* (1881). **Nhp.**^{1} A pudding made of the second milk after calving is by some esteemed a delicacy, and termed a bisning-pudding. **War.**^{2} **ne.Wor.** A beasting-pudding is a custard-pudding made without eggs. No thickening of any kind is used, as the beastings possess the quality of forming rich curds when baked. Beastings are also used for making pancakes (J.W.P.). **Shr.**^{1} Beestin'-pudding, is 'beestings' made into a batter with flour, to which are added sugar and carraway seeds; then tied in a cloth and boiled.

3. A preparation of artificially curdled milk.

[**Kan., U.S.A.** CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892) I.]

[Beestings, Beastings, the first milk of a cow after calving, BAILEY (1721); *Colostra*, the beestings, the thick first milk after birth, COLES (1679); *Colostre*, beestings, COTGR.; A bestynge, *colustrum*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). OE. *bȳstyng* (Anglian *bēsting*). See **Beest,** *sb.*]

BEES-WAXERS, *sb. pl.* Slang. Thick laced boots used at Winchester School for playing football.

Slang. (A.D.H.); SHADWELL *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864); COPE *Gl.*

BEET, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lei. Glo. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Cor. Also written **beat** Cum.^{1} Wm. Lei.^{1} Glo. e.An.^{1} Cor.^{1}; **beety** Cor.^{12}; **beit** Sc. (JAM.); **bet-** Nrf.^{1}; **bete** Wm.^{1} w.Yks. n.Lan.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} (K.); **bait** Hmp.^{1} [bīt.]

1. To mend, repair. Used only of mending nets, or joining thread.

w.Yks. In the woollen trade, to bete is to piece or join the ends of a thread together. In beting the soft, slightly twisted threads in the spinning, the fibres are opened and then pressed together by rolling, and so if the joining is neatly done it is almost imperceptible. Fully twisted threads are 'beted' by knotting (W.T.). **e.An.**^{1} We seem to apply it only to mending the broken meshes of a net. **Nrf.**^{1} **Cor.**^{1} Used by Mousehole fishermen; **Cor.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Beeter,** *sb.*, see below; (2) **Beeting,** *vbl. sb.* mending; a piece for mending warp; (3) **Beetster, Better,** *sb.* a woman employed in mending nets.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{3} A piece put in to mend a warp when an end or thread has broken. If it breaks in front of the 'yeld' it only wants once tying, otherwise twice. (2) **Sc.** *Prov.* Daily wearing neids yearly beiting (JAM.). **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug 29, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{3} The more common form of Beeter, q.v. **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} (3) **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** *Nrf. Jrn.* (1808) 42; *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. v. 116; **Nrf.**^{1} [In Yarmouth fisheries], in a long loft . . . is the workroom of the beetsters, women and girls engaged in betting or mending the nets, 292. **Suf.** (F.H.)

2. To kindle or mend a fire; to feed an oven. See **Bait,** *v.*^{1}

Sc. (JAM.) **Ayr.** RAMSAY *Remin.* (1872) xliv. **Rxb.** Forbye I hae the kiln to beet Wi fuel late and early, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 131. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} Especially applied to straw, heath, fern, furze, and husks of oats for heating girdles on which oaten cakes are baked. **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.** (K.) **Cum.** Wheyle to beet on the elden. yen . . . sat up i' th' nuik, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1805) *Auld Lang Seyne*; Beet on the eldin (M.P.). **Wm.** Kirn, beeat t'backstan, peel tates, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 34; O t'pleasure we hed was when we went oot a bit to beat t'fire for a nebber at was baking, SOUTHEY *Knitters e Dent* in *Doctor* (1848) 559; **Wm.**^{1} A'v bete t'fire oop and meead it bleeaz. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); Coam lass, put some coal on an' beet up a good foire (D.L.); **w.Yks.**^{1} He—yarks up t'fire-poit, beets fire—an peeps about, ii. 307. **Lan.** Jinny sed ther mut be o vaste deyle o foires to beete, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) v; Gaskell *Lectures* (1854) 16; *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 59; **Lan.**^{1} Tha mun get up an' beet t'fire to-morn. Come, stir about—beet up th' fire, and make things tidy. **n.Lan.** Git sum chats tə bīt t'fair wi' (W.S.); **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} Ev'rybody knows wod beetin' th' fire is. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123} **Stf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Lei.**^{1} **Glo.** Where they dry the malt with wheaten straw there is a person (commonly some old man who is fit for nothing else), who sits before the mouth of the oost or kiln, and carefully supplies it with straw, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 121; (K.) **Hmp.** The housewife still baits the fire, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 192; **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} *Obs.* **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422; **Cor.**^{1} To make or attend to a fire of turves.

Hence **Beeting-stick,** *sb.* a stick used for stirring the fire in a brick oven.

Cum.^{1} By rubbing this stick on the arch of the oven after the flame has subsided the proper heat is known by the sparks emitted.

3. *Fig.* To rouse or feed a passion, esp. love; to kindle.

Sc. Your blooming saft beauties first beeted love's fire, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* I. 56, ed. 1871. **Abd.** But with mair wyles and cann they bet the flame, And aye as they grew up, sae grew their shame, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 15, ed. 1812; Nae eek frae Nory's hame-spun kirtle came, To catch the lover, or to beet the flame, *ib.* 27. **Ayr.** It heats me, it beets me, And sets me a' on flame, Burns *Ep. to Davie* (1784); Or noble Elgin beets the heav'nward flame, *ib. Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785). **Cum.** Sic objects nobbut beat in spleen, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 124. **Wm.** His words of weight act like a charm On frozen hearts, and beat them warm, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 9, ed. 1896.

4. To help, assist; to supply a want, as in phr. *to beet a mister.*

Sc. If twa or three hunder pounds can beet a mister for you in a strait, ye sanna want it, *Blackw. Mag.* (1823) 314 (Jam.). **Lnk.** This man may beet the poet bare and clung That rarely has a shilling in his spung, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 353 (Jam.); Sma' need he has of sangs like mine To beet his name, *ib. Gentle Shep.* (1725) 14, ed. 1783. **Lth.** This will beit a mister (Jam.). **w.Yks.**^{1} I see thouz fain to beet him out, ii. 297. **Cor.** 'To bete it out by little and little,' to inch it out, that it may hold out the longer, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

5. *Comp.* (1) **Beet-master, -mister,** (2) **-need,** a person or thing that helps in an emergency; a last resource, a stop-gap.

(1) **Sc.** She enlarged on the advantage of saving old clothes to be what she called 'beet-masters to the new,' Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xl. **Lth.** (Jam.) (2) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} We'll not have to use it except as a beet-need. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{1} Hees oft been my beet-need, ii. 307; **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{3} I'll not be Mrs. So-and-so's beet-need. **Lan.** Aw'll nare stop i' th' place to be th' beet-neet o' no woman, Lahee *Owd Yem,* 24; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Davies *Races* (1856) 270; **Lan.**^{1} Also called boot-need, q.v. **e.Lan.**^{1}

[**1.** Pypen he coude and fisshe, and nettes bete, Chaucer *C.T.* A. 3927; Beetynge her nettis, Wyclif (1382) *Matt.* iv. 21. OE. *bœtende heora nett* (mending their nets), *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* iv. 21. **2.** Bad beit the fyire, and the candill alycht, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 78; I wol don sacrifice, and fyres bete, Chaucer *C.T.* A. 2253. OE. *bētan,* to improve; cp. OFris. *bēta,* to amend (Richthofen), OS. *bōtian.*]

BEET, see **Bate, Beat.**

BEET-HAMMER, *sb.* Nhb. A mason's hammer, having a flat face at one end and a point at the other.

Nhb. In constructing a wall much knapping and trimming is necessary, and the mason fits in his material, piece by piece, by using his beet-hammer (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1}

BEETHY, see **Bathy, Beath.**

BEETLE, *sb.* In *gen.* use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **biddle** Sur.^{1}; **bightle** Hmp.^{1}; **bītel** Brks.^{1}; **bitle** Wil. Som.; **bittel** Dev.; **bittle** Sc. Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{12} ne.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} Glo.^{1} Wil. Dor.^{1} Dev. Cor.; **bittul** I.W.^{1}; **bwidle** Som.; **bydle** Dev. [**bī·tl, bi·tl.**]

1. A heavy wooden mallet, often bound with iron, used for driving stakes, laying flagstones, &c.; a thatcher's mallet. Cf. **battle.**

Sc. He that gi'es a' his gear to his bairns Take up a bittle and ding out his harns, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); The sonorous beetle on the metal clangs, And champs destructive, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 97. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{5} Also called a Flegging-mell. **Lan.**^{1} A large wooden hammer, with more handles than one. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{23}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Used for driving iron wedges into wood for the purpose of splitting it. **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**^{12} **Oxf.**^{1} 'Yoov got u ed un soa uv u bee·tl' [you've got a 'ead and so 'av a beetle] is a reproach for forgetfulness. **Brks.**^{1} The Bitel and Wedges obtains as a public-house sign. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (C.T.); Till Giles with ponderous beetle foremost go, And scattering splinters fly at every blow, Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy* (1805) 67, ed. 1845; **Suf.**^{1} A large, heavy, wooden hammer, hooped with iron round its heads, and studded all over with nails, for the purpose of riving wood with iron wedges. **Ess.** No season to hedge, get beetle and wedge, Tusser *Husbandrie* (1580) 59. **Ken.**^{1} **Sur.** In the woodhouse . . . there was a place for everything. . . . Axes for timber falling and for lopping, . . . the beetle, and a set of wedges for wood-splitting, *Times* (Dec. 7, 1894) 13, col. 4; **Sur.**^{1} A stake-biddle is that which is used for driving stakes, a long or dumb-biddle for cleaving wood. The latter has two rings at the end to prevent the wood from 'spalting' [splitting]. **Hmp.** Ellis *Pronun.* (1889) V. 96; **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{12} **Wil.** Slow *Rhymes* (1889) *Gl.*; The dull thuds of a far off mallet or 'bitel' driving in a stake, Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1887) 107; **Wil.**^{1} The small mallet with which thatchers drive home their 'spars.' **Dor.** Down came the beetle upon poor John Smith's hand, and smashed en to a pummy, Hardy *Blue Eyes* (ed. 1880) 74; The dull thud of the beetle which drove in the spars, *ib. Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxvi; **Dor.**^{1} A knocker very little Less to handle than a bittle, 279. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** The pron. seems to vary, rhyming with fiddle or sidle. 'I saw old Burn the Bydle.' 'Who is he?' 'Why, the man they call by that name; he broke a bydle, and then burnt the wood of it,' *Reports Provinc.* (1891); I must ask the carpenter for his bittle, *ib.* (1884) 11; Plaize tü vatch in tha bittel an' wadges, I wan'th tü slat thease moots, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** A barker, barraquail, a bittle, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 67. **nw.Dev.**^{1} A thatcher's, also a wheelwright's, mallet. **Cor.**^{2} [Who gives away his goods before he is dead, Take a beetle and knock him on the head, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 123; There goes the wedge where the beetle drives it, *ib.* 216.]

2. A mallet or pounder for kitchen use, for bruising barley, mashing potatoes, &c.

Sc. The large wooden beetle, made use of by our ancestors to bruise and take the outer husk from the barley, to fit it for the pot, before barley mills were invented. *Obsol.*, Callander *Notes on Two Anc. Sc. Poems* (1782). **Or.I.** 'Aroint ye, ye limmer,' she added, 'out of an honest house, or, shame fa' me, but I'll take the bittle to you,' Scott *Pirate* (1822) vi. **Gall.** Holding a heavy potato beetle in her hand . . . she delivered the fellow the heavy end of the beetle on the side of his thick head, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxvii. **Ir.** The dresser . . . hed on it . . . noggins without hoops, a beetle, and some crockery, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 92. **N.I.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} A potato masher.

3. A flat piece of wood used by dyers, or by washer-women, to beat clothes. See **Bat,** *sb.*^{1}, **Battledore.**

Ayr. Twa dyers wi their beetles couldna hae done me more harm, Galt *Entail* (1823) v. **Ir.** Women . . . on their knees by the water side, washing out their linen, . . . laying the things on a flat stone or board, and beating them with an oblong piece of wood, called a beetle, *Monthly Pckt.* (May 1855) 384. **Nhb.**^{1} Stone beetles were at one time in use. They were superseded by wooden ones in later times. **n.Yks.** It is on record, that the bittle, or beating with battledores of clothes, which the fairies were wont of old time to wash in Claymoor Well, a mile away upon the hill, was plainly audible at Runswick by night, Leyland *Yks. Coast* (1892) iii; **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Bittle and Pin, the mangle in old-fashioned houses for minor articles of linen. The bittle is a heavy wooden battledore; the pin is the roller; and with the linen wound round the latter, it is rolled backwards and forwards on a table by hand-pressure upon the battledore. Thus the fairies are said to mangle their clothes; and at Claymore well, on our coast, the strokes of the bittles on washing nights have been heard for a mile beyond the scene of their operations! **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lan.**^{1} *Obs.*

4. *Comp.* (1) **Beetle-cark,** the head of a wooden beetle; (2) **-finish,** see below; (3) **-head,** (*a*) a young tadpole, (*b*) the bull-head or miller's thumb, *Cottus gobio,* (*c*) a block-head; (4) **-headed,** stupid, dull; (5) **-hicht,** the height of a beetle; applied to persons of small stature.

(1) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (2) **Lan.**^{1} 'Beetle-finish' is applied to cloth in the bleaching of which a large hammer is used. (3, *a*) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (*b*) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (*c*) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (4) **Der.**^{1} **Lin.**^{1} Go along, you beetle-headed gowk. **War.**^{2}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Glo.** How bittle-yedded you be (S.S.B.). (5) **n.Sc.** (W.G.)

5. Phr. (1) *As blind as a beetle*; (2) *as deaf as a beetle*, as deaf as a post.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} 'As blind as a bittle,' a very common expression. **Lei.**^{1} **w.Som.** Blai·n-z u baa·tl, Elworthy *Gram.* (1879) 22. (2) **Glo.**^{1} **Ken.**^{1} As death [*sic*] as a beetle. **Sur.**^{1} (s.v. Deaf.) **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Dev.**^{3}

[**1.** A betell or mallet, *malleus ligneus, tudes*, Baret (1580); Betylle, *malleus, Prompt.* **3.** Have I lived thus long to be knockt o' th' head With half a washing beetle, Fletcher *Wom. Prize* (1626) II. vi (N.E.D.); Betyll to bete clothes with, *battoyr*, Palsgr. (1530); Batyldoure, or wasshynge betylle, *feretorium, Prompt.* OE. *bȳtel* (Anglian *bētel*); cp. MHG. *bōzel*, cudgel (Lexer). Cogn. w. OE. *bēatan*, to beat; MHG. *bōzen.*]

BEETLE, *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also written **bittle** Sc. N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} [**bī·tl, bi·tl.**]

1. To beat, pound.

Sc. Then lay it [yarn] out to dry in your bleaching-yard; but be sure never to beat or beetle it, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 344 (Jam.). **Lth.** To bittle lint, to bittle singles (*ib.*). **Uls.** In common use (M.B.-S.); It was remarked of a late professor that he 'soaped' his students when out of his class, and 'beetled' them in it, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1857) V. 104. **N.Cy.**^{1} Esp. to beat hemp or grain out of gleanings. **Nhb.**^{1} 'Aa feel as if aa'd been bittled aa ower.' Said on feeling stiff and sore all over, as if the sensation were that of having been beaten with a stick. Singles, or handfuls of corn gathered by gleaners, are carried home and afterwards bittled.

Hence **Beetlt praties**, mashed potatoes.

Gall. (W.G.)

2. To beat linen in order to clean it or render it smooth. Cf. **beetling-stone.**

Sc. The sheets ... were washed wi' the fairy-well water, and bleached on the bonny white gowans, and bittled by Nelly and hersell, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxiv. **Ayr.** The married state was made for something else than to make napery and beetle blankets, Galt *Annals* (1821) xxxii. **Cum.** Or mappen wad beetle a carlin sark, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 237.

BEETLE, *v.*^{2} Sc. To project, to grow long and sharp.

Sc. (A.W.) **Fif.** Her nose grows out, and shoots, and lengthens at the blow, ... And aye it swells and beetles more and more, Tap'ring to such a length its queer disgrace, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 120.

[The dreadful summit of the cliff That beetles o'er his base into the sea, Shaks. *Hamlet*, I. iv. 71.]

BEETLING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also Nhp. Also written **bittling** n.Yks.; **bittilling** Sc. [**bī·tlin, bi·tlin.**]

1. The act of striking with a 'beetle.'

Sc. This custom of beetling the barley has not ceased yet in some places in the Highlands; and many of the hollow stones, used as the mortar, are still to be seen about our farmyards, though they are no longer applied by them to the former purpose, Callander *Notes on Two Anc. Sc. Poems* (1782). **Ir.** *Monthly Pckt.* (May 1855) 384. **n.Yks.** She told ... of the fairy dancing, of their retreat to their underground habitations, and 'bittling' their clothes, Atkinson *Moorl. Par.* (1891) 68. **Nhp.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Beetling-machine**, (2) **-mill**, see below; (3) **-stone**, a flat stone on which clothes are placed to be 'beetled' or smoothed.

(1) **Lan.** There is used a large ponderous machine, called a 'Beetling Machine,' which is made of a number of heavy beech (?) logs, or beetles, so arranged as to rise and fall consecutively upon calicoes falling upon them, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 410; This machine is used by bleachers, and is composed of a number of rammers or beetles fixed all in a row and lifted up by a revolving shaft. It is used to give the cloth a better appearance. Formerly it was only applied to white cloth or calico, but it is now used to printed and other kinds of cloth (S.W.). (2) **N.I.**^{1} A mill fitted with large wooden beetles, raised perpendicularly by machinery and falling with their own weight, for finishing linen. (3) **Rxb.** He set himsel' doun on our bittilling-stane, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 202. **Cum.** Or mappen wad beetle a carlin sark On t'beetlin' steànn at door, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 237. **Lan.**^{1} Beetlin'-steän. **n.Lan.**^{1} A few years ago a large boulder stood by the side of the well at the corner of Well Street, Ulverston; it was then called the 'Beetlin-steeān.'

BEET-RAW, *sb.* Sc. The red beet, beet-root.

Sc. Commonly used (A.W.); The skin of the apple is a deep red, and the inner corr [core] cuts red like beetraw, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 271 (Jam.).

[Beetraddish, Beetrave, a kind of beet, an herb used in sallad, Ash (1795); Beet-raves are made use of to colour wine, Bailey *Housh. Dict.* (1736). Fr. *bette-rave*, a kind of delicate red parsenip, which boyled, yields a sweet vermilion sap (Cotgr.). Lat. *beta + rapa.*]

BEETSEL, *sb.* e.An.^{1} [**bī·tsl.**] The time for sowing beet. Cf. **barley-sele, hay-sele.**

BEEVER, *sb.* *Obsol.* Som. A hedge-side overgrown with brambles; a growth of brambles. See **Beaver,** *sb.*^{3}

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **e.Som.** The word is occas. used by old farm labourers. Beevers are found on land where the fences are not well kept (G.S.).

BEEVER, see **Bever.**

BEEZE, *v.* Dor. To turn out, drive out.

Dor. When carter lads are waiting in the stable for the moment to start their teams, one would say to the other, 'Now then, be toime to beeze out?' (H.J.M.); (C.K.P.)

BEEZEN, see **Bisson.**

BEEZINS, BEEZLINS, see **Beestings.**

BEEZLE, see **Beastle.**

BEFANG, *v.* Yks. [**bəfa·ŋ.**] To seize upon, to clutch.

n.Yks.^{2} Come here an' I'll befang thee.

[Þar Brutus bifeng al þat him biforen wes, Laȝamon (c. 1205) I. 36 (Mätzner); Hig woldon ðone Hǣlend on hys sprǣce befōn, *Corpus Gosp.* (c. 1000) *Matt.* xxii. 15. OE. *befōn*, to seize, catch; pp. *befangen.*]

BEFANGLED, *pp.* Shr.^{1} [**bəfæ·ŋld.**] Smartly dressed or decorated, bedizened.

[*Be- + fangled*, q.v.]

BEFF, *sb.* Sc. [**bef.**] A stupid person.

n.Sc. He's a stoopit beff o' a cheel; he kens naething an can dee naething. She's a saft beff o' a dehm; she thinks it ilka lad it leuks at her is gyan t'mairry her (W.G.). **Bnff.**^{1}

BEFF, see **Baff.**

BEFFIN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **beffan.** [**be·fən.**] A soft, stupid person.

n.Sc. Beffan has a somewhat intenser meaning than beff (W.G.). **Bnff.**^{1}

BEFLUM, *v.* Sc. Yks. [**bəflu·m.**] To deceive by cajoling language, to 'humbug.' See **Flum.**

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Then, on the other hand, I beflumm'd them wi' Colonel Talbot, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxxi; An I had been the Lord High Commissioner they couldna hae beflumm'd me mair, *ib. Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxv. **n.Yks.**^{2}

BEFONDED, see **Baffounded.**

BEFONG, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A kind of handkerchief or material of which handkerchiefs were made.

Edb. Chambers *Traditions* (1825) 59.

BEFORE, *adv.*, *prep.* and *conj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. *adv.* Of a watch or clock: fast.

Sc. My watch is before, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437; (G.W.)

2. *prep.* In front of; hence accompanying, with.

Ken.^{2} Carry it before you. Have the horse before you to the field.

3. *conj.* Rather than.

Sc. I would die before I would break my word, *Scotic.* (1787) 13.

4. In phr. (1) *before after*, until after; (2) *before aught's long*, soon, before long.

(1) **Ken.** We should often say, 'I shall not go out before after twelve o'clock' (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} **Dev.** Before after dinner, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (2) **w.Yks.** Tha may find thisen thear befoor owt's long, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1883) 23; Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{2}

BEFORN, *adv.*, *prep.* and *conj.* Som. Also written **bevorne.** Before.

Som. Beforn tha Justice thâ her brought, Jennings *Obs. Dial.*

w.Eng. (1825) 175; The time mâ be longful, Beforn I on thy drashel again zet my eye, *ib.* 94; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[ME. *bifor(e)n*, OE. *beforan*, before. Biforn the heighe bord He with a manly voys seith his message, Chaucer *C. T.* F. 98.]

BEFRAM, *adv.* S. & Ork.^{1} [**bəfra·m.**] To seaward.

[*Be-* + *fram*. ON. *fram*, forward; cp. OHG. *fram* (*vram*).]

BEFRONT, *adv.* Sur. In front.

Sur. He is about six yards befront, *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. vii. 205.

[*Be-*, by + *front.*]

BEFT, *v.* Sc. Cum. [**beft.**] To beat, to strike. Cf. **baff.**

Sc. I wull beft doun his faes afore his fece, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) lxxxix. 23. **Cum.** Ah'll beft ye (J.D.).

Hence **Befting,** *vbl. sb.* a beating.

Cum. He gat sec a beftin (J.D.).

[The wroth of the goddis has doun beft The cietie of Troye, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 104; Nu wit bastons þai him beft Ful grimli to þe grund, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 15831.]

BEG, *v.* Yks. Chs. Not. Rdn. In phr. (1) *Beg back*, to ask to be taken back; (2) — *cavy*, to beg pardon.

(1) **w.Yks.** I gat sekt ən ðen went ən begd bak (J.W.). **s.Not.** My maid as I sent about 'er business a month ago come yesterday and wanted to beg back (J.P.K.). (2) **Chs.**^{1} It has been suggested, with good show of reason, that the word is probably a corruption of 'Peccavi.'

Hence (1) **Begging,** *vbl. sb.* a very small quantity; (2) **Begging-day,** *vbl. sb.* *Obsol.* St. Thomas' Day, on which children go round begging for corn, apples, &c. for Christmas Day. Also called **Mumping Day.**

(1) **Rdn.** I wouldn't give a begging, Morgan *Wds.* (1881). (2) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; The word is not used at Ossett, but the custom of begging wheat still remains; it was fairly common fifteen years ago, but is now very rare (M.F.); (B.K.)

BEG, see **Big.**

BEGABBED, *pp.* n.Yks.^{2} Talked over; reported from one to another.

n.Yks. Not common now (T.S.).

BEGAGED, *ppl. adj.* Som. Dev. Also written **baggaged, begaiged, begeged** Dev. [**bigeə·dʒd.**] Bewitched, hag-ridden.

w.Som.^{1} Poor soul, her never 'ant a got no luck like nobody else; I ont never bleive eens her idn a begaged by zomebody or nother. **Dev.** A reck'n th' ould house be begayged, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) I. iv; *w. Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2. **n.Dev.** Wart tha baggaged? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 4; Absleutly tha art bygaged, *ib.* l. 251; Begaiged wi' bloo' o' lips or skin, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 135; Grose (1790). **Dev.**^{1} A slat and scat the things about as thof the godger was in an. Wan wid a thort ha was begeged, 4; **Dev.**^{3}

[This word is prob. due (with change of pref.) to the vb. *engage*, used in the sense of 'to charm, fascinate.' When beauty ceases to engage, Prior (c. 1721) (Johnson); Virtue has in herself the most engaging charms, Berkeley Essay in *Guardian* (1713) No. 55.]

BEGAR, *int.* Irel. Wil. Som. Written **begaur** Som. An exclamation, a disguised oath. See **By Gar.**

Ir. Begar, a judge couldn't come up to you, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 309. **Wil.** The guests begun ta think it strainge, Begar thay look'd main queer, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 59; Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** (J.S.F.S.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

BEGARIE, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To bespatter; to variegate with colours.

Sc. Some Whalley's Bible did begarie By letting flee at it canarie, Colvill *Poem* (1681) pt. i. 59; Then sta away for shame to hide him, He was so well begarried, Watson *Coll.* (1706) I. 48 (Jam.).

Hence **Begarred,** *ppl. adj.* covered with filth.

[Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)]

[Dames, satyne, begaryit mony wise, Douglas *Palice of Honour* (1501), ed. 1874, I. 22. Fr. *bigarrer*, to diversifie, vary, mingle or make of sundry colours (Cotgr.). See Palsgr. 482.]

BEGECK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [**bige·k.**]

1. *v.* To deceive, jilt.

Abd. Ye'd better want him than he sud begeck you, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 93, ed. 1812.

2. *sb.* A disappointment, a trick.

Sc. Play himsel' sic a slee Begeck that day, Skinner *Poems* (1859) 11. **Abd.** Dawvid hed gi'en them a' a begeck, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii.

[**1.** Wyse wemen hes wayis ... With greit ingyne to begaik thair jeleous husbandis, Dunbar *Maitland Poems* (c. 1513) 61 (Jam.). *Be-* + *geck* (vb.), q.v.]

BEGEGED, see **Begaged.**

BEGES, *adv.* Sc. Yks. Also written **begess.** [**bəge·s, bige·s.**] By chance; at random.

Sc. I chanst to gang in beges By ganging out the gait, Watson *Coll.* (1706) II. 30 (Jam.); In common use all over Sc. (G.W.). **Bnff.** Quite common. Lassie, a met yer father b'giss i' the market (W.G.). **w.Yks.** It wər oəl dun bige·s (J.W.).

[Repr. *by guess.* To keep trewe weight and selle peper by gesse ... it accordith nought, Lydgate *M. Poems*, 58 (Mätzner).]

BEGET, *v.*^{1} Not. Lin. [**bəge·t.**] To happen to, befall.

s.Not. (J.P.K.) **s Lin.** I lost my knife this morning; I couldn't tell what had begot it, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 207. **sw.Lin.**^{1} I don't know what has begot it.

[OE. *begitan*, to get, take, seize. The same word as lit. E. *beget* ('procreare').]

BEGET, *v.*^{2} Som. Dev. To forget.

w.Som.^{1} *Pret.* beegau·t; *pp.* u-beegau·t. I beget whe'er I have or no. **n.Dev.** Es begit whot Quesson twos, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 493.

[A contam. form of *forget*, with change of pref. *for-* to the more common *be-*.]

BEGGAR, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Bck. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Dev. Slang. Written **bagger** se.Wor.^{1}

1. In *comp.* (1) **Beggar-banger,** an officer whose duty it was to expel beggars from the town; (2) **-barm,** barm of the poorest kind; anything worthless; (3) **-'s barm** or **balm,** foam or froth collected on water; (4) **-bed,** a bed allotted to beggars, *gen.* in the barn; (5) **-'s brown,** a kind of snuff; (6) **-face,** a term of mock anger applied to children; (7) **-inkle,** a coarse kind of tape, usually sold by beggars; (8) **-leg** or **lug,** see **-face**; (9) **-maker,** a publican; (10) **-man,** a beggar; (11) **-'s pincushion,** the fruit of the wild rose; (12) **-plaits,** creases in a garment; (13) **-'s plush,** corduroy; (14) **-'s stab,** a coarse sewing-needle; (15) **-'s staff,** *fig.* a state of bankruptcy or beggary; (16) **-'s velvet,** fluff shaken from a feather-bed and left to collect by untidy housemaids; (17) **-wench,** a beggar-girl.

(1) **Nhp.**^{2} An officer under the Corporation of Brackley, whose duty it is to 'bang,' i.e. expel, all beggars from the limits of the town. (2) **Lan.** An' am I th' last foo there is left to swill his throttle wi' beggar-berm, and barrel-weshin's? Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 252; **Lan.**^{1} Barm of the poorest kind, given away to those who beg barm, because it is hardly good enough to sell. The word is commonly applied to anything worthless, esp. to worthless talk. 'I don't believe i' none sich like things,' said the landlord. 'It's o' beggar berm an' bull-scutter,' Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874). (3) **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{3} The discoloured froth or scum accumulating at bridges or in other places when a river or stream is checked after a storm. [Brewer (1870).] (4) **Sc.** The beggars' bed was made at e'en wi' gude clean straw and hay, Herd *Coll.* (1776) II. 27, ed. 1869 (Jam. *Suppl.*). (5) **Sc.** Light brown snuff which is made of the stem of tobacco. In Eng. *gen.* denominated Scotch snuff (Jam.). (6) **m.Yks.**^{1} 'I've a good mind to go aways and see how our peaches is getting on.' 'I lays [wager] thou won't, thou young beggar-face.' **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 5, 1891). (7) **Cum.** He selt beggar-inkle, caps, muslins, and cottons, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 403. **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.**^{1} The looms by which it [beggar-inkle] was manufactured being so small and compact that a large number could be placed in one room, hence the phrase 'as thick as inkle weavers,' i e. particularly intimate. **War.**^{3} It is a common article, and is only bound with beggar's incle. (8) **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 5, 1891); Side aht o' t'gate, yo' little beggerlegs (Æ.B.). (9) **Ken.** A beggar happ'ning once to pop Into a beggar maker's shop, Nairne *Tales* (1790) 46, ed. 1824. **Slang.** Farmer. [Holloway.] (10) **se.Wor.**^{1} (11) **War.**^{3} (12) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); Wrinkles or creases in a person's clothes, as if they had been slept in (W.H.P.). (13) **Hmp.** The hair [seemed] to stare more than ordinary, or look like beggars plush, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757) 267.

Slang. A person . . . in a dark grey cloth coat, . . . breeches of beggar's plush, *Lon. Gazette* (1688) No. 2379, 4 (FARMER). (14) **N.I.**^{1} (15) **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'They brought him te beggarstaff,' to the condition of a beggar, as with a staff in hand he goes from door to door. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Rare. He'll seean cum ti t'beggar-staff. **m.Yks.**^{1} (16) **Chs.**^{13}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} (17) **se.Wor.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* in plant-names: (1) **Beggar-brushes,** wild clematis, *C. vitalba*; (2) **-lice,** *Galium aparine*, the seeds of which adhere to the clothes; also the dry husks of grass-seed; (3) **-s' basket,** *Pulmonaria officinalis*; (4) **-'s buttons,** the flower-heads and burrs of burdock, *Arctium lappa*; (5) **-'s needle,** the shepherd's needle, *Scandix pecten veneris*; see **Adam's needle**; (6) **-'s stalk,** the great mullein, *Verbascum thapsus*. See also **Beggar-weed.**

(1) **Bck.** (2) **Nhp.**^{1} Called also Heiriffe, Gosling Grass, Scratch-weed, Beggar-weed, Bur-weed, and Pigtail. **Glo.**^{1} So called from the itching they produce in the hayfield. **Bck. Hmp.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 329. (3) **Chs.**^{1} Beggars' basket, a very frequent plant in cottage gardens; **Chs.**^{3} (4) **Dev.**^{1} Bachelor's buttons, called also Beggar's or Cuckhold's buttons; **Dev.**^{4} (5) **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **War.**^{3} **Wor.** In Sus. a weed very prejudicial to corn is called Pork or Puck's needle. It goes by the name of Beggar's needle in Wor., ALLIES *Antiq.* (1852) 425. **Shr.** The fellows always throw up the beggar's needle, *Science Gossip* (1870) 227; **Shr.**^{1} (6) **Cum.**^{1} Also called Beggar's blanket.

3. A term of reproach or mock anger; also a term of address to a familiar.

Nhb.^{1} Where's the little beggar gan te? 'The Skipper saw'd first, and he gov a greet shout, How, beggar, man, Dick, here's a grunstone afloat,' ARMSTRONG *Floatin' Grunstan* (c. 1883-4). **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** Yo' little beggar, what's teh done that for? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 5, 1895). **Cor.** 'Poor old beggar!' said Trelyon to himself, 'I wonder if he's married, and if he's got any kids that one could help,' BLACK *Three Feathers.*

4. In phr. *to sue a beggar to catch a louse*, see below.

Ken. A proverb expressing the uselessness of bringing a lawsuit against a man of straw (P.M.).

BEGGAR, *v.* Chs. Stf. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Brks. Ken. Som. Dev. Written **bagger** se.Wor.^{1} Som. Dev.

1. To impoverish; *gen.* used of land.

Chs.^{1} If you use go-hanna year after year, it'll beggar th' land. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr**^{2} Farmers talk of certain crops beggaring their land. **Brks.**^{1} That beggared I [made me bankrupt].

Hence **Beggared,** *ppl. adj.* impoverished.

Shr.^{1} Said of land that has been 'let down' from want of manure and tillage.

2. In phr. (1) *I'm beggared, beggar thee,* &c.; (2) *baggar-nation-saze-it*, a mild expletive or quasi-oath.

Stf.^{2} Thē be beggared, lad, thē art na goin juke [cheat] mē a that'ns. Oi'll be beggared if oi'ill lend 'er my best bonnet; 'ers a brazen 'ussy to ask. **Glo.** (S.S.B.) **Som.** Zes ee 'Be bagger'd if you shan't,' PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 46, ed. 1853. **Dev.** I'm baggered ef I wunt be aiven wi' yü avore long, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); I bant agwaine tü be sārd like that again, I'm baggered ef I be! *ib.* 54; Then baggered ef fust thing 'e sees baint Tom 'isself along wi' Jem, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 205. **nw.Dev.**^{1} May you be beggar'd. (2) **se.Wor.**^{1}

BEGGARING, *ppl. adj.* Sur. Som. Dev. Also written **baggering** Dev. Worrying, tiresome.

Sur. There's been a beggaring snag [snail] in among my plants (T.S.C.). **Som.** If he could only change his stockings he could beat the beggering things, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 216. **Dev.** Theer was the baggerin' gert boards hall round the woods, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 219; Tü keep they baggering witches from agwaine to zay in a eggboat, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Joey . . . appealed to all within call to come 'an' 'elp'n wi' theāse baggering pegs,' *ib.* 16; He was sure to have missed his way, 'all owing to them beggaring little pigsies,' TOZER *Poems* (1873) 76.

BEGGARLY, *adj.* Lin. Nhp. Shr. Oxf. Of land: poor, not productive, in bad cultivation.

n.Lin.^{1} Land which has become exhausted from wanting manure is said to have become beggarly. **Nhp.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Beggarly land is land that will not yield well; **Shr.**^{2} A beggarly bit o' groun'. **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.*

BEGGAR-MAN'S OATMEAL, *sb.* Lei. Hedge garlic, *Alliaria officinalis.*

BEGGAR-WEED, *sb.* (1) Greater dodder, *Cuscuta europaea* (Dor.); (2) *C. trifolii* (Bdf. Wil.); (3) *Galium aparine* (Nhp.); (4) *Heracleum sphondylium* (Bdf.); (5) *Polygonum aviculare* (*ib.*); (6) Corn spurry, *Spergula arvensis* (*ib.*).

(1) **Dor.** *Ann. Agric.* (1784-1815); MANSEL-PLEYDELL *Flora* (1874). (2) **Wil.**^{1} So called from its destructiveness to clover, &c. (3) **Nhp.**^{1} See **Beggar-lice.** (6) **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809).

BEGGARY, *sb.*^{1} n.Cy. e.An. Of land: poverty, unproductiveness.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **e.An.**^{1} The copious and various growth of weeds in a field. **Nrf.** Land let down through a want of manure and tillage, is said to run to beggary, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

Hence **Beggary,** *adj.* full of weeds.

e.An. B. & H. **Nrf.**^{1}

BEGGARY, *sb.*^{2} e.An. A plant-name, prob. for *Fumaria officinalis.*

e.An.^{2} A specific plant, which infects gravel walks and spots of hard barren ground; a kind of moss, or more resembling a conferva in water.

BEGGEL, *v.* Chs. [**be·gl.**] Small beer, treacle beer.

Chs.^{1} This ale is good for nowt; it's nowt bu' beggel.

BEGGING-POKE, *sb.* Yks. A beggar's bag, in which to put the scraps of food, &c. given him on his rounds.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} He coomed t'tak' oop wi' t'begging-pooak, he was reduced to the condition of begging his bread (ed. 1855). **ne.Yks.**^{1} Rare. It was sometimes made of 'harden,' sometimes simply a pillow-slip. **w.Yks.** Common in Wilsden, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 5, 1891).

BEGGOWN, see **Bedgown.**

BEGGUGLED, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Destroyed by mud, slime, &c.

Sh.I. (J.J.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BEGIBBED, *pp.* *Obsol.* Cor. Given, allotted.

Cor.^{1} 'Tis not begibd to me; **Cor.**^{3}

BEGIN, *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Stf. Not. Wor. Oxf. Som. Amer. [**bigi·n.**]

1. To scold.

Oxf.^{1} I could see 'er was jest agwain to begin, so I cut, *MS. add.* **w.Som.**^{1} Maister'll begin, hon a comth to vind eens you an't a-finish.

2. To interfere, molest.

w.Som.^{1} What d'ye begin way me vor then?—I did'n tich o' you, 'vore you begin'd way me.

3. In phr. (1) *begin of* or *on*, (*a*) to commence doing anything; (*b*) to attack, assail; to be the aggressor; (2) *begin to.* to fall to, commence on; (3) *begin with*, to compare with.

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.** As bigi·n on it (J.W.). **Not.** I was just going to begin of my weshing, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 172; We begin of our turnips a Monday (J.P.K.). **w.Wor.** Thee'st no better nor a kitty-wren, or a cherry-chopper, as what thee begins on thee don't never not finish, *Wor. Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (*b*) **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy shŭd nev·ŭr ŭ sed nuwt tŭ yoa·, ev yoa· aad·)nŭ bigŭn· ŭ mey [I should never ha' said nowt to yo, ev yo hadna begun o' mey]. **Stf.**^{2} Oi wŭr just taaŭkin to a neebūr an' some drunken chap come an' begun o' mēĭ summat shameful. **s.Not.** I never touched him till he begun of me (or 'on me') (J.P.K.). (2) **Per.** Begin to your kail. Begin to your day's work (G.W.). **Edb.** My uncle helped himself to one of the long black things, which he shoved into his mouth and began to, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. **Gall.** (A.W.) [(3) **U.S.A.** He doesn't begin with Jones, CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

BEGINNER, *sb.* Lin. A founder.

n.Lin.^{1} The first beginner o' th' New Connection Methodists, was Alexander Kilham, of Ep'uth.

BEGLAMMER, *v.* Sc. [**bigla·mər.**] To bewitch; to deceive, hoodwink.

Ayr. I hae a plan far better than the veesions o' life-rents that Mrs. Sorrocks would beglammar us a' wi', GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxv; He was laughing in his sleeve to see how the other members of the corporation were beglammered, *ib. Provost* (1822) v. **Lth.** Gin e'er ye're beglommered wi' love or wi' drink, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 107.

Hence **Beglammert,** *ppl. adj.* bewitched.

Sc. Ilka chield was glowerin', . . . Wi' sair beglammert een, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 9.

[*Be-* + *glamer* (sb.), q.v.]

BEGOB, *int.* Irel. [**bigo·b.**] An exclamation, a disguised oath.

Ir. No begob; I'll just be keepin' the feel of it in me hand for this night, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 34; If your bees are as big as ponies, and your hives no bigger than ours are, how do your bees get into your bee-hives?—Begob, that's their own affair (G.M.H.).

BEGOCK, *int.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **begok** Nhb. Cum.; **begox** Nhb.^{1} [**bigo·k.**] An exclamation, a disguised oath. See **By Gock.**

Nhb. Begock! aw's often flay'd te deed They'll myek us eat and sleep by steam! Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 35; What a fyess, begok! *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iv. 79; Begox, ses Aa, it's me, Haldane *His other Eye* (1880) 2; Noo when aw fill maw box Aw'll come back agyen, begox, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 12; **Nhb.^{1}** Whei clavers biv the chimlay reek Begox, it's all a horney, Thompson *Jimmy Joneson's Whurry* (c. 1816). **Cum.** He shootit o't lads ta git up, an, begock! He nivver cud lig a bit langer his sel, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 9. **Wm.^{1}** **n.Lan.^{1}** Thou can't loup that dyke, can t'e?—Yes, begock! I can. **n.Lin.^{1}**

BEGONE, *adv.* Yks. Lin. Nrf. Suf. Written **begeean** n.Yks.^{2}; **begoan** w.Yks.^{5}

1. Worn out, decayed.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.^{1}** **Nrf.**, **Suf.** The thatch of this house is lamentably begone, Grose (1790). **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); *Obsol.* (F.H.); **Suf.^{1}**

2. Taken aback, disagreeably surprised, dismayed.

n.Yks.^{2} **e.Yks.^{1}** *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.^{5}** 'Sadly begoan,' 'Rarely begoan,' are the commonest combinations. **n.Lin.^{1}** I lighted on 'em boäth ahint t'stroä stack, an' my wo'd, bud thaay did look begone when thaay seed me.

[**1.** In ME. this word means merely 'circumstanced,' thus: wel bigoon, Chaucer *C. T.* D. 606; wo bigon, *C. T.* A. 3658. The dial. sense is due to the fact that the word was commonly used with 'woe,' as in E. *woe-begone.* OE. *begān*; pp. of *begān*, to go about, to compass, to beset.]

BEGONNIES, *int.* Irel. [**bigo·niz.**] An exclamation. See **By Gonnies.**

Ir. (G.M.H.) **Wxf.** 'Oh, begonies!' says Tim, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 352.

BEGOR(Z, *int.* Lin. Sur. (?) Som. Dev. Also written **begaurz** Som.; **begorsey** Dev. An expletive or quasi-oath. See **By Gor.**

n.Lin.^{1} **Sur.** He bärt this place and built it all of the best 'terials, begor, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 37; [Not known as a native word (G.L.G.).] **Som.** I can't do it, begorz, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); **w.Som.^{1}** Beegau·r, Beegau·rz. **Dev.** Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 36. **n.Dev.** Begorsey! vor a coager's en', Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 85. **Dev.^{13}**

BEGORRA, *int.* Irel. Also written **begarra, begorrah.** [**bigo·rə.**] An exclamation, a disguised oath.

Ir. Fine company they'd be for anybody begorrah, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 11; But our bit of an Inish, begorrah, I'll stan by thro' thick an' thro' thin, *ib. Bog-land* (1892) 5, ed. 1893; (G.M.H.); Be gorra! when a man would give, Lever *Martins* (1856) I. x; Begorra! you're in it, *ib. Jack Hinton* (1844) ii; Begarra, captain dear, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) xvi; No, begorraa I was on your back, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) V. iv. **Ant.** (W.H.P.)

BEGOUD, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **begood** S. & Ork.^{1} N.I.^{1}; **begouth** Sc.; **begued** Nhb.^{1}; **beguid** Sc. [**bigū·d, -gu·d.**] Past tense of *to begin.*

Sc. 'Twas yoursel begood it, Dickson *Kirk Beadle* (ed. 1892) 69; Auld an' young, wi' hearty dash, Begoud to try their strength, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 13; 'The other . . . Begouth to reckon kin and blude,' Herd *Sngs.* (1776) I. 51; Then he begoud tae crack wi' me aboot 'young Mester Lynn,' Hunter & Whyte *Ducats* (1895) xix; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **S. & Ork.^{1}** **Abd.** Some o' the ceevil authorities begood to repree, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii; I never dream't it was daylight, Till chanticleer begoud to craw, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 285. **Per.** But he begood to dwam in the end of the year, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 31. **Fif.** Folk begoud to gowl and bark Contrair the Roman city, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 1. **e.Lth.** An' syne it begoud to poor, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 9. **Peb.** My heart begude to wallop, Nicol *Poems* (1805) *Run Supper.* **Slk.** Gied it a kick in the by-gaun, till it begood to hang a' to the tae side, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 50. **Gall.** An begood to misca' puir Birsay for a' that was ill, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. **N.I.^{1}** **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** As the light begoud to lower, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 166; **Nhb.^{1}** But suddenly begued a feast, And after that begued a fray, Bell *Rhymes* (1812) *Ecky's Mare.*

[With plesand voce begouth his sermoun thus, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 51; The noyis begouth than and the cry, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) VIII. 308. The Sc. form *begouth* (later *begoud*) is prob. due to the analogy of *couth* (*could*), pt. of *can.* This contam. arose prob. through the form *gan* (for *began*), which became in Sc. *can.*]

BEGOUGH, *int.* I.Ma. [**bigou·.**] An exclamation or oath.

I.Ma. I'd just like you to strek me, begough, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. II. xvii.

BEGOWK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **begouk** (Jam.). [**bigau·k.**] Cf. **begunk.**

1. *v.* To trick, befool; to jilt.

Sc. But I'll begowk them there, Mr. David, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) ix; Tak' tent that nae man begowk you, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) xxiv. 4. **Peb.** (Jam.)

Hence **Begowker,** *vbl. sb.* a deceiver.

Sc. That begowker said while he was yet livin', After three days I will rise again, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) xxvii. 63.

2. *sb.* The act of jilting.

Sc. If he has gi'en you the begowk, let him gang, my woman, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) II. 32 (Jam.); (W.G.)

[*Be-* + *gowk* (sb.), q.v.]

BEGOYT, *ppl. adj.* *Obsol.* Sc. Foolish.

Bnff. Nasty begoyt creature. Wise fowk say he is begoyt, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 8 (Jam.). **Per.** Not common (G.W.).

BEGRAT(TEN, BEGRITTEN, see **Begrutten.**

BEGRUDGED, *ppl. adj.* Oxf. Dev. [**bigrɐ·dʒd.**] In phr. *tea begrudged*, tea given sparingly, weak tea.

Oxf.^{1} Tay begrutcht (s. v. Water). **Dev.** Water bewitched and tea begridged, Sharland *Ways Village* (1885) 46.

BEGRUMPLED, *ppl. adj.* Som. Dev. Cor. [**bigrɐ·mpld.**] Displeased; affronted.

Som. He do git that begrumpled . . . you'd think the clouds must vall, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 87; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.**, **Cor.** Grose (1790) *add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422.

[*Be-* + *grumpled*, pp. of *grumple*, vb. with freq. suff., conn. w. *grumpy*, q.v.]

BEGRUTTEN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also in forms **begratten** Rnf.; **begrat** Lth.; **begritten** Edb. Tear-stained, disfigured with weeping.

Sc. You might take the heart out of their bodies, and they never find it out, they are sae begrutten, Scott *Monastery* (1820) viii; A maid Begrutten sair an blurr'd wi' tears, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 192; Herd *Sngs.* (1776). **Fif.** The guidwife sat speechless . . . but wi' a look on her begrutten countenance that plainly telt there wad be eruptions in a wee, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 42. **Rnf.** Here, a' begratten, he's left me my lane, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 59. **Ayr.** When she came to her dinner, her een were bleart and begrutten, Galt *Lairds* (1826) vii. **Lth.** Her pale, pale face was sair begrat, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 83. **e.Lth.** I could see that her een were unco red, an' her face was a' begrutten, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 203. **Edb.** And rubbing my begritten face with my coat sleeve, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 23. **Gall.** She had the greetin' by wi' and only a begrutten face turned up to us as peetiful like, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxii; I'm a begrutten owre, Harper *Bards* (1889) 137.

[*Be-* + *grutten* (pp.), q.v.]

BEGUED, see **Begoud.**

BEGUILE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc.

1. *v.* To trick, bring into error, disappoint, deprive of.

Sc. I'm saer beguiled [I have fallen into a great mistake]; I thank my God he has never beguiled me yet, Walker *Rem. Passages* (1727) 10; The Lord Aboyn comes to the road of Aberdeen, still looking for the coming of his soldiers, but he was beguiled, Spalding *Hist.* (1792) I. 165 (Jam.). **Ayr.** My father has beguiled me o' the Plealands—and I hae neether house nor ha' to take you to, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxxi.

2. *sb.* A deception, trick; disappointment.

Sc. Yond man has given himself a great beguile, for he was looking for heaven and has gotten hell, Guthrie *Sermons* (1709) 9 (Jam.). **Abd.** Ere I came back . . . I gets the beguile, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 76, ed. 1812; Content were they at sic a lucky kile, And thought they had na gotten a beguile, *ib.* 83, ed. 1812.

[Depart not with al that thou hast to thy childe, Much less unto other, for being beguilde, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 26; Once ended thy haruest, let none be begilde, *ib.* 132.]

BEGUM, *int.* w.Yks. Lin. Shr. Dor. Som. [**bigu·m, ·gɐ·m.**] An exclamation of astonishment; a disguised oath. See **By Gum.**

w.Yks. Begum! that wor a flogger! *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 5, 1891). **n.Lin.**^{1} **Shr.**^{2} When the individual speaking is either ignorant of the subject referred to, or unable to answer the question propounded, he usually cuts off the enquiry by saying 'Bygum, I duna knoa.' **Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); **w.Som.**^{1}

[Cp. Bremen *bigum*, 'ein Betheurungswort: bey Gott' (*Wtbch.*); so LG. *bigum* (Berghaus).]

BEGUMMER(S, *int.* Dor. Som. Dev. [**bigɐ·mə(r).**] An exclamation, or disguised oath. See **Begum.**

Dor. Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** Begummers, I ont tell, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); **w.Som.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Begummers, us wur cort, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 68.

BEGUNK, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also in form **begink** Abd.; **begonk** Cum.^{3} Cf. **begowk.**

1. A trick, disappointment, misfortune.

Sc. She maun hae met wi' an unco sair begunk, *Tammas Bodkin* (1864) 92; If I havena gien Inch-grabbit and Jamie Howie a bonnie begunk they ken themselves, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxxi; Here may we dread nae fause begunk, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 147; Herd *Sngs.* (1776). **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Abd.** Some nicht ye'll meet a sad an' sair begink, *Guidman* (1873) 32, ed. 1875. **Lnk.** Monk Has play'd the Rumple a right slee begunk Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 40, ed. 1783. **Cum.** Ah gat sec a begonk when they oa brast oot . . . laughin at meh, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 95; **Cum.**^{3} We gat a terrible begonk when we fund 'at they wadn't gang on at o', 174.

2. The act of jilting.

Sc. Wha yields o'er soon fu' aft gets the begink, Morison *Poems* (1790) 137 (Jam.).

BEGUNK, *v.* Sc. Irel. To cheat, deceive; to jilt. See **Begeck.**

Sc. Is there a lad . . . Whose sweetheart has begunked him, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 426 (Jam.); I'm clean begunk, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 11.

Hence **Begunked,** *ppl. adj.* disappointed, cheated.

Cld. (Jam.), **N.I.**^{1}

BEGY, *int.* Der. [**bigai·, baigai·.**] An exclamation, a disguised oath. See **By Guy.**

Der.^{1} Bahy gahyˋ, ée wau·r shaa·rp [By Guy, he wor sharp].

BEHAD, *v.* Sc. Yks. Also written **behod.** [**bi·a·d, bi·o·d.**]

1. To 'hold,' stop, wait.

Abd. We'll behad a wee, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 20, ed. 1812.

2. To hold, maintain, to hold as certain.

Sc. I'll behad he'll do it. I'll behad her she'll come (Jam.). **w.Yks.**^{5} I'll behod him to du that. Thah may behod him fur owt o' t'soart.

[Repr. the old n. pron. of ME. *bihalden*, OE. *behealdan*. See **Behold,** *v.*]

BEHAD, *ppl. adj.* Nhp. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Circumstanced.

Nhp.^{1} 'You're sadly behad!' an expression of ironical commiseration addressed to any one who magnifies trifling troubles.

[*Be-* + *had*, pp. of *have*.]

BEHADDEN, *pp.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **behaud'n** Abd.; **behodden** Cum.^{1} Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{12} e.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks. Lan.; **behadin** Ayr. [**bi·a·dən, bi·o·dən.**]

1. Held back, kept back.

Abd. She'll be mair stivvage and for docker meet If she a toumon be behadden yet, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 20, ed. 1812.

2. Under personal obligation; indebted; obliged. Cf. **beholden.**

Sc. And wad keep ye in bread without being behadden to ony ane, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) vi. **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Abd.** Behaud'n till 'im for a biel' to pit their heid in, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxvi. **Ayr.** Wheelie, whom by the King's proclamation, we are behadden to call Sir Andrew, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1821) xcviii; Sae grue at the thought of being behadin to ane o' them, *ib. Lairas* (1826) vi. **Gall.** There was money a thing pitten doon to ye that was behadden to the makkar, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 398. **Uls.** Thank guidness A'm no' behadden tae you, *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1853) I. 65. **Cum.** We thowt we wad larn fra theh adoot bein behodden teh ooar parson, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 122; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.**^{1} Ise fearfly mitch behodden tew yah. **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah's mickle behodden t'ye, Ah's seear; **n.Yks.**^{2} Mickle behodden te ye. **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** I'm noan behodden tul him, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 40. **Lan.** I's hev to be behodden to t'parish aither for meeat or a coffin, 'Eavesdropper' *Vill. Life* (1869) pt. iii. 41.

[Repr. ME. *bihalden*, pp. of *bihalden*, to keep hold of.]

BEHAND, *adv.* Sc. In phr. *to come well behand*, to manage well.

Sc. He didna come weel behand at rowing up a bairn, *Perils of Man*, II. 248 (Jam.).

[*Be* for *by* (prep.) + *hand.*]

BEHAND, see **Beyond.**

BEHAPPEN, *adv.* Stf. Wor. Shr. [**bi·a·pən.**] Perhaps, possibly.

Stf.^{2} Shan yer tak th' brindled cow to th' fair a Monday, mester?—Behappen I shall, lad. **w.Wor.**^{1} If yŭ canna staay now, behappen you'll step in i' the marnin'? **Shr.**^{1} 'Be·appen, says Jack Dallow,' is a saying current about Bridgnorth.

[Repr. 'it will or may behappen.' For the vb. cp. *Scot. Field* (c. 1590) 2, in Chetham Soc. (1856) XXXVII, 'Care him behappen!' *Be-* + *happen.*]

BEHAVE, *v.* Not. Lin. Lei. War. Dev. Amer. [**bi·ē·v.**] To behave properly, to conduct oneself well. Used without reflex. pron.

Not.^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} 'Cum, behaave!' is a caution often given to obstreperous children. **Lei.**^{1} 'I believe I am the rector of this parish,' said a clergyman whose dignity had been somewhat ruffled at a stormy meeting. 'Well then,' retorted the squire, 'why don't ye be'ave?' **War.**^{3} Hav'nt you been taught to be'ave? [**U.S.A.** Do behave now! Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892) I.]

Hence **Behaviour,** *sb.* good manners.

n.Lin.^{1} You see she'd been laady's maaid to Miss ——, soä she'd gotten to knaw behaaviour as well as ony laady e' Linki·sheere. **Dev.** The grandmother who had . . . taught her to spin and to sew and learnt her behaviour, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 5.

[By manners I do not mean morals, but behaviour and good-breeding, Addison *Spect.* (1711) No. 119.]

BEHEEMED, *ppl. adj.* Cor. [**bi·ī·md.**] Sickly, feeble.

Cor.^{1} A poor beheemed cretur; **Cor.**^{2}

BEHEIGH, *adv.* Der. Above.

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

[*Be* for *by* (prep.) + *high.*]

BEHIGHT, *v.* *Obs.?* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Past tense: named, designated.

n.Yks.^{2} 'Wheea behight thee?' what is your name, or to whom do you belong?

[Cp. Spenser's use: They bene all ladyes of the lake behight, *Sh. Kal.* (1579) *Apr.* 120. In ME. the vb. meant to promise. With an ooth he bihiȝte to ȝyue to hir, what euere thing she hadde axid of hym, Wyclif (1388) *Matt.* xiv. 7. ME. *behaten* (*behoten*), to promise, *be* + *haten* (OE. *hātan*, pt. *hēt* (*heht*).]

BEHIND, *adv.* and *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. Late, too late.

Sc. I fear I shall be behind, *Scotic.* (1787) 14. **Lnk.** Follow as fast's ye can, you'll be behin', *Black Falls of Clyde* (1806) 175. **Suf.** (F.H.)

2. Of a watch: slow.

Sc. My watch is behind, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437; Quite common (A.W.).

3. In arrears; sometimes with prep. *with.*

Sc. He was never behind with any that put their trust in him, Walker *Life of Peden* (1727) 38 (Jam.). **s.Ir.** You're all behind, Tim, like the cow's tail, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 304.

4. In phr. (1) *behind and beyond*, far away, in the distance; (2) *behind God speed*, at an out-of-the-way place; (3) *behind-hand*, in arrears with payment, in financial difficulties.

(1) **Cum.** (J.Ar.) (2) **N.I.**^{1} (3) **w.Yks.** When he gat behind hand and took to weaving folk were taken with his quiet pluck, Snowden *Weaver* (1896) vi.

BEHINT, *adv.* and *prep.* All n. counties to Yks. Also Chs. Der. Not. War. [**bi-i·nt.**] Dial. pron. of 'behind.' Cf. **ahint** (**ahind**).

Nhb.^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** A strange form vanished behint a windraw, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 334; **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** A tail hung behint, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); **w.Yks.**^{125}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **War.** (J.R.W.)

BEHINTEN, *prep.* Yks. [**bi-i·ntən.**] Behind.

e.Yks.^{1} He hodded [held] his hands behinten him, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[And yet she stood ful lowe and stille alloon, Bihinden othere folk, CHAUCER *Tr. & Cr.* I. 179. OE. *behindan.*]

BEHITHER, *adv.* and *prep.* Yks. Suf. Sus. Hmp. Som. [**bi-i·ðə(r).**] On this side.

n.Yks.^{2} 'Ivver seea far behither,' very far beyond this place. **Suf.** GROSE (1790); (P.R.) **Sus.** RAY (1691); (K.); **Sus.**^{1}; **Sus.**^{2} The fifty-first milestone stands behither the village and the fifty-second beyond. **Hmp.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[Behither (*obs.*), on this side, ASH (1795); *Cis*, on this side, behither, COLES (1679); I called at my cousin Evelyn's, who has a very pretty seat in the forest, 2 miles behither Cliefden, EVELYN *Diary* (1679) July 23; The Italian at this day calleth the Frenchman, Dutch, English and all other breed behither their mountaines Apennines, Tramontani, PUTTENHAM *Art Eng. Poesie* (1589) 210 (NARES).]

BEHO, see **Boho.**

BEHOLD, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Som.

1. *v.* To view with watchfulness, scrutiny or jealousy.

Sc. (JAM.) **n.Sc.** I saw twa nickums o' loons gang till the aipple tree. I beheld them till they were jist at it, an syne I gya a gollie at them, an they ran like spottie wintin the tail (W.G.).

2. To experience.

w.Som. I did'n never behold no jis instance (F.T.E.); **w.Som.**^{1} Nuv·ur daed n bee-oa·l noa jish stingk [(I) never experienced such a stench]. Of all the rows I ever bee-oal that was the very wust.

3. In phr. *behold you*, and *behold you of it*, mark you, do not overlook this point.

Ir. (G.M.H.) **Dwn.** I was talking about So-and-so when behold ye who should I see but the man himself (T.P.W.). **Ldd.** We had just gone a short distance, when lo and behold you, we saw another detachment of soldiers approaching (A.J.I.).

4. To take no notice of; to hold back. Cf. **behad.**

n.Sc. He began's canglan again. I beheld him for a gueede file, bit at the lenth an the lang rin I leet him a fornacket atween the een (W.G.). **Bnff.** 'Behaud ye, till a'm reathy' [ready] is common in Keith (*ib.*).

5. *sb.* In phr. *lat be for behaud*, take no step in a matter, so long as the opposing party keeps quiet.

n.Sc. (W.G.)

BEHOLDEN, *pp.* Irel. Yks. Lan. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Brks. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Dor. Som. Also written **behoulden** Wxf.; **behalden** n.Yks.^{1} In phr. *to be beholden to*, to be indebted to, under obligation to. Cf. **behadden, 2.**

s.Wxf. I had no mind to let my daughter be behoulden to you, HALL *Landlord Abroad*, 73. **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{4} I'll not be beholden to him. **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1846) *Gl.* **Stf.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} I won't be beholden to you. **War.**^{3}, **Glo.**^{2} **Brks.**^{1} I wunt be behawlden to the likes o' thaay. **Cmb.**^{1} I'll never be beholden to the likes of her for a washtub. **Suf.**^{1} **Ken.**^{1} I wunt be beholden [bihoa·ldun] to a Deal-clipper; leastways, not if I knows it. **s.Hmp.** 'Tis no great hardship for me to be beholden to the child, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxix. **Dor.** I don't like my children going and making themselves beholden to strange kin, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 41, ed. 1895. **Som.** I ben't beholden to you, not as I do know, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 193.

[He is bounde or beholden unto me, *il est obligé a moy. Cest a dire, tenu*, BARET (1580); I am beholden to you all the dayes of my lyfe, *je suis tenu a vous tous les jours de ma vie*, PALSGR. (1530).]

BEHOLDING, *prp.* Stf. Lin. Lei. War. e.An. Som. Under obligation to, indebted to. See **Beholden.**

n.Stf. As thoughtless as if you was beholding to nobody, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 108. **n.Lin.**^{1} I'm much beholding to you, sir, for them sticks you've gin us. I'll not be beholding to you for a farden. **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **e.An.**^{2} **w.Som.**^{1} Aa·l ae·u waun u mee oa·un, un neet bee bee-oa·ldeen tu noa·baudee [I'll have one of my own, and not be under obligation to anybody].

Hence **Beholdingness,** *sb.* obligation.

w.Som.^{1} Dhur id-n noa bee-oa·ldeenees een ut, uuls wee èod·n ae·u-n [there is no obligation in it, or we would not have it—or him].

[Beholding (a corrupted but authorized spelling, from 'beholden'), obliged, bound in gratitude: as, He was beholding to fortune for the victory, ASH (1795); I am so beholding to you, that I must never look to requite so great kindness, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); I am beholding to you For your sweet music this last night, SHAKS. *Per.* II. v. 25.]

BEHOPE, *v.* Stf. Som. Dev. To hope.

Stf.^{2} Wĕăn behopes aa'll come rēĕt i'th end. **w.Som.**^{1} Bee-oa·p. **Dev.** I do behope that I shall be able to get about again, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 9.

[*Be-+hope.*]

BEHOPES, *sb. pl.* Irel. Chs. Stf. Shr. Som. [**bi-ō·ps, bi-oə·ps.**] Hope, expectation; freq. in phr. *in good behopes.*

N.I.^{1} I saw him to-day, and he has no behopes of bein' any better. I had great behopes the day would be fine. **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy)m i gùd bi-oa·ps it)l kum [I'm i' good behopes it'll come]. **Stf.**^{2} Oi wəz in gud bioups ə mariin Meiri misel. Oi'm in behopes as oi'll have a paind or two next wik. **Shr.**^{1} I wuz in good be'opes as I should a got theer afore the poor fellow died, but I didna. **w.Som.**^{1} I be in good behopes that we mid zee it [trade] a little better arter a bit.

BEHOUNCED, *ppl. adj.* Ess. Sus. [Not known to our correspondents.] Tricked up, smartened, finely dressed.

Ess. Taken from a horse's hounces, which is that part of the furniture of a carthorse which lies spread upon his collar, RAY (1691); **Ess.**^{1} **Sus.** GROSE (1790); Ironically applied (K.).

[Behounced, tricked up, made fine, BAILEY (1721). *Be-+hounce* (sb.), q.v.]

BEHOVE, *v.* Sc. Not.

1. To be obliged.

Sc. He behoved to dree his weird, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) lv; Ye behoved to ride for it, *ib. Bride of Lam.* (1819) vii; We behove to rejoice at it, RAMSAY *Remin.* (1859) 100.

2. *impers.* To be fitting, proper, required.

s.Not. If anybody gives uz anything it behoves uz to have it (J.P.K.).

[I, servant of God, bihove nat to chyde, CHAUCER *C. T.* I. 630.]

BEIGHT, see **Bight.**

BEIL(D, see **Bield.**

BEIN, see **Bien.**

BEING, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. e.An. Sus. Also written **biein** S. & Ork.^{1}; **beein** e.An.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **bee'un** Ess. [**bi·-in.**]

1. Livelihood, existence, condition, maintenance.

Fif. He has a good being. He has nae bein' ava [no visible means of support] (JAM.). **w.Yks.** He's in good being, *Hlfx. Wds.* **Lan.** I mun do summat fur a bein', BURNETT *Lowrie* (1877) xvi. **Ess.** I keep his house and he gives me my being, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 176. **Sus.** Why there, sir, it wasn't a livin', it was only a bein', EGERTON *Fiks. and Ways* (1884) 53.

2. A home, a dwelling-place, a lodging.

S. & Ork.^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** With the roses a covering our Beein', DICKENS *D. Copperfield* (1850) lxiii; COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 16. **Suf.** My bein is hinderwah [yonder] (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} If I could but git a beein, I can fisherate for myself. **Ess.** Ees, John a bee'un foun' upon That cried-up sput, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 15. **Sus.**^{12}

3. Any wretched or unfortunate person. N.I.^{1}

[**1.** No being for those that truely mene, But for such as of guile maken gayne, SPENSER *Sh. Kal.* (1579) *Sept.* 33. **2.** A man that hath no setled being, *Homio incerti laris*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); It will be nothing for them to give us a little being of our own, some small tenement, out of their large possessions, STEELE *Consc. Lovers* (1722) III. i (N.E.D.). **3.** A wit . . . a species of beings only heard of at the university, JOHNSON *Rambler* (1751) No. 141.]

BEING, *conj.* In *gen.* dial. use. [**bi·-in.**]

1. Since, seeing that, if; also sometimes with conj. *as* or *that.*

Lan. Theaw con have it for a penny, bein' as theaw'rt an owd chum, like, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 138, ed. 1868. **s.Stf.** Being as you're my pardner, I'll [show] you how, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 296. **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Bein' as yĕ weänt be back to dinner you'd better tek sum bread an' cheäse wi' yĕ. Bein' she can't abide back-bitin', I wunder she lets her tung run on as it duz. **sw.Lin.**^{1} Being he had a great family, and being he had been ill. Being as no letter came. **Rut.**^{1} Why shouldn't you use it, being as it's yourn? **Lei.** I didn't call to-day, being as I had to go past to-morrow (C.E.); **Lei.**^{1} Bein' as I couldn' goo mysen. **War.** Being that (A.F.F.); **War.**^{2} **w.Wor.**^{1} Bein' as 'e were so pŭt about, I didna like to do it to-daay. **Glo.** It be much talked about, . . . being that your father was so much liked in the parish, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. i. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** And being as his clothes is bad, I can't afford to buy him new 'uns, Spilling *Molly Miggs* (1873) 96, 2nd ed.; **Nrf.**^{1} I could not meet you yesterday, being I was ill in bed. **Suf.** She ain't like other girls, bein' her back's not straight, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 357. **Ess.** Being you are going to have that mead for hay to-year, you had best shut it off in March, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 176. **Wil.** It will not kill a chap being ye do laugh at him, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 44; Loq. a man frightened by a 'scorcher' on a bicycle: 'Bin as ever you comes by agen like that, I'll have ee summoned' (E.H.G.); **Wil.**^{1} Bin as he don't go, I won't. **Dor.** I can't do it to-day, beèns I must goo to town, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** Being it is so, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); But being that he is your cousin, of course, Kingsley *Westward Ho!* (1855) 114.

2. In phr. *if so being as how*, if, since.

e.An.^{2} If so being as how you like my offer, it is a bargain. **Suf.** (F.H.)

[**1.** Being (not used by late writers), since, Ash (1795); You may say you can do it, being (or seeing that) indeed you are able to do it, *quando quidem potes*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); You loiter here too long, being you are to take soldiers up in counties as you go, Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 199.]

BEING, see **Bing.**

BEIS, *conj.* Sc. Also written **byes.** In comparison with; in addition to. Cf. **abeis.**

Per. I am older beis you. There were twa others byes me (G.W.). **Fif., Lth.** Ye're auld beis me. I was sober yesternicht beis you (Jam.).

BEIT, see **Beet.**

BEJABERS, *int.* Irel. Yks. Also written **by Jabers** w.Yks.^{2} [**bi·dʒē·bəz.**] A disguised oath.

Ir. Bejabers, you've got it now, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 58. **w.Yks.**^{2}

BEJAN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **bigent** Fif. A first year's student at a Scotch University.

Sc. Robert was straightway a Bejan or Yellow-beast (in Aberdeen), Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) II. vi. **Fif.** Up from their mouldy books and tasks had sprung Bigent and Magistrand to try the game, Tennant *Anster* (1812) xiv; A student in the Greek class in the Univs. of St. Andrews and Abd. (Jam.)

[The first year the students at Edinburgh, who are called Bajans, are taught only Greek, Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* (1708) 441 (N.E.D.). Fr. *bejaune*, a novice . . . or young beginner in a trade or art (Cotgr.); *Payer son bejaune*, to pay his welcom; a fee exacted by scholars of such as are newly admitted into their society (*ib.*). Fr. *béjaune* repr. *bec jaune*, yellow beak, in allusion to young birds.]

BEJAN, *v.* Fif. (Jam.) To initiate a new reaper or shearer in the harvest field by lifting him up by the arms and legs and striking him down on a stone. Also known as **borsing.** Cf. **bejan,** *sb.*

BEJINGOED, *pp.* *Obs.*? Dev. Also in form **bejinged.** [Not known to our correspondents.] Crazy, out of one's senses.

n.Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422.

BEJUGGLE, *v.* Cor. To bewitch.

w.Cor. I don't know what's come over the children, they seemed bejuggled (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{3}

[*Be-+juggle* (to play the juggler).]

BEKAY, *sb.* *Obs.*? Nhp.^{1} The jowl or lower jaw of a pig.

BEKKLE, see **Bauchle,** *v.*

BEKNOW, *v.* Irel. Yks. Ess. Som. To know, understand, acknowledge.

w.Som.^{1} Twuz wuul beenoa·d t-au·l dhu paa·reesh [it was well understood by all the parish].

Hence (1) **Beknown,** *ppl. adj.* noted, designated, known; (2) **Beknownst,** *ppl. adj.* known.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 182. (2) **Ant.** (W.H.P.)

[I dar noght biknowe myn owne name, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 1556; Ichaue ben couetous, quod this caityf, I beknowe hit heere, *P. Plowman* (c. 1362) (A.) v. 114.]

BEKOKIN, *prp.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] Recommending.

Lan. Awm noan bekokin yoar trade, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 28.

[*Be-+cock*, vb.; cp. the use of 'cock' in the sense of to brag, crow over. A young officer who gave symptoms of cocking upon the company, Steele *Spect.* (1712) No. 422.]

BELACE, *v.* Nhp.^{1} [**bilē·s.**] To chastise with a strap.

[Belace, to beat, Ash (1795); To belace, the same as to belabour, in low language, Bailey (1755). *Be-+lace* (vb.), q.v.]

BELAGGED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lin. Nhp.

1. Left behind, outstripped in walking.

n.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 5, 1891). **Nhp.**^{1} A person walking by the side of another, and unable to keep pace, would be quite belagged.

2. Tired out.

n.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (*ib.*) **Nhp.**^{1}

3. Weighted with mud, muddied.

n.Lin. Used of garments, sheep's wool, &c. Her sket edge was all belagg'd (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} I was that belagged wi' pickin' taaties I could hardlins get hoäm.

[**1.** Belagged (a low word), left behind, Ash (1795); so Kersey (1715). **2.** Belagged, tired, Ash (1795). **3.** Belagged, *Madidatus*, Coles (1679), so *Prompt.*; Bilagged wit swirting, *esclaté*, Biblesw. (c. 1300) in Wright's *Voc.* (1857) 173.]

BELANGINGS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [**bila·ŋinz.**] Relatives, family connexions.

n.Yks.^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1}

BELANTERED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Also in forms **belantren'd, -lantern'd** m.Yks.^{1} [**bila ntəd.**] Behind time, belated, benighted. See **Lantered.**

n.Yks.^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} In rare use. **m.Yks.**^{1}

BELATE, *v.* Ken. Dor. (?) To hinder, make late.

Ken.^{1} I must be off, or I shall get belated. **Dor.** It belated me, Hardy *Tess* (1891) xxxiv. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BELAY, *v.* Pem. To fall upon with blows, to lame.

s.Pem. A dog came after me, an' â was savâge, but I belaid 'n (W.M.M.).

BELCH, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Yks. Lin. [**beltʃ.**]

1. *sb.* A rapid discharge of gas in a pit.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

2. Small beer. Cf. **balderdash.**

w.Yks. *Obsol.* (M.A.); **w.Yks.**^{1} Small beer, the cause of eructation.

3. Worthless or obscene conversation. n.Lin.^{1}

4. *v.* To drink copiously.

n.Yks. Deean't belch se mitch watther (T.S.).

[**2.** Belch, the act of belching. In droll language, malt liquor, Ash (1795).]

BELCHE, *sb.* Glo. [**beltʃ.**] A line used in salmon-fishing in the Severn. Cf. **balch.**

Glo.^{1} The belche is used to pull the net over to the place of landing, and by this process shuts up the mouth of the net, and encloses any fish swimming within the bag of the net as it floats down stream (s. v. Debut).

BELCHING, *ppl. adj.* Rut. [**be·ltʃin.**] Bragging, boasting; like an empty windbag.

Rut.^{1} But I doant think nowt to what he say: he's a belching sort of a man.

BELD, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also in form **bell,** in *comp.*; **bellt** Bnf.^{1} [**beld.**]

1. *adj.* Bald.

Sc. Tho' thin thy locks, and beld thy brow, *Rem. Nithsdale Sng.* 47 (Jam.); Yon auld beld, clear-headed man, Dickson *Auld Min.*

(1892) 88. **Bnff.**^{1} **Ayr.** Now your brow is beld, John, BURNS *John Anderson.*

Hence **Belltness**, *sb.* baldness.

Bnff.^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bell-duck**, (2) **-kite**, the coot, *Fulica atra*; a protuberant body; also a term of reproach; (3) **-poot**, the coot; (4) **-pow**, a bald head.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **Sc.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 178. **m.Yks.**^{1} Thou little bellkite, get out o' t'rôad. **w.Yks.**^{1} (3) **Nhb.**^{1} (4) **Edb.** A straught tall old man, with a shining bell-pow, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i.

3. *v.* To make bald; to become bald.

Bnff.^{1}

[**1.** To make belde, *decaluere*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). **2.** (2) Busardis and beld cyttes, HOLLAND *Houlate* (c. 1450) III. 1 (JAM.). See **Bald,** *adj.* **4.**]

BELDER, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Bdf. Also written **beldher** e.Yks.^{1} [**be·ldər, be·ldə**(**r**).]

1. *v.* Of persons, esp. children: to cry noisily, roar; to shout. Cf. **bell.**

Cum. The lasses they beldered out 'Man thysel, Jemmy,' ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1815) 100. **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} What's yon lad beldering sae for?—Wheea, he's laitin' his broother! Whisht! bairn, whisht! thoo's beldering like's thah leg wur brussen; **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Noo, what's ta belderin at? **e.Yks.** Thoo beldhers for nowt, thoo bessy babs, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 52; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** (J.T.); (C.W.H.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890); **w.Yks.**^{125} **Lan.**^{1} Make less noise, mon; it'll do thi no good to belder loike that. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** As soon as you was gone, he begun to belder (L.C.M.); (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** What's that young beggar belderin at now? (J.P.K.) **Not.**^{13} **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 316. **n.Lin.** Th' bairns thaay begun to belder, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 131; **n.Lin.**^{1} What are ta belderin' e' that how fer? **sw.Lin.**^{1} Don't belder about so. I should not begin to belder such a tale about. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809).

2. Of cattle: to bellow.

n.Yks.^{1} What's thae kye beldering that gate for? **w.Yks.** Up cums a bull, belderin' an roarin' like a lion, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1855) 27. **s.Chs.**^{1} Children are accustomed to call to a bull, 'Bil·i, Bil·i Bel·dŭ́r, sùkt dhŭ ky'aayz el·dŭ́r' [Billy, Billy Belder, Sucked the caĭ's elder].

Hence (1) **Belderer,** *sb.* a roarer; (2) **Beldering,** *vbl. sb.* a resounding cry; the bellowing of a bull; (3) **Beldering,** *ppl. adj.* roaring, noisy; (4) **Belderment,** *sb.* a loud continuous crying or shouting.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} (2) **Ir.** Stop that brat's belderin' (A.S.P.). **Yks.** HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 360. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} An unceasing cry, as the beldering of a peevish child; and the beldering of a juvenile, who makes the streets resound with the name of a comrade at a distance whose ear he would catch. **Chs.**^{13} **Not.**^{1} Stop that beldering. (3) **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah nivver heeard sike a beldherin bayn i' all mĭ booan days. (4) **n.Yks.**^{1} A belderment may be made by one child crying loudly and purposely, or by a party of children at their play, and raising their voices altogether, especially in make-believe crying or singing.

3. *sb.* A loud noise.

Not. What a belder there was among 'em, HOOTON *Bilberry Thurland* (1836). **Not.**^{1} Houd yer belder!

[Cogn. w. *bell* (OE. *bellan*), to roar, with freq. suff. *-er*, and the common insertion of *d* betw. *l* and *r*.]

BELDER-, see **Bilder-.**

BELE, *sb.* *Obs.* Lin.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] Bad conduct.

BELEAGERS, *phr.* Pem. In phr. *all beleagers*, at leisure, slowly and carefully. See **Leagers.**

Pem. Carry it all beliegers (G.E.D.); In common use. A was gwayin all beleagers, an' I soon caught 'n. John does his jobs by-leagers (W.M.M.).

BELEEMY, *int.* Lan. Der. Stf. Also written **belemme** nw.Der.^{1}; **belemmy** Der.^{1} [**bilē·mi, bilī·mi.**] Believe me!

Lan. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Der.**^{1} Bi,laem·i, Bi,lée·mi. **Der., Stf.** (J.K.)

BELEFT, *v.* Ken. Sur. Sus. [**bile·ft.**] *pp.* of *believe.*

Ken. (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} I couldn't have beleft it; **Ken.**^{2} **Sur.**^{1} I never could have beleft he would have bested us so (s.v. Best). **Sus.**^{1} I never should have beleft that he'd have gone on belvering and swearing about as he did.

[And scarse is he beleft, relating his owne misery, MAY *Lucan* (1627) VIII. 20 (N.E.D.). Cp. the Kentish text *Ayenbite* (1340) 151: Wel beleue is huanne me beleſþ simpleliche al þet god made. OE. *(ge)lēf(e)d*, pp. of Mercian *gelēfan* (WS. *gelīefan*), to believe.]

BELEN'T, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Of horses: broken-winded.

Cum. In common use (J.P.).

BELFRY, *sb.* Not. Lin. Som. [**be·lfri.**]

1. A shed made of wood, sticks, furze, or straw.

Lin. A temporary shed for a cart or waggon in the fields or by the road side, having an upright post at each of the four corners, and covered at the top with straw, &c. (HALL.) **n.Lin.** Waggon-shed without roof, but covered by a corn rick, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **n.Lin.**^{1} In the Inventory of John Nevill, of Faldingworth, taken in 1590, occurs 'the belfrey with other wood xx^s.' A complaint was made to a Lindsey justice of the peace, sitting at Winterton in 1873, that the belfry of . . . was ruinous and liable to fall on passers by.

2. A rick stand or 'staddle.'

Not.^{2} The stone pillars which form the supports for the foundation of stacks; also called bandriffs. **sw.Lin.**^{1} They stacked the oats on the new belfry.

3. The room or basement in a tower, from which the bells are rung.

w.Som.^{1} The name is not applied to the tower, nor to the room in which the bells are hung. I know several instances in which the ropes pass through the ceilings of the belfry [buul·free] and the clock-chamber above it, to the bells hung in the upper story [bell-chamber] of the tower.

[**3.** This basement in the tower where the ringers stood was also used (1) as a place where the poor sat, and (2) sometimes as a schoolroom. (1) A poor woman in the belfry hath as good authority to offer up this sacrifice, as hath the bishop in his *pontificalibus*, LATIMER *Serm.* (1549) I. 167 (DAV.). (2) Gauden (*Tears of the Ch.* (1659) 253) speaks of 'teaching school in a belfry' as a means of livelihood for a deprived minister (DAV.).]

BELGE, *v.* Pem. Som. Also written **belg** Som. [**beldʒ.**] To cry aloud, to bellow.

s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 419; Whose cow is that an belging? (W.M.M.) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[Prob. a form of *bellow* (OE. *bylgian*). For the pron. cp. **Barge,** *sb.*^{2}]

BELIKE, *sb.* Suf. A person who is the object of affection or liking.

Suf. He'll never be one of my belikes (F.H.).

BELIKE, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Brks. e.An. Also Som. Dev. Also in form **belikes** Dev.

1. *adv.* Perhaps, probably, may be; surely. See **Like, Behappen.**

Fif. She laugh'd and nodded courteously her head, Belike to clear away my doubt and awe, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 135, ed. 1871. **Gall.** An' ne'er thocht belike o' saying cheep, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) iv. **Ir.** 'But whot, sor, is the raisin iv the dipresshin?' . . . 'Bad weather belike,' replied the farmer, MCNULTY *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) xiv; Mrs. M'Gurk belike 'ud be wishful to see them comin' along, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 11. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Ye'll be gannin' hyem noo belike? **Cum.** Belike t en t'father's deed, LINTON *Silken Thread* (1880) 261; **Cum.**^{1} **Yks.** A've found a way where belike it's not so well fenced, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) II. ix. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Belike it may rain. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Belike it may fair up. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Du yuh think it's bown to weet a bit to-dāay, missis?—Belike enniff, māaster. **Lan.** Thou'rt lyin', belike, WAUGH *Hermit Cobbler*, v; It is never so belike, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 195; Nay by th' mons he—never beloike, shurely, STATON *Rivals* (1888) 11; **Lan.**^{1} Thae'rt not gooin' yet belike! **ne.Lan.**^{1} **n.Stf.** Belike we may bring him round again, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 75. **Stf.**^{12} **Der.**^{1}; **Der.**^{2} Aye, beloike. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** Belike you 'ull [perhaps you will] (L.C.M.). **Lin.** Sweet-arts! Molly belike may 'a lighted to-night upo' one, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885). **n.Lin.**^{1} Belike I maay, but I doän't gie noä promise. **Nhp.**^{1} Will you go to the fair?—Belike I shall; **Nhp.**^{2} Belike you 'ull. **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} Belike as I shall. **Shr.**^{1} **Glo.** 'I scarce thought to see your face again.' 'Belike you didn't want to,' is the quick reply, BUCKMAN

Darke's Sojourn (1890) 36; Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Brks**^{1} Now ut raains a wunt come belike. **e.An.**^{1} Belike we may have snow. I hear Mr. A. is to be married.—Aye, so belike; **e An.**^{2} **w.Som.**^{1} Gèod nai·t-ee; beeluy·k yùe·ul km daew·n dhan [good night to you; probably you will come down then]. In the dialect this word is the commonest form. **Dev.** Bowring *Lang.* in *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* (1866) I. 27; He's a 'igh-stummicked chap, 'e is; 'e aimeth tü gert thengs, an' belikes 'ell git um, tü, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 46; **Dev.**^{1} [K.]

2. *adj.* Probable, likely.

Lnk. That story's no belike (Jam.).

[1. Belike, probably, perhaps, Ash (1795); Here's your kinsman Perry, belike you won't come and give him welcome, Smollett *Per. Pickle* (1751) xiii; Belike, it is very likely, *ita putatur*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); Those æthereal spirits have other worlds to reign in, belike, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621) ed. 1896, I. 216; Belike, boy, then, you are in love, Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. i. 85. 2. Belike, *veritati consonus, verisimilis*, Coles (1679); *Belike* repr. *by like*, i. e. by what is likely.]

BELIKED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Oxf. Beloved, liked.

e.Yks. Highly beliked an rispected bi all, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 38. **Oxf.**^{1} Um bee much biluuy·kt ['Em be much beliked].

[Those that are beloued and belyked of prynces, North *Guevara* (1557) 403 (N.E.D.). *Be-* + *like*, vb.]

BELIKELY, *adv.* Nhb. Likely.

Nhb.^{1} An emphatic use of the word: 'Are ye gannin?' 'Not belikely.'

BELIVE, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **believe** Nhb.; **belife** (K.); **belyve** Sc. Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1} [**bilai·v.**]

1. Quickly, speedily.

Sc. The rascals had ondune him Belyve that day, Skinner *Sngs.* (1809) 8. **Gall.** Though sune the frosts o' auld age belyve nip us, Harper *Bards* (1889) 43. **Nhb.** At morn rise belive, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 230.

2. Immediately, soon; presently, by-and-by.

Sc. 'Belyve is twa hours and a half,' *Prov.* A jocular allusion to the fact that if a person says he will be back, or done with anything 'belyve,' . . . the probability is he will be longer than expected, Hislop *Prov.* 55; 'Is the place distant?' said Morton. 'Nearly a mile off. . . . We'll be there belive,' Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xlii; Ye'll be back belive, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xxiv; And hey! belive The midden-hive Rushed out, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 32. **Abd.** Ye please me now, well mat ye thrive, Gin ye her cuddum, I'll be right belyve, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 42, ed. 1812; I'm thinkin' 'twill be fair belyve, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 46. **Frf.** The Horner also waved his bonnet, But wished belyve he hadna dune it, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 13, ed. 1882. **Ayr.** The tacks and leases were belyve to fall in, Galt *Provost* (1822) I. iv; Yet, an he's sparret he'll be able belyve to do something for himsel', *ib. Entail* (1823) ii; Belyve, the elder bairns come drapping in, Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785); Till a' their weel-swall'd kytes, belyve, Are bent like drums, *ib. To a Haggis.* **Lth.** Belyve frae Poortith's gloomy deeps He made a famous clearance, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 206; The maister found it out belyve, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 36. **Rxb.** Back she returns again belyve, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 39. **Dmf.** His father gart them flee for fear and sculk belyve, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 82. **n.Cy.** On hearing a statement too complex to be intelligible, he would exclaim, 'Six and seven, and twice eleven, And four fifteen and five; Put down seven and take out eleven, And tell me that belive,' *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 500; **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.**^{1} Aa'll be there belive. 'To make them all merry belyve,' *Sng. The Hare Skin*; 'Aboot the bush, Willy, I'll meet thee belyve,' *Sng. Aboot the Bush.* **Cum.** We'll leave off talking of Christie Græme And talk of him belive, Gilpin *Ballads* (1866) 466; **Cum.**^{1} Aa'l pay thee belyve. **Wm.** Belive a man com ridin up tew em, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 9, ed. 1821; **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** It will be frost belive, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 40; Here will be thy awd sweet-heart here belive, *ib.* l. 266; **n.Yks.**^{2} I'll come belive; **n.Yks.**^{3} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1} As soon as ivver he gits haam, belive, I'll nifle 'em fray him, ii. 299; **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Aw intend to ax hur to be Missis Moudywarp belive iv nowt appens amiss, Ferguson *Dick Moudywarp*, 17; **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Der.** When it rains a little and the shower is likely to encrease, they say, 'It spits now; it will spew belive,' Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**^{1} 'Tis common to use it for a put-off, when they never design to do a thing at all; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

3. In the evening.

Yks. (K.) **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah'll gan an' rook thae peats belive. There'll be a service at 'chapel belive. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist Hlfx.* (1775) 533; Now *obs.* I do not hear of the word having been used here in the more common sense of quickly, soon, *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{4}

[1. The fame of this triumphe he gan spreid belive, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 229; Þan Alexander be-liue all a-boute þe cite, Makis foure thousand with flanes & bowis, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 2209; Þa ifaren hafden biliue, Laȝamon (c. 1205) 13995. 2. Twenty swarm of bees, Whilk all the summer hum about the hive, And bring me wax and honey in bilive, Jonson *Sad Sheph.* (1637) II. i. *Biliue* for ME. *bi life*, lit. with life or liveliness.]

BELK, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Lan. Cor. Also written **bilk** m.Yks.^{1} [**belk.**] A belch, eructation. See **Belk,** *v.*^{1}

n.Yks.^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{3}

BELK, *sb.*^{2} Yks. Not. Lin. [**belk.**]

1. A heavy fall or blow. Cf. **bolch, belper.**

Not. He went with a belk (J.H.B.). **s.Not.** I come down with a fine belk off of the wall (J.P.K.). **Lin.** As I was a-crossing the beck, 'twas so slape, down I coomed with sich a belk, *N. & Q.* (1885) 3rd S. vii. 31. **e.Lin.** When doun he come wi' such a belk, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 49. **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' chimley pot blew off wi' such an a belk, I thoht noht bud that it wo'd ha' cum'd thriff th' roof. **sw.Lin.**^{1}

2. *Fig.* Condition of mind or body. Cf. *fig.* use of 'bat.'

m.Yks.^{1} 'In great belk,' in a robust state of health. 'He's in great belk about it,' in great spirits.

BELK, *v.*^{1} Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also Som. Dev. Cor. [**belk.**] To belch, to eructate.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** (K.); 'Yan belks when yan's fu, and when yan's empty,' said a little girl in Coleridge's presence, Coleridge *To Southey* (1801) in *Letters*, 363, ed. 1895; **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{123}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 12, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{15}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Cor.**^{12}

Hence phr. *belkin full*, full to repletion.

n.Yks. (I.W.), **e.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}

[To belke, *ructo*, Baret (1580); To belke, *ructare*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); In slewthe then thai syn . . . To belke thai begyn, *Towneley Myst.* (c. 1450) 314. OE. *bealcian.*]

BELK, *v.*^{2} Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Written **bilk** m.Yks.^{1} [**belk.**] To throw down or strike heavily; to thump. Cf. **belk,** *sb.*^{2}

w.Yks. Ha discovered a man belkin' his awn sen wi a horse-whip, *Yks. Comet* (1844) 35. **Not.** To throw down with force (J.H.B.). **s.Not.** Ah'll belk yer when ah cop yer (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) **Belker,** *sb.* anything very large of its kind; cf. **banger**; (2) **Belking,** *vbl. sb.* a beating; (3) **Belking,** *ppl. adj.* unwieldy, large.

(1) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **ne.Yks.**^{1} It war a reg'lar belker. (2) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **s.Not.** Ah gen 'im a good belkin afore ah letted 'im goo (J.P.K.). (3) **Wm.** Theear wes skooars, an skooars . . . a girt belkan ships, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) 21. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** He was a big belkin chap (M.N.). **n.Lan.**^{1} A belkin fellow. **n.Lin.** A gret belkin' pulks, she duz noht bud auven aboot the daay thrif (M P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} A greät belkin' chap like that, scarcelin's fit for onything bud to eät taaties oot'n th' roäd. Niver mind if ther' wasn't a gret belkin' pig ligged e' frunt o' th' fire.

BELK, *v.*^{3} Yks. Not. Lin. e.An. [**belk.**]

1. To lounge idly; to bask in the sun. Cf. **beek,** *v.*

m.Yks.^{1} I saw a hag-worm, out of the dike, belking in the lane. **Not.**^{3} 'Belking in the sun,' used *gen.* of large animals. **n.Lin.**^{1} That theäre ohd dog's alus a belkin' i' th' sun noo. Doänt lig belkin' theäre, Bill, but get up an' mind thy wark. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

Hence **Belking,** *ppl. adj.* lounging, lying lazily.

sw.Lin.^{1} He's a great idle belking beast.

2. To roll over, fall down.

sw.Lin.^{1} The old pig belks down, directly you rub it. Huntsman has a pig belks down like yon.

BELKS, *sb. pl.* Bwk. Nhb. The stems of seaweed, formerly used by kelp makers.

Bwk., Nhb.^{1} The stems of laminaria locally named belks, or wassal, Hodgson *Bwk. Nat. Club Trans.* (1892) XIV. 115.

BELKUPPING, *vbl. sb.* Cor. Hiccupping.

w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

[A contam. of *belk*, vb.^{1}, with *hiccupping.*]

BELL, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Of things shaped like a bell.

1. A bell-shaped hat-crown. Chs.^{1}

2. The top of a hill; a knoll.

Sc. Bell of the brae (Jam.).

3. The blossom of a plant; the ear of oats.

Sc. (Jam.) **Ayr.** How 'twas a towmond auld, sin' Lint was i' the bell, Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785). **Nhp.**^{1} **Hrt.** About the latter part of July hops are in bell or blossom, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i.

4. In *pl.* the Fuchsia plant.

Chs.^{13}

5. The covering to a blast-furnace. Also *attrib.* as in **bell-men.**

[The covering receiving so many barrows full of material for making iron and then lowered by means of a lever. As the apex of a kiln is smaller than the base, the material slides off the bell into the furnace, the bell being raised by another lever into position to receive another load. The materials are so lowered to prevent too great an escape of the gas, which is utilised for other purposes, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

6. In phr. *bells go rotten.*

Slang. [At Winchester School] the peal of bells which rang for a quarter of an hour before chapel was on ordinary days a double bell for the first ten, and a single bell for the last five, minutes. On Sundays, saints' days, &c., a single deep-toned bell rang for the first five minutes, three strokes at a time, with an interval following each three. This was called 'Bells go rotten,' Shadwell *Wykeham. Slang* (1859–1864).

7. *Comp.* (1) **Bell-bastard**; (2) **-chamber**, the upper part of a church tower in which the bells are hung; (3) **-crank**, see below; (4) **-horse**, the leader of a string of pack-horses, or of a team; also *fig.* a person who takes the lead; (5) **-hour**, meal-time at a factory; (6) **-house**, a church tower, a belfry; (7) **-jessy**, a top-hat; (8) **-knolling**, the funeral toll; (9) **-man**, the town crier; (10) **-metal**, (11) **-money**, see below; (12) **-nag**, see **bell-horse**; (13) **-oil**, a good thrashing; (14) **-oven**, see below; (15) **-pit**, a pit sunk where the mine lies very near the surface; (16) **-ringer**, the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*; (17) **-ropes**, see below; (18) **-soller**, the loft on which ringers stand; (19) **-warning**, notice by sound of the bell; (20) **-waver**, to fluctuate, waver, vacillate; (21) **-wether**, a fretful child; a gossiping woman; (22) **-woman**, a fishing-town crier.

(1) **Pem.** The illegitimate child of a woman who is herself illegitimate is styled by the vulgar in Haverfordwest a bell-bastard, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. ii. 487. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1} (3) **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Bell crank, a triangular frame of iron or wood, used for changing the motion from the horizontal to the perpendicular, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (4) **Wm.** Gangs of pack-horses, each of which were preceded by a bell-horse, Gough *Manners* (1847) 34. **Yks.** The mode of transit was *gen.* by the pack-horse. Long strings of them would sometimes pass over hill and dale along the very narrow bridle roads, the first carrying a bell, . . . a custom which has given rise to the *nominey* we sometimes hear from the mouths of children now-a-days, *Yks. Mag.* (1872) II. 184. **n.Yks.**^{2} 'As proud as a bell-horse' was a saying arising from the animal's supposed consciousness of his advanced position. **w.Yks.** The following couplet may be heard sung by children in Bradford: 'Bell horses, bell-horses, what time o' t'day? One o'clock, two o'clock, gallop away' (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{5} A familiar title bestowed on any one in the position of leader of a party, lit. or fig. **Chs.**^{1} Children running races are often started by this rhyme: 'Bell-horses, bell-horses, what time o' day? One o'clock, two o'clock, three and away.' **Shr.**^{1} *Obs.* The sound of the bell served as a guide to the others along the dark, winding roads which they traversed, while laden with charcoal or other produce. As late as 1840 or thereabouts—perhaps later still—strings of pack-horses might have been seen. **Hrf.** At Ledbury, children sing the rhyme, 'Bell horses,' &c., *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iv. 408. **w.Som.**^{1} Formerly it was common, and even now it is sometimes seen, that the leader carries a board with four or five bells hung under it, attached to his collar by two irons: these irons hold the bells high above the horse's shoulders. The bells, which are good-sized and loud-sounding, are hidden from sight by a fringe of very bright red, yellow, and green woollen tassels; as the horse moves the jangle is almost deafening. **Dev.** [The rhyme 'Bell-horses'] was sung by the 'starter' when a number of children ran races, the pronunciation of the last word 'away' being the signal for the start, *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iv. 521. [A term used by workmen to express very vigorous men employed by a builder or sub-contractor in the bricklaying industry to do more than the ordinary amount of work, in order, it is alleged, that the employers may have some grounds for dismissing men who do not work up to this level, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (5) **m.Lan.**^{1} (6) **Fif.** In his bell-house David Barclay Ne'er flourished his tow mair starkly, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 48. **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} The word applies to that part of the lower story of a tower opening into the nave, as well as to the part containing the bells. T'childer awlus used ti sit i t'bell'us. **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{5} **Chs.** The complaint of a boy crying out for his brother, there struck [by lightning] in the bell-house, Newcome *Autob.* (1652) 311. **n.Lin.**^{1} The room, whether on the ground floor or otherwise, where the ringers stand when they ring the church bells. (7) **nw.Dev.**^{1} (8) **n.Yks.**^{2} (9) **w.Yks.**^{35} **Chs.**^{1} At Knutsford the bellman wears a uniform; and at the end of his announcement always adds, 'God save the Queen, and the Lord of this Manor.' **n.Lin.**^{1} (10) **Cor.**^{2} A brass pot or crock used for boiling fruits for preserves or jams. (11) **Sc.** At a wedding, the boys and girls of the neighbourhood assemble in front of the house, calling out 'Bell money, bell money, shabby waddin, shabby waddin, canna spare a bawbee.' Money is then given, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 175. [Cf. **ball-money.**] (12) **Wm.**^{1} (13) **Stf.**^{1} (14) **n.Lin.**^{1} A vessel of iron, somewhat like a flat-topped bell, with a handle at the top, used for baking cakes. The hearth where the wood or turf fire had burnt was swept clean, the cakes laid upon the sole, the bell-oven inverted over them and covered with hot ashes. *Obsol.* or *obs.* (15) **Nhb.**^{1} A bell-pit is worked away in every direction round the bottom of the shaft like a bell. (16) **Kcb.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 32. (17) **Cum.**^{3} During the period required for the publication of banns, a couple are said *fig.* to be 'hingin' in t'bell-ropes.' We're hingin' i't bell reàps—to t'parson I've toak't, 39. **nw.Der.**^{1} [See **Hang.**] (18) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} (19) **n.Yks.**^{2} *Obs.* A bell sounded at night to guide travellers to the hospitium (s.v. Wost-house). (20) **Sc.** His wits have gone bell-wavering by the road, Scott *Monastery* (1820) vii. (21) **w.Yks.** Used of one who cannot refrain from spreading a report (J.N.L.); **w.Yks.**^{1} Bell wedder. **se.Wor.**^{1} Bell-wether, a crying child (primarily the wether-sheep which carried the bell). (22) **n.Yks.**^{2} Going from house to house, the bell-woman opened the door, rung her bell in the entrance, and then made her announcement.

8. *Comp.* in plant-names: (1) **Bell-bind**, *Convolvulus arvensis* (Cmb. Nrf. Ess.); also *C. sepium* (Suf. Ess.); (2) **-bottle**, *Scilla nutans* (Bck.); (3) **-heath**, **-heather**, the cross-leaved heath, *Erica tetralix* (Hmp.); (4) **-ling**, the fine-leaved heath, *E. cinerea* (n.Yks.); (5) **-rose**, the daffodil, *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus* (Som.); (6) **-thistle**, *Carduus lanceolatus* (Yks. War.); (7) **-ware**, (8) **-weed**, the seaweed, *Fucus vesiculosus*; (9) **-wind**, *Convolvulus arvensis* (Bck.); *C. sepium* (Bck. Sur.).

(1) **Suf.** (C.T.) (3) **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 280; **Hmp.**^{1} (5) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Commonest name for the daffodil. I knows a orchet a covered wi they there bell-roses. (7) **w.Sc.** Also called kelp-ware (Jam. *Suppl.*). (8) **Cai.** Bell-ware, which grows about low-water mark, is firm and fibry, with many hollow balls on its leaves, *Agric. Surv. Cai.* 182 (Jam.). (9) **Sur.**^{1} Called also Wire-weed, Milk-maid, and Old Man's Nightcap.

BELL, *v.*^{1} Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Shr.

1. To shout out, cry, roar. Cf. **belder.**

w.Yks. Just as t'missis wor beginnin' to bell aht, Cudworth *Sketches* (1884) 16; It made Ruth bell aht like a elifant wit' tooith wark, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1878) 9; **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2} Wot are ta bellin at, lad? **w.Yks.**^{5} Bell'd an' roar'd like a barn 'at he wor. **Lan.** He did bell un roar when he seed th' livid face uv his defunct neffy, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 120; **Lan.**^{1} Then th' battril coom, on whether it lawmt [lamed] th' barn ot wur ith' keather [cradle] I know naw, for I laft it rooaring an belling, Tim Bobbin *Wks.* (1750) 66. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **s.Not.** As soon as 'e felt the weight of my fist, 'e begun to bell (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} She did bell out all the way home. **Nhp.**^{2} **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875); (H.K.)

Hence **Belling**, *ppl. adj.* noisy, roaring.

w.Yks. Mak o' less o' thy bellin din (D.L.).

2. Of animals: to bellow, roar.

Lan. The tigers did so bell, Wilsons *Sngs.* (ed. 1865) 20. **Shr.**^{1} Applied to cattle. Not common.

3. To cough hoarsely.

w.Yks. Shoo wor bellin all t'day long (C.E.F.).

Hence **Belling**, *vbl. sb.* noisy crying or shouting.

w.Yks. The common phr. is 'Belling and roaring' (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1} He becom —— roopy wi' bellin an roarin, ii. 288. **Shr.**^{2} 'Stop your belling,' as the impatient sometimes say to children.

[**2.** Bellyn or lowyn as nette, *mugio*, *Prompt.* Þe werwolf . . . went to him euene bellyng as a bole, *Wm. of Pal.* (c. 1350) 1891. OE. *bellan*, to roar.]

BELL, *v.*^{2} Cor. Of a sore: to throb, be inflamed. Cf. **beal.**

Cor.^{2} 'Christ was of a virgin born, And he was prick'd by a thorn, And it did never bell nor swell, As I trust in Jesus this never will,' charm for cure of prick of a thorn, *MS. add.*; **Cor.**^{3} Still in use in w.Cor.

BELL, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{3} Sc. Lin. Wor.

1. *sb.* A bubble; a drop of water.

Sc. Saip-bells (Jam.); The feast o' yestreen how it oozes through In bell and blab on his burly brow, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 72. **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. A small watery blister.

s.Wor. His legs be covered with bells [or bales] o' water, which keep breaking (H.K.); **s.Wor.**^{1}

3. *v.* To bubble.

Sc. When the scum turns blue, And the blood bells through, *Perils of Man*, II. 44 (Jam.). **n.Lin.**^{1} 'It bells, it bells, it bubbles i' th' dike,' is a child's exclamation on seeing the large bubbles formed in water by violent rain.

[**1.** A belle in þe water, *bulla, tumor laticis, Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

BELL, *v.*^{4} Nhp.^{1} Of oats: to be in ear.

BELL, *v.*^{5} *Obs.* Der.^{2} To distribute ale. Hence **Beller**, *sb.* one who pours out or hands round ale. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BELLACES, *sb. pl.* Yks. [**be·ləsiz.**] The tongues of lace-up quarter-boots. Cf. **bellas-cap.** m.Yks.^{1}

Hence (1) **Bellased**, *adj.* of boots: having the tongues sewn to the uppers; (2) **Bellasing**, *sb.* waterproof frontage of shoes.

(1) **e.Yks.** The rustic clothes his feet and legs in bellus'd beeats and leggings (J.N.); Bob's getten a pair o' bellas'd beeats, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89; **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) **n.Yks.** Whether will you hev bellusin' or watterlaps to your shoes? (I.W.)

BELLAN, *sb.* and *v.* Wm. Yks. Der. Stf. Shr. Also in form **belland** Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} Der.; **bellund** Der.^{1} [**be·lən(d).**]

1. *sb.* The dust of lead ore.

Wm.^{1} **Der.** Mawe *Mineral.* (1802); Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 113.

2. A kind of colic, in man or animals, caused by swallowing particles of lead ore.

Wm.^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2} **Der.**^{1} Used at Ashover Peak Forest, and other mining districts. **Der.**, **Stf.** (J.K.) **Shr.** Called also water-spar, q.v. (G.F.J.)

3. *v.* To poison.

w.Yks. (H.F.S.); 'I'se bellaned, sir,' said Robin—'puzzomed! I've itten a soap baw for cocolate, Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 443. **Der.** Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 113.

BELLANED, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Yks. Der. Also in form **bellanded** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; **bellunded** Der.^{1} [**be·lənd, bə·ləndəd.**]

1. Of men or animals: poisoned by particles of lead ore.

w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); (S.H.B.) **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. Afflicted with asthma, esp. as the result of lead-poisoning.

Cum. Commonly used of a broken-winded horse (J.P.). **Yks.** Belland, or blown in the lungs, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 41. **w.Yks.**^{1} I wor seea out o' wind at I wheez'd gin I wor bellon'd, ii. 287.

BELLART, *sb.* *Obs.* Lan. Chs. Also written **bellot** Chs.^{1} The man who had charge of the bull at a bull-baiting.

Lan. A pasel o' bellorts, and bull-beatink chaps, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 8, ed. 1801. **Chs.**^{1}

BELLAS, *v.* Lin. Also written **bellus** n.Lin.^{1} [**be·ləs.**] To shout loudly. Of oxen: to low.

n.Lin. Bellas out, Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1}

BELLAS(ES, see **Bellows.**

BELLAS-CAP, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. Also in form **bellosed-.** A boy's cap, bordered or adorned with lace. Cf. **bellaces.**

w.Yks. I' them days lads like me ware bellas-caps wi' tassils on, Cudworth *Sketches* (1884) 15; A ed tə dof mi beləs-kap [I had to doff my bellas-cap], Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 198; Mi grand bellosed cap, 'Bill Hoylus' *Poems* (1867) 21, ed. 1891.

BELLCONY, *sb.* e.Lan.^{1} The bell-tower of a mill. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[Repr. lit. E. *balcony*, assoc. in sense with *bell.*]

BELL-COOM, *sb.* Bdf. Grease from the wheels of church bells. Cf. **bletch, coom.**

Bdf. It is believed that 'bell-coom' is a sovereign cure for shingles (J.W.B.).

BELLDO, *int.* s.Pem. [**be·ldū.**] Dear me! Well!

s.Pem. Belldo! yea don' mean to say so! Belldo! I never saw sooch a thing afore! (W.M.M.)

BELLER, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To bubble up (Jam.). Hence **Bellerin**, *ppl. adj.*

Fif. A . . . bellerin' bubble made o' fraith, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 29.

BELLER, see **Bilder.**

BELL-FLOWER, *sb.* (1) Any plant of the campanula family (Chs. Lin.); (2) the daffodil, *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus* (Dor. Som.).

(1) **Chs.**^{13}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **w.Dor.** (C.V.G.); Called 'Daffidowndilly' in other parts of Dor., Mansel-Pleydell *Flora* (1874). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Also called bell-rose, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358.

BELLIBORION, *sb.* *Obs.*? e.An. A variety of apple. [Not known to our correspondents.] e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

BELLICIS, see **Bellows.**

BELLICON, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Also in form **belky** Cum.^{1}

1. An obese person or animal; a glutton.

N.Cy.^{1} **Cum.** Freq. used a few years ago (J.C.); **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.** (B.K.)

2. A blustering fellow. Ayr. (Jam.)

BELLIS(E, *v.* Yks. Shr. Glo. Sus. Dev. Also written **billus** Sus.^{1}; **billiz-** Dev. [**be·ləs, be·lis.**]

1. To beat, flog. See **Baleise.**

w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Shr.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}

Hence **Billizing**, *vbl. sb.* a thrashing, buffeting.

Dev. Give him a good billizing, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 9.

2. To drive, disturb.

Dev. They [rabbits] be too much a-bellis'd about vor to vind many 'bout here, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

3. To bustle about.

Glo. (H.S.H.)

BELLMAN-SUCKER, *sb.* *Obsol.* Yks. A beating administered to one sent on an April-fool's errand.

w.Yks. (M.F.); Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 79.

BELLOCK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Bdf. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also written **bellack** s.Chs.^{1}; **bellick** Sus.^{1}; **belloch** Sc.; **belluck** se.Wor.^{1}; **beluk** Bdf. [**be·lək.**]

1. *v.* Of persons, esp. children: to cry loudly, to roar. Cf. **belder, bell.**

Lth. Grizzie, sour hizzie, . . . Yelloch'd an' belloch'd Like roarin' Bull o' Bashan, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 19. **s.Chs.**^{1} **s.Stf.** Now goo'n bellock an' raise the wol parish (T.P.). **Stf.**^{12}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Why do you stand bellocking there? **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} When the master thrashed him he bellock'd like a bull. **w.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} We maden 'im gŏŏ to school, 'is faither an' me, an' 'e bellocked all the rŏäd as 'e went. **Hrf.**^{1} **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**^{12} **Brks.**^{1} When I wolloped un' a bellocked zo 'e med year'n a mild awaay. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **Sus.**^{1} It wasn't at all fitting that he should call me over, and bellick about house same as he did (s.v. Fitting). **Hmp.** Bellock lik' a bull (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1}

2. Of cattle: to low, roar.

Lth. The Crummie bellochs back, an' fain Wad break her tether strang, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 17. **Hrf.**^{1} A cow that has lost her calf bellocks.

Hence (1) **Bellocker**, *sb.* anything very large of its kind; cf. **belderer**; (2) **Bellocking**, *vbl. sb.* the lowing of cattle; (3) **Bellocking**, *ppl. adj.* very large.

(1) **m.Yks.**^{1} (2) **Shr.**^{1} 'Ark the cow bellockin'; 'er wants 'er cauve, see 'ow 'er elder's pounded, poor thing. **Hrf.**^{2}, **Hmp.**^{1} (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **m.Yks.**^{1}

3. To complain, to grumble. Wil.^{1}

4. To eat greedily, to devour.

Wm., w.Yks. He bellocked his dinner as fast as he could (B.K.). **m.Yks.**^{1}

Hence **Bellocker,** *sb.* a greedy person.

Wm., w.Yks. A gurt brussen bellocker (B.K.).

5. *sb.* A loud cry, roar.

s.Chs.^{1} Óo did oa·pn aayt ŭn faach·ùp ŭ bel ŭk [hoo did open aït an' fatch up a bellack] (s.v. Open aït).

[Perh. a contam. of *bellow* with *bullock.*]

BELLOWS, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Brks. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also in forms **ballaces** Chs.^{1}; **ballis** Lan.; **ballises** w.Yks.; **bellases** Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{2}; **bellis** w.Som.^{1}; **billees** Cor.^{1} [**be·ləs.**]

1. Used as *sing.* with indef. art.: a pair of bellows.

Cor. A billies, simmy, es a queer thing, And a new waun es a dear thing, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 78; **Cor.**^{1} A bellows, facetiously called the Cornish organ; **Cor.**^{3}

2. Hence, double *pl.* **Bellowses.**

Ant. (W.H.P.), **Nhb.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1} **w.Yks.** So long as ivver theare's a leit ov wind left it bellases, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 8; A'm like a pair of bellowses wi' t'wind out, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I. v; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 25, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{2} Bellases or bellices, bellows for an iron forge. **Chs.**^{1}, **War.**^{2} **Glo.** I want a pair o' belluses, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. vii. **Brks.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} A blacksmith of my acquaintance always speaks of his búl·eesez. This form is quite common. It is thought very unlucky to put the bellows on the table; many a housewife would be horrified at the sight. **Dev.** A few years ago might be seen in Exeter, on a signboard: 'Here lives a man what dont refuse To mend umbrellases, bellowses, boots and shoes,' ELWORTHY *Gl.* [**Amer.** FARMER.]

3. *Comp.* **Ballis-leather,** tough leather used for the sides of a pair of bellows.

Lan. That ballis-leather face of his went like as if it had bin newly-damped for stretchin', BRIERLEY *Ab-o'th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) iii; It'll be bad times wi' th' worms when they getten howd o' yo', beaut they can mak' a dinner off booans and ballis leather, *ib.* *Red Wind.* (1868) 15.

4. Used humorously of the lungs. In *gen.* use as slang.

Lan. My ballis are gettin' done, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v. **Glo.**^{1} To be took bad in the bellers. **Brks.**^{1} **Som.** Unless yer likes bawlin' to four walls to exercise yer bellers, PALMER *Mr. Trueman* (1895) 96. **Slang.** *Life B. M. Carew* (1791); FARMER. [**Amer.** His bellowses is sound enough, LOWELL *Biglow* (1848) I. 23 (*ib.*).]

5. *Fig.* in phr. *to give bellows to mend.* Of persons or things: to make a sharp attack upon, to beat soundly.

Lan. Aw've bin lungin' for a sheep's yed, un aw'll give it ballis to mend neaw aw have getten it, WOOD *Sketches*, 16; (S.W.) **s.Lan.** (F.E.T.)

6. *Comp.* **Ballis-pipe,** the windpipe.

Lan. Yo'n had it [a 'tally-ho!'] as loud as me owd ballis-pipe ud give it, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) i. **e.Lan.**^{1}

7. In phr. (1) *Bellows to mend,* out of breath, exhausted; (2) *as dark as bellows*; (3) *old rose and blow* (or *burn*) *the bellows,* see below.

(1) **Glo.** A lot on 'em [horses] wur cryin' 'Bellis to mend,' *Roger Plowman,* 14. **Slang.** For half a mile the pace was severe, and it was 'bellows to mend' with some of us, DAVIES *School Field-club* (1881) xxxvi. (2) **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889); (R.S.) **m.Yks.**^{1} (3) **Nhp.**^{1} 'To sing old rose and burn the bellows' indicates rejoicing over the termination of a long and troublesome job. **ne.Wor.** 'That's all "old rose and blow the bellows, The wind blew the pump up",' would be said sarcastically in reply to an incredible story. *Obsol.* (J.W.P.)

[**1.** Thou . . . like a bellows swell'st thy face, DRYDEN *Persius* (c. 1700), Sat. v (JOHNSON). **2.** Twenty bellowses in all he had, HOBBES *Iliad* (1676) XVIII. 427 (N.E.D.).]

BELLOWS, *v.* Yks. Not. Glo. Oxf. I.W. Dev. Cor. Also written **bellas** e.Yks.^{1}; **bellus** Glo.^{1} Oxf.^{1}; **billus** I.W.^{1} [**be·ləs.**]

1. To breathe hard; to be out of breath.

w.Yks. As I wor fairly bellust I jumpt ower a wall inta a wood-yard, *Pudsey Olm.* (1883) 20. **I.W.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Bellowsed,** *ppl. adj.* exhausted, out of breath; (2) **Bellowser,** *sb.* a violent blow or hard task which takes away one's breath; also *fig.*; (3) **Bellowsing,** *vbl. sb.* panting or exhaustion after running.

(1) **e.Yks.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.**^{5} A crowner in the way of argument, a 'decided hit'; 'a good say,' knocking the wind out of your antagonist. **Cor.**^{3} Billizer, a hard task. (3) **I.W.**^{2} Coming up that shoot ded gimme a billusen.

2. To walk hurriedly, to go panting along.

Not.^{3}, **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} I sin 'er a-bellusin' along, *MS. add.* **n.Dev.** What's 'a billizin along so for then?

BELL-PENNY, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Money saved for paying one's funeral expenses.

Sc. Used at Aberbrothick (JAM.). **Abd.** Only used by very old people (H.E.F.).

BELL-RAG, see **Ballyrag.**

BELLTINKER, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. [**be·ltiŋkə(r).**]

1. *sb.* In phr. *to give* or *promise belltinker.* Of persons: to give a good thrashing, or occas. a scolding. Of things: to do anything thoroughly, in good style.

e.Yks. Ah'd ha' gi'n him bell-tinker an paddy-whack sauce, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 41; **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah'll gie thă bell-tinker if thoo disn't mind what thoo's aboot. **w.Yks.** Aw hardly like to disturb it, an them pooltices give it belltinker, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1896) 56. **Lan.** Hoo'd prommis im bell-tinker furst toime hoo cud ley hand on im, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 4; Gan him bell-tinker wi th' noose end of a weight-rope, BRIERLEY *Daisy Nook* (1859) 44; Aw rayther flatter mysel uz we did it i' grand style. . . As they sayn i' Bowton, we gien it belltinker, *Bobby Shuttle,* 48. **e.Lan.**^{1} 'Give him beltinker' means pay him the beggar's portion. **m.Lan.**^{1}

2. *v.* To beat, thrash.

w.Yks.^{2} To bell-tinker a boy.

BELLUM, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [**be·ləm.**] A blast; force, impetus.

Lth. (JAM.) **Nhb.**^{1} Turning the corner, I met a great bellum of wind.

BELLUND, see **Bellan.**

BELLUS'D, see **Bellaces.**

BELL-WAVER, *sb.* *Obsol.* or *obs.* Sc. To ramble, waver; also *fig.* (JAM.) Hence **Bell-wavering,** *vbl. sb.* fluttering; rambling.

Sc. I doubt me, his wits have gone a bellwavering, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) vii; When ye war no liken tae come back, we thought ye war a' gane a bellwaverin, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 165 (JAM.). **Lnk.** A piece of cloth, hung up to be dried, is said to be bellwavering in the wind (*ib.*).

BELLY, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Written **bally** Cum.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{123} Stf.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} Shr.^{1} [**be·li, ba li.**]

1. A litter of pigs or of rabbits.

w.Yks. I told him that he might have another belly of rabbits (S.O.A.). **Chs.**^{1} We speak of the little pigs themselves as a 'bally of pigs'; in speaking of the sow we should say 'how many ballies has oo had?' **Chs.**^{23}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} They sĕn as 'ow farmer Biggs 'as gotten a sow as 'as 'ad thirtēn i' one bally. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**^{1} I shall keep that sow on, 'er brought ten pigs the first bally an' twelve the next.

2. Of bacon: a flitch.

Stf.^{2}

3. The widest part of a mineral vein.

Wm.^{1} **Shr.** The lead is met with in bellies of ore, that is a small string leads often to a body of ore about four or five yards in diameter, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 197.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Belly-ache,** to complain fretfully; (2) **-aching,** fretful, complaining; (3) **-brussen,** distended, ruptured; (4) **-button,** the navel; (5) **-can,** see below; (6) **-courage,** boasting, brag; (7) **-cruds,** 'beestings,' q.v.; (8) **-dright,** as much as can be drunk at one breath; (9) **-flap,** flat on the stomach; (10) **-flapper,** a blow given by falling flat on the water in diving; (11) **-fret,** querulous complaint; (12) **-god,** (13) **-gourdon,** (14) **-gulch,** a glutton; (15) **-gulp,** hiccup; (16) **-gut,** a glutton; (17) **-harm,** the colic; (18) **-kite,** one who eats unwholesome things; (19) **-man,** a glutton; (20) **-muck,** refuse, rubbish; (21) **-naked,** entirely naked; (22) **-nipple,** the navel; (23) **-part,** (24) **-piece,** bacon from the abdomen of a pig; (25) **-proud,**

fastidious with regard to food; (26) **-rack,** an act of gormandizing; (27) **-rim, -rine,** the lower part of the abdomen; (28) **-room,** see below; (29) **-segged,** dropsical; (30) **-stend,** (31) **-stick,** a stick used by butchers to keep open the sides of a slaughtered animal; (32) **-thraw,** colic; (33) **-tie,** see below; (34) **-watch,** a sensation of hunger; (35) **-wiring,** colic. See also **Belly-flaught, -ful, -timber, -vengeance, -wark.**

(1) **w.Dor.** (C.V.G.) [**Amer., N.Y.** Employés bellyache at being overworked, or when they fancy themselves underfed, &c., *N.Y. Times* (Dec. 18, 1881) (FARMER).] (2) **w.Dor.** A sort of belly-aching woman (C.V.G.). (3) **n.Yks.**^{2}, **Lei.**^{1} (4) **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Chs.**^{1} (5) **Gmg.** In Merthyr Tydfil local ingenuity has invented a machine known as a 'belly-can.' By this means liquor may be conveyed from the public house, outside the skin [to evade the provisions of the Welsh Sunday Closing Act], *Sat. Review* (1889) 311, col. 1. [A tin vessel, not unlike a saddle in shape, for carrying beer, FARMER.] (6) **n.Lin.**^{1} (7) **Cum.**^{1} (8) **Lan.** Three let-deawns makken one swig; three swigs one bally-droight, BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) 37. **e.Lan.**^{1} (9) **Nhb.** But just as he gat in a bit of a splutter, Sum chaps dang him doon belly-flap i' the gutter, MARSHALL *Sngs.* (1819) 9; Anuthor thump torns us owor belly-flap on mi fyece, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 32. (10) **Nhb.**^{1} (11) **Suf.** He is on the belly-fret (F.H.). (12) **Not.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} I calls he a proper belly-god; all he do look arter is stuffin his ugly guts. (13) **Fif.** (JAM.) (14) **Glo.** They be growing desperd bad, and all through that belly-gulch Robert Ordway, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 34. (15) **Cor.**^{3} (16) **Bnff.**^{1} (17) **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Dev.** Joe ... Went wi' tha belly-harm away, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 103. **Dev.**^{3} (18) **Cum.**^{1} (19) **e.Lan.**^{1} (20) **w.Yks.** Pills, boalusses, an' all sich belly-muck, *Yks. Comet* (1844) 1. (21) **n.Lin.**^{1} (22) **Cmb.**^{1} (23) **w.Som.**^{1} (24) **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* (25) **s.Chs.**^{1} Óo)z bin· fed·n ŭpŭ sich· graan·d stûf i dhem taayn aay·zn, dhŭn óo)z got·n baal·i-praayd, ŭn wù)nŭ lóok ŭt)th mee·t ŭz dhi ee·tn ŭwom· [Hoo's bin fedden upo' sich grand stuff i' them taïn haïsen, than (=till) hoo's gotten bally-praïd, an' wunna look at th' meat as they eaten a-wom]. **Stf.**^{2} 'Ave a bit o' supper wi' us, wē'n ōny bread and cheese, but thē artna very bally-praid, oi know. **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} 'E wuz welly clemmed wen 'e come to me, an' now 'e's got bally-proud. (26) **Lnk.** (JAM.) (27) **Nhb.**^{1} The rim of the belly is said to be broken when its muscles are lacerated or violently sprained. 'He's brust his belly-rim.' **Cum.**^{1} (28) **Stf.**^{2} 'To find bally-room for' is a common expression. Oi wudnər foind bali-rəum fər such swil. (29) **n.Yks.**^{2} Also in form belly-swagg'd. (30) **Nhb.**^{1} (31) **Chs.**^{1} (32) **s.Sc.** (JAM.) (33) **w.Som.**^{1} Belly-tie, the strap belonging to the harness which passes under the horse's belly. There are always two; one to fasten on the saddle, and the other to prevent the shafts from rising. Called elsewhere 'wanty'—i.e. womb-tie. (34) **w.Yks.** It's about nooin [dinner-time] by my belly-watch (S.P.U.). (35) **Cum.** (E.W.P.)

5. Phr. (1) *Belly go lake thee*, take thy fill, indulge thy appetite; (2) *to eat the calf in the cow's belly.*

(1) **w.Yks.**^{1} (2) **w.Som.**^{1} A very common bucolic saying, expressive of what is called 'discounting' in commercial talk, is 'Ai·teen dhu kyaa·v een dhu kaewz buul·ee.'

BELLY, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Stf. Der. Shr. Glo. Som. Written **bally** Stf.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} Shr.^{1} [be·li, ba·li.]

1. To swell out; to grow corpulent; to bulge out.

Nhb.^{1} **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Stf.**^{2} Cum, mester, thē't ballyin, I sē; thē must do a bit o' work. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Shr.** BOUND *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.**^{1} 'E use' to be as thin as a red yerrin; but faith, 'e ballies well sence 'e went to the paas'ns. **Glo.**^{2} **Som.** That like a girt haay mow hes carkus bellied out, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 29.

2. To eat or drink voraciously; to cram with food.

Bnff.^{1} **Abd.** To belly one's self o' water (JAM.).

[**1.** To belly, to belly out, to grow fat, to jut forth, BAILEY (1721); The milk-white canvass bellying as they blow, POPE *Iliad* (1718) I. 626; We flatter ourselves that, while we creep on the ground, we belly into melons, BURKE *Corr.* (1772) I. 381 (N.E.D.).]

BELLY-FLAUGHT, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also in form **-flauts** Nhb.^{1}; **-flought** N.Cy.^{1}; **-flowght** Dur.

1. Headlong, stretched flat; face downward. Cf. **flaucht-bred.**

Sc. They met; an' aff scour'd for their fraught ... Nor stapt—till beath flew, bellie-flaught, I' the pool, NICOL *Poems* (1805) I. 31 (JAM.). **Lnk.** The bauld good-wife of Braith, Arm'd wi' a great kail-gully, Came belly-flaught, RAMSAY *Wks.* (ed. 1800) I. 260 (*ib.*). **Gall.** Faain' bellyflaught on the water like a paddock, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xv. **Kcb.** Fell bellyflaught on Doctor John, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 91. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The fashion of mounting a bare-backed horse. 'He gat on belly-flauts.' **Dur.** He fell belly-flowght on t'grund, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 13.

Hence **Belly-flaughtered,** *ppl. adj.* thrown flat on the ground.

Cum. (E.W.P.)

2. Phr. *to flay belly-flaught*, to draw the skin over the head, as in skinning a rabbit.

Sc. (JAM.) **Bnff.**^{1} **Abd.** Flay him belly-flaught, his skin wad mak' a gallant tulchin for you, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 13.

BELLYFUL, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use. *Fig.* a sufficient quantity; a repletion.

Nhb. Enjoyin' all a bellyfull Of laughin', at ma stories rare, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 57; **Nhb.**^{1} Ye'll get a bellyfull on him afore he's deun taakin', noo. **Wm.** We sat down on a cauld steane an' grat sare; but when we hed hed our belly-full o' greeting we gat up, an felt better for't, SOUTHEY *Knitters e' Dent* (1848). **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He's gotten his belly-full this time, said of any person who has been completely beaten. **sw.Lin.**^{1} He's g'en him his belly-ful. **War.**^{2} **w.Wor.**^{1} Many's the time I've sot in that chapel an' cried my bellyful. **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Ess.** Yet feed them and cram them til purse doe lack chinke, No spoone meat, no bellifull, labourers thinke, TUSSER *Husbandrie* (1580) 101, st. 27. **Ken.** If you come near me I'll give you a bellyful. I don't want any more, I've got a bellyful (D.W.L.).

[But let him bang his belly-full, I'd bear it all for Sally, CAREY *Sally in our Alley* (c. 1713); A belly-full, *satietas.* A belly full's a belly full, COLES (1679); Rumble thy bellyful! Spit, fire! spout, rain! SHAKS. *K. Lear*, III. ii. 14; I have destroyed my bely full, COVERDALE (1535) *Ezek.* xxvi. 2.]

BELLY-TIMBER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Lei. War. Also Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **-timmer** Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1} Wm.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **-tember** Cor. Food, provisions.

Fif. Tammie Pethrie's wrackit mare Had ... chang'd her camstane for a skair O' belly-timber sweet, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 115. **Gall.** Them that gaes linking thorough the moss-haggs and the muirs ... has need o' some steeve belly-timber, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xvi. **Nhb.** This was the kind o' belly-timmer For myekin' pitmen strang and tuiff, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 58; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Ther's nowt like belly-timber for keeping t'back up (B.K.); Ye that er careful for nought but progging for belly-timber, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 412; **Wm.**^{1} Jocular expression. Tha leeaks as iv tha was short a belly-timmer. **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** T'landlord o't Cock Inn iz a capable man, an he provided a deacent lot o' belly-timber, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1895) 40; Ham an tongue, pidgeon pies an ivverything else at wor good, i t'shap o belly timber, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 40; **w.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{23} **w.Som.**^{1} Kau·m soa·us! ed-n ut tuy·m vur t-ae·u sum buul·ee-túm·ur? [come mates! is it not time to have some victuals?] Well, I calls it very purty belly tim'er; I wish I midn never meet way no wisser. **Dev.** She has been to the shop for some belly-timber, *w.Times* (Mar. 5, 1886) 2, col. 2. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** That's the plaace for belly-tember, *Tim. Towser* (1873) 94; **Cor.**^{2}

[Belly-timber (used only in low or droll style), materials to support the belly, food, ASH (1795); Here is no solid belly-timber in this country, SMOLLETT *Count Fathom* (1754) ed. 1800, IV. 113; Belly-timber or belly-chear, *abdominis voluptates*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); Belly-timber, belly-cheer, *cibaria*, COLES (1679); *Annona cara est*, corne is at a high price, victuals are deare, belly timber is hard to come by, BERNARD *Terence* (1629) 73; *Carrelure de ventre*, meat, belly-timber, belly-cheer, COTGR.]

BELLY-VENGEANCE, *sb.* Wm. Yks. Chs. Lin. War. Shr. Oxf. Ess. Wil. Cor. Also written **-wengins** Ess.^{1}

1. Sour drink, esp. very weak, sour beer. Also used *attrib.*

Wm.^{1} **w.Yks.** Pay fourpence for a glass o' belly-vengeance, HARTLEY *Ditties* (c. 1873) 108; **w.Yks.**^{1} Weak, sour beer, of which he that gets the most, gets the worst share. **Chs.**^{1} Sour beer would be stigmatised as 'reg'lar bally-vengeance.' **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{2} **Shr.**^{1} Pretty 'arrŏŏst drink, indeed! w'y it inna-d-a bit better nor belly-vengeance ; **Shr.**^{2} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Ess.**^{1} **Wil.** The ordinary drink of the house being beer of the very smallest description, real 'belly-vengeance,' as Mr. Jacob termed it, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 40 ; **Wil.**^{1} Also used of very inferior cider. **Cor.** Sich sour belly vengeance beer, when we cud git any, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 66.

2. Stomach-ache, resulting from drinking anything sour.

s.Chs.^{1} It)l gy'i)dhi dhŭ baal·i ven·jŭns [It'll gie thee the bally-vengeance].

BELLY-WARK, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Also in the forms **-waak** e.Yks.^{1} ; **-wahk** e.Yks. ; **-warch** Chs.^{1} Stf.^{2} ; **-wartch** Lan. ; **-werch** m.Lan.^{1} ; **-work** Wm.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} [**-wāk, -wātʃ.**]

1. Gripes, colic. Also *fig.* See **Wark.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) ; Sick o' th' idle crick, and the belly-wark i' th' heel, *prov.* used of sham sickness, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 254 ; **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} ; **n.Yks.**^{2} A belly-wark trade, a profitless pursuit. **ne.Yks.**^{1} In common use. **e.Yks.** Thoo's seear ti hev belly wahk cranshin' si monny green crabs, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 52 ; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Lots o' plums an belly-wark, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1893) 14 ; Skwaiəz (ə) gain tə ev ə gran tə-dū, ən iz āpəz teən sudənli il wit beli·wāk [Squire's a gangin ta hev a gran ta-do, an' his harper's takken suddenly ill wi' t'belly-wark], Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 186; **w.Yks.**^{123} **Lan.** One on 'em whisper't to Thwittler, an' axed him if his fiddle had getten th' bally-warche, Waugh *Barrel Organ* (1867) 281 ; It's yeawlin . . . like a donkey wi th' ballywartch, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 14 ; Kure ony mon o'th bally wartch, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 14 ; Folk abeawt heer pooin' their faces wi th' bally wartch, through suppin thy yarb tay, Wood *Sketches*, 6. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} Aw wonst heeard ov a lad as said he liked hevin' th' bally-werch becos id felt so nice when id hed gooan away. **Chs.**^{1} Chiefly on the *n.* side of county. What's up wi' th' tit ?—He's getten th' bally-warch. **Stf.**^{2} I eat a lot o' sour apples, and thēn gĕn mē' th' bally warch. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 316. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.)

2. In playing marbles : a method of shooting at the taw.

w.Yks.^{2} Belly-warks, a term used in the game of marbles when the player holds his taw against his belly, and, without moving his hand therefrom, shoots at his opponent's taw.

BELONG, *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Also Som. Cor. Also written **belang** Cum.^{1} [**bilo·ŋ, bila·ŋ, bilæ·ŋ.**]

1. To own ; foll. by dir. obj.

Cum. Who belongs yon dog ? (J.Ar.) ; **Cum.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Wheea belangs t'stick ? **w.Yks.** I belong that house (J.T.) ; **w.Yks.**^{3} Who belongs this house ? **Not.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Hi, mister ! D'yo belong this 'ere ombreller ? **War.**^{2}

2. With prep. *to* : to own, possess ; to appertain.

Wm.^{1} Whea belangs tull et ? **n.Lin.**^{1} It never belonged to my business. **s.Stf.** If he belonged to that much golden money, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 80. **Nhp.**^{1} A peculiar idiomatic use of this word is current with us, by which property and its possessor are transposed : thus, 'Mr. A. belongs to that house.' **w.Som.**^{1} Used peculiarly in the dialect so as to make the person appertain to the thing, instead of the converse. For the question, 'To whom do these houses belong ?' we should say, 'Ue du beelau·ng tu dhai·zh-uur aew·zez ?' Be you the ginlmun, make so bold, that do belong to this here house ? At any fair or market it is very common to hear, 'Who do belong to these here bullicks ?'

Hence **Belonging to,** *phr.* used as *prep.*, appertaining to, with reference to.

s.Chs.^{1} Ahy ùnbithuw·t misel· ŭ sùm·ŭt aaf·tŭr yŭ wŭn gon, bilùngg·in tŭ wot yŭ wŭn tel·in mi [I unbethowt mysel o' summat after yŏ won gone, belungin' to what yŏ won tellin' me]. **Stf.**^{2} Ar parson come fŭr ax mēĭ abait summat belungin to th' Sunday mornin sarvice.

3. With omission of prep. *to* : to appertain to, belong to ; hence to dwell, reside.

Cum. Seeds is fine, . . . we tell't man, 'at belangt them, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 28 ; Each brings back ony sheep that disn't beleng him, *Cornhill Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 380. **n.Yks.**^{1} A coat belonging Thomas. Wheea's thae tweea ladies, sa' thee ?—Whah ! they belongs me—they's our Janey and Mally. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Yon swath field belangs John Smith farm. **w.Yks.** Dicky Dunnaker belenged t'aristocracy o' Benkfooit, Cudworth *Sketches* (1884) 32 ; That house belongs me. Seldom heard now, but twenty or thirty years ago this idiom formed part of the everyday language of working people, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). **Lan.** All these books belong the library, *N. & Q.* (1887) 5th S. ix. 505. **ne.Lan.**^{1} The stock belenging my brother. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **sw.Lin.**^{1} He belongs the club. It's the cat as belongs the yard. **War.**^{3} You don't belong these parts ? [you are not a native of this part of the country ?] **Cor.**^{1} I belong at home [live at home].

4. To be accustomed, to be in the habit of ; to be one's duty, to behove.

n.Lin.^{1} It duzn't belong to bairns to knaw ivery thing 'ats talk'd on. **w.Cor.** I don't belong to sing that, it's not one of my songs (A.L.M.) ; I b'long feedin the baäby (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{1} I am not so ill as I belong to be [as I generally am]. She belongs to stay in to-night [it's her turn to stay in to-night]. I belong working to Wheal Jane ; **Cor.**^{3} I don't belong going to Church, but I will this once. I belong to go to mine to-day, but I'm too tired.

BELOW, *adv.* and *prep.* Nhb. e.An. Ken. Written **belaw** Nhb.^{1}

1. *adv.* Below ground, in a coal-pit.

Nhb. I' yen corf we byeth gan belaw, *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iv. 76 ; **Nhb.**^{1} Wor skipper was tyekin his pipe doon belaw, Corvan *Keel on Fire* (c. 1865). When they're duen wi' roads belaw, May they find that to heaven, Wilson *Dicky's Wig* (1826) st. 67.

2. To the north, northward.

e.An.^{1} He ha' gone below [to the North of England].

3. In phr. *below London*, not in Kent.

Ken. (P.M.) ; **Ken.**^{1} An expression almost as common as 'the Sheeres.'

BELOWNDER, *sb.* Shr. [**bilou·ndə(r).**] The noise of a heavy fall.

Shr.^{1} Las' night I 'eärd sich a belownder ; an' whad should it be but one o' the cheeses 'ad tumbled off the shilf.

[*Be-* + *lownder* (sb.), q.v.]

BELPER, *sb.* Not. [**be·lpə(r).**] A heavy fall.

Not. (L.C.M.) ; I came down such a belper, Hole *Memories* (1892) 193 ; **Not.**^{2} I fell down a belper.

BELPER, *v.* Cum. Lei. Also written **bilper** Lei.^{1} To cheat ; to overreach.

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297. **Lei.**^{1} To belper at marls [marbles].

Hence **Bilpering,** *ppl. adj.* cheating, dishonest.

Lei.^{1} A bilperin' sort o' fellow.

BELSH, *v.* Som. To clean the tails of sheep by cutting away dirty or matted wool. Cf. **belt.**

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) ; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[Prob. repr. ME. *bellisch*, to make fair. Belchyn or make fayre, *decoro, venusto, Prompt.*]

BELSIZE, *adj.* *Obs.* e.An. Bulky, of goodly size. [Not known to our correspondents.] e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

BELT, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Lin. Nrf. [**belt.**] A narrow strip of wood or plantation.

Sc. (A.W.) **sw.Lin.**^{1} They're cutting a ride down the belt. **Nrf.** A narrow plantation forming a boundary (E.M.).

Hence **Beltie,** *sb.* a small plantation.

Abd. I wish I war' but at oor plantin' beltie, *Guidman* (1873) 47.

BELT, *sb.*^{2} Chs. [**belt.**] Meaning doubtful. The rudder, or rudder-lines of a ship (?).

Chs.^{1} [Only used in the following line from a children's rhyme] When the snow began to melt, 'Twas loike a ship withait a belt.

BELT, *sb.*^{3} Cum. [**belt.**] A heavy fall. See **Belter.**

Cum. He came down such a belt (H.W.).

BELT, *v.*^{1} Sc. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Bck. Aus. [**belt.**]

1. To flog, thrash ; orig. with a leather belt. Cf. **ash, hazle, strap.**

Sc. I wish he had beltit your shoulders as aft as he has done mine, Hogg *Brownie* (1818) II. 162 (Jam.). **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Belted him wi' t'backband, *Yksman.* (Apr. 29, 1877) 11, col. 1 ; *Hlfx. Wds.* ; Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865) ; **w.Yks.**^{5} Belt him his hide ! Belted t'wind out'n him. **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Nā, Willie, get off upstairs like a good lad or thĕ feyther'll belt thĭ when 'ĕ cums in. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.**^{23}, **Shr.**^{12} **n.Bck.** (A.C.) [**Aus., N.S.W.** I've half a mind to belt you home again to your mother, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) II. xiv.]

2. In phr. *to belt the cadger*, to vomit. Bnff.^{1}

3. To hurry, to bustle about. Cf. **bang.**

w.Yks. I could see the others [weavers] belting at it (J.K.S.). **War.**^{2} **Glo.** (H.S.H.) ; **Glo.**^{1}

[Comitted to Alexander Cuming to see him belted be his mother, (1649) in Rogers *Soc. Life Scotl.* II. 217 (N.E.D.).]

BELT, *v.*^{2} Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Wil. [**belt.**] To remove the matted wool and dirt from the hinder parts of sheep. Cf. **belsh.**

w.Yks.^{2} **Chs.** Belting of sheep, cutting off y^e daglocks (K.); **Chs.**^{1} **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Not.** (W.H.S.) **sw.Lin.**^{1} To belt sheep, so that the lambs may be able to suck freely. **Nhp.**^{2}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.** (S.S.B.), **Wil.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Belting,** *vb. sb.* (*a*) the act of thus cleaning sheep, (*b*) in *pl.* the dirty wool shorn from a sheep's hind-quarters; also called **dag-locks,** q.v.; (2) **Belt-locks,** *sb.* 'beltings.'

(1, *a*) **Glo.**^{1} As in the time of Henry Vth they accompted, not only for the broken wool, but for the taggs and locks arisinge at the belting of his sheep in the folds, Smyth *Berkeleys*, II. 7. (*b*) **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Not.**^{3}, **Glo.**^{1} (2) **se.Wor.**^{1}

[In Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 45 there is a distinct section (¶ 41) entitled, 'To belte shepe,' with full directions how to perform the operation.]

BELT, *v.*^{3} Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lin. [**belt.**] Past tense and *pp.* of *build.*

Nhb.^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Wm.** (J.M.), **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** When it [the donkey cart] wor belt, Binns *Wilsden Orig.* (1889) 5; **w.Yks.**^{12} **Lin.** Straänge an' owd-farran'd the 'ouse, an' belt long afoor my daäy, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.**^{1} This house was belt bў my faather.

[He his goddis brocht in Latio, And belt the ciete, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 22; Without þe burgh on a bank beldit he hys tentez, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 2441. OE. (*ge*)*byld*, pp. of *byldan*, to build.]

BELTANE, *sb. Obsol.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also Cor. Also written **beltain** Cum.; **beltan** Sc.; **beltin** Sh.I.

1. The 1st of May (O.S.), anciently one of the quarter-days in Scotland, the others being Hallowmas (Nov. 1), Candlemas (Feb. 2), and Lammas (Aug. 1). 'Beltane' was sometimes applied also to May 3 (the Invention of the Cross), and even to Whitsunday.

Sc. They may bide in her shop window till Beltane, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii; When at Beltane game Thou ledst the dance, *ib. Lady of Lake* (1810) II. xv; A gowk at Yule'll no be bright at Beltane, Hislop *Prov.* 23, 3rd ed.; Ye'll get waur bodes ere Beltane. *Prov.* addressed to a person who refuses the price offered for an article, *ib.* 333; I'll bring your Yule belt to a Beltane bore, *Prov., Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 92. **Sh.I.** Beltin day, term day. Haaf-fishing begins. N.S. May 1st; O.S. May 13th, *Mansons' Alm.* (1893). **Frf.** My Jamie comes at Beltane-day, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 103. **Per.** On Beltane morning, people go to this well [near a druidical temple], and drink of it; then they make a procession round it nine times. After this they in like manner go round the temple. . . . They will not neglect these rites, even when Beltane falls on Sabbath (Jam.); On the first of May Beltan is chiefly celebrated by the cowherds, who assemble by scores in the fields, to dress a dinner for themselves, of boiled milk and eggs. These dishes they eat with a sort of cakes baked for the occasion, and having small lumps in the form of nipples, raised all over the surface, *Logierait Statist. Acc.* (1794) V. 84 (Jam.); A toast given sometimes by old people is 'Here's your health till Beltane' (G.W.). **Lth.** He wad tak me before Beltan day, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 202, ed. 1856. **Ir.** The water of three boundaries, Before rising of sun, On the morning of Beltaine, Charm in *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 34. **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297.

2. A festival kept with bonfires, &c.; observed on May 1, June 21, or St. Peter's day.

w.Sc. The custom still remains amongst the herds and young people to kindle fires in the high grounds, in honour of Beltan. . . . It is now kept on St. Peter's day, *Loudon Statist. Acc.* (1792) III. 105 (Jam.). **Ir.** Celebrated on the 21st June. There, as they make fires on the tops of hills, every member of the family is made to pass through the fire; as they reckon this ceremony necessary to ensure good fortune through the succeeding year (Jam.). **Cum.** Till of late years the superstition of the Beltain was kept up, and in this rude sacrifice it was customary for the performers to bring with them boughs of the mountain ash, Pennant *Tours* (1774). **Cor.**^{3} It is common to call Midsummer fires, esp. those on St. John's eve, bel-fires or beltain-fires.

3. *Comp.* **Beltane-ree,** a period of stormy weather which usually occurs about Whitsuntide. S. & Ork.^{1}

[The Celtic name of the festival which celebrated the beginning of summer. Gael. *bealltuinn*, Ir. *bealteine*, OIr. *beltene* (Macbain).]

BELTER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lei. Shr. [**be·ltər, be·ltə(r).**]

1. A heavy blow; a shower of blows.

Ayr. I'll . . . gie them a belter wi' stanes till I hae na left the souls in their bodies, Galt *Entail* (1823) liii. **Lan.** Hoo then fot me another belter reet across th' een, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 60.

2. Anything very large of its kind. Cf. **banger.**

n.Yks. (I.W.), **Stf.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} A 'whopper.' **Shr.**^{1} 'My ŏŏns, whad a belter!' said a gardener, on digging up an immense potato.

BELTER-WERRITS, *sb.* Lin. A teasing child.

n.Lin.^{1} Oh deary me what a belter-werrits thoo art; bairn!

BELTIE, *sb.* Sc. A water-hen.

Frf. A weasel had gripped a water-hen (whitrit and beltie they are called in these parts), Barrie *Licht* (1888) 6. **Rxb.** (W.G.)

BELTING, *vbl. sb.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Also I.W. [**be·ltin.**] A thrashing, beating. See **Belt,** *v.*^{1}

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Chs.**^{1} If tha' throws at th' 'ens, aw'll gie thee a good belting. **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Oi gen my lad a foine beltin last nēt. **Not.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} A 'strapping,' 'hiding,' or 'leathering.' **Nhp.**^{1} He got a good belting. **War.**^{23} **Hrf.**^{2} Chastisement by using a belt for the purpose. **I.W.**^{2} I'll gi' ye a middlen belten predney [presently].

BELVE, *v.*^{1} I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **belvy** w.Som.^{1} nw.Dev.^{1} [**belv.**] To roar, bellow. Used both of persons and of cattle. Cf. **bell, belder, bellock.**

I.W.^{2} **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Dh·oal Júp·see doan taek u beet u noa·tees oa ur kyaav; ur aan u buul·vud nuudhur wauns [the old Gypsy does not take any notice of (the loss of) her calf; she has not once bellowed]. **Dev.**^{3} Whot art a-belvin' vor now than? I thort twuz a gert caāve. **n.Dev.** O, es shall belve vrom hour ta hour, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 91. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** He roared out like a bull belvin', Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 177; Peggy beginned to belve sure nuff, *T. Towser* (1873) 140; **Cor.**^{1} Belving like a bull; **Cor.**^{2} Belvin like Tregagle; **Cor.**^{3}

Hence **Belving,** (1) *vbl. sb.*, (2) *ppl. adj.* shouting, bellowing.

(1) **Dev.**^{1} No belving or hooting, nor did her make a preachment to the neighbours, 40. (2) **w.Cor.** A belving cow soonest forgets its calf, *Prov.* (M.A.C.)

BELVE, *v.*^{2} and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Lan. [**belv.**]

1. *v.* To drink greedily.

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297. **Wm.**^{1} **n.Lan.** Hi sits belvən ən drinkən hōf ə' t'dē (W.S.). **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. *sb.* A gulp, draught.

Wm.^{1} He's taen et at ya belve.

BELVER, *v.* Nhp. War. Glo. Bdf. Sus. [**be·lvə(r).**]

1. To belch. Glo.^{1}

2. To roar, bluster, cry loudly. Cf. **belve.**

Bdf. (J.W.B.) **Sus.** 'Ye idle rip,' he belver'd out, Lower *Jan Cladpole* (1872) st. 7; He wur mortacious mad, an belvered: 'Doänt ya pick upan a feller!' Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 289. **m.Sus.** He called me over and belvered about house (W.D.P.). **Sus.**^{1}

Hence **Belvering,** *ppl. adj.* noisy, blustering.

Nhp.^{1} A great belvering fellow. **War.**^{3}

BEMANGIT, *pp.* Sc. Injured.

Ags., Frf. The carle was sair bemangit, Scott *Minst.* (ed. 1806) *Water Kelpie*; A word much used in Angus, *ib. Gl.*

[*Be-* + *mang* (vb.), q.v.]

BEMAUL, *v.* Lin. [**bimǭ·l.**] To maul; to bruise or soil by fighting or rough play.

Lin. (J.C.W.), **n.Lin.**^{1}

BEMAZE, *v.* Lin. Sur. [**bimē·z.**] To astonish, bewilder, daze.

n.Lin.^{1} I was real bemaased when I seed him; I thoht he was in 'Merica. The thunner an' lightnin' bemaased me. **Sur.** Her own daughter . . . is . . . so pressed at the school, so mithered and bemazed, that she has been took away, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 285.

[And lefte us lyinge . . . Al bemased in a soune, *Chester Plays* (c. 1430) II. 93 (Stratmann).]

BEMEAN, *v.*^{1} Sc. Yks. Som. [**bimī·n, bimē·n.**] With *refl. pron.*: to stoop, to degrade oneself, to lose caste.

Gall. They werena gaun to bemean themsel's to sen' ye nae word, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 250. **e.Yks.** Deean't gan an bemeean thi-sen bi gannin wiv hor, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 92; **e.Yks.**^{1} **Som.**^{1} Aay kaa·n dhingk aewúv·ur uur kèod beemai·n ùrzuul· vur tae·u jish fuul·ur-z ee· [I cannot think how she could have stooped to have such a fellow as he].

[I renounce my gentility, and lessen and bemean myself to the lowness of the offender, Jarvis *Don Quixote* (1742) II. iii. xx (Dav.). *Be-+mean*, adj.]

BEMEAN, *v.*^{2} Lan. With *refl. pron.*: to bemoan.

ne Lan.^{1} T'cow bemeans itself.

[Ghe (she) bi-mente hire to abraham, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 1217. OE. *bemǣnan*, to bemoan, lament.]

BEMOIL, *v.* Stf. Lin. Wor. Also written **bemwile** se.Wor.^{1}; **bemoyle** (K.). Of persons: to be made dirty by work, daubed with mud.

Stf.^{12} **n.Lin.**^{1} He was bemoil'd all oher wi' cleänin' oot Smith warpin' dreän. **se.Wor.**^{1} [(K.)]

[Thou shouldst have heard in how miry a place, how she was bemoiled, Shaks. *T. Shrew*, iv. i. 77. *Be-+moil* (vb.), q.v.]

BEMUCH, *v.* Lin. [**bimu·tʃ.**] To grudge.

sw.Lin.^{1} I did not bemuch the trouble at all.

[Prop. to make 'much' of. *Be-+much*, adj.]

BEMUCKED, *pp. Obs.* Cum. Soiled, made dirty.

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297; (W.K.)

[*Be-+mucked*, pp. of *muck* (vb.), q.v.]

BEMUSED, *pp.* Sc. Dev. Slang. Also written **bemuzzed** Dev. Dazed, stupefied with drink, astonishment, anger, &c.

Sc. His senses so bemused in the intensity of calculation, Scott *Nigel* (1822) v. **Dev.** He was unconscious of his actions, so blinded and bemuzzed was he with anger, disappointment, and shame, Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) xxiii. **Slang.** Did I preach thus, sir, should I not appear Just like the parson, much bemused with beer? Hood *Ode to Buckingham*; Getting bemused on Saint Monday, *Story of Lan. Thief*, 12; He was in the so-called 'bemuzzed' state, Lever *D. Dunn*, lxix.

[A parson much be-mus'd in beer, Pope *Prol. Sat.* (1735) 15. *Be-+mused*; cp. Tennyson *Will Waterproof*: The guest Half-mused or reeling ripe.]

BEN, *adv.*, *prep.* and *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. [**ben.**]

1. *adv.* In, inside; within; esp. in or into the parlour.

Sc. At open doors dogs gae ben. It is ill bringing butt what's no ben, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); An', Tibby, bring him ben some meat, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 6; Here is the young lady wantin' to speir gin you'll come ben, Roy *Horseman* (1895) xx. **Sh.I.** Dey mebbe never ken 'At lasses but, far mair as ben, Hae pooer immense, Burgess *Rasmie* (1891) 59. **ne.Sc.** I ordered Nelly to bid him enter an' step ben, Grant *Keckleton*, 14. **Abd.** An' sall this sleeth come farrer ben, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 6; Mrs. Birse bounced away ben, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **Per.** Death leuket ben wi' a grim angry leuk, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 104, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** With kindly welcome Jenny brings him ben, Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1787) 8; As I cam by Crochallan, I cannily keekit ben, *ib. Rattlin' roarin' Willie*, st. 3. **Lth.** He wha seems the furthest but, aft wins the farthest ben, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 58. **Gall.** Surely ye'll hae the mense . . . to keep your tongue far ben within your teeth, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xviii. **Nhb.** We were kindly welcomed ben, Armstrong *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 5. **Cum.** There's Nabob Jock comes strutting ben, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 75. **Lan.** So ope the door and let me ben, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 128. [Lie butt, lie ben, Lie among the dead men, *Globe* (Apr. 21, 1890) *Nominies.*]

Hence (1) **Benner,** *adj.* compar. of *ben*, inner; (2) **Benmost, Bennermost,** *adj.* superl. of *ben*, inmost, innermost; (3) **Benward,** *adv.* inward, forward.

(1) **Bch.** And ripe wi' candle light their benner pauntries, *Poems* (1785) 33 (Jam.). (2) **Abd.** Frae my bosom's benmost core . . . a thousand thanks, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 140; The bennermaist end o' my pantry, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 317. **Frf.** E'en frae the benmost bores o' hell, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 57, ed. 1882. **Ayr.** The benmost neuk beside the ingle, Burns *Address of Beelzebub*, l. 56. **Lnk.** Gars our benmost heart-strings grud, Macdonald *Poems* (1865) 15. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (3) **Abd.** Like a madman frantic leapin' Benward on his mither's floor, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 42.

2. In phr. *to be* or *to win far ben*, (1) to be, become intimate or on good terms with; (2) to be forward, to the fore, conspicuous.

(1) **Dmb.** I'm sure he could win far enuch ben himself if he cam' in the coorting way, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xiii. **Ayr.** He was farther ben among the great than ony other body we met wi' in London, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcviii. **Lnk.** And should as ane may think come farer ben, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 20. **e.Lth.** He was sune as faur ben wi' the laird as wi' a' body else, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 33. (2) **Sc.** He is an innocent, sir. . . . There is one such in almost every town in the country, but ours is brought far ben, Scott *Waverley* (1814) ix; I have fought once more in this old quarrel, though . . . I could not be so far ben as you lads, *ib.* xlviii. **Ayr.** A daft body that was aye far ben on all public occasions, Galt *Provost* (1822) xix.

3. In *comp.* (1) **Ben-by,** into the parlour; (2) **-end,** the best room in a house; hence *fig.* the best part of anything; (3) **-house,** the inner or principal room; (4) **-inno,** within or beyond; (5) **-room,** see **Ben-end.**

(1) **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (2) **Sc.** Here's the minister, mem. I hae put him i' the ben end, Swan *Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) 137. **n.Sc.** The ben-end of one's dinner (Jam.). **ne.Sc.** The fire, which had been kindled in the ben end, Grant *Keckleton*, 48. **Lth.** There was no sound in the ben-end but the click of the mistress's knitting-needles, Swan *Carlowrie* (1895) i. (3) **Sc.** (Jam.) (4) **Sc.** 'Come ben-inno' is said to a person when he is invited to pass through a circle of people sitting round the fire, and to seat himself in a snug corner, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (5) **Sh.I.** [She] swabs da ben-room oot, Burgess *Rasmie* (1891) 52. **Gall.** Within the shadowed ben-room an oddly-assorted pair had been sitting, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) vii.

4. *prep.* In, within; in phr. *ben the house*, in the parlour, the best or inner part of the house.

Sc. We maun see what's to be dune wi' the handfu' ben the hoose, Swan *Eden* (ed. 1895) ii. **e.Sc.** She rose and went 'ben' the house, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 193. **Abd.** Some elder fowks . . . Ye'ed to the pantry ben the house, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 215; Laddy, yer wrang, gae ben-a-house, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 6, ed. 1873. **Fif.** Hundreds of weavers lived and died Thoreaus 'ben the hoose' without knowing it, Barrie *Licht* (1893) 9. **Per.** He's sittin' ben the hoose, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 123. **Fif.** The remains lay 'ben the hoose,' and the religious ceremony was performed in the kitchen, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 35. **Edb.** I took him ben the hoose with me down to the workshop, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. **Kcb.** Daddie's lyin' ben the hoose wi' seaweed in his hair, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 37. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

5. *sb.* An inner room.

Sc. A tolerable hut is divided into three parts: a butt, which is the kitchen; a benn, an inner room; and a byar, where the cattle are housed, Carr *Caled. Sketches* (1807) 405 (Jam.); He turned, for a moment's space, to reconnoitre the ben, or parlour end of the house, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii; A door leading into the ben, *ib. Abbot* (1820) xxviii; A cosy but, an' a canty ben, Ramsay *Remin.* (1859) 60, ed. 1872; Wha keepit The schule for the weans in the ben o' her ha', Allan *Lilts* (1874) 432. **S. & Ork.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Fif.** The house consisted only of a but and a ben, Macdonald *Alec Forbes* (1876) 124. **Per.** The ben, where none but honoured visitors had entrance, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 193.

[**1.** And furius flamb . . . Spreding fra thak to thak, baith but and ben, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 217; Hyr cors thai tuk wp and bare ben, Wyntoun *Cron.* (c. 1425) vii. x. 39 (Jam.). **4.** Ye bad the father and mother go ben the house a whylle, Law *Mem.* (1684) 60 (Jam.). OE. *bionna*, within (Rushw. *John* xx. 26), ONhb. *binna* (Lind.), WS. *binnan*.]

BEN, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. [**ben.**] A hill, a mountain.

Rxb. Or sklent the hills is cut for roads a ben, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 116, ed. 2; Sweet was the red, blooming heather, And the river that flow'd from the Ben, *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) II. 421, ed. 1874. **Ir.** You become aware of faint finely-limned shapes . . . looming up on its borders. . . . They are big bens, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 2.

[Gael. and Ir. *beann*, a peak; OIr. *benn*.]

BEN, *sb.*^{3} Dev. [**ben.**]

1. The truth. Dev.^{3}

2. In phr. *to the true ben*, soundly, to the purpose.

n.Dev. Chell tack et out wi' tha to tha true ben fath, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 19; Grose (1790); I leathered Giles to tha true ben, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 120. **Dev.**^{1} I'd larrup en to the true ben, 15.

[**2.** *Ben*, prob. repr. *bend*, sb., in the sense of force, energy, esp. the force with which a bow bent tends to spring back; cp. Shakspeare's 'to the top of my bent,' *Ham.* III. ii. 401, where the phrase means 'to the utmost degree of tension.']

BEN, *sb.*^{4} e.An. **[ben.]** A harvest-doll, or figure set on the top of the last load of corn in harvest.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** The 'last' or 'horkey load' (as it is here called) is decorated with flags and streamers, and sometimes a sort of 'Kern baby' is placed on the top at front of the load. This is commonly called a 'ben,' Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1826) II. 1166; **Nrf.**^{1}

BEN, *sb.*^{5} w.Som.^{1} **[ben.]** That part of the frame of a carding-engine that serves to carry the various rollers parallel to the main drum or cylinder.

[Prob. repr. *bend*, sb., as the shape is semicircular.]

BEN, *sb.*^{6} w.Sc. **[ben.]** Coal-mining term: the turn or supply of empty tubs.

w.Sc. When a boy under fourteen years of age enters the mine he is entitled to a half-turn or ben; between fourteen and sixteen he has a three-quarter turn; at and over sixteen he has a full or man's turn, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

[Prob. the same as *bend*, sb., der. of *bend*, vb., to turn, deflect.]

BEN, *sb.*^{7} *Obs.*? Sc. A small species of salmon.

Dmf. From Jan. till Apr. was the principal run of that species of salmon called Bens, which seem to have been exterminated by the improved mode of fishing at Newbie, Graham *Fisherman's Lett.* (1804) 8; *Gen.* from seven to ten pounds in weight and viewed as a different species. This is the first kind that appears in the Solway Firth, *gen.* about the end of March (Jam.).

BENANE, *prep.* Lin. e.An. Also written **beneän** n.Lin.^{1} **[binē·n, Lin. biniə·n.]** Beneath.

n.Lin. Will yĕ tek what graws aboon grund, or what graws beneän grund? Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 68. **e.An.**^{12} **Suf.** The cat is benane the table (F.H.).

[*Be-* + *nean*, see **Anean.** *Benean* repr. ME. *bineðen*, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 4001.]

BENBITER, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **baenabider** S. & Ork.^{1}

1. A dog. Cf. **beainer.**

Sh.I. Benbiter, I am inclined to think, is only used for a dog which has the bad habit of slyly biting at the heels of strangers (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

2. *Fig.* A deceitful person, a backbiter.

Sh. I. (K.I.)

[Prop. a leg-biter. Of Norse origin. Cp. Dan. *been*, a leg, bone; *bide*, to bite.]

BENCH, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **[benʃ.]**

1. A layer of stone, clay, or turf. Cf. **bank, benk.**

Chs. A'wl tay th' top bench first, and th' bottom bench when the weather's drier (E.M.G.). **Nhp.**^{1} A quarry term for the shelf of a rock running to a main joint. In Morton, Post is synonymous; **Nhp.**^{2}

2. A slice down a haystack. Chs.^{1}

3. A plate-rack.

Abd. (Jam.) **nw.Abd.** That timmer cup sitting i' the bench, *Goodwife* (1867) 35.

4. In *comp.* (1) **Bench-floor,** the sixth parting or 'laming,' in the body of the coal in the mines at Wednesbury; (2) **-gate,** the space between two joiners' benches; (3) **-hook,** a piece of wood fitted on to a carpenter's bench to steady the blocks which are sawn.

(1) **Stf.** (K.), **Stf.**^{1} (2, 3) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.)

[**1.** One bench or layer (of coal) being cut before the adjacent one, Raymond *Mining Gl.* (1881).]

BENCHING, *vbl. sb.* Chs.^{1} **[be·nʃin.]** Salt-mining term; the process of getting the bed of rock salt down to the 'sole' of the mine after the roofing drift has been made.

BENCRAKE, *sb.* Dev. The corn-crake. See **Bean-crake.**

n.Dev. *Handbk.* (1877) 258, ed. 4. **Dev.**^{3} Sometimes also called the corn-crow. *Obsol.*

BEND, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Chs. Also in form **ben** Wm.^{1}. w.Yks.^{2} Strong ox-leather used for the soles of boots and shoes; half a tanned hide cut down the middle with the thin edges trimmed off. Also in *comp.* **Bend-leather.**

Sc. There stands a tree at our house-end, It's a' clad owre wi' leather bend, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 108; The meat often as teugh as bend leather, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 198. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{12} **Chs.**^{1} Bend of leather. [Fit to make ben-leather for the soles of shoes, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757); (K.)]

Hence **Bendy-leather,** *sb. fig.* A boy's name for ice in a half-thawed condition, yet elastic and capable of bearing a weight.

Nhb.^{1} Children [repeat] the following doggerel couplet, 'Bendy-leather's good to beer, Tyek a heart an' nivver fear.' **w.Yks.**^{2} Whilst the boys are sliding they say, 'Bend leather, bend leather, puff, puff, puff.'

[You are to send to Wood of the Worldes end & who is to pay you ten pounde in ben leather, Savile *Letter* (1643) in Gatty's *Hunter's Hallamshire* (1869) 138.]

BEND, *sb.*^{2} Sh.I. Lei. Wor. **[bend.]**

1. A piece of bent plate-iron which goes over the back of the last horse at plough; also in *pl.*, the accoutrements of a horse.

Sh.I. (W.A.G.) **S. & Ork.**^{1} The complete furniture of a peat-horse. **Lei.**^{1} *Obs.*

2. In *comp.* **Bend-traces,** part of the harness of a plough-horse. Lei.^{1}

3. The curved iron that goes over the pad in a driller's gear.

s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1883).

BEND, *sb.*^{3} Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] A flock, a company.

w.Yks. A bend o' black swans, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 234.

[The same as **Band,** *sb.*^{3}]

BEND, *sb.*^{4} n.Cy. Wm. Yks.

1. *Obs.*? A handkerchief, head or neck covering worn by women.

Wm. (K.) **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 533; **w.Yks.**^{4}

2. The border of a woman's cap.

n.Cy. Grose (1790).

[Priest . . . With bendis baith and haly laurer crowne, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 123. The same as **Band,** *sb.*^{2}]

BEND, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{5} Sc. **[bend.]**

1. *v.* To spring, to bound.

Sc. (Jam.)

Hence **Bendit,** *ppl. adj.* ready to spring, crouching.

Sc. What are ye sitting glourin like a bendit wullcat for? Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i.

2. *sb.* A bound, a leap.

Abd. Cam' on him wi' a bend, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 4.

[Befoir thaim all furth bowtis (bolts) with a bend Nisus a far way, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 242.]

BEND, *v.*^{2} Sc. **[bend.]** To drink, esp. to drink hard or greedily.

Sc. Ye wha like to bend the bicker, *William Wiggle* (1808) 3; Bend weel to the Madeira at dinner, Ramsay *Remin.* (1859) 34. **Lnk.** We with greed Bended as fast as she could brew, Ramsay *Poems* (1727) I. 215, ed. 1800. **Lth.** The bicker roun', then quick let's send it, . . . An' to his memory, fegs! we'll bend it, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 109.

Hence (1) **Bend,** *sb.* a draught of liquor; (2) **Bender,** *sb.* a drinker.

Lnk. (1) We'll nae mair o't; come gi's the other bend, Ramsay *Poems* (1727) II. 116, ed. 1800. (2) Now lend your lugs, ye benders fine Wha ken the benefit of wine, *ib.* 520.

BEND, *v.*^{3} S. & Ork.^{1} To fasten on a horse the apparatus necessary for carrying panniers.

BEND, *v.*^{4} Nhb. Dur. In phr. (1) *Bend away*, signal given in coal mining to intimate that the cage is to be brought to bank; (2) *—off*, lift [the cage] gently; (3) *— up*, raise slowly; (4) *— up fairly*, raise slowly and carefully.

(1) **Nhb.** Calling out for the engineman to bend away, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 38; **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (2) **Nhb.**^{1} (3) **N.Cy.**^{1} Bend up the crab. **Nhb., Dur.** A call made by a person working in the shaft

to the waiter-on or banksman, and repeated by him to the brakesman, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Nhb.**^{1} 'Bend-up,' or 'Bend-up a bit!' an order given by the person in charge to raise the cage slowly, so that it may be instantly stopped on the order 'Hold!' being given, Greenwell. (4) **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

BEND, *adv.* *Obs.*? Abd. Bravely.

Abd. There was nane in a' the battle That bruilyeit bend aneugh, Skinner *Xmas Ba'ing* (1809) (Jam.).

[Perh. a pron. of *bended* (*bent*), determined, resolved. See Jam. (s.v. *Bendit up*), where we are told that *bendit up* is in various places the reading of Pitscottie (1814), whereas *boldened up* occurs in Pitscottie (1728).]

BENDARD, *sb.* N.I.^{1} [**be·ndəd.**] The bent stick or bow in the frame of a boy's kite.

BENDER, *sb.*^{1} Ken. [**be·ndə(r).**] A bow, in phr. *bender and arrs*, a bow and arrows.

Ken. (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}

[*Bend*, vb. + *-er*.]

BENDER, *sb.*^{2} Dev. Cor. Also written **benderd.** [**be·ndə(r).**]

1. Anything very large or good of its kind.

Dev. Ma vice [fist] es wat i kal a bendur, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 190; Caught a rat in the trap last night—a proper benderd, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **nw.Dev.**^{1} A proper bender, an' no mistake! **Cor.** 'I've seed a pig,' said Hugh, 'a rail bender,' Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 44; **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} What a bender!

2. A great lie. Cf. **banger.**

Cor. That's a bender, Dick, wan of thy awn maakin, *T. Towser*, 18; **Cor.**^{2} That's a bender.

BENDING-IN, *vbl. sb.* Sus. [**be·ndin-in.**] A custom observed at Brighton at the beginning of the mackerel-fishing, when a meal of bread and cheese is provided by the fishermen on the beach for all who choose to ask for it.

Sus. Sawyer *Flk-Lore* (1883) 23; *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 434.

BENDLE, *sb.* Not. (J.P.K.) [**be·ndl.**] The iron ring which attaches the blade of a scythe to its shaft.

BENDOCK, *sb.* Ken. The plant *Oenanthe crocata.*

[Prop. repr. *bane-dock*, the plant being so named from its poisonous qualities. *Bane* (sb.), q.v. + *dock*.]

BENDS, *sb. pl.* Som. [**benz.**] The ridges in land which has been thrown up into 'ridge and furrow.'

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1}

BENDWARE, *sb.* Stf.^{1} Hardware.

BENE, *sb.* *Obs.*? ne.Lan.^{1} A prayer, petition.

['What is good for a bootless bene?' . . . Their meaning is, whence can comfort spring When Prayer is of no avail? Wordsworth *Bolton Abbey* (1808); Þet tu, ȝif þi wille is, iher mine bene, *Orison of our Lady* (c. 1210) 84, in *Hom.* ed. Morris, 1868, 195. OE. Þīn bēn ys gehȳred, *Corpus G.* (c. 1000).]

BENÈ(S, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **bennie(s** w.Yks. [**be·ni(s.**] In phr. *to clap bene(s*, to clap the hands as an expression of thanks or of pleasure; also *fig.* Used only in children's language.

N.Cy.^{1} **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 533; *Hlfx. Wds.*; In Wilsden, when the drummer in a brass band beats the cymbals together, he is said to be 'clappin' bennies,' this expression, however, only being used to children; and because one particular person generally did this work he is sometimes nicknamed 'Clap-bennies!' (S.N.); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{3}; **w.Yks.**^{5} An infant at the suggestion of its mother 'claps benē' for joy at the sight of a dainty. Children are also taught to 'clap benē' before partaking of food; an infant 'claps benē' when 'daddy' comes home from work. **n.Lan.**^{1} Nurses say to children—'Clap bene's for daddy to cum, An' bring lile babby a ceàk an' a bun.'

[A shortened form of *benison*, a blessing, benediction; in ME. used in the sense of Grace before meat. Bord leyd, And the beneysun was seyd, *Havelok* (c. 1300) 1723.]

BENEAPED, *pp.* Yks. Som. Naut. Of a vessel: stranded, left aground by the neap tide.

n.Yks.^{2} **s.Cy.** Holloway. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). [Neap tides are the lowest tides which occur at the time of new moon. To be beneaped is to be unable to get away from a port or wharf at such a time, the water even at high tide being insufficient to allow the vessel to leave, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

[The word is found in Bailey (1721), Phillips (1706).]

BENEATH, *v.* Stf. Pem. [**binī·ð.**] To condescend, to lower oneself.

s.Stf. As if I'd beneath myself by spakin to him, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **s.Pem.** I would'n beneath mysilf to talk to her. Nevar beneath iwarsilf to mix up with that lot (W.M.M.).

BENEFICIAL, *adj.* Irel. Advantageous, useful.

Ir. A knowledge of arithmetic would be beneficial to you (J.M.ff.). **Ant.** (W.H.P.) **Dwn.** A coat which I found very beneficial in the cold weather. So-and-so has rented a garden, which he finds very beneficial (T.P.W.).

BENEFIT, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Hrf.

1. A church living, a benefice.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Der.**^{1} **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 12. **Hrf.**^{2}

2. A reward; used ironically for trouble, punishment.

n.Lin.^{1} I'll give thy bairn a benefit next time he puts his foot in my gardin. **Nhp.**^{1} I'll give 'em a benefit. **Hrf.**^{2} I had a pretty benefit in getting them cattle whum.

3. Wages paid in kind.

Gall. Cottagers are partly paid by what is termed a benefit. This consists of a house, garden, and fuel; as much corn, meal, and potatoes as are thought necessary for the maintenance of their families; and sometimes maintenance for a cow or a pig, *Agr. Surv.* 30 (Jam.).

4. In phr. *out of benefits*, temporarily debarred from sharing in the benefits of a Friendly Society through non-payment of subscription.

w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

[**1.** Whether he doth bestow yearly the fift part of his benefit ('benefice' in Cardwell's *Annals*, I. 131) til such time the same be repaired, Boner *Articles* (1554) in Strype's *Eccles. Mem.* ed. 1822, III. ii. 222.]

BENERTH, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken.^{1} Service which a tenant owed by plough and cart.

BENEW, *adv.* Sc. Beneath. Cf. **anew.**

Abd. A pair of grey hoggers well clinked benew, Ross *Pickle Tow* (1768).

BENGE, *v.* Som. [**bendʒ.**]

1. To drink to excess. Cf. **bange,** *v.*

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. To lounge lazily. Cf. **bainge,** *v.*

Som. (W.F.R.)

[The same as **Bainge,** *v.*, and **Bange,** *sb.*^{1} and *v.*]

BENGY, *adj.* Ess. Cloudy, overcast. See **Bange.**

Ess. *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1}

BENIMMED, *pp.* n.Yks.^{2} [**bini·md.**] Taken hastily upon the sly.

[He that yaf him thilke goodnesse mighte binime it him, Chaucer *Boethius*, iv. iii. 22. OE. *beniman*.]

BENJEL, *sb.* n.Sc. Also written **bengiel, benzel.** A heap, a considerable quantity. See **Banjie.**

n.Sc. A benjel of coals, when many are laid at once on the fire (Jam.). **Per.** A bengiel o' odds and en's. Sic a benzel o' men (G.W.).

BEN-JOLTRAM, *sb.* e.An. Brown bread soaked in skimmed milk, a ploughboy's usual breakfast.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

BENJORAM, *sb.* Dev.^{3} A liberal supply, a large plateful of food.

BENJY, *sb.* Yks. Naut. Also written **benjey.** [**be·ndʒi.**] A straw hat, *gen.* one with a very broad brim.

w.Yks. Cudworth *Horton* (1886); Any kind of a straw hat in Wilsden is called 'a streea ben' or 'benjy,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{5} [Benjie, the name of a straw hat worn by sailors, Clark Russell *Sailors' Lang.* (1883) 14 (Farmer).]

BENK, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Lin. Nhp. Also written **bink** Sc. Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{123} ne.Yks.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{5} I.Ma. n.Lin.^{1} Nhp.^{1} [**beŋk, biŋk.**]

1. A bench of any kind, esp. one made of stone. See **Bank,** *sb.*^{2}; **Bench,** *sb.*

Sc. For fault of wise men, fools sit on binks, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 367; Ha' binks are sliddery, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); A seat at the kitchen fire of country or farm houses, formed by a part of the wall projecting beyond the rest, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Dalrymple *Gl.* (c. 1800); He was seated on the bink in a half lounging posture, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) iii. **Abd.** To sit upo' the best bink o' the house, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 13; He sits him down upo' the bink, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 24, ed. 1873. **N.Cy.**^{1} A seat of stones, wood, or sods. **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} The summer binks, a benched alcove in a garden. T'lang bink, the 'long settle.' Upon the stone binks beneath the cottage window the fresh-scoured milk-pails are exposed to dry and sweeten. An aud yak [oak] bink; **n.Yks.**^{3}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Ray (1691); Common at the doors of cottages: *gen.* made of stones, or of earth planted on the top with chamomile, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Sit tha doon on bink, mah lad, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 53; **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1880); **w.Yks.**^{1} He then steud claas to th' staan benk, ii. 294; **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{3} People were accustomed to sit on the benk i' the summer-time; **w.Yks.**^{5} Clap thuh darn o' that bink. Schoil-binks. **e.Lan.**^{1} **I.Ma.** He found his mother sitting on the bink by the door knitting quietly, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. iv. **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

2. A vault in a mine; a section of a pit allotted to several colliers. See **Bank**, *sb.*^{1}

w.Yks.^{2}, **Stf.**^{1} [(K.)]

[**1.** The benk, ybeildit of the grene holyne, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, III. 162; I schall buske to þe benke Wher baneres are bright, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 227.]

BENKLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I.

1. *sb.* A dimple.

Sh.I. (J.J.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

2. *v.* To dent, to dimple. S. & Ork.^{1}

Hence **Benkled**, *ppl. adj.* of a tin can: dented.

Sh.I. Pür, peerie [little], benkled tinnie, Burgess *Rasmie* (1891) 25.

BENN, *sb.* Som. Dev. A ridge of grass land. See **Bends.**

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Three fifths of the moor black benn, always moist, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XVII. 565.

BENNEL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. [**be·nl.**]

1. A long, reedy grass, *Arundo phragmitis*, growing in stagnant rivers or burns.

Sc. The various kinds of reed grass and reeds which are used for making mats (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1} Green as a bennel. Bennels were layers of this reed woven together and stretched below the rafters of cottages to serve as a ceiling.

2. Dry withered weeds collected for fuel. s.Sc. (Jam.)

3. The withered stalk of fennel.

N.I.^{1} **Uls.** As fresh as a bennel, Hume *People Dwn. Ant.* (1874) 26.

BENNER-GOWAN, *sb.* Sc. The mountain daisy.

Dmf. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 143.

BENNERT, see **Banewort.**

BENNET, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **bennut** Oxf.^{1}; **benet, bennett** Som.; **bonnet** w.Som.^{1} [**be·nət**, w.Som. **bo·nət.**]

1. *sb.* Long coarse grass or rushes. See **Bent.**

(1) **Wil.** The first bennet pushes up its green staff, Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1878) 306; Britton *Beauties* (1825); He had a mouth that was generally open if he were neither eating nor sucking a 'bennet,' Ewing *Jan Windmill* (1876) iv; **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); To catch the feet of unwary swains by tying bennets across the path, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 99. **w.Som.**^{1} The long grass which always appears in pasture fields when not mown for hay. The cattle do not eat it unless it is mown. There idn nort a wo'th cuttin, 'tis on'y a passle o' bonnet.

2. The dry seed stalk of various grasses.

Nhp.^{1} **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); **Glo.**^{2} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Brks.**^{1}, **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** If but a bennet touched the calf of his leg after nightfall, fancy made it appear like the clutch of the wretch, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 21; Bennets which the cattle leave standing to die after the seeds have fallen, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 250; Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** Like shivren bennets, beäve to all The drevèn winds, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1879) 94; **Dor.**^{1} Among the bennits dry an' brown, 146. **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**^{1}

Hence **Bennety**, *adj.* Of a field: abounding in bennets, covered with long grass.

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Dhik·ee vee·ul-z tuur·ubl bau·nutee [that field is very much covered with long grass, or bents].

3. *Comp.* (1) **Bennet-basket**, a toy basket made of grass stalks; (2) **-weed**, *Alopecurus agrestis*, the slender fox-tail grass; (3) **Bonnet-strings**, long coarse grass.

(1) **Brks.**^{1} (2) **Hrt.** (3) **w.Som.**^{1} From bonnet the transition is very easy to bonnet-strings, which latter is really a very suggestive name—quite common.

4. *v.* Of wood-pigeons: to feed on bennets. Hence **Bennetting**, *vbl. sb.*

Wil. A woodpecker flew out benneting, Kennard *Diog. Sandals* (1893) vi; **Wil.**^{1} They have an old rhyme in Wiltshire—'Pigeons never know no woe Till they a-bennetting do go'; meaning that pigeons at this time are compelled to feed on the seed of the bent, the stubbles being cleared, and the crops not ripe, Akerman.

[Bennets, bents, spiry grass running to seed, Lisle *Obs. Husb.* (1757). OE. *beonet* (*-ot*) found in place-names, as *Beonet-lēah*, Bentley (see Index to Kemble's *Cod. Dipl.*). Cp. G. *binse*, a rush, reed.]

BENNET, *sb.*^{2} Shr.^{1} *Pimpinella saxifraga*, the common Burnet-saxifrage.

BENNET, *sb.*^{3} War. [**be·nət.**] The peewit or bastard plover.

War. Used at Sutton Coldfield and in the neighbourhood (G.F.N.); **War.**^{2}

BENON, *prep.* *Obs.* Sh.I. On the top of.

Sh.I. (J.J.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BENORTH, *prep.* Sc. To the northward of.

Sc. Your English gaugers and supervisors, that you have sent down benorth the Tweed, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) iv; The lang loan benorth the Kirkyaird, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xv. **Ayr.** Be-north the Roman wa', Burns *Fragment*, 8.

[*Be-*, by + *north.*]

BENSE, *sb.*^{1}, *v.* and *adv.* Sc. [**bens.**]

1. *sb.* Any violent movement, as a blow, a spring; also *fig.* vigour, energy.

Bnff.^{1} He fell aff o's chair wee a great bense. He geed into the hoose wee a bense. He hiz a bense wee's wark.

2. *v.* To walk, move with violence or roughness.

Bnff.^{1} He came bensin' ben the fleer.

Hence (1) **Bensan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of showing great vigour in walking or working; (2) **Bensin**, *ppl. adj.* vigorous, bouncing.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} He hauds an aul' bensan but an' ben the trance. (2) **Bnff.**^{1} A big bensin' bessie o' a wife.

3. *adv.* Violently.

Bnff.^{1} He came bense against the wa'.

[The same as ME. *bunsen*, 'tundere,' cp. Bremen *bunsen* (*Wtbch.*).]

BENSE, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Cum. [**bens.**] A cow's stall.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297.

[A word found in many LG. dials. in the sense of a barn or spec. a place in a barn where the sheaves are heaped up. LG. (Saxony) *banse, bansen* (Berghaus); Hesse *banse, bansen* (Vilmar); Bremen *banse* (*Wtbch.*); Holstein *banse*, a pile of wood for fuel (*Idiotikon*). The proper E. equiv. of this word is **boose.**]

BENSHI, see **Banshee.**

BENSIL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. All the n. counties to Lin. Also War. Glo. Written also **bensel** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} Wm.^{1} w.Yks.^{13} sw.Lin.^{1}; **bencil** Yks. n.Lin.^{1}; **bancel** Yks. Lan. War.^{2}; **bansil** Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1}; **bansell** Lan.^{1} Chs.^{2}; **bansel** Chs.^{1} Stf.^{1} nw.Der.^{1} War.^{2} [**be·nsil, ba·nsl.**]

1. *v.* To thrash, to beat soundly; to drive away.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.**^{1} Aa'l bensal ta. **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** Ray (1691); Grose (1790); I'll bensel your hide (K.). **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 12, 1891). **w.Yks.** I'll bensil thy hide, lad, if I catch tha, Cudworth *Worstedopolis* (1888) 26; I'll bensil thi jacket for tha (H.L.); **w.Yks.**^{1} I . . . bensil'd her purely, ii. 288; **w.Yks.**^{235} **Lan.**^{1} Aw'll bansell thi hide for thi, if thae'rt not off. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Bansel his hide; **Chs.**^{3} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy)l baan·sil yoa·ɹ baak· fo)yŭ [I'll bansil yo'r back fo' yŏ]. **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** What's thee arter, bensilling Bunkus a' that how? *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 212. **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1} I'll bensil you if iver I find you here ageän. **sw.Lin.**^{1} **War.** I'll bansel his hide for him, 'a 'nointed young scomp (J.B.);

He got well bansellcd (W.B.T.); **War.**^{2} Bancel the dogs out. **Glo.** Northall *Flk-Phr.* (1894).

Hence **Bensilling,** (1) *vbl. sb.* a thrashing, a beating; (2) *ppl. adj.* sharp, biting.

Cum., Wm. I'll gi' the' a good benslen' (J.M.). **Wm.** I'll giv him a benslin mysel' wi' thi stick, Bowness *Studies* (1868) 28; **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** [He] would give them all . . . a reet good benzilling, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 120. **e.Yks.** Tom gav his lad a good bencillin for steealin taties, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 23; **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** He gav Ben a bencilin' wi t'mule tail, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1850) 31; An' then objects to t'bencillin' at shoo gets, Preston *Yksman.* (1878) 138. **Lan.** Thy gronfeyther gan me mony a good bancellin, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 77, ed. 1884. **n.Lin.** A good bensillin' wo'd be biggest blessin' 'at could cum to him, Peacock *Taales* (1889) 88; **n.Lin.**^{1} Dick stoäl hairf th' peärs off yon tree, soä I gev him a good bensillin'. (2) **Gall.** The flesh dried flat to the bones with the bensilling wind off the Baltic lands, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vii.

2. To surpass, to outdo.

Chs. I can bansel you at that (E.M.G.).

Hence (1) **Bensiler,** *sb.* anything very large; cf. **banger, bender**; (2) **Bensiling,** *ppl. adj.* of persons: rough, awkward, overbearing.

Cum. (1) Ey min, it's a bensiler (E.W.P.). (2) A greet bensilin' body (M.P.).

3. *sb.* A heavy blow; any sudden or violent motion; violence of storm, fire, &c.

Sc. The bensel o' a fire (Jam.). **Abd.** The bensil I'll bear, For why sud I fear? Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 55. **Gall.** The wind came again in sharp cold bensles, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxv. **Cum.** A hangrell gang Com' with a bensil owre the sea, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1807) 61. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Give him a good bensil.

4. *Fig.* A severe rebuke.

Sc. I got a terrible bensell (Jam.).

5. A place exposed to the violence of the storm.

Frf. The bensill o' the brae (Jam.).

[**1.** Bensil (a low and local word), to beat, to bang, Ash (1795). **2.** Ourweltit wyth the bensell of the ayris (oars), Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, III. 201. Cp. LG. *bendseln, benseln,* 'Mit Ruthen streichen' (Berghaus); so EFris. (Koolman).

BENSOME, *adj.* Sc. Quarrelsome. See **Bense,** *sb.*^{1}

Abd. Some bann'd the bensome billies, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 12.

BENSTICKLE, see **Banstickle.**

BENT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. and in *gen.* use in n. and midl. counties and e.An. Also Ken. Sur. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som.

I. 1. Any coarse grass, esp. that found on moorlands or near the sea. Usually in collect. *sing.* See **Bennet,** *sb.*^{1}

Lnk. Rinnin' aboot amang the bent and heather, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i. **Lth.** Till laid we are beneath the bent, My faithfu' Will an' me, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 138. **Slk.** Bare as broon bent in summer-drought, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 201. **N.Cy.**^{1} Used sometimes for thatch. **Nhb.**^{1} Sand through which the long, thick, wiry bent shoots up luxuriantly, Consitt *Life St. Cuthbert* (1887) 50. **Cum.** Riding through the lang green bent, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 44. **n.Yks.** Ling in some places mixed with bent and rushes, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 15; **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Mossy peeats amang t'bent, Blackah *Songs* (1867) 38; (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{1} When t'bent's snod, hask, cranchin an slaap, ii. 285; **w.Yks.**^{23}, **Chs.**^{13}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} **Som.** (J.S.F.S.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. The seed-stalks of grass, esp. when old and dry.

w.Yks. Yeller-bud builds it nest o' bents and hoss-hair (W.F.). **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy)v bruwt yŭ ŭ bent ŭ sùm kob ky'eynd ŭ gres, sey iv yoa· noa·n wot it iz [I've browt yŏ a bent o' some cob keind o' gress, sey if yo known what it is]. **Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (L.C.M.) **s.Not.** Ah mun mow the bents off with a scythe (J.P.K.). **Not.**^{12}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1} **Rut.**^{1} There was nothing staunch where I stood on'y bents. **Lei.** (C.E.); **Lei.**^{1} *Gen.* used in a collective sense in the *pl.* **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{3} **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.); (H.K.) **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} The peasant children pluck bents, and fashion them into coronets and other pretty quaint devices. They employ them also as threads upon which to string wild strawberries. The term is generally used in the *pl.* form. **Hrf.**^{12}, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**^{1}, **Hrt.** (H.G.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**^{1} **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 288, ed. 1849; **Suf.**^{1}, **Ken.** (P.M.), **Sur.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.** The short pale-yellow bents which rose sparsely above the fine rich down-turf, Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. 3. **Wil.**^{1}

3. Hence (1) **Benting,** *vbl. sb.* in phr. *to go a-benting,* of pigeons: to be driven by hunger to eat the seeds of grass; (2) **Benting-time,** *sb.* the time when 'bents' or grass-seeds are ripe; (3) **Benty,** *adj.* of the nature of bent; of land: covered with bent.

(1) **Lin.**^{1} When the dove goes a-benting, The farmer is lamenting. **Der.**^{1} Pigeons never know such woe, As when they a-benting go. **e.An.**^{1} **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 288, ed. 1849; **Suf.**^{1} The dow she dew no sorrow know Until she dew a benten go. [Ray *Prov.* (1678) 49.] (2) **Lin.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} **Hmp.** Lisle *Obs. Husb.* (1757); **Hmp.**^{1} (3) **Lnk.** He had yet tae cross A haggy, benty, splashy moss, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 62. **Gall.** A plain surface of benty turf lay before him, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 292. **Nhb.** Feeding on yon benty hill, Armstrong *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 23; Brush'd the benty dews before them, Graham *Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 5; **Nhb.**^{1} Benty-knots are the large tough patches formed by *Juncus squarrosus.* **Cum.** Benty turf had the bent grass mixed with the ling, which made it valuable for fuel (M.P.). **n.Yks.** Pastures . . . of a coarse benty quality, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 200; **n.Yks.**^{1} Nobbut puir benty mess wiv nae natur in it; **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** It's a pooer gersin field, it lewks so benty, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) v; **w.Yks.**^{2} Bent grass is often called benty grass. **Nhp.** A sedgebird built its little benty nest, Clare *Poems* (1835) 117. **Ken.** (P.M.), **Sur.**^{1}

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bent-lark,** the corn bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*; (2) **-stool,** *Juncus squarrosus*; also called **stool-bent,** q.v. See also **Bent-grass.**

(1) **Nrf., Hmp.** *Nature Notes,* No. ii. (2) **Nhb.** *Annals Agric.* (1784–1814).

5. Applied specifically to various grasses, rushes, and other plants: (1) *Agrostis vulgaris* (n.Yks.); (2) *Alopecurus pratensis,* meadow fox-tail grass (Shr.); (3) *Calluna vulgaris,* heather (Chs.); (4) *Cynosurus cristatus* (Cum. s.Bck.); (5) *Erica cinerea* (Chs.); (6) *Hypochoeris radicata* (e.Yks.); (7) *Juncus squarrosus* (Nhb. e.Yks.); (8) *Lolium perenne,* rye-grass (Bdf.); (9) *Phleum pratense,* cat's-tail grass (Shr.); (10) *Plantago lanceolata* (Wil. e.Yks.); (11) *P. major,* plantain (Wil.); (12) *Psamma arenaria* (n.Cy. e.An.); (13) *Triticum junceum* (Suf.).

(2) **Shr.**^{1} (3) **w.Chs.** Holland *Sheaf* (1883) III. 15. **Chs.**^{1} (9) **Shr.**^{1} (10, 11) **Wil.**^{1}

II. 1. A sandy hillock or knoll covered with 'bent' or coarse grass; also called **bent-hill.**

Sc. No eye of ours could spy what was passing behind there in the bents, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xiii. **Fif.** He flounder't owr until the bents, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 89. **w.Yks.** Amang t'bent-hills an' ling-bobs, Blackah *Songs* (1867) 37.

2. The open field. In phr. *to take* (*to*) *the bent,* to fly for safety to the moors.

Sc. Take the bent, Mr. Rashleigh. Make ae pair o' legs worth twa pair o' hands, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxv. **Per.** The shepherd frae the bent, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 226, ed. 1843. **Kcd.** Look up the hill, aboon the bent, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 98. **Lnk.** Till blackness black the bent, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 70, ed. 1873. **Ayr.** I'd better herdit on the bent, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 106. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Nhb.** Tyneside's winsome lasses Wha lightly bound over the bent, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 78.

3. The slope or hollow of a hill, a hillside.

Sc. O'er the bent of Killiebraid, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xi. **Rnf.** When winter's snaw gaes aff the bent, Allan *Ev. Hours* (1836) 128. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **N.Cy.**^{1} **Lan.** (J.L.) **s.Lan.** Bamford *Gl.* (1846) 17. **Shr.**^{1}

[**I. 1.** Bent, a kind of grass or rush, Ash (1795); A bent, bents, *juncus, scirpus,* Coles (1679); He cared not for dint of sword nor speere, No more then for the stroke of strawes or bents, Spenser *F.Q.* VI. iv. 4; A bente or small rushe, *iuncus,* Baret (1580). **II. 2.** In ane instant scho and hir court was hence, ȝit still abaid thir musis on the bent, Douglas *Pal. Honour* (1501) ed. 1874, I. 41; Than spake a berne upon the bent, *Otterbourne* in Percy's *Reliques,* ed. 1887, I. 41. **3.** A bent, steep place, Coles (1677); And downward from an hille, under a bente Ther stood the temple of Mars armipotente, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 1981.]

BENT, *adj.* Cum. [**bent.**] Bleak.

Cum. Nay, but it's a bent place, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 102; **Cum.**^{1} Yon's a bent pleàss o' your's.

[The same as **Bent,** *sb.* (see **II. 2**).]

BENTALL, *sb.* and *v.* Lin. Ken. [**be·ntl.**]

1. *sb.* An iron cultivator or composite drag, invented by Edward Hammond Bentall, used for tearing up the surface of land. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Ken.** (P.M.)

2. *v.* To use a 'bentall.'

n.Lin.^{1}, **Ken.** (P.M.)

BENT-GRASS, *sb.* (1) *Agrostis vulgaris* (Nhb. Cum. Wm.); (2) *Aira caespitosa*, (3) *A. flexuosa* (sw.Cum.); (4) *Cynosurus cristatus* (Cum. s.Bck.).

(1) **Nhb.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1}

BENTLAND, *sb.* s.Pem. Land that has been pared and burnt.

s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 419.

BENTLE, *sb.* e.An. [**be·ntl.**]

1. Coarse reedy grass; the seed-stalks of grass. Cf. **bent.**

Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 288, ed. 1849; **Suf.**^{1} [The dove is] forced to betake herself to the seeding bentles.

2. In *pl.* land by the seashore overgrown with grass.

e.An.^{1} Bentles, the low, sandy, flattish land on parts of the Suffolk coast. **Suf.**^{1} Bentles is the low, sandy, flattish land *n.* of Landguard fort (s.v. Bent).

3. Name given to (1) *Triticum junceum* (Suf.); (2) *Psamma arenaria* (e.An.).

BENTON PRY, *sb.* sw.Cum. The plant *Aira caespitosa.*

BENWEED, *sb.* Sc. Irel. [**be·nwīd.**] The common ragwort, *Senecio Jacoboea.* Cf. **bunwede.**

Ayr. The Scottish witches always went by air on broomsticks and benweeds, GALT *Legatees* (1820) ii. **N.I.**^{1} **Don.** In chill October withered benweeds rustled like footsteps on the brae, *Cornh. Mag.* XXXV. 181.

BEO, *sb.* Yks. In phr. *go to beo*, go to sleep.

n.Yks. A very common word; when a mother was trying to get a cross child to sleep she would say, 'Gan to Beo, darling' (W.H.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891).

BE·OWE, *v.* Yks. Written **beawe** m.Yks.^{1} [**bi-ǭ·.**] To own, possess.

n.Yks. There's neaboddy knows wheea beowes it, *Bingley Herald N. & Q.* (1886). **m.Yks.**^{1} Who be-awes this barn [child].

[*Be-* + *owe* (to own).]

BEPITY, *v.* Som. To commiserate, to pity.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Aay shèod u beepút·eed uur moo·ur, neef t-ad-n u-bún ur oa·n fau·ut [I should have pitied her more, if it had not been her own fault].

[Mercy on him, poor heart! I bepitied him, so I did, FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1749) Bk. x. ix.]

BEQUEATH, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A bequest.

Dev. *Obs.* (R.P.C.) **nw.Dev.**^{1} This is the invariable form in the Hartland Ch. Acc. 1597–1706.

[Rec. the full of the beqweth of Mother Belser xxxiij*s*, *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* (1490) (N.E.D.). The same as *bequeath*, vb.]

BER, see **Birr, Bur.**

BERAFFLED, *pp.* Yks. [**bira·fld.**] Perplexed, entangled. Cf. **raffle,** *v.*

n.Yks. In fairly common use (R.H.H.); Ah's sair beraffled what te deea (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{2}

BERAG, *v.* Ken. Also written **bereg.** [**biræ·g, bire·g.**] To worry, harass, annoy. Cf. **rag,** *v.*

Ken. The relieving officer beregged her so. Still used, but not common (W.F.S.).

BERAY, *v.* Hrf. Written **bewray** Hrf.^{1} To defile with ordure, to dirty.

Hrf.^{1} The birds bewray the church. **s.Hrf.** *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 199. [It's an ill bird that berays its own nest, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 102.]

[To beray, *inquino, concaco*, COLES (1679); You have berayed your gowne with myer, *vous auez emboué vostre robe*, PALSGR. (1530).]

BERBINE, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken. *Verbena officinalis.*

Ken. (K.), **Ken.**^{1}

[Fr. *verveine* (COTGR.); cp. Béarnais dial. *berbée* (LESPY).]

BERE, *sb.* *Obsol.* Shr.^{1} A pillow-case. See **Pillow-bere.**

[And many a pilow, and every bere Of clothe of Reynes, to slepe softe, CHAUCER *Duchesse* (1369) 254. A word found in LG. dials. Holstein *büre* (*Idiotikon*); Bremen *büren* (*Wtbch.*); Altmark *bür* (DANNEIL); Pomer. *büre* (DÄHNERT); MLG. *bure* (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN); Flem. *buer* (PLANTIN).]

BERG, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} A rock.

[Icel. *berg*, a rock (VIGFUSSON).]

BERG, see **Bargh.**

BERGANDER, *sb.* e.An. Ess. I.W. Also written **bargander** e.An.^{1} The sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.*

e.An.^{1} **Ess.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 153. **I.W.** *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 239.

[Birgander, a kind of wild goose, PHILLIPS (1706); A birgander, *chenalopex*, COLES (1679); *Cravant*, the small goose-like fowl, tearmed, a brigander, COTGR.; A bargander, *vulpancer*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570) 79. Cp. MLG. *bergānt*, 'Anas tadorna' (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN).]

BERGLE, *sb.* S. & Ork. Also written **bergell** S. & Ork.^{1} (JAM.) The fish wrasse, *Labrus tinca.*

Or.I. The wrasse, that has here got the name of bergle, frequents such of our shores as have high rocks and deep waters, BARRY *Hist. Ork.* (1805) 389 (JAM.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} [SATCHELL (1879).]

[Prob. a der. of *berg* (sb.), q.v.]

BERGYLT, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **berguylt.**

1. The fish, Black Goby.

Sh.I. It is called berguylt in Zetland, EDMONSTON *Zetl.* (1809) II. 30 (JAM.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

2. The Norwegian haddock, *Sebasteo Norvegicus.*

Sh.I. (K.I.) [SATCHELL (1879).]

[Norw. dial. *berggylte*, 'labrus' (at Trondhjem *berggalt* (AASEN); der. of *berg*, see **Berg,** *sb.*]

BERLIN, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Also written **berling, bierling.** A half-decked galley or rowing boat.

Sc. There's a place where their berlins and gallies, as they ca'd them, used to lie in, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xl. **n.Sc.** He kept always a bierlin or galley in the place with ten or twelve armed men, *Statist. Acc.* VI. 292 (JAM.). **Sth.** I have heard it only once used (J.M.). **Inv.** (H.E.F.)

[Gael. *birlinn*, a galley, a bark; MIr. *beirling.* A word of Norse origin; cp. ON. *byrðingr*, a ship of burden, der. of *byrðr*, burden (MACBAIN). Cp. MLG. *bordinge*, a ship (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN), Bremen *bording* (*Wtbch.*).]

BERM, see **Barm.**

BERRIL, see **Borrill.**

BERRITHATCH, *sb.* *Obs.* Som. Litter for horses. See **Thatch.**

n.Som. [Used] in the court rolls of y^e mannor of Chuton [Chewton] (K.).

[*Berri-* for *beddi, beddin*, bedding + *thatch.* For *berri* = *beddi* cp. *tae·urees*, acc. to A. J. Ellis the pron. of *tae·udees*, taties, potatoes (F.T.E.).]

BERRY, *sb.*^{1} Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. Wil. [**bə·ri.**]

1. The gooseberry, fruit of *Ribes grossularia.*

N.I.^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Tha hed barns an bits o' flesh presarved i' bottles as fwok dus berries, *Borrowdale Lett.* (1787) 5, ed. 1866; Whoke mun be eh danger eh pricklan ther fingers, if they try teh poo enny berries eh t'dark, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 34; In the report of a show of fruit and flowers, prizes were offered for berries (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} There's a vast o' berries this year. **w.Yks.** A very genus (of fruit) is offered to him under the shape of berry tart, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 312; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891); Go pull som' berries an' I'll mak' the' a berry-pie (W.F.); *Hlfx. Wds.*; Ah want a penn'orth o' eätin' berries (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**^{12345}, **Chs.**^{123} **n.Lin.**^{1} I've sell'd a many berries e' my time. **sw.Lin.**^{1} I've gathered a good few berries for market.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Berry-bush**, a gooseberry bush; (2) **-cake,** (3) **-pie,** gooseberry pie; (4) **-sluffs,** the skins of gooseberries; (5) **-tree,** see **-bush.**

(1) **Nhb.** The berry bushes, the rhubarb, and the cabbages in the garden, *Tynedale Studies* (1896) iv. **Cum.** A lease in which among other covenants the tenant is restricted from injuring or destroying orchards, fruit-trees, berry-bushes, &c. (M.P.) **Yks.** A few berry bushes, a black currant tree or two, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I. i; There was a blight upo' th' berry-bushes, HOWITT *Hope on* (1840) ix. **sw.Lin.**^{1} The berry-bushes are well ragg'd to year. (2) **Cum.** (M.P.); (J.Ar.) (3) **Cum.** (M.P.); (J.Ar.) **n.Yks.**^{2} 'We'll soon find out if he's Yorkshire,' said the Londoner; 'ask him if he likes

berry-pie.' **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (4) **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891). (5) **Yks.** Shakkin' like a berry-tree wi' a barn at it, *Yks. Comet* (1844) pt. i. 3. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** How are the berry-trees coming on? (F.P.T.); They gate a berry-tree, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 1, 1896). **n.Lin.**^{1}

3. The grain of wheat.

Wil. *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813); Wheat is a 'good berry' when the ear is plump and well filled, Davis *Agric.* (1813). **s.Wil.** This is found to improve the grain, provincially the 'berry,' Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 218. **Wil.**^{1} There's a very good berry to-year. [The longer corn continues in the ground . . . the berry [is] more plump, full, and weighty, Ray (1691) 15; Such ground as bears sour grass . . . will not bear a plump berry, but a thin coarse sort, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757).]

BERRY, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Hrf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Som. Also written **berrey** I.W.^{1} [**bə·ri.**]

1. *sb.* A rabbit warren, a group of rabbit holes. See **Bury.**

Brks.^{1}, **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.), **I.W.**^{1}

2. *v.* Of animals: to burrow, to dig a hole in the ground.

Hrf. The 'oonts used to berry in the ground (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **w.Som.**^{1} Of a badger: Tidn a bit o' good to dig arter-n; he can berry vaster-n you can. A dog is said to berry, when he marks and digs at a rabbit-hole.

[Berry, Cunnyberry, *Latibulum cuniculorum*, Skinner (1671); *Tute*, a hole, or berry made by a coney, Cotgr.]

BERRY, *sb.*^{3} Sc. In phr. *to be no the berry*, to be of bad character, untrustworthy.

Bnff.^{1} **Abd.** The 'Twinkling Star' is very handy, true, But, Peter Pink, their whiskey's nae the berrie, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 21. **Per., Fif.** In rare use (J.M.).

BERRY, *v.*^{2} *Obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks.

1. To beat, to cudgel.

Rxb. To berry a bairn (Jam.). **Gall.** Ye'll hae to get berried and scartit, whammelt and riven, till ye learn as I hae learned, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) ii; Still so used (W.G.). **Cum.** (M.P.)

2. To thresh corn. See **Barry.**

Dmf. (Jam.) **Gall.** I'll berry your crap by the light o' the moon, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 82. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Nhb.**^{1} He's been berryin' aa the day. **Cum.** *Obs.* (M.P.); (H.W.); **Cum.**^{3} **n.Yks.** He[Hobb]'ll coom nae mair, nowther to berry nor stamp. *Obs.* forty years ago, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 56; (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} The word is extinct here as to daily use, and only preserved in a couplet connected with the 'Hob' traditions.

Hence (1) **Berrier,** *sb.* a thresher; (2) **Berrying,** *vbl. sb.* the act of threshing; (3) **Berrying-skin,** *sb.* a dried horse's skin used for threshing upon, to prevent the grains sticking to the floor; (4) **Berry(ing-stead,** *sb.* a flat threshing-floor.

(1) **n.Cy.** (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2} **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297. (2) **Cum.** A teeran haund At berry'an bigg or shearan, Lonsdale *Upshot* (1811); **Cum.**^{3} (3) **Cum.** Down wid a buryin skin onta t'leath floor, Dickinson *Farm Life* (1869) 6; **Cum.**^{1} (4) **n.Cy.** (K.); Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); **N.Cy.**^{2}

[Berry, to thresh, Coles (1677). The same word as Barry, *v.*]

BERRY-BARN, *sb.* *Obs.*? Sc. A name for the third finger. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Sc. Thumbkin brak the barn, Lickpot stealt the corn, Langman carried it awa, Berrybarn stood and saw, Wee Pirly Winkie paid for a', Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 20.

BERRY-BREAKER, *sb.* Hmp. The hawfinch, *Coccothraustes vulgaris.*

Hmp. So called from its fondness for cherry-stones, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 60.

BERRY-BROWN, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb. Nut-brown ale.

Nhb.^{1} Had I but kenn'd aw, when I was in the town, I 'ad spent t'other groat on the brisk berry-brown, *Joco-Serious Disc.* (1686) 3.

[In ballad lit. *berry-brown* is a very common epithet of a horse and a sword. He mounted on his berry-brown steed, *Clerk Colvill*, 4, in Child's *Pop. Ball.* (1884) 387; And now he drew his berry-brown sword, *Kemp Owyne*, 26, *ib.* II. 313.]

BERRY-MOUCHER, *sb.* Wil.

1. A truant from school in blackberry season. See **Blackberry-moucher.**

Wil.^{1} Widely used.

2. The blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus.*

Wil.^{1} At Huish, and occasionally elsewhere, virtually confined to the berries themselves; often corrupted into Penny-moucher or Perry-moucher by children.

BERTH, *sb.* Yks.

1. Position, occupation; a settled home.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A fat berth. A hungry berth. He has nowthir bairn nor berth.

2. A foothold, grasp.

Yks. He's got a good berth for his feet. Get a good berth on it with both hands. We can get no berth on't (C.C.R.).

BERTH, *v.* *Obs.* Ken. To place or lay a floor.

Ken. Grose (1790); Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); *Obs.* (P.M.); **Ken.**^{12}

Hence **Berthing-boards,** *sb.* flooring-boards. Ken.^{2}

BERTHY, see **Birthy.**

BERVIE, *sb.* Sc. [**be·rvi.**] A haddock dried in the smoke of a wood-fire. Also called **Bervie-haddock.**

Sc. They have their name from Inverbervie in Kcd., as they are all mostly prepared in the vicinity (Jam.). **Per.** Hendry had been to the fish-cadger in the square to get a bervie, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xx.

BERWICK SAUCE, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} The water in which a salmon has been boiled, served up as a sauce. Also called **Dover** (q.v.).

BESACKED, *pp.* Yks. Also written **besecked** n.Yks.^{2} [**bisa·kt, bise·kt.**] Discharged from employment.

n.Yks. Fairly common (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**^{2}

BESCUMMER, *v.* *Obsol.* Som. Dev. Also written **beskummer** Som. To besmear with dirt; *fig.* to abuse, calumniate.

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Ee beeskuum·urd-n oa·vur wuul· [he abused him thoroughly]; but 'Ee beeskuum·urd-n au·l oa·vur' means he besmear'd him all over with filth. **n.Dev.** Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **Dev.**^{3} *Obsol.* I dü want e tü clayne the chimmer proper, and not bescummer the planche all awver. Ef yü got ort tü zay agin 'er, zay et tü wance, and not bescummer the poor zawl be-ind 'er back.

[Did Block bescumber Statute's white suit with the parchment lace, Jonson *Staple of News* (1625) v. ii. *Be-* + *scummer* (vb.), q.v.]

BESEEK, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **beseik.** [**bisī·k.**] To beseech.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Turn agayne, we beseik thee, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) lxxx. 14. **e.Lth.** Jenny had to come ben and beseek us no' to mak sic a noise, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 234. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

[We the beseik, this day be fortunable To ws Tirianis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, ii. 63; I beseke ȝou, or þat ȝe smyte, Lay doune þis kyrcheffe on myn eghne, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 65. *Be-* + *seek* (OE. *sēcan*).]

BESEEM, *v.* Yks. Lan. [**bisī·m.**] To become, befit.

n.Yks.^{2} It didn't beseem 'em. **Lan.** It would beseem her better if hoo wur stonnin i' th' front of a weshin'-mug, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 27, ed. 1879.

[It would beseem the Lord Northumberland To say 'King Richard,' Shaks. *Rich. II*, iii. iii. 7.]

BESEEN, see **Bisson.**

BESEPTS, *prep.* and *conj.* Glo. Wil. Also written **beseps.** [**bise·pts, bise·ps.**]

1. *prep.* Except, with the exception of.

Glo. 'Tain't offen as we 'as a bit o' mate . . . beseps a jint o' a casalty ship, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii. **Wil.**^{1} Here's my yeppurn they've a'bin and scarched, and I've a-got narra 'nother 'gin Zunday besepts this! Akerman *Tales* (1853) 138.

2. *conj.* Except, unless.

Glo. What's the matter wi' un, Jeämes, is er dead?—Djed! no! beseps djed drunk! Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ix; Thay bean't content beseps thaay be Members o' Parlyment, *ib.* xv.

[A contam. of *except* with the *be-* of *besides.*]

BESET, *v.* *Obsol.* Lin. To attack.

Lin. Not very common (J.C.W.). **n.Lin.** Thaay do saay he was beset wi' a wild lion out yonder (M.P.); (E.P.)

[Draw forth thy weapon, we are beset with thieves, Shaks. *T. Shrew*, iii. ii. 238.]

BESETMENT, *sb.* Stf. Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A besetting weakness or sin.

n.Stf. It's my besetment to forget where I am, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede*

(1859) I. 131. **Dev.** Amongst the besetments of the cultivators . . . is that of trusting to negative evidence, *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* (1867) II. 36; (R.P.C.)

BESGAN, *sb.* Cor. Also in forms **biscan, vescan** Cor.^{12} A leather finger-glove or cloth bandage, used by harvest women to protect a wounded finger.

Cor.^{12} [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

[A Cornish (Celtic) word. Der. of Cornish *bis* (*bys, bes*), finger; cp. Wel. *bys* (STOKES *Urkelt. Sprachschatz*, 175).]

BESHACHT, *pp.* Sc. (JAM.) **1.** Not straight, distorted. Cf. **shach,** *v.* Ags. **2.** Torn, tattered, with the idea of dirtiness. Per.

BESHAME, *v.* Glo. **[biʃē·m.]** To shame; to be ashamed.

Glo. I never was so beshamed in all my life afore, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 115; Ye were born to beshame your parish, *ib.* 286. **n.Glo.** *Obsol.* I'll beshame you afore anybody (S.S.B.); Beshame to you! *Obsol.* (H.S.H.)

[Beshame me not, *Metr. Psalter* (c. 1567) xxxviii. 12.]

BESIDE(S, *prep.* Irel. Yks.

1. In comparison with, by the side of.

Ir. The people are hen-hearted now, besides what they used to be in my time, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 191. **Ldd.** In very common use (A.J.I.).

2. Except, excepting.

Ant. Beside her own mother (S.A.B.).

3. In phr. *beside a*, close by, alongside of.

w.Yks. Nah beside a theaze . . . wor a long glass caise, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Fr. Exhibition* (c. 1856) 30; Beside a here wor a man, *ib. Trip ta London* (1851) 23.

BESLITTEN, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Slit.

Lin. (J.C.W.) **n.Lin.**^{1} I slit a sheet, a sheet I slit; A new beslitten sheet was it.

BESLOBBER, *v.* Nhp.^{1} Shr.^{2} To eat in a slovenly manner, to render wet or dirty by spilling food on the clothes.

BESMORTH. *v.* Wxf.^{1} To besmear.

BESMOTTER, *v.* *Obsol.* Shr.^{12} Also in form **besmatter** Shr.^{1} To smear or daub with mud or dirt.

[Besmottered, besmutted, KERSEY (1715); His face he schew besmotterit for a bourd, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 245; Of fustian he wered a gipoun Al bismotered, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 76.]

BESMUDGE, *v.* Nhp. Shr. To smear, to soil with mud or dirt.

Nhp.^{1} **Shr.**^{1} W'y, Tummy, w'eerever han yo bin to besmudge yoreself all o'er athatns? **Shr.**^{2}

BESOGNE, *sb.* Lei. [Not known to our correspondents.] Business, affairs.

Lei.^{1} Mind your own besogne.

[Fr. *besogne*, business.]

BESOM, *sb.*^{1} In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **basam, bassam** Dev.; **baysom** Chs.^{1}; **bazzom** Cor.; **beesom** Cum. e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks. Chs.^{12} Der.^{1} Rut.^{1} e.Sus.; **beesum** w.Yks.; **beezom** Lan. Wil.^{1}; **beysom** s.Chs.^{1}; **bezom** e.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} Wil.; **bezum** Glo.; **bissom** Glo. Wil.^{1}; **bizzam** Wm.; **bizzom** Hrf.^{1} Brks.^{1}; **bizzum** se.Wor.^{1} I.W.^{1}; **burzom** N.Cy.^{1}; **buzzom** Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1}; **buzzum** Nhb. Dur.; **byssum** War. e.Sus.; **byzant** Dor.

1. A broom, made of birch or heather.

Sc. A new besom sweeps clean, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Fif.** Oft we sweep the thrifty matron's house With besom quaint, invisible, and small, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 143, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** Dinging me about as if I had been nae better than a broom besom, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xviii; But I'll sned besoms—thraw saugh woodies, BURNS *Dr. Blacklock* (1789) st. 6. **e.Lth.** A' trades maun live, as the wife said whan she burnt her besom, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 134. **Gall.** Keep aye plenty o' heather on the end o' the besom, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) xxvii. **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** 2 Bussims, 5*d.*, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 48; **Nhb.**^{1} He'll myek us broom-buzzoms for nowse, MIDFORD *Pitman's Courtship* (c. 1851). **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** His chin was likest a moss beesom, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 32, ed. 1876; (E.W.P.) **Wm.** The light touch of a besom striketh away in a moment, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) 200; Wi' beards like besoms ower their mouthes, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 19. **n.Yks.** (H.M.); **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** They have need of a besom that sweep the house with a turf, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); He wor a besum hawker, PRESTON *Girlington Jrn. Alm.* (1875) 19; Tom struck at t'ratten wit beesom, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 27, ed. 1877; (S.P.U.) **Lan.** Mary took the besom to Luke, FRANCIS *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 71; WAUGH *Besom Ben Stories*, title. **Chs.** Th' eend o' a baysom steel, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 3; **Chs.**^{1} *Gen.* made of birch twigs; very freq. of heather, when they are called ling-beesoms. Most of the beesoms are manufactured by men who make it a regular business. The beesoms are tied together in neat bundles of half a dozen, and are hawked about loaded on the backs of donkeys; **Chs.**^{2}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{12}, **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{2} **n.Lin.**^{1} She's as good fer milkness as a birk-treä is fer beäsoms. **Rut.**^{1} The Clark for shovling of snow and going Uppingham had 3 pints of ale and a new Beasam, 9*d.*, *Church Acc.* (1766). **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** (J.B.); **War.**^{3} Paid for heath besoms, 5*d.*, *Aston Ch. Acc.* (*Trans. Arch. Soc.* 1872). **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1} **Hrf.**^{1}; **Hrf.**^{2} There's tricks in all trades except bizzom-makin, and then you puts the short in the middle. **Glo.** Jest look at the boots as thee's a-bringing into th' 'ouse, . . . wipe 'em agin the bissom, do, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii; (S.S.B.) **Brks.**^{1}, **Cmb.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} In some parts of Suf. called birch-broom, and in Nrf. called ling-broom or besom. **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **n.Wil.** The besom of the gardener would have swept away all traces, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 14. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{12} **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851). **Dev.** If I were to meet old Tammy, besom in hand, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 30. **n.Dev.** Swept up the hearth with an old besom, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 41. **sw.Dev.** Zee what a pritty basam I've a brort, PENGELLY *Provinc.* (1875) 40. **Dev.**^{3}, **Cor.**^{2}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Besom-bet,** the name given to the personator of a female in the 'Fond Pleeaf' procession on Plough Monday; (2) **-busks,** the thick abnormal growth of small branches, freq. found in birch trees; (3) **-clean,** clean only on the surface; (4) **-head,** the joint in an apple-tree trunk where the branches separate; (5) **-maker,** a maker of brooms; (6) **-moss,** the common hair-moss, *Polytrichum commune*; (7) **-scauped,** weak-minded, stupid; (8) **-shaft,** (9) **-shank,** (10) **-stael,** (11) **-stake,** a broomstick; (12) **-stuff,** a name given to ling of which brooms are made; (13) **-timber,** see **-stuff.**

(1) **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 52; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **n.Sc.** (W.G.) (4) **Wor.** From what has been termed the upright besom head, with a stem five feet long, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 387. (5) **Stf.**^{2} Ther's nivver a bēsom-maker i' Castle nā. **Not.** I first let the twigging to the besom makers, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 161. (6) **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 43. (7, 8) **n.Yks.**^{2} (9) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Jonnie's ghost was always to be seen . . . with a buzzom-shank over his shoulder, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 159; **Nhb.**^{1} His fether . . . browt up his family i' the fear o' the Lord an' the buzzom-shank. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** A besom shank her hand furst met, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1805) 90, ed. 1807. (10) **w.Yks.** (E.G.) **Lan.** Witches ridin races upo' besom-stails, BRIERLEY *Old Nook*, ii. (11) **Dor.** Lawk! I mid het she wi' a besom-stake, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 47. (12) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{5} Addle-moor bezom-stuff—that growing on Addle-moor, near Leeds. **n.Lin.**^{1} (13) **w.Yks.** T'land a bogs an' beesum-timber, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1866) 28.

3. In phr. (1) *to hang out the besom*, to invite friends during the wife's absence from home; (2) *as fond as a besom*, very foolish, apt to commit absurd mistakes; (3) *as drunk as a besom.*

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} The ancient sign of an inn was a projecting pole, with a tuft, which gave it the appearance of a besom. Hence the phr. to 'hing oot the buzzom' is an invitation to bachelor friends and a sign of good cheer within. **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{5}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **w.Yks.**^{2}

[**1.** Besumme, *scopa*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Clensid with besyms, WYCLIF (1388) *Matt.* xii. 44. OE. *besma*; cp. MHG. *besem* (mod. *besen*).]

BESOM, *sb.*^{2} Also written **basom, bisom, bizzom, busom** Dev.^{4}; **basam** Dev. (1) *Calluna vulgaris*, red heath broom (Dev. Cor.); (2) *Sarothamnus scoparius*, common broom (Som. Dev.).

(1) **Dev.**^{1} The innocent vace o'en like basam, 26. **Cor.**^{2} (2) **w.Som.**^{1} Often called 'gree·n búz·um.' An infusion of the leaves of this plant is held to be the great specific in dropsical cases. Bwoil down some green besom, 'tis the finedest thing in the wordle. **w.Dev.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Dev.**^{4} As yellow as a basom.

[**2.** Then hid herself close in the besom of the broom, *Broomfield Hill*, 9, in Child's *Pop. Bal.* (1884) 398; Besom, a certayne rough and prickled shrubbe wherof bouchers make their beesoms, *ruscum*, BARET (1580). The same as **Besom**, *sb.*^{1}]

BESOM, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. War. Glo. Also written **beesom** w.Yks.^{2} Lan.; **beysom** s.Chs.^{1}; **bezom** m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.; **buzzom** Nhb.^{1}

1. A term of reproach or contempt applied to a woman; esp. a woman of loose or slovenly habits.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Turned a dyvour on my hands, the auld besom, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xx; To set up to be sae muckle better than ither folk, the auld besom, *ib. Old Mortality* (1816) viii; Gin't were ony bletherin' besom! But me that's aye the model o' discretion, ROY *Horseman* (1895) vii. **Per.** Your mither was a feikil fushionless besom, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) x. **Gall.** Elizabeth Kirk is an impident besom, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 66, ed. 1895; 'O, ye think ye're a braw lad,' said the impudent besom, *ib. Raiders* (1894) iv. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** She's a besom, she is, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 12, 1884); **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** As aw wur tellin yoa when that beesom put hur motty in, STATON *Rays fro' Loominary* (c. 1861) 60; To think o' that theer owd besom talkin' i' that rood to a lady, BURNETT *Haworths* (1887) xii; A proud saucy besom hoo wur, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 165. **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Hoo's a cockit young besom (F.E.T.). **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhŭ yùng bey·zŭm)z au·viz i mis·chif [the young beysom's auvays i' mischief]. **Stf.**^{2} Yo nasty imperent bēsom yo. **War.**^{2} Used in the children's game, 'Please, old woman, will you come out, ... You nasty, dirty besom'; **War.**^{3} A girl described as 'a besom' without a qualifying adj. would imply unchastity. A 'young besom' would mean a very troublesome or impertinent child; while an 'impudent besom' would mean an unendurably impudent girl. **Glo.**^{12}

Hence **Besomer**, *sb.* a term applied to a person of either sex, of loose and slovenly habits.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891).

2. A simpleton. Cf. **besom-head.**

Nhb.^{1} Thoo greet buzzom.

3. A vicious cow. w.Yks.^{2}

[**1.** Prob. the same as **Besom**, *sb.*^{1} Cp. G. *besen* (in students' slang), a contemptuous word for a maid-servant, or a young girl (PAUL).]

BESOM, *v.* Lan. To sweep; also *fig.*

Lan. He'll [John Bright] be at th' yed of an army yet, ut'll besom Europe of o' sorts o' creawned prowt, BRIERLEY *Old Radicals*, 11; (S.W.)

BESOM-HEAD, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also written **bezom-** n.Yks.^{2} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{5} [**bī·səm-iəd.**] A foolish, stupid person. Cf. **besom**, *sb.*^{3} **2.**

n.Yks.^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 52. **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence **Besom-headed**, *adj.* weak-minded, stupid, foolish.

n.Yks.^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{5}

BESOUTH, *prep.* Sc. To the southward of.

Sc. This present act shall begin only, and take effect for those besouth the water of Die, *Act Seder.* (Jan. 10, 1650) 64 (JAM.). **Per.** Besouth the Forth (G.W.).

BESPATTLE, *v.* Shr.^{1} Also written **bespottle.** [**bispæ·tl, -spotl.**] To bespatter, to cover with mud or dirt.

[*Papilloter*, to bespattle, or spot with dirt, COTGR. *Be-* + *spattle* (vb.), q.v.]

BESPEAK, *v.* Lin. Nhp. War. Hrf.

1. To speak to; to converse with.

n.Lin.^{1} I niver bespeäk him noo; he fell oot wi' me aboot that foäl o' mine among his tar's. We ewse'd to keäp cump'ny, bud I hevn't bespoäk her sin' Martlemas.

2. To promise, to engage beforehand; to order; *fig.* to be marked for death.

n.Lin.^{1} He'll not fall to hev it, bein' as I've bespoäk it fer you, Miss. **Hrf.**^{2} I saw he was bespoke a month ago.

3. Bespoke, *pp.* bewitched. *Obsol.*

Nhp.^{1} The children are bespoke. What's the matter with you, you're quite bespoke. **War.**^{3}

[**1.** O out bespeaks the Outlaw's lady, *Outlaw Murray*, 12, in Child's *Pop. Bal.* (1894) 195; *Queen.* My gentle lord, bespeak these nobles fair, MARLOWE *Edw. II* (1590) I. iv. **2.** To bespeak ware, COLES (1679).]

BESPELT, *ppl. adj.* Nhp. [**bispe·lt.**] Bewitched, mischievous.

Nhp.^{1} 'You are quite be-spelt' is a term of reproach often used to children.

[*Be-* + *spelt*, pp. of *spell*, vb., to bewitch with 'spells'; cp. spelling charms, SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 31. From *spell*, a charm consisting of some words of mysterious power.]

BESPRENTED, *pp.* Yks. Sprinkled, splashed.

n.Yks. (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{2}

[*Besprent* + *-ed.* Knot-grass dew-besprent, MILTON *Comus* (1634) 542; To Pite ran I, al bespreynt with teres, CHAUCER *Minor Poems*, II. 10. ME. *bespreynt*, pp. of *besprengen* (OE. *besprengan*), to sprinkle.]

BESS, *v.* Sh.I. [**bes.**] To sew slackly.

Sh.I. In common use (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[The same as lit. E. *baste* (to sew together loosely). I baste a garment with threde, *Je bastys*, PALSGR. (1530).]

BESSEN, *v.* Lei. [**be·sən.**] To stoop, bend down; to weigh down.

Lei.^{1} 'All them sad-irons round my waist made me bessen down,' said a maid-servant, who had challenged another to a trial of weight, and adopted effectual means of securing a victory.

[Repr. lit. E. *base* (to lower) + *-en*, fr. the analogy of vbs. in *-en*, like *lessen*. Fr. *baisser* (tr. and intr.), to lower.]

BESSEY, -IE, see **Bessy.**

BESS O' BEDLAM, *sb.* Nhp. e.An. A harmless vagrant or maniac formerly allowed to range the country; hence any female of wild or disorderly appearance.

Nhp.^{1} **e.An.**^{1} The name is not yet *obs.*

[See, see poor Bess of Bedlam (see verse on the title-page of a chap-book, *Bess of Bedlam's Garland*), NARES.]

BESSPOOL, *sb.* Yks. Lei. A highly coloured eating-apple, rather woody in texture, but of good flavour.

n.Yks., **Lei.** (C.E.), **Lei.**^{1}

BESSY, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. War. Hrt. Glo. [**be·si.**]

1. An ill-mannered woman or girl; an idiot.

Bnff.^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lin.**^{1} She's a haveless bessy. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} What a tiresome bessy you are!

2. The name given to the man or boy dressed to represent a woman, in the procession on Plough Monday.

Nhb. The buffoon or 'Bessy' ... collects the cash, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 209; **Nhb.**^{1} Wor Mall cam heym the t'other neet Dres't like a 'Bessie'—sic a seet, ROBSON *Wor Mally* (c. 1870). **Nhb.**, **Dur.** The Bessy in the grotesque habit of an old woman, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) I. 505. [HONE *Every-day Bk.* (1825–27) I. 71.]

3. A man who meddles in woman's affairs, a 'Molly-coddle.' Also called **Bessy-coddle.**

War.^{2}, **Hrf.**^{12}, **Glo.**^{1}

4. *Comp.* **Bessy-fruggam**, a female of slatternly appearance; a man dressed in woman's attire for mumming or 'guising.' Dur.^{1}

BESSY, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Lan. A strainer made of hedge-twigs, which was fastened to the faucet inside a brewing-tub, and prevented the grains from coming out, when the liquor was drawn off.

Lan. *Obs.*, now that brewing is not done at home (S.W.). **e.Lan.**^{1}

BESSY, *sb.*^{3} Cum. Wm. Lan. Wor. Shr.

1. The yellow ammer, *Emberiza citrinella.*

Wm.^{1} **Lan.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 70; **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bessy-blackcap**, the black-headed bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*; (2) **-blakeling**, the yellow ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*; (3) **-brantail**, the redstart, *Ruticella phoenicurus*; (4) **-ducker**, the dipper or water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus.*

(1) **Cum.** Not common (J.P.); (J.C.); **Cum.**^{1} (2) **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 70; **Wm.**^{1} **n.Lan.** (W.S.), **ne.Lan.**^{1} (3) **Shr.** SWAINSON *ib.* 12; **Shr.**^{1} (4) **Cum.** [Water-ouzel] Vulgarly Bessy douker, or water pyet, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 457; (H.W.); **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1} **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). [SWAINSON *ib.* 30.]

BESSY-BAB(S, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. [**be·si-bab.**]

1. *sb.* A petted, spoilt child; a child who cries for little cause.

n.Yks.^{1} **e.Yks.** Noo, then, bessybabs! thoo's gennin ageean, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89; **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**^{5} Come to thee mammy then, thou little bessybab!—shoo does nowt bud spoil thuh.

Hence **Bessybabishness,** *sb.* the whimpering of a spoilt child.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{5}

2. One given to childish amusements or silly talk.

n.Yks.^{1} 'Deean't be sikan a great bessybab'; to a big boy playing with a little girl's doll; **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} In fairly common use. **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{15}

3. A fantastically dressed female.

n.Yks.^{2}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}

4. A doll.

n.Yks.^{2} There thoo lakes wi' thy bessybab. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891).

5. *adj.* Childish, foolish.

e.Yks.^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.)

BESSY BAIRN-WORT, *phr.* Yks. Also written **-banwood** n.Yks.^{2} *Bellis perennis*, common daisy. See **Bairn-wort, Banewort.**

n.Yks. A dinner-table decorated with a few 'bessy-bairn-worts,' Linskill *Betw. Heather and n. Sea* (1884) lvi; (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{2}

BESSY-CLOCKER, *sb.* Cum. The black beetle.

Cum. (J.P.); Common in the neighbourhood of Wasdale (J.C.).

BESSY-LORCH, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) The fish loach, *Gobites pluviatilis.*

BEST, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Hmp. Som. Dev. Colon.

1. Used for the comparative *better.*

Lan. Theaw'd neaw best set that kettle on, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 20. **Chs.**^{1} Yo'd best do it. **s.Not.** Yo'd best goo tother road (J.P.K.). **Lei.**^{1} Yo'd best not. **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Best cheip,** the best for the money; (2) **-fashion,** in good health; (3) — **foot,** the right foot; (4) — **girl,** sweetheart; (5) — **hand,** the right hand; (6) **-like,** best-looking, most comely; (7) **-maid,** a bridesmaid; (8) — **part,** the greater part, nearly the whole; (9) — **respects,** intimate friends; (10) — **way(s,** better.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (2) **s.Not.** My mother's best-fashion, thank you kindly (L.C.M.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} She's real caddy; best-fashion, she says. (3) **ne.Yks.**^{1} In common use. (4) **Dwn.** Esp. used in reference to the sweetheart of a man whose fancy often changes (T.P.W.). **Myo.** Andy had on him his best suit, and a clean wash. . . . 'Look at him,' I said, 'wouldn't you know he was going to meet his best girl?' Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) viii. **Crl.** (J.M.ff.) (5) **ne.Yks.**^{1} (6) **n.Yks.**^{2} She's t'best-like o' t'tweea. **e.Yks.** Jack's best-like bayn i' all fam'ly, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 92; **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** That's good-like; that's t'better-like; but that's t'best-like, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 26, 1891). (7) **Sc.** (Jam.) (8) **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (J.T.) **s.Not.** It's the best part of a mile (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} A sceptical parishioner remarked, after listening to an account of heaven and hell, 'Well, sir, what you saay maay be all very trew for them that's straange an' good or straange an' bad-like, but i' my opinion th' best part goäs noäwheäre. **w.Som.**^{1} Dhu bas pae·urt u dhu wai· [nearly the whole way]. Dhai bún u-gèo· bas pae·urt-uv u aaw·ur [they have been gone nearly a whole hour]. **Dev.** Little Fay would run with the best part of his dinner to some widow, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) 38. (9) **Or.I.** Hoo's a your best respects the day? (Jam. *Suppl.*) (10) **Dev.** Yü'd best ways go an' turn tha yaws intü tha yard. 'Tez tü cold vor um upen tha orchit, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 150; Tha jimmies ov they new doors craketh; yü'd best ways graise [grease] um! *ib.* 87. **nw.Dev.**^{1} You'd best way go an' zee vor yurzell.

3. In phr. (1) *to give best,* (*a*) to yield, to admit inferiority; to give credit; (*b*) to leave, to sever connexion with; (2) *to make the best of one's road to,* to go by the shortest way.

(1, *a*) **War.**^{2} I'll give you best at running; **War.**^{3} **ne.Wor.** If you can eat them sour apples, I'll give you best for a good stomach (J.W.P.). **Glo.** (A.B.); I gave her best about it, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 126; **Glo.**^{1} [**Aus., N.S.W.** The two went at it hammer and tongs . . . till the calf gave him best and walked, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. vii.] (*b*) **Slang.** But after a time I gave him best because he used to want to bite my ear [borrow] too often, Horsley *Jottings* (1887) i (Farmer). (2) **Stf.**^{2}

BEST, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Written **beast** Bnff.^{1}

1. To excel; to vanquish or overcome in an argument, game, &c.

n.Sc. We sat the hail forenicht an speert riddles at ane anither, an there wizna ane o' them it cud beast me (W.G.). **Bnff.**^{1} **Abd.** I might say to one puzzled at a game of draughts, &c., 'He's beastin' ye,' or 'Ye're fairly beastet.' A boy gets a hard sum in arithmetic to work: 'That'll beast ye, my lad' (G.W.). **Nhb.**^{1} We do not say that a man has been 'worsted,' but 'bested'; or we say 'He bested his marrow at the job.' **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** If a Yankee could best ye, Hartley *Grimes' Trip* (1877) 58; (C.W.H.); Ah can best Tom at crackit laikin, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 26, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{5} Av ne'er bin bested i' nowt yet o' that soart an' noan mēan to be. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{3} **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} Oi've nivver pleed at quoits sin oi was bested by owd Charlie Chawner. **Not.** (L.C.M.) **s.Not.** He's bested yer, lad; he's too strong for yer (J.P.K.). **Not.**^{1}, **Lin.** (J.C.W.) **n.Lin.** I've bested thĕ this time, I hev, Peacock *Taales* (1889) 117; **n.Lin.**^{1} Ony fool can best a London lawyer. **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{2} **w.Wor.** More than once he'd been well bitten and bested, Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 107. **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Charlie Grice an' me wun 'ăvin a game at 'Jack-stones,' but I bested 'im quick. **Hrf.**^{2} Him and Joe . . . fought a bit, but Joe bested him. **Glo.** (H.S.H.); Thy missus thought to best un entirely, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii. **Brks.**^{1} A tried to best I, but I was too sherp vor'n. **Hrt.** He was quite bested afore I was done (H.G.). **e.An.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1} **Dev.** Applebird would have sooner gived up business altogether than let Comer best him anywheer, Phillpotts *Bill Vogwell* in *Blk. and White* (June 27, 1896) 824. **Colloq.** The insolence of inferiors often proceeds from an absence of pride, a consciousness, as the vulgar say, of being 'bested,' *Spectator* (Oct. 27, 1888) 1467, col. 1. [**Aus.** I thought you would not be easily bested, as far as ingenuity could get you out of a difficulty, Ferguson *Bush Life* (1891) v.]

Hence **Beast,** *sb.* a puzzle, a 'capper.'

n.Sc. That's a fair beast for me noo. A can make naething o't (W.G.).

2. To take advantage of, to overreach, to cheat.

e.Yks. He set off heeam as fast as he could pelt, to . . . tell her hoo he'd bested poor widda, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 36. **w.Yks.** Thah's bested me o mi brass, *Yksman.* (1881) 222. **Lan.** He's fairly bested me, an I didn't think it of him (S.W.). **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} 'Ē's a cute owd beggar at a bargain; if yer dunna moind 'ē's sure best yer. **s.Stf.** Directly I heerd who yo' wun dealin' wi' I knowed yo'd be bested (T.P.). **Der.** (H.R.) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 316. **Lei.**^{1} **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} I thought I had sold the crop very well, but I find I was bested. **War., Wor.** He's bested us in the bargain (H.K.). **Shr.**^{1} I changed sid [seed] ŏŏth owd Medlicott, but 'e's bested me. **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** He was very angry at first, for he thought I wanted to best him (A.S.P.). **Sur.**^{1} I never could have beleft he would have bested us so. [**Aus., N.S.W.** If you go barneying about calves, or counting horses that's give in, he'll best ye, as sure as you're born, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) II. xvi.]

Hence **Bester,** *sb.* a cheat.

Slang. 'Jollies,' and 'Magsmen,' or accomplices of the 'Bouncers and Besters,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) IV. 25, ed. 1862.

3. To consider.

Cor.^{1} I am besting if I shall go to church to-night; **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*

4. In phr. *besting it,* see below.

Cor.^{1} 'Besting it' is going to sea when the weather looks threatening, and cruising on the fishing ground without shooting the nets, to see whether the sky will clear or not.

BEST, see **Beast.**

BESTEAD, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Der. Ken. Written **bestadde** Der.^{1} nw.Der.^{1}; **bested** Yks.; **bestid** Ken.^{12} Circumstanced, situated, *gen.* in an evil sense; hence destitute, forlorn; overcome, oppressed. [**biste·d.**]

Abd. Gin he inclines, he needsna lie alane. He's ill bestead, wha canna pass ae door, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 44. **Lnk.** Nae doot they're often sair bestead, cauld, hungry, and tired, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **Yks.** *Wkly. Post* (1883). **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{12}

[I never saw a fellow worse bestead, Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI,* II. iii. 56; Well bestad, *satisfactus*; Euill bestad, *destitutus,* Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

BESTEST, *adj.* Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. Superl. of good; *gen.* emphatic, the very best.

Glo. Lysons *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 49; That's the bestest of the lot (S.S.B.). **Som.** Ta stick ta yer own bizness, es tha bestest way ofitin, 'Agrikler' *Rhymes* (1872) 29. **w.Som.**^{1} Dhaat dhae·ur-z dhu bas·tees úv·ur aay-d u-gaut· [that is the very best I ever had]. **Dev.** Thee'st abritted thease bestest taypot, yü gert shackle-brained twoad! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.**^{2} 95.

BESTIAL, *sb.* Sc. The live stock on a farm.

Sc. Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 112; Skeely enow in bestial, whereof he has promised to gie me twa Devonshire kye, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxxix; (A.W.) **Inv.** It required no depth of understanding to find out that the rearing of bestial in place of men was the most lucrative speculation, *Agric. Surv.* (Jam.) **Kcd.** They wad . . . rear Superior breeds o' beastial, Grant *Lays* (1884) 68. **Gall.** They are welcome to the onstead o' Earlstoun farm to stow their goods and bestial, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxiv.

[Bestial, all sorts of beasts or cattle, Bailey (1770); Bestiall is *gen.* used for all kind of cattell, Cowell (1607). Fr. *bestial* (*bestiail*), beasts or cattel of any sort, as oxen, sheep, &c. (Cotgr.).]

BESTOW, *v.* Lin. Nrf. Suf. Ess.

1. To put away carefully, to dispose of; to bury.

n.Lin.^{1} I bestow my Sunda' cloäs awaay i' a chist o' drawers as soon as I tak 'em off. **sw.Lin.**^{1} Bläemt if I know where to bestow it all. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} Where did yow bestow that there hahm? **Ess.** I am about to bestow him, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 183.

2. To put a woman to bed in childbirth.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.**^{1} She was bestowed last week. **Suf.**^{1}

[**1.** I have noo roume where to bestowe my frutes, Tindale (1534) *Luke* xii. 17; Where the dead body is bestow'd, my lord, We cannot get from him, Shaks. *Hamlet*, IV. iii. 12.]

BESTURTED, *pp.* Sc. (Jam.) Startled, alarmed.

[*Be-* + *sturted*, pp. of *sturt* (vb.), q. v.]

BESWARMED, *pp.* n.Yks.^{2} Clustered over as with insects.

BESWEIK, *v.* Sc. Written **beswik** (Jam. *Suppl.*) To cheat, deceive.

Sc. (Jam.) **Per.** Not common (G.W.).

[Giffe, for þou beswyked hym swa. . . . Buxom shalle þou to man ay be, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 31. OE. *be-swīcan*.]

BESWIN(D, *sb.* Hmp. The bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium.* Cf. **bethwine, withwind.**

Hmp. (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**^{1}

BET, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Cmb. Ken. Amer. [**bet.**]

1. Past tense of *beat*, in var. dial. and lit. senses.

Ir. (G.M.H.) **Nhb.**^{1} Renforth bet ivvorybody. **Cum.** His pulse bet like Sandy Tupper's, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 30; Ah bet him easily (E.W.P.); **Cum.**^{2} **Wm.** My pulse bet quick, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 370. **ne.Yks.**^{1} We bet 'em at creckit. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 141; Towzer bet his dog, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 7. **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** He bet 'er shameful (J.P.K.). **Ken.** Kent bet Yorkshire (W.F.S.). [**Amer., N.B., Nfld., N.S.,** *Dial. Notes* (1895) 377.]

2. *pp.* Beaten; exhausted.

Ir. An' the oats bet to bruss wid the hail, Barlow *Bog-land* (1893) 19. **Nhb.** May we a' hyell be won agyen . . . Torn out a high main, bet by nyen, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 60; **Nhb.**^{1} His marrow declar'd he was bet, *Sng. Masquerade.* There's native bards in yon town, For wit and humour seldom bet, *Bards Tyne* (1849) 111. **Cum.** Seah, they sat on till towards eight o'clock, t'fellah varra nar bet what ta duah, Farrell *Betty Wilson* (1886) 7; I's that thrang I's bet ta mak oot whoar ta begin t'furst, *Willy Wattle* (1870) 3; He was fairly bet wi' 'em, Barber *Forness Flk.* (1870) 24. **n.Yks.** T'ducks fra Fidler's mill cuddent be bet, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 62. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah wer fair bet. **n. & w.Yks.** Ā's fairly bet, a can't lift it (W.H.). **e.Yks.** Hahvist in an hahvist oot, We've bet all fahmers roond aboot, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 92. **w.Yks.** Thoo's fair an' bet, Munby *Verses* (1865) 54; Mi moother's been badly bet [ill] (A.A.K.); Ah bean't bahn to be bet wi' thee, *Yksman.* (1888) *Xmas No.* 23. **Chs.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **Lin.** I'm clear bet, Peacock *John Mackenfield* (1872) 127; I'm aboot bet out, Fenn *Cure of Souls* (1889) 42. **n.Lin.** Just when I was bet, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 79; **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} What with my markets [marketings] and my two little ones I felt quiët bet. **Lei.**^{1} A meagre, low, degraded set, . . . For ever and for ever bet, Wright *Poems*, 23. **War.**^{3}, **Cmb.** (J.D.R.)

3. *ppl. adj.* Beaten, bruised. See **Beat.**

Nhb.^{1} He canna gan se fast; he hes a bet foot.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bet(t-ginger,** ginger bruised in a mortar; (2) **-iron,** wrought iron; (3) **-lick,** the conquering blow; (4) **-loaf,** bread made with beaten eggs and sugar.

(1) **Cum.** (M.P.) (2) **w.Yks.** This machine is made a spring steel an' bet iron, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 47. (3) **Sc.** The bogle was like to hae the giein' o' the bet-lick, Roy *Horseman* (1895) i. (4) **n.Yks.**^{2}

[**1.** Grammere for gurles ich gart furst wryte, And bet hem with a baleyse, *P. Plowman* (c.) XII 124. **2.** ȝe shall be bette and boune in bande, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 131.]

BETAKE, *v.* Sc. Lan. [**bita·k.**]

1. To hand over, commit; to inflict.

n.Sc. I betook him a swack across the back (W.G.). **w. & s.Sc.** I'll jist betak ye to the bogle (Jam.).

2. *refl.* To resort, have recourse to.

n.Sc. Fin nae ither thing widd dee she betook hersel t'greetan [weeping] (W.G.). **w. & s.Sc.** Weel, weel! sin ye'll no richt me, I'll betak me to the Court o' Session (Jam.).

3. To overtake, capture, recover. Also *refl.* to recover oneself.

n.Sc. It wiz jist o' ma tung t'say something, bit a' betook masel (W.G.). **Bnff.**^{1} He misca'ed a word, bit he betook himsel' at aince (s.v. Betack). **w. & s.Sc.** If ye gang fast ye'll betak him within an hour. The deil betak ye. When a' the ills of eild betak ye (Jam.). **Lan.** Aw know naw what betook th' owd lad, Harland *Wilsons* (1865) 50.

[**1.** I betake the to Crist, *P. Plowman* (A.) XI. 162. **2.** Each one betake him to his rest, Shaks. *Per.* II. iii. 115. **3.** Now may ȝe se Betane the starkest pundelan, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) III. 159.]

BETANY, *sb.* w.Yks.^{2} A bottle-shaped wicker basket or bunch of twigs forming a kind of sieve, used in brewing. See **Betwan.**

BETCHELL, *v.* Sc. To beat. Hence **Betchellan,** *vbl. sb.* a beating.

Sc. Than did I betchell thame sma' as the stour afore the wund, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) xviii. 42. **Rxb.** Gee 'im a guid betchellan (W.G.).

BETE, see **Beat.**

BETEEM, *v.* Glo. Also written **beteeme, beteme.** [**bitī·m.**]

1. To bestow, to indulge with.

Glo. Won't you beteme a small matter upon a poor body? Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); I can beteeme she any thing, Smyth *Lives of Berkeleys* (ed. 1885) III. 24; **Glo.**$^{1\,2}$

2. To demean, lower.

n.Glo. I am not going to beteem myself (H.S.H.).

[**1.** Rain which I could well Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes, Shaks. *M. N. D.* I. i. 131; So would I . . . Beteeme to you this sword, Spenser *F. Q.* II. viii. 19.]

BETEESH, see **Betweesh.**

BETHANK, *sb.* Sc.

1. Thanks, acknowledgement.

Ayr. Withouten a bethank, he hobbled on his way, Galt *Lairds* (1826) iv.

2. In phr. *in your bethank*, indebted to you.

Ayr. I am none in your bethank for the courtesy, *Spaewife* (1823) II. 244 (Jam.).

[The same as *bethank*, vb. They must climb Into your bosom, to bethank their friend, Barnes *Elegy* (1593) in Arber's *Garner*, V. 412. *Be-* + *thank* (sb.).]

BETHANKED, *phr.* Sc. *Gen.* written **bethankit.** God be thanked.

Sc. A' the houses on Tivieside—bethankit they arena mony—have been flooded, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 126, ed. 1894. **e.Lth.** Scots folk are no' like the Irish, bethankit, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 174. **Ayr.** Then auld guidman, maist like to rive, Bethankit hums, Burns *To a Haggis.*

BETHART, see **Bethout.**

BETHEIKIT, *pp.* Sc. [**biþī·kit.**] Thatched.

Rnf. A house, betheikit a' wi' strae, Barr *Poems* (1861) 178.

[*Be-* + *theikit*, pp. of *theik* (vb.), q. v.]

BETHERSHIN, *int. phr.* Irel. An expletive, it may be so. See **Baithershin.**

Ir. Bethershin! don't I know her as well as my right hand? Yeats *Flk-Tales* (1888) 210.

BETHINK, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also Som. Cor. [**biþi·ŋk.**]

1. To call to mind, recollect; to think; *gen.* used reflex.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); In common use (W.G.). **n.Yks.**^{2} Now when I bethink me. *Pt. t.* Bethowt; as, 'I bethowt myself.' **w.Yks.** This doin Miss Blossom, all at once, Bethowt hur who shoo wor, Preston *Poems* (1872) *Poll Blossom*; Johnny bethowt him they'd want summat for t'floor, *Yks. Factory Times* (Aug. 2, 1889) 5; Just bethink tha, if it wasn't so (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Eaur Betty an me . . . Bethowt us we'd have hawve a day at Belle Vue, Laycock *Sngs.* (1866) 28; **Lan.**^{1} Hast bethowt thi yet? Han yo bethowten yoursells? Aw've seen him afore, that's sartin; but, for mi loife, aw conno bethink me wheer. **w.Som.**^{1} The pres. tense, bethink, is not used except with the meaning, to begrudge: never to express recollection. The strong forms of the *pret.* and *pp.* bethought, or freq. bethoughted, are used in the sense of remembered, recollected. They do not necessarily require the reflex. form. 'Hon I come to think it over, I bethoughted all about it.'

2. To remind.

n.Yks.^{2} Wheea bethowt thee?

3. To begrudge; to abstain from.

Som. I did'n bethink'n o't, although a did turn roun' upon me, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 79, ed. 1871; He bethink'd I but everything, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); An er did bethink I the mossel o' vood, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**^{1} Ee wúd-n núvur beedhing·k dhu muun·ee [he would never begrudge the money]. Ee ded-n beedhing·k tu au·lur, vur au·l ee ded-n aa·rlee tich oa un [he did not abstain from (or begrudge himself the satisfaction of) crying out (to halloo), though he scarcely touched him]. This phrase means more than this; it implies that he bellowed very loudly for a very slight blow. When used in the above senses the past tense is always formed, either by the periphrastic *did*, as in the example above given, or by the weak forms of the perf. and past part., and the construction is *gen.* neg. as above. **Cor.** That day week I had not a bird left; everybody said they was bethought me, and I suppose they were, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) II. 80.

[**1.** And now I do bethink me, it was she First told me, Shaks. *Twelfth Nt.* v. i. 356. **2.** Þis word uader þe beþengþ þet þou art zone, *Ayenbite* (1340) 100. **3.** That your majesty may never have cause . . . to withdraw or bethink the liberty given us, *Lond. Gaz.* (1687) No. 2252 (N.E.D.).]

BETHOUT, *prep.* and *conj.* Yks. Stf. Also in the forms **bethart, bi-oot, bi-owt, bithoot, bithout.**

1. *prep.* Without.

n.Yks. Bithout bein' tell'd about ought, Browne *Poems* (1800) 154. **w.Yks.**^{5} Fleeing art bethart thee bonnet! flossy dolly! **Stf.**^{2} Wot didst gū biait mei fər?

2. *conj.* Unless.

e.Yks.^{1} He weeant gan, bi-oot Ah diz an-all [he won't go unless I do also]. **Stf.**^{2} Oi wunər tel dhi, biait theit promiz not fər kant.

BETHWINE, *sb.* Also in form **bethwind** Glo. (1) *Clematis vitalba*, wild clematis (Glo. Sus. Hmp.); (2) *Convolvulus sepium* (Glo. Bck. Mid. Hmp.); (3) *Polygonum convolvulus* (Hmp.). Cf. **beswind.**

(1) **Glo.**^{12}, **Sus.**^{1} (2) **Glo.** (S.S.B.) **w.Mid.** The fires being . . . bottomed with twitch-grass, bethwine, cat's-tail, and fifty other kinds of weed, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) I. xix. **Hmp.**^{1}

BETID, *v.* Chs. [**biti·d.**] Past tense; befell, happened.

Chs.^{1} I canna think whatever betid me for t'do it.

[Not so much perdition as an hair Betid to any creature, Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 31; It fel in my remembraunce That him bitidde swich mischaunce, Chaucer *R. Rose*, 1548. ME. *bitidde*, pret. of *bitiden*, to happen.]

BETIMED, *pp.* w.Yks.^{2} Exhausted by fatigue.

BETIME(S, *adv.*^{1} Yks. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Som. Dev. Also in the forms **betahmes** n.Yks.; **by times** Nhp.^{1} Early.

n.Yks. T'next mooanin' tha wer astir betahmes, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 87, ed. 1892. **n.Lin.**^{1} You mun call me betimes i' th' mornin'. **Nhp.**^{1} I was up by times this morning. **Glo.** Here have we been hurrying to get you in betime, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) III. xiii. **w.Som.**^{1} Muy·n un bee dhae·ur beetuy·m [mind and be there early]. 'Betimes' is never used. **Dev.** Thee must take it in hand betimes, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 78.

[To business that we love we rise betime, Shaks. *A. & C.* IV. iv. 20; Betimes in the morning I will beseech the virtuous Desdemona, *ib. Oth.* II. iii. 335.]

BETIMES, *adv.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. Also in the form **by times** Lei.^{1} Nhp.^{1} War.^{3} Hnt. At times, occasionally.

Hdg. Betimes it dawked and then the sun would couch behind the cloud-blanket again, Lumsden *Sheep Head*, 302. **s.Wxf.** No wondher he does be so hard on the road contractors for the slaumin he gets goin' these roads betimes, *Shamrock Mag.* (Mar. 3, 1894) 360. **Stf.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} A'd oon'y 'ad a drop or tew, . . . as a man mut do by times. **Nhp.**^{1} I call by times. **War.**^{3} I'm better now, but I am very bad by times. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

BE TO, see **Bood.**

BETOUCH-US-TOO, *phr.* used as *int.* *Obs.* Sc. Alas! Well-a-day!

Lnk. Betouch-us-too! and weel I wat that's true, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 67, ed. 1783.

BETSEY, *sb.* Ken. The plant Yarrow, *Achillea millefolium.*

e.Ken. (G.G.)

BETT, see **Beat.**

BETTER, *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks.

1. To improve, amend; *intr.* with prep. *on*: to recover.

Sc. Naethin' short o' a meiracle'll better me, Steel *Rowans* (1895) 40. **Cum.**^{1} He wadn't hev done't if he could hev better't it. **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} We'd gin her up, bud she'll betther-on't noo.

Hence **Bettering,** *vbl. sb.* amendment.

Yks. He's ta'en a turn to betterin' sin' he came out here to be nursed, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) III. 89.

2. To overcome. Cf. **best.**

n.Yks.^{2} It better'd me. **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.)

[**1.** Dedicated to . . . the bettering of my mind, Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 90. **2.** Since he is better'd, we have therefore odds, *ib. Hamlet*, v. ii. 274.]

BETTER, *sb.* Yks. Der. A superior, one in a higher position.

w.Yks. He's his better, to look at (C.C.R.). **nw.Der.**^{1} Used particularly of magistrates. Aw'l tak thĕe afore thy̆ betters.

Hence **Betterings,** superiors, those in a higher position.

m.Yks.^{1} He's none so keen of going among his betterin's.

[His better doth not breathe upon the earth, Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 140; To ordre myself lowely and reuerently to al my betters, *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1549) Catech.]

BETTER, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Also Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **betther.** e.Yks.^{1}

1. Greater; *gen.* in phr. *better part.*

Sc. The better part of the bottle of old port, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ix. **n.Yks.**^{2} He's t'better faal [fool]. **w.Yks.** (J.T.)

2. Of clothes: finer than ordinary.

Cum., Wm. Better bib and tucker (M.P.).

3. Of the hand or foot: the right. n.Yks.^{1} Cf. **best foot.**

4. *Redupl. compar.* **Betterer.**

Dev. Nothin' kan be betterer than that, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) viii. **Cor.** How much betterer es thy love then wine! Netherton *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 10.

5. *Comb.* (1) **Better end,** the higher classes; a superior kind; the greater part, majority; (2) — **fashion,** recovering from illness; (3) — **fit,** it would be better if; better; (4) **-gates,** in a better manner; (5) — **hoyle,** a parlour; (6) **-like,** better looking; more promising; (7) — **penny,** something in addition; (8) — **side (of),** more than; (9) — **again,** still better; (10) — **sort,** the upper classes, superior folk.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} The better-end o' Catton canna get thor brikfasts till the hens lays. **w.Yks.** Better end of a score (J.T.). **Lan.** She packed up my clothes, and some of the better end of her own, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) iv. **e.Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} s.v. Quality. **Chs.**^{1} Better end of folk. **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhem)z dhŭ pyóoz wéeŭr dhŭ bet·ŭr end sit·n [them's the pews wheer the better end sitten]. **Stf.**^{2} Thee'rs aa soorts o folks as work on a potbank, but th' peenters and gilders are th' better end. (2) **Chs.**^{1} (3) **w.Som.**^{1} Bad·r fút dhai-d muyn dhur oa·n búz·nees [it would be better if they would mind their own business]. **Dev.** Better fit 'er'd bide 'ome an' mind 'er work, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{3} **Cor.**^{1} You'd better-fit ha' done what I told 'ee; **Cor.**^{3} I believe it always comes at beginning of phr., as 'Better fit you'd ha' done what I told 'ee.' (4) **Sc.** I would hae waired my siller better-gates than that, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) i. (5) **w.Yks.** She took him into t'better hoyle, *Nidderdale Alm.* (1879). (6) **n.Yks.**^{2} T'eeans a better-like body than t'other. **e.Yks.**^{1} (7) **n.Yks.**^{2} He's as

rich as him, an t'better penny. (8) **Chs.**^{1} Better side fifty; **Chs.**^{3} We haven't seen him for the better side of a fortnight. (9) **N.I.**^{1} (10) **w.Yks.** It seems she washed clothes for some of the better sort, Snowden *Web Weaver*, xii; Better sort o' t'wahr mak [superior members of the working classes], *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 26, 1891).

[1. You are as a candle, the better part burnt out, Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. iii. 27. **5.** (3) It would better fit your honour to change your mind, *ib. Much Ado*, iii. ii. 119.]

BETTER, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Sur. Hmp. Som. Dev.

1. Quite recovered from illness, well.

Cav. He's improved in health, but not quite better (M.S.M.). **n.Dur.** Oh yes, I am better, but I'm not better (J.W.H.). **Cum.** (M.P.) **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah feels quiet betther. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{3} **Chs.**^{1} The word 'better' is not *gen.* used to indicate partial recovery; in that case we often say 'mending.' **s.Not.** He wor badly when I seed 'im last, but now 'e's quite better (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} Oh, no, I'm not better, but I'm not so bad as I was. He's mending, but he's not better yet.

2. Repeatedly, with renewed effort.

Ayr. And she read, and she better read till she read all the better, Galt *Annals* (1821) xii. **Edb.** How to exhibit all his purple and fine linen, he aye thought and better thought, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. **Dmf.** The sun it raise and better raise, Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) *Eve Lights.* **Gall.** We rode and we better rode, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) 64. **n.Yks.**^{2} It was mended and better mended. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** It rained and better rained, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 4, 1896); **w.Yks.**^{3} **Lan.** Aw groapt ogen, and bettur groapt, but it wur no yuse, *Sam Sondnokkur*, 20; I've tried and better-tried to get it from her, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) xxiv. **s.Chs.**^{1}

3. Of quantity or time: more; *gen.* used with *nor*, or *than*.

Sc. He had a double quart of Canary and better in his pate, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxv. **N.I.**^{1} He gave me better nor a dozen. **Cum.** How deep's the stream?—It's better ner eight foot abuin t'brig (E.W.P.); **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** Old Elias Dickenson is better an two years yoonger than me (F.P.T.). **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Ther wor better nor a hundred fowk at t'gala, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 26, 1891); He's been seekin a job for eleven week an' better, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1878) 43; **w.Yks.**^{12}, **Chs.**^{13}, **Stf.**^{12} **s.Not.** A fortnit ago, ay or better nor that, Prior *Renie* (1895) 191. **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{2} Better than ten minutes to twelve [nearer to the hour]; **War.**^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{1} **Glo.** Rather better nor a mile an' a half yere-from, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xi; **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **Sur.** I've bin postëe these two year nor better, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. i; The expression 'nor better' is very uncommon, but is occas. so used (T.S.C.). **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **Som.** 'Tes but little better 'an a mile, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 34. **w.Som.**^{1} Twuz bad·r-n dree u klau·k [it was past three o'clock]. **Dev.** If I beant hom in a week, or zay rayther better, Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 1st S. 9, ed. 1858.

4. In phr. (1) *I am better to*, I had better, it is better for me to; (2) *better worth*, worth more, higher in price.

(1) **Ir.** (G.M.H.) (2) **w.Som.**^{1} The sheep were rather better worth, especially breeding ewes, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Aug. 19, 1886).

5. Irreg. *superl.* **Betterest.**

Yks. Yey'll like yur owhn room, sir, beturist, Macquoid *Doris Barugh* (1877) ix.

BETTERLY, *adj.* Dur. Yks. Stf. Shr. Better; superior.

Dur.^{1} A betterly sort of day. **w.Yks.** They're betterly folk, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). **Stf.**^{2} Well, Willum, an 'ous yer feyther?—Oh, 'ē's in a much more betterly wee to-dee, thank yer. **Shr.**^{1} 'E's got the garden in a betterly condition than 'is faither 'ad.

BETTERMENT, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also Som. Cor. Also written **betthament** e.Yks.^{1} Improvement.

Sc. I gied ye up, an' if it's for yer betterment, I mauna complain, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) xvi. **Cum.** There's some betterment in the weather, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 33. **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 4; **e.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' doctors says he's better, but I can't see noä betterment in him. **w.Som.**^{1} **w.Cor.** She's left home for the betterment of her condition (M.A.C.).

[Betterment (a bad word), the act of making better, Ash (1795).]

BETTERMER, see **Bettermore.**

BETTERMORE, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Ken. Sur. Also written **bettamy** Sur.^{1}; **bettermer** n.Yks.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **bettermy, betthama** Yks.; **bettremer** Wm. Superior; better.

Nhb. The shape and air o' yen O raither bettermer condition, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 43; **Nhb.**^{1} Aa thowt he leuk'd iv a bettermer way. **Dur.**^{1} His bettermore coat. **Cum.** There's a bettermer law than that o' mon, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxv; The bettermer swort sat snug in the parlour, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 66; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** [She was] for all the world the bettermer part of an old farm-wife, Rawnsley *Rem. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 164; A bettermer sooart a yung men, *Spec.* (1885) pt. iii. 26; Bettermore clothes, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 599; **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} Bettermy is the form in current use. **n.Yks.**^{2} Neean o' your common soort, but quite a bettermy body. **ne.Yks.**^{1} They're bettermy folks. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Not.** The bettermy sort of folk, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 72. **n.Lin.**^{1} She's gotten her bettermore behaaviour on to-daay wi' her Sunda' goon. **Ken.**^{1} **Sur.**^{1} Bettamy kind o' folks.

BETTERMOST, *adj.* and *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Yks. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Brks. Ess. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **bettermus** n.Dev.; **-must** Ess.^{1}; **-mwoast** Brks.^{1}; **betthamost** e.Yks.^{1}

1. *adj. superl.* Best. Also used as *sb.*

Ir. He'd the bettermost sort o' bad luck, Barlow *Bog-land* (1892) 40. **Nhb.**^{1} Aa think ye've getten the bettermost yen. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} 'E kills a corf in th' bettermost fashion as ivver oi sēd onybody i' mi life. **Der.** Come of bettermost sort of people, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) i. **s.Not.** The bettermost people allus goes to chutch (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** The club where the bettermost parties go of a night time, Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1872) III. 99. **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **s.War.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1} **Ess.** Only applied to clothes. In our bettermust, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 51; **Ess.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{2} **Hmp.** In use at Medstead, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 401. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**^{1} Bettermost voke. **Cor.** Used at Polperro, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; **Cor.**^{1} My better-most dress. The better-most people were there.

2. In *compar.* sense: better, superior, greater; almost but not quite the best.

m.Yks.^{1} Are they well off?—Aye, they are of the bettermost sort. **Stf.**^{2} Farmer Shufflebotham's lost th' bettermost ēf [half] on 'is taters wi' th' frost. **sw.Lin.**^{1} When I was young, I was in bettermost places. **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} She has her bettermost gown on to-day. The use of this word is limited to apparel. **Shr.**^{1} Well, Mary, 'ow fare did'n 'ee sen' yore naint?—W'y the bettermost 'afe o' the way. **Brks.**^{1} We was the bettermwoast haafe of a daay a-doin' 'ont. **Sus.**^{1} *Gen.* qualified by the word 'rather.' The new people who have come to live down at the cottage seem rather bettermost sort of folks. **Hmp.**^{1} **Som.** They be our bettermost vauk, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**^{1} Dhai wuz au·l bad·rmaus soa·urt u voaks luyk [they were all very respectable people, but not quite the highest class]. I 'spose 'tis the bad·rmoo·ees way vor to wrop-m up [i. e. a burst pipe]; but the bestest wid be vor to cut-n out. **Dev.** Now dü yü zim that tha passen's wive and tha bettermost zort ov vokes be agwaine tü 'ave ort tü zay tü they? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** 'Twas a strange-looking party, dressed i' black—a better-most body, like, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xix.

3. *sb.* The advantage, upper hand.

Cor.^{2} I got the bettermost of him.

BETTERMY, see **Bettermore.**

BETTERNESS, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also Som. Also written **bettirness** (Jam.). Amendment, *gen.* in respect of health.

Sc. (Jam.) **Cum.**^{1} Theer's nea betterness in t'weather yit. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} As for my ailment, I feel neea betterness in't. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah deean't see mitch bettherness tiv him. **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 317. **n.Lin.** Ther'll be noä betterness o' th' complaaint he's gotten awhilst he's munny to slatter awaay (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} I doubt there'll never be no betterness. **w.Som.**^{1} Lat-s zee u lee·dl bad·rness een dhúsh yuur wuurk, uuls yùe· un aay shl vaa·l aewt [let us see a little improvement in this work, else you and I shall fall out].

BETTHER, see **Better.**

BETTREMER, see **Bettermore.**

BETTY, *sb.* Yks. Nhp. War. Shr. Lon. e.An. Slang. [be·ti.]

1. A country lass.

n.Yks.^{2} Jooahns an' Betties.

2. A nickname for the kettle. Cf. **Sukey.**

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** *Nrf. Arch.* (1879) VIII. 168. **Suf.** That's the saucepan calling the kettle Betty Black (F.H.).

3. An instrument, used in washing, fixed on a tub to let clothes drain through. Nhp.^{2}

4. The hedge-sparrow. s.War.^{1}

5. An implement for opening door-locks, a burglar's tool; a 'jemmy.'

Lon. They have a jemmy, a cutter, a dozen of betties, better known as picklocks, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1862) IV. 339. **Slang.** *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. vi. 138, 386; (P.R.)

6. *Comp.* (1) **Betty-cat,** a she-cat; (2) **-tit,** the titmouse.

(1) **Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **e.An.**^{1}

7. Phr. *Betty go to bed at noon,* the common Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum.*

Shr.^{1} Also called Peep-o'-day.

[**5.** Betty, an instrument to open doors, Coles (1677).]

BETTY, *v.* Lan. e.An. [**be·ti.**] To idle; to do petty work.

Lan. *Chs. N. & Q.* (1882) II. 89. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** (A.G.F.); (G.E.D.) **Suf.** I don't want har a betty-en about my back'us haaf the mohren, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

[The same as **Betty,** *sb.*]

BETUNE, see **Between.**

BETURIST, see **Better.**

BETWAN, *sb.* Stf.^{1} A bottle-shaped strainer, drawn over the spigot in a mash-tub for straining beer. Also called **batwell, betany, strum,** q. v.

BETWATTLED, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **bedwadled** Dev.; **bedwaddled** Cor.^{2}; **betoatled** Dev.; **betotled** Dev.^{1}; **betottled** n.Yks.^{12}; **betrattlt** Cum.; **bewattled** Cor.^{1}

1. Confused, distressed, bewildered, stupid.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** An' lasses whilly-liltit out As they hed been betrattl't, Gilpin *Ballads* (1866) 277. **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah's fairly betwattled and baffounded; **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** That be what makes me badwadled about you, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1888) 288; *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 149; **Dev.**^{1} **n.Dev.** What a vengance! wart betwatled, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 4. **Cor.** Thee art betwattled, Jan Trenoodle *Spec.* (1846) 52; **Cor.**^{12}

2. Hardly sober. n.Yks.^{2}

[*Be-* + *twattled,* see **Twattle,** *v.*]

BETWEEN, *prep.* and *adv.* Sc. Ir. Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Oxf. Som. Dev. Cf. **atween.**

1. *prep.* On account of, owing to.

Ir. Faith, I've barked my shin purty well betune yees! *Paddiana* (1848) I. 131.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Between-hands,** at intervals; cf. **among-hands**; (2) **-while(s,** in the interval, at intervals.

(1) **Abd.** Between hands thinkin wi' himsel', How blest he'll be, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 25, ed. 1893. **sw.Lin.**^{1} He only takes his medicine, and a little port-wine between-hands. (2) **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Ah went tul Bradford o' Monday an' stāad wal Thursday: betweenwhiles, ah happened to leet on an owd māate. Brekfast at eight, dinner at twelve, an' plenty to heit atweenwhiles. **Chs.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} She teăches school an' duz sowin' betweănwhiles. **War.**^{2} I shall have to finish knitting this stocking betweenwhiles. **Oxf.**^{1} Uuy mudlz ubuuw·t in muuy gyaa·rdn bitweenwuuy·lz [I muddles about in my gyarden betweenwhiles]. **w.Som.**^{1} Yùe kn dùe ut vuur·ee wuul twee·n wuy·ulz [you can do it very well at spare moments].

3. Phr. (1) *Between and,* expressing temporal or local relation, with omission of first *sb.*; (2) — *the lights,* twilight; (3) — *the two worlds,* almost unconscious; (4) — *town and town,* while going from one place to another; (5) — *two minds,* in doubt or suspense; (6) — *you and I and the gate-post,* between ourselves.

(1) **w.Yks.** Between and Christmas, *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{1} Thou may lite omme between and Martlemas, i.e. between this time and Martinmas; **w.Yks.**^{3} Between and next week. He catch'd cat between and the wall, and killed it (s.v. Thropple). (2) **s.Ir.** It was fairly between lights, the day was clean gone, Croker *Fairy Leg.* (1862) 236. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* (3) **Dev.** I was faint, but did not quite lose myself. I was like some one 'between the two worlds,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (4) **s.Wor.** You'll lose your tea between town and town [going from a house where it's ready to another where he may be too late] (H.K.). (5) **s.Ir.** I was between two minds about staying or going, Croker *Fairy Leg.* (1862) 287. (6) **Oxf.**^{1} Bitwee·n yoo un uuy un dhŭ gyet-pwust [between you an' I an' the get-pwust].

4. *adv.* At intervals, here and there.

Som. 'Twas overgrown now, an' a rheglar puzzle garden . . . with pretty pink kiss-me-quicks between, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 100.

[**4.** Each beauteous flow'r, Iris all hues, roses and jessamine, Rear'd high their flourish'd heads between, And wrought Mosaic, Milton *P. L.* iv. 699.]

BETWEESH, *prep.* Sc. Irel. Between. Cf. **atweesh.**

Abd. And for himsel to mak the plainer road, Betweesh them sae, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 116, ed. 1812. **Wxf.**^{1} Beteesh a Keaaneberry-bushe [gooseberry bush] an a ellena-ghou [elder-tree], 106.

BETWELL, see **Batwell.**

BETWENGED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Of cattle: swollen, suffering from a swelling. See **Twinge.**

w.Yks. The cattle are subject to a disease which causes them to swell up about the eyes and tail, when they are said to be betwenged, Lucas *Zoologist* (1879) 3rd S. III. 355; *ib. Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) ii.

BETWIT, *v.* Nhp. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [**bitwi·t.**] To upbraid, to taunt.

Nhp.^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); The snite need not the woodcock betwite, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 344. **Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353. **n.Dev.** Us wur betwitting Bob to-day, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 68.

Hence **Betwitting,** *vbl. sb.* upbraiding, reproach.

Som. Doose thee thenk I can bear the betwitten o' thic pirty maid? Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 147.

[Strange how these men . . . betwitt and reproach one another, Pepys *Diary* (Apr. 2, 1661). *Be-* + *twit* (to taunt).]

BETWITCHELLED, *pp.* Chs.^{1} Overcome with inquisitiveness.

BETWITTERED, *pp.* w.Yks.^{2} Excited, frightened, overcome with pleasing excitement.

[*Be-* + *twittered,* pp. of *twitter* (to tremble), q. v.]

BETWIX(T, *prep.* Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Lon. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also in forms **bechuxt** Lon.; **bequixt** e.An.^{1} [**bitwi·ks(t.**]

1. Between. See **Atwixt.**

Ir. Och, the world's differ there is betuxt thim an' our own dirty Irish buckeens, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 418. **w.Yks.** Betwixt you and me, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 235. **Lan.** Betwixt you and me, Brierley *Cotters,* xiii. **Chs.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I met him e' th' laane betwix Greenhoe an' th' brick-yard. **Shr.**^{1} 'Er's a mighty pretty 'eifer; yo ŏŏnna see a better betwix this an 'ereford. **Glo.**^{1} **Lon.** We may sill bechuxt us from two to three dozen ropes a day, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 94. **e.An.**^{12}, **Suf.** (F.H.)

2. Phr. (1) *Betwixt and between,* neither the one thing nor the other, intermediate; shuffling; (2) *to go betwixt the oak and the rind,* to shuffle, to trim; (3) *betwixt you and me and the gate,* between ourselves.

(1) **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Was it daayleet or dusk?—Well, just betwixt an' betweăn. He's what I call a betwixt an' betweăn soort'n a man. **Lei.**^{1} How are the oats this year?—Well, they're oonly betwixt and between, loike, this turn. How old is your eldest, Mrs. H.?—Why, a's just betwixt and between, like,—hobbadehoy, naythur man nur boy. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **e.An.**, **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**^{1} He's like zome o' the rest o-m, all betwix-n-between, nother one way nor tother. **Dev.** Ted'n zactly black, nor yet blue, but betwix' an' between, Phillpotts *Bill Vogwell* in *Blk. and White* (June 27, 1896) 824. (2) **w.Som.**^{1} Tidn no good to reckon 'pon he; he do like to go betwix th' oak and the rind. (3) **Stf.**^{2}

[**1.** Out at your window betwixt twelve and one, Shaks. *Much Ado,* iv. i. 85; Be-twyx him and loth his neuow, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 2443. OE. *betweox* (*-twyx*).]

BETWIXEN, *prep.* Yks. Between.

e.Yks.^{1} Yan on em must hă brokken it: it's betwixen em.

[Betwixen adamauntes two . . . a pece of iren y-set, Chaucer *Parl. Foules,* 148. OE. *betweoxn*; cp. G. *zwischen.*]

BEUCH, *sb.* Sc.

1. The bow of a boat or ship. Also in *comp.* **Beuch-oarsman,** an oarsman in the bow. Bnff.^{1}

2. A person, individual.

Bnff.^{1} Fou are ye?—Ou, jist hirplin' awa; a'm jist an aul' eesless cripple beuch.

[This word repr. (1) lit.E. *bow* (of a ship), (2) lit.E. *bough* (of a tree), both of which are der. fr. the same type, represented by OE. *bōh* (*bōg-*); cp. G. *bug*, shoulder, bow (of a ship).]

BEUF, see **Beugh.**

BEUGH, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also in form **beuf** n.Yks.^{2} ne.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1}; **bew** Wm. Cum. n.Lin.^{1} In *pl.* **beuvs** n.Yks.^{2} **[biu, biuf.]** A branch or bough of a tree. Cf. **beuch.**

Cum. I'l gang up to t'pome-tree, I'l tak hod o' t'bews ont, DICKINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 8; T'warblin birds Are tutelin' t'leafy bews amang, GWORDIE GREENUP *Rhymes* (1876) 3; Each man ruove doun a beugh, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1805) 40, ed. 1807; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** On a hurdle o' bews i' rude pomp they conveyed him, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 34. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Beughs o' big esh three, at cooaner, meead it as dahk as pick, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 32; **e.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 113. **n.Lin.** She climbs up, an' hides hersen i' th' beughs, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 74; **n.Lin.**^{1}

BEUGLE, see **Bugle.**

BEUK, see **Book.**

BEUN, see **Aboon.**

BEUSE, see **Boose.**

BEUST, *sb.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Two years old grass; grass withered from having stood through the winter.

Hence **Beusty,** *adj.* half-withered, dry.

Gall. Is there a Galloway farmer who does not know what a tuft of beusty grass is? *Gall. Encyclo.*

BEUST, see **Buist.**

BEUVINGS, see **Bavin.**

BEVAAR, *v.* S. & Ork.^{1} To protect, to guard.

[Da. *bevare*, to keep, preserve; cp. OE. *bewarian*.]

BEVEL, *sb.*^{1} and *adj.* Nhb. Shr. e.An. Written **bevil** Shr.^{2} e.An.^{1} **[be·vl, be·vil.]**

1. *sb.* A slope, a declivity.

Nhb. Doon the Side a duzzy [dizzy] bevvil, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 7; (R.O.H.) **Shr.**^{2} **e.An.**^{1} The road is laid on a bevil, i.e. highest in the middle.

2. *adj.* Aslant, not straight.

Nhb.^{1} A 'bevel-eye,' an eye with a cast.

BEVEL, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. A strong push, a staggering blow. Cf. **bevelling.**

Sc. And gave him ... Three bevels till he gard him beck, PENNECUIK *Poems* (1715) 92 (JAM.). **Fif.** Naething gain but ... baffs and bevels, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 154. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

BEVEL, *v.* Sh.I. To fit, apply, suit.

Sh.I. In common use (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BEVELLING, *sb.* Lan. A beating. Cf. **bevel,** *sb.*^{2}

ne.Lan.^{1} He gev him a gud bevellin'.

BEVER, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Ken. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **baiver** (JAM.); **biver** s.Wor.^{1} w.Wor.^{1} Oxf.^{1} Brks.^{1} Wil.^{1} Dor.^{1} Cor.^{1}; **bivver** Nhb.^{1} Glo.^{1} I.W.^{12} w.Som.^{1} Dev.^{1} nw.Dev.^{1} **[be·və(r), bi·və(r).]**

1. *sb.* A shiver, tremor; a state of trembling.

N.Cy.^{1} It's a' iv a bivver. **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Through my young heart, sec bevers wad thrill, POWLEY *Echoes* (1875) 148; Not heard now (M.P.). **Nhp.**^{1} **I.W.** (J.D.R.); **I.W.**^{1}; **I.W.**^{2} I sims all of a bivver wi' the cooald. **w.Som.**^{1} Muy an·z bee aul tùe búv·ur [my hands are all of a shake]. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; **Cor.**^{1}

2. The quivering of the under-lip, which precedes crying. Brks.^{1}

3. *v.* To shake, quiver, tremble, esp. with cold or fear.

Sc. Bev'rin like the shakin' reed, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 174. **Bwk., Rxb.** Beverin wi' the perils [palsy] (JAM.). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Ken.** (K.); The table bivers (G.G.). **I.W.** (J.D.R.); **I.W.**^{1}; **I.W.**^{2} I could see the lightnen bivveren about in the element. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} Bless m'zoul, if I dwon't think our maester's got the ager! How a hackers an bivers, to be zhure! AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 55. **Dor.**^{1} **Som.** They'll make he bivver, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Poo·ur dhing, aew ee dùe búv·uree! [poor thing, how he shivers!] **Dev.** She went bivvering all awver wi' guse-vlaish, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 202; When I zeed um bring tha corpse out ov tha river, I bivered all awver, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); Ah, Bob, thee wisn't biver there, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 10. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **s.Dev.** I bivered with the cold (F.W.C.). **Cor.**^{12}

Hence **Bevering,** *ppl. adj.* shaking, trembling.

Bwk., Rxb. We're auld beverin bodies (JAM.). **Dev.** A biverin roosh, a wish'd owld straw, PENGELLY *Provinc.* (1875) 42. **Cor.**^{12}

4. Of cold: to shrivel up, to pinch.

Ken. The cold does biver him up so (W.F.S.).

5. Of the lips or chin: to quiver, tremble.

w.Wor.^{1} 'Er poor little mouth was a biverin', but 'er managed to kip 'er tears back. **s.Wor.**^{1} **Glo.**^{1} *Obsol.* **Oxf.**^{1} Ow his little chin do biver, *MS. add.* **Brks.**^{1} Thee hast 'vronted 'un now, zee how a bivers. **Wil.**^{1} **Dev.**^{1} Es lips bever'd agen, 17.

Hence (1) **Bevering,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* the quivering of an infant's under-jaw, when yawning; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* trembling, quivering; (2) **Bevery,** *adj.* shivery, tremulous.

(1, *a*) **Cor.**^{2} (*b*) **Dor.**^{1} An cry wi biv'vèn chin, 'Oh, shut the door,' 89, ed. 1863. (3) **Wil.**^{1} When a baby is just on the verge of crying, its lip quivers and is 'bivery.'

6. Of a hawk: to hover overhead, hardly moving the wings.

Ken. Used in Romney Marsh and the neighbourhood (P.M.); (W.F.S.)

[Many knyghtes shoke and beuered, MALORY *Arthur*, I. xv (STRATMANN). Cp. G. dial. (Göttingen) *bēwern*, to tremble (SCHAMBACH); Altmark *bäwern* (DANNEIL).]

BEVER, *sb.*^{2} *Obsol.* Der. Nhp. War. Hrf. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Lon. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Slang. Also written **baiver** Oxf.^{1}; **baver** Nhp.^{2} Bck. Bdf.; **beaver** Der.^{1} Hrf. Bdf. Hrt. e.An.^{2}; **beever** Hrt. Cmb. e.An.^{1} Suf.^{1} Sus.^{1} Hmp.^{1}; **bevor** Suf.

1. Slight refreshment taken between meals, either at 11 a.m. or 4 p.m. Occas. applied also to a regular meal, see below.

Der.^{1} *Obs.* **Nhp.**^{12} Sometimes corrupted to 'maver.' **War.**^{3} Understood by farmers to be the drink given by them to labourers at harvest, or other times, between meals, but it is not so limited by the labourers, who apply it to the meal. **Hrf.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Oxf.**^{1}, **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **Bdf.** If you inquire of a labouring man as to wages, he will reply that he has so much a day and his baver, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 97; (J.W.B.) **Hrt.** They eat wholly on this [i.e. cheese] and bread at one time of the day, which they call their beaver, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. iii; (H.G.); The meals are—First breakfast, before 6; breakfast, or eight o'clock, at 8; beaver, at 10 or 11, CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 320; *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 113. **Cmb.** (J.D.R.); **e.An.**^{12} **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 8; **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (C.T.); (M.E.R.); RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849; **Suf.**^{1} **Ess.** The first meal taken by horse-keepers after beginning work, BRITTEN *Old Cy. Wds.* (1880) 5; SPURDENS *Vocab.* (1840). **Ken.** In use in the neighbourhood of Sittingbourne. The true Kentish word is 'Lowance' (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}, **Sur.**^{1}, **Sus.** (M.B.-S.), **Sus.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Slang.** SHADWELL *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864); *Obs.* (A.D.H.); At Eton, beer, bread, and salt are laid for the collegers in the Hall under the name of beever, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 178; [At Charterhouse] if a boy wants an additional piece of bread, he asks for a 'beavor,' a bit taken with drink, *Public Schools Cal.* (1886) 206 in *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 97; It may be interesting to old Etonians to read the news that 'bever' is abolished, *Sat. Review* (1890) 798, col. 1.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bever-cake,** a cake made to eat with ale, at 4 p.m.; (2) **-time,** an interval allowed for refreshment, in the morning and afternoon.

(1) **Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Bdf.** An interval at about ten o'clock, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 589. **Suf.** (F.H.) **Slang.** SHADWELL *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864); At half-past four in summer time a short intermission in school time was allowed. Formerly a bever or allowance of beer was then served (A.D.H.).

3. Any drink.

Lon. All beer, brandy, water, or soup, are 'beware,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 139, ed. 1861.

4. A small loaf of bread, eaten in hall at Westminster.

Slang. *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 157.

[They commonly take as much time to their beaver, BAILEY *Erasmus* (1733) 516; Thirty meals a day and ten bevers, MARLOWE *Faustus* (c. 1590) II. ii; A middaies meale: an undermeale: a boire or beaver: a refreshing betwixt meales, *Nomenclator* (1585) (NARES). OF. *beivre*, a drinking.]

BEVERAGE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Nrf. Dev. Cor. Written **baiverage** N.I.^{1}; **beberish** Dur.; **beveridge** Wm.^{1} w.Yks.^{4} Dev.^{1}

1. Small cider; also, a composition of hot cider, sugar, and gin.

w.Cy. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Dev.**^{13}, **Cor.**^{2}

2. *Obsol.* A fine, either in money, drink, or kisses, demanded of any one on the first wearing of new clothes; esp. in phr. *to pay beverage.*

Sc. She gat the beverage o' his braw new coat (JAM.). **Abd., Per.** Gie's the beverage o' yer new dress, Jane (G.W.). **N.I.**^{1} **Dur.** GIBSON *Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Wm.**^{1} *Obsol.* **n.Yks.** ATKINSON *Whitby* (1894) 287. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884); **w.Yks.**^{234} **m.Lan.**^{1} When a youngster hes a new suit on id relations nip id for new, an' tell id as id mon pay beverage—thad is, 'wet' 'em—thad is, gi' them summat to wet 'em wi' i' th' shape o' brass. **Der.**^{1} *Obs.* **Nrf.** (J.H.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Dev.**^{1} Thee hast a cruel pretty gown on; . . . you must pay biveredge, Bet, 11.

[**2.** To pay beverage, to give a treat upon the first wearing of a new suit of cloaths, &c., BAILEY (1721).]

BEVERLEY CROP, *sb.* Yks. Close-cropped hair.

e.Yks. [So called from] the close cut the prisoners receive in Beverley Gaol, NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 104.

BEVIE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. (JAM.) A jog, a push. Cf. **bevel**, *sb.*^{2}

BEVIE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. (JAM.) A large fire.

BEVISH, *sb.* and *v.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **bevis** n.Lan. [**be·viʃ, be·vis.**]

1. *sb.* Unnecessary fuss or show; uncalled-for energy.

Wm. 'He went intul't wi seck a bevish.' This would be remarked of one who in getting his food, or starting on any task or work, made a great show of energy (B.K.). **n.Yks.**^{3}

2. *v.* To jump about; to stagger, to walk unsteadily.

Wm. Theer we wor, menny an 'oor, bevishin aboot amang t'snow. T'auld feul was drunk an' was bevishen aboot frae yah side o' t'rooad to t'other (B.K.); He was bevesen aboot like a caulf wi' yalla pattens [a new-born calf] (J M.). **n.Lan.** (W.S.)

Hence **Bevising**, *ppl. adj.* leaping, jumping.

n.Lan. A great bevising trout (W.S.).

BEVISS, *sb.* Lei. The flesh of a young ox or cow.

Lei. A cow-calf would make very pretty beef at three years old, but, if killed sooner, they called it beviss, LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 259.

BEVOR, see **Bever.**

BEW, *v.* Dev. Also written **boo** nw.Dev.^{1} To bend, twist.

Dev.^{3} Yü've a-bewed th' annel ov thease umberrellar. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

[A pron. of *bow* (to bend).]

BEW, see **Beugh.**

BEWATTLED, *ppl. adj.* Glo. Of sheep: covered with hanging pellets of clay, after feeding in a turnip-field (H.S.H.).

BEWATTLED, *int.* *Obsol.* Glo. An exclamation of anger or vexation.

n.Glo. Used only by very old people. Bewattled! if I don't thrash you! (H.S.H.)

BEWCASTLE, *sb.* Cum. A term of reproach. Cf. **Billingsgate.**

Cum. Two viragos [were] holding a slanging contest; . . . the most pungent . . . epithets resorted to were 'Barney Castle' and 'Bewcastle,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 228; The natives of Bewcastle still retain the character their fore-elders bore as moss-troopers and raiders on the borders (J.P.).

BEWEEP, *v.* Yks. To bewail.

n.Yks. He's sair bewept [his death is much felt] (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{2}

[I have bewept a worthy husband's death, SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 49.]

BEWER, see **Buer.**

BEWITH, *sb.* Sc. A substitute, makeshift.

Sc. One who arrives when the regular dinner is eaten is said to get only a bewith for a dinner (JAM.). **Lnk.** This bewith when cunzie is scanty, Will keep them frae making a din, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 100, ed. 1871.

[This is a sb. fr. the phr. *to be wi'*, to tolerate, to put up with (JAM.).]

BEWIVERED, *pp.* Dev. Also **bewhivered** Dev.^{1} Bewildered, confounded. Cf. **wivver** (to quiver).

n.Dev. GROSE (1790). **Dev.**^{1}; **Dev.**^{3} Dawntee go to bewiver 'er, er's narvous enough as tez. Coming up drü the cattle fair I got purty bewivered.

BEWK, see **Buke.**

BEWOTTLE, *v.* Nhp. To confuse or render light-headed.

Nhp.^{2} He's amwust bewottled me.

[Truly she looks as if she were bewhatled, CARTWRIGHT *Siedge*, v. iii, in *Comedies* (1651) 164.]

BEWRAYED, *pp.* n.Dev. [Not known to correspondents.] Seized with a foolish fit of talking.

n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[The *pp.* of *bewray*, often used in the sense of telling unintentionally what it is intended to conceal. Thy speache bewreyeth the, TINDALE (1534) *Matt.* xxvi. 73.]

BEWSE, see **Boose.**

BEY, *v.* Chs. Used in asseverations: to be sure, certain, bound.

s.Chs.^{1} Ah)l bey wi)sn goa· oa·r ŭ brij· ŭfoa·r wi gy'ct·n faa·r [Ah'll bey we san go o'er a bridge afore we getten far].

[*Bey* for *abey*, to pay the penalty. I dar wel seye, If that they doon, ye shul it dere abeye, CHAUCER *C. T.* c. 100. Cp. OE. *ābycgan*, to buy, pay for.]

BEYDE, see **Abide.**

BEYOND, *adv.* and *prep.* Var. dial. usages in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **beyant** Irel.; **beyont** Sc. Irel. n.Yks.^{12} e.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **beyun, byun,** Nhb.^{1}

1. *adv.* Yonder, outside.

Ir. Where's the mistress?—Beyant with Mrs. Ryan, *Paddiana* (1848) I. 30; Sure there's a letter for her they gave me down beyant, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) ii; There was a fair down beyant, *ib. Lisconnel* (1895) 37; (G.M.H.) **n.Yks.** When hah sud find thee beyont, hah wad kiss thee, ROBINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 1.

2. *prep.* Over and above, in excess of.

Nhb.^{1} It's byun ten 'ear sin he left. **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** I consider that beyún fair, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 81.

3. In phr. *to get*, or *go beyond*, to get the better of, obtain the mastery over, overreach in a bargain, &c.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} They gat beyont us. **w.Yks.** He went beyond him (C.C.R.). **s.Wor.** My ooman is very bad, sir; and the doctor cornt get beyand it no how, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 25. **Hrf.**^{2}

4. In phr. (1) *to put beyond oneself*, to render conceited; (2) *beyond the beyond(s*, (*a*) unexpected, incredible, out of the way; (*b*) a very out-of-the-way place.

(1) **Ir.** A little thravellin' puts us beyant ourselves sometimes, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 275. (2) **Bnff.**^{1} Weel, that's beyon the beyont. **Ir.** The ringin' iv a bell doin' the like is beyant the beyants intirely, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 280; (G.M.H.) **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** Beyont the beyons, wheer the aul meer foaled the fiddler [an answer to an inquisitive person], *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2) **N.I.**^{1}

5. Behind.

e.Yks. Wiv his gun riddy raised, he steead beyont deear, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 43; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

BEYST, see **Buist.**

BEYURN, *v.* Chs.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] To raise.

BEZANT, *sb.* *Obs.* Dor. The name of a 'trophy,' and of a festival held in the town of Shaftesbury, or Shaston, on Monday in Rogation week.

Dor. The 'Bezant' was an acknowledgment on the part of the Borough to the Lord of the Manor of Mitcombe for the permission to bring up water for use from the hamlet of Enmore Green. The festival sadly degenerated, and in the year 1830 ceased altogether. The 'Bezant' which gave its name to the festival consisted of a sort of trophy constructed of ribbons, flowers and peacock's feathers, fastened to a frame, about four feet high, round which were hung jewels, coins, medals, &c., lent for the purpose, CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* (1869) I. 585.

[This use of 'bezant' for an offering may be compared with its use for the name of a certain offering made by the kings of England at the sacrament or at festivals, and by French kings at their coronation; see BLOUNT (1670), s. v. *Byzantine.*]

BEZONTER, *int.* Chs. Also written **bezounter** Chs.^{1}; **bezountee** Chs.^{3} An expletive denoting surprise.

Chs.^{1} Bezonter me! but aw'm fair gormed; **Chs.**^{3}

BEZUM, see **Besom.**

BEZZLE, *v.*^{1} Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. e.An. Also written **bessle** w.Yks.^{3}; **bazzle** Chs.^{1} [**be·zl.**]

1. To waste, squander; also, to embezzle.

Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1885) 8; **w.Yks.**^{4}, **Glo.**^{1}

2. To drink immoderately; occas. to be gluttonous.

Wm. Bezzling dawn strang liquors, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 456; He's allus bezzlen' (J.M.); **Wm.**^{1} Doan't bezzle sooah. **n.Yks.**^{12}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{1234}; **w.Yks.**^{5} A baby has a little can of water given it to 'bezzle at' in order to amuse and keep it quiet. **Lan.** I cawd for another [pint], on bezzilt tut, too, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1746) 54, ed. 1750; We soon bezzilt that, un wot then do you think? Collins *Poems* (1859) 56; **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1878) I. 76; **Chs.**^{1} Dunna bazzle so mitch at that whey. **s.Chs.**^{1} Wot kŭn yŭ ekspek·t ŭv ŭ mon ŭz iz au·vi bez·lin ŭt dhŭ bée·ŭr baar·il? [what con yŏ expect of a mon as is auvay bezzlin at the beer-barrel?] **Stf.**^{2}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He's allus bezzlin'. **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{3} Applied to both eating and drinking. **s.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Bezzled,** *ppl. adj.* drunk, besotted with drink; (2) **Bezzler,** *sb.* a drunkard; (3) **Bezzling,** *ppl. adj.* gluttonous, intemperate.

(1) **Stf.**^{2} 'Ē was bezzled when 'ē soined th' pledge and 'ē's bin drinkin ivver sin. (2) **w.Yks.** Cudworth *Horton* (1886). **Stf.**^{2}, **Shr.**^{1} (3) **War.**^{3} A greedy bezzling fellow.

[**1.** To bezzle, *pergraecor*, Coles (1679). **2.** That divine part is soakt away in sinne, In sensual lust, and midnight bezeling, Marston *Scourge* (1599) II. vii. OF. *beziller*, to lay waste, destroy (La Curne).]

BEZZLE, *v.*^{2} e.An. [**be·zl.**]

1. To blunt or turn the edge of a tool in the process of whetting or grinding. e.An.^{1}

Hence **Bezzled,** *ppl. adj.* of a tool: blunted, turned.

Nrf.^{1} **Suf.** (Hall.)

2. To slope, to bevel. Nrf.^{1}

[The same as *bezel*, the sloping edge of a cutting tool. *Biseau*, a bezle, such a slopeness as is in the point of an yron chizle, Cotgr. OF. **besel*, cp. *béseau*, forme employée encore aujourd'hui par les charpentiers de préférence à *biseau* (Hatzfeld).]

BEZZLE-CUP WOMEN, *sb. pl.* Yks. Women going from door to door with a wassail cup (q. v.).

e.Yks. About Christmas time, women or girls called bezzlecup or vesselcup women go from house to house, with two dolls in a box, representing the Virgin and Child, Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 17; *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 481; **e.Yks.**^{1}

[The old name of the 'Cup' was changed through assoc. w. *bezzle* (vb.^{1} **2**), q. v.]

BEZZLER, *sb.* Lan.^{1} n.Lan.^{1} Anything very large of its kind. Cf. **banger.**

BIACON-WEED, see **Bacon-weed.**

BIAS, *sb.* e.An. Som. Dev. Written **bies, bighes** e.An.^{1}; **byas** w.Som.^{1} [**bai·əs.**]

1. Accustomed place or direction; also *fig.* usual procedure or habit; reckoning.

w.Som.^{1} A man speaking of pheasants said: 'They'll sure to came back to their byas.' Said of partridges, which do not seem to know where they are flying: 'Ah! they be out o' their bias.' **Dev.** A woman at Horrabridge expressed first her surprise at the writer's calling on her, as being a week before the expected time; and secondly, her disappointment that certain things she had expected to happen had not come to pass, summing up the whole in the expression, 'It's all against my bias,' *Reports Provinc.* (1895); I tellee whot 'tez, they've a made a mistake; they'm out ov their bias thease time, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.** Us shall putt Mall out o' her byes, eef us bide yer all th' arternoon (R.P.C.); **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. In phr. *in one's bias*, in good humour, at one's best.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 12; **Nrf.**^{1}

[But when the feare is over, then they return to their old byas againe, Rogers *Naaman* (1642) 33. A fig. sense of lit. E. *bias*, the tendency of a bowl to run obliquely. Fr. *biais*, byas, aslope, sloping (Cotgr.).]

BIAS, see **Byous.**

BIB, *sb.*^{1} Ken. Cor. The fish pouter, *Morrhua lusca.*

Ken.^{1}, **Cor.**^{12} [Satchell (1879).]

BIB, *sb.*^{2} Ags. (Jam.) The stomach.

BIB, *v.* and *sb.*^{3} Sc. (Jam.) Cum. Yks. Lan. Glo. Also written **beb** (Jam.) n.Yks.^{12} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{15} [**bib.**]

1. *v.* To drink continuously, but in small quantities; to tipple. Cf. **bezzle.**

Slk. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297. **n.Yks.**^{1} He wad sit bebbing an' soaking fra moornan' while neeght; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} He sits bebbing yonder astēad o' going abart his business. A man may sit a long while 'bebbing' before he is drunk, but he begins to 'bezzle' only after he can't tell what he is doing. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1850).

Hence **Bibber,** *sb.* a tippler.

w.Yks.^{5} **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1850).

2. *sb.* A small drink, a sip; a small quantity of food.

Glo. The small horn cup, which used to be taken to the fields with the labourer's cider can, was said to hold a bib. Also used for the quantity of food prepared for an infant (H.S.H.); **Glo.**^{1} A bib of cider.

[**1.** To bibbe or drinke often, *potito*; to sippe often, *sorbillo*, Baret (1580); This miller hath so wisly bibbed ale, Chaucer *C. T.* 4162. (1) A bibber, *bibax, vinosus*, Coles (1679).]

BIB AND TUCKER, *phr.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Amer. Used *fig.* for the whole costume; *gen.* with *adj.* best: smart, holiday clothes.

Cum. (J.P.) **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Put that barn it's cloas on, bib an' tucker, an' let's goa a gethering buttercups. Don'd grandly, bib an' tucker, nowt a wanting. **Lan.**^{1} Wheer's he for? He's getten his best bib-an-tucker on. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Glo.** The wench as 'a got 'er best bib an' tucker on, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 167. [**U.S.A.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) 396].

BIBBED, *pp.* Yks. [**bi·bd.**] Dressed up, decked out; *gen.* used with *up.*

n.Yks. Common in very rural districts. All bibbed up wi' furbelows (R.H.H.); Thoo's bibb'd oot gayly (T.S.); An' he was bibb'd up iv his best, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1876) 29.

BIBBER, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. n.Cy. Nhp. Ken. Dor. [**bi·bə(r).**]

1. *v.* To tremble, to shake. See **Bever.**

Wxf.^{1} Aar gentrize ware bibbern, aamzil cou no stoane [their gentry were quaking, themselves could not stand], 84. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **Ken.** Grose (1790); (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} I saw his under lip bibber. **Dor.** Ther wer a dog a-zot up in the frost a-sheakin and a-bibberin (C.W.B.).

Hence **Bibbering,** *ppl. adj.* quaking, trembling.

s.Wxf.^{1} You bibberin' idjut (P.J.M.).

2. *sb.* A tremor, state of trembling.

Nhp.^{1} I am all of a bibber.

[Cp. LG. *bibbern*, to shake, tremble (Berghaus); G. dial. (märkisch) *bibbern* (Sanders); MDu. *bibberen* (Verdam, s. v. *Beven*).]

BIBBLE, *sb.*^{1} Stf. [**bi·bl.**] A pebble, stone, fossil.

Stf. (H.K.) **s.Stf.** He throwed at him an hit him wi a bibble, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

BIBBLE, *v.* and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhp. Glo. Brks. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **bebble** (Jam.). [**bi·bl.**]

1. *v.* To drink frequently; to tipple.

Sc. He's ay bebbling and drinking (Jam.). **Glo.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*

Hence (1) **Bibbler,** *sb.* a tippler, a toper; (2) **Bibbling,** *ppl. adj.* drinking.

(1) **Nhp.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **nw.Dev.**^{1} (2) **n.Dev.** A bibbling, boostering, brinded chap, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 85.

2. To eat like a duck, gathering up food and water together.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

3. *sb.* Tipple, drink, beverage.

w.Som.^{1} Puur·dee gèod búb·l [pretty good tipple].

[1. Let me wyth you bybyll, Skelton *Elynour Rummyng* (c. 1529) 550, in *Wks.* (1843) I. 112. *Bib* (vb.) + *-le* (*-el*), freq. suff.]

BIBBLE-BABBLE, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Idle, childish talk. **w.Yks.**^{5}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

[Leave thy vain bibble-babble, Shaks. *Twelfth Nt.* iv. ii. 105.]

BIBBLES, *sb. pl.* Irel. Also in form **bebbles, bribbles** Ant. Nonsensical talk.

Ant. (W.H.P.); He's just talkin' a lot o' bibbles (W.J.K.).

BIBBLIN, *sb.* Lei.^{1} A nearly fledged chick of any bird.

BIBLE, *sb.* Dur. Yks. Der. Lin. Oxf. Som. Dev. Slang.

1. In *comp.* (1) **Bible-clerk,** see below; (2) **-oath,** a very solemn oath; (3) **-scant,** neglected in a religious sense; (4) **-truth,** God's truth.

(1) **Oxf.** Many of the Colleges have Bible-clerks (A.L.M.). **Slang.** A College prefect [at Winchester] who holds office for a week, keeping order in school and reading the lessons in chapel. It was formerly his duty to read a chapter of the Bible during the twelve-o'clock dinner-hour (A.D.H.); Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864). (2) **Der.** I'd tak' a Bible oath it wasna neither young Abel Boden, nor any other Voe chap, Cushing *Voe* (1888) I. viii. **n.Lin.**^{1} I'd tak' my bible-oäth on it if it was th' last wo'd I was iver to speäk. **w.Som.**^{1} Aa·l taek mee buy·bl oa·uth oa ut. **Dev.** One boy offered to take his 'bible oath' that he was leading up Pisgey Lane with another lad, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. 163. (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} A dark bible-scant spot. (4) **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. In phr. *Bible and key*, a mode of divination; see below.

(1) **Dur.**^{1} *Obs.* **Oxf.**^{1} By placing a key in a Bible a girl ascertains the first letter of her future husband's name, *MS. add.*

[1. (2) Madam Marwood took a book, and swore us upon it, but it was but a book of poems. So long as it was not a Bible-oath we may break it with a safe conscience, Congreve *Way of the World*, v. ii (Dav.).]

BIBLE, *v.* Slang. At Winchester School: to administer a flogging.

Slang. Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864); Underneath is the place of execution where delinquents are bibled, *Blackw. Mag.* (1864) XCV. 79.

Hence (1) **Bibler,** *sb.*, (2) **Bibling,** a flogging of six cuts.

Slang. (1) For a serious breach of duty, a flogging of six cuts, a bibler, was administered, Mansfield *School Life* (1870) 109. (2) So called because Bible Clerk (q. v.) assisted at the function, and brought up the culprit whose 'name had been ordered.' Formerly called 'Bibler' (A.D.H.); Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864).

BIBLE-BACK, *sb.* Midl. War. Hmp. A person with broad, rounded shoulders.

War.^{2} Here comes old bible-back!

Hence **Bible-backed,** *adj.* humpbacked, round-shouldered.

Midl., Hmp. (J.R.W.) [In the Tichborne trial, the following evidence was given. 'Was he a big lad?' 'Yes. . . . He was humpy or bible-backed,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 227.]

BIBLER, *sb.* e.An.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] A great Bible reader.

[Thou wouldest say, Methusalem. . . . I perceive you are no very good Bibler, Pasiphilo, Gascoigne *Supposes* (1566) I. ii, in *Wks.*, ed. 1869, I. 205.]

BIBLER-CATCH, see **Bilbo-catch.**

BIBLE-TRIPE, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. The third stomach of a ruminant, the 'manyplies' or 'manyfad,' the *omasum* or *psalterium*; so called from the many parallel folds or layers like the leaves of a book.

Nhb. Still used by old people. There is 'Manyfad' or 'Bible-tripe,' 'Reed-tripe,' 'Honeycomb-tripe,' and 'Grass-tripe' (s.v. Tripe), *Newc. Wkly. Chron.* (May 19, 1894). **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

BIBSTER, *sb.* *Obs.* Shr. A seller of ale.

Shr.^{1} The Serjeants to account for issues and estreats of courts, and bibsters' fines every quarter, Phillips *Hist. Shrewsbury*, 161.

[*Bib* (see *v.*) + *-ster*; cp. *brewster.*]

BICK, *sb.* e.An. [**bik.**] A wooden bottle or cask in which beer is carried to the field. Cf. **bicker,** *sb.*^{2}

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** Used in e.Nrf. (H.H.M.) **Ess.** Still used by labourers here [Manningtree], who have come out of Suf. (*ib.*)

BICK, *v.* S. & Ork.^{1} [**bik.**] **1.** To pat gently. **2.** To leave alone.

BICKEN, *sb.* Cor. [**bi·kən.**] A heap or mound, four of which are used in the game of rounders to mark the course.

Cor. Peters threw the ball to the bicken. The batsman in rounders had to run to the first bicken or round them all if possible, before he could be hit with the ball caught from his bat, and so turned out of game, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 120; (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{3}

[A pron. of lit. E. *beacon.*]

BICKER, *v.* and *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**bi·kə(r).**]

1. To skirmish, to fight. Also, to quarrel, contest, wrangle. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Abd. Three lusty fellows got of him a clank, And round about him bickered a' at anes, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 49, ed. 1812. **e.Lth.** The laird an' him were aye bickerin aboot ae thing or anither, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 24. **Ir.** They'll bicker and allegate about every hand's turn, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 180. **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} What yuh bickering abart? ah wish yuh'd cawal muh once fur awal an' ha' done wi't; bicker, bicker, bicker, t'dāay throw, ther's nivver noa pēace whear yuh are. **Lan.** Oi'll nother bicker nur feyght, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1850) II. 214. **m.Lan.**^{1} **Der.** For they will bycker with their bowes, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 33.

Hence (1) **Bickering,** *vbl. sb.* quarrelling; (2) **Bickering,** *ppl. adj.* quarrelsome, contentious, noisy; (3) **Bickerment,** *sb.* dispute, wrangling, contention.

(1) **Ayr.** No ill blood had been bred on my part, notwithstanding our bickerings, Galt *Provost* (1882) v. **w.Yks.**^{5} Share it nicely an' ha' noa bickering about it. (2) **Abd.** The village swain . . . Maun bide the bick'rin' brattle, Beatties *Parings* (1813) 24, ed. 1873. **Ayr.** The bickering snuff-man seeing him, cried him to come in, Galt *Provost* (1822) xvii. (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} Ther' was a straange bickerment among 'em all aboot draains an' things. **w.Som.**^{1} Yuur! draap·ut, wuol ee? lat-s ae·u las bik·urmunt [here! cease, will you? let us have less quarrelling].

2. To move quickly. Of a stream: to ripple, flow.

Sc. Where bickers the burnie, Scott *Monastery* (1820) ix; And fled as fast's his feet could bicker, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 18; The water bickered and sang in the midst, Stevenson *Catriona* (1895) x; When bodies cam bickerin' a' clad in their best—To beck to their bonnie young Queen, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 117. **Ayr.** Auld Aire ran by before me, And bicker'd to the seas, Burns *One Night.* **e.Lth.** Oor burns here, that come loupin an' bickerin doun frae the hills, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 84. **Kcb.** Upo' the Hill nags, men, an' boys A' through ither fast did bicker, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 71. **Nhb.** As fast as the heels on't could bicker, Ritson *N. Garl.* (1810) 56. **Cum.**^{1} **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Wi' merry lilts, the fidler's chang, The lads and lasses bicker, 188.

Hence **Bickering,** *ppl. adj.* hurrying, rushing.

Rnf. The bickering brook . . . No more goes dancing joyous on his way, Young *Pictures* (1865) 112.

3. To attack with repeated strokes, to pelt.

Lth. Whyles bickerin' cats wi' chuckies, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 35. **Edb.** My two prentices . . . were bickering one another with snowballs, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi. **Fif.** Stanes were bickert aff and flung, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 69.

4. *sb.* A skirmish, fight; a scrimmage.

Sc. Boys are said to have been killed at these bickers, Scott *Waverley* (1814) App. iii; Who taught me to . . . head a bicker and hold the bannets, *ib. Redg.* (1824) i. **Fif.** Terrible stends they took and lang To 'scape frae that kirk-bicker, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 208. **Lth.** Wae fa' them puir things at a bicker, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 10. **Edb.** Schoolboy battles. Regular pitched battles, technically called by us bickers, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 273.

5. A quick movement; the noise caused by a succession of rapid strokes.

Bnff.^{1} A quantity of work done with speed. **Ayr.** Tho' leeward whyles, against my will, I took a bicker, Burns *Death and Dr. H.* (1785) st. 5.

6. One who is rough, stupid, and noisy. Bnff.^{1}

[1. And there abide and bikere aȝein Beliales children, *P. Plowman* (B.) xx. 78; With his bowmen full bold bykrit with the grekes, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 7400. 2. And sparkle out among the fern, To bicker down a valley, Tennyson *Brook*, 26. 3. Schir richard . . . send wicht ȝhomen that veill couth schut, To bikkir the reirward apon fut, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xvi. 102. Cp. W. *bicre*, 'conflictus, pugna' (Davies).]

BICKER, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also Som. [**bi·kə(r).**]

1. A small wooden drinking-cup or bowl for holding food; freq. made of hooped staves. Also *fig.*

Sc. As good a fellow as ever toom'd a bicker, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Before him was a large bicker of oatmeal porridge, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxvi; Ye winna need to toom the bicker, Donald *Poems* (1867) 20; I like a bicker o' guid yill, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 84. **Abd.** And ilk ane there drank ay his bicker out, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 41; Five an' thirty barren acres, ... Winna fill the bairnies bickers, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 36. **Per.** Siccar bargains he could mak, When o'er a bicker he was set, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 90, ed. 1843; He saw his wooden bicker with the black horn spoon beside it, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 35. **Ayr.** Reekin' on a New-Year mornin' In cog or bicker, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786). **Edb.** The laddie swigging ale out of a bicker, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Gall.** All soldiers ... can right nobly 'claw a bicker,' Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxvii. **N.Cy.**^{1} I'll take a stap out o' your bicker [I'll repress your saucy behaviour]. **Nhb.**^{1} Our friend Bowrie is still able to bend a bicker. **Cum.** Gang an' pree anudder bicker, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 93; **Cum.**^{1}

Hence **Bickerful**, *sb.* a bowlful.

Sc. Wi' a brown bickerfu' to quaff, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 37; Grind a bickerfu' of meal in a quarter of an hour, Scott *Pirate* (1821) xi.

2. In *comp.* **Bicker-cut**, the method of cutting the hair with the assistance of a bowl or basin, placed on the head to guide the scissors. Cf. **bason-crop.**

Edb. Give ploughmen's heads the bicker-cut for a penny, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 214.

3. A large wooden vessel holding about two gallons, used for carrying water.

w.Som.^{1} Deep and narrow, made of staves and hoops, with an iron handle on one side; the *gen.* form that of a pitcher. Freq. seen at farm-houses and cottages in the Hill districts of w.Som. and n.Dev.

[Byker, cuppe, *cimbium*, *Prompt.* Norw. dial. *bikar*, a cup (Aasen). Cp. Gael. *biceir*, a wooden dish (Macbain). The same word as lit. E. *beaker.*]

BICKNING, *sb.* s.Pem. [**bi·knin.**] A beacon, the summit of a hill.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419; (W.M.M.)

BICKY, *sb.* and *v.* Som. [**bi·ki.**]

1. *sb.* The game of hide-and-seek.

w.Som.^{1} Km au·n, lat-s plaay tu bik·ee [come on, let us play at hide-and-seek].

2. *v.* To hide one's eyes, as the seekers do in the above game, in order not to see where the others go to conceal themselves. Also with prep. *down.*

Som. *Reports Provinc.* (1887) s. v. Moppy. **w.Som.**^{1} Bee·ul! dhee dús-n bik·ee fae·ur, dhee-s zee· [Bill! thou dost not keep thy eyes closed, thou dost see].

BID, *v.* and *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Amer. [**bid.**]

1. *v.* To invite, esp. to a wedding or funeral, at which attendance is regarded as compulsory. *Pret.* bad, bade; *pp.* bid, bidden, bodden, or budden.

Frf. I heard tell he wasna bidden, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) 59. **Rxb.** I'm budden to the waddin (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Aa's bid tiv aad Anty's funeral the morn. He was boden ti gan. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** To the bride wain They bad' that day, Stagg *Poems* (1805) *Bridewain*; **Cum.**^{1} Thay'r gaun to bid aw't toon to t'funeral. **Wm.** In very thinly inhabited places, it was customary to bid two at a house, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 325; **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} There is a good deal of the imperative in the bidding phrase or formula, 'You are expected,' &c. Ah bad him t'tea. Maist pairt o' t'parish wur bidden te t'tea-feast; **n.Yks.**^{2} They bad us. I nivver was bodden. Hae they bidden tiv his burying? **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah mun gan an see last on him; Ah's bid. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** I were bid to the house and they were to take up at 3 o'clock (A.C.); Yow're bidden to th' funeral (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Oi shud loik gū ən sei dh' last ə aud Bili if onni oi'd bin bidn. **Der.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Bidden-wedding**, *sb.* see below; (2) **Bidder**, *sb.* a person sent to invite the guests to a funeral, or occas. to a wedding; (3) **Bidding**, q. v.

(1) **Cum.** (1827) Hone *Table-bk.* II. 374; I've thought sen syne On that seame bidden weddin, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) *Bridewain*; A bidden-wedding is one to which a large number of guests are invited, and, as at a penny-wedding or bridewain, expected to contribute (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.**^{1} *Obs.* **Lan.**^{1} Formerly the custom in n.Lan. **Wel.** The bidding weddings, common in other parts of the Principality.... Printed circulars [are] sent round to bid the guests to these ... desiring that presents shall be brought, *Monthly Pckt.* (Dec. 1863) 682. (2) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The custom is now nearly disused. Bidders dressed in black silk scarfs, Mackenzie *Hist. Nhb.* (1825) I. 206. **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** As soon after the breath had left the body as possible, 'the bidder' went round from house to house among those who were to be 'bidden to t'burial,' to 'warn' them that the burial was fixed for such and such a day, and to add, 'and so and so ... expect you at ten o'clock in the morning,' Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 226; **n.Yks.**^{1} The parish clerk was the person customarily engaged for this service: sometimes the sexton, or rather, Dog-whipper; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{5} **Lan.** Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 275. **n.Lan.** (W.H.H.)

2. To pray (*obs.*); to desire, wish. Also in phr. *to bid the time of day*, to wish good-morning.

Ayr. We cheek for chow shall jog thegither, I'se ne'er bid better, Burns *Ep. to Major Logan* (1786); I lippen'd to the chiel in trouth, And bade nae better, *ib. To Dr. Blacklock* (1789). **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** Bid the time o' day, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**^{2}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm.** Bid God bless thee (K.). [**Amer., Ind.** To bid the time of day, Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

3. *sb.* An invitation.

[**Amer.** A bid to the wedding, Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

4. *Comp.* **Bid-words**, messages, precepts.

n.Yks.^{2} (s v. Biddings).

[**1.** As many as ye finde, byd them to the mariage, Tindale (1534) *Matt.* xxii. 9. **2.** Ure Louerd sulf ... techeð us to bidden, *Ancr. R.* (c. 1225) 228. OE. *biddan* (pp. *beden*), to pray, to command. The pp. forms *bodden* and *budden* are taken over fr. ME. and OE. *boden*, pp. of OE. *bēodan* (ME. *beden*), to announce, command.]

BID, *sb.*^{2} Sh.I. [**bid.**] In fly-fishing: the end of the line or gut to which the hook is attached.

Sh.I. (K.I.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BID, see **Biddy.**

BIDDABLE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Lin. [**bi·dəbl.**] Obedient, docile.

e.Sc. He had always been a 'biddable laddie,' Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 166. **Ir.** (A.S.P.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**^{1} A biddable child. **Nhb.**^{1} Alike applied in describing an obedient child, horse, or dog. It's that biddable, leuk ye, ye can de owt wi'd. **Cum.** A servant is said to be honest and biddable (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Biddableness**, *sb.* obedience, compliance; (2) **Biddably**, *adv.* obediently, meekly.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Gall.** Very biddably, the wife reached it down, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvi.

[*Bid* (to order, command), see **Bid**, *v.* + *-able.*]

BIDDACK, *sb.* Sh.I. A thick oatmeal cake, used at sea.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (K.I.)

[Prob. repr. Gael. *bideag*, a bit, morsel, which is the same as *bittock* (q.v.); so Macbain.]

BIDDELS, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* n.Yks.^{2} The guests invited to a funeral.

BIDDICKS, see **Beat-axe.**

BIDDING, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Wal. [**bi·din.**]

1. An invitation, esp. to a funeral or a wedding. See **Bid**, *v.*

Sc. I got a bidding to the wedding (Jam. *Suppl.*); We a' got a bidding To gang to the wedding, Tannahill *Poems and Songs* (1817) 255. **Abd.** Gin a biddin' winno' do't I canno gar ye, Beatties *Parings* (1813) 7, ed. 1873. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Cum.** Aw their bidden' owr and duone, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1807) 4. **Wm.** There shall not goe from henceforth a biddinge through this Burgh for anie offeringe with the Bridegroome above three men, *Kendal Rec.* (1655); **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} Thoo munnot lite o' bidding [must not wait for an invitation]. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} He's gone round with the biddins; there'll be a ruck o' folks; **Chs.**^{23}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **s.Wal.** A herald, with a crook or wand adorned with ribbons, makes the circuit of the neighbourhood, and makes his bidding in a prescribed form, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) II. 146. **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 419.

2. A wedding party at which a collection, in money or kind, is made for the bride and bridegroom.

Cth. When a bidding is made, it is usual for a large procession to accompany the young couple to church, and thence to the house where the bidding is held. 'We are encouraged by our friends to make a bidding,' *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 114; BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) II. 147.

3. A certain extent of houses, whose inhabitants had the right of invitation to a neighbour's funeral. *Obs.* (?)

Wm. *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 325; BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 233.

4. In *pl.* messages, precepts.

n.Yks.^{2} God's biddings, the ten commandments.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Bidding-ale,** ale served to guests at a funeral; (2) **-bell,** the funeral bell; see below; (3) **-cake,** the cake or bread used at funerals; cf. **arval-cake**; (4) **-day,** the day on which funeral invitations are issued; (5) **-feast,** a funeral repast; (6) **-funeral,** a funeral to which people are 'bidden' or invited; (7) **-powder,** a purgative powder.

w.Yks. (1) (J.T.) (2) (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{2} A small bell used immediately before the commencement of service. (3) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (4) **n.Yks.**^{2} (5) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (6) **w.Yks.**^{2} (7) **n.Yks.**^{2}

BIDDLE, see **Beetle.**

BIDDLE-BADDLE, *adj.* Chs. Trifling, of small account.

Chs.^{1} I never made no accaint o' milk-selling, it's biddle-baddle work.

BIDDY, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Yks. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. e.An. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Amer. Also in forms **beedy** Som.; **buddy** Nhb.^{1}; **bid** w.Yks.^{2} [bi·di.]

1. A hen or chicken, occas. a duckling, *gen.* used by children. Cf. **chickabiddy.**

e.Yks.^{1} **Nhp.**^{2} The 'coom biddy' so often heard in the poultry-yard. **War.** (J.R.W.), **se.Wor.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **e.An.**^{12}, **Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** [Only in the comparison] Zo 'appy's a biddy, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 11. [**U.S.A.** Many of the biddies had stolen their nests, ROE *He fell in Love* (1886) 237.]

2. A call to fowls, ducks, or swans.

Nhb.^{1} **e.Yks.** (Miss A.) **w.Yks.**^{2} Used in calling ducks from the water.

BIDDY, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [bi·di.] A louse; occas. a flea.

Nhb.^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.** (M.P.), **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** I'se as lish as a biddy (J.M.); **Wm.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

BIDDY-BASE, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Not. Lin.

1. *sb.* The game known also as prisoners' base.

w.Yks. (W.W.P.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}

2. *v.* Of children: to run backwards and forwards, to patter about. Not.^{3}

[Prob. repr. *bidding base.* Cp. SPENSER *Sh. Kal.* (1579) Oct. 4: Whilome thou wont the shepheards laddes to leade, In rymes, in ridles, and in bydding base.]

BIDDY'S EYES, *sb.* Som. The heart's ease or pansy, *Viola tricolor.*

Som. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1}

BIDE, *v.* In var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **bahd** ne.Yks.^{1}; **beyde** Cum.; **boide** Lan.; **byde** Sc. See **Abide.**

I. Intrans. *Pret.* baad, bade, beàd, bid, *or* bode; also bided; *pp.* bedden, bidden, bodden, *or* boden.

1. Of persons: to wait; to tarry or remain in a place or condition; to dwell, live. Also in phr. *to bide away, back,* to stay away, behind; *bide off,* keep away; *to let bide,* to let alone, leave unmolested.

Sc. Bide back and consult your safety, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxvi. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Abd.** Auntie and me bidet oor lanes, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii; Ye've bidden a' thegither, *ib.* **Frf.** Wha bides i' this hoose? BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) 211. **Per.** A' cud bide nae langer, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 261. **Ayr.** I'll bide till ye're done wi' them, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxv; I fear ye'll bide till break o' day, BURNS *Wha is that.* **Lnk.** Ye mauna bide lang away, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xi. **Edb.** Bide a wee, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. **Gall.** Bide a wee, faither, an' briskly I'll be wi' ye, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) iii; Bide ye where ye are, *ib. Stickit Min.* (1893) 226. **Ir.** She bides content in her mind, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 200. **N.I.**^{1} **N.Cy.**^{1} Bide off, you stob! *MS. add.* (W.T.) **Nhb.** Ye might ha' boden at the door, *s.Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *R. Armstrong*; **Nhb.**^{1} He's bidden lang. Ye should ha' bedden till aa cam. We bid at hyem. He had bidden ower lang i' the watter. **Dur.** GIBSON *Weardale Gl.* (1870); **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** I'll remember if you let me bide a wee, DALBY *Mayroyd* (1888) I. 19; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**^{3} If he'd come into t'warld pooar, he wad ha' bidden pooar. **Wm.** Whear mi fadthre an mudthre an honast fooak bide, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 1; **Wm.**^{1} The fadder hes bidden lang at t'fair. **n.Yks.** Them 'at bahds i' their faather hoose, MUNBY *Verses* (1865) 61; **n.Yks.**^{1} Where does thee bide? **n.Yks.**^{2} Where had they bodden? Also [*fig.*] 'Now do bide in a bit,' restrain yourself, keep your temper. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Sha bahds at Malton. **e.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} Pray thee now, bidest 'e a bit. **w.Yks.** Sheea's bahded i' t'village, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) xxiv; **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** It wur too hot to bide i' th' heawse, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) xxxvi; Bide wi' mo, neaw, till aw dee, WAUGH *Poems* (1870) *Jamie's Frolic*; Hoo winnot boide [continue to live] woile neet, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 282; **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **e.Lan.**^{1} *Pret.* bode. **Chs.**^{123} Yo mun bide aw neet wi' us. **Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (L.C.M.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Bide a bit in Scallows laane. **sw.Lin.**^{1} Bide you still. **Nhp.**^{1}; **Nhp.**^{2} I bent gwain to bide here na langer. **War.**^{2} **s.War.**^{1} Bide where you be, a bit! **Glo.** I bided firm, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiv; Bide still, BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**^{1} Let I bide, I be right, be'nt I? **Glo.**^{2} **Brks.** (M.J.B.); **Brks.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} Dew yeow bide there. **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} **Sur.** If we did'n get the extry wage we could'n bide, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222; **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** Shall I tell you how it was that he bid there? EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 22; (F.E.); **Sus.**^{1} If ye've got three [children] You must bide where you be. **Hmp.** (F.E.); **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.**^{1} He bides at Newport; **I.W.**^{2} He bides zumwhere about Keasbrooke. **Wil.** Shall I bide with ye to-night, PENRUDDOCKE *Content* (1860) 61; Just bide quiet, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 45; There we bid var dree long hours, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 54; **Wil.**^{1} Where do 'ee bide now? Bide still, will 'ee? **Dor.** I bode at Juddle Farm, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii; BARNES *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**^{1} I an' brother Jim do bide At Betty White's, 150. **Som.** Bide where you be, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 122; (J.S.F.S.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} The form 'bode' is unknown. Ee buydz laung wai dh-oal Maal·ee Joa·unz [he lodges (along) with old Mary Jones. Aay buyd stee·ul gin dhai wuz u-goo· [I remained quiet until they were gone]. **Dev.** He has bided true to her memory, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1889) xxxiv; Sam bided to school longer than the rest, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 45; 'Er bides in ouze, moping about awl day, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 52. **e.Dev.** Us'll baide in th' villages, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 11. **Dev.**^{3} **Cor.** She sticks to et to bide along wi' we, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) iv; Let her bide as she be, PEARD *Mother Molly* (1889) 177; Maids should bide tu bed, CAHILL *Wheal Certainty* (1890) 45.

Hence **Biding,** *vbl. sb.* (1) staying, tarrying; (2) a dwelling, abode; also in *comp.* **Biding-place.**

(1) **Nhb.** The lads are in awhile for biding, GRAHAM *Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 6. **Dor.** Better than biding at home, HARDY *Trumpet-Major* (1880) xi. (2) **Sc.** Roon' aboot thair bydin-pleces, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) lxxviii. 28. **Frf.** Ye ha'e . . . bidin' bein an' easy, LAING *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 77. **Dor.** (W.C.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Buy·deen.

2. Of things: to remain; to continue; to wait.

Sc. I might just let the letter bide, STEEL *Rowans* (1895) 237. **e.Lth.** There it is, an' there it wull bide, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 186. **Nhb.** Let it bide as it is, *Newc. Fishers' Garl.* (1844) 169; **Nhb.**^{1} It'll bide wor time. **Cum.**^{3} It ola's beàd by him, 164. **Yks.** If wishes wad bide Beggars wad ride, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). **n.Yks.** Iv the warld bahd, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 41; **n.Yks.**^{2} T'fine weathir bides weel. **w.Yks.**^{1} My knees baad whackerin, ii. 302. **Ken.**^{1} Just you let that bide. **Sur.** Let 'un bide, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xix; **Sur.**^{1} You let that ladder bide. **Sus.** I did blow 'er but 'er wouldn't bide blowed, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 137. **n.Wil.** Let un bide, woo't [will you] (E.H.G.). **Hmp.**^{1}

3. In phr. *to bide by,* to maintain, to stick to; to continue in one state; also, to become pregnant (said of animals).

Sc. I'll no bide be that agreement. Applied also to one of an inconstant disposition. Of a sick person it is said that he does not 'bide be,' when he seems to recover one hour and relapses the next (JAM.). **Ayr.** To support Caledonia's cause, And bide by the buff and the blue, BURNS *Here's a Health.* **n.Yks.** Ā s'll ev to bide by't (W.H.). **w.Som.**^{1} I've a-zaid it, and I'll bide by it. He'll bide by [his bargain]. Her [a mare] 've a-bin dree times to 'Varmint,' but her 'ont bide by un.

II. Trans. *Pret.* bade, bode, bude; also bided; *pp.* bidden, bodden.

1. To wait for, await.

Sc. 'You bide tryst with Prestongrange?' I asked, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) v; The bairns just bided their time, Steel *Rowans* (1895) 201; If that did not cool him, there was another biding him, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) iv; The deel bides his day, *Prov.* (Jam.) **Lan.** I am bidin' her time, Francis *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 100. **Not.**^{1} Th'ull a ter [have to] bide thee time.

2. To bear, endure, tolerate. Also intrans. Cf. **abear, away with.**

Sc. To bide the bang to the last, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xiii; I have that in my heart . . . that wunna bide shame, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xxiv; Beggars downa bide wealth, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 4, ed. 1881. **Abd.** The village swain . . . Maun bide the bick'rin' brattle, Beatties *Parings* (1813) 24, ed. 1873; Forced to byde the bydings that I baid, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 87. **Ayr.** Wasna fit to bide the flyte, Galt *Entail* (1823) xvii; Slighted love is sair to bide, Burns *Duncan Gray*; He bade an unco bang, *ib. Brigs of Ayr.* **N.Cy.**^{1} The pain's so great, I can't bide it. **Nhb.** Nyen but mysel could bide thy yammer, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 8; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** It's bad to beyde, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 2; An arrogant person 'cannot bide cworn' [cannot bear prosperity, like an over-fed horse] (M.P.); Lasses bude his mockin', Lonsdale *Upshot* (1811); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Your hell-fire thirst mun be bidden, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 416; I cud bide nae langer, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 41, ed. 1821; **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} It's bad to bide; **n.Yks.**^{2} He can still bide a vast for all he has bodden a good deal iv his day; **n.Yks.**^{3} I can bide as mickle pain as any body. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** We ha' bidden monny a blast o' wind and weather, Browne *Poems* (1800) 160; His ayms began ti wahk, whahl he cud hardlins bahd, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 36; **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**^{1} I've bidden and bidden it while I can bide it no longer. **w.Yks.** There's noabdy bud the Lord an me, At knaws what ah've ta bide, Ingledew *Ballads* (1860) 250; **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Aw con hardly bide to look on that deceivin' face o' thine, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) xxiii; **Lan.**^{1} We'n bide one another, whatever may come, Waugh *Jamie's Frolic* (1859); He gran' an bode, fro day to day, *ib. Cronies* (1875) v. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{23} **n.Lin.**^{1} Put it up o' my shou'ders, I can bide th' waaight. **Nhp.**^{2} **Sur.** I canna bide 'ee goin' w'out, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvii.

Hence (1) **Bide,** *sb.* pain, suffering; (2) **Bider,** *sb.* a sufferer; (3) **Biding,** *vbl. sb.* enduring: also in phr. *past biding,* beyond endurance; (4) **Bidings,** *vbl. sb. pl.* sufferings; (5) **Bideless,** *adj.* impatient of suffering.

(1) **Lth.** A terrible bide (Jam.). **Gall.** Weel kens mine the bide o't, Harper *Bards* (1889) 216. (2) **Cum.** (M.P.) **n.Yks.**^{2} Thoo's a bad bider. (3) **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.** (M.P.) **Wm.**^{1} Ther's no bidin it. **Yks.** To mak' life past bidin', *Yksman.* XXXVI. 454. **n.Yks.** There's neea barding we yeh (T.S.). **w.Yks.**^{1} It wark'd past bidin. (4) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** The bydings that I baid, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 87. (5) **Cum.** (M.P.)

3. Of things: to need, require.

n.Cy. It will bide billinge [working] at, Grose (1790). **Cum.**^{1} It's bidden a mort o' time, but it's deùnn at last. **Wm.** Wudsworth's potry was real hard stuff, and bided a deal of makking, Rawnsley *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) 185; **Wm.**^{1} T'hay hes bidden a lang while a dryin. **w.Yks.** My things don't bide a deal of packing (F.P.T.); We say of a sum of money, 'it bides a deal of getting,' Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356; **w.Yks.**^{1} This job hes bidden a seet o' doin; **w.Yks.**^{5} T'owd gent al bide a good dēal o' wāating on, 22. **ne.Lan.** They'll bide some wakkenin' as sleep raand here, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 19.

[**I. 1.** What shall I do the while? where bide? how live? Shaks. *Cymb.* III. iv. 131; For ire he quook, no lenger wolde he byde, Chaucer *C. T.* 1576; Bot yeit he baid seuen dais in rest, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 1907. **3.** Therfore shall a man leaue hys father and mother, and byde by hys wyfe, Cranmer (1539) *Mark* x. 7. **II. 1.** Þe oile o merci most þou bide, *Cursor M.* 955. **2.** Myche baret shall þou bide, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 3483; That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm, Shaks. *K. Lear,* III. iv. 29; There is no woman's sides Can bide the beating of so strong a passion, *Twelfth Nt.* II. iv. 97. OE. *bīdan* (pt. *bād,* pp. *bidon*), to wait.]

BIDE-OWE, *v. Obs.* e.An. To suffer punishment (?). [In Sir Thos. Browne's list of words 'peculiar to the East Angle countries,' and copied into later glossaries.]

Nrf. To bide owe, poenas dare, Ray (1691).

BIDGE, *v.* Wxf.^{1} To buy.

[(Thei) camen into Egipte that thei myȝten bigge meetis (to bie metis, 1388), Wyclif (1382) *Gen.* xli. 57; To biggenn . . . to sellenn, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 15825. OE. *bycgan,* to buy; cp. OS. *buggjan.*]

BIDING, *prep.* Yks. [**bai·din.**] Excepting, except; in spite of. Cf. **bide,** *v.* **II. 1** and **2.**

n.Yks. Commonly used by old dalesmen. 'In spite of' is a more mod. meaning. Ah'll marry t'lass biding all 'at comes (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**^{2} Biding all mishaps.

BIEENTER, *sb.* Sh.I. A continuance of cloudy weather, always threatening, but never actually raining.

Sh.I. Applied rather to the cold, dry east winds in spring (J.J.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BIELD, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use throughout Sc.; also Nhb. Cum. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **beild** Sc. Dur. Wm. n.Yks.^{12} ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **beeld** N.Cy.^{12} Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{3} n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **beeald** Wm.^{1}; **biel, beil, beel** Sc. [**bīld, bīl.**]

1. *sb.* Shelter, refuge. Also transf. a house, any object which shelters. Cf. **burrow, lewth.** Also used *attrib.*

Sc. A wee bush is better than nae bield, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Thirty yonder . . . that ye have turned out o' their bits o' bields, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) viii; Oppressors that hae driven me to tak the heather bush for a beild, *ib. Rob Roy* (1817) xxv; I wull saye o' the Lord, He is my bield an' my fortriss, Riddell *Ps.* (1857) xci. 2; Under the beild of a hillock, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xxx. **Abd.** To Nory he was aye a tenty bield, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 139. **Frf.** We've a weel plenish'd beild, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 27. **Ayr.** Thy bield should be my bosom, Burns *O wert thou*; An aching arm soon made my bit bield toom o' plenishing, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xciii. **Lnk.** Beneath the south side of a craigy bield, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 17, ed. 1783. **Edb.** Where he seemed to lie sheltered in the bield of peace and privacy, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 227. **Slk.** Gin I ever forget my ain cosy bield, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 63. **n.Cy.** A high fence or skreen to defend cattle from y^e cold (K.); And ruined found we byre and bield, Todd *Ballads* (1895) 29. **Nhb.**^{1} 'The beeld side' of a house or fence. Beelds for sheep, &c., are common on the high moors. They are circular or cross walls of earth or stone. **Dur.** (K.) **Cum.**^{3} Better a wee buss than nae beild. **Wm.** The trees form a bield for the house (B.K.); **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** These trees mak' a gran' biel at t'side o' t'roäd (F.P.T.). **n.Yks.**^{1} 'It's a gay good bield when t'wind blaws fell,' said of a very large and bushy holly growing in the fence of a field; **n.Yks.**^{2} A bit of a beild in a field-neuk [a hovel in a field-corner]; **n.Yks.**^{3}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Now, lads, let's gan ti beal sahd ov hedge, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 52; **e.Yks.**^{1} The beal-side of a stack or hedge. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** He's nawther stock nor beild (S.K.C.); Lig saaf i th beald o t'greenest ling, Howson *Cur. Craven* (1850) 116; **w.Yks.**^{1} I'd gitten anent sheep bield, ii. 296. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. *v.* To shelter, protect; also, to take shelter.

Lnk. Weel she lo'ed the guid aul' carle That biel't her frae the caulrife warl', Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 35. **Lth.** Birds are singin' on the tree that beilds thy lanely grave, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 47; Scorns his limbs in breeks to bield, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 285. **Slk.** Ilk buss noo that bields us, Currie *Poems* (1883) 36. **Cum.** T'fox bielded i' Blaeberry Ghyll, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1880) III. 189. **Wm.** T'hoose ligs varra snug . . . an's weel beealt frae t'fell wind, *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 3; **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** These are good gardens, they're se nicely bielded (F.P.T.).

Hence (1) **Bielded,** *ppl. adj.* sheltered; (2) **Bielding,** *vbl. sb.* shelter, protection; (3) **Bieldy,** *adj.* snug, sheltered; affording shelter or warmth.

(1) **Lnk.** There lay Peggy snugly beilded frae the storm, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xii. (2) **Sc.** Nae beilding can she borrow, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 190, ed. 1871. (3) It's a bieldy eneuch bit, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxiv. **e.Lth.** We were sittin doun on the bieldy side o' the stooks, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 11. **Gall.** There is no reason why . . . it should not be the bieldiest and happiest of homes for us, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxiv; A place both bieldy and heartsome, *ib. Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 190. **Kcb.** An' Spring peeps cautious on the biely braes, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 176. **N.Cy.**^{1} Beeldy flannel. **Nhb.**^{1} Aa've gettin a beeldy place. **n.Yks.**^{2} A brave bieldy house. **w.Yks.** We'll sit daan an' hev' a reek o' bacca as sooin as we come to a beildy spot (S.K.C.); (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

3. *ppl. adj.* Sheltered.

Lth. Neat and bield a cot-house stood, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 129, ed. 1856.

[**1.** Beeld, shelter, BAILEY (1721); This is our beild, the blustring windes to shun, FAIRFAX *Tasso* (1600) II. lxxxiv. 36; Y^e beald, for wether, *vmbraculum*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); Hecuba thidder, with hir childir, for beild Ran all in vane, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 99. **2.** To beald, *adumbrare, protegere*, LEVINS *Manip.*]

BIELD, see **Bule.**

BIEN, *adj.* and *adv.* In *gen.* use in Sc. Also written **bein, ben.** [**bīn.**]

1. Thriving, well-to-do.

Sc. Never fash your head about the changes o' the warld, sae lang as ye're blithe and bien yoursell, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) i; A bien man sall hardly gae intil the kingdom o' heaven, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) xix. 23; Who keeps us a' bien and comfortable, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 57, ed. 1894. **ne.Sc.** Bein' a bien an' comely widow, short o' twa score, GRANT *Keckleton*, 10. **Per.** Gin it be a bien man, tak' half o' what he offers, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 294. **Ayr.** She's in bien circumstance, GALT *Entail* (1823) ii. **Lth.** A bien man, but very blate, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 159. **Gall.** To hear folk that are bien and cosy . . . cryin' oot on them that's lying amang the hills, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xvii. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. Snug, comfortable, cosy.

Sc. Provision in season makes a bien house, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); A cottage Fu' bein wi' ald warldly store, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) 292; For mony a bein nook in many a braw house has been offered to my hinny Willie, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) x. **Ayr.** Her house sae bien, her curch sae clean, BURNS *Lady Onlie*; This is an altered house; they are gane that keepit it bein, GALT *Annals* (1821) xxiv; I grudge a wee the great-folk's gift That live sae bien and snug, BURNS *Ep. to Davie* (1784) st. 1. **Lnk.** Crofters ance dwelt snug an' bien, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 7; Were your bien rooms as thinly stock'd as mine, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 21, ed. 1783. **Edb.** The wife, that used to keep everything bien and snug, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **Gall.** What a bien and comfortable downsitting wad ye hae, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 229.

Hence (1) **Bien-like,** *adv.* having an appearance of comfort and well-being; (2) **Bienly,** *adv.* comfortably, cosily, happily; (3) **Bienness,** *sb.* prosperity, comfort, the condition of being well-to-do.

(1) **Per.** It wes you, then, that sent hame the money frae Ameriky, an'set Marget an' him up bien like on their merridge, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 162. **Dmf.** MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 80. (2) **Rnf.** Her house is bienlie thacket, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 155. **Kcb.** Poor hairy-footed thing! undreaming thou . . . dost bienly lie, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 27. (3) **Sc.** During the dear years an honest farmer had been reduced from beinness to poverty, *Blackw. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 329 (JAM.). **Rnf.** There's aye a bienness an' content in cozie hodden-grey, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 44.

[**1.** He harbourit al his burgessis rich and bene, *Thrie Priests* (c. 1548) 78 (N.E.D.). **2.** Somer fowlis quhilkis flies, als sone as hervist cummis, to sum bene hous or secrete hollis, BELLENDEN *Livy* (1533) ed. 1822, 401.]

BIER, *v.* *Obs.?* n.Cy. Also written **beer.** To roar or bellow. Cf. **beerin.**

n.Cy. He biers like a bull (K.).

[Quhen thay had beirt lyk baitit bulls, *Chrysts-kirk Gr.* (c. 1550) xxi, in Ramsay's *Evergreen* (1761) 13. The word is also found as a *sb.*: And there I spied a lady fair, Making a heavy bier . . . and a piteous meen, *John of Hazelgreen* in Child's *Pop. Bal.* IX. 162.]

BIER-BALK, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. e.An. Ken. A path in a churchyard along which a bier and coffin may be carried. See **Balk.** Also called **Bier-way.**

n.Yks.^{2} Particularly the churchyard path which leads from the Lichgate to the church. **Nrf.** When the common lands at Alby were enclosed much difficulty was experienced in stopping one road, on account of its being an ancient bier-way, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 240. **Ken.^{1}**

[Where their ancestors left of their land a broad and sufficient bier-balk to carry the corpse to the Christian sepulture, how men pinch at such bier-balks, *Homilies* (1563) Rogation Wk.]

BIERLY, see **Buirdly.**

BIEST, *sb.* e.An. A wen-like protuberance on the stem of a growing tree.

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; **Suf.^{1}**

BIFF, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also written **beeaf** Yks. [**bĭf, bif.**] The bough of a tree.

n.Yks. (I.W.), **e.Yks.^{1}** **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 113. **n.Lin.^{1}** Th' parson leänt a stee agen a biff o' an appletreä an' then saw'd it off.

[The same word as *bough*, OE. *bōh.* For ex. of OE. final *h* becoming *f*, see *Wndhll. Gram.* § 319.]

BIFFIN, *sb.* Yks. e.An. Dor. Written **beefin** Suf.; **beefun** e.An.^{1} [**bi·fin, bī·fin.**] A kind of large, rosy winter apple, preserved by being dried in bakers' ovens, and occas. pressed till it becomes soft and flat.

n.Yks.^{2}, **e.An.^{1}** **Nrf.** Our chaaks are more like the Norfolk biffins, and we doant want nobody to tell us, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) i; **Nrf.^{1}** **Suf.** (F.H.) **Dor.** 'And there's two bushels of biffins for apple-pies,' said Maryann, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxii.

[Frost-bitten cheeks, as red as a beefen from her own orchard, GODWIN *Caleb Williams* (1794) 63 (N.E.D.). *Beefin* repr. *beefing, beef + -ing*, in ref. to the red colour of the apple.]

BIG, *sb.* *Obs.?* Lan. Ess. Also written **bigge** Ess.^{1} A pap or teat.

Lan. SHADWELL *Witches* (1682); **Lan.^{1}** A teat, where the 'familiar' was said to draw blood from the body of a witch. **Ess.** RAY (1691); BAILEY (1721); *Gl.* (1851); (P.R.); **Ess.^{1}**

[Bigge, a country-word for a pap, or teat, PHILLIPS (1706); Lamb, bulchin, and pig, Geld vnder the big, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 74.]

BIG, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Lon. Nrf. Suf. Hmp. Som. Cor. Aus. [**big.**]

1. *adj.* Of a river or water: swollen, in flood.

w.Som.^{1} Dhu wau·dr wuz tu baeg·—kèod-n goo lau·ng [the water was too much swollen, I could not go along—i. e. ford it]. [**Aus.** The creeks would be 'big' till midday, VOGAN *Bk. Police* (1890) xv.]

2. Great with young.

Wm. (B.K.) **w.Yks.** They said shoo'r big, but doctor said 'twor nought at all but cowld, DOYLE *Dolly's Gaon* (1855) 18. **e.Lan.^{1}**, **Chs.^{1}**, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.^{1}**

3. Of the wind: strong, violent.

n.Yks.^{1} Aye, it's a varry big wind. **e.Yks.** BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 50. **n Lin.^{1}** I ca'nt beär to be oot in a big wind.

4. *adj.* and *adv.* Proud, haughty, consequential, conceited.

Elg. New hat, new breeks, an' something in them clinkin'—His wife braw an' big, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 139. **Rnf.** There's some sae big they will not dig, BARR *Poems* (1861) 208. **Edb.** I was ower big and ower vexed to hear her, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. **Nhb.^{1}** **s.Chs.^{1}** Ey'z ver·i big in iz yóo klóo·ŭz [Hey's very big in his yew (new) clooas]. **Stf.^{2}** He went abait as big as yo pleasen. His fĕither's bought 'im a new pair o' boots an ĕĭ's as big in em as a little lord. **Glo.** 'E do talk big (A.B.). **Nrf.** He'd go walking past here as big as ye please, with his best clothes on, SPILLING *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 62. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.^{1}** U suyt tu baeg· vur-z kloa·uz [a deal too big for his clothes].

5. Friendly, intimate, 'thick.'

Bnff., Gall. (W.G.) **Ant.** In common local use. John an' me's no big. Smith and Brown are very big (W.J.K.); (S.A.B.); (W.H.P.)

6. In phr. (1) *big as a barn side*, (2) *— as a barn door*, (3) *— as a bushel*, very large; (4) *— as bull beef*, (5) *— as S*, as proud as a peacock; (6) *— i' th' maith*, given to boasting; (7) *to work on the big*, to work on piecework; cf. **agreat.**

n.Lin.^{1} (1) She cot me a shive o' cheäse iv'ry bit as big as a barn side. (2) Faather's maade a blotch up o' th' parlour floor as big as a barn door. (3) **Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **Stf.^{2}** (5) **s.Chs.^{1}** (6) **Chs.^{1}** You may be sure a man as is big i' th' maith hasn't mitch in him. (7) **War.** Often used (W.S.B.); **War.^{3}**

7. *Comp.* (1) **Big-bee,** a drone; (2) **-bug,** a consequential person; (3) **-coat,** a top or great-coat; (4) **-end,** the greater part; (5) **-felt,** the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (6) **-house,** the workhouse; (7) **-mavis,** the missel thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (8) **-miss,** a great loss; (9) **-niece,** the daughter of a nephew or niece; (10) **-road**, the high road; (11) **-sorted**, proud, stuck-up; (12) **-throat**, a goitre.

(1) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); Heath *Eng. Peasant* (1893) 138; **Hmp.**^{1} (2) **Nhb.**^{1} (3) **Abd.** I busked in my double blues, big coat, an a' that, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 2, ed. 1873. **Ayr.** I put on my big-coat and walked to the kirkyard, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxiv. (4) **Suf.**^{1} The big-ind of an hour. (5) **Ir.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 5. (6) **w.Yks.** But him 'at's as poor as a mahse, . . . He mun point his noas up to th' big hahse, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 13; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 3, 1891). **Lon.** As long as they kept out of the 'big house' she would not complain, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 48. **Cor.**^{3} (7) **e.Lth.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 2. (8) **Stf., War., Wor.** He'll be a big miss when he's gone (H.K.). (9, 10) **Cor.**^{3} (11) **Shr.**^{1} 'E's as big-sorted as ess. **Hrf.**^{2} (12) **Chs.**^{1}

8. In plant-names: (1) **Big Buttercup**, *Caltha palustris*, marsh marigold (Som.); (2) — **Daisy**, *id.* (e.Yks.)

[**2.** His gentle lady, Big of this gentleman, Shaks. *Cymb.* I. i. 39. **3.** If the wind be big or tempestuous, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621) ed. 1896, II. 75; The redder the rainbow appeareth, even so much the bigger doth the winde ensue, Hyll *Weather* (1574) vii (N.E.D.). **4.** Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret, Shaks. *T. Shrew*, III. ii. 230]

BIG, *v.*^{1} Wor. Glo. [**big.**] To make big, to magnify.

s.Wor.^{1} E's a good un to big 'isself. **Glo.**^{1}

BIG, *v.*^{2} *Obsol.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **bigg** Sc.; **byg** Nhb.^{1} [**big.**]

1. To build.

Sc. Rome was not a' bigged in ae day, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); They could a' link out their fifty pounds ower head to bigg a hottle, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Sh.I.** Strong an ticht we bigg wir hooses, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 66. **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Abd.** Gin's fowk be willin' to big the manse, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xli. **Fif.** It's easier to bigg twa chimlies than keep twa in coals, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 97. **Ayr.** Some spiteful muirfowl bigs her nest, Burns *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 13; Two or three carts of stones to big a dyke round the new steading, Galt *Provost* (1822) xv. **e.Lth.** The doo that bigs her nest in the hole o' the rock, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 126. **Slk.** That wee, cosy cradle was bigged there by the hand o' Him that hung the sun, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 3. **Gall.** So I biggit me this bit house, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxi. **N.I.**^{1} Come and see Billy biggin. **n.Cy.** (K.); **N.Cy.**^{12}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** *Obs.* (M.P.); The grass green common bigg'd on, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) 136, ed. 1807; *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** It hes girt thick woes es far throo es three er fower et meeast a thor et fooak big noo-a-daes, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 1; Thear wur woaars biggin a girt grand hause, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 75; **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} He's biggin' his-sel' a gran' new hoos'; **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} *Obs.* **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); Aw bigged it, let me tell tha, Snowden *Tales Wolds* (1893) vii; **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 270; Yo'n never big another heawse like that, Waugh *Sketches* (1855) 99; **Lan.**^{1} Then they bigged yon new barn upo' th' knowe, *ib.* (ed. 1869) 205. **e.Lan.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Bigger**, *sb.* a builder; (2) **Bigging**, the act of building; (3) **Biggit**, *ppl. adj.* built.

(1) **Sc.** The stane whilk the biggers rejeckit, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) xxi. 42. **Abd.** Still used (W.M.). (2) **Sc.** I mind the bigging o't, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) iv. **Abd.** The biggin o' a score o' hooses wud be a mere trifle, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvi. **Cum.**^{1} (3) **Sc.** Them that is bred in biggit wa's for naething but to bind bairns' heads, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xlvii. **Abd.** Well fell's us 'at's in biggit bouns [built walls]; I pity them 'at's far frae towns, Beatties *Parings* (1813) 34, ed. 1873. **Ayr.** There never was a droller-like creature seen entering a biggit land, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x. **e.Lth.** A muckle, weel-biggit hoose it was, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 158.

2. With prep. *up*: to confirm or support in an opinion; to devote oneself constantly to a person or idea.

Inv. Occas. heard (H.E.F.). **Bnff.**^{1} He's sae muckle biggit up in's ain opingin. He's sae sair biggit up in 'ir it he canna see daylicht till 'ir. A'body biggit up the silly loon it he wid get siller gehn he howkit i' the fairy hillock. Ya needna big 'im up wee the thocht o' gettin' awa. **Abd.** They're terrible biggit up in that opingon (W.M.).

3. With prep. *round* or *upon*: to surround, fall upon, attack. Abd. (Jam.)

[Byggyn or bildyn, *edifico*, *Prompt.*; Þe bemes of my brighthede are bygged with þe beste, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 4. ON. *byggja*, to inhabit, to build.]

BIGAROO, *sb.* Ken. [**bi·gərū.**] The large white heart cherry. Also called **Bigaroon.**

Ken. (H.M.); (P.M.); (W.F.S.); **Ken.**^{1}

[Morocco cherry, the Egriot, Bigarreaux, &c., Evelyn *Kal. Hortense* (1699) 88; The backward cherries or Bigarros, *ib.* (1693) I. 73. Fr. *bigarreau*: *Bigarreaus*, a kind of cherries, which be half white, half red (Cotgr.). The form *bigaroon* is due to Prov. *bigarrouno* (Piat).]

BIGD, *sb.* Sh.I. A building, a house.

Sh.I. Used for fishing-lodges, or stone huts in which fishermen live during summer. Also applied familiarly to a large, fine house (J.J.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[ON. *bygð*, residence, abode; inhabited land; cp. *būa*, to live, dwell. Norw. dial. *bygd*, a small inhabited district (Aasen).]

BIGG, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Nrf. Suf. Also written **big** (Jam.) Cum. Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.^{1} Der.^{1} Nrf.^{1}; **byg** Wm.^{1}; **bygg** Nhb. [**big.**]

1. A coarse kind of barley, with four rows on each head. See **Bear**, *sb.*^{2}

Or.I. The vegetable productions are big, a small species of barley, of which meal and malt are made, *Statist. Acc.* V. 407. **Dmf.** Bear or big is sown from the beginning to the 20th of May, *ib.* IV. 460 (Jam.). **n.Cy.** (K.); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Beer, Bigg, or four-rowed Barley, used to be the only species of barley cultivated in the county, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 77; Otes, bygg, botchery and whete, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 147; **Nhb.**^{1} The word survives in the street name of Bigg Market, in Newcastle. **Cum.** White shows the rye, the big of blaker hue, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 13; *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** Haver, and a species of barley, called bere or bigg, were the only grains it produced, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 324; (A.T.); They swallow land nags as hens dus big, *Borrowdale Lett.* (1787); **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** (W.H.); **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bigg-awns**, beards of barley; (2) **-bread**, barley bread; (3) **-malt**, barley malt; (4) **-meal**, barley meal.

(1) **Cum.** (M.P.) (2) **Wm.** Bigg-bread dipt in collop fat (B.K.). (3) **Nhb.**^{1} Good Big-malt is to be Sold, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per Bushell, by Robert Sorsbie, Newc., Advt. in *Newc. Courant* (Aug. 29, 1713). (4) **Cum.** Still occas. spoken of, esp. in reference to the favourite remedy for inflammation, 'a bigg-meal poultice' (M.P.); *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 402.

[*Hordeum Polystichum vernum* is called of our English Northerne people, Big, and Big Barley, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 71; Bigge, corne, *hordeum quadratum*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). ON. *bygg*, also Norw. dial., see Aasen.]

BIGGADIKE, *sb.* Yks. A navvy, ditch-delver, drainer. Cf. **big**, *v.*^{2}

n.Yks. *Obs.* (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{2} Only once heard.

BIGGEN, *v.* Nhb. Yks. Chs. Lin. Suf. [**bi·gən.**]

1. To grow big, to increase in size.

s.Chs.^{1} Said especially of a pregnant woman. **n.Lin.**^{1} Tonups is bigennin' fast wi' this raain. **Suf.** In common use (F.H.).

2. *refl.* To give oneself airs.

s.Chs.^{1} Ey big·nz imsel· ùp, dù)nŭt ey? [Hey biggens himsel up, dunnot hey?]

3. To recover strength after lying-in.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

Hence **Biggening**, *vbl. sb.* the recovery of a woman after confinement.

n.Cy. (K.); **N.Cy.**^{2} I wish you a good biggening. **Nhb.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123}

[**1.** All waters biggen the further they run, Blithe *Eng. Improv.* (1649) 53 (N.E.D.). **3.** Biggening, up-rising of women, Coles (1677). *Big*, adj. + *en*, cp. *thicken.*]

BIGGER, *v.*^{1} Yks. To increase in size, grow 'bigger.' Cf. big, *adj.*

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'It biggers on't,' the building increases. **m.Yks.**^{1}

BIGGER, *v.*^{2} Yks. [**bi·gər.**]

1. To build. Cf. **big**, *v.*^{2}

n.Yks. Thah neck is like the toor o' David, bigger'd for an armery, Robinson *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 4; **n.Yks.**^{2}

2. *Comp.* **Biggerstangs**, scaffolding poles for building.

n.Yks.^{2} They're boun te bigger't ageean, they've gitten t'biggerstangs sledded [drawn to the spot].

BIGGEST, *adj.* Not. Lin. Oxf. Sur.

1. Of number or quantity: the greatest, most.

n.Lin.^{1} The biggest part o' them men e' Parliament knaws no moore aboot farmin' consarns then a swalla' knaws aboot snaw-blasts. **Oxf.**^{1} These be the biggist part on um, *MS. add.* **Sur.**^{1} I was there the biggest part of the day.

2. Used as an augmentative with superlatives expressing contempt, disgust, and the like.

s.Not. There was some o' the biggest fowert things theer yer iver seed (J.P.K.).

BIGGIN, *sb.*^{1} Nhp. War. Cor. Written **biggan** Cor.^{2}; **biggen** Nhp.^{1} **[bi·gin.]** A child's cap; a nightcap without a border.

Nhp.^{1} **War.** Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 151. **Cor.** *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*; **Cor.**^{3} ['From the biggen to the night cap,' i. e. from childhood to old age (K.).]

[*Beguin*, a biggin for a child (Cotgr.); As he whose brow with homely biggen bound, Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. v. 27. OF. *beguin*, a coif tied under the chin, worn by the *béguines*, members of lay sisterhoods in the Low Countries (Hatzfeld).]

BIGGIN, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Der.^{1} An afternoon meal. See **Bagging,** *sb.*

BIGGIN(G, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **biggen** N.Cy.^{1}; **biggin** Sc. N.I.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Wm. & Cum.^{1} Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{12} ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} **[bi·gin.]**

1. A building, house, cottage; a hut covered with mud or turf. Cf. **big,** *v.*^{2}

Sc. You are . . . the lad that will build up the auld biggin again, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iii; Parting frae the auld bigging whare I hae dwelt sae lang, *ib. Rob Roy* (1817) xviii. **Sh.I.** He's a fül 'at maks a biggin . . . Tinkin it can staand for ever, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 68. **Abd.** See yon tidy little biggin', Wi' its windows clear as day, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 55. **Ayr.** Some auld houlet-haunted biggin, Burns *On Capt. Grose.* **Lnk.** O, weel, weel I like the bit wee thackit biggin', Thomson *Musings* (1881) 5. **Slk.** I was born, as Burns says, in an 'auld clay biggin,' Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 87. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Sing hey for a snug clay-biggin, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 29, ed. 1840; (J.Ar.); *Gl.* (1851). **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} About her crazy biggin Rwoard the hollow whurlblast keen, 150. **Wm.** Run up streight toth top oth biggin, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 75; **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} *Obs.* **w.Yks.** About to fall asleep wi' the length of the sermon and the heat of the biggin', Brontë *Shirley* (1849) xxx; Towards the high wall of a rough biggin, Snowden *Tales Wolds* (1893) i; (C.A.F.); Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**^{14} **Lan.** But the biggins we big last till doomus-day, Roby *Trad.* (1872) II. 125; (K.); When he had finished his biggin, . . . he set up the loom, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 53, ed. 1884; **Lan.**^{1} Th' orchart's gwon; . . . nobbut a twothre at's laft o'eranent this biggin, Waugh *Sketches* (1859) 205. **e.Lan.**^{1}

2. A built-up pillar of stone for support to the roof, in a mine. Nhb.^{1}

[**1.** Biggin or Bigging. In the Northern parts is used for a fair house or gentlemans seat, Blount (1681); Byggynge . . . *edificium*, *Prompt.*; To se bigginges and fair tunes, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 23453. Icel. *bygging*, buildings or houses (Vigfusson).]

BIGGLE, *v.* Cum. **[bi·gl.]** To blindfold.

Cum. T'bull sud be biggelt, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 252; **Cum.**^{1}

Hence **Biggly,** *sb.* the game of blind man's buff.

Cum.^{1} When the boy is blindfolded, another turns him gently round and says, 'Antony blindman kens ta me, sen I bought butter and cheese o' thee? I ga' tha my pot, I ga' tha my pan, I ga' tha o' I hed but a rap ho'penny I gave a poor oald man.

[Perh. the same word as Fr. *bigler*, to look askew (Hatzfeld).]

BIGGONET(S, *sb.* Sc. A linen cap or coif.

Sc. The queen tore her biggonets for perfect anger, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxiv; The young gudewife, strong in the charms of her Sunday gown and biggonets, *ib. Bride of Lam.* (1819) xiii; Gie to me my bigonet, My bishop's satin gown, Mickle *There's nae Luck.* **Rnf.** He brings me hame a bigonet, Allan *Poems* (1836) 121. **Lnk.** Good humour and white bigonets shall be Guards to my face to keep his love for me, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 37, ed. 1783.

[*Biggin*, sb.^{1} + *-et*, dim. suff.]

BIGHES, *sb. pl.* e.An.^{1} Jewels, ornaments.

BIGHT, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Also written **bought** Chs.^{23}; **beight** Chs.; **bicht** Sc.

1. A bend, esp. a curve in the animal or human body.

Chs. (K.); (P.R.); Ray (1691); **Chs.**^{1} The bight of the elbow; **Chs.**^{3}

2. Anything folded or doubled, esp. the loop in a rope.

Sh.I. A bucht or bicht is a certain measure of the length of a coil of fishing-line (J.J.). **Abd.** (W.M.), **Lth.** (Jam.), **n.Yks.**^{2} **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{2} A bought of paper, a sheet of paper; **Chs.**^{3} [Adding at each end two or three bights of twine, Lowson *Mod. Farrier* (1844) 195.]

3. A bay, creek; a projection in a river.

Sh.I. Dy loch is fu o boanie bichts, Burgess *Rasmie* (1891) 73. **Abd.** (W.M.), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}

[**1.** Bight of a horse is the inward bent of the chambrel, also the bent of the knees in the fore-legs, Kersey (1715); Þe byȝt of þe þyȝes, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1349. **2.** A bight, *circulus rudentis in orbem convoluti*, Coles (1679). **3.** Bight is a small bay between two points of land, Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1769). OE. *byht*, a bend, conn. w. *būgan*, to bow, to bend.]

BIGHTER, *sb.* Sh.I. The stone attached to fishing lines to keep them down under water.

Sh.I. In common use (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BIGHTSOM, *adj.* Sc. Light, active.

n.Sc. She gies her clouk a bightsom bow, Up fly the knots of yellow hue, Morison *Poems* (1790) 111 (Jam.).

[Prop. flexible, pliant. *Bight*, sb. + *-some.* Cp. *buxom* (ME. *buhsum*).]

BIGLY, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. **[bi·gli.]** Pleasant, delightful, commodious.

Sc. And as he neared her bigly bower, The fainer ay he grew, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 198. **Slk.** She has ta'en her to her bigly bour As fast as she could fare, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 11 (Jam.).

[To byggly blys we bothe wer brought, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 30. Prop. habitable, fit or pleasant to dwell in. *Big*, vb.^{2} + *-ly.*]

BIGNESS, *sb.* Yks. War. Hrt. Som. **[bi·gnəs.]** Size, extent, bulk.

n.Yks.^{2} Neea great sets o' bigness. **War.**^{3} It aint much of a bigness. **Hrt.** A small proportionable dwindling bigness, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. **w.Som.**^{1} Hon I zeed it fust, twadn on'y the bigness [baeg·nees] of a pin's 'ead. Bout the bigness of a good big turmut.

BIGOTED, *adj.* w.Yks.^{2} Stupid, self-willed (without reference to any religious intolerance).

BIGOTTY, *sb.* and *adj.* Nrf. Suf. Som. Amer. Also written **begotty** Som.; **bigety** w.Som.^{1}

1. *adj.* Bumptious, overbearing, self-willed. Cf. **bigoted.**

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 326. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); In full use (W.P.W.). **w.Som.**^{1} Nothing suggestive of religious intolerance is implied. Maayn beg·utee luyk, id·n ur? [very bumptious (like), is he not?] [**U.S.A.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) 384.]

2. *sb.* Pride, conceit, haughtiness.

w.Nrf. He is that proud and full of bigoty he wouldn't axe for nothin', Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 14.

[**1.** Der. of lit. E. *bigot* with adj. suff. *-y.* **2.** The *sb.* is prob. due to a contam. of lit. E. *bigotry* with the adj. *bigotty.*]

BIG OX-EYE, *sb.* Sc. The great titmouse, *Parus major.*

Frf., e.Lth., Rxb. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 32.

BIGSIE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Rather large; proud, conceited; *gen.* used contemptuously.

Abd. He's a bigsie body. The bantam's a bigsie crater (G.W.); The bigsie craitur gaed ben the kirk, wi's heid i' the air (W.M.); Ye needna be sae bigsic in yer wyes (G.W.).

[*Biggish* + *-ie*, dim. suff.]

BIJEN, *int.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Truly; an exclamation of surprise.

Wm. Bijen! That nag can trot! (B.K.) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

BIKE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Also written **beik** (Jam.); **byke** (Jam.) Nhb.^{1} **[baik.]**

1. A nest of wild bees, wasps, &c.; a nestful of bees, a swarm.

Sc. Folly to have stuck my head into such a byke of wasps, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) x. **Abd.** Like bumbles in a byke, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 47, ed. 1875. **Per.** Ye shouldna say the hinnie's good Afore ye tak' the bike, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 298, ed. 1843; The factor hes stirred a wasps'-byke when he meddled wi' Drumtochty, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 37. **Ayr.** As bees bizz out wi' angry fyke When plundering herds assail their byke, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790); I hae seen the folks sitting in the balks of the kirk like bykes o' bees, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 307. **Slk.** He's comin here wi' the haill bike about his head, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 21. **Gall.** There's as many ways of it as bees in a byke, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 106. **N.I.**^{1}, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** The bee's i' th' byke, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 183; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.** (K.), **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah's funnd yan o' them bee-bikes.

2. *Fig.* A nest, habitation, building.

Sc. As a' belongin' to ae fause-made byke, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 77; For nocht but a house-wife was wantin' To plenish his weel-foggit byke, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 293. **Fif.** The bonny cosy byke, whair he Had cuddlit mony a centurie, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 3.

3. *Fig.* A gathering, assembly of people; also in phr. *to scale the bike*, to disperse an assembly.

Sc. A bike o' the maist lawless, unchristian limmers, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi; This busy byke of a city, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xxiii. **Ayr.** The glowran byke, Frae town to town I draw that, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) st. 49; There was na a blither bike o' drouthy neibours in a' the shire, Galt *Lairds* (1826) iii. **Lnk.** Let the greedy bike Stockjob the warld amang them as they like, Ramsay *Works* (1800) II. 321 (Jam.); They [the Radicals] would, to use a favourite phrase, 'skale the bike,' Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 239. **Gall.** Disturbing a conventicle—'skailing a bees' byke,' as it was called, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xx. **Nhb.** Deil scale the byke frae Redless Syke, *Coquet Dale Sngs.* (1852) 109.

4. *Fig.* A windfall, an unexpected good fortune.

Twd. He has gotten, *or* fund, a gude bike (Jam.).

5. *Obs.*? A building for the storing of grain.

Cai. The corn is thrashed out and preserved in the chaff in bykes, which are stacks in shape of bee-hives, Pennant *Tour* (1769) 157 (Jam.).

[**1.** Ane tod was ouirset with ane bike of fleis, Bellenden *Boece* (1533) ed. 1821, II. 271; Wormes shalle in you brede as bees dos in the byke, *Towneley Myst.* (c. 1460) 325; Hir luue sco haldes lele ilike, Þat suetter es þan hony o bike, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 76.]

BIKE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Also written **byke** (Jam.) Bnff.^{1} The hook of the crook by which cooking vessels are suspended over the fire.

Bnff.^{1}, **w.Sc.** (Jam.)

BIKE, *v.* Sc. Also written **byke.** [**baik.**] To swarm like bees; also *fig.* to gather, assemble, crowd. Cf. **bike,** *sb.*^{1}

Sc. The lads about me biket, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 16 (Jam.). **Abd.** Bees first pair'd afore they byket Or gather'd honey, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 358. **Kcd.** Saw ye e'er in sunny August Bees to bloomin' heather byke? Grant *Lays* (1884) 70.

Hence **Byking,** *vbl. sb.* a hive, a swarm.

Slk. We haena cheer for oursels, let abe for a byking o' English lords and squires, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 57 (Jam.).

BILBERRY, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also in form **bilber** Yks. [**bi·lbəri.**] *Vaccinium myrtillus.* Known also as **Blaeberry, Whortleberry, Wimberry,** q.v.

w.Yks. Getherin facts in a hurry is like getherin bilber in a hurry, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1876) 23; Sandwitches wor as plentiful as bilbers on a moor, *ib.* (1879) 30; **w.Yks.**^{3}, **Chs.**^{123}, **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{12}

[Wortle berries called in England worts, whortle berries, blacke-berries, bill-berries, and bull-berries, and in some places win-berries, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 1417. With the form *bilber* cp. Da. *bøllе-bær*, 'vaccinium uliginosum.']

BILBIE, *sb.* Sc. Shelter, residence.

Ags. (Jam.) **Frf.** She's auld wecht, and may find bilbie in queer places, Barrie *Minister* (1891) viii.

BILBO-CATCH, *sb.* Nrf. Sus. Also written **bibler-catch** Sus.^{12}; **bilver-ketch** Nrf. The game of cup and ball.

Nrf.^{1} Hone *Year-bk.* (1832) 1297; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* **Sus.**^{12}

[Bilbocatch at which George is indefatigable, Jane Austen *Lett.* (1808) ed. 1884, II. 26 (N.E.D.); Bilboquets, battledores and shuttlecocks, Edgeworth *Good French Governess* (1801) 109 (Stanford); To set up the noble game of bilboquet, Walpole *Lett.* (1743) ed. 1834, I. 253. Fr. *bilboquet*, the plaything 'cup and ball,' in Rabelais I. 22 *bille boucquet*; cp. Cotgr. (s.v. *Billeboquet*).]

BILBOES, *sb. pl.* Ken. Sur. A wooden framework by which a cow's head is secured at milking-time.

Ken. (P.M.); (W.F.S.) **Sur.**^{1}

[In lit. E. the word occurs in sense of shackles attached to bars of iron. I lay Worse than the mutines in the bilboes, Shaks. *Hamlet*, v. ii. 6.]

BILCH, *sb.* Sc. Also written **bilsh, belch, bailch,** q.v.

1. A fat, lusty person or animal.

s.Sc. I was but a little bilsh o' a callan then, *Blackw. Mag.* (Mar. 1823) 316. **Wgt.** A short belsh o' a beast (A.W.).

Hence **Bilshie,** *adj.* short, plump, thriving. Slk. (Jam.)

2. Phr. *a bursen belch*, one who is breathless from corpulence. **3.** A monster. **4.** A brat; a contemptuous name for a child. **5.** A little, crooked, insignificant person. Slk. (Jam.)

BILCH, *v.* Rxb. (Jam.) To limp, to halt. Hence **Bilcher,** *sb.* one who halts. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BILCOCK, *sb.* n.Cy. (1) The moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus*; also called **Bilter.** (2) The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus.*

n.Cy. (1) Swainson *Birds* (1885) 178. (2) *ib.* 176. [Forster *Swallows* (1817) 89; Morris *Hist. Brit. Birds* (1857).]

BILDER, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Nhb. Yks. [**bi·ldə(r).**]

1. *sb.* A wooden mallet with long handle, used for breaking clods.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}

2. *v.* To level ground by breaking the clods.

n.Yks.^{2} Used in expression 'to bilder and bray.' **w.Yks.** *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 15; **w.Yks.**^{4}

Hence (1) **Bildard,** *sb.* one who understands tillage; (2) **Bildering,** *vbl. sb.* levelling the ground, breaking the clods.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 534.

3. To work hard.

n.Yks. Bilderin' and working ov a yat summer day. He bilders and works (I.W.).

BILDER, *sb.*^{2} Frf. (Jam.) A scab. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BILDER(S, *sb.* Also written **belder, beller, biller(s, bullers, bylders** e.An.^{1} (1) *Oenanthe crocata*, water dropwort (I.W. Dev. Cor.); (2) *Heracleum sphondylium*, common cow-parsnip (Som. Dev. Cor.); (3) *Nasturtium officinale*, watercress (Irel. e.An.); (4) *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, cress (Dev.); (5) The flowers of any umbelliferous plants, as chevril, cow-parsley, hog-nut, &c. (w.Som. Dev.)

(1) **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **I.W.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{1} (2) **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th. S. viii. 166; **Dev.**^{4} Clear them billers out o' the vill, an' put 'em in a hape to burn. **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{12} (3) **N.I.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} (5) **Dev.**^{4}

[Lauer.... Some call it belders or bell-ragges, some yealow water cresses, Cooper (1565). Prob. a Celtic word. Cp. Gael. *biolaire*, water-cresses; Ir. *biolar*, OIr. *biror*, Wel. *berwr*, Cornish *beler*, Bret. *beler*. With the Celtic words we may compare Lat. *berula*, whence Fr. *berle*, Sp. *bérro*. See Macbain, also *Alphita* (s.v. *Berula*) 21.]

BILDERING, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [**bi·ldərin.**] See **Bilder.** Lumbering, clumsy. n.Yks. (I.W.)

BILDERT, *adj.* *Obs.* n.Cy. A term of contempt. [Not known to our correspondents.]

N.Cy.^{1} Ye little bildert. **Nhb.** *Obs.* (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1}

BILE, *sb.* Nrf. Also written **byle.** A semi-circular wooden hoop at the end of a scythe.

Nrf. (H.T.C.-H.)

BILF, *sb.*^{1} Sc. (Jam.) A depreciatory expression. See **Bilch.**

Edb. Nursen' thae muckle bilfs o' kytes o' yours, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 265.

BILF, *sb.*^{2} Ayr. Lan. (JAM.) A blunt stroke, a hit.

BILGET, *sb.* n.Sc. A wooden projection for the support of a shelf, &c.

n.Sc. A piece of wood built into walls at doors on which to nail the door-standards, or posts to which the doors are hinged (W.G.). **Abd.** (JAM.)

BILIMENTS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Suf.^{1} Clothing, habiliments. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[She hadd billaments worth a hundred pound, *Young Andrew*, 17, in Child's *P. B.* II. 433; *Dorlot*, a jewel or pretty trinket, as a chain, billement, &c., wherewith a woman sets out her apparel or decks herself, COTGR. OFr. *habillement*, Ce qui sert à habiller (HATZFELD).]

BILK, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrt. Lon. Slang. [**bilk**.]

1. *sb.* A cheat, one who cheats.

War.^{3} **Cant.** I have had to let eight men through the gate and not a penny from any—what a bilk! LYTTON *Paul Clifford* (1848) 222.

2. *v.* To cheat, to refuse to pay; to frustrate, disappoint.

w.Yks.^{2} **Not.**^{2} He owed me iver so much, but he bilked me. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} *Pret.* and *pp.* bilk. **Nhp.** But hang all sorrows, now I'll bilk 'em, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 90. **War.**$^{2\,3}$, **Hrt.** (H.G.) **Lon.** I've been bilked by the prigs, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 181.

Hence **Bilker**, *sb.* one who hires a hackney carriage and slips off without paying.

[*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

3. A term in cribbage.

[A man is said to be bilkt at cribbets when he gets nothing, can make never a game, RAY (1691).]

[**2.** To bilk, to disappoint or deceive; to gull, or bubble, PHILLIPS (1706); Beleiving the persons therein would bilk the coachman, LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1692) ed. 1857, II. 412 (N.E.D.).]

BILKIE, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} Gristle, cartilage.

BILL, *sb.*^{1} Irel. The puffin, *Fratercula arctica.*

Glw. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 219.

BILL, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Nhb. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Amer. [bil.]

1. *sb.* A bank note.

sw.Lin.^{1} I haven't any gold, I've no-but a bill. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{2} **Shr.**^{1} I hanna got no cash, Maester, nuthin' but a bill. Sometimes the term Bank-bill is used for the same thing. [**U.S.A.** He said he had nothing but 'bills' about him . . . and he produced a roll of Bank of England notes! *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 33.]

2. The pit pay-sheet.

Nhb. Eight or a dozen men's earnings are put into one bill, as they call it, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 18; **Nhb.**^{1}

3. *Comp.* **Bill-day**, the day on which the viewer examines the colliery account. Nhb.^{1}

4. *v.* To insert in the pay-sheet.

Nhb. Then comes the care To find that all is rightly bill'd, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) pt. i. st. 7. [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

BILL, *v.*^{2} *Obs.*? Cum. Yks. To work hard. Hence **Billing**, *vbl. sb.* in phr. *to bide billing at*, to require, bear working at. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Cum. GROSE (1790). **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.** It will bide us billing at, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 106. **m.Yks.**^{1} Billing at it.

BILLARD, *sb. Obs.* Sus. An imperfect capon.

Sus. RAY (1691); (K.); GROSE (1790). [WORLIDGE *Dict. Rustic.* (1681).]

BILL-BLO, *sb.* Lnk. A bull.

Lnk. D'ye think that our bill-blo Cares an ait-straw if ye hae faith or no? BLACK *Falls Clyde* (1806) 133. Blo is an usual addition to the word bill [bull], *Author's note*, 215.

[*Bill* is the common Sc. form of *bull.* As yell's the Bill, BURNS *Add. to Deil*, 10.]

BILL-BRIGHTER, *sb.* Slang. In Winch. School: a small faggot for lighting fires.

Slang. ADAMS *Wykehamica* (1878) 417; COPE *Gl.* (1883); (A.D.H.)

BILL-BUTTON, *sb.* Wil.^{1} Water avens, *Geum rivale.* Cf. billy-button.

BILL-CLAMER, *sb.* n.Yks.^{2} A bill-sticker. See **Clame**, *v.* Also called **Bill-clagger.**

BILLED, *adj.* Som. Dev. Distracted, half mad.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**^{1} Doa·n ee keep aup júsh raa·tl, yùe-ul drai·v mee búl·ud [do not keep up such rattle, you will drive me wild]. **Dev.** MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353. **n.Dev.** ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*

BILLERY-DUCKS, *sb. pl.* War.^{2} Bilious or melancholy attacks.

[Possibly corrupted from 'biliary ducts.']

BILLET, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. Hrt. Suf. Ken. Hmp. Amer. [**bi·lət, bi lit.**]

1. Wood cut to a convenient size for burning.

[MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Amer., N.B., Nfld., N.S.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) 377.]

Hence **Billeting**, *sb.* firewood. n.Lin.^{1}

2. A log, piece of wood; also used *attrib.*

Gall. He was makin' an' awfu' face, an' the billet took him fair atween the een, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 379. **Nhp.**$^{1\,2}$ **Hrt.** Billet wood, for making cogs of wheels, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii. **Suf.** The long billet forced at last to bend, While gushing sap froths out at either end, BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy* (1805) pt. iv. l. 81.

3. A piece of wood pointed at each end, used in farming. Lan.^{1}

4. A tip-cat; the game of tip-cat.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 3, 1891). **Lan.** *Manch. City News* (Oct. 3, 1896). **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

5. The spread-bat, or swingle-bar, to which a horse's traces are attached so as to keep them apart. See **Bat**, *sb.*^{1} Ken.^{1}

6. In *comp.* **Billet-head**, a cleet by which a keel is moored when lying still in the river. Nhb.^{1}

7. A bundle of reeds; cuttings of osiers.

Nhp.^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1}

[**1.** A letter is like a fresh billet of wood upon the fire, SOUTHEY *Letter* (1821) in *Life* (1850) V. 58; Billet, *lignum crassius crematile*, SKINNER (1671); *Busche*, a logge, or back stock; a great billet, COTGR. **2.** A billet, *bacillus, truncus*, COLES (1679); Byllet shyde of woode, *buchette*, PALSGR. (1530). Fr. *billette*; Fagot de billettes, nom, dans quelques provinces de ce qu'on nomme, à Paris, cotret (LITTRÉ).]

BILLET, *sb.*^{2} Som. A mess, a scrape, a 'kettle of fish.'

w.Som.^{1} Yuur-z u puur·dee búl·ut, shoa·ur nuuf! [here is a pretty concern, sure enough!] U fuyn búl·ut ee-d u-gaut, vur tu git-n tu gèo· [a fine job he had to get him to go].

[This use is der. fr. the soldier's 'billet.' Hence any situation or position may be called a 'billet.' Fr. *billet*; *billet de logement*, constatant qu'un soldat a droit d'être logé chez l'habitant (HATZFELD).]

BILLET, *sb.*^{3} Yks. The immature coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius.*

n.Yks.^{1} In an intermediate condition between Pennock and Coal-fish. [SATCHELL (1879).]

BILLET-METAL, *sb.* w.Yks.^{2} A soft white or yellow metal cast in sprays and stamped in a die-billet to make the shields of knives.

BILLIE, see **Billy.**

BILL-KNIFE, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} A cleaver.

[*Bill* repr. E. *bill*, applied to various cutting weapons and implements.]

BILLOWS, *sb. pl. Obs.*? Nrf. Snowdrifts. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Nrf. *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 271.

BILL-SLIPS, *phr.* Lan. An expression used by boys in playing marbles; also called **Bills.** See below. Cf. **bar**, *v.*

Lan. In common use in the Blackpool district. 'Bills,' rather than 'bill slips,' is oftener used. By calling out 'bills' immediately after the 'taw' has accidentally slipped from his hold, the player is entitled to have his 'shot' over again, provided the other player has not anticipated him by calling out 'no bills,' in which case the claim is nullified. As a rule, it is mutually agreed beforehand that no 'bills' shall be allowed, *Manch. City News* (Oct. 10, 1896).

BILLY, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and n. and midl. counties; also e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [bi·li.]

1. *Comp.* in names of animals, birds, or insects: (1) **Billy-bat**, the long-eared bat, *Pleiotus communis*; (2) **-biter**, (*a*) the blackcap, *Motacilla atricapilla*; (*b*) the blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*; (*c*) the great titmouse, *P. major*; (3) **-blackcap**, the bullfinch, *Pyrrhula europaea*; (4) **-hooter**, the tawny owl, *Surnium aluco*; (5) **-lamb**, a lamb reared by hand; cf. **cade-lamb**; (6) **-mote**, any small kind of moth; (7) **-whit**, the barn owl, *Strix flammea*; (8) **-whitethroat**, (*a*) the golden warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*; (*b*) the whitethroat, *S. cinerea*; (*c*)? the Scotch wren, *S. trochilus*; (9) **-wix**, the barn owl, *Strix flammea*.

(1) **Shr.**^{1} Billy-bat come under my 'at. (2, *a*) **Yks.** (G.E.D.), **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (*b*) **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **w.Wor.** That fetched him quickish, like a billy-biter or a nightingale, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). **Shr.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 34; **Shr.**^{1} **Hmp.** DE CRESPIGNY & HUTCHINSON *New Forest* (1895) 113. **I.W.**^{12} **Wil.** SMITH *Birds* (1887) 171. (*c*) **Lei.**^{1} (3, 4) **Shr.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 129; **Shr.**^{1} (5) **Nhp.**^{1} (6) **Chs.**^{1} (7) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43; (A.G.F.) (8, *a*) **e.Lth.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 24. (*b*) **Shr.**^{1} (*c*) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (9) **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 126; **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 214; (G.E.D.)

2. *Comp.* in plant-names: (1) **Billy-brighteye**, *Veronica chamoedrys*, Germander speedwell (Irel.); (2) **-clipper**, *Convolvulus arvensis*, barbine (Shr.^{1}); (3) **-Beatie**, *Parietaria officinalis*, pellitory of the wall (Irel.); (4) **-come-home-soon**, *Iberis* species, garden candy-tuft (Shr.); (5) **-White's-buttons**, *Stellaria holostea* (War.). See also **Billy-button**.

3. In *comp.* (1) **Billy-blin**, a benevolent sprite; (2) **-boy**, a small coasting or river vessel; small black rain-clouds; (3) **-buck**, a fool in the game of Plough-bullocks; (4) **-bunting**, buying old metal; (5) **-buttons**, a simpleton; (6) **-fairplay**, in mining: a screen for separating large coal from small, also a system of weighing by which hewers are paid on large coal only; (7) **-fencer**, a marine-store dealer; hence **-fencing shop**, a marine store; (8) **-minawky**, a stupid fellow, a booby; (9) **-of-the-wisp**, Will-o'-the-wisp, also called **Billy-wi'-t'wisp**; (10) **-pinafore**, a simpleton; (11) **-prescot**, a waistcoat; (12) **-whiffler**, a simpleton; (13) **-whiffling**, playing the fool; (14) **-winker**, the elfin who closes the eyes of children at bedtime.

(1) **Sc.** She set her milk-white foot on board . . . And the Billy Blin was the steerer o't, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 131. **s.Sc.** The designation given to Brownie, or the lubber fiend (JAM.). **Ayr.** Still in use (J.F.). (2) **ne.Yks.**^{1} Sha leeaks leyke yan o' them billy-boys. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{5} **n.Lin.**^{1} He cud mind 'em hugging taters oot o't billy-boys ower't bank. It'll raain afoore foher an'-twenty hooer end; th' billy-boys is cumin' in. **e.An.**^{1} **Cmb.**^{1} There's a billy-boy gone ashore at the Horse-shoe Corner. **Ess.** A youth who owned a billyboy and oyster pans, BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* (1885) 116. (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} (4) **Lon. Slang.** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 417. (5) **Stf.**^{2} (6) **Nhb., Dur.** (R.O.H.); NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (7) **Cant.** *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*; Him as kep' the billy-fencing shop down in Jamaica Street, CAREW *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xxxv. (8) **s.Chs.**^{1} Ah did·)nŭ thingk· dhŭ)d bin· sich· ŭ Bil·i-minau·ki ŭz goa· strai·vin of widh ŭ bod·i lahyk dhaat· [Ah didna think tha'd bin sich a Billyminawky as go stravin' off with a body like that]. (9) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 3, 1891); As bad as follerin Billy-wit wisp, BYWATER *Shevvild Ann.* (1855) 9. **sw.Lin.**^{1} (10) **Stf.**^{2} Well thē art a billy-pinafore, go an ax thĭ mother gi' thĭ a pennorth o' breens. (11) **War.**^{3} (12, 13) **Stf.**^{2} 'Wīər ə [are] dhi brinz, lad, dheit ə reglər bili wiflər. Kum, dəu əz yər taud ən lets av non ə yər biliwiflin. (14) **e.Lan.**^{1}

4. In phr. (1) *Billy born drunk*, a slang name for a drunkard; (2) *Billy call father*, weak tea; (3) *Billy go nimbles*, an imaginary disease; (4) *Like Billy* (*O*, used as intensive *adv. phr.*

(1) **Lon.** He was not going by the name of 'Billy born drunk,' *Dy. News* (Apr. 1, 1895) 3. (2) **Oxf.**^{1} Dhis iz Bil·i kaul faa·dhuur, uwev·uur [this is Billy-call-father, awever]. (3) **s.Chs.**^{1} The groom [with restive mare] called out, 'Stond baak, mis·is! ŭr)z got·n dhŭ pim·pl paam·plz, bil·igŭnim·blz, ŭn pom·pitai·shn ŭ)dhŭ aa·rt!' [Stond back, missis! her's gotten the pimple-pamples, billy-go-nimbles, an' pompitation o' the heart!] (4) **n.Yks.** To work like billy (I.W.). **w.Yks.** He ran like Billy (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{2}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} 'ĕĭ noo sooner sēĭd th' bobby thin ĕĭ run loike billy-o. **Not.**^{1}, **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.). **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Hrt.** Them fish is up the river like billy-o (G.H.G.). **w.Som.**^{1} Neet prai·ch! ees u kan·, luyk búl·ee oa! [not preach! yes he can, like Billy oh!] 'Twid burn like Billy oh!

BILLY, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks.

1. A young fellow.

Sc. I met wi' Tam o' Todshaw and a wheen o' the rest o' the billies, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxv. **Abd.** Nae billy like himself a' round about, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) ed. 1812; Each social billie had to sing a song, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 15. **Ayr.** When chapman billies leave the street, BURNS *Tam o' Sh.* (1790); Applied also to the champion in games (J.F.). **Lnk.** An' noo, my fishing billies a', Anew let us combine, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 151. **Lth.** With billies bauld, an' titties shy, The time flew helter-skelter by, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 34. **Edb.** A neighbour billie, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 128, ed. 1856. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence **Billy Bentie**, *sb.* a smart, roguish boy. Rxb. (W.G.)

2. A comrade, friend.

Sc. Jamie and me had gotten real billies, ROY *Horseman* (1895) xxxi. **Abd.** We tyeuk the road thegither like gweed billies, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. **Frf.** They're terrible billies (W.M.). **Ayr.** Should I believe, my coaxin billie, Your flatterin strain, BURNS *To W. Simpson* (1785). **e.Lth.** Ye've voted Tory! . . . ye hae left your auld billies, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 222. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Your son's a lad, and he is but bad, And billie to my son he canna be, GILPIN *Ballads* (1866) *Græme and Bewick.* **n.Yks.**^{1}

3. A brother.

Sc. His minny Meg upo' her back Bare baith him and his billy, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 21, ed. 1871. **Lth.** That wean is your Billie, My ain son an' heir, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 76. **Rxb.** Used by old people (W.G.). **Nhb.**^{1} And now, dear Billy [marg. brother], this is right, *Joco-Ser. Disc.* (1686) 62. **Cum.** Her [my niece's] fadder, God keep him! my billy, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) *Uncle Wully.*

Hence **Billyhood**, *sb.* brotherhood. [Not known to our correspondents.]

s.Sc. 'Any man will stand py me when I am in te right, put wit a prother I must always pe in te right.' 'Man,' quo' I, 'that's a stretch of billyhood that I was never up to afore,' HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) II. 31 (JAM.).

4. A lover.

n.Sc. (W.G.), **Gall.** (A.W.)

[**1.** There is a child . . . Between my dear billy and I, *Lizie Wan* in Child's *Pop. Bal.* II. 448.]

BILLY, *sb.*^{3} Dor. Som. [**bi·li, bə·li.**] A bundle of reeds or of straw; esp. one made up of two or three partially thrashed sheaves.

Dor. *w.Gaz.* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6. **Som.** A bundle of reed for thatching weighing 12lbs. As a measure of straw, it weighs 14lbs. 2 'billies' make one sheaf; 120 'billies,' one hundred (F.A.A.); JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1}

BILLY, *sb.*^{4} Sc. Oxf. [**bi·li.**] In bird-names: (1) the golden warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*; also called **Billy White-throat**, q.v.; (2) the hedge sparrow, *Accentor modularis*.

(1) **e.Lth.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 24. (2) **Oxf.** *ib.* 29; APLIN *Birds* (1889) 53.

BILLY, *sb.*^{5} Wm. Yks. Glo. [**bi·li.**]

1. A wideawake hat, also called **Billycock**.

e.Yks. An young Randy Todd, At wore iv his billy the wing of a bod, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 38. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*

2. A tea-table, or work-table. Wm.^{1}

3. A tray used for carrying iron ore. Glo.^{1}

BILLY, *sb.*^{6} Lan. Chs. Midl. I.W. A bull. See **Bill-blo.**

ne.Lan. *Manch. City News* (Oct. 3, 1896). **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Children are accustomed to call to a bull—'Bil·i, Bil·i Bel·dŭr, sùkt dhŭ ky'aayz el·dŭr' [Billy, Billy Belder, Sucked the caï's elder] (s.v. Belder). **Midl.** (S.W.), **I.W.**^{1}

BILLY-BLIND, *sb.* Sc. Also written **bellyblind.** The game of blindman's buff; also the one that is blindfolded in the game.

Bnff. Cum an lat's hae a game at Bellyblin (W.G.). **s.Sc.** The only name for this game in Rxb. and the other counties on the Border (JAM.).

Hence **Billyblinder**, *sb.* the person who hoodwinks another in the game of blindman's buff. Also *fig.* a 'blind,' an imposture.

Sc. Weel I wat that's little short of a billyblinder. An a' tales be true, yours is nae lie, HOGG *Peril of Man* (1822) III. 387 (JAM.).

BILLY BUTTON, *sb.* Applied to many plants having a round button-like flower. (1) *Arctium Lappa*, burdock (Dev.); (2) *Bellis perennis*, daisy (Shr.^{1}); (3) *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, ox-eyed daisy (Yks.); (4) *Geranium Robertianum*, wild geranium (Bck.); (5) *Lychnis diurna*, red campion (Ess.); (6) *L. floscuculi*, Ragged Robin (War.$^{2\,3}$); (7) *Scabiosa arvensis* (Yks.). Cf. **bill-button.**

(3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

BILPER, see **Belper.**

BILSH, see **Bilch.**

BILT, *v.* and *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Also written **belt** Bnff.

1. *v.* To go lame; to walk with crutches.

Bnff., Rxb. In rare use (W.G.).

2. *sb.* A limp. Rxb. (Jam.)

3. A blow, a thud.

Ayr. In common use. I fell wi' a bilt (J.F.).

BILTER, *sb.* Dmf. (Jam.) A child. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BILTER, see **Bilcock.**

BILTIE, *adj.* Lnk. (Jam.) Thick, clubbish. Hence **Biltieness,** *sb.* clumsiness. See **Bulty.**

BILVER-CATCH, see **Bilbo-catch.**

BIM-BOMS, *sb. pl.* Som. Church bells; hence applied to anything hanging, as icicles, tags of a bonnet or dress, &c.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.^{1}** Aa·rkee, Tau·mee, tu dhu puu·r·dee beem baum·z [listen, Tommy, to the pretty bells].

[*Stiria*, an icicle, a bimbom hanging at the nose, Coles (1679).]

BIMEBY(E, *adv.* Nhb. Also Glo. Oxf. Nrf. Ess. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **bim-bye** Dev.; **bumby** Nrf. Ess.^{1} Dor.; **by-m-by** Nhb.^{1}

1. By-and-by.

Nhb.^{1} **Glo.** Ee'll be back bimeby, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) x. **Oxf.^{1}** *MS. add.* **Nrf.** But bum-by I woke up, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 51; **Ess.** John Noakes bum-by come up, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) 15; **Ess.^{1}, I.W.^{2}** **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** I be a-gwain in bime-by, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 175. **w.Dor.** (C.V.G.) **Som.** Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 73; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.^{1}** Bum bye, the squier com'd and zat Upon the grass, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 18. **Dev.** The devil rawd on, and bamby cum a shout, Tozer *Poems* (1873) 52; That's tha moove us'll taich Measter Vrenchy bim bye, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 45, ed. 1865; Us be agwaine up tü zee gran'fer bimbye, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. Phr. *Bimebye night*, when night comes.

Dev. Mind now an' tell faither bimbye night, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 144; I wish bimbye-night yü'd go . . . and meet little Jinny Tapp, Hewett *Peas Sp.* (1892).

BIN, *sb.^{1}* Chs. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also written **binne** Chs.$^{2\,3}$ **[bin.]**

1. A receptacle for fodder in a farmyard or stable; a cupboard or safe. Cf. **bing,** *sb.^{2}*; **binge,** *sb.^{1}*

Chs.^{23} **Nrf.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Ken.** A safe, an aumbry or cupboard in a buttery or larder. A horse bin, that apartment of a stable where the chaff and cut meat is secured by a partition of boards (K.). [A space in a barn partitioned off at the side, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

2. A wooden framed canvas receptacle into which hops are picked.

Ken. Hops are of course sometimes picked in baskets and not bins (P.M.); (D.W.L.) **Sus.** The bin into which her mother's busy fingers picked [hops], O'Reilly *Stories* (1880) I. 244. **Hmp.** Each binn holds seven bushels, which are marked up the sides by black lines (W.M.E.F.).

3. In *comp.* (1) **Bin-cloth,** the coarse sacking with which a hop-bin is lined; (2) **-man,** the man who pulls the poles for the hop-pickers and removes and empties the bins when filled with hops; (3) **-money,** an additional payment made to certain hop-pickers, amounting *gen.* to 1*s.* per bin.

Ken. (1) Pd. myself for an Old Bin Cloth, *Pluckley Overseers' Acts.* (Oct. 27, 1786). (2) He is attached to certain specified bins, *gen.* six in number (P.M.); (D.W.L.) (3) Bin money is very often only allowed to pickers who enter their names direct with the grower himself and not through an agent (P.M.).

BIN, *sb.^{2}* Nhb.^{1} **[bin.]** The wale or upper side of a ship.

BIN, *sb.^{3}* Sc. Mood, humour.

Abd. Whan fowks are in a laughin' bin For sang or fable, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 14. **Per.** He was in fine bin. Nane o' yer bins here (G.W.).

[Prob. the same as **Bind,** *sb.^{1}* **4.**]

BIN, *v.^{1}* Sc. (Jam.) **[bin.]** To go. See **Bing,** *v.^{4}*

Fif. He ran as fast as he could bin.

BIN, *v.^{2}* Sc. (Jam.) Used as an imprecation.

Per. Bin thae biting clegs.

[A pron. of lit. E. *bind*, vb. (to make captive).]

BIN, *conj.* Glo. Wil. Som. Dev. **[bin.]** Seeing that, since; if. See **Being.**

Glo. They med ha' put a bit o' fire for us, bin as it's winter time, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. vii; **Glo.^{12}** **n.Wil.** Bin as he don't (E.H.G.). **Som.** Vawks . . . Be nashun lucky, bin thay did but knawt, 'Agrikler' *Rhymes* (1872) *Title-page*; You'll smile at theeazam veo lains that I write ta you, bin I be naw scholard, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 126; Bin's why, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **n.Dev.** Doant agg an' argy zo, Bin' 'e wur aprilled hours ago, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 6.

BIND, *sb.^{1}* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **bine** w.Wor.^{1} Hrf.^{2} Suf. Ken. Sus.^{12} Hmp.^{1} Cor.$^{2\,3}$ **[bind, bain.]**

1. Anything to tie up a bundle or faggot with; a band of twisted hay or straw; a withy.

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** Long hazel or elm shoots which are wreathed or twisted up for binding faggots (C.T.); **Suf.^{1}** **w.Som.^{1}** Dùe· ee uurn· un kuut tùe ur dree buynz·, un tuy aup dhaat dhae·ur èo·d [do run and cut two or three binds, and tie up that (faggot) wood]. **Cor.^{2}**

2. The stem or stalk of the hop, or other creeping plant.

War.^{3}, w.Wor.^{1} **Hrf.** Richer land will produce a greater quantity of bine than poorer, Marshall *Review* (1817) II. 286; **Hrf.^{2}** **Hrt.** The vines or binds . . . of Hellweed, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. **Suf.** B. & H. **Ken.** (D.W.L.), **Sus.^{12}, Hmp.^{1}, Cor.^{23}**

3. *Gen.* in *pl.* Strata lying upon coal or iron, composed of argillaceous shale, or any hardened chalky substance.

Wm.^{1} **w.Yks.** *Geol. Surv.* Sheet 43. **Stf.^{12}** **Der.** Mawe *Mineral.* (1802). **Shr.** Strata in Lightmoor Wimsey Pit, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 199; **Shr.^{1}** Binds are locally distinguished as 'blue,' 'grey,' &c.

4. *Fig.* Capacity, ability, power.

Sc. Aboon my bind (Jam.); Their bind was just a Scot's pint over-head and a tappit-hen to the bill, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) i.

BIND, *sb.^{2}* (1) *Convolvulus sepium*, wild convolvulus (n.Lin.^{1}, e.An.^{1}); (2) *Lonicera periclymenum*, honeysuckle (w.Yks.). See **Bindweed.**

BIND, *v.* In var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **bin** Sc. Nhb.^{1} Cum.; **bine** Lin.^{1}; **bindy** Som. [bind, bain.]

1. To tie the 'bands' (q.v.) round sheaves in the harvest field.

Cum. Rive an' bin' an stook their cworn, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1807) 65. **n.Yks.^{1}** **ne.Yks.^{1}** T'maasther wants ya ti cum an' binnd. **e.Yks.^{1}** **Som.** The women folks, whose work it was to 'bindy and stitchy,' Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 155.

Hence **Binding,** *vbl. sb.* the work of tying sheaves.

e.Yks.^{1} Jack's getten a bit o' bĭndin at maysther Harrison's.

2. To put the tyre on a wheel; to shrink a band of hot iron on any article. See **Bond.**

w.Som.^{1}, nw.Dev.^{1}

3. To become tight; to catch.

Glo. A bearing is said to bind. The knives of a reaper get bound if they are bent from any cause (S.S.B.).

4. To swerve, to turn in a certain direction.

Chs.^{1} When birds wheel round in their flight they are sometimes said to be binding round; **Chs.^{3}** The road binds that way. **Stf.^{2}** Dhə roud boins tə dh' lift. **Lin.^{1}**

5. In phr. (1) *to bind in*, to bind down, to exact a promise; (2) *neither (to) hold nor bind*, not to be restrained.

(1) **Kcd.** She bound him in nae to be tellin', Jamie *Muse* (1844) 12. (2) **Abd.** He wud nedder haud nor bin' wi' tryin' new protticks, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxix. **Per.** Ither folk he sometimes maks That they will neither bind nor haud, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 97, ed. 1843. **Dmb.** He'll be neither to haud nor bin', Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxvi. **Nhb.^{1}**

6. In var. lit. or dial. meanings: (1) *Pret.* ban(d, (2) boon' *or* bun(d, (3) binded; (4) *pp.* binden, (5) bunden, (6) bond, (7) bund, (8) bun, (9) binded.

(1) **s.Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 203. **Dur.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 132; **w.Yks.**^{13} **ne.Lan.**^{1} He band him tull a tailor. (2) **Nhb.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1} (3) **e.Yks.**^{1} (4) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **e.Yks.**^{1} (5) **n.Yks.**^{1} (6, 7) **Shr.**^{1} (8) **s.Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 203. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 132. **s.Chs.**^{1} (9) **Dev.** If I'd been binded down with blankets, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 81.

BIND-DAYS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sus.^{1} Days upon which the tenants of certain manors were bound to work for their lord.

[*Precariae* (in old records), certain days-works, that the tenants of some manours are bound to do for the lord in harvest; and which in several places are commonly call'd *Bind-days*, Phillips (1706); *Precariae, vulgo* bind dayes, Spelman (1687).]

BINDER, *sb.*^{1} Wm. Yks. Chs. Lin. Ken. Hmp. Cor. [**bi·ndə(r), bai·ndə(r).**]

I. Of persons.

1. One who ties up the sheaves in the harvest-field.

n.Yks.^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1}

2. One who puts the braid or binding on rugs; one who binds boots and shoes.

w.Yks. (J.M.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Commonly the shoemaker's wife or daughter.

3. In mining: a carpenter who secures the shafts, adits, &c., with timber. Cor.^{3}

II. Of things.

1. A long pliable rod or stick, *esp.* one used in hedging to bind together the tops of stakes; a hooked stick used to bind down the warps in the fields in drying wool.

Wm.^{1} **w.Yks.** Binders are used to prevent the threads from being entangled and crossed by the wind (W.T.). **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} We've kep' out stakes and binders enew. **Ken.** Paid for Stakes and Binders, 7*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, *Orlestone Overseers' Acts.* (Mar. 18, 1821) (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} Walnuts are thrashed with a binder. Also applied to the sticks used in binding on the thatch of houses or stacks. They hit him as hard as they could with long binders.

2. *Clematis vitalba*, wild clematis or traveller's joy. Hmp.

3. A strip of hempen cloth or hoop of tin, used for putting round cheeses, when taken out of the vats, to prevent their bulging.

Chs. Some dairy-women, instead of the tin binders, use cheese fillets, which are a strong, broad, coarse sort of tape, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 57; **Chs.**^{1} The binders are woven in long pieces of the required width, that is, about three inches wide; **Chs.**^{3}

4. A bandage, *esp.* a broad, soft piece of linen wound round the body of a newly-born child.

w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400. **n.Lin.**^{1}

5. In *pl.* Strong pieces of wood, used in making the foundation of a cart.

Chs.^{1} The foundation is made of two strong side pieces of oak called chests, and two strong end pieces called binders, which are bolted to them.

6. A large stone put in a rubble wall to act as a tie. n.Lin.^{1}

BINDER, *sb.*^{2} I.W. [**bai·ndə(r).**] A large quantity, esp. of food.

I.W.^{1} A pretty good binder of it; **I.W.**^{2} I ded take in a binder.

BINDERER, *sb.* Irel. Also written **bindherer, binntherer** N.I.^{1} Anything very large and good of its kind.

N.I.^{1} **Ant.** In common use (W.J.K.).

BINDHOME, *sb.* w.Yks.^{3} A copsewood where birds lodge.

BINDING, *vbl. sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Der.

1. A long rod or wand of hazel or thorn used in hedge-making. See **Bind**, *sb.*^{1}

Cum.^{1} **Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **w.Yks.**^{4}, **Der.**^{1}

2. *Fig.* A pitman's hiring; in *pl.* the time when the yearly bonds were signed.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Previous to 1884, the bindin was for a year, but after that time the engagement was on the basis of monthly notice of the termination of the agreement. Keelmen also made an annual bindin with the coal fitters. **Nhb., Dur.** Bindings used to be signed on the Saturday previous to March 22nd, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

3. In *comp.* **Binding-money**, earnest money given to a collier on being bound; usually 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.*

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Wi' thee last bindin' munny thou bowt this new gown, Midford *Sngs.* (1818) 59; **Nhb.**^{1}

BINDLE, *sb.* Sc. Irel.

1. A cord or rope of hemp or straw, used for tying or binding (Jam.).

2. The withered stems of herbaceous plants which children collect to make bonfires with.

Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[OE. *byndele*, a binding.]

BINDWEED, *sb.* Applied to several climbing or clinging plants: (1) *Convolvulus arvensis* (n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Suf. Ken. Sus. Hmp.); (2) *C. sepium*, see **Bind** (Chs.^{1} Suf. Sur. Hmp.^{1}); (3) *Lonicera periclymenum* (w.Yks.^{1}); (4) *Polygonum convolvulus*, knotgrass (Cum. Chs. e.An.); (5) *Vicia hirsuta*, wild tare (Hrt.).

(1) **Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **Chs.** *Science Gossip* (1865) 35; **Chs.**^{1} (5) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i.

BINDWOOD, *sb.* Cum. m.Yks.^{1} *Lonicera periclymenum*, honeysuckle or woodbine.

Cum. *Science Gossip* (1865) 35.

BINE, see **Boin.**

BINE-BINE, *adv. phr.* e.An. Also written **binne** e.An.^{1}; **binne-binne** Nrf.^{1} By-and-by. Cf. **bimeby.**

Nrf.^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}

BING, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Stf. Der. [**biŋ.**]

1. *v.* To pile in a heap; *fig.* to accumulate.

Sc. The hairst was ower, the barnyard fill'd, The tatoes bing'd, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1822) (Jam.); Ye'll bing up siller o' yir ain, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 48, (*ib.*) **Lnk.** Barrels an' bottles are bing't up by scores, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 68. **Rxb.** Our 'tatoes too are howkit now An' safely bing'd, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 108. **N.I.**^{1}

2. *sb.* A heap, a pile; also *fig.* a crowd.

Sc. A bing o' wheat set aboot wi' lilies, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 2. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Sh.I.** 'Seemun,' pür trow, wi his legs in a bing Geed hirslin aroond, Burgess *Rasmie* (1891) 16. **Bnff.** There wiz bings o' fowk (W.G.). **Fif.** Ae man lay doon yesterday on his bing o' stanes through sheer weakness, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 121. **Lnk.** Lood he sings When happin' up his corn an' bere, An' tattie bings, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 185. **N.I.**^{1} A heap of potatoes in a field covered with earth; a heap of grain in a barn. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **Nhb.**^{1}

3. Lead-ore dressed and broken into pieces for smelting; also in *comp.* **Bing-ore.**

Stf. (K.); **Stf.**^{1} **Der.** What caver stole the bing-ore from his coe, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 24. **n.Der.** She was still hard at her work, breaking bing-ore on the knock-stone, Hall *Hathersage* (1896) iii.

4. A measure of lead ore equivalent to eight hundred-weight.

Nhb.^{1} To Mr. Fenwick, of Morpeth, for every 7th bing in Sattling—stones groove, £106 19*s.* $11\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, Hodgson *Nhb.* III. ii. **Nhb., Dur.** Bailey & Culley *Agric.* (1805) 19. **m.Yks.**^{1}

5. *Comp.* (1) **Bing-hole**, a hole through which lead ore is thrown; (2) **-stead**, the place where lead ore is laid ready for smelting.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} **Der.** Mawe *Mineral.* (1802). (2) **Nhb., Dur.** Forster *Strata* (1821) 337. **Nhb.**^{1}

[**2.** Cp. Sw. *binge*, a heap; ON. *bingr*, a heap of corn (Vigfusson); see also Fritzner (s.v.).]

BING, *sb.*^{2} Var. dial. uses in Sc., n. and midl. counties; also e.An. [**biŋ.**]

1. A bin or box for corn, wine, &c. Cf. **bin**, *sb.*^{1}; **binge**, *sb.*^{1}

Bwk. Round the corn bing We'll hae a canty fling, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 114. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The corn bing, the hay bing, &c. **Dur.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Let it rain on to a pile o' noils afoar they wor thrown into t'bing, Preston *Yksman.* (1879) VIII. 203; *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{5} T'bēan bing. **Chs.**^{2} **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 317. **n.Lin.**^{1} To cover the bottles in the bings with saw-dust, Barry *On Wines* (1777) 82. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Shr.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Yow'll find plenty of corn in the bing

(W.R.E.). **Suf.** (F.H.); (C.T.); **Suf.**^{1} [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

2. A receptacle for fodder in a cow-house.

Chs.^{1} It is usually quite separate from the shippon, but communicates with it by means of square holes in the wall in front of each cow. **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}

3. A kind of store-house or compartment in a granary.

e.Lan.^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Commonly called curn-ark. **Shr.** Three bings, two barns, and five bays, *Inventory of fire at Moreton Corbet* (1813) (T.N.B.); **Shr.**^{1} A small granary within a larger one, or within a 'bay'; which can be locked up, and into which grain can be put in bulk after it is threshed and before it is 'bagged up.'

4. A space boarded off to keep bobbins separated in a weaving shed. w.Yks. (J.T.); (B.K.)

5. The hole or kiln of a furnace where charcoal is burnt for the melting of metals. n.Cy. (K.)

6. The cistern into which crystallized alum is thrown for the water to drain from it. n.Yks. (K.)

[**1.** A bing, *scrineum vimineum*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); Bynge, *theca, cumera, Prompt.* Da. *bing*, 'cumera'; so Norw. dial. (Aasen).]

BING, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{2} Cor. [**biŋ.**]

1. *sb.* A thump or blow.

Cor.^{2} *MS. add.*

2. *v.* To knock or strike.

Cor.^{3} I binged my head against the open door.

BING, *v.*^{3} Lan. Chs. Also written **byng** Lan.^{1} [**biŋ.**] Of milk or cream: to curdle, to turn sour.

Lan. An' bewitches t'milk as it winnot churn, or gets bynged, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 36; The milk is bynged or will not churn, though a hot poker has been used to spoil the witchery, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 165; **Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123}

Hence **Bingy,** *adj.* sour.

Yks. She found out as summat was wrong wi' Nancy as soon as th' milk turned bingy, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) II. i. **Chs.**^{1} To keep milk in tin vessels tends to give it a bingy taste; **Chs.**^{3} It will be a bad churn to-day, the milk smells quite bingy.

BING, *v.*^{4} Sc. [**biŋ.**] To go.

Sc. Bing out and tour, ye auld devil, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxviii.

[Bing awast, go away, Coles (1677).]

BING-ALE, *sb. Obs.* Ken. Ale given at a feast at the time when tithes were paid in kind.

Ken.^{1}; **Ken.**^{2} The liquor which the fermor of a parsonage gives to the fermours and to the servants (at two separate entertainments, servants first and masters afterwards) at the end of the year when he has gathered their tythe.

BINGE, *v.*^{1} Sc. n.Cy. Also written **bindge** S. & Ork.^{1}; **beenge, bynge** Sc. [**bindʒ, bīndʒ.**] To bow; to cringe.

Sc. By beenging to your foppish brithers, Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 33 (Jam.); The maiden blushed, and bing'd fu' la', Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 8, ed. 1871. **S. & Ork.**^{1} **e.Lth.** They're unco guid at beckin an' beengin, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 82.

Hence **Beengin,** *ppl. adj.* fawning, cringing.

Peb. While beengin slaves ca' them divine, Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 187 (Jam.). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

BINGE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{2} Yks. Lin. [**bindʒ.**]

1. *sb.* A corn bin. Cf. **bing,** *sb.*^{2}; **bin,** *sb.*^{1} w.Yks.^{2}

2. The large pocket or open bag made of sacking into which hops were gathered.

sw.Lin.^{1} Then it was, who could get her binge filled first.

3. *v.* To throw into the binge or pocket.

sw.Lin.^{1} A custom practised by the women on any man who came into the hop-yard on the last day of hop-picking. He reckoned there was no woman could binge him. We had many a prank together in the hop-yard, bingeing folks and playing. Both the word and the practice have gone out of use with the destruction of the Hop-garden in this parish (Doddington).

[**1.** Two binges for bredde, *Inventory at Wollaton Hall, Not.* (c. 1550) in Lin. & Not. Archit. Soc.'s Rep. (1887) 83.]

BINGE, *v.*^{3} and *sb.*^{2} Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Bck. Bdf. Hnt. Slang. [**bindʒ.**]

1. *v.* To soak, esp. to swell a leaky wooden vessel by filling it with or plunging it into water. Cf. **beam, beene.**

Stf.^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **s.Not.** Goo an' binge the dolly-tub; it leaks like a riddle (J.P.K.). **Not.**^{13} **Lin.** And here [the ale-house] he'd wish, life's cares and troubles past, His time-worn vessel well to binge at last, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 105. **n.Lin.**^{1} Chuck that theäre bucket i'to th' pond an' let it binge. **sw.Lin.**^{1} Mind you binge that cask. **Lei.**^{1} Oi wur bingein' a churm. **Nhp.**^{1} Put the tubs to binge, ready for the wash; **Nhp.**^{2} **War.**^{3} To 'binge the churn' would also mean to tighten the bung by means of wet cloths wrapped round it. **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence **Bingeing,** *ppl. adj.* soaking, drenching.

Nhp.^{1} A heavy rain is a good bingeing shower.

2. *Fig.* Of persons: to 'soak,' to drink deeply.

Nhp.^{1} A man goes to the ale-house to binge himself.

Hence (1) **Binge,** *sb.* a bout of drinking; (2) **Binger,** *sb.* an advanced state of intoxication; (3) **Bingeing,** *vbl. sb.* hard drinking.

(1) **Nhp.**^{1} A good binge. (2) **Lin.**^{1} (3) **Lei.**^{1} A doyed a-bingein.

3. *sb.* A big drinking bout.

Slang. In use at Oxf. University, Barrère & Leland.

BINGER, *sb.* Lei. War. [**bi·ndʒə(r).**] Something sharp or pungent, as a keen wind or frost, a draught of potent beer or ardent spirits.

Lei. A 'binger' of hot drink (C.E.); **Lei.**^{1} Surs! It's a binger this mornin'! Tek a drop o' brandy—just a binger agen the reen. **War.**^{3} Said of weather.

BINJEAN, *sb.* I.Ma. A popular Manx dish, something between junket and curds and whey.

I.Ma. The customary feast of Cowree and Jough and Binjean, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 8; (S.A.P.K.); Known also in the *n.* as Pinjane, and in the *s.* as Baanjane (T.E.B.).

BINK, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. [**biŋk.**]

1. A shelf; a frame of wooden shelves for holding earthenware in a kitchen; a plate-rack. Cf. **bank, benk.**

Sc. A crackit trencher on the bink, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi; The bink, with its usual arrangement of pewter and earthenware, *ib. Redg.* (1832) iv; Every plate and bowl on the bink was shining with cleanness, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 161, ed. 1894. **Peb.** The dishes were placed upon the bink (A.C.). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}

2. A bank; an acclivity.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Bnff.** A bink o' yird [earth] (W.G.). **Abd.** Up thro' the cleughs, where bink on bink was set, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 24, ed. 1812. **Cum.** Used by hunters for a ledge to which the hounds cannot find a way in pursuit of the fox (J.W.O.). **e.Yks.** The 'Stony Binks,' a dangerous bank of rocks near Spurn Point; **e.Yks.**^{1}

3. A wasp's nest. See **Bike.**

Sc. Ye'r folks . . . keep tormenting me like a bink o' harried wasps, *Edb. Star* (Feb. 7, 1823) (Jam.). **Lth.** Dibblin' in ditches, speelin' rocks, Smeekin' wasps' binks, or huntin' brocks, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 67.

4. The perpendicular part of a peat-bog, from which the peat is cut.

Ayr. They work, or they oblige others to work, the peat bink with order and regularity, *Stat. Acc.* XIV. 66 (Jam.); Gaun tae the peat-bink (J.F.).

5. A small heap of clay, mortar, or mould. Bnff.^{1}

[A n. equiv. of lit. E. *bench*, and used in this sense in early Sc. The gud vif on the bynk sytand, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) vii. 238.]

BINK, *sb.*^{2} *Obsol.* n.Lin.^{1} A wooden hutch for holding coal. Cf. **bing,** *sb.*^{2}

[A bynke to ley colis in, *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1534) 190 (N.E.D.).]

BINK, *sb.*^{3} and *v.* Sc. [**biŋk.**]

1. *sb.* A bending movement; also *fig.* in phr. *to play bink*, to yield.

Sc. A horse is said to give a bink when he makes a false step in consequence of the bending of one of the joints (Jam.). **Edb.** And having a kind of trot in his walk, from a bink forward in his knees, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvii.

2. *v.* To bend, to bow down, to lean forward awkwardly.

Sc. (Jam.) **e.Lth.** Mind ye bink doun an' say 'sir' whan ye spak til him, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 65.

3. To press down, to destroy the shape, esp. of shoes.

Bnff. Bink the fehls [turfs] weel doon (W.G.).

4. To protect by a bank or ledge of rock; to cover retreat.

Cum. The fox is binked (J.W.O.).

BINKART, *sb.* Bnff.^{1} A heap of stones, clay, dirt, &c. See **Bink**, *sb.*^{1} **2.**

BINKER, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.

1. *sb.* A heap of stones or dirt.

Bnff. There wiz binkers o' stehns a' throuw the feedles [fields] (W.G.).

2. *v.* To pile up in a heap.

Bnff. He began t'binker up a fehl [turf] dyke (W.G.).

BINKIE, *adj.* Twd. (Jam.) Gaudy, trimly-dressed, smart.

BINN, *sb.* Sc. The company of reapers employed on the harvest-field. Cf. **boon** (a band of reapers).

Rxb. (W.G.)

BINNER, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. [**bi·nər.**]

1. *v.* To move swiftly, dash, rush; to work with noise and energy.

Elg. Robin [Redbreast]! . . . Ye binner to the thorn, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) I. 155. **Bnff.**^{1}, **N.I.**^{1}

Hence **Binneran**, *vbl. sb.* a noisy movement, noise. Bnff.^{1}

2. To strike so as to produce a humming or buzzing sound; also *intr.* to whirr, to buzz.

e.Sc. A wheel is said to binner (Jam.). **Bnff.**^{1} Dinna binner the hallan.

3. *sb.* A quick movement accompanied by much noise; a sounding blow.

Sc. Wi' monie a binner and awfu' lunder, Anderson *Poems* (1813) 124 (Jam.). **Elg.** Bang flew the doors back wi' a binner, Tester *Poems* (1865) 152. **Bnff.**^{1} **Abd.** A brattlin band unhappily Drave by him wi' a binner, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 5.

4. A quantity of work done. Bnff.^{1}

5. *adv.* With much noise and force. Bnff.^{1}

BINNICK, *sb.* Som. Also written **binnic.** [**bi·nik.**]

1. The minnow, *Cyprinus phloxinus.*

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

2. The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.*

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

BINSTEAD, *sb.* Nhp. A bay in a barn for housing corn. Also known as **binstay.** See **Bin**, *sb.*^{1}

Nhp.^{1} Where there are two bays, one is called the threshing bay, the other the binstead or binstay.

BIOG, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} **1.** A horse-collar made of straw. **2.** A pattern exhibiting rings of different-coloured worsted upon stockings.

Hence **Biogit**, *ppl. adj.* Of stockings: knitted in a pattern of rings of different-coloured wool.

[ON. *baugr* (*bougr*), a ring, cp. Norw. dial. *baug*, a ring, also, a curved seam (Aasen).]

BIOT, *sb.* Chs. Also written **biat** Chs.^{1} [**biət.**] Any kind of support; a walking-stick.

Chs. It is customary for the good old people resident in the neighbourhood of Nantwich to exclaim, 'Give me my old Biot,' 'Where is my old Biot?' meaning the stick with which they support themselves when walking, Platt *Hist. Nantwich* (1818) 79; **Chs.**^{1}

BIRBECK, *sb.* Sc. The call of the moorcock or grouse. Cf. **beck**, *v.*^{3}

Sc. (G.W.) **Bnff.** The piping of the kitty needy, the birbeck of the muir-fowl, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) vii.

BIRCHEN, *adj.* Som. Made of birch.

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} U buur·chn brèom [a birch broom].

[Unless you had the same birchen argument to convince me, Fielding *Tom Jones* (1749) Bk. v. xi; Two birchen trees, Caxton *Reynard* (1481) ed. Arber, 41.]

BIRD, *sb.*^{1} In var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. A young bird, a chicken; *fig.* a young girl or man. See **Brid**, **Burd.**

Sc. 'Peggy, my bonny bird,' continued the hostess, addressing a little girl of twelve years old, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xli. **Ayr.** The craw thinks its ain bird the whitest, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxv. **Dur.** Hen and birds (K.). **Slang.** There we fell in with a bird in mahogany tops, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) vi.

2. A cock.

Pem. She've a got two birds 'long with her powltry (E.D.). **Dor.** Four hens and one bird, *Advt.* in *w.Gazette* (1895).

3. A partridge.

War.^{3} **Nrf.** Are there many birds this year? (W.R.E.); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 2. **w.Som.**^{1} Aay zeed u fuy·n kuub·ee u buurdz uz mau·rneen [I saw a fine covey of partridges this morning]. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bird-boy**, a boy employed to scare birds from grain; (2) **-clacker**, a clapper used to frighten birds; (3) **-corn**, see **-keep**; (4) **-dubbing**, see below; (5) **-duffer**, a bird-seller; (6) **-eyed**, near-sighted; (7) **-fraying**, driving away birds from corn or grain; (8) **-keep**, lean grains of corn mixed with the seeds of weeds separated by the winnowing machine; (9) **-knapping**, a method of snaring birds by night; (10) **-mouthed**, unwilling to speak out, shy of expressing an opinion; (11) **-s-neesen**, birds'-nests; (12) **-'s-neezening**, bird's-nesting; (13) **-thief**, the cuckoo; (14) **-tides**, especially low tides occurring annually about midsummer; (15) **-'s-wedding-day**, St. Valentine's day.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} (2) **Hrf.**^{2} (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} (4) **Glo.** Walking down in two companies on each side of a hedge and pelting at the birds, which fear to leave the hedge on either side, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 66. (5) **Lon.** I have heard these people styled 'bird-swindlers,' but by street-traders I heard them called 'bird-duffers,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 69. (6) **n.Lin.**^{1} (7) **Hmp.**^{1} (8) **n.Lin.**^{1} (9) **n.Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) (10) **Sc.** Ye're owre bird-mouth'd, Ramsay *Prov.* (ed. 1776) 86 (Jam.). **Lin.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (11) **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} (12) **Lei.**^{1} Ah'm a-gooin' a-boods-neezenin'. A goos a bood-neezening, 24. (13) **War.**^{3} In allusion to the belief that it sucked the eggs found in the nest selected by the intruder for its own egg. (14) **Lin.** So called by the country people because they are supposed to be lower at that season in order that the birds on the surrounding flats may be able to hatch and raise their young, unmolested by the inundations customary at other times, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 367. (15) **Wil.**^{1}

5. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Bird's bread and cheese**, *Oxalis acetosella*, wood sorrel (Cum. Dev.^{4}); (2) **-briar**, *Rosa arvensis*, briar rose; see **Brid** (Chs.^{3}); (3) **-eagles**, the fruit of hawthorn (Chs.); (4) **-een**, *Primula farinosa* (Cum.); (5) **-s' eggs**, (*a*) the fruit of hawthorn (Chs.$^{1\,3}$); (*b*) *Silene inflata*, bladder campion (Shr.^{1}); (6) **-'s foot**, *Lotus corniculatus*, bird's foot trefoil (Suf.); (7) **-in-a-bush**, *Corydalis solida*, bulbous fumitory (Nhp.); (8) **-s' meat**, berries of thorn, holly, or ivy (Som. Dev.); (9) **-'s nest**, the seed-head of *Daucus carota*, wild carrot; see also **Besom-busks** (Yks. Wil.); (10) **-s' pears**, hips and haws (Dor. Som.); (11) **-seed**, (*a*) the heads of *Plantago major*, wild plaintain (Sus. Wil.^{1} Dev.); (*b*) *Senecio vulgaris*, groundsel (Yks.); (12) **-thistle**, *Carduus lanceolatus* (Wor.); (13) **-'s tongue**, (*a*) *Anagallis arvensis*, pimpernel (Nrf.); (*b*) *Polygonum aviculare*, knotgrass (n.Cy.). See also **Bird's Eye.**

(3) **Chs.**^{1} Eagles or 'agles' appears to be the dimin. of 'hague,' which is the more common name of the haw. (4) **Cum.** The lockety gowan an' bonny burd-een Are the fairest flowers that ever were seen, *Children's Rhyme.* **Wm.** (B.K.) (8) **w.Som.**^{1} D-ee úv·ur zee buurdz mai·t su plai·ntee uvoa·r? [did you ever see berries so plentiful before?] **nw.Dev.**^{1} (9) **w.Yks.** (W.F.) **Wil.**^{1} The flower of the wild carrot gathers together as the seeds mature, and forms a framework cup at the top of the stalk, like a bird's-nest. These 'bird's-nests,' brown and weather-beaten, endured far into the winter, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) vii. (10) **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7. **Som.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (11, *a*) **Dev.**^{4} The heads are gathered when ripe and dried, for putting in the cages of tame birds as winter food.

6. In *phr.* (1) *A' the birds in the air*, a children's game; (2) *birds in the bush*, a game of marbles; (3) *birds and bush*, a juggler's trick; (4) *bird of Paradise*, the nightingale; (5) *sitting bird and joe*, sitting cheek by jowl, denoting intimacy; (6) *when birds have two tails*, when it is spring and swallows return.

(1) **Sc.** 'A' the Birds in the Air' and 'A' the days of the Week' are also common games, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 36 (Jam.). (2) **War.**^{2} One player holds any number of marbles in his clasped hands, saying, 'Birds in the bush, how many?' The other player guesses, and wins the lot, if he guess aright. (3) **Lon.** I also do what is called 'the birds and bush,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 106. (4) **War.**^{3} (5) **Sc.** (Jam.) (6) **n.Lin.**^{1}

[**1.** A turtle fyndith a neste to it silf, where it schal kepe hise bryddis, Wyclif (1388) *Ps.* lxxxiii. 4; Some besyed hem hir briddes forth to bringe, Chaucer *Parl. Foules* (1382) 192. **5.** (9) *Pastenade sauvage*, the wild carrot, called Birds-neast. . . . *Carote sauvage, Daucus*, wild carrot, birds-neast, Cotgr. (13, *b*) *Centidoine*, knot-grasse, Birds-tongue, *ib.*]

BIRD, *sb.*^{2} e.An. The pupil of the eye.

e.An.^{1} The pupil, or rather, perhaps, the little refracted image on the retina; the 'baby in the eye.' **Nrf.** He wus a breaking stuns and a bit flew up and hit him on the bird of the eye (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Ray (1691); (K.); (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}

BIRD-BATTING, *vbl. sb.* Wor. Glo. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev.

1. A method of snaring birds at night by means of a strong light held behind a net. See below. See **Bat-birding, Bat-folding.**

s.Wor. A got a sparrer-net last night, and a went bird batting (H.K.); **s.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); **Glo.**^{1} **Ken., Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** Among boys, it means beating birds out of the hedge with sticks or stones, some of the boys being each side of the hedge, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** A diversion which they call bird-batting, Fielding *Jos. Andrews* (1742) x; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (F.A.A.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} The birds are driven from their roosts, and fly towards the light into the net. This latter is attached to two long sticks bent together at the ends, so as to form an arch with a joint in the centre, where the sticks meet. The fowler holds one of the sticks in each hand, which, when the net is open, are far apart, and the whole perpendicular. As soon as a bird flies against the net he instantly folds it, so that the bird is enclosed. **n.Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

2. *Comp.* **Bird-batting-net,** the net used in bird-batting. Also called **bat-folding-net.**

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1}

BIRDER, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhp. The wild cat.

Nhp.^{2} These, from their way of living, which is catching birds, &c. . . . are here called birders, Morton *Hist. Nhp.* (1712) 443.

BIRD-KEEP, *v.* Not. Nhp. Wor. Bdf. Wil. Dor. Som. Written **bird-kippy** Dor.^{1} To frighten birds off new-sown corn and crops.

Not. (L.C.M.), **Nhp.**^{2} **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

Hence (1) **Bird-keeper,** *sb.* a boy employed to keep birds off the crops; (2) **Bird-keeping,** *vbl. sb.* frightening birds off the crops.

(1) **Wil.** Should anyone in authority ask where that gun went off, the labourer 'thenks it wur th' bird-kippur up in th' Dree Vurlong,' Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) i. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (2) **Not.** (L.C.M.), **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Som.** Johnny was engaged to go a-bird-keeping, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 95.

BIRD'S EYE, *sb.* The name of several plants, esp. *Veronica chamoedrys*, having small bright flowers: (1) *Anagallis arvensis*, pimpernel (Oxf. Bck. Wil.^{1}); (2) *Anchusa sempervivens*, evergreen alkanet (w.Som.^{1}); (3) *Cardamine pratensis*, lady-smock (Cum. Yks. Shr.); (4) *Geranium robertianum*, wild geranium (Nhb.^{1} Bck. Dev.^{4}); (5) *Lychnis diurna*, red campion (Dev.); (6) *Myosotis arvensis*, forget-me-not (Not. Bck. Hmp. Dor.); (7) *M. palustris* (Nhp.^{1} Hmp.^{1}); (8) *Nepeta glechoma*, ground ivy (Nhp. Oxf. Bck.); (9) *Primula farinosa* (Yks.); (10) *Sagina procumbens* (Sus.); (11) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, London pride (Dev.); (12) *Stellaria holostea*, stitchwort (Dur. Yks. Der. Wor.); (13) *Veronica buxbaumii* (Bck. Wil.^{1}); (14) *V. chamoedrys*, germander speedwell (in *gen.* dial. use); (15) *V. hederifolia*, ivy-leaved speedwell (Ess.).

(3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (6) **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (11) **Dev.**^{4} Children say that if you gather the Bird's-eye, [birds] will come and pick your eyes out. (12) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (14) **Nhb.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** (W.F.), **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{1} **Ess.** *Monthly Pckt.* (Oct. 1862) 435. **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** The deep blue bird's-eye veronica, Jefferies *Field and Hdgrw.* (1889) 216; **Wil.**^{1}, **Dor.** (G.E.D.), **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 11.

BIRD-STARVING, *vbl. sb.* Oxf. Wil. Dor. Frightening birds off grain. See **Bird-tenting.**

Oxf. I want a pound of powder for bird-starving (J.E.). **Wil.**^{1}, **Dor.** (C.K.P.)

BIRD-TENTING, *vbl. sb.* Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Driving away birds from crops. See **Bird-keep.**

Not.^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Yo plaough! Whoy, it's as mooch as ivver yo can carry a clack a-bood-tentin'. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

BIRGE, *sb.* *Obsol.* Nhp.^{1} A bridge.

[A pron. of *bridge*, with metath. of *r*.]

BIRK, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **burk** Cum. e.Yks. w.Yks.^{4}; **brick** Nhb.^{1} [**birk, bək.**]

1. The birch tree, *Betula alba.*

Sc. He's nae gentleman . . . wad grudge twa gangrel puir bodies . . . the bits o' rotten birk to boil their drap parritch wi', Scott *Guy M.* (1815) iii; At the gates o' Paradise That birk grew fair eneugh, *Ballad, Wife of Usher's Well*; *Prov.* He's as bare as the birk at Yule E'en, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 73. **Ayr.** How sweetly bloom'd the gay green birk, Burns *Highland Mary* (1792) st. 2. **Bwk.** Broom and birk, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 62. **Slk.** You may as well try to up-root that birk, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 9. **Gall.** Some knotty twigs o' the bonny birk, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) iv. **n.Cy.** (K.); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.** And the bud's on the saugh, and the bonny birk tree, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 52; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** In the Belle Grange, with their wealth of silver birch or birk, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 13; **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{123}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{3} Not much used now; **w.Yks.**^{45}, **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1} **Der., Not.** The common name in Sherwood Forest, *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. ii. 58. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} The kids [faggots] are all birk.

Hence **Birkie,** *adj.* abounding with birches (Jam.).

2. *sb. pl.* A coppice or small wood consisting chiefly of birches.

Ayr. Come, let us spend the lightsome days In the Birks of Aberfeldy, Burns *Birks of Aberfeldy.* **n.Yks.**^{1}

3. *Comp.* (1) **Birk-besom,** a birch broom; (2) **-chats,** birch twigs, used for making brooms; (3) **-rod,** a birch rod; (4) **-wine,** wine made from the sap of the birch tree.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} (2) **Wm.**^{1} (3) **Dur.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{45} (4) **n.Lin.**^{1}

[With wegis schidit gan the birkis sound, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, III. 20. ON. *björk*, Da. *birk*; cp. OE. *beorc* (*berc*).]

BIRK, *sb.*^{2} Sc. [**birk.**] A youth, smart young fellow. See **Birkie,** *sb.*^{1}

Inv. Rarely used (H.E.F.). **Abd.** See fat like a birk he is, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxv. **Per.** (G.W.) **Kcd.** Nae a non-intrusion birk Durst ventur' a reply, Grant *Lays* (1884) 57.

BIRK, *v.* Sc. To give a sharp answer, to converse in a lively manner (Jam.).

BIRKED, *pp.* Yks. Birched, punished with a birch rod.

w.Yks.^{5} Bin gehring birk'd.

BIRKEN, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. [**birkən.**] Birch, made of birch.

Sc. And he had passed the birken heugh, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 198. **Kcd.** Farewell unto the Corby Pot, Where birken boughs do hing, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 22. **Frf.** The broomy brae, . . . An' birken shaw, May bloom their little lanely hour, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 63. **Ayr.** By Ochtertyre grows the aik, On Yarrow banks, the birken shaw, Burns *Blythe was she.* **Lth.** Sheltered haughs, and birken braes, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 152, ed. 1856. **Nhb.** The mavis sings beside her birken nest, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 96; **Nhb.**^{1}

[Birkin bewis about boggis and wellis, *Gawan & Gol.* (c. 1450) I. 3 (Jam.). *Birk*, sb.^{1} + *-en* (adj. suff.).]

BIRKEN, *sb.* Wm. Dev. A boy's top made of birch wood.

Wm.^{1} Thine's nobbet an auld birken! **Dev.**^{3} Sometimes called pug-tops. [*N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 63.]

BIRKIE, *sb.*^{1} and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **birky.**

1. A lively, smart young fellow; an active person.

Sc. I said you were a gey sharp birkie, Scott *Redg.* (1817) Lett. xiii; Johnny's grandfather was a gey stout birkie, Roy *Horseman* (1895) i. **Abd.** But I like birky stood the brunt, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 4; A set o' brave birkies, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Per.** But thae young birkies gie oot 'at they see naebody comin' in, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 204. **Rnf.** Sic young birkies . . . Maun be resigned to tak' a share O' dule as weel as fun, Young *Pictures* (1865) 11. **Ayr.** But faith! the birkie wants a manse, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 17. **e.Lth.** Twa candidates on the short leet for the Pairish o' Snawdon—both birkies new aff the airns, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 18. **Gall.** That's what auld Airie gies to young birkies like you that come in graund coats, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xviii. **Nhb.**^{1}

2. A term of address in conversation; 'old fellow.'

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd.** But thinkna, birky, ye are come to mock Fouk wi your jests, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 30; Nae, birky, tak' a hearty snuff, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 18, ed. 1873. **Ayr.** Fareweel, auld birkie, Burns *Terraughty*, st. 5. **Lnk.** Speke like yersell, auld birky, Ramsay *Genile Shep.* (1725) 45, ed. 1783.

3. *adj.* Sharp in speech; lively, spirited.

Ayr. Kate being a nimble and birky thing, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) iii; In common use (J.F.).

BIRKIE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. The card game of 'beggar-my-neighbour.' Of this game there are said to be two kinds, 'king's birkie' and 'common birkie' (Jam.).

Sc. Bucklaw cared no more about riding the first horse . . . than Craigengelt did about a game at birkie, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxii. **Ayr.** Not only whist and catch honours were to be played, but even obstreperous birky itself, Galt *Legatees* (1820) 49 (Jam.). **Edb.** The old pack of cards . . . that the journeymen tailors . . . used to play birkie with, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv.

BIRL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. [**birl, bi·rəl.**]

1. *v.* To make a noise like the rapid turning of a wheel; to twirl round, to spin.

Sc. Grannie . . . is sitting birling at her wheel, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iii; A line of windmills birling in the breeze, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xxii. **Elg.** The kettle birlin' ower the heat, Tester *Poems* (1865) 156. **Abd.** To 'birl' money is used with special ref. to deciding a course of action by tossing up a coin (H.E.F.). **Fif.** I was never consulted aboot the journey, but sent birlin' like a bool frae the cradle to the grave, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 55. **Lth.** The squirrel . . . made its little mill birl round swiftly, Strathesk *More Bits* (1885) 14. **Edb.** The goodwife with her right foot birls round the spinning wheel, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 234, ed. 1868. **N.I.**^{1}, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** Birl it round, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Dor.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Just where the stream gaes birlin', *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 122; **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence **Birling,** *ppl. adj.* whirling with noise.

Elg. Leave a while The busy birlin' mill, Tester *Poems* (1865) 192. **Kcd.** Fae her fingers drapt the thread, An' ceased the birlin' wheel, Grant *Lays* (1884) 14. **Gall.** The brisk noon of a fine birling day in May, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxii.

2. To move quickly, to hurry along, run about.

Elg. Jamie's awauk again, birlin' an' back again, Tester *Poems* (1865) 143. **Edb.** It's a cosy birth and one that gars the cappers birl down, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvi. **Gall.** As fast as the horses can birl, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xvii. **Kcb.** Time gaed a-birlin the years swiftly onward, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 71; Now through the air the auld boy [the devil] birl'd, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 39. **Cum.** He's got to birlin' aboot wonderful [of a child learning to walk] (E.W.P.). **w.Yks.** (J.T.)

3. To spend money, esp. in phr. *birl the bawbee*, to make the money fly; to gamble or spend in drink.

Sc. Ilk lad his lass he brings His odd bawbees to birl, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 84; She gart me birle my bawbee, Herd *Sngs.* (1776) II. 18. **Ayr.** It's no for courtesy o' causey clash he's birlin' his mouldy pennies, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxxiii; No that I mind to birl my bawbee at a time, *ib. Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxviii. **Gall.** (A.W.)

4. *sb.* A whirring sound; a rapid twist or turn.

Sc. Bang goes a guinea wi' a birl, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 18. **Ant.** Gie it two or three birls, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Cum.**^{1} s.v. Dirl.

BIRLE, *v.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Glo. (?) Also written **birl** Sc. Yks. Lan.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **burl** Sc. w.Yks.^{1} Glo. [**birl, bəl.**]

1. To pour out liquor, to pass round, to ply with drink.

Sc. Your bucks that birl the forain berry, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 94; She birled him with the ale and wine, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1803) II. 45 (Jam.). **Edb.** Birling the tankard round the table, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii. **Cum.** Brewer (1870). **Wm.** Birl these chaps a drop o' yal oot (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); Ah'll birl a glass o' ale for misen. Still very common in Wilsden, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1891); Burl that spiced ale rahnd, *Yksman.* (1876) 121, col. 2; **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2} Come, lass, birle out t'ale. **Lan.** Then he'd ha burled th' ale abeawt, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 22; **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Glo.** He told me to burl out the beer, as he was in a hurry, and I burled out a glass and gave it him, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 204.

2. To drink hard, to carouse.

Sc. He gaed down to birl it awa' at their bonnie hottle, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) iii; There we sat birling till I had a fair tappit hen under my belt, *ib. Guy M.* (1815) xxxix; They've been birling the bree, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) xl. **Fif.** He sat him down to birl and quaff, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 103. **Cum.**^{3} When they were at the supper set An' birlin' at the wine, 166.

Hence (1) **Birler,** *sb.* the master of the revels, who presides at a feast, esp. at a 'bidden-wedding'; (2) **Birling,** *vbl. sb.* a feast, a carousal.

(1) **Cum.** *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 204; Brockett *Gl.*; Boucher *Prov. Gl.* (1852). **ne.Lan.**^{1} (2) **Sc.** We are no ganging to the Laird's but to a blithe birling at the Brokenburnfoot, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; An house of entertainment where there has been mony a blithe birling, *ib. Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiii.

[To birle, *promere, haurire*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); To byrle, *propinare, miscere*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Y took the cuppe . . . and Y birlide to alle folkis, Wyclif (1388) *Jer.* xxv. 17; To birrlenn firrst te swete win, *Ormulum*, 15418. OE. *byrlian*, to pour out, to give to drink; hence ON. *byrla.*]

BIRLIE-MAN, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also written **burley-** Chs.^{1}; **burly-** Lan.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **byrley-** w.Yks.^{2} A petty officer appointed at a court-leet to settle local disputes, &c. See also below.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); No fit to be a birlieman, let be a bailie, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xlii. **Abd.** Birley men chosen by themselves, Alexander *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 13. **Per., Arg.** A sworn valuator employed to value houses, &c. at the beginning and end of a lease (H.E.F.). **w.Yks.**^{2} *Obs.* **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 228; **Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** (K.); **Chs.**^{1} In cases of damage caused by cattle trespassing, the burley-men would very often be called in to assess the damage. **n.Lin.**^{1} *Obs.*

[Nos hodie birlaw courtis & birlawmen dicimus, Spelman (1687) s. v. *Bellagines*; Byrleymen ellected by the bealyffe and jury for this present yeare 1626 are, &c., *Holmesfield Court Rolls* (w.Yks.^{2} 300). A comp. of *byrlaw*, the local custom or 'law' of a township; also, a district having its own 'byrlaw' court. *Byrlaw* is of Norse origin, and repr. ON. *bȳjar-lög*, the law of a 'by' or township.]

BIRLIN, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) A small cake made of barley or oatmeal.

BIRMINGHAM SYSTEM, *phr.* Midl. A benefit fund, the balance of which is divided at the end of every year among the contributors. Called also **Slate-club system.**

[*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

BIRN, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. [**birn.**]

1. *sb.* A burnt mark, esp. a mark burnt on the noses of sheep to identify them.

Sc. The lambs . . . receive the artificial mark . . . the farmer's initial, stamped upon the nose with a hot iron, provincially designed the birn, *Agric. Surv. Peb.* 191 (Jam.). **Slk.** Ere with rebellious birn I brand thee, Hogg *Queer Bk.* (1832) 293. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. *pl.* The charred stems of burnt heather, which remain after the smaller twigs are consumed.

Sc. We hae . . . A poor life o't amang the bent an' birns, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 158; The dark heather birns here and there jutted out grim and weird, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) xxiii. **Abd.** She had at least to gang Through birns, and pikes, and scrabs and heather lang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 26, ed. 1812. **Lnk.** Nae birns or briers or whins e'er troubled me, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 54, ed. 1783. **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence **Birny,** *adj.* covered with the stems of burnt heather.

Kcb. O'er dykes and birny fells They scour upo' the scent, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 4. **Nhb.**^{1}

3. The withered stems of garden or other plants.

Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

Hence **Birny,** *adj.* Of plants: having rough or stunted stems.

Lth. (Jam.)

4. A dry heathy pasture reserved for young lambs after they are weaned.

Lth., Rxb. Lambs after weaning are sent to a heathy pasture, called the birn, *Agric. Surv.* 192 (Jam.).

5. *v.* To put lambs on a poor dry pasture.

s.Sc. Lambs are freq. sent to poor pasture, which is called birning them, *Agric. Surv. Peb.* 396 (Jam.); Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815).

BIRN, *sb.*^{2} Sc. The *labia pudenda* of a cow (Jam.).

[Conn. w. *burn*, vb. (‘ardere’). Cp. G. *brunft*, conn. w. *brennen.*]

BIRN, *sb.*^{3} Sc. [**birn.**] A burden, a load, esp. one carried on the back. See **Burn.**

Bch. I'll gie his birn a hitch an' help To ease him o' his pain, *Poems in Buchan Dial.* (1785) 32 (Jam.). **Abd.** Frae Scottish bardie lift a birn, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 170; She's hame fae the wids wi' a gey birn o' sticks on her back (W.M.); My birn, O Bess, has got an unco lift, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 84; It liftit a birn aff o' 'er min', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliv.

BIRN, *vbl. sb.* Nhp. A borrowing.

Nhp.^{1} If you go a birn you go a sirn, i.e. if you go a borrowing you go a sorrowing.

[A pron. of lit. E. *borrowing.*]

BIRN, see **Skin.**

BIRR, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **beer** Chs.^{13}; **ber** Lan.^{1} Chs.^{12}; **berr** Lan. nw.Der.^{1}; **bir** Sc. Cum. e.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{12}; **birre** w.Yks.^{24} Chs.^{2}; **bur** Cum. s.Chs.^{1} [**bir, bər, bə(r).**]

1. Force, impetus, energy; vigour, violence, passion.

Sc. The congregation sang them with such ‘birr and go,’ Dickson *Auld Precentor* (ed. 1894) 28. **Sh.I.** It wid pirvok a sant An set him in a birr, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 45. **Fif.** Frae his wicket Wi' terrible fierce birr he licket, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 13. **Ayr.** A chaise in full birr came upon her and knocked her down, Galt *Provost* (1822) xv; Then steer thro' life wi' birr an' vigour, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 56. **Edb.** And awey down, in full birr, to the Duke's gate, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. **Gall.** She had the birr and go of twenty in her, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 253. **n.Yks.**^{13} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{4} **Lan.** I punch'd ut dur weh aw th' ber in meh, Butterworth *Sequel* (1819) 10; **Lan.**^{1} Thae's knockt th' breath eawt o' me, welly! Thae'd no need to come i' sich a ber! Waugh *Owd Blanket* (1867) ii. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** (K.); **Chs.**^{123} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ey kùm wi sich· ŭ buur ŭgy'en· mi, dhŭn ey fae·r tóok mi breth of mi [Hey come wi' sich a bur agen me, than hey fair took my breath off me]. **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. The space a person runs in order to take a leap; esp. in phr. *to take birr, a run-birr-jump*, a leap taken after a quick run.

Dur. (K.) **Cum., Wm.** A runner's bur loup [jump] is very different from a standing one (M.P.). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Davies *Races* (1856) 226. **Chs.** Ray (1691); I took a run a bir jump (E.M.G.); **Chs.**^{123}, **Der.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

3. A rapid whirling motion; the sound produced thereby.

Sc. He was the best curler in the parish.... With what a birr he made it [stone] flee from his hand along the ice, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 266, ed. 1894; The well-known birr of shuttles, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) iv. **Per.** O' the sounds o' love and joy, There's nane sae pleasant as the birr o' Scotland's spinnin'-wheel, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 82, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** The wind blew such a pith and birr, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) iii. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 170. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{2}

4. Confusion, turmoil.

Ant. They're in a quare bir aboot somethin', *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); In common use (W.J.K.).

[**1.** Lo in a greet birre, al the droue wente heedlinge in to the see, Wyclif (1380) *Matt.* viii. 32. **2.** Il recule pour mieux saulter, He goes back to take bur, or to leap the better, Cotgr. (s. v. *Saulter*). ON. *byrr*, a favourable wind; so Norw. dial. *byr* (Aasen), Sw. dial. *bör-vind*, wind to grind with (Rietz).]

BIRR, *v.* Sc. Nhb. [**bir.**] To make a whirring noise; to move rapidly, to bustle, act with energy.

Elg. Loud birrs the wheel, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) 81. **Abd.** The guidwife sat birrin at the wheel, *Guidman* (1873) 45, ed. 1875. **Fif.** The burghers' tongues were set a-birrin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 13. **Edb.** The wild partridges . . . birring their wings with fright, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Birring,** *ppl. adj.* humming, whirring; (2) **Birringly,** *adv.* with vigour, hurry.

(1) **Per.** Listenin' to the birrin' soun' o' Scotland's spinnin'-wheel, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 80, ed. 1843. **Rnf.** I like to hear . . . The birring o' the pirn, Allan *Poems* (1836) 113. **Ayr.** I trow Girzy gars them keep a trig house and a birring wheel, Galt *Entail* (1823) vii. (2) **Fif.** But at ilk door . . . They birringly did bicker, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 208.

BIRS, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) The gadfly.

[A n. pron. of *brizze*, lit. E. *breeze.* *Tahon*, a brizze, brimsee, gadbee, Cotgr. OE. *briosa.*]

BIRSE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. [**birs.**]

1. *sb.* A bristle, hair, plume; a hair twisted on to the wax thread used in sewing leather.

Sc. The souter gae his sou a kiss. ‘Grumph’ (quo' the sou), ‘it's for my birse,’ *Souter and his Sow* in *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 361. **S. & Ork.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Rnf.** Like the birses on a sow, Barr *Poems* (1861) 33. **Ayr.** An' tirl the hallions to the birses, Burns *To Beelzebub* (1790). **Lth.** A wee cockit hat on't like the birse on a yeomanry man's helmet, Strathesk *More Bits* (1885) 182. **N.I.**^{1} **Nhb.** [His hairs] rise like the birses of a hurcheon, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 137; **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence **Birsy,** (1) *adj.* of the weather: keen, bleak, sharp; (2) *adv.* bristly, with hair standing on end; (3) *sb.* a nickname for a pig.

(1) **n.Sc.** A birssy day (Jam.). (2) **Fif.** Their scalps, that birsy stood, Garr'd prinkle ilka hair, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 178. **N.I.**^{1} (3) **S. & Ork.**^{1} *MS. add.*

2. *Fig.* Temper, anger.

Sc. He wad set up tother's birse, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. **Per.** The man disna live 'at can beat the doctor when his birse is up, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 95. **Ayr.** He could not resist the temptation of setting up the birses of amity, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ii. **e.Lth.** I didna say that to Geordie, no wantin to set up his birse, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 40. **Edb.** Not a little surprised to see my birse up in this manner, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. **Slk.** My birses being up, faith, I challenged him, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 175. **Gall.** ‘Veesitor, quo' she!’ says John, with his birses up in a moment, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 128. **Nhb.**^{1}

3. *v.* To bristle, *fig.* to ‘flare up,’ get angry.

Edb. ‘Haivers,’ said Nanse, birsing up like a cat before a colley, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvi. **Gall.** (A.W.)

[The bustuus swyne . . . Standis at the bay, and vp hys byrsis settis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, III. 335. OE. *byrst*, a bristle.]

BIRSE, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. n.Cy. Also written **birze** S. & Ork.^{1} [**birs, birz.**]

1. *v.* To bruise, to crush.

Sc. Birzing the saft rope between the neb of it and a crunkled jag o' stane, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xv. **Ayr.** My lug's birzed black and blue, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) v; We were both birzing the sugar, *ib. Provost* (1822) xlvii. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Birsed,** *ppl. adj.* bruised, crushed by a blow.

Slk. Like a heap o' bashed and birzed paddocks, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 16.

2. To press, squeeze; to push, force.

S. & Ork.^{1} *MS. add.* **Elg.** Gie ye some hints hoo to birze thro' the warl', Tester *Poems* (1865) 107. **Abd.** Kisses upon her he birs'd on anew, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 89, ed. 1812; Captain Anderson tried to birze throu', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii; He birzed the cork in wi' his thoom. Dinna birze sae hard or ye'll brak the gless (W.M.).

3. *sb.* A bruise, contusion; pressure, esp. that of a crowd.

Sc. We had an awfu' birse (Jam.). **Ayr.** A doctor to a bit birz that I'll soon no be a prin the waur o't, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ciii.

[His sovir armour . . . Is brokkyn and byrsit with feill stonys cast, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, III. 269. A pron. of *brizz*, ME. *brisen*, OE. *brȳsan*, to crush.]

BIRSE, *sb.*^{3} Nhb. A triangular chisel used to square out mortice holes. N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}

BIRSIE, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. [**bi·rsi.**]

1. *sb.* An impertinent, forward child. Cf. **bairse,** *adj.*

s.Sc. (W.H.H.) **Ayr.** In common use (J.F.).

2. *adj.* Hot-tempered, passionate.

Per. The Lumsdens were a set o' roch birsie headit deevils (G.W.). **Ayr.** In common use (J.F.).

[Prob. a comp. of *birse*, sb.^{1} + *-ie* (*-y*).]

BIRSLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [**bi·rsl.**]

1. *v.* To toast, scorch; to crackle with heat. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Wi' prickin' pride that their vain hearts had birsled, Allan

Lilts (1874) 67 ; There's a fire in the parlour would birsel a juke as cheugh as ben-leather, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 188. **Bnff.**^{1} Will the corn lead the day ?—Oo, i, it's jist birslin'. **Abd.** Ye've been birslin yer shins lang aneuch, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. **Rnf.** Nae rowsin' peat fire on the floor Tae sit by an' birsle my taes, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 23. **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Birsled**, *ppl. adj.* dried, scorched by fire or sun ; (2) **Birsling**, *ppl. adj.* scorching, drying.

(1) **Ayr.** You stotted yoursel' out o' the room like a birsled pea, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxiii. **Lnk.** My wee bundle . . . stotted like a birsled pea into the lap o' a quiet . . . woman, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xv. **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **n.Sc.** A nice birslin win', it'll seen dry up the grun (W.G.). **Kcb.** Wi the birslin beams o' light, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 59.

2. *sb.* A thorough warming.

Bnff.^{1} Sit doon afore the fire, and gee't a gueede birsle.

[**1.** How feill echirris (ears) of corn thik growing, Wyth the new sonnys heit byrsyllit, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, III. 133.]

BIRST, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. [**birst.**]

1. *sb.* Difficulty, emergency ; an attack, battle, fight. See **Burst.**

Sc. Alang wi' you the birst to dree, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 145 (JAM.). **Bwk.** Ye ne'er could wrang her at ony birst, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 75. **N.Cy.**^{1} I'll bide the birst. **Cum.** Thou was aye gude at a birst, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 485.

2. An exertion beyond one's strength having evil consequences.

Bnff.^{1} He got a birst last hairst, an' he hiz an cowrt it yet.

3. Convulsive weeping.

Bnff.^{1} The lassie geed oot wee a birst o' greetin fin she wiz gain' awa.

4. *v.* To weep convulsively. Abd. (JAM.)

BIRTH, *sb.* Or.I. A current in the sea caused by a furious tide, but taking a different course from it.

Or.I. Notwithstanding the rapidity of these tides and births, the inhabitants travel from isle to isle . . . in their little cock-boats or yoals, WALLACE *Orkney* (1700) 7 (JAM.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BIRTHDAY-CAKE, *sb.* e.Yks.^{1} A cake peculiar to e.Holderness, made of alternate layers of paste and currants.

BIRTHY, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) Irel. Nhb. Also written **berthy** Nhb.^{1} Numerous ; productive, prolific, fruitful.

Sc. The last year's crop . . . was not birthie, LAW *Mem.* (1680) 159. **N.I.**^{1} Them beans is very birthy. **Ant.** Birthy potatoes ; a kind that has a good number of tubers at each stalk, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**^{1} Applied to land.

[*Birth* + *-y.*]

BIRTLE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Also written **burtle** N.Cy.^{2} Nhb. Yks. [**bi·rtl, bə̄·tl.**] A summer eating-apple or sweeting.

N.Cy.^{2} **Nhb.** GROSE (1790). **Dur.**^{1}, **Yks.** (K.), **w.Yks.**^{12}, **Chs.**^{13}

Hence **Birtlin**, *sb.* a small, sweet summer apple. Cum.^{1}

[A burtle, a sweeting, BAILEY (1721) ; A birtylle, *malomellum* ; a birtylle tre, *malomellus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

BIRTLE, *adj.* e.An.^{1} Brittle.

BISCAKE, *sb.* Irel. Shr. Glo. Nrf. Suf. Dev. [**bi·skēk.**] A biscuit.

N.I.^{1}, **Shr.**^{1} **Glo.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Nrf.** She begins to crump up a bis-cake (W.R.E.). **Suf.** (F.H.) **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[A contam. of *biscuit* w. *cake.*]

BISCUIT, *sb.*^{1} Sc. e.Yks. Ken. Sus.

1. A small, round loaf, baked in a shallow cylindrical tin.

e.Yks. Hoo mich bread ha' ye baked ?—Oh, three loaves and a lot of biscuits (R.S.) ; **e.Yks.**^{1}

2. Cake of any kind.

Per. A small, round cake of flour ; seldom of oatmeal (G.W.). **Ken.** Used on the borders of Sus. (P.M.) **Sus.** Even a large Christmas cake is called biscuit at Eastbourne and Brighton, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 134 ; **Sus.**^{1} A plum biscuit, or a seed biscuit ; **Sus.**^{2}

BISCUIT(S, *sb.*^{2} (1) *Geranium robertianum*, wild geranium (Dev.) ; (2) the root of *Potentilla tormentilla*, tormentil (Irel.).

(1) **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.) (2) **N.I.**^{1} Called also 'tormenting root.'

BISEN, see **Bysen.**

BISGY, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also written **bisgee** Som. [**bi·zgi**, w.Som. **bə·zgi.**] A tool for rooting, consisting of a combination of a heavy mattock and small axe. Called also **Visgy, Two-bail.**

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) ; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** I zim I chell be voced tü use tha bisgy tü 'ät thews clāts abroad wi', HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 143.

[In ME. a double-edged axe. On ech shulder of steele a besagew, *Partonope* (c. 1440) 1936. Fr. *besague*, a double-tongued mattock (COTGR.). See HATZFELD (s.v. *besaiguë*).]

BISHED, *pp.* Nhp. Wor. In phr. *to be bished*, to be confirmed. See **Bishop**, *v.*

Nhp. (A.C.) **Wor.** (W.B.) **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 20.

BISHIMER, *sb.* e.An. The ant.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 62.

[A pron. of *pismire.*]

BISHOP, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. In phr. *the bishop has put his foot in it*, of milk or porridge : burnt to the pan in boiling ; *the bishop's foot*, a taste of burning.

Sc. The good old man . . . detected the bishop's foot in the first course and died of a broken heart, CHR. NORTH *Recreations* (ed. 1868) II. 182. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) ; **N.Cy.**^{1} **Yks.** (F.H.), **n.Yks.** (E.L.), **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Der.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} Used by old people in w.Shr. **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

2. *Comp.* in plant-names : (1) **Bishop's-thumb**, a variety of pear (w.Yks.^{2} w.Som.^{1}) ; (2) **-weed**, (*a*) *Aegopodium podagraria*, goutweed (n.Irel. Dor.) ; (*b*) *Mentha aquatica*, hairy mint (Hmp.^{1}) ; (3) **-wig**, *Arabis alpina*, white arabis (Chs.) ; (4) **-wort**, (*a*) *Mentha aquatica* (Hmp. Wil.) ; (*b*) *Nigella damascena*, love in a mist (Cmb.).

(2, *a*) **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (3) **Chs.**^{1} The white masses [are] supposed to resemble the old-fashioned powdered wigs worn by bishops. (3, *a*) **Hmp.** Bishop-wort, one of the mints from which the peasant makes his 'hum-water,' WISE *New Forest* (1883) 166. **s.Hmp.** Tommy's just crazy wi' the colic. . . . Could ye gi'e her a pinch of bishopswort, for to make humwater ? VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) x. **Wil.**^{1} Used on the border of Hmp.

3. In insect- and fish-names : (1) the lady-bird, *Cocinella septem punctata*, called also **Bishop Barnabee**, q.v. ; (2) a night moth, called also a **Miller** ; (3) the fish *Cottus scorpius.*

(1) **e.An.** RAY (1691). **s.Cy.** RAY (1691) ; GROSE (1790). **Sus.**^{2} [(K.)] (2) **s.Wxf.** (HALL.) ; (P.J.M.) (3) **Cor.**^{12}

4. From a bishop's apron : an apron or pinafore ; a child's over-all.

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Wds.* ; Hoo con put hur bishop on hursel. Hoo's a big wench i' bishops (D.L.) ; (B.K.) **Lan.** Use't to wear white bishops, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iii ; Mother she'd set an cry until th' babby's bishop wur wet through, BURNETT *Haworths* (1887) xl ; **Lan.**^{1} Here ; take him, an' wesh him ; an' put him a clen bishop on, WAUGH *Chimn. Corner* in *Manch. Critic* (Mar. 7, 1874). **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{12}

5. In *comp.* **Bishop-string**, an apron-string.

Lan. Starin' afther a wench's bishop-strings, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 74, ed. 1868.

6. A piece of glue which is cut too large.

Nhb.^{1} In making glue it is poured into trays to cool, then laid on a table, where it is cut with an instrument, not unlike a bow, having a brass wire as its string, into three pieces. When the women by mistake cut only two, that which is double the size is called a bishop, and doomed to be melted over again, *Impartial Hist. of Newc.* (1801).

7. A twisted stick or withe used to bind a faggot.

Slang. Used at Winchester School (A.D.H.) ; SHADWELL *Wyke. Slang.* (1859–1864).

8. A cantankerous, peevish boy.

Lnk. A canker'd bishop (JAM.). [Not known to our correspondents.]

9. A sweet drink, compounded of various ingredients. w.Som.^{1}

[**1.** Cp. TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 108 : Blesse Cisley (good mistris) that Bishop doth ban For burning the milke of hir cheese to the pan.—Yf the podech be burned to, or the meate over rosted, we say the bysshope hath put his fote in the potte, or the bysshope hath playd the coke, because the bysshopes burn who they lust and whosoever dis-

pleaseth them, Tindale *Obedience of a Christen Man* (1528) fo. cxxx. **2.** (2, *a*) Bishop's weed, *ammi*, Coles (1679); *Ameos*, Herb-William, Ameos, Ammi, Bull-wort, Bishops-weed, Cotgr. (4, *b*) *Gith*, Herb githen, Bishops wort, 'Nigella Romana,' Cotgr.]

BISHOP, *v.* Sc. and all n. counties to Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Also Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Som. Cor.

1. To administer the rite of confirmation.

Stf.^{12} **Lin.** Brooke *Tracts*, 4. **Lei.**^{1} Many a good couple would consider themselves unworthy of the Christian privileges they enjoy if the husband were not bribed at every election and the wife bishopped at every confirmation, *Cyn. Corresp.* (1868). **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**^{1} 'Er wuz bishopped i' Sosebry a wik las' Tuesday. **Hrf.**^{2}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Our Jim never wadn a-bishoped. **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*

Hence **Bishopping,** *sb.* a confirmation.

Chs.^{12} **War.**^{3} Are you going to the bishopping?

2. Of milk, &c.: to burn in boiling. See **Bishop,** *sb.* **1.**

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** T'poddish is bishop't, and fu' o' dozzels (E.W.P.). **Wm.**^{1} Its bishopt o' ov a heeap. **Yks.** Have an eye to the milk, . . . for she canna stomach it if it's bishopped e'er so little, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) I. iv; The pudding 'ad boiled over in t'oven, an' it was rather bishoped (F.P.T.). **n.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 333. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{14} **Lan.**^{1} Neaw, Mally, this is too bad! Th' milk's bishopped again. **Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Nā, Sally, just keep yer eye on that milk ur yu'n 'ave it bishopped. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Shr.** Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.**^{1}

Hence **Bishopped,** *ppl. adj.* Of milk, &c.: burnt.

N.Cy.^{1} **Der.** Bishopped milk, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 49. **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.* A corrupted form, ''ishopped,' has been noted, but probably it was an individual instance.

3. To conceal the signs of age in a horse by tampering with its teeth, &c. In *gen.* use.

Yks. Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 150. **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **w.Som.**^{1} **Slang.** Farmer.

4. To trim or furbish up any article so as to make it look better than it really is.

w.Som. At a sale of farm implements a farmer remarked, 'They be all a-bishopped up wi' paint and putty—eens can't tell how old they be (F.T.E.); **w.Som.**^{1}

[**1.** He . . . chose to bear The name of fool confirm'd and bishop'd by the fair, Dryden *Cymon* (1700) 243; (He) bycam a man of a mayde and *metropolitanus*, And baptisede, and busshoppede, with the blode of hus herte, *P. Plowman* (c.) xviii. 268. OE. *bisceopian*, to confirm as a bishop. **3.** Bishoping, a term amongst horse-coursers, which they use for those sophistications they use to make an old horse appear young, and a bad one good, *Sportsman's Dict.* (1785); so Bailey (1755).]

BISHOP BARNABEE, *sb.* e.An. Sus. Also written **Bishop Barnaby, —benebee, —benetree** e.An.^{1}; **—barney** Suf.^{1}; **bushy barnaby** Suf.; **bushey barney bee, bushy bandy bee, bish-a barney bees** Nrf. The lady-bird, *Coccinella septem punctata.* See **Barnabee.**

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** When the Overstrand children catch one of these insects they will let it go, saying, 'Bishop, Bishop Barnabee! Tell me when your wedding be, If te be to-morrow day, Take your wings and fly away,' Gurney *Nrf. Wds.* (1855); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 35; (E.M.) **e.Suf.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) VIII. pt. i. 127. **Suf.**^{1} **Sus.**^{1} Called also Lady-bug, Fly-golding, or God Almighty's cow.

BISHOPRIG, *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. A name for the county of Durham, the 'Bishopric' by way of eminence, as the diocese of the Bishop Palatine.

N.Cy.^{1} **Dur.**^{1} More freq. used in common conversation by those who are resident on the Yks. side of the Tees, as, 'He lives ow'r i' Bishobrig.'

[The Bishopric Garland, or Durham Minstrel, ed. Ritson (1784) *Title-page*; Mr. Greaves . . . danced at the Assembly with a young lady from the Bishopric, Smollett *Sir L. Greaves* (1762) iii (Dav.); Skinner (s.v. *Blast*) says, 'vox in *Episcopatu Dunelm.* usitata.']

BISHOP'S FINGER, *phr.* *Obs.*? Ken. A guide-post.

Ken. Probably *obs.* (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} So called, because it shows the right way, but does not go therein. [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)]

BISKINS, see **Beestings.**

BISKY, *sb.* Ken. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **biskey** Som. Cor.^{2} [**bi·ski.**] A biscuit.

Ken. Holloway. **Som.** 'Er 'ont make use o' nothing but a bisky, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**^{1} Wuol ee av u bús·kee, muy dee·ur? [will you have a biscuit, my dear?] **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Sich sour bread, and sich ratten stinking biskies, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 66, ed. 1865; **Cor.**^{2}

[The pron. prob. due to the Fr. *biscuit.*]

BISMAR, *sb.* n.Sc. Also written **bissimar.**

1. A steelyard, or similar instrument for weighing.

Or.I. The Bysmer is a lever or beam made of wood about three feet long. . . . From the middle, all along the smallest end, it is marked with small iron pins at unequal distances, which serve to point out the weight, Barry *Hist.* (1805) 211 (Jam.); The new factor is for making a change in the bismars and the lispunds, Scott *Pirate* (1822) ix. **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Ags.** Commonly used (Jam.).

2. *Fig.* The fifteen-spined stickleback, *Gasterosteus spinachia.*

S. & Ork.^{1} **Or.I.** The fifteen-spined stickleback is here denominated the bismer, from the resemblance it is supposed to bear to the weighing instrument of that name, Barry *Hist. Orkney* (1805) 289 (Jam.). [Satchell (1879).]

[**1.** Norw. dial. *bismar*, a steelyard (Aasen); ON. *bismari*, Sw. *besman* (Serenius).]

BISNINGS, see **Beestings.**

BISON, see **Bysen.**

BISPELL, see **By-spell.**

BISSLINGS, see **Beestings.**

BISSOM, see **Besom.**

BISSON, *adj.* *Obsol.* or *obs.* Nhb. Lan. Der. Lin. Shr. Nhp. Also in forms **beesen** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Lin.; **bizzen** Nhp.^{1}; **beezen** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **bizened** N.Cy.^{2}; **boison'd** Der.^{1}; **byzen** Lan.^{1}; **bison** Nhb.

1. Blind.

N.Cy.^{12} **Nhb.** Grose (1790); **Nhb.**^{1} **Lan.**^{1} All Englandshire'll think at yoar glenting at toose fratching, byzen, craddingly tykes, Tim Bobbin *Works* (ed. 1750) 39. **Der.**^{1} **Lin.** *Obs. N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 162; (K.); Beesen, Bison *vel* Beezen, *Caecus, vox agro Lincoln. usitatissima*, Skinner (1671); **Lin.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} The poor owd mon's aumust bisson.

2. *Comp.* **Bizzen-blind,** purblind. Nhp.^{1}

[Thys manne was not purblynde, or a lyttle appayred and decayed in syght, but as bysome as was possible to be, Udall *Paraphrases of Erasmus* (1551) I. fo. clxiii (*Mark* viii. 22); Lamech . . . wurð bisne, and haued a man ðat ledde him ofte, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 472. ONhb. *bisene.* Tuoege bisene *vel* blinde (*duo caeci*), *Lind. Gosp.* (c. 950) *Matt.* ix. 27.]

BIST, see **Beast.**

BIT, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} In var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also Colon. [**bit.**]

1. *sb.* A morsel of food; in phr. (1) *bit and baid*, (2) *bits and brat(s*, food and clothing; (3) *bit and buffet*, food and blows; (4) *every bit and crumb*, *fig.* every morsel, entirely, altogether; (5) *bit and drop*, (6) *bit and sup*, a little to eat and drink.

(1) **Abd.** Your honour winna miss our bit and baid, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 124, ed. 1812. (2) **e.Lth.** We hae slaved plenty for bit an' brat, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 228. **Nhb.** Their bits and brats are varry scant, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 10; **Nhb.**^{1} (3) **Sc.** A fellow . . . who would take, according to Scottish phrase, 'the bit and the buffet,' Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxi; Fate . . . gies them their bit and buffet wi't, A. Scott *Poems* (1811) 30 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Dinna mak' your charity on the present a bit and a buffet wi't, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxx. **n.Yks.**^{2} Ne'er give a bit And a buffet wi't. (4) **Hmp.** He is a good dog, every bit and crumb of him, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400; **Hmp.**^{1} **Dor.** Every bit an' crimp, Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Wee pikt aup ùv·uree beet-n krèo·m [we gathered up every morsel]. A very common expression, applied to any substance, as hay, manure, seed, soil. Also used in the abstract—I'd just zo zoon, every bit and crumb. ''Tis every bit and croom za bad as shutting a unvledged paadridge,' Pulman *Sketches*, 12. **nw.Dev.**^{1} (5) **Ayr.** She had to work sore for their bit and drap, Galt *Annals* (1821) i. **Dor.** We could knock in a bit and a drop, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) vii; Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**^{1} (6) **Kcd.** Grudged a passin' bit an' sup, Grant *Lays* (1884) 46. **Dmf.** Her attention to yer wames, Wi' bit an' sup, Quinn *Lintie* (1863) 37. **Ir.** Nor bit nor sup she'd had but a crust,

Barlow *Bog-land* (1893) 60. **e.Yks.^{1}** *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Not.^{1}**, **sw.Lin.^{1}**, **Lei.^{1}**, **War.^{3}** **Glo.** I'se had a bit and a sup mysel', Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) x. **s.Oxf.** Never tasted bit nor sup 'cep' a drop o' beer, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 119. **Oxf.^{1}** *MS. add.*

2. In *pl.* Scraps of beef, liver, &c.

Cor.^{2} Sold by the lump as 'bits' for a 'false roast,' or a fry.

3. In *pl.* A herb resembling spinach, used for making pies. Cor.^{2}

4 A piece of money; coin; a threepenny piece.

Frf. They were known in Thrums as the Eleven and a Bits, that being their price at Kyowowy's, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) 67. **Lon.** Come out and see if we can't get a bit, *Dy. News* (Jan. 4, 1895) 3, col. 7. **w.Som.^{1}** U zik·spúnee beet [a sixpence]. **Slang.** To share the spoil and grab the bit, *Tom Crib's Memorial* (1819) 37. [**Can.** Only by great persuasion could we get one to take a bit (ten cents), Roper *Track* (1891) xiv.]

5. Followed by *of*: used affectionately or in depreciation of anything small or of little value; a small quantity. In *gen.* colloq. use.

N.I.^{1} Bits of things, household furniture. **Cum.** A bit of a thing sittan' drivan' a mawin' machine and twee horses 'at never could ha swung a scythe (M.P.); Oor bits o' bairns'll scraffle up, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1808) 18. **Wm.^{1}** A bit av a runt [animal]. **n.Yks.^{2}** Yan's bits o' better cleeas. **e.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.** Tha knows we arn't bits o' childer, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 19; I've hiərd 'at he's worth a bit o' summət (J.R.); They sell'd off ther bits o' traps, Preston *Yksman.* (1880) 85. **Lan.** A bit of a lad! he'd lick thee ony end up, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 33. **Not.^{1}** **Lin.^{1}** We'd six little mouths ta fill, . . . 'twer a bit on a pill [pull]. **Lei.^{1}**

Hence **Bitty**, *adj.* Of water: containing small particles of decayed wood from the pump. Chs.^{1}

6. A short time or distance. In *gen.* use.

Abd. I saw her . . . A wee bit there ayont the height, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 287. **Dmb.** Best for me to get a bit oot o' his reach, Cross *Disruption* (1844) v. **Uls.** To put, or convoy you a bit, to accompany (M.B.-S.). **Ker.** There will be no more troubles for a bit, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1885) III. 258. **Nhb.** Thoo's been gean a gey bit, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 6; **Nhb.^{1}**, **Dur.^{1}**, **Wm.^{1}** **e.Yks.^{1}** Hoo far is it tĭ Pathrinton?—Oh! a good bit. A bit sin. **w.Yks.** Al' gie thi' thi' beans in a bit, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 20, 1889); Yo'd a social tay i' t'new schooil a bit sin, Bywater *Shevvild Ann.* (1848) 22; **w.Yks.^{1}** **Lan.** He's deeud a bit sin, Almond *Watercresses*, 17; **Lan.^{1}** I'm coming in a bit. **e.Lan.^{1}** I will attend to the matter in a bit. **m.Lan.^{1}** **Oxf.^{1}** A bit ago, *MS. add.* **Brks.^{1}** **w.Som.^{1}** I on'y yeard o' it a bit agone. **Dev.** They awnly layved tha ouze a bit-ago, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **w.Cor.** He went a bra' [brave] bit ago (M.A.C.).

7. Place, position, station.

Sc. May I never stir frae the bit, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xvi; But you are in the bit at last, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) iv; Come back to yer auld bit, Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) ii; He canna stan' in a bit (Jam.). **Per.** It 'ill keep ye in the bit for an 'oor, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 254. **Dmb.** Ye've grown rich while I havena been gaun out o' the bit, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xviii. **Gall.** I thocht there was nae ill bits in London but in the East-end, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 172. **Kcb.** The deil . . . took him awa to the ill bit, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 215. **Cum.** Forth frae the bit they scry'd it furst, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1807) 41; (J.P.); **Cum.^{1}** He's gittan poorish and pinch't to hod his bit.

8. In phr. (1) *Bits and bats*, see **Bat**, *sb.^{1}*, (2) *bits and bobs*, odds and ends; (3) *bit of blood*, a horse, a thoroughbred; (4) *bit on the top*, to the full, with violence; (5) *to put the bit of wood in the hole*, to shut the door; (6) *on bit tack*, work done by the piece or by contract.

(1) **w.Yks.** Ah've sammed up a toathry oddments—bits an' bats mi mother ud call em, *Yks. Wkly Post* (June 7, 1896). (2) **War.^{2}** Gather up your bits-and-bobs, and let me lay the tea. (3) **Ir.** I had my bit of blood in the stable, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) I. vii. (4) **w.Yks.** *Gen.* used in threats. Ah'll gi' thee't wi' t'bit o' t'top, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1891). (5) **Yks.** (T.K.) (6) **w.Yks.** T'clock wor on bit tack, an t'watch never struck, *Toddles' Alm.* (1875).

9. *v.* To mark a sheep by cutting a bit out of the ear.

Hence **Bitted**, *ppl. adj.* ear-marked.

Cum. Every shepherd's flock hes some variety in ear-marking; . . . if we take a piece out of it, we say it is bitted, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 387; The common term (J.A.).

BIT, *sb.^{2}* and *v.^{2}* Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Der. Lin. Shr. e.An. Ken. Som. [**bit.**]

1. *sb.* The blade or working part of a metal tool or instrument; see also below.

N.I.^{1} The bit of a key is the part that is cut to pass the wards of the lock. **Wm.^{1}** The blade of a joiner's plane. **Der.** A piece of steel placed on the end of a borer, Mawe *Mineral.* (1802) *Gl.* **n.Lin.^{1}** For one new bit for a key, 4*d.*, *Louth Ch. Acc.* (1644) 167. **Shr.^{1}** Blade of an agricultural shovel; **Shr.^{2}** **Ken.** In a cart-horse harness and plough harness the whole of the headgear is collectively known as the bit. It would not be so used in respect of riding or driving horses (P.M.). **Som.** The lower end of a poker, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.^{1}** The tool used by tinmen and others for soldering.

2. The conclusion, crisis; 'point.'

Dmb. How did you find the money?—That's the bit, man, that's just the bit, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxviii. **e.Lth.** I aye said ye wad turn up heids whan it cam to the bit, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 223. **Ayr.** The best wark-lume i' the house . . . Is instant made no worth a louse, Just at the bit, Burns *Address to Deil* (1785). **Lnk.** Sin' you hae brocht me to the bit . . . I will say—yes, Wardrop *Johnny Mathieson* (1881) 13. **N.I.^{1}** **Uls.** If it comes to the bit I must do it (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** If it comes tae the bit a can list, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **e.An.^{1}** Ay, ay, that will be the bit.

3. *v.* To put a new end to a poker.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[1. *Penneton d'un clef*, the bit or neb of a key, Cotgr.; With the bit of his blade . . . He clefe hym to þe coler, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400).]

BIT, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. [**bit.**]

1. Small; freq. used as a term of endearment or of contempt.

Sc. The bit prelatical sprig of divinity from the town yonder, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii; I hope you are now settled in your ain bit housie, Ramsay *Remin.* (1859) 98; In a bit scrag of wood, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xi; 'Bit' is often intensified by the addition of 'wee' (A.W.). **Bnff.** This bit beastie, Smiles *Natur.* (1879) II. 45. **Abd.** Yon bit lassie . . . can scarce help me wi' a job, Beatties *Parings* (1813) 40, ed. 1873. **Per.** A bit lassie would bring her book, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 4. **Ayr.** Gie me a bit drappie, Galt *Legatees* (1820) vi; Some bit callan brings me news, Burns *To Mr. J. Kennedy.* **Edb.** Another argument for my bringing out my bit book at the present time, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 3. **n.Ir.** Snug in his ain bit pack, Alexander *Stumpie's Brae.* **Myo.** The bit lake is there still, Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) ii. **N.Cy.^{1}** A bit bairn. **Nhb.** Thou's keep a bit shop, Midford *Poems* (1818) 15; **Nhb.^{1}** Aa did what bit thing aa could for him. **Dur.^{1}** **Cum.** What a wee bit thing it is (E.W.P.); **Cum.^{1}** **Wm.** Sally an me help a bit whiles, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 36; (E.W.P.) **n.Yks.** Gunpowder Plot t'bit bairns keep up, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 5. **m.Yks.^{1}** T'bit bairns.

2. Short.

Nhb. Yen neet he gat a bit waak, Haldane *Geordy's Last* (1878) 9; **Nhb.^{1}** A bit twine.

BIT-BAT, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Shr. Also Cor. A bat, *vespertilio.*

Lan. There was petty warfare being carried on by 'canary buzzerts' and 'bit-bats,' Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) iv; [Near Manchester it was believed] that 'bit-bats' were generated from eggs being sat upon by toads whilst in the process of hatching, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 370. **Chs.^{13}**, **s.Chs.^{1}** **Shr.^{1}** Called also Billy-bat. **w.Cor.** A bit-bat has just flied over our heads (M.A.C.).

BITCH, *sb.^{1}* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Som. [**bitʃ.**]

1. A term applied, with no disrespectful meaning, to a woman or female animal.

n.Yks. That lass ez a sōci bitch. That cū iz a mischevous ōd bitch, shəs oləs breckin thrū t'hedge (W.H.).

2. A term of contempt applied to a man.

Sc. Ay, Davie, ye're a queer character, . . . a queer bitch after a', Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xi. **Som.** I can tell you, landlord is a vast comical bitch, Fielding *Tom Jones* (1749) Bk. xvii. iii; Allworthy is a queer b—ch (Squire Western *loq.*), *ib.* Bk. vi. ii.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Bitch-daughter,** nightmare; (2) **-fox,** a vixen; (3) **-nail,** a holding-down nail for tram-plates, &c, having the point faced in the same line as the head, as distinguished from the dog-nail or dog (q.v.); (4) **-and-pups,** a mason's hammer, having one chisel inserted at each end of its face.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{1} We consate shoe's ridden by th' bitch-doughter, ii. 291. (2) **w.Som.**^{1} We always say dog-fox and bitch-fox. (3, 4) **Nhb.**^{1}

BITCH, *v.* and *sb.*^{2} Irel. Nhb. Chs. Not. [**bitʃ.**]

1. *v.* To spoil a piece of work.

Nhb.^{1} Ye've bitched the hyel job. **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} He was that stoopid he bitched the whole thing. **Not.** (J.H.B.)

2. *sb.* Anything spoiled.

Ant. (W.H.P.) **Nhb.**^{1} Ye've myed a bitch on't.

BITCH, *sb.*^{3} Univ. Slang. [**bitʃ.**]

1. Tea.

Cmb. Make me some bitch directly. [Footnote. The word tea is never used at Cambridge. It is always called bitch], *Confessions of a Cantab* in *Blackw. Mag.* (1824) XVI. 575.

2. *Comp.* **Bitch-party,** tea-party.

Oxf. The studious freshman goeth to a small bitch-party, Whibley *Cap and Gown* (1889) 176 (Farmer).

BITCH, see **Beche.**

BITCH-WELP, *adv.* Bdf. Headlong.

Bdf. To fall bity [bitch] welp, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 125.

BITE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Slang. [**bait.**]

1. A mouthful, a small portion of food.

Abd. For days, mayhap, without a single bite, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 114. **Lth.** He ne'er took a meal but they baith gat a bite, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 36. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Nor a bite iv owt to eat, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 43, ed. 1876; **Cum.**^{1} He got a bite, and then to wark he went. **Wm.** Left t'kye i t'hoous naarly a heeal dae wioot a bite a owt ta it, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6; **Wm.**^{1} Tom's left mah wieoot a bite a bread i t'hoose. **n.Yks.**^{1} Bestow a bite of bread iv a puir aud chap. **w.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I've nobbut hed just a bite o' bread an' cheäse. **s.Hmp.** You ll have time to take yer bite wi' us, child, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) x. **Dev.** Not a bite will I eat, Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) vii

2. In phr. *bite and sup*, food and drink, a slight repast.

Sc. The puir creatures that had bite and soup at the castle, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. **Gall.** He is gone to the kitchen for a bite-and-sup, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxvii. **Nhb.** We'll tak' bite and sup thegither, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 3. **Cum.** He had noather bite nor sup in the house, Caine *Hagar* (1887) I. 277. **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah hev'n't had nowther sup nor bite sen moorn; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** It'll be a bite and a sup for th' little 'uns, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) III. 34. **Stf.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I hev'nt hed aather bite or sup e' my husband's hoose for a twel'munth.

3. Pasturage, a good growth of grass.

e.Lin. A rare bit for a bullock (G.G.W.). **n.Wil.** The natural tendency of these improvements is to get a good bite of grass in the spring, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 489. **w.Som.**^{1} Dhur-ul zèo·n bee u gèod buyt u graas een dhu guurt mee·ud [there will soon be a good bite of grass in the great meadow]. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

4. *Fig.* A hoax, disappointment, cheat; a sharper, swindler.

Abd. Few but thought that she wad get the bite, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 103. **n.Yks.**^{2} **Slang.** Is this wench an idiot, or a bite? Fielding *Miss Lucy* (1742) III. 434, ed. 1784. **Cant.** *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

5. Applied specifically to a Yorkshireman.

Dur. A Yorkshire bite is a common saying to caution any one who is about to engage in transactions immediately south of the Tees, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) 174. **Cum.** Yorkshire beytes and Scotch fwoak, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) 135, ed. 1807. **Yks.** He's a Yorkshire bite or I'm blowed, Fetherston *Farmer*, 23. **w.Yks.** T'lad at Leeds cuddant be called a Yorkshire bite when he put all t'penny rowl into hiz maath at wunce, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1868) 26.

BITE, *v.* Irel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. War. Ess. Sus. Slang. [**bait.**]

1. To take food; also in phr. *bite and sup*, to take food and drink.

Wm. Yan mud a thowt et thae hedn't bitten fer a month, *Spec. Dial.* (1868) 8; **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** After the common salutation, the question 'Will you bite?' or 'Will you sup?' is sure to follow, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) 175. **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah've nivver sae mich as bitten sen yestreen. **n.Lin.**^{1} I ha'nt bitten a moothful sin' bra'fast. Heigh, bud th' little taaties will bite and sup efter this [rain]. **Ess.** Stop and bite with me, Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 53.

2. To smart, to tingle, to sting.

w.Yks. (J.T.), **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Sus.**^{1} Always used of bees (s.v. Spear).

Hence **Biting-stick,** *sb.* a very hot description of sugar-stick. N.I.^{1}

3. *Fig.* To vex, annoy.

Lin. *Male habet virum*: It grieveth him. it biteth him, Bernard *Terence* (1629) 40. **n.Lin.**^{1} He can't tell what end's cum'd to her, it's that as bites him.

4. Of a sharp instrument: to cut, make an impression on a hard substance. In *gen.* use.

n.Yks.^{1} **Chs.**^{1} It winna bite; **Chs.**^{3}

5. To hold fast; to adhere by friction.

n.Yks. (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (J.T.) **Not.**^{1} This screw is so wore it won't bite. **n.Lin.**^{1}

6. To cheat, swindle; to deceive.

w.Yks. He'd bit a girt monny, but nivver bin bit, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 209, ed. 1857. **Lan.** That joiner bit me gradely wi' them doors, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 20. **War.**^{3} I bote [bought] it at the fair, but I wor clane bit. **Cant.** (P.R.); Farmer.

BITING-ON, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. [**bai·tin-on.**] Light refreshment taken between meals, lunch.

w.Yks. He wor takken varry wamley for want ov a bit ov a bitin' on, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 104; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.**^{1} I was to ask if ye would have some bread an' cheese for a bitin'-on . . . till t'goose is ready, Waugh *Jannock* (1875) ii. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

BITLACKS, *sb. pl.* *Obsol.* Sh.I. The teeth.

Sh.I. (K.I.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BITLOCKS, *sb. pl.* *Obsol.* or *obs.* Yks. Tongs. n.Yks. (I.W.)

BITSEN, *adj.* Som. Used with adj. *little.*

w.Som.^{1} Dhai bee uun·ee lee·dl beet·seen dhingz.

[*Little-bitsen* is the adj. form of *little bits.* So a little-bitsen thing is one likened to a portion of an article smashed to atoms. The suff. is the same as in *wooden, leaden, glassen, tinnen* (F.T.E.).]

BITTAS, *sb.* Yks. The mark to be toed, the starting point in leaping or playing. Also called **Bittock.**

w.Yks. (J.R.); Common (M.F.).

BITTEN, *adj.* Sur. Sus. [**bi tən.**] Inclined to bite.

Sur.^{1} **Sus.** They be wonderful bitten things, stoäts, *Gent. Mag.* (May, 1890) 469; **Sus.**^{1} Mind that dog, he's terrible bitten.

[They (greyhounds) are of all dogs the sorest bitten, and least amased with any crueltie in their enemie, Markham *Countrey Farme* (1616) 674.]

BITTEN, *phr.*, lit. *bit an.* Yks. A kind of.

w.Yks. Ya get invited tull a bitten [ov] a spree, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 5; (J.W.)

BITTER, *adj.* and *adv.* Wm. Yks. e.An. Cor. [**bi·tər, bi tə(r).**]

1. *adj.* Spiteful.

n.Yks. He was as bitter as a hagworm [viper] (I.W.).

2. *Fig.* Great, excessive. Cf. **brave, cruel.**

Cor. She's in bitter pain (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{1} I said there would be a bitter noise [scolding] when Missus know'd you'd brok [broken] un [it] (s.v. Noise).

3. *adv.* Very, exceedingly.

Wm. *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 446; She was dressed up in her bitter best, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 182. **Cor.** I gov' it to 'un bitter [scolded him severely] (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{1} He's bitter cross this morning. A bitter wet day; **Cor.**^{3} Only in a bad sense.

Hence **Bitterly,** *adv.* excessively. Cf. **sweetly.**

n.Yks. He treeap'd me doon bitterly at it was a lee (T.S.). **e.An.**^{1}; **e.An.**^{2} It rains bitterly.

[**1.** Ile sauce her with bitter words, Shaks. *As You*, III. v. 69. **3.** 'Tis bitter cold, And I am sick at heart, *ib. Hamlet*, I. i. 7; (A servant says) My Lady's bitter young and gamesome, Cibber *Doub. Gallant* (1721) I. Sp. 63 (N.E.D.).]

BITTER BANK, *sb.* Sc. The sand martin, *Cotile riparia.* Also called **Bitterie.**

Rxb. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 57.

BITTERBUMP, see **Butterbump.**

BITTERMENT, *sb.* Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] Bitterness.

Cum. He's free frae aw this bitterment and scworn, Relph *Poems* (1798) 6.

BITTERN, *sb.* Cor.^{2} *MS. add.* The drainings from pilchards which have been recently bulked.

BITTERSGALL, *sb.* Dev. The crab apple, *Pyrus malus.*

Dev. [Of a silly person:] He was born where th' bittersgalls da grow, and one o'm vall'd upon his head and made a zaate [soft] place there, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 79, ed. 1871; *Obsol.* (R.P.C.)

[Repr. *bitter as gall.*]

BITTERSWEET, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev.

1. In plant-names: (1) *Spiraea ulmaria*, meadow-sweet; (2) *Solanum dulcamara*, woody nightshade; (3) bitter apples, *gen.* used for cider.

(1) **e.Yks.**^{1} (2) **Nhb.**^{1} Called also Puzzen Barry. **Cum.** **Nhp.**^{2}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Som.** A gurt braanch o' bitter-zweet, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 100. (3) **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2} **War.** WISE *Shakespere* (1861) 97. **Ken.** (P.M.) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**^{1} **Dor.** A good crop of bitter-sweets, HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) vi. **w.Som.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. A spiteful thing done under pretence of friendliness. Brks.^{1}

BITTER-WEED, *sb.* Dev. Cor. A bad-tempered, unruly, mischievous person.

Dev.^{3} 'Er's a bitter-weed ef ivver there wuz wan. **Cor.**^{2}

BITTEWREN, *sb.* Nrf. The bittern, *Botaurus stellaris.*

Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43.

BITTING-YARN, *sb.* Som. A small quantity of yarn which a weaver uses to 'bit' or piece any broken threads of the warp.

w.Som.^{1} If a thread breaks, it is too short to tie; the weaver must then insert a short length with two knots; these short ends he keeps ready, and calls bitting-yarn [beet·een yaarn].

BITTISH, *adj.* Hmp. Wil. [**bi·tiʃ.**] In advb. phr. *a bittish*, somewhat, rather.

Hmp.^{1} A bittish wet. **Wil.**^{1} 'Twer a bittish cowld isterday.

[*Bit* (adj.), q.v. + *-ish*, as in *coldish* (rather cold).]

BITTLE, *sb.* Sus. [**bi·tl.**]

1. A wooden milk-bowl. See **Bittlin.**

Sus. (M.B.-S.); **Sus.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Bittle-battle**, the game of stoolball.

Sus.^{1} There is a tradition that this game was originally played by the milk-maids with their milking-stools, which they used for bats; but this word makes it more probable that the stool was the wicket, and that it was defended with the bittle; which would be called the bittle-bat.

[A der. w. suff. *-el* from OE. *bytt*, a leathern bottle; cp. ON. *bytta*, a pail; Bremen *butt* (*butte*), a water-bucket (*Wtbch.*); MHG. *bütte*, a cask (LEXER).]

BITTLE, *v.* Dev. [**bi·tl.**] Of a bulbous or tuberous vegetable: to increase in size, to swell out.

Dev. They [onions] won't bittle unless you thin them out, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 12; Said of onions, *w.Times* (Mar. 5, 1886) 2, col. 2. **n.Dev.** It is applied only to such vegetables as turnips, mangels, and onions; not to potatoes, parsnips, or carrots (R.P.C.).

BITTLE, see **Beetle.**

BITTLIN, *sb.*^{1} Chs. Der. [**bi·tlin.**] A milk-pail or bowl. See **Bittle**, *sb.*

Chs.^{13} **Der.** 'I am very wheamow' [nimble], quoth the old woman, when she stepped into the middle of the bittlin, GROSE (1790) (s. v. Wheamow); **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

BITTLIN, *sb.*^{2} Der.^{2} A running from a calf-house.

BITTOCK, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also War. (?) [**bi·tək.**] A small portion, a little bit.

Sc. The 'three mile' diminished into 'like a mile and a bittock,' SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) i; Ha'e you ony mair o't [a song]?—A wee bittock, *Glenfergus* (1820) II. 160 (JAM.). **Lnk.** The field, a denty bittock frae the hoose, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **e.Lth.** We'd gaen mebbe anither mile an' a bittock, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 41. **Gall.** A service of two hours and a bittock, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 190. **Nhb.**^{1} This end was just twa inches o're, And that was sax and bittock more, STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* (1688) 60. **Cum.**^{1} Twea meyl an' a bittock. **s.War.**^{1}

[*Bit*, sb.^{1} + *-ock*, dim. suff.]

BITTOR, *sb.* Chs. e.An. Also written **bitour** Nrf.; **bittore** e.An.^{1} [**bi·tə(r).**] The bittern, *Botaurus stellaris.*

Chs.^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} *Obs.* **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51.

[A bittour, *ardea stellaris*, COLES (1679); As a bitore bombleth in the myre, CHAUCER *C. T.* D. 972. OFr. *butor*, *bustor*, a bittern (HATZFELD).]

BITY-TONGUE, *sb.* Cum. The plant *Polygonum hydropiper*, water pepper.

BIURG, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} A steep hill.

[Da. *bjerg*, ON. *bjarg* (FRITZNER).]

BIV, *prep.* Nhb. Yks. Also written **byv** ne.Yks.^{1} [**biv.**] By; used before a vowel or at the end of a sentence.

Nhb. The props is tumblin one biv one, OLIVER *Local Sngs.* (1824) 8; Ivury yen hes a swurd biv his theegh, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 8; **Nhb.**^{1} He steud bi the horse and held him bi the heed, and he saa his fyece biv a lamp. **n.Yks.** Sheea was gahin' alang biv hersel', TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 13; **n.Yks.**^{2} Nut biv yaw hawf. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Nut byv o lang waay. **e.Yks.** Ah ken it biv ee-seet, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 94; **e.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} Thou's going to get called over t'rolls [called to account].—Who biv?

[*By* with *v* added bef. vowel to fill up hiatus.]

BIVE LAMB, *phr.* Ken. Sus. [Not known to our correspondents.] A twin lamb.

Ken., **Sus.** *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 474.

[Bive lambes at xvi^d the pece, *Inventory* (taken in Kent), 27 Hen. VIII, Michael^m (1537) in *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 93.]

BIZE, *sb.* Yks. [**baiz.**] A mark made on the ground from which all competitors in a game start.

w.Yks. Put thi toa to t'bize, nut thi heel. Common in Wilsden, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1891).

BIZNING, see **Beestings.**

BIZON, see **Bysen.**

BIZZ, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also written **bisse** (JAM.). [**biz.**]

1. *v.* To buzz; to fuss about or move with a disturbing noise.

Sc. Here is all the town bizzing with a fine piece of work, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) xviii; His soul wi' real gude doth bizz, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 63. **Kcd.** Some . . . bade them aye again sit down, And nae about be bizzin', JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 75. **Rnf.** May Plenty's bees still thither bizz wi' hinny store, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 135. **Lth.** Thy squibs and pluffs . . . bizzin' amang lassies' ruffs, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 67. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} What's the feyul bizzin aboot there for? **Cum.**^{1}

Hence **Bizzer**, *sb.* a toy made of a circular piece of metal, with two holes near the centre, through which a double cord is passed, which when pulled makes a buzzing noise. Nhb.^{1}

2. *sb.* A buzz, a bustle.

Sc. The bizz o' the Schule, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 62. **Ayr.** That day, when in a bizz, . . . Ye did present your smoutie phiz, BURNS *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 17. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

3. In phr. (1) *to play bizz till*, to be insufficient; (2) *to play* or *cry bizz off*, to rebound; (3) *to take the bizz*, said of cattle, when they run hither and thither; also used *fig.*

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} Ha'e ye aneuch o' thaick t'thaick yir ruck?—It winna play bizz till't. (2) *ib.* He gart the stehns cry bizz aff o' the coo's rumple. (3) **Lth.** (JAM.) **e.Lth.** Somethin bein said that gart them a' tak the bizz thegither, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 123.

BIZZAM, see **Besom.**

BIZZEL, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) A hoop or ring round the end of any tube.

[The same as lit. E. *bezel* (mod. Fr. *biseau*). Bezell, that part of a ring in which the stone is fixed, ASH (1795).]

BIZZIE, *sb.* S. & Ork.I. Litter for cattle; also in *comp.* **bizzi-fla.**

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Or.I.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Prob. conn. w. Norw. dial. *bysja*, to strew the floor with straw, leaves, or the like; *bus*, litter (AASEN).]

BIZZUM, *v.* Der. [**bi·zəm.**] To soak a leaky vessel in water.

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

BIZZUM, see **Besom.**

BLAA, see **Blae.**

BLAAD, see **Blaud.**

BLAADIT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Weakly.

Bnff. He's a puir blaadit bairn (W.G.)

BLAAGIT, *pp.* S. & Ork.^{1} Dead.

BLAAGIT, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Spotted.

Sh.I. The ground has a blaagit look when covered partially with snow, so that the earth shows through. A blaagit sheep is a white sheep with black patches (K.I.).

[Cp. Norw. dial. *blaga* (*blaagaa*), to gleam, to flash.]

BLAAT, see **Blart.**

BLAAYRE, see **Blare.**

BLAB, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **blob** e.Lan.^{1} s.Chs.^{1} Stf.^{2} War. w.Wor.^{1} Shr.^{1} Glo.^{1} Sur.^{1} Sus.^{1} [**blab, blæb.**]

1. *v.* To chatter, to gossip; to reveal secrets.

Sc. (Jam.) **Lnk.** He thocht if he was fa'n' 'Twad blab an' tell't, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 119. **Nhb.^{1}** **Wm.** He blabbed it o' oot i' t'middle o' t'church, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 32. **Yks.** Thou blabbed out all the business before anybody could speak, Peel *Luddites* (1870) 83. **w.Yks.** I'm ower anxious to spoil t'game wi blabbing, Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 345; A chap 'ud as sooin think o' tellin hah mich brass he hed i' t'benk as blab t'password, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 1, 1896.) **e.Lan.^{1}** **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1850). **Chs.^{1}** Dunna blab so. **s.Chs.^{1}, Stf.^{1}** **Not.^{1}; Not.^{2}** Be sure and don't blab. **n.Lin.^{1}, War.^{2}** **Shr.^{1}** I'll tell yo' a saicrit, if yo'n mind nod to blob. **Brks.^{1}** **Bck.** Ee wor allus one to blab, ee wor, Ward *Marcella* (1894) 229. **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851). **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** She'll blab your most secret plans, Hardy *Tower* (ed. 1895) 142. **Slang.** Unless you mean as little harm . . . as you do when you blab, Dickens *O. Twist* (1850) xiii.

Hence **Blabbing,** (*a*) *ppl. adj.*, (*b*) *vbl. sb.* chattering, telling a secret.

(*a*) **Nhb.** Hout, hinny, had thy blabbin' jaw, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 12. (*b*) **Cum.** They fand that oot seunn eneuff hooiver adoot me blabben, Sargisson *J. Scoap* (1881) 175.

2. *sb.* A gossip, a tell-tale.

N.I.^{1} **Stf.^{2}** Dunna tell 'im thi secrets, 'ē's a reg'lar awd blob. **n.Lin.^{1}, Suf.** (F.H.) [He that is a blab is a scab, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 102.]

3. Silly talk, idle chatter.

s.Chs.^{1} Uwd yŭr blaab [howd yer blab]. **w.Yks.** Yung lassus tluthered raand him oft Ta hear his mealy blab, Preston *Poems* (1864) 10. **Nhp.^{1}, War.** (J.R.W.) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

4. *Comp.* (1) **Blab-chops,** see **-mouth;** (2) **-mouth,** a talkative person, a gossip; (3) **-mouthed,** talkative; (4) **-tit,** (5) **-tongue,** a tell-tale; (6) **-tongued,** unable to keep a secret.

(1) **Lan.** He's a regular blob-chops; if you tell him owt yo met as weel tell th' bellman (S.W.). **War.^{2}** (2) **Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.** Go on, tha big blab-mouth, tha can't keep owt (S.O.A.). **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1850). (3) **War.^{2}, w.Wor.^{1}, Glo.^{1}** (4) **Ken.** (P.M.), **Sur.^{1}** **Sus.** Ya needn't be no blobtit ef ya ses dat, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 432; **Sus.^{1}** (5) **Chs.^{1}** Better tell th' bellman then that blab-tongue. **s.Chs.^{1}, Sus.^{1}** (6) **s.Chs.^{1}**

[**1.** Blab, *garrire, effutire,* Skinner (1671). **2.** A wonder-clout, blabbe, *garrulus, linguax,* Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

BLAB, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Written **bleb** (Jam.) Wm. & Cum.^{1} [**blab, bleb.**]

1. *v.* To drink much and frequently; to tipple. See **Blabber,** *v.*^{2}

n.Sc. He's ay blebbin' (Jam.). **Bnff.^{1}** **Abd.** Faur was Patie a' the time 't ye was blebbin an' drinkin'? Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xx. **Wm. & Cum.^{1}** An' clocker blebb'd for life an' pluck, 207.

Hence (1) **Blabban,** *vbl. sb.* the act of drinking to excess; (2) **Blabber,** *sb.* a tippler.

(1) **Bnff.^{1}** (2) **n.Sc.** (Jam.)

2. To pour out suddenly; to spurt out.

Wm. T'milk blabbed oot when I pot t'can lid on (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Shoo blabbed all t'rum i' t'kettle (Æ.B.).

3. To make a gurgling noise with the lips in drinking or in taking liquid food; to slobber.

Sc. Ye're blebbin' yoursel a' wi' your porridge (Jam.). **Bnff.^{1}**

Hence **Blabban,** *vbl. sb.* the act of drinking or taking semi-liquid food with a gurgling noise.

Bnff.^{1} That bairn hauds a naistie blabban an' suppan o'ts milk an' bread.

4. *sb.* A gurgling noise made with the lips in drinking or taking liquid food. Bnff.^{1}

5. *sb.* A large quantity of strong drink.

Bnff.^{1} He geed t' the roup t'get a blab o' drink.

BLAB, see **Blob.**

BLABBER, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Irel. Nhb. Chs. Stf. Shr. e.An. Also written **blobber** Stf.^{2} Shr.^{1}

1. *v.* To talk much, to chatter. Cf. **blab,** *v.*^{1}

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.^{1}** He'll blabber an taak aall neet, if ye'll oney lissen tiv him. **Chs.** (E.M.G.), **e.An.^{1}**

Hence **Blobber-chops,** a tell-tale. Stf.^{2}

2. To cry, blubber. Nhb.^{1}

3. Idle talk, chatter.

Shr.^{1} Oud yore blobber. **Suf.^{1}**

[**1.** Blaberyn, or speke wythe-owte resone, *blatero, Prompt.*; And so I blaberde on my beodes, *P. Plowman,* (A.) v. 8.]

BLABBER, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Bnff.^{1} Also written **blebber.** [**bla·bər, ble·bər.**]

1. *v.* (*a*) To tope, to drink largely. (*b*) To make a gurgling noise with the lips in drinking or taking semi-liquid food. See **Blab,** *v.*^{2}

Hence (1) **Blabberan,** *vbl. sb.* the act of making a gurgling noise with the lips in drinking or taking semi-liquid food; (2) **Blabbering,** *ppl. adj.* having the habit of making a gurgling noise in drinking or taking semi-liquid food.

2. *sb.* A gurgling noise made with the lips in drinking or taking semi-liquid food.

3. A quantity of strong liquor.

BLACK, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Dev. [**blak, blæk.**]

1. Dark discolouring stain; dirt.

Nhb. Aw ha'e wesht baith maw feet frae the black, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) *Introd.* **Yks.** He weant pairt wi' t'black afore his finger-nails, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889).

2. Smut in wheat or beans. Also in *pl.*

w. & s.Sc. Often called 'blecks amang wheat' (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Dev.** The black in wheat, *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XIX. 261; XXIII. 374.

3. In *pl.* A disease in fowls, causing the comb, &c. to turn black. Also called **Black-uns.**

e.Lan.^{1}, Chs.^{1}

4. Mourning clothes; usually in *pl.*

Frf. Hendry was . . . taking off his blacks, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) 59. **Per.** They wore their blacks at a funeral, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 229. **Lan.** We'd buried our missus, an' getten Ruth's blacks, Francis *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 73. **n.Lin.^{1}**

5. *Fig.* A scoundrel.

n.Sc. He's as big a blaick as ever set croon t' the lift (W.G.). **w. & s.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*)

[**4.** He who wears blacks, and mournes not for the dead, Do's but deride the party buried, Herrick *Hesperides* (1648) 379. **5.** Whereas several ill-designing and disorderly persons have of late associated themselves under the name of Blacks, *Act* 9 Geo. I (1722) xxii (N.E.D.).]

BLACK, *v.* and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. [**blak.**]

1. To grow black.

Bnff.^{1} Fin [when] the sheep begin to black and brook, Ye may tack in the cot at ilky nook (s.v. Gair).

2. *Fig.* To scold, abuse; to defame.

Yks. Black lawyer to his faace, Fetherston *Goorkrodger* (1870) 112. **w.Yks.** Betty begins to black Dolly, Bywater *Gossips,* 20. **Lan.** Tha needn't look so shy. Aw am no blackin' thee, Laycock *Sngs.* (1866) 26. **ne.Lan.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}**

Hence (1) **Black-back,** *sb.* a backbiter; (2) **Blacking,** *vbl. sb.* a scolding, abuse.

(1) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (2) **Cum.** If ennyboddy spak, Wat gev them a blackin', Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 44. **n.Yks.** A place where talking scandal is kailin and blackin', Fetherston *Smuggins Fam.* 3. **w.Yks.** Noa woman sal be a member a this club at caant gie onny boddy a good blackin, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 55. **Lan.** (S.W.)

3. *sb.* A reviler; reviling.

s.Wor. A be a proper black. 'E giv mah a lot ov 'is black (H.K.).

BLACK, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also Slang.

I. 1. *adj.* Of dark or grimy complexion. Also in *comp.* **-favoured.**

Sc. Ye're a jimpy black body: no like the Nesbit lads, who ha'e aye been stoot and fair, SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed. 1895) ii; Ilk midden mavis, wee black jaudy, A' dread an' fear ye, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (1874) *Raggit Laddie.* **Ayr.** He up the lang loan to my black cousin Bess, BURNS *Last May a Braw Wooer.* **Ir.** 'Who is this coming down towardst us?' said the black-favoured man, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 25.

2. In mining: any dark-coloured stratum. Nhb.¹

3. *Fig.* Of wind or weather: foul, overcast.

Slk. (JAM.) **n.Lin.** Black wīnd, a piercing wind when the sky is overcast (M.P.); **n.Lin.¹** Is it goin' to raain?—Noä, I think it's nobbut a black wind cumin' on.

4. Sad, melancholy; unlucky, malignant, wicked.

Sc. I shall wish them in the brown pigg again, for fear we get a black cast [ill turn] about them, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xlviii. **Ayr.** I hae heard black news, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcix. **w.Ir.** 'Tis hard for a girl to have to marry . . . a black stranger out of nowhere, LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) I. 212. **Myo.** Ye wouldn't do the black thrick, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) vii. **Wm.** He wor allus talkin' his black talk tul her. He's blackest-moothed man 'at iver oppen'd a mooth (B.K.). **Chs.²** A common epithet for poison. **Naut.** A ship may be unlucky . . . if she were launched on a 'black day,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 249.

5. Used as an intensive: extreme, 'dead.'

Sh.I. I' da black-calm, and gowlden her O trimlin licht, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 56. **Ir.** 'A black knot' is one exceedingly hard and inextricable. A black Protestant (A.S.P.).

6. *adv.* In phr. *to talk black*, to use foul language. w.Yks.³

7. Used with intensive force: exceedingly, entirely, thoroughly.

Sc. I'll maybe find the fire black out, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 149, ed. 1894. **Rnf.** His mither an' me put tae black-burnin' shame, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 48. [In common use (A.W.)] **Lnk.** 'Tis a scandal and a black burning shame, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 285 (JAM.). **Gall.** I was black angry at the senseless and causeless cruelty, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1893) i. **Ir.** The tide is black out. I am black out [offended] with you (A.S.P.). **N.I.¹** The fire's black out. **n.Yks.** Of eggs that have been long sat upon and are near hatching: Ah brack t'eggs, an' they were black sitten (I.W.). **w.Yks.⁵** It's warse i' my wāay o' thinking to be black fat, 7. **e.Lin.** She was, as you may say, black fat (G.G.W.).

II. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Black army**, a swarm of fleas; (2) **-arr**, a stain on the character; hence **-arr'd**, sullied, stained; see **Arr**; (3) **-ball**, a sweetmeat made of treacle and sugar; (4) — **bass**, a measure of coal lying upon the flatstone; (5) — **bess**, (6) — **bitch**, a gun; see also below; (7) — **boggle**, — **bogy**, — **boo**, a nursery bogy; (8) **-bonnet**, an elder of the church; (9) **-botham**, an inferior iron ore; (10) **-burnt**, of corn: affected with burnt-ear; (11) **-cake**, wedding cake; (12) **-cap pudding**, batter pudding with currants on the top; (13) **-cloth job**, an easy task, 'gentleman's work'; (14) **-coat**, a minister of religion; (15) — **crap**, (*a*) a crop of peas or beans; (*b*) a crop which is always green; (16) — **craws**, dried *mucus nasi*; (17) **-damp**, fire-damp, carbonic acid gas; (18) — **death**, typhus or typhoid fever; also called — **fever**; (19) — **diamonds**, coals; (20) — **dish**, pig's blood boiled with onions; (21) — **dog**, (*a*) a gun; cf. — **bitch**; (*b*) *fig.* a fit of bad temper; (22) — **earth**, mould; a kind of earth used as a dye; (23) **-eyed Susan**, a roly-poly pudding made with currants; (24) — **frost**, a hard frost without snow or rime; (25) — **George**, a poacher, 'rough'; (26) — **gob**, a term of contempt; (27) — **grouan**, black soil mixed with granite sand; (28) **-hole**, prison, a police-cell; (29) — **hover**, light black mould; (30) **-iron**, malleable iron; (31) — **land**, see **Maam**; (32) **-leg**, a disease in animals; (33) **-luggie**, a small wooden vessel made of staves, one of which projects as a handle; (34) — **lumps**, a sweetmeat flavoured with cloves; (35) — **Maria**, a prison van; (36) — **meat**, cured bacon or ham; (37) — **mill**, a water mill with one wheel; (38) **-muck**, the ashes and cleanings of streets; (39) **-mullock**, peat turf; (40) — **Parr**, an imaginary monster; cf. — **man**; (41) — **Peter**, a portmanteau; (42) — **pole**, a length of unwrought timber; (43) **-pot**, a sausage made of fat and blood; (44) **-quarter**, a disease of cattle, in which the flank becomes discoloured; (45) — **ram**, bog manganese ore; (46) — **rock**, rock-salt containing a large proportion of clay; (47) **-row grains**, the parting of the iron stone; (48) — **Sam**, the devil; (49) **-sap**, an advanced state of jaundice; (50) — **saxpence**, (51) **-sick**, see below; (52) **-spaul**, a kind of pleurisy in cattle, esp. calves; (53) **-spool**, a bottle of porter; (54) — **squire**, a clerical squire; (55) **-stane**, see below; (56) **-stick**, furze partially charred and afterwards cut for fuel; (57) — **stone**, see below; (58) **-strap**, an inferior wine; a mixture of treacle and gin; (59) — **sugar**, liquorice; (60) **-tan**, a good-for-nothing person or thing; (61) — **tin**, tin ore ready for smelting; (62) **-water**, (*a*) a disease in cattle; (*b*) bile on the stomach; (63) — **wet**, rain as distinguished from snow; (64) — **wine**, port wine; (65) — **work**, undertakers' work. See also **Black-avised, -bole, -cap, -head, -leg, — man, -pudding.**

(1) **Dev.** The black army . . . comes down Ex'ter 'ill in zwarms 'pon tha fust ov March, alwes. (2) **n.Yks.²** (3) **Der.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 481. **Nhp.¹** **Lon.** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 203. (4) **Shr.²** (5) **w.Som.¹** (6) **s.Sc.** Black bitch, a bag clandestinely attached to the lower part of the mill-spout, that meal might be abstracted as it came down into the trough. [He] said to the miller, 'I hope you'll no keep a black bitch' (JAM.). **w.Yks.¹** (7) **Lth.** Dinna fricht your laddie wi' the 'black boo' man, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 146. **n.Yks.²** **Chs.¹** If tha does na leave off skrikin, I'll fetch a black bogy to the. (8) **Ayr.** A greedy glowr black-bonnet, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785); Rarely heard now (J.F.). (9) **Stf.¹** (10) **Hmp.** LISLE *Husbandry* (1757) 151. (11) **Cor.¹** (12) **e.Yks.¹** (13) **Cor.³** (14) **n.Lin.¹** (15, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Edb.** (*ib.*) (16) **n.Lin.¹** (17) **Nhb.¹** (18) **n.Lin.¹** (19) **Nhb.¹** The bonny black diamonds gaun down i' the keels, To warm a' the starved bodies i' Lunnen, WILSON *Stanzas* (1825). **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (20) **e.Lan.¹** (21, *a*) **w.Som.¹** To let go the black dog at, is to shoot at. Ee wid-n staa·p, zoa aay puut dhu blaak duug aa·dr-n [he would not stop, so I put the black dog after him]. (*b*) **Cum.** Children are freq. admonished to 'beware of the black dog,' or to 'send the black dog off their back' (E.W.P.). **Cum.¹** **n.Lin.¹** He's gotten th' black dog on his back. **sw.Lin.¹** **Nhp.¹** Stroke the black dog down. **War.³**, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) (22) **S. & Ork.¹**, **e.Lan.¹** (23) **Sus.** GROSE (1790); (W.D.P.); **Sus.¹** (24) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Ir.** (A.S.P.) **Cum.**, **Wm.** (M.P.) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.¹**, **Chs.¹**, **Not.¹** **n.Lin.** I fun' it starv'd wi cohd won black-frost time (M.P.). **sw.Lin.¹** Opposed to a white frost, or Rag-rime. It clapped in a real black frost. **Lei.¹**, **Nhp.¹**, **War.³**, **Brks.¹**, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **w.Som.¹** (25) **Wil.** These fellows were a 'Black George' lot, in hamlet language, JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 178. (26) **Nhb.¹** *Obs.* In the books of the Bricklayers' Comp. of Newc., entry of July 29, 1812, reads: 'Thomas Hewson complains against Joseph Galloway for calling him Black Gob.' The reference may be to one wearing a moustache. (27) **Cor.²** *MS. add.* (28) **Dmb.** Naething but law and vengeance, black-hole and fining without stint or measure, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) vi. **n.Yks.** He wad'nt a gitten into t'Blackhooal if he'd behav'd hissell (W.H.). (29) **e.Ken.** BOYS *Agric.* (1794) 34. (30) **Sc.** (JAM.) (32) **Slk.** Some hateful Galloway stott that had died of the blackleg, *Perils of Man*, II. 348 (JAM.). (33) **n.Cy.** Black luggie, lammer-bead, Put the witches to their speed, *Flk-rhyme*, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 82. (34) **N.I.¹** (35) **Slang.** FARMER. (36) **e.An.** In common use (F.H.); **e.An.¹** (37) **Arg.** There is but one wheel, and it lying horizontally in the perpendicular, under the millstone, *Kilninian Stat. Acc.* XIV. 149 (JAM.). (38) **Lan.** *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815). (39) **Shr.¹** (40) **Nhp.²** In order to frighten children into good behaviour they tell them here that Black Parr will have them. (41) **Sc.** Desired one of the lads to hand in the black Peter, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxviii. (42) **War.¹** A pole of three falls standing (s.v. Ruin). **Hrf.¹²** (43) **Dor.** I can't make any blackpot, HARDY *Jude* (1896) pt. I. x. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.¹** (44) **Cai.** In former times . . . when a beast was seized with the black-quarter, it was taken to a house where no cattle were ever after to enter, and there the animal's heart was taken out while alive, to be hung up in the house or byre where the farmer kept his cattle [to prevent the spread of the disease], *Agric. Surv.* 203 (JAM.). (45) **nw.Dev.** Black ram occurs at Hartland in the form of loose stones immediately under the soil; also called Kitty rock, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (46) **Chs.¹** (47) **Stf.¹** (48) **Yks.** I'll send thee to Black Sam before thou art three days old [St. George in Mummers' Play], *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 130. **w.Yks.** St. George—threatened to send him to 'Black Sam,' BURNLEY *Sketches* (1875) 135; **w.Yks.⁵** (s.v. Mummers). (49) **e.An.¹**, **Nrf.¹** **Suf.** *e.Anglian* (1866) II. 325; RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 263. (50) **Rxb.** A black sixpence, supposed to be received

from the devil, as a pledge of an engagement to be his, body and soul. . . . It is said that the person who keeps it constantly in his pocket will always find another sixpence beside it (Jam.). (51) **Ess.**^{1} Oysters are sick after they have spat; the male oyster is ‘black-sick,’ as the fishermen term it, having a black substance in the fin. (52) **n.Sc.** In some parts of the Highlands . . . the method of cure or prevention was to extinguish all the domestic fires, and rekindle them by forced fire caught from sparks emitted from the axle of the great wool-wheel, which was driven furiously round by the people assembled, *Clan-Albin* (1815) II. 239 (Jam.). (53) **Ant.** (W.H P.) (54) **e.An.** *Obsol.* (F.H.); **e.An.**^{1} (55) **Sc.** A dark-coloured stone, used in some of the Sc. universities, as the seat on which a student sits at an annual public examination . . . called his Profession (Jam.). (56) **se.Dor.** (C.W.) (57) **Shr.**^{1} The Black Stone and Blue Flats are rich and valuable iron-stones. **se.Dor.** A bituminous shale, quarried at Little Kimeridge, and burned as fuel by fishermen and others (C.W.). (58) **Ess.** With black-strap and perry he made his friends merry, *Fairlop Fair Song*, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 192. **Cor.** A drink [of gin and treacle] common in Scilly many years ago, and persons are still living who can recollect forming parties to go into the country expressly to drink it, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 499; **Cor.**^{12} **Slang.** Disappointed at not finding black-strap (as we call port-wine at Lincoln's Inn) on the table, Cobbett *Tour in Italy* (1830) 377. (59) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Scoticisms* (1787) 15. **Abd.** (W.M.) (60) **Ken.** *Obs.* (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} Dat dere pikey is a regler black-tan. (61) **Cor.**^{12} (62, *a*) **Wm.** They are so subject to the black-water that ten out of an hundred die before Xmas, Marshall *Reports Agric.* (1818) I. 240; **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** A disorder to which lambs are liable in autumn, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 272. **w.Yks.** Many sheep die in cold nights, when they contract a disease known as blackwater, Lucas *Zoologist* (1879) III. 356; **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (*b*) **Wm.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} (63) **Ags.** (Jam.) (64) **n.Lin.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} A few years ago, it was common to ask visitors whether they preferred white [sherry] or blaak·wuyn. *Obsol.* **Cor.**^{2} Black-wine toddy. (65) **Chs.**^{1} He's doing black work to-day; don't you know they're burying poor old Roberts, *Chs. Sheaf*, I. 301. **Sur.**^{1} We keep six horses for the blackwork. **Sus.** A man . . . employed in black work, or who, in other words, worked for an undertaker, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 85. **Slang.** Farmer.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Black-bern,** (2) **·blegs,** (3) **·bow·wowers,** (4) **·boyds,** the fruit of *Rubus fructicosus*, blackberries; (5) **·boys,** the flower-heads of *Plantago major*, plantain; also *Typha latifolia*, great reed-mace; (6) **·bum,** the blackberry, *Rubus fructicosus*; (7) **·butter,** *Ulva lactuca*, sea-lettuce; (8) **— corn,** dark pulse, beans; (9) **— couch,** *Agrostis stolonifera*; (10) **— dog·wood,** *Prunus padus*; (11) **·heart,** *Vaccinium myrtillus*, bilberry; (12) **·heath,** *Erica cinerea*; (13) **— Jack,** (14) **— Jerusalems,** a variety of greens; (15) **·kites,** the fruit of *Rubus fructicosus*, blackberries; (16) **— ling,** *Calluna vulgaris*, common ling; (17) **— man's flower,** *Prunella vulgaris*, self-heal; (18) **— man's posies,** *Lamium purpureum*, red dead-nettle; (19) **·merry,** *Prunus avium*, bird cherry; (20) **— nonesuch,** *Medicago lupulina*, medick; (21) **— poplar,** *Populus nigra*, water-poplar; (22) **·rind,** an oak tree not large enough for timber; (23) **— Sally,** *Salix caprea*, great sallow; see below; (24) **— seed,** *Medicago lupulina*; (25) **— soap,** *Centaurea nigra*, knapweed; also *Scabiosa arvensis*; (26) **— spem,** *Asplenium adiantum-nigrum*, black spleenwort; (27) **·spice,** see **·kites**; (28) **·strap,** *Polygonum aviculare*, knotgrass; (29) **— trefoil,** *Medicago lupulina*; (30) **— twitch,** (*a*) *Festuca duriuscula*; (*b*) *F. ovina*; (31) **— victual,** see **— corn**; (32) **— weed,** *Sparganium ramosum*; (33) **— willow,** *Salix pentandra*, sweet willow. See also **Black·bent, ·berry, ·boyd, ·cap, ·grass, ·head, ·man, -thorn.**

(1) **Lan.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.**^{5} (3) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} (4) **w.Sc.** (Jam.) (5) **Wil.**^{1} (6) **n Lan.** (W.H.H.), **ne.Lan.**^{1} (7) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1895). (8) **n.Yks.**^{2} (9) **Wil.** ‘Black couch,’ or ‘couchy bent,’ . . . is the general and almost only herbage of the old, burn-beaked, worn-out downs, Davis *Agric.* (1811) xii; **Wil.**^{1} (10) **Sur.** (11, 12) **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 280; **Hmp.**^{1} (13, 14) **Nhp.**^{1} (15) **Nhb.** **Cum.** People give eightpence and tenpence a quart for black-kites, Rigby *Midsummer* (1891) xvi; **Cum.**^{1}; **Cum.**^{3} When t'black-kite blossom shews itsel i' hafe seen gliffs o' grey, 46. (16) **n.Yks.**^{1} (17) **w.Yks.** If thow pull them black man flowers, black man will tak' the' in t'neet (W.F.). (18) **Cum.** (19) **Hmp.**^{1} (20) **Nrf.** (21) **w.Som.**^{1} (22) **Ken.** Paid Master Edmans for to [2] Blackrins, 2s. 6d., *Warehorne Highway Bk.* (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} Them blackrinds won't saw into timber, but they'll do for postes. (23) **Shr.**^{1} The term Black Sally seems to be somewhat loosely applied to several species of willows, growing high, and having foliage of more than ordinary depth of colour. **Wil.**^{1} Clothes-pegs are made from its wood. (24) **s.Bck.** (25) **Dev.**^{4} (26) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (27) **w.Yks.** Used in Craven (A.C.); (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{1} (28) **Hmp.**^{1} (29) **Nrf.** (30, *a*) **Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 39. **Midl.** (*b*) **Bdf.** (31) **Sc.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (Jam.) (32) **e.An.**^{1} (33) **Ir.** Much sought after by the Irish harvest-men, who call it the black willow, and cut it for their shillelahs, Leighton *Flora of Shr.* (1841) 485.

3. *Comb.* in names of birds, fishes, insects, &c.: (1) **Black and white poker,** the immature Golden-eye; the tufted duck; (2) **— and white woodpecker,** *Dendrocopus major*; (3) **— arches,** a dark moth, *Psilura monacha*; (4) **·a·top,** (*a*) the blackcap, *Curruca atricapilla*; (*b*) the stone-chat, *Saxicola rubicola*; (5) **·back,** the flounder or fluke, *Platessa flesus*; (6) **·bat,** the cockroach; (7) **·bear·away,** the bat, *Vespertilio*; (8) **·bess,** any small black beetle; a cockroach; (9) **·bird,** the ring ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*; (10) **·bob,** see **·bess**; (11) **·bonnet,** the black-headed bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*; (12) **·boy,** a flea; (13) **·breasted plover,** *Charadrius pluvialis*; (14) **— bunting,** see **·bonnet**; (15) **·canker,** a caterpillar which infests turnips; (16) **·chin,** the little grebe, *Tachybaptes fluvialis*; (17) **·clock,** the cockroach; also any black beetle; (18) **— coaly hood** or **— cole head,** (*a*) the cole titmouse, *Parus britannicus*; (*b*) the reed bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*; (19) **— curlew,** the glossy ibis; (20) **— curre,** the tufted duck, *Fuligula cristata*; (21) **— devil,** the fish Miller's thumb; (22) **— diver,** the scoter, *Aedemia nigra*; (23) **·doctor,** a horse-leech; (24) **·dolphin,** the turnip-fly, *Athalia centifolia*; (25) **·doy,** a black beetle; (26) **·drish,** the blackbird, *Turdus merula*; (27) **— duck,** (*a*) the scaup, *Fuligula marila*; (*b*) see **— diver**; (28) **— goose,** the brent goose, *Bernicla brenta*; (29) **— gull,** the common skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes*; (30) **— horse,** a large kind of ant; (31) **·hudie,** see **·bonnet**; (32) **— martin,** the swift, *Cypselus apus*; (33) **·neb, ·nebbed crow,** the carrion crow, *Corvus corone*; (34) **·nob,** the bullfinch, *Pyrrhula europaea*; (35) **·ouzel (·uzzle),** *Turdus merula*; (36) **— ox-eye,** see (18, *a*); (37) **— poker,** see **— curre**; (38) **·pow·heed,** see (4, *a*); (39) **— scart,** the cormorant; (40) **·star(e, ·steer,** the starling; see **Stare**; (41) **·tail,** (*a*) the fieldfare, (*b*) the stoat; (42) **·throstle,** see **·ouzel**; (43) **·toed gull,** Richardson's skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*; (44) **— wigeon,** (*a*) see **— curre,** (*b*) the female wigeon, *Mareca penelope*; (45) **— woodpecker,** the great spotted woodpecker, *Picus major*; (46) **·worm,** the cockroach; (47) **— wren,** the hedge sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. See also **Black·cap, ·head, ·jack.**

Nrf. (1) Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43. (2) Swainson *Birds* (1885) 98. (3) **Som.** Compton *Winscombe* (1882) 140; (G.S.) (4, *a*) **War.** Timmins *Hist. War.* (1889) 213; **War.**^{2} (*b*) **War.**^{3} (5) **N.I.**^{1} (6) **War.**^{23}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**^{1} (7) **e.Yks.** Children cry out to the bat, ‘Black, black beear-away, Cum doon bi here-away,’ Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 92; A name connected with a still lingering belief that their special office is to bear away the souls of young children, *Lin. N. & Q.* (Apr. 1896) 27; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (8) **Shr.**^{1} Two black-besses sent for entomological examination proved to be *Amara familiaris* and *Leistis fulvibarbis*; **Shr.**^{2} **Wil.**^{1} So called on the Brks. border. (9) **Shr.**^{1} (10) **Brks.** Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**^{1} **Hmp.** ‘Black-bob spit blood or I'll kill you,’ said by children (W.M.E.F.); Her house was overrun with a kind of black-beetle, or, as she expressed herself, black-bob, White *Selborne* (1788) 289, ed. 1853; **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 44; Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (11) **Cld.** (Jam.) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (12) **Wxf.** A regiment of black-boys my poor corpse o'erspread, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 59. (13) **Ir.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 180. (14) **Nhb.**^{1} (15) **Nrf.** *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815). (16) **Brks.** Swainson, 216. (17) **n.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Crackets woddant live, black clocks did, an' mice hed moar ta do wit tenancy nar we hed, *T. Toddle's Alm.* (1875) 10; **w.Yks.**^{24}; **w.Yks.**^{5} T'house swarms wi' black-clocks. **Lan.**^{1} More commonly called twitch-clock. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} (18, *a*) **Nhb.**^{1} Called also Cole Head and Cole Tit. (*b*) **s.Sc.**

Swainson, 72. (19) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43. (20) **Hmp.** Swainson, 159. (21) **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 146. [Not known to our correspondents.] (22) **e.Ir.** Swainson, 162. **Nhb.**^{1} (23) **Abd.** 'Fa'll buy my black-doctors fulpit in a peel?' [whelped in a pool] was the cry of a leech-seller, Smith *Natur.* (1876) 12. (24) **Hmp.** White *Selborne* (1788) 74, ed. 1853. (25) **Suf.** (F.H.) (26) **nw.Dev.**^{1} In rare use. (27, *a*) **Som.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 490. (*b*) **Ir.** Swainson, 162. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43. **Ess.** Swainson, 162. (28) **Nhb.**^{1} Called also Ware Goose. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *ib.* 43. **Ess.** Swainson, 149. (29) **Ker.** *ib.* 210. (30) **Hrt.** Large emmet eggs, or what we call Black-horse pissum eggs, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iii. (31) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (32) **Sc.** Swainson, 96. **Nhb.**^{1} Called also the Screamer. **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Hmp.** Swainson, 96. (33) **Rxb.** *ib.* 82. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm.** Swainson, 83. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (34) **Shr.** Swainson, 67. (35) **n.Yks.**^{23}, **w.Yks.** (G.H.), **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (36) **Frf.** Swainson, 33. (37) **Nrf.** *ib.* 159. (38) **Nhb.**^{1} (39) **N.I.**^{1} (40) **War.**^{2}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**^{1} (41, *a*) **Hmp.**^{1} So called in the New Forest. (*b*) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 88. (42) **Dur.** A party of birds-nesters falling in with a 'black-throstle's' nest, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 120. (43) **Mry.** Swainson, 210. (44, *a*) **Dev.** *ib.* 159. (*b*) **e.Ir.** *ib.* 156. (45) **Wil.**^{1} (46) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1895). **n.Dev.** Go and zarch vor angle-twitches An blackworms vor tha burds, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 124. **Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Cor.**^{12} (47) **Ir.** Swainson, 29.

4. *Fig.* in *comp.* (1) **Black-fasting,** enduring a severe fast; (2) **-fisher,** a fish poacher; (3) **-fishing,** fishing illegally by night; (4) **-foot,** (*a*) *sb.* a go-between, esp. in lovemaking; also used *attrib.*; (*b*) *v.* to act by proxy; (5) **-heart,** a blackguard; (6) **-looking,** sullen, ill-tempered; (7) **-mail,** protection money formerly paid to free-booters, esp. on the Scottish border; *obs.*; (8) — **Monday,** the first day of going to school after holidays; (9) **-month,** November; also in form **blacky-**; (10) **-mouth,** an Irish Protestant dissenter; (11) **-mouthed,** foul-mouthed; (12) **-neb,** one disaffected towards the Government; *obs.*; (13) **-quarter,** (14) — **Saturday,** see below; (15) **-sole,** a confidante in courtship; a lover; (16) **-starved,** pinched and blue with cold; (17) **-ward,** a state of servitude to a servant; *obs.*; (18) **-wet,** thoroughly wet, sodden with water; (19) **-winter,** the last cart-load of grain brought home from the harvest field. See also **Black-leg.**

(1) **Sc.** He has been kend to sit for ten hours thegither, black-fasting, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xvi; I'm a' but blackfasting this day from either meat or drink, Whitehead *Daft Davy* (1876) 236, ed. 1894; It is sarcastically said of a person who has got a belly-ful, 'I'm sure he's no black-fastin' (Jam.). **Ir.** Let her give it nothin' at all the next day but keep it black fahastin', Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 423; Common among Irish Roman Catholics (J.S.); Used esp. in ref. to total abstinence from flesh during Lent (A.J.I.). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** *Obs.* (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** The punch and cider laves about, An' few are here black fastin', Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1808) *Rosley Fair.* **Cum., Wm.** The old style of beggars used it, as a strong plea. Aa's blackfastin' sin' mwornin' (M.P.). (2) **Sc.** Blackfishers, poachers, and smugglers, are a sort of gentry that will not be much checked, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. viii; Ye took me aiblins for a blackfisher, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 42 (Jam.). **Frf.** As a rule, every face was blackened; and it was this, I suppose, that gave the gangs the name of black-fishers, Barrie *Licht* (1888) 54. (3) **Frf.** Their frequent meeting-place when bent on black-fishing, *ib.* 53. (4, *a*) **Sc.** Thinkin' ye might be black-fit, or her secretar, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 161 (Jam.); What kind of a black-foot traffic is this? Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) ii. **Ayr.** The task of confidant (or blackfoot, as it is called in classic Scotch) to such a 'braw wooer,' Galt *Lairds* (1826) xix. **Lth.** Bribes the poor coof to be blackfoot to me, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 217. **Ir.** You want to make me a go-between—a blackfoot, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) v. **Uls.** (J.S.); Rarely used, and then usually in ref. to a person stooping to a shabby trick (A.J.I.). **Cum.**^{1} (*b*) **Ant.** Out black-footing for him (J.S); (W.H.P.) (5) **w.Som.**^{1} (6) *ib.* Dhu blaa·k-lèok·eens krai·tur uv·ur yùe zeed [the black-lookingest creature ever you seed]. (7) **Sc.** And what is black-mail? A sort of protection-money that Low-Country gentlemen . . . pay to some Highland chief that he may neither do them harm nor suffer it to be done to them by others, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xv. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Levied in Rothbury and Redesdale as late as 1720. (8) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The day following is called Bloody Tuesday. **w.Yks.**^{2} **Slang.** Farmer. (9) **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*; **Cor.**^{3} Blackmonth before Christmas. (10) **Ir.** The first marriage that had happened betune a black-mouth an' a Catholic, Yeats *Flk-Tales* (1888) 187; Many of the Protestants themselves, and the Black-mouths, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 347. (11) **n.Lin.**^{1} (12) **Sc.** 'We shall set you down among the black-nebs by and by.' 'No, Sir Arthur, a tame grumbler I,' Scott *Antiquary* (1816) II. 128. **Frf.** In the stormy days of his youth the old man had been a Black Nib, Barrie *Licht* (1888) 214. **Ayr.** Many of the heritors considered me a black-neb, Galt *Annals* (1821) xxxii. **e.Lth.** If ye turn blackneb, ye'll dae't your lane, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 120. (13) **Shr.**^{1} *Obs.* It is called black-quarter when there is no milk, the cow being 'dry for calving,' or when the store bacon is finished before the new flitch is ready for eating. (14) **w.Yks.**^{1} The first Saturday after the old twelfth-day, when a fair is annually held at Skipton. **Nhp.**^{1} So called when a labourer or mechanic has anticipated his weekly wages, and has no money to receive. (15) **Sc.** This too fond heart of mine . . . lang a black-sole true to thee, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 215, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** (Jam.) (16) **n.Yks.**^{12} (17) **Sc.** I hold in a sort of black-ward tenure, Scott *Nigel* (1822) ii. (18) **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 504. **n.Lin.**^{1} I hed to goä doon twice to th' dreän heäd, an' I got real black-wet. (19) **Dmf.** (Jam.)

5. In phr. (1) *So black as a bag*, very dark; (2) *black be lickit*, nothing; (3) *blackbird and thrush*, rhyming slang for 'black and brush'; (4) *to be in one's black books*, to be in disfavour or disgrace; in *gen.* use; (5) *to make a black cock of*, to shoot; (6) *as dark as a black cow's skin*, very dark; (7) *like butter in the black dog's hause* [throat], irretrievably lost; (8) *black's my nail*, (9) *black is the white of my eye*, there is a slur on my character; (10) *riding the Black Lad*, *Black Lad Monday*, see below; (11) *the black ox* (*cow*) *has trodden on your foot* (*toe*), you have known misfortune or sorrow; (12) *black to the bone*, of persons: worn by disease and having a dark or sallow complexion; (13) *as black as Toal's cloak* or *Toby*, very dark.

(1) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 17. (2) **Lnk.** What did ye see?—Blackbelickit (Jam.). (3) **Slang.** He would express his determination to blackbird and thrush round his daisy roots [boots], Barrett *Navvies* (1884) 40. (4) **Bnff.**^{1} To be in the black-beuks wee ane. **w.Yks.** (J.T.) **Nhp.**^{1} I'll put you down in my black-book. **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Nrf.** (E.M.) (5) **Sc.** They wadna tak muckle to mak a black cock o' ye, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lviii. (6) **n.Yks.** Said of a very dark night (T.K.). (7) **Sc.** (Jam.) (8) **Yks.** An' as to my character, Ah defy onnybody, gentle or simple, te say black's mah nail, *Spec. Dial., Margery and Gulwell*, 6. **n.Lin.**^{1} Noäbody niver so much as said black's my naail to me. (9) **Dmb.** I defy you to say black is the white o' my e'e, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xix. (10) **Lan.** The custom peculiar to Ashton-under-Lyne, of 'Riding the Black Lad,' Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 289; His black-lad-ship, only getting astride his horse once a year, Axon *Black Kt.* (1870) 23; **Lan.**^{1} The term originated in the custom at Ashton-under-Lyne of carrying through the town on Easter Monday the effigy of 'the Black Lad,' said to represent a former lord of the manor, who, through a course of cruelty and oppression, had become obnoxious to his tenants and dependants. (11) **Sc.** The black ox has tramped on ye since I was aneath your roof-tree, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xl; The black cow has nae trampet yet Upo' your taes, *Farmer's Ha'*, st. 38 (Jam.). **ne.Lan.**^{1} Black-ox trodden, worn with age or care. **Nhp.**^{1}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Oxf.**^{1} The black ox 'a trod an yer toes. **Wel.** Toone (1834). (12) **n.Yks.**^{12} (13) **N.I.**^{1} *Introd.* viii.

[**I. 1.** I found her to be a very pretty, modest, black woman, Pepys *Diary* (Apr. 30, 1661); I have sworn thee fair and thought thee bright, Who art as black as hell, Shaks. *Sonn.* 147. **4.** News fitting to the night, Black, fearful, comfortless, and horrible, Shaks. *K. John*, v. vi. 20. **II. 3.** (11) The seed-bunting, or black-bonnet, Stephens *Bk. of the Farm* (1855) II. 378. **5.** (11) The blacke oxe cannot tread on his foot. For this may be spoken of any one that hath good successe in his affaires, Bernard *Terence* (1629) 94; She was a pretie wench, when Juno was a young wife. Now crowesfoote is on her eye, and the black oxe hath trod on her foot, Lyly *Sapho and Phao* (1584) iv. i (Nares).]

BLACKAMOOR, *sb.* Sc. I.W. Sus. Som. Cor. Also written **blackymoor** Som.

1. In phr. *the washing of the blackamore*, a vain endeavour.

Abd. Aunt an' dother sought her far and near; But a' was washing o' the blackamore, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 79, ed. 1812.

2. The bulrush, *Typha latifolia.* I.W.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Blackamoor's beauty,** the scabious, *Scabiosa succisa*; (2) — **teeth,** small white-ribbed cowrie shells.

(1) **Sus.** Friend *Plant Names* (1882) 9. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Blaak·ee moa·rz bùe·tee. (2) **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*

BLACK-AVISED, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **-viced** Sc.; **-viz'd** N.Cy.^{1} Dur.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} m.Yks.^{1}; **-vized** N.I.^{1} n.Yks.^{3} w.Yks.^{1} [**bla·k-əvaist, -əvaizd.**] Of persons: having a dark complexion, swarthy. See **Avised,** *ppl. adj.*^{2}

Lnk. A black-a-vic'd snod dapper fellow, Ramsay *Poems* (ed 1800) II. 362 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Being a blackaviced crew, they were generally thought to be Egyptians, Galt *Annals* (1821) vii. **Edb.** He was a tall, thin, lowering man, blackaviced, and something in the physog like myself, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. **Slk.** I've kent them black-a-viced and no ill-lookin, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 284. **Ir.** A handsome black-a-vis'd man, with great dark whiskers, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 11. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** Applied to a man whose face has a dark hue when shaved, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.** (M.P.) **m.Cum.** I'se black-a-vize't, bit canny, Dickinson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 5. **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** 'He's black avised, like Jwhoony Greeaf's cat,' is an old and commonly used saying (B.K.); **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{123}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}

BLACK-BENT, *sb.* (1) *Juncus squarrosus* (Nhb. Dur.); (2) *Nardus stricta* (n.Cy.); (3) *Plantago lanceolata* (Bck.). See **Bent.**

BLACKBERRY, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. Also Hmp. Wil.

1. *Rubus fruticosus,* in *comp.* (1) **Blackberry-hatch,** chickens hatched at the time when blackberries are ripe; (2) **-moucher,** a boy who plays truant to gather blackberries; hence, the fruit itself; (3) **-summer,** a spell of fine weather in the blackberry season.

(1) **Chs.**^{13} (2) **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{12} (3) **Hmp.** Known only to old people (T.L.O.D.); **Hmp.**^{1}

2. The bilberry, *Vaccinium myrtillus.* n.Yks.

3. The black currant, *Ribes nigrum.*

Cum. *Gl.* (1851); 'Currant' has not become general for native fruit; red currants are often called wine-berries, though their juice is currant-jelly (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} What are called blackberries in s.Eng. here are Brambles, Brammles, Brummles, Bummelkites, &c. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 122; **e.Yks.**^{1} The bramble berry is never so termed. **n.Lin.**^{1}

4. In *comp.* **Blackberry-token,** *Rubus caesius,* dewberry. Wil.^{1}

BLACK-BOLE, *v.* Cum. To polish with blacking.

Cum. Usually applied to boots. Prob. so called because blacking was formerly sold in small balls (J.A.); **Cum.**^{1}

BLACK-BOYD, *sb.* Sc. Also written **-bides** (Jam. *Suppl.*). The blackberry, fruit of *Rubus fruticosus.*

Sc. (J.F.); Wi' a round rosy tap, like a meikle blackboyd, Tannahill *Poems* (1817) 202.

BLACK-CAP, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Hmp. Dev.

1. In bird-names: (1) *Emberiza schoeniclus,* reed bunting; (2) *Parus britannicus,* cole titmouse; (3) *P. major,* great titmouse; (4) *P. palustris,* marsh tit; (5) *Pyrrhula europaea,* bullfinch.

(1) **w.Yks.** Swainson, 72. **n.Lan.** (G.E.D.); *Science Gossip* (1882) 164. **Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Hmp.** Swainson, 72. (2) **Shr.**^{1} (3) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.* **Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Sometimes called Black Capp'd Lolly. (4) **Not.** Swainson, 33. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43. (5) **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. In plant-names: (1) *Luzula campestris,* field wood-rush; (2) the fungus *Phallus impudicus*; (3) the heads of bulrush, *Typha latifolia.*

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} Called also Peeseweep Grass and Cuckoo Grass. (2) **Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 43. (3) **Cum.** (M.P.)

3. An ulcer with a dark top. Cf. **black-head.**

n.Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Dev.**^{3}

BLACKER, *sb.* Cor. In phr. *like Blacker, who had occasion for the whole.*

Cor.^{3} An elector in the days of bribery was shown a pile of money and told to take what he had occasion for. His reply has become a prov.

BLACK-GRASS, *sb.* (1) *Agrostis stolonifera,* marsh bent grass (Ess.); (2) *Alopecurus agrestis,* slender fox-tail grass (Bdf. e.An. Sus. I.W.); (3) *Medicago lupulina* (s.Bck.).

BLACKGUARD, *sb.* Yks. Wal.

1. A duster or cloth used in doing the dirtiest house-work; a scullery utensil of the commonest kind.

w.Yks. (C.C.R.); **w.Yks.**^{5} Wesht awal bud t'blackgāards this week.

Hence **Blackguarding,** *sb.* the lowest menial duties.

w.Yks. Fit for nothing but blackguarding (C.C.R.).

2. A drink composed of beer and gin or whisky, spiced with pepper.

s.Wel. *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 480. **Gmg.** Common among miners (W.M.M.).

BLACK-HEAD, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lan. Chs. Lei. Shr. Nrf. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor.

1. A tadpole. nw.Dev.^{1}

2. A worm used as a bait in fishing.

Som. This is the time ver th' blackhead ta use, Pulman *Sketches* (1853) 18; (F.T.E.)

3. In bird-names: (1) *Emberiza schoeniclus,* reed bunting; (2) *Larus ridibundus,* laughing gull.

(1) **N.I.**^{1} (2) **Sh.I.** (Jam.) **S. & Ork.**^{1} **n.Lin.** I knaw ootside th' blackheäds cry, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 129; **n.Lin.**^{1}

4. A boil, a gathering.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** 'E 'th agot a black-head pon 'is leg, an' that maketh 'en cruel tayjus, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{12}

5. Used *attrib.* in *comb.* **Black-head grass,** *Luzula campestris.* Chs.^{1}

6. In *pl.* *Typha latifolia,* bulrush.

Ir., **I.W.**, **Dev.**^{4}

Hence **Black-headed,** *adj.* in *comb.* (1) — **Bob,** the great tit, *Parus major*; (2) — **bodkin,** the reed bunting, *Panurus biarmicus*; (3) — **hay-jack,** the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*; (4) — **laddies,** the bulrush, *Typha latifolia*; (5) — **Nob,** the bullfinch; (6) — **Peggy,** the blackcap; (7) — **tomtit,** see — **Bob.**

(1) **Dev.** A bird called black-headed Bob, a merry fellow . . . his head bobs about from side to side, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 320; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 32. (2) **Lan.** (G.E.D.) (3) **Nrf.** Swainson, 24. (4) **Nhb.**^{1} (5) **Shr.**^{1} (6) **Lei.**^{1} (7) **Slg.** Swainson, 32. **Shr.**^{1}

BLACKIE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. War. Ken.

1. The blackbird, *Turdus merula.* Also in *comp.* **Blackie-bird.**

Sc. While mavis clear and blackie-bird blythe are heard, Lumsden *Sheep Head,* 142. **Kcb.** I listen to the blackie's note, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 84. **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 6. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 17, 1891). **War.**^{2}, **s.War.**^{1} **Ken.** In *gen.* use (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Blacky-top,** *Pratincola rubicola,* the stonechat.

Ir. Swainson, 12.

3. A blackamoor.

Nhb.^{1} To show them we deal wi' Newcassel, Twee Blackeys sal mense the dor cheek, *Pitman's Crtshp.* (1818).

BLACK-JACK, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **-jock** Sc.

1. A cockroach. Cf. **black-bess.**

e.Lan.^{1} **Chs.**^{1} We'n getten a ruck o' black Jacks i' ahr haise; **Chs.**^{3} Also called Switch-clog and Twitch-clog.

2. The caterpillar of the turnip fly, *Athalia spinarum.*

Nhp.^{1} **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); The *haltica nemorum,* called by the farmers the Fly and Black Jack, Jardine, note to White's *Selborne,* ed. 1851, 140; **Hmp.**^{1} **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 44; Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

3. The colesay or rock-salmon. Nhb.^{1}

4. A leathern jug or tankard for ale; an ale-pot. *Obsol.*

Cum. (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} [One] is preserved at Eden Hall, and in constant use in the servants' hall on New Year's Day. **Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Common in farm-house kitchens in the last century. **Nhp.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}

5. In *pl.* specks of soot, smuts. Stf.^{2}

6. Gunpowder.

Chs.^{1} We wanten a bit o' black Jack to this rock.

7. Sulphuret of zinc, blende.

Nhb.^{1} **Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 52. **Cor.**^{12}

8. Burnt sugar, used for colouring gravy. Oxf.^{1} *MS. add.*
9. A dark-coloured sweetmeat made of treacle and spice.
Rnf. His face was a' black-jock, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 48.
10. In *pl.* the heads of *Plantago lanceolata*, ribwort. Shr.^{1}
11. A variety of greens, called also **Black Jerusalems**. Nhp.^{1}

[**4.** Black Jack, a leather jug to drink out of, Bailey (1755); (Stage direction) Enter servants with a great kettle, and Black Jacks and a baker's basket, Brome *Joviall Crew* (1652) I. sig. C.]

BLACK-LEG, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lin. Lei. War. [**bla·k-leg.**]
1. A disease in the legs of cattle. Also in *pl.*
s.Ir. A fine veal calf died of the black-leg, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 27. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} Madder's a fine thing agen the black-leg. **Lei.** They have a distemper frequent among the calves, which they call the black-legs, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757). **War.**^{3}
2. A match-maker, a go-between in love affairs. Cf. **black-foot.** Slk. (Jam.)

BLACK-MAN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lei. War. Oxf. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev.
1. A supposed 'bogy,' a nursery terror.
Abd. Nor will the black man get ye, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 123. **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **w.Sus.** What nights of misery does that name, the black man, bring back to my memory, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 19. **w.Som.**^{1} You be good chillern, else the black-man'll come down the chimley arter ee. **nw.Dev.**^{1}
2. Liquorice; called also **Black-sugar**, q.v.
Lth. The bairnies a' skirlin for black-man, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 108.
3. The plant *Plantago lanceolata*, ribwort.
Dor. (G.E.D.)
4. A go-between in love-making. Cf. **black-foot.**
s.Wxf. Some common friend would be seized on to introduce the wooer, or, in other words, act as his blackman, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 154; Started Mick on a courting expedition, giving him for a blackman a lively fidget of a farmer, *ib. Even. Duffrey* (1869) 34.

BLACK-PUDDING, *sb.* Sc. and in *gen.* dial. use.
1. A kind of sausage made of pig's blood, fat, &c., stuffed into the intestine of a pig or sheep.
Sc. As good [blood] As ever yet stuff'd a black pudding, Meston *Poems* (1767) 115 (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **w.Yks.** He's preichin a sarmon ageean foaks hinking black-puddins, Bywater *Shevvild Ann.* (1848) 19. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **w.Som.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{3}
2. The bulrush, *Typha latifolia*, so called from the shape and colour of its heads. I.W.
3. Sheep's heart chopped with suet and sweet fruits.
Cum. The country people breakfast early on Christmas Day on black-pudding, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii.
4. A currant pudding; a rich plum-pudding.
s.Wor. (H.K.), **Cor.**^{12}

BLACKSMITH, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Chs. Stf. Lin. Wor. Shr. Glo. Sus. Wil. Som.
1. *v.* To do the work of a blacksmith.
w.Yks. Ah've blacksmithed wol ah'm stall'd, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 17, 1891). **w.Som.**^{1} He've a gid up his place 'is zix months—now he do blacksmithy. Cf. farmery.
2. *sb.* The yellow ammer, *Emberiza citrinella.* Shr.^{1}
3. A door-key. Stf.^{2}
4. *Comb.* (1) **Blacksmith's daughter**, a lock and key, a padlock; (2) — **eye**, an eye very correct in estimating size, &c.; (3) — **wife**, see — **daughter.**
(1) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} I mus' pŭt the blacksmith's daughter on the garden wicket, fur I see the straibries bin gweïn too fast. **Glo.**^{1} **Sus.** The blacksmith's daughter was on the gate, *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xii. 33. **Wil.** I was caught by the blacksmith's daughter and couldn't get away (S.S.B.). (2) **Chs.**^{1} (3) **n.Lin.**^{1}
5. In phr. *Blacksmith of kind*, a blacksmith the seventh in descent of a family of smiths.
Nhb.^{1} If a child be ill, seven men, whose fathers, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers have been blacksmiths, collect in a circle, at the centre of which the indisposed child is laid upon an anvil, and the circle wave their hammers over its head, and utter with great force the stroke-groan 'hegh.' If the child be terrified, the symptom is favourable. To secure the charm each smith has 6*d.*, ale, and bread and cheese. The charm has been worked with one smith only, who is a blacksmith-of-kind.

BLACKTHORN, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Bdf. Mid. Suf. Ken. Sur. Hmp. I.W.
1. *Prunus spinosa*, in *comp.* (1) **Blackthorn-may**, the blossom of blackthorn; (2) **-winter**, the cold weather which usually sets in when blackthorn is in blossom, in March or April.
(1) **Mid.** (2) **sw.Lin.**^{1} **Midl.** *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 38. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Ken.** (P.M.), **Suf.** (F.H.) **Sur.**^{1} Also called the 'blackthorn hatch.' **Hmp.** The harsh rugged weather obtaining at this season (when blackthorn blossoms) is called by the country people, blackthorn-winter, White *Selborne* (1789) 352, ed. 1851; *Obsol.* (T.L.O.D.) **I.W.**^{1}
2. A boy's game.
w.Yks.^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{3} Two marks are made across a road at some distance apart. One boy stands on one, the rest on the other. The one calls out 'Blackthorne.' The rest, 'New milk and barley corn.' The one, 'Haa many sheep ha' yo to-day?' The rest, 'More nor yo can catch and carry away.' They run to his mark, and he to theirs, trying to catch one or more, who join his side, **Lan.** Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 255; Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 90. **Stf.**^{2} As the players run from one den to the other the boy who is 'out' seizes one and cries out, 'Blackthorn, Blackthorn, one, two, threi, Dheit dhə veri mon fər mei.' If he can hold the boy to the end of the rhyme, the latter is his prisoner and must help him to catch the others.

BLACKY-MONTH, see **Black.**

BLAD, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Also written **blaad** Kcb.; **blaud** w.Sc. [**blad, blād.**]
1. A slap or blow.
Fif. The rung that gae the blad Was just up-liftit aff it, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 156. **Rxb.** An' ilk ane brought their blads asclent her, A. Scott *Poems* (1811) 52. **Kcb.** Wha gied them mony a donsy blaad without the causes speerin, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 78. **N.I.**^{1}, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.)
Hence **Blaadan**, *sb.* a blow.
Bnff. The coreless quyne [girl] gya the pot sic a blaadan it wiz o' nae ither eess [use] bit t'bile swine's meht in (W.G.).
2. A squall.
Sc. Always includes the idea of rain. A heavy fall of rain is called a blad of weet (Jam.). **Per.** (A.W.) **w.Sc.** A great or sudden blast of wind is called a blaud (Jam. *Suppl.*).

BLAD, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Also written **blaud, blet** (Jam.). [**blad, blād.**] A large fragment or portion.
Sc. Dougal would hear naething but a blaud of David Lindsay, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Fif.** Strang pupits flew about in blads, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 7. **Ayr.** I'll write, an' that a hearty blaud, Burns *Ep. to Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785); (J.F.) **Lth.** Wi' his blinks o' fun and his blauds o' lear, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 219. **s.Don.** The bush tore a blad of her dress, Simmons *Gl.* (1890).
Hence phr. *Blads and dawds*, large leaves of greens boiled whole in a sort of broth. Sc. (Jam.)

BLAD, *sb.*^{3} Sc. A dirty spot, a discolouration (Jam.). Cf. **bladds, blaid.**

BLAD, *sb.*^{4} Sc. Also written **blaud.** [**blad, blād.**] A portfolio.
Rnf. Flang by a' his warklooms, his blaud, an' his ink, Picken *Poems* (1830) II. 32 (Jam.).
[Cp. Norw. dial. *blad*, leaf of a vegetable; leaf of paper (Aasen).]

BLAD, *sb.*^{5} Sc. Irel.
1. A person of weak, flabby constitution.
Sc. (Jam.) **S. & Ork.**^{1} A blad of a man.
2. A useless thing. N.I.^{1}

BLAD, *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Also written **blaad** n.Sc.; **blade, blaud** (Jam.). [**blad, blād.**]
1. To slap, to strike; to thrust violently.
Sc. Ane may lo'e a haggis that wadna ha'e the bag bladed in his teeth, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Remember me to all that ask for me, but blade me in nobody's teeth, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) (Jam.). **Per.** (G.W.) **Ayr.** M'Kinlay takes the flail, An' he's the boy will blaud her! Burns *Ordination* (1786). **N.I.**^{1}
2. Of wind and rain: to blow, to beat against, to drive in gusts.
Sc. 'It's bladdin' on o' weet' denotes intermitting showers with squalls (Jam.). **Per.** Sae weel as I like the healthfu' gale that blads fu' kindly there, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 110, ed. 1843. **N.I.**^{1} The wind would blad the young trees about.

Hence (1) **Bladding,** *ppl. adj.* breezy, gusty; (2) **Bladdy,** *adj.* gusty, unsettled.

(1) **Per.** The bladdin' gale on the muir o' gorse an' broom, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 111, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** To shun the bitter blaudin' show'r, Burns *To J. McMath* (1785). (2) **Sc.** (Jam.)

3. To blow or flap about in the wind.

N.I.^{1}, **Ant.** (S.A.B.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

4. To spoil, to injure, esp. by wind and rain, or by a blow.

Sc. Better let horse alane and no blaad them for fowk that ken better, Roy *Horseman* (1895) x. **Bnff.** The squeelmaister sudna lat the scholars blaad their beuks (W.G.). **Abd.** I bladet the edge o' my razor cutting the rope. Ye're bladdin' yer bairn petting it in that way (G.W.); Keep oot o' the dubs an' nae blaud yer claes (W.M.). **Fif.** There's naething here to blaud, Macdonald *Alec Forbes* (1876) 58; (A.W.)

Hence (1) **Bladded (blaidit),** *ppl. adj.* spoilt, injured; also *fig.*; (2) **Blauding,** *vbl. sb.* spoiling, destroying.

(1) **Sc.** Blased milk, bladded milk, Milk new come in, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 386. **Bnff.** Sic blaudit stooks a nivver saw. A nivver saw sic a blaadit bairn (W.G.). **Abd.** Blaadit by a clour [discoloured by a blow] (G.W.). **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) (2) **nw.Abd.** It's jist a connachin' o' claes An' blaudin' o' fowks sheen, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 52; He rated his reverence severely for blaudin the corn, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxv.

5. *Fig.* To defame, to abuse.

Abd. I winna hear my country blaudet, Cock *Simple Strains* (1810) 132 (Jam.). **Per.** Ye canna blaad my character (G.W.).

BLAD, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{6} Dmf. (Jam.) **1.** *v.* To walk heavily and clumsily. **2.** *sb.* A heavy stride.

BLADDER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Lin. Glo. Hmp. Dor. Also written **bledder** (Jam.); **blether** Nhb.^{1} w.Yks. m.Lan.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} Dor. [**bla·dər, ble·ðə**(r).] Something rounded and hollow.

1. A football.

w.Yks. Find summat else to do nor stand watching a lot o' chaps puncin a blether abaat, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1868) 43. **m.Lan.**^{1} **Slang.** At football I've seen lads run after the bladder, Barham *Ingoldsby* (1864) 10.

2. A bagpipe.

Nhb.^{1} This master of minstrelsy oxtered his blether, *N. Minstrels' Budget.*

3. A purse.

Nhb. Lay by some cottrils [cash-money] i' the blether, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 51; **Nhb.**^{1}

4. A pimple, a burn or scald; a cattle disease which causes swelling of the lips and eyes.

Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 281; Lisle *Husbandry* (1757); **Hmp.**^{1}

5. In *comp.* (1) **Blether-baise,** a musical instrument, the strings of which are stretched across a bladder, which serves as a sounding-board; (2) **-Dick,** a character among mummers; a boy who pursues his playmates, carrying a blown bladder, swinging from the end of a stick; (3) **-weed,** *Silene inflata,* bladder campion; (4) **Bladder-wrack,** *Fucus vesiculosus,* a kind of seaweed.

(1) **w.Yks.** Ah tuck ta playin' a blether-baise, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 7. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **Dor.** (C.W.) (4) **Ir.** (B. & H.) **I.Ma.** Going off with a pop like bladder-wrack, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. iv. xii.

6. Phr. (1) *Bladder of lard,* (2) *Blether o' saam,* a nickname for a man with a bald head.

(1) **Slang.** Farmer. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1}

BLADDER, see **Blather.**

BLADDOCH, *sb.* Sc. Also in the forms **bladdo** Frf.; **blathoe** Or.I.; **bleddack** Sh.I. [**bla·dəχ.**] Buttermilk.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Abd.** As sowr as ony bladoch or wigg that comes out o' the reem-kirn, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 18. **Frf.** Crossed lakes o' bladdo milk and whay, Beattie *Arnha'* (1820) 31, ed. 1882.

[Gael. *blàthach,* buttermilk; Ir. *bláthach* (Macbain).]

BLADDS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Also written **blaids** (Jam.). A disease like small-pox. Cf. **blad,** *sb.*^{3}

S. & Ork.^{1} **Sh.I.** (Jam.)

BLADE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Yks. Pem. [**blēd.**]

1. Leaf of a plant or tree; esp. a broad flat leaf, as the outer leaves of cabbage or lettuce.

Lnk. 'The broth will be unco' thin,' quo' Mary. 'Wad it no be better o' some kail blades in't?' Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **m.Yks.**^{1} A common saying during winter [is], 'Now, that there's neither a blade up nor down.' **s.Pem.** The blades is fell yerly this season (E.D.).

Hence **Bladie,** *adj.* full of large, broad leaves. Also written **blaudie.**

Sc. Applied to plants of which the leaves grow out of the main stem, as blaudie kail (Jam.).

2. A measure for fruit, which is sold in a leaf, or blade, of cabbage.

N.I.^{1} Strawberries, raspberries, and currants, are sold by the blade.

BLADE, *sb.*^{2} Shr. I.W. Wil. Som. Also written **bleyads** I.W.^{1} [**blēd.**]

1. The shaft of a cart or wagon.

Shr. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **I.W.**^{12} **Wil.** Slow *Rhymes* (1889) *Gl.*; **Wil.**^{1}

2. The upright part of a door or window-frame.

w.Som.^{1} All such frames have two blades, besides the sill and the lintel. See Durn.

3. That timber in a roof which goes at an angle from the top of the 'King post' to the beam of the 'principal.' Shr.^{1}

[Extended uses of **Blade,** *sb.*^{1}]

BLADE, *sb.*^{3} Irel. Chs. Pem. [**blēd.**] A depreciatory term for a woman.

Crl. 'Mary the Blade,' term applied to a forward young woman (P.J.M.). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Chs.**^{1} Oo)z ŭ rùm uwd blai·d [hoo's a rum owd blade]. **s.Pem.** She be an owl blaid (W.M.M.).

BLADE, *v.* Irel. Shr. [**blēd.**] To trim plants and hedges by cutting away the leaves.

N.I.^{1} To blade mangles, to take the outside leaves off growing mangolds. **Shr.** Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.**^{12}

BLADE, see **Blad.**

BLADE ORE, *phr.* Sc.I. A general name for plants belonging to the species of *Laminaria.*

BLADEY, *int.* Pem. [**blē·di.**] An assertive expletive: by our Lady!

s.Pem. Ay bladey! thou'rt right! Ef I canna do't, then bladey, I be done fur. Bladey thee! I'll meake thee do what I tells thee (W.M.M.).

BLADGE, *sb. Obs.* (?) Lin. A coarse, vulgar woman. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Lin.^{1} The bladge was always awming about.

BLAD HAET, *phr.* Rxb. (Jam.) Nothing, not a whit.

Rxb. Blad haet hae we to dread as fatal, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 50; Blad haet did she say.

BLADROCK, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) A talkative, silly fellow.

BLADRY, see **Blather.**

BLAE, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Also written **blea** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb. Wm.^{1} e.Yks. m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} Lan.^{1} n.Lan.^{1}; **blee** N.Cy.^{1} Nhp.^{1}; **bleea** n.Yks.^{2}; **bleah** n.Yks.^{3}; **blay** w.Yks.; **bla, blaa** n.Yks.^{1} [**blē, bleə, blī, bliə.**]

1. *adj.* Of a blueish tinge, lead-coloured, livid.

Rnf. But they looket sae blae, and their hearts were sae wae, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 205, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** That oft ha'e made us black and blae Wi vengefu' paws, Burns *Twa Herds* (1785) st. 12. **Lnk.** His eyes are drowsy and his lips are blae, Ramsay *Poems* (1727) I. 96, ed. 1800. **Edb.** Saw the blae marks of my four fingers along his chaft-blades, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** **N.I.**^{1} Blae with cold. They passed the muir of berries blae, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 167; **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm.**^{1} Whan tha [the sheep] cum doon fra t'fell, tha wer as blae as wad. **n.Yks.**^{1} He's getten his bats: his feeace's black and bleea wi't; **n.Yks.**^{2} As bleea as a whetstone; **n.Yks.**^{3}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); Why dost thou look so blea? Grainge *Nidderdale* (1863) 225; **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.**^{1} Thy skin's turned blua. **n.Lan.** Hi hort hiz finger ən it's tornd quait blia (W.S.); **n.Lan.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Blaelike,** *adv.* pale, livid; (2) **Blaeness,** *sb.* lividness.

(1) **Sc.** You've been lookin' terrible blae-like, Roy *Horseman* (1895) xiii. (2) **Cld.** (Jam.)

2. Bleak, cold, exposed.

Sc. A 'blae day,' when the sky looks hard and lurid, esp. when there is a thin cold wind that produces shivering (Jam.). **Per.** In my bridal bed I'll sleep, Made i' th' kirkyard, cauld and blae, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 165, ed. 1843. **Rnf.** O Poortith is a wintry day, Chearless, blirtie, cauld and blae, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 156. **Ayr.** How do you this blae eastlin wind, Burns *Auld Comrade*, l. 3. **Lnk.** Blae autumn is mair rude, An' whiles comes in a surly mood, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 186. **Wm.** (E.C.) **w.Yks.** It's a blay poor place, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Nhp.** While on the bare blea bank do yet remain Old Winter's traces, Clare *Poems* (1821) II. 177; **Nhp.^{1}** That garden lies full blee for the east winds.

3. *v.* To make very cold, to numb.

Bnff. Ye'll blae a' yer han's gehn ye pit them in amo' the frosty water (W.G.).

[**1.** It is usually a blea, flinty wheate, . . . the meale of it is of a darkish, bley, and flinty colour, Best *Farming Bk.* (1642) 99; Bla, *liuidus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). **2.** The mornyng bla, wan, and har, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, III. 78. ON. *blā* (s. mas. *blār*), livid; cp. MDu. *blā* (Oudemans), OFris. *blāw* (Richthofen).]

BLAEBERRY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Shr. Also written **bleaberry** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1} n.Yks.^{3} e.Yks. n.Lan.; **blay-** N.Cy.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.^{1}; **blee-** Nhb.^{1}; **bleea-** Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{2}; **blaa-** w.Yks.^{1}; **bloo-** w.Yks.

1. The bilberry or whortleberry, *Vaccinium myrtillus.*

Bnff. Looking for blaeberries and crawberries, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) II. 42. **Frf.** The path is lost in blaeberry leaves now, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xviii. **Lnk.** Nae birns, or briers, or whins e'er troubled me Gif I cou'd find blae-berries ripe for thee, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) II. iv. **Lth.** Our fingers an' our lips were inky wi' blaeberries, crawcroups, bram'les, an' slaes, Strathesk *More Bits* (1885) 297. **N.I.^{1}**, **N.Cy.^{1}**, **Nhb.^{1}** **Cum.** Here where we have whortle-berries (blea-berries they call them here), Southey *Letters* (1856) IV. 334; **Cum.^{1}**, **Wm.^{1}** **n.Yks.** Thar used to be lots o' bleaberrys at no'th side o' Penhill (W.H.); **n.Yks.^{123}**, **ne.Yks.^{1}** **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** It forms the food of the 'moor-game' or grouse, and is held in high repute as a delicious jam (J.T.); **w.Yks.^{1}** There's a gay to-a-three blaaberries, ii. 304. **n.Lan.** Dhiar's ə gud krop ə bliabəriz (W.S.). **Shr.^{1}**

2. In *comp.* (1) **Blaeberry-bed,** a mass of blaeberry shrubs; (2) **-wires,** the small shrubs or stems on which the blaeberries grow.

(1) **Wm.^{1}** (2) **n.Yks.^{1}**

[Takyng the bleberries or hurtel berries, Turner *Herbal* (1562) II. Lj (N.E.D.); A blabery, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). Cp. Norw. dial. *blaabær*, 'vaccinium myrtillus' (Aasen); ON. *blāber* (Fritzner).]

BLAEWORT, see **Blawort.**

BLAFF, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [**blaf.**]

1. *sb.* A blow; also *fig.*

Gall. Many the time that I have fallen with an unco blaff, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) ii; The hardest blaff of downcome is ever gotten at the doorstep, *ib.* *Moss-Hags* (1895) ii; In occasional use (A.W.).

2. *v.* To bang.

Gall. Pistols . . . 'll be gaun blaffin' aff when there's mair need to be as quiet as an ashleaf, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vii.

[Cp. LG. *blaffen*, to bark loud; *blaffert*, a blunderbuss, lit. a 'barker' (Berghaus).]

BLAFLUM, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **blafum** Sc. N.I.^{1}; **bleflum, blephum, blawflum** Sc.

1. *sb.* Nonsense, idle talk; deception, a hoax.

N.I.^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Dmb.** It's just a mock and a blafum, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xviii. **Rnf.** A' their fine blaw-flums o' teas That grow abroad, Picken *Poems* (1788) 63. [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

Hence **Bleflummery,** *sb.* nonsense, vain imaginings.

Sc. A' that blaeflummery that's makin sic a haliballoo in the warld, *Campbell* (1819) I. 328 (Jam.).

2. A pompous, empty person. Ayr. (Jam.)

3. *v.* To cajole, hoax, impose upon.

Lnk. Frae's looking-glass into the chair Which bears him to blaflum the fair, Ramsay *Poems* (1727) I. 132.

BLAG, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Also written **bleg, blagg, blague.** [**blag, bleg.**]

1. *sb.* The blackberry, fruit of *Rubus fruticosus.*

Yks. The time of year when the hedges are covered with cat-haws, and hips, and blagues, Fetherston *Goorkrodger* (1870) 70. **e.Yks.** *Nature Notes*, No. 4. **w.Yks.** All t'blegs and mushrooms 'at grew i' owd Tommy land, *Yksman.* (1875) 23, col. 2; I't wood pheasants wor sed ta be as plentiful az blaggs, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1878) 19; Blegs an apples are my fav'rite preserve, like (H.L.); **w.Yks.^{2}** Used in Penistone. Does not appear to be known in Sheffield; **w.Yks.^{3}**; **w.Yks.^{5}** T'hedges is black ower wi' blegs. As fond as a bass, an' as black as a bleg.

2. *Comp.* **Blag-ber,** a blackberry.

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Wds.*; Universal round Keighley (M.F.).

3. *v.* To gather blackberries. Hence **Blagging,** *vbl. sb.* gathering blackberries.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 7, 1884) 8; Lads an' lasses are ta be seen bleggin', Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1866) 31; Thow'd better let t'childer go there blaggin (W.F.); **w.Yks.^{3}** Au'm baan a-blaggin; **w.Yks.^{5}**

4. *Fig.* To employ one's time in a profitless way.

w.Yks. A man might be asked how he had done in business during the day and reply, 'Oh, I've been blagging' (I.W.).

[*Blag* repr. *black* in *blackberry*, the guttural being voiced by assimilation with the following *b.*]

BLAHT, see **Blart.**

BLAICK, see **Bleck.**

BLAID, *sb.* *Obs.* Lan. A little boil. Cf. **blad,** *sb.^{3}*

Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

BLAIGIT, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} A reddish tinge in the wool of a sheep. See **Blaagit.**

BLAIK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **blaick** Bnff.^{1} Abd. [**blēk.**]

1. *v.* To puzzle, baffle. Cf. **bleck,** *v.^{2}*

Sc. Being blaikit this way, the kelpy saw there was sma' hope, Roy *Horseman* (1895) i; Waur storms had come afore, and the auld bin had blaikit them, *ib.* xxxiv. **Bnff.^{1}** That quystin fairly blaickit 'm. **Abd.** He's wun himsel' intil a fine snorl, an it'll blaick him t'redd's feet (W.G.).

2. *sb.* A puzzle.

Bnff.^{1} A'll gee you a blaick this time.

BLAIN, *sb.^{1}* Sc. Dur. Yks. Lan. e.An. Also written **blaan** w.Yks., **blein.** [**blēn, bleən.**] A sore, an ulcer or gathering of any kind; a swelling, a mark left by a wound (Jam.); also *fig.* a fault, a blemish.

Sc. Quhyt me frae benmost blains, Waddell *Ps.* (1891) xix. 12. **Dur.^{1}** Appl. to a red swelling of the eyelid. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Av two varry big blains, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1883) 17; (S.H.B.) **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 266; **Lan.^{1}** **e.An.^{1}** Ulceration at the roots of the tongues of cattle. **Suf.^{1}**

[A boil breaking forth with blains upon man and upon beast, Bible *Ex.* ix. 10; Hir nekke was of good fasoun . . . Withoute bleyne, scabbe or royne, Chaucer *R. Rose*, 553; He smot Iob with the werste stinkende bleyne, Wyclif (1382) *Job* ii. 7. OE. *blegen.*]

BLAIN, *sb.^{2}* and *v.* Sc. [**blēn.**]

1. *sb.* A bare place in a field where the grain has not sprung (Jam.).

Hence **Blainy,** *adj.* bare in patches.

Lth. Some rigs in the west park, that are a wee blainy (Jam.).

2. *v.* Of a field: to become bare in places where the crops have not come up. Bnff.^{1}

Hence **Blaint,** *ppl. adj.* (1) Of a field: covered with blank spots; (2) Of corn: empty, blighted. Bnff.^{1}

3. *sb. pl.* Empty grain.

Bnff. Nothing is to be seen but useless trumpery, and very often empty blains, *Agr. Surv.* (Jam.)

BLAIR, *v.* and *sb.^{1}* Ags. (Jam.)

1. *v.* Of flax: to dry.

Hence **Blairin,** *vbl. sb.* the place where flax is spread out to dry.

2. *sb.* Flax which has been steeped, taken from the pit, and laid out to dry.

[Cp. ON. *blǣr*, a gentle breeze, puff of air (esp. with notion of warmth).]

BLAIR, see **Blare.**

BLAITIE-BUM, *sb.* Sc. Also in the form **batie-bum.** [**blē·ti-bum.**] A lazy fellow; a simpleton. See **Blate,** *adj.*

Sc. (Jam.) **Fif.** Twa blaitie-bums in won sark Withstandin' a our feir [company], Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 171.

BLAIZE, *sb.* *Obs.?* Sc. A blow.

Abd. Gowff'd him alang the shins a blaize, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 8.

BLAKE, *adj.*^{1} Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. [blēk.]

1. *Obs.?* Of a dusky dark colour, livid.

n.Cy. (K.) **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **ne.Lan.**^{1} [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

2. Yellow, of a golden colour, *gen.* applied to butter and cheese, &c.

N.Cy.^{12}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Applied to the light hair of a baby, &c. Fine blake butter (M.P.); White shows the rye, the big of blaker hue, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 13; As blake as marygowds an' as black as corbies, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxi; **Cum.**^{1} Blake as May butter. **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} T'creeam's to'nned gey an' blake, noo t'kye ha' getten te t'grass agen; **n.Yks.**^{23} **ne.Yks.**^{1} As blake as a gowlan. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** As blake as a paigle [cowslip], *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); **w.Yks.**^{1} Her milk war feaful rich an blake, ii. 290. **n.Lan.** (W.S.), **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}

[**1.** Blake, wan of colour, Palsgr. (1530); Whil heo weoren blake . . . whil heo weoren ræde, Laȝamon (c. 1205) I. 80 (Mätzner). **2.** Blake (spoken of butter and cheese), yellow, Bailey (1721); Blayke, *flauus*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). OE. *blāc*, pale, cp. ON. *bleikr.*]

BLAKE, *adj.*^{2} Nhb. Yks. Chs. Cold, exposed, bleak.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **Chs.**^{1}

BLAKE, *v.*^{1} Som. Dev. [**blēk, bleək.**] To become out of breath, to faint, esp. of children exhausted with crying, coughing, or laughing; *gen.* used with prep. *away.*

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 12; Tha cheel's a-blaked away; 'er's black in tha vāce, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Us laughed vit to kill ourselves; purty nigh blaked away wi' laffin, Pasmore *Stories* (1893) 4. **n.Dev.** Ur blake away avore es door, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 91. **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.) **Dev.**^{1} Es all laff'd till es blak'd, 62. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Her reg'larly blak'd away when her zeed the blid.

BLAKE, *v.*^{2} Som. Dev. [**blēk, bleək.**] Of sheep: to bleat. Cf. **bleak**, *v.*

Som. Th' sheep da blake, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 20, ed. 1853. **w.Som.** Dhai wúd-n núv·ur blae·ŭkĕe zoa, neef sauf·ĕen waud-n dhu maad·r [they would never bleat so, if something was not the matter], Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 62; **w.Som.**^{1} Dhu sheep doan luyk dhik·ee vee·ul, dhai d-au·vees begee·n tu blae·ukee een un turaak·lee [the sheep do not like that field, they (do) always begin to bleat in it, directly]. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

[Cp. Bremen *blœken*, 'bellen' (*Wtbch.*); LG. *blöken* (Berghaus).]

BLAKED, *pp.* Yks. [**blēkt.**] Made yellow. See **Blake**, *adj.*^{1} **2.**

ne.Yks.^{1} In common use. T'butther's gitten nicely blaked.

BLAKELING, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [blē·klin.] The yellow ammer, *Emberiza citrinella.* See **Blake**, *adj.*^{1} **2.**

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 70; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297. **Wm.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

BLAKEN, *v.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **bleckon** Cum.^{1} [**blē·kən.**] To turn yellow. See **Blake**, *adj.*^{1} **2.**

n.Yks.^{2} The corn is beginning to blaken.

Hence (1) **Blakened**, *ppl. adj.* bruised, turned yellow from a blow; (2) **Blakening**, *ppl. adj.* said of a wound when beginning to heal.

(1) **Cum.** But suin gat a weel bleaken'd skin, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 388; **Cum.**^{1} (2) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

BLAKES, *sb. pl.* Yks. [**blēks.**] Droppings of cows' dung dried for fuel.

e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 17, 1891); **e.Yks.**^{1} Formerly it was part of the duty of the female servants in farm houses to 'clap cazzans,' that is, to take up the soft cows' dung in their hands and 'clap' it against the wall, that it might 'cazzon' [dry] on, and be used as fuel. When dried the dung was called 'blakes,' or 'cazzans,' *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[Blakes, cow-dung dry'd for fuel, Bailey (1721).]

BLAME, *v.* In *gen.* dial. and slang use; also Amer. [**blēm, bleəm.**] Used imprecatively.

e.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Blāame thee! what's tuh done that for? **Lan.** Blamed if you're not a pretty little gal, anyhow, Hocking *Dick's Fairy* (1883) ii. **Stf.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **Lin.** I'm blämed, but yon's a wild herse flying, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 15. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Rut.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23} **w.Wor.** S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 99. **e.An.**^{1} Blarm me if you baint. **Suf.**^{1} I'll be blamed if I dew. **Sus.**^{1} Blame ye! ye be always at something; be blamed if I doänt give it yer one of these days. **I.W.**^{1} Odd bleyam thee. **Dor.** I'm bleamed if we beant in a mess, Young *Rabin Hill* (1867) 11. **w.Som.**^{1} Neef aay dùe aa·l bee blae·umd! [I will be blamed if I do]. Blae·um mee·, neef dhee shaet-n ae·ut [blame me! if thou shalt not have it—i.e a thrashing]. **Dev.** Blam'ee, zes I, if 'tis honour to die, I don't like zich honour at aal, Pasmore *Stories* (1893) 7; I'll be blamed ef 'er chell iver 'ave wan appenny more out ov me! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** Wa-al, I'm blamed if this ain't a rum start! Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 152; **Cor.**^{12} [**Amer.** Blamed if I haven't forgotten that word, Max Adeler *Elbow Room* (1876) xv.]

Hence **Blamed**, (1) *ppl. adj.* used as an intensive; (2) *adv.* exceedingly, very.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} Them blaam'd beäs hes been oher beck ageän among oor wheat. **Dev.** Why thek blamed sheep o' mine waunt stop nowhere, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 334. (2) **w.Yks.** I knaw they wor blamed nice, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 27.

BLAN, see **Blin.**

BLANCH, *sb.* Wm.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} [**blantʃ, blanʃ.**] Lead ore mixed with other minerals.

BLANCH, *v.* Som. Dev. [**blænʃ.**] A hunting term: to turn back a deer from his course.

w.Som.^{1} But, being blanched, went up into the coverts above West Porlock, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Aug. 19, 1886). **n.Dev.** Onwards to Westgate, when the deer was blanched, *Records Staghounds*, 30 (Elworthy *Gl.*). **Dev.** The deer being blanched by a boat, Davies *Memoir Russell* (1878) 323.

[Cp. *blancher*, a thing placed to turn the deer back. Sewells or blawnsherrs to kepe the deere within the woode, Layton (1535) in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 2, II. 61.]

BLAND, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. A drink made from buttermilk.

Sh.I. A very agreeable wholesome acid beverage called bland, which has something of the flavour of the juice of the lime, *Agr. Surv.* 61 (Jam.); (W.A.G.) **Or.I.** Maybe the lad wad drink some bland, Scott *Pirate* (1821) v. **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[ON. *blanda*, any mixture of two fluids, but esp. a beverage of hot whey mixed up with water.]

BLANDA, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} **1.** Barley and oats mixed and sown together. **2.** *Comp.* **Blanda-meal**, meal made from the above.

[ON. *blanda*, a mixture, see **Bland.**]

BLANDER, *v.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

1. To scatter sparingly; to diffuse, disperse.

Fif. Seed-corn is said to be blander'd, when very thinly sown.

Hence **Blandrin**, *sb.* a scanty diffusion.

Fif. That ground has gotten a mere blandrin. A blandrin of hair on the head.

2. *Fig.* To babble, to spread abroad a report, esp. a calumny; to exaggerate or misstate.

BLANDIGO, *sb.* and *adj.* *Obs.* Ken. Sur. Hmp. Also written **blendigo** Hmp.

1. *sb.* A shower of rain.

Ken., **Sur.** Ray (1691).

2. *adj.* Cloudy.

Hmp. Holloway.

BLANDISH, *sb.*^{1} Rxb. (Jam.) The grain left uncut by careless reapers, *gen.* in the furrows, during a kemp [contest].

BLANDISH, *sb.*^{2} Rxb. (Jam.) Flattery.

Rxb. Wha canna read your flimsy riddle O' blandish vain? A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 131.

BLANGE, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Dur. Yks. Lan. Also written **blenge** w.Yks.^{2}; **bleng** Dur.; **blonge, blondge** w.Yks. [**blandʒ, blondʒ, blenʒ.**]

1. *v.* To mix.

Dur. Ah cud bleng a pancake, card' n' spin, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 12. **w.Yks.** T' barns started o' blongin' [treacle and flour] together, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890); Cabbage, an' turnips, an' carrits all blondged together. Common in Wilsden, *ib.* (Oct. 31, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{2} Shoo's blonged 'em [the furniture] all together. **e.Lan.**^{1}

2. *sb.* A mixture.

w.Yks. We hed a blonge at dinner-time, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890).

[**1.** Backbiting talk that flattering blabs know wily how to blenge, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 190.]

BLANGE, *v.*^{2} Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] Used imprecatively. Cf. **blame,** *v.*

Lan. Blange thee . . . where arta from? CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) iv.

BLANK, *sb.*^{1} Som. Dev. Also written **blenk, blonk, blunk** Dev. A spark from a fire. Cf. **blanker.**

w.Som.^{1} At a recent fire at a farm a man said to me: Luuk·ee dhu ween wuz tuudh·ur wai, uuls t-wid u bloa·d dhu blangks rait daewn een taap oa dhu aay·rik [lucky the wind was the other way, else it would have blown the sparks right down upon the hay-rick]. **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); The fire was blazing so that the blanks fell on the thatch, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 12.

[Cp. MDu. *blenk*, a sparkle (OUDEMANS); G. *blinken*, to sparkle.]

BLANK, *v.*, *sb.*^{2} and *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. [**blaŋk, bloŋk.**]

1. *v.* To disappoint.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Aw fand maw-sel blonk'd when te Lunnin aw gat, THOMPSON (c. 1816) *Canny Newcastle*; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}

2. *sb.* A disappointment.

Cum. A yung man expectit a greet fortune, an' didn't git it; it was a greet blonk for him (E.W.P.).

3. *adj.* Disappointed.

n.Lin.^{1} When he didn't cum she did look sum blank.

[**1.** All former purposes were blaunked, SPENSER *State Irel.* (1596) in *Wks.* ed. 1869, 655. **3.** Th' old woman wox half blanck those wordes to heare, SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 17.]

BLANKER, *sb.* *Obsol.* Cum. Som. A spark or ember of burning wood, straw, &c. Cf. **blank,** *sb.*^{1}

Cum. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856). **Som.** A comin vrom the plow-veel I zee tha blankers rise, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 128; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); [At a trial for arson] witness stated 'no blanker' could fly in a certain direction, *Spectator* (Feb. 16, 1895).

BLANKET, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Chs. Lin. Sus.

1. In phr. *It's as braid as it's lang, like Paddy's blanket*, it is no matter which of two ways a thing is done. N.I.^{1}

2. In *comp.* (1) **Blanket-fair,** bed; (2) **-market,** bed-clothes; (3) **-pudding,** a long round pudding made of flour and jam. Cf. **bolster-pudding.**

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Chs.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** T'missis called dahn throo t'blanket market, BINNS *From Vill. to Town* (1882) 76; Ah think we'll goa to t'blankit-markit (B.K.). (3) **w.Yks.**^{5}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **e.Sus.** So called from the paste being wrapped in folds, and covering the fruit as a blanket does a person in bed, HOLLOWAY. **Sus.**^{1}

BLANKET LEAF, *sb.* (1) *Stachys lanata*, woundwort (Dev.^{4}); (2) *Verbascum thapsus* (War. Dev.^{4}).

BLANKET MULLEIN, *sb.* Chs.^{13} *Verbascum thapsus*, great mullein.

[So named from its woolliness; cp. G. *wollkraut.*]

BLANKS AND PRIZES, *phr.* Shr. A dish of beans and bacon chopped up and mixed together.

Shr. The beans are the blanks, the meat the prizes, BOUND *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.**^{1} To prepare this popular dish, the bacon must be cut into 'dice,' fried, and then poured with its 'liquor' into the ready-boiled beans.

BLANSCUE, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A catastrophe, an unforeseen accident.

Som. Now, jitch a horrid blanscue as what happened at Shapick, niver could a bin but vor tha hungry houns, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 130; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

BLANTER, *sb.* *Obsol.* Irel.

1. A particular kind of oats, long in the 'pickle,' and late in ripening.

n.Ir. Grown on sandy soil more than half a century ago. I. Magee farmers still use it (S.A.B.); **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** I have heard farmers say that the meal of newer kinds of oats had not the same strength of flavour as the 'good old blanter' (W.J.K.).

2. Food made from corn, such as porridge, bread, &c.

n.Ir. Applied to stiff stirabout (S.A.B.). **Ant.** Said of one who is big, stout, and strong, 'That yin has been fed on the blanter,' or 'He has agreed well with the blanter' (W.J.K.). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

BLARE, *v.* and *sb.*^{1} In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. and Eng. Also written **blaar** Nrf.; **blaaye** Brks.^{1}; **blair** n.Yks.^{12} ne.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{5} Chs.^{3} Cmb.^{1}; **blar** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Ken.^{1}; **blear** w.Yks.^{1} Chs.^{23} n.Lin.^{1} Sur.^{1}; **bleyar** I.W.^{1}; **bliare** Dor.^{1}; **blur** Wil.^{1} [**blēr, bleə(r), bliə(r).**]

1. *v.* Of animals: to bleat, low, bellow, bray.

Cum. Yon puir cauves blarin' fit to rive ther throats (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} He blares like a billy gwoat. **Yks.** (K.), **n.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Summat i' middle o' rooad, at was soft and hairy, . . . blared at him, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 33. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} The lambs were blaring about. **e.An.**^{1} **Suf.** A man in describing the noise made by a mule said, 'That don't blare, n'it that don't hummer' (C.T.); Them there beasts are always blaring after the cabbages, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815); (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{1}, **Sur.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.** Hark how the rantipikes are blaring (C.J.V.); **I.W.**^{12} **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.**^{1} While they da trot, an' bliare, 175. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); The sheep da blake, th' bullicks blare, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 20, ed. 1853. **w.Som.**^{1} Dhai bún blae·ureen au·l z-mau·rneen [they have been bellowing all the morning].

Hence **Blaring,** (1) *vbl. sb.* the lowing or bellowing of cattle, the bleating of sheep; (2) *ppl. adj.* bellowing, bleating.

(1) **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 317. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nrf.** The blaarin' o' the owd bull, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 78. **Suf.** GROSE (1790). (2) **Nrf.** The blaring cow will the sunest forget her calf, *Prov.* (W.R.E.)

2. To cry, weep, lament; to roar.

Nhb. At what he said, aw could hae blair'd, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 49; Then aw started to blubber an' blare, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 336; **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Whist, wi ya; what's ta blairin aboot? **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{5}, **Chs.**^{123}, **Hrt.** (H.G.), **Cmb.** (J.D.R.) **Nrf.** (E.M.); (W.H.) **w.Nrf.** What are yer blarin' for, moher? (looking at his wife shedding tears copiously), ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 16. **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} **Ess.** [Some] cross brats set-up a-blarin', CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) 29; *Gl.* (1851). **I.W.** (J.D.R.); **I.W.**^{2} The wold dooman [*sic*] went sniffen and blaren about the place like a wold cow. **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

Hence **Blaring,** *vbl. sb.* crying aloud, roaring.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** I've been se blind wi' blairin that aw scarce ken what to say, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 6; **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **Suf.** Now then bor, stop that there blaring, wul ye? (M.E.R.); 'What a blaring you keep!' says a mother to her crying child, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813).

3. To speak loudly, to shout in a rude or angry manner.

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.** (W.G.); **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** (M.P.), **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 266. **Chs.**^{1} **Not.** I wish he wouldn't come blarin' about o' that 'ow, among the hounds (L.C.M.). **Lin.** Then what hev ye coom blairin' and bletherin' here fur? *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) II. 188. **Brks.**^{1} **Cmb.**^{1} Don't blare out like that when you're spoken to. **Ken.** (W.F.S.); If the horses stop eating the men blare out at them (D.W.L.); He blared at me right acrass de street (P.M.). **ne.Ken.** (H.M.) **s.Hmp.** She blared at the little mayd like a polecat, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) III. 32. **n.Wil.** What d'ye want to blur't out like thot vur? (E.H.G.) **Wil.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Dhae·ur u wauz, blae·ureen lig u guurt bèol [there he was, raving like a great bull]. **Dev.** Yü should 'ave ayerd um blare! They blared an' hollied till they purty nigh bust theirselves, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence **Blaring,** *vbl. sb.* loud talking, noisy, senseless talk.

Not. (L.C.M.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.**^{2}

4. To let out secrets, to 'blab.'

n.Yks. Common amongst older inhabitants. He went and blared it all out to t'missus (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**^{2}

5. To protrude, thrust out the tongue; also used of the eyes.

Dur.^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12} **m.Yks.**^{1} Don't blair your eyes out at me. **w.Yks.**^{24}; **w.Yks.**^{5} An impudent and ill-trained child 'blairs out' its tongue to the passers-by.

6. Of gas, &c.: to flare.

War. (J.W.R.) **Glo.** Common (H.S.H.); **Glo.**^{1}

Hence **Blaring,** *ppl. adj.* glaring.

War. The blaring hot sun (J.W.R.); **War.**^{2} **Glo.** In common use (H.S.H.); (S.S.B.)

7. To wander about, to rush about, esp. in phr. *blaring and staring.*

War.^{2} **Glo.** In common use (H.S.H.); What bist a bleärin about for? What bist a blarin and starin thur for? (S.S.B.)

8. *sb.* The bleating of sheep; a loud cry or shout.

Nhb. Aw set up a blare For God to preserve him, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1826) 8, ed. 1889; Aw gat, for an answer, a greet ugly blare, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 36; **Nhb.**^{1} It answered wiv a groanin blair, Robson *Hamlick, Prince o' Denton* (c. 1870). **e.Yks.** The lambes will bee able to master the ewes . . . and knowe theire blares, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 81. **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 699. **e.An.**^{1}

9. A fuss, 'to do,' disturbance.

n.Yks. What tha making sich a blare about? (R.H.H.)

[**1.** To blare, to bellow like a cow, Phillips (1706); Blare, *mugire*, Skinner (1671); The kyne . . . wente on bleарynge, Coverdale (1535) 1 *Sam.* vi. 12. **2.** Blare, *clamitare*, Skinner; The worthies also of Moab bleared and cried for very sorow, Coverdale *Is.* xv. 4; Bleren, *ploro*, *fleo*, *Prompt.*, ed. Pynson (1499). **5.** *Lingula* . . . a long ridge running into the sea, like a toong blearing out of the mouth, *Nomenclator* (1585) 399 (Nares); (Ye) bleare out youre tonge, Coverdale *Is.* lvii. 4; The knave bleareth his tonge at me, le villayn ne me fait que tirer la langue, Palsgr. (1530). **6.** To blare, to sweat, or melt away, as a candle sometimes does, Phillips. Cp. Du. *blaren*, to lowe as a cowe (Hexham); Bremen *blarren*, to cry, to weep (*Wtbch.*); Holstein *blaren*, to weep (*Idiotikon*); LG. *blaren*, *blarren*, *blären*, to weep aloud (Berghaus); Flem. *bleeren*, to low (Schuermans).]

BLARE, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. e.An. A paste made of tar and pitch, used for caulking the seams of boats, &c.

Nhb.^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}

BLARNEY, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. and in *gen.* colloq. use.

1. *sb.* Persuasive talk, flattery, humbug.

Ir. O'Grady's powers of 'blarney,' Lever *Jack Hinton* (1844) vi; Blarney—all blarney! *ib. Martins* (1856) I. xxi; (G.M.H.) **s.Ir.** You think to come over me now with the blarney, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 403. **Yks.** Let's 'ev na mahr o'thi blahny (W.H.). **Nrf.** They come and uttered their blarney to me, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 26. **Slang.** Taylor *Wds. and Places* (1885) xvi.

2. *Comp.* **Blarney-stone,** in phr. *to have taken a lick of the Blarney-stone*, to have the gift of flattery or persuasiveness.

Ir. A certain stone in the walls of Castle Blarney in Co. Cork, the kissing or licking of which is fabled to convey the gift of blarney (G.M.H.).

3. *v.* To flatter, persuade; to wheedle.

Ir. I suppose you are going to blarney the constituency, Lever *Martins* (1856) II. xxvii; Arra, what are you blarneying about? McNulty *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) xiii; (G.M.H.) **Lan.** Oh, dunnot blerney me wi' thy foine speeches, Staton *Rivals* (1888) 3. **Der.** Blarney um up a bit, and tell 'em I'm i' favour o' good roads, *Wkly. Telegraph* (Dec. 22, 1892) 12.

Hence (1) **Blarneyfied,** *adj.* wheedling, flattering; (2) **Blarneying,** *vbl. sb.* flattery, humbug.

(1) **Cant.** Cut no more blarneyfied whids, Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1834) bk. v. i. **Ir.** 'Lettin' on,' 'romancing a bit,' and 'just humbuggin',' with a little blarneying and sluthering thrown in, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 242.

BLART, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Also written **blaat** Yks. Lei.^{1} Nhp.^{1}; **blaht** Yks. s.Chs.^{1} se.Wor.^{1}; **blaut** Der. Lei.^{1} [blāt.]

1. *v.* Of sheep and cattle: to bleat, low, bellow.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Aw dunna loike hear a cauf as is allus blartin; **Chs.**^{3} **s.Chs.**^{1} A cow is said to blaaˑt aafˑtŭr ŭr kauˑf [blaht after her cauf]. **s.Not.** What's that theer yo [ewe] blartin' about? (J.P.K.) **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} There's a mess o' sheep blarting. **War.**^{3} The cows are blarting, we shall have rain. **se.Wor.**^{1}

Hence **Blarting,** *ppl. adj.* bleating, bellowing.

w.Yks. A blaatin' cah sooin forgets her cauf, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). **Stf.**^{2} A blartin korf soon fərgets its modhər.

2. To cry, lament; to roar.

Chs.^{1} **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} Moi litl ən'z gotn dh' bali-eik, ən'z blartin til it weli meiks mi croi. **Der.** (H.R.), **nw.Der.**^{1} **War.** What ar' yer' blartin at? (J.B.) **Wor.** He was blartin away for all the world like a babby, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Blarting,** *vbl. sb.* the crying or whining of a child.

War. Stop that child's blarting (J.B.); **War.**^{3} Now then, you gret booby—ain't you ashamed of blarting like a wench?

3. To cry out, make a noise; to scold, rate.

Chs.^{1} Oo blarted aht a-singin. **s.Chs.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Ah thowt shay wur coom out to blaut. **War.**^{2}, **se.Wor.**^{1}

4. To let out a secret, to spread abroad news or scandal.

Chs.^{1} Nah, dinna thee blart. **s.Chs.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} A gossiping, chattering female is always blaating about. **War.**^{23}

5. *sb.* A loud noise; meaningless talk.

w.Yks. Them wod-be-friends o' t'poar; ther nowt else bud shirt an' blart, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 19; Bud all they sed shoo knew wor blaht, *ib.* (1873) 18. **s.Chs.**^{1} A parent will tell his crying child to 'uwd iz blaaˑt' [howd his blaht].

6. In phr. *to be on the blart*, to be scolding or rating.

War.^{3} She is always on the blart.

BLART, *v.*^{2} Dmf. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To fall flat in the mud.

BLASED, *pp.* Sc. Written **bleezed** (Jam.). [**blēˑzd, blīˑzd.**] Of milk: turned sour, but not coagulated. Cf. **blink.**

Sc. Blased milk, bladded milk, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 386; (Jam.) **Per.** (G.W.)

BLASH, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Lei. In form **blosh** Lei.^{1} [**blaʃ**, Lei. **bloʃ.**]

1. A splash or dash of liquid or mud.

Sc. Ye've gotten a' yon blash o' cauld kail, Dickson *Kirk Beadle* (ed. 1892) 82; She cuist a great blash of water into the pot (Jam.). **Cum.** A blash! a pull! Ye've hoald o' t'king o' fish, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 106, ed. 1876. **Yks.** They meead a bonny blash i' t'dike, *Spec. Dial.* (1839) 9. **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** (C.W.H.); Sheea gav an extra blash, and sum o' t'watter went on tiv his feet, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1876) 45. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Yo nivver heerd a sooch a blosh.

2. A heavy fall of rain or sleet.

Sc. I ken we'll hae a blash o' rain, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 2; Snaws an' rains wi' sleety blash, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 94. **Slk.** The blusterin wund that brings naething but a cauld blash o' sleet, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 189. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Yks.** An occasional 'blash' of sleet driven in the face, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 15, 1883). **n.Yks.** It com a great blash o' rain (I.W.); It's like more blash (R.H.H.).

3. Puddle-water; liquid, soft mud.

n.Yks.^{1} There's bin a vast o' rain through t'neeght; t'rooad's all iv a blash. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 17, 1891). **n.Lin.** Th' laane's all blather an' blash wi th' snaw meltin' (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} That foot-trod oher Mr. Peäcock's wood-cloās' is that full of blash, I niver seed oht like it.

4. Weak, trashy stuff; drink of poor quality.

n.Yks. Te we'ast in blash and dhrink, Browne *Yk. Minster Screen* (1834) l. 182; **n.Yks.**^{2} This isn't tea, it's nobbut blash. 'Dish-clout blash,' poor, weak soup. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah can't sup sike blash.

Hence (1) **Blash,** *adj.* weak, poor, wishy-washy; (2) **Blashment,** *sb.* any weak liquor.

(1) **Cum.** It's o' lang o' that blesh yel, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 93. (2) **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm.**^{1} It's nobbet blashment; it isn't fit to grind an axe wi. **w.Yks.** Ile hev nea sick blashment [as churn milk], it macks me belle wark, Seward *Yorde's Cave* (1801), in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 612; **w.Yks.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}

5. Nonsense, foolish talk.

n.Yks.^{1} It's a' blash. Nivver heed; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} Deeant talk sike blash. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 17, 1891). **n.Lin.** He gets thrif as much blash as if hĕ was stannin' fer parli'ment (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1}

6. *Comp.* (1) **Blash-canter,** weak liquor; (2) **-kegged,** with a protuberant stomach, dropsical; (3) **-kite,** (*a*) a lover of liquids, a 'toss-pot'; (*b*) a noisy, nonsensical talker.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **n.Yks.**^{12} (3, *a*) **n.Yks.**^{2} (*b*) **e.Yks.**^{1}

BLASH, *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Lei. War. In form **blosh** Lei.^{1} War.^{3} [**blaʃ**, Lei. **bloʃ.**]

1. To splash liquid or mud about, either by spilling it or treading in it.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} He was blashed fre heed to toe. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Rworin', an' churnin', an' blashin', Richardson *Talk* (1871) 115, ed. 1886. **Wm.** T'wind gan ta blaa, an blysht t'wattre ower es, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 18; T'waves blasht sea dowly, Southey *Knitters e' Dent* (ed. 1865) 23; **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} T'bairn's blash'd ma' gooan a' ower. T'watter blashes oot i' t'can, every step thoo taks; **n.Yks.**^{23} **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} Tak care, or else thoo'l blash that watther all ower floer. **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Blashed an' blathered through hĕad to foit.

n.Lin.^{1} If yĕ swill watter aboot i' that how, you'll blash th' wall roots all oher. **Lei.^{1}** The reen bloshed agen the winder. **War.^{3}**

2. To have to do with water as a seaman; hence *fig.* to toil slavishly.

n.Yks. He'll niver ha nowt but what he blashes i' t'sea for, Linskill *Bet. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) xx; The current Whitby phrase descriptive of a seaman's life, 'he blashes for his living,' Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) *Pref.* 9; **n.Yks.^{1}**; **n.Yks.^{2}** What he has got, he has blash'd for. 'Ay, ay! her poor fellow may weel blash,' an allusion to the wife's extravagance. **m.Yks.^{1}** I'll blash no more for nobody. **w.Yks.** Of a hard-working person it will be said that she is 'blashing at it from morn to night,' and the woman herself will declare that she may 'blash' herself to pieces, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 17, 1891).

3. To drink to excess, to soak.

Sc. To blash one's stomach (Jam.). **n.Yks.^{2}** Always blashing.

Hence (1) **Blashed,** *pp.* drunk, stupefied with drink; (2) **Blasher,** a great drinker.

(1) **Cum.** He mappen . . . wadden't see if we chanc't to be rayder blash't like, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 5, ed. 1876. (2) **n.Yks.^{2}**

4. To suffer from chafing of the skin, consequent on much exercise in hot weather.

w.Yks. I'm blasht, I can hardly bear to walk (B.K.).

BLASH, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Yks. Lan. Chs. [**blaʃ.**]

1. *sb.* A flash, a sudden blaze or flame. Also *fig.*

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Wds.* **Lan.^{1}, e.Lan.^{1}** **Chs.^{1}** Light sticks of no use for a good fire—'only make a blash.' **s.Chs.^{1}** 'A blash under the pot' is said of a sudden and momentary show of spirit. I chucked 'em aw upo' th' fire—eh, what a blash they made—a regilar Bunbury blash, as they sen (s.v. Deck).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Blash-boggart,** an apparition appearing and disappearing like a flash; also used *fig.* of persons who are wild or strange in appearance; (2) **-coke,** soft coke made at the coal-pits for steel smelters; (3) **-oven,** an oven in which 'soft cokes' are made from coal.

(1) **Lan.** What a blash-boggart he looked, Axon *Flk-Sng.* (1870) 50; **Lan.^{1}** A gradely blash-boggart! Aw use't to think he slept among th' coals, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) ii. (2, 3) **w.Yks.^{2}**

3. *v.* To blaze, to flare up suddenly; to set ablaze. Also *fig.*

Lan. Un made um blash feire till aw thowt ther wur a hundred gasleets doancin afore um, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 60. **e.Lan.** An iv aw do blash eawt id'll be to late to sleck mo then, Almond *Watercresses,* 27. **m.Lan.^{1}** His een blashed fire. **s.Chs.^{1}** A fire into which some paraffin had been thrown was said to 'blash' up.

4. To make public, to reveal secrets.

n.Yks.^{1} She's bin an' blashed it a' ower. It's toon's talk noo. **w.Yks.** Tell her nowt, fer shoo'll blash it aht to t'first body shoo meets, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 17, 1891).

BLASHY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. In form **blashly** Cum.; **bloshy** Lei.^{1} War.^{3} [**bla·ʃi, blo·ʃi.**]

1. Of weather: rainy, wet, gusty. See **Blash,** *v.*^{1}

Sc. Simmer's weet or winter's blashy thaw, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 115. **Lnk.** Thro' driftin' snaw, an' blashie sleet, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 103. **Slk.** Like sae mony blashy shoors o' sleet, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 97. **Gall.** In cauld blashy weather, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 108. **Dur.^{1}** **n.Yks.^{1}** It's bin straange an blashy, all on, for a bit, noo; **n.Yks.^{2}** **ne.Yks.^{1}** It's a blashy tahm been. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.^{5}** **e.Lin.** How maäzing blashy was the morn, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 64. **Nhp.^{1}**

2. Wet, muddy, splashy, sloppy.

N.I.^{1}, N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Their streets are like wors—brave and blashy! Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 68; **Nhb.^{1}** **Cum.** 'Blashly' is rather more emphatic than 'blashy.' 'Cauld, blashly land,' applied to a farm in a high situation, and undrained condition (M.P.). **n.Yks.^{1}** It's blashy deed, gannan' alang t'rooads, sike weather. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Tharr's sa mitch rain o' t'Fogg . . . it maks it blashy, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) v; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 24, 1891); **w.Yks.^{1}** **n.Lin.^{1}** Th' roäd fra Gunness to Burringham's blashier noo then iver I seed it. **Lei.^{1}, Nhp.^{1}** **War.^{3}** You can't get on them fields [to work], they're too bloshy.

3. Thin, poor, weak, watery.

Sc. Thae blashy vegetables are a bad thing to have atween ane's ribs, *Blackw. Mag.* (1820) 154 (Jam.). **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.** Te get blawn out wi' blashy tea, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 58; **Nhb.^{1}, Dur.^{1}, Cum.^{1}** **n.Yks.^{1}** Puir blashy stuff. **ne.Yks.^{1}** Ah thinks this tea's nobbut blashy. **w.Yks.^{5}, n.Lin.^{1}, sw.Lin.^{1}, Nhp.^{1}**

4. Frivolous, silly, over-talkative.

n.Yks.^{2} A blashy body. **e.Yks.^{1}** We've had tweea sooats of blash te neet—fost blashy teea an then blashy talk. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 24, 1891).

BLAST, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. A spell of weather, either fine or foul; esp. long-continued frost. Also in *comp.* **Blast-time.**

e.Yks.^{1} You'll hev a fair blast tĭ gan heeam in, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 24, 1891). **n.Lin.** The sparra's was starved to deäd i' the ivy yon long blast-time (M.P.); **n.Lin.^{1}** It was a tedious blast, it lasted tho'teen weäks. **sw.Lin.^{1}** A blast clapped in after Christmas.

2. An explosion of fire-damp in a pit.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** The fiery blast cuts short wor lives, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 34; **Nhb.^{1}** There were about 30 persons slain by a blast, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 45. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

3. A smoke, a whiff of the pipe.

Sc. (Jam.), **Ayr.** (J.F.), **N.I.^{1}** **s.Wxf.** Here I can har'ly get a bit in me pipe to get a blast, *Fenian Nights* in *Shamrock Mag.* (Apr. 29, 1894) 502. **Nhb.** Leet thy pipe, And take a blast o' baccy! *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iv. 72; **Nhb.^{1}** A cup, and blast o' baccy, Wilson *Washing Day* (1843).

4. A faggot or branch of dry furze, used for 'blasting out' the oven. See **Blast,** *v.* **I. 2.**

w.Som.^{1} U blaa·st u vuuz [a blast of furze]. **Cor.** She generally put a good blast into the chimney, Forfar *Wizard* (1871) 46.

5. Blight, mildew.

s.Wxf. The blast came on the p'tates (P.J.M.). **n.Lin.^{1}, Nhp.^{2}** **Hrt.** Blasts, blights, and strokes [of wheat], Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. i. **Suf.^{1}** Wheat mildewed or blighted, is said to have got the blast.

6. A sudden attack of illness, a stroke; a chill.

Abd. (W.M.) **Kcd.** But now his father took a blast, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1823) 115. **s.Wxf.** The poor man got a blast (P.J.M.). **w.Yks.** He has been warned of the danger of getting a blast, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 314.

7. An external inflammation, a gathering or tumour in some places attributed to witchcraft, or the action of fairies.

Ir. If his child became consumptive, it had been overlooked, or received a blast from the fairies, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 383. **s.Ir.** Croker *Leg.* (1862) 155. **n.Yks.** Ah've got a blast in my eye (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); (J.T.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 24, 1891); **w.Yks.^{2}** **Chs.^{1}** He's getten a blast on his thumb. There are many old women who profess to cure blasts. **Hrf.^{2}** **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Dev.^{3}** One suffering from ophthalmia is said to have a blast in the eyes. **Cor.^{1}** I caught a blast in my eye; **Cor.^{2}**

[**5.** Blast, an infectious or malignant air, a blight, Ash (1795). Cp. Blasting: *Nielle,* blasting or mildew whereby corn, &c., is withered or burnt up, Cotgr.; Blasting, which is a corruption happening to hearbes and trees by some euill constellation, Markham *Countrie Farme* (1616) 313. **7.** A blast in the eye, Boorde *Breuyary,* in Furnivall's *Forewords,* E.E.T.S. (1870) X. 96.]

BLAST, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

I. 1. To pant, to breathe hard.

Abd. Twa shepherds out of breath, Rais'd like and blasting, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 22, ed. 1812. **Fif.** Ye needna rin as ye were chas'd, And blast and blaw wi' sic a blatter, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 8.

2. To blow up a fire; to feed a fire with furze or wood. Cf. **blast,** *sb.* **4.**

n.Yks.^{1} Blast the fire up; **n.Yks.^{2}** Blast it up wi' t'fire-cods (s.v. Fire-cods). **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375; (C.W.B.) **w.Som.^{1}** In our Hill country ovens are heated with wood fires, and to cause the fuel in the oven to blaze well is 'to blast out the oven.'

3. To smoke a pipe.

Ayr. (J.F.) **Rxb.** While Grizzy at the fire was blastin', Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 109.

4. Of a gun: to miss fire, to flash in the pan.

w.Som.^{1} The darn'd old gun blasted, else I would a-had a fine shot. **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Dev.** Guns niver blast in ould Death's wars, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 100.

5. Of cattle: to inflate, to swell in the stomach.

War.^{3} **Dor.** The sheep have blasted theirselves, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxi. **w.Som.**^{1} Dhu kaewz v-u-broakt een·tu dhu yuung· graas, dhai ul zèo·n blaas dhurzuul·z neef [the cows have broken into the young grass (clover), they will soon blast themselves].

Hence **Blasting,** *vbl. sb.* the name given in Rxb. to the disease among cows, called cow-quake. (Jam.)

6. *Fig.* To boast, to brag; to use strong, exaggerated language on any subject.

Sc. I'm no gien to blast, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 100 (Jam.); This chield was blasting awa' to them on the hill side, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xiv; It was better, I ween, than blasting and blawing and swearing, *ib. St. Ronan* (1824) xxviii.

Hence **Blaster,** *sb.* a boaster, bragger; one who exaggerates. (Jam.)

7. In phr. *to blast up one's eyes,* to cast up the eyes in astonishment.

Dev. *w. Times* (Mar. 5, 1886) 2, col. 2; **Dev.**^{1} Drawing out his hands, and blasting up his ees to the gurt oaks, 2.

II. 1. To blight, shrivel.

Wm. Yon tree's bin blasted wi' leetnin (B.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' wheät i' th' plantin' cloäs' is blasted wi' mildew. **Suf.**^{1} [Corn is said to be blasted when it is poor and thin in the ear, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

Hence **Blasted,** *pp.* Of a cow's udder: dried or shrivelled by inflammation. Lei.^{1}

2. Used imprecatively; also in *comp.* **Blast-nation,** *sb.*

Wm. Blast yer impident feeace (B.K.). **Brks.**^{1} **I.W.**^{1} Blast-nashun seyze thee.

[**I. 1.** *Je souffle* is to blaste with ones mouthe, Palsgr. **II. 1.** To blast, *rubigine ferire,* Coles (1679); *Bruiner,* to blast or burn with hot mists, Cotgr.]

BLASTHOGUE, *sb.* Irel. Flattery, delusive talk, 'blarney.'

s.Ir. He has a power o' blasthogue about him, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 276. **s.Wxf.** I've heard too much ov your blastogue a'ready (P.J.M.).

[Cp. Ir. *blasda,* feigned (O'Reilly).]

BLASTIE, *sb.* Sc. [**bla·sti.**] A shrivelled dwarf; an ill-tempered or unmanageable child or animal; a term of contempt. See **Blast,** *v.* **II.**

Sc. An' how the blasties did behave When dancing at the lang man's grave, Train *Poet. Reveries* (1806) 18 (Jam.). **Ayr.** What cursed speed The blastie's makin', Burns *To a Louse,* st. 7. **Gall.** Ye senseless, menseless blastie, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 281; Ye . . . shairny blastie o' the byres, *ib. Cleg Kelly* (1896) xliv.

BLASTY, *adj.* Sc. Gusty, stormy.

Ayr. The weather was blasty and sleety, waxing more and more tempestuous, Galt *Provost* (1822) 177 (Jam.). **Edb.** A clear starry night, in the blasty month of January, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828 xi.

[On a suddeyn thee doors winds blastye doe batter, Stanyhurst *Aeneis* (1582) 84.]

BLATCH, *sb., adj.* and *v.* Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. [**blætʃ, blātʃ.**]

1. *sb.* Dirt, soot, smut.

Glo.^{1} **Wil.** That is all over blatch, Britton *Beauties* (1825); Thee's got a blatch on thee face (E.H.G.); **Wil.**^{1} Thuc pot be ael over blatch. **Dor.**^{1}

Hence **Blatchy,** *adj.* sooty, smutty, dirty.

Glo. Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**^{1}

2. *adj.* Black, sooty. Hmp.^{1}, Wil.^{1}

3. *v.* To blacken, smirch with black.

Glo. You have blatch'd your face, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); **Glo.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} Now dwon't 'ee gwo an' blatch your veäce wi' thuc thur dirty zoot.

[OE. *blæc,* ink; also as adj. *black.* Cp. Attramentorium, blacche-pot, *Metr. Voc.* (c. 1500) in Wright's *Voc.* 628.]

BLATE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Cmb. (?) Also written **bleat** Sc. Cum. Wm.; **blaet** Sh.I.; **blait** Sc.; **bleit** n.Cy.; **bleate, bleatt** Cum.; **blert** Chs.^{12} [**blēt, bliət.**]

1. Shy, bashful, timid.

Sc. A toom purse makes a bleat merchant, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 356; A blate cat makes a proud mouse, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); My damsel with the raven locks is young and blate witha', Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 53; Gin ye kent what was doing at hame, I trow ye wad look blate, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 163; I hate To gar fouk think I'm speirin' blate, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 16; They were all in such a hurry, too, that she felt blate to question them, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 213, ed. 1894; Ony puir body o'our acquaintance that's blate for want o' siller, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) iii. **Abd.** The gilpy stood and leuk't fell blate, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 3. **Rnf.** I sing how Jock maist dee't for Kate, He was sae bashfu' and sae blate, And coudna speak his mind, Barr *Poems* (1861) 186. **Ayr.** But blate and laithfu' scarce can weel behave, Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 8. **Lnk.** I have often heard, 'Hech me, ye're no blate,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 415. **Slk.** For though no blate, I howp I hae a' life-lang had a sense o' decency, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 64. **Gall.** My conscience! . . . was he no' blate to say that to ministers, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 27. **N.I.**^{1} **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.** Death o' late hez no been blate, Oliver *Local Sngs.* (1824) 8; She was never blate to own ye, Marshall *Sngs.* (1829) 5; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** But I was daft for been sea varra bleat, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) 1; I' God's name step forret; nay, dunno be bleate, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 67; Look dashed and blate wi' nought to say, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1842) 191; *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 91. **n.Yks.**^{1} He's ower blate for owght. T'lassies has t'kittle him; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{12}, **Der.**^{1} *Obs.* **Cmb.** Alone he could not go, he was so blate, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 523 (?). [(K.)]

Hence (1) **Blate,** *sb.* one who is shy; (2) **Blaitly,** *adv.* bashfully; (3) **Blateness,** *sb.* shyness, bashfulness, awkwardness.

(1) **Dmf.** The blate look spruce, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 16. **Nhb.** Ye'll soon understand How we tice baith the blate and the slee, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1850) 112. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Sc.** 'It's jist blateness.' 'Just what?' 'Shyness,' corrected the laird, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 69. **Ayr.** If you dinna fail by your own blateness, Galt *Entail* (1823) iv. **Gall.** She disna appear to be troubled wi' blateness, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xii. **Nhb.** It wasn't, mind, because aw'd rued, But blateness at a knotty case, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 45; **Nhb.**^{1}

2. Dull, unpromising.

Abd. That were my hogs to a blate fair to ca', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 59, ed. 1812; It's blate, blate, hereaboot, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi; He's nae a blate scholar (G.W.).

3. *Fig.* Of grass, corn, &c.: backward.

Cld. A blait braird. That grass is looking blate. Things are looking unco' blate (Jam.).

[**1.** If they have supt e'er I come in I will look wondrous blate, *Robin Hood* (c. 1600), ed. Ritson, I. 99. **2.** Thow salbe maid blait, bleir eit, bestiall, Dunbar *The Flyting* (c. 1505) 256, in *Poems,* ed. Small, 19.]

BLATE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lin. War. Also written **blait, bleat** w.Yks.; **bleet** Sc.; **bleit** w.Yks. [**blēt, bliət.**]

1. To bellow, to roar; to make a noise; to talk wildly, to rave. Cf. **blare, blart.**

Sc. Where the buck's bound, there he maun bleet, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Yks.** You can 'ear 'im across t'roäd, blaätin' an' singin' like a girt bull-cauf (F.P.T.). **w.Yks.** Aw nivver tried to sing it but once. . . . An' as Mally ax'd me what aw wor blatin' abaat, aw'd nivver tried it sin, Hartley *Grimes' Trip* (1877) 85; Chaps at blayted at him so fast wor t'bidders, *Pudsey Olm.* (1877) 21; 'Shut up!' blates Alderman Waud, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 31; 'What says ta?' he snapped at me, 'Tha'rt bleatin,' Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) viii; **w.Yks.**^{12}; **w.Yks.**^{4} What are ta blating at—what's t'matter with tha? **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah nobbat gav him a lahtle tap, an he blate oot as athof ah was killin him, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Lin.** There stood the lion, all soä grim, I said 'Wur he alive he'd blate,' Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 44. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

Hence (1) **Blate,** *sb.* noise; (2) **Blating,** *ppl. adj.* noisy, roaring.

(1) **w.Yks.** 'Hod thi blait,' I said, *Yksman.* (1881) 154. (2) **w.Yks.** Thear wor peeas wi that blatin crew, Preston *Poems* (1864) 31; A blatin' clarinet player, *Yksman.* (1875) 4.

2. To obtrude the tongue.

w.Yks. Blatin' ther fork'd tungs aht, *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xvii.

BLATHER(S, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. and all n. and midl. counties. Also e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. Amer. Also in form **bladder** nw.Der.^{1} Som.; **blatter** Sc.; **blatther** N.I.^{1}; **bledder** Cum. Yks. Lan.^{1} nw.Der.^{1}; **blether(s** in *gen.* use; **blother** nw.Der.^{1} Not. sw.Lin.^{1} Lei.^{1}; **bluther** m.Yks.^{1}; **blutter** Bnff.^{1} [**bla·ðə(r), ble·ðə(r).**]

1. Empty, noisy, or unwise talk; flattery, nonsense.

Sc. But maist likely that was maist all blethers to get round me, Oliphant *Lover and Lass,* 332. **Bnff.**^{1} **Kcd.** Stop yer blether, Shaw yersel' a man o' pluck, Grant *Lays* (1884) 37. **Dmb.** Hoot, blethers! I ken it's a' imagination, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxiii. **Ayr.** Jeanie was fonder of outgait and blether in the causey than was discreet, Galt *Provost* (1822) ix; Stringing blethers up in rhyme For fools to sing, Burns *Vision*, st. 4. **Lnk.** What's grammar?—Blethers, a wheen silly havers, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) iii. **Ir.** He'd gabbed on galore, any blathers come into his head, Barlow *Bog-land* (1892) 179. **N.I.**^{1} **Nhb.** Jaw'd a heap o' blether, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 355; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{23} **m.Yks.**^{1} Thou is making a bluther of it! **w.Yks.** Ben hed read soa mich blather, *Yksman.* (1876) 44; **w.Yks.**^{25} **Lan.** End this jinglin' blether, Waugh *Sngs.* (1866) 82, ed. 1871; **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1} **I.Ma.** Come, lay down, and no blather, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 218. **Chs.**^{1} He's getten nowt—nobbut pride an' blather. **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} 'Ēĭ dunna know what 'ēĭ's seein' ēf 'is toime; 'ēĭ's a' blether. **nw.Der.**^{1} **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** Folk talks o' draaning fen, and such blather, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) iii. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} What a blather you children are making. **Shr.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Oa·l dhee blad·ur! [hold thy jaw!]

Hence (1) **Blatheration**, *sb.* foolish talk; (2) **Blatherdash**, *sb.* nonsense; (3) **Blatherer**, *sb.*, (4) **Blather-erra**, *sb.* a foolish talker; (5) **Blath(e)rie**, (*a*) *sb.* foolishness, deception, (*b*) *adj.* talkative; (6) **Blatherment**, *sb.* idle, noisy talk; (7) **Blather(um)skite**, *sb.* nonsense; a foolish, noisy fellow.

(1) **Dmf.** His poetry's no worth a groat, It's only bletheration, Quinn *Heather Lintie* (ed. 1863) 145. **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) (2) **Slk.** Most empty bladderdash, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) I. 221. **Rxb.** (W.G.) (3) **Bnff.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Ar owd mon's a reg'lar owd bletherer. (4) **Uls.** Jones is nothing but a blather-erra (A.J.I.). (5, *a*) **Sc.** Wha only deals in bletherie, Donald *Poems* (1867) 82. **Lnk.** Frae ilka vice and blaidry free, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) 44 (Jam.). **Ayr.** I'll no fash mysel' ony mair wi' this world's pelf and blathrie of it, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcvii. (*b*) **n.Yks.** She's a windy bladdery woman (I.W.). (6) **n.Yks.** Ah doubt Ah sal be tiring o' tha wi' all this bladderment, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 50. **n.Lin.**^{1} **s.Wor.** An old man said, at the confusion of the Rosebery administration, 'Then us a bee·at un, o' thur bluthermeut' (H.K.). **w.Som.**^{1} Twuz noa·urt bud a blad·urmunt [a windy harangue]. (7) **Sc.** He's an awfu' blatherumskite, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 146; Gang on yer gait, ye blatherskate, *Sng. Maggie Lauder*; (W.G.) **Ir.** Wid your little black book full o' blatheremskyte, Barlow *Bog-land* (1892) 132; (R.M.Y.) **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** He is too much of a blatherskite to care for philosophy, *Carlisle Patriot* (Oct. 7, 1887). **ne.Yks.** (M.C.F.M.) **I.Ma.** Blubbering cowards! Aw, blatherskites, Caine *Deemster* (1889) 59. **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} [**Amer.** He was such a manly fellow, and no blatherskite, Deland *John Ward* (1889) i.]

2. Noise of any kind; the lowing of a cow or calf.

Sc. Allo cam out wi a blatter, Donald *Poems* (1867) 166. **Frf.** A blatter of wind and rain drove the door against the fireplace, Barrie *Licht* (1893) vi. **Fif.** Blast and blaw wi' sic a blatter, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 8. **Dmf.** Gun after gun play'd blitter blatter, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 90. **Gall.** Down near the blatter of the sea, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) iii. **n.Lin.**^{1}

3. A heavy fall.

N.I.^{1} He fell a blatther on the groun'.

4. One who talks or behaves foolishly.

Sc. There will be Tam the blutter, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 85, ed. 1871. **Bnff.**^{1} **Lnk.** What does the blether think Britain's made o'? Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 31. **Wgt.** (A.W.) **n.Ir.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 479; (R.M.Y.); **N.I.**^{1}

5. *Comp.* (1) **Blether-breeks**, a braggart idle fellow; (2) **-breens**, (3) **-chops**, (4) **-guts**, (5) **-head** (**-yed**), a noisy fool; (6) **-headed**, foolish, noisy; (7) **-lugs**, a babbler, tell-tale; (8) **Bladder-mouth**, see **-head**; (9) **Blether-tail**, (10) **-tongue**, see **-lugs**.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} (2, 3, 4) **Stf.**^{2} (5) **Cum.** A bigger set o' blether-heids never met under one roof afore, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1880) 88. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Here we see a gurt hard-handed bleethereead rowlin i' riches, *Yksman.* (July, 1878) 10; **w.Yks.**^{35} **Lan.** Tis seme nabob must be an iknorant bledderhyed, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 51, ed. 1811; **Lan.**^{1} Eh! what a blether-yed thae art: when wilto give o'er talkin'. **n.Lan.** (W.H.H.), **Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **w.Som.**^{1} Wur-z dhee man·urz? yu guurt blad·ur ai·d! [where are thy manners? you great bladder-head!] (6) **Abd.** What dare ye say, ye bladder-headed ass, Either to me, or yet about my lass? Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 111. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. (7) **n.Yks.**^{2} (8) **w.Som.**^{1} Usually 'guurt blad·ur maew·dh.' The consequent *adj.* blad·ur maew·dhud [bladder-mouthed] is also very frequently heard. (9) **Cum.** He can keep nowght, a greet bleddertail (J.D.). (10) **w.Yks.**^{5}

6. Phr. *Blethering Tom*, the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*.

Rnf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 23.

[The same as **Blather**, *v.*^{1}]

BLATHER, *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. and all n. and midl. counties; also Mtg. Glo. Cmb. Som. Aus. Also in forms **bladder** Som.; **blatter** Sc. Irel. N.Cy.^{1} Nhb. n.Lin.^{1} Aus.; **bledder** Cum. ne.Lan.^{1}; **blether** in *gen.* use; **blither** Der.; **blodder** Wm.; **blother** w.Yks.^{15} ne.Lan.^{1} nw.Der.^{1} Not. sw.Lin.^{1} Nhp.^{1} War.^{3}; **bluther** Nhb. e.Yks. ne.Yks.^{1}; **blutter** Bnff.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} [**bla·ðə(r)**, **ble·ðə(r)**, **bla·də(r)**, **ble·də(r)**.]

1. To talk foolishly, indiscreetly, or noisily, esp. to brag, to tell tales.

Elg. I needna blether aboot the thing ye ken, Tester *Poems* (1865) 138. **Bnff.**^{1} A taul' 'im a' aboot it. . . . He jist geed into the neist door, an' bluttert it oot amo' thim a'. **Rnf.** In faith, she wadna hold her tongue, But loud an' lang she blethered, Allan *Poems* (1836) *Jenny Whisky*. **Ayr.** Some are busy bleth'rin Right loud that day, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785). **Edb.** Tammie had gotten his drappitkie . . . so he blethered on from one thing to another, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv. **Ir.** Jim Gallaher had been . . . blatherin' about goin' after the macker'l, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 144. **N.I.**^{1} **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Dinnit stand bletherin like a thick-heeded cull, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 23; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Dost think I duddent know that afore I saw thee, that thou must be blodderen oot 'It's a bad neet'? Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 18. **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{135} **Lan.** He'll blether an' talk about it o' winter, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 31; What arto bletherin' about? Waugh *Heather*, 244. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** An' so he goes abeawt bletherin' an' argyin', Yates *Owd Peter*, x. **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Well, thēĭ co'st blether! **Der.** What did the imp come blitherin' and botherin' there for? Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) i. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** A woman's no call to goo bletherin' an' blawtin' about (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** There you go blatherin, Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1866) I. 202; (J.R.W.) **Shr.**^{1} 'E blathers an gosters all day lung; **Shr.**^{2} **Brks.** Doant'ee kep blethering about fairings, Hughes *T. Brown* (1856) ii. **Cmb.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

Hence **Blathering**, (1) *ppl. adj.* talkative, foolish, boastful; (2) *vbl. sb.* loud or foolish talking, blabbing.

(1) **Sc.** Listening to twa blethering auld wives, Scott *Old Mortality* (1815) xiii; The Southron read out of their auld blethering black mess-book there, *ib.* *Nigel* (1822) vii. **Bnff.**^{1} **Ayr.** Thou ne'er took such a bleth'ran b-tch Into thy dark dominion, Burns *Ep. on Noisy Polemic*. **Lnk.** Wha could thole their bletherin' mouth, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 34. **n.Ir.** (A.J.I.) **n.Cy.** Hear that blethering chap miscaaing the Eskdale folk, Cunningham *Border Sketches* (1894) iii; **N.Cy.**^{1} A person who says much to little purpose is called 'a blathering hash.' **Nhb.** Then what use wad the noodles be? Wi a' thor blethrin jaw, Wilson *Sngs.* (1890) 48; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.**^{3} A lawyer neist, wi' bletherin' gab, *Sng. Jenny's Bawbee*. **n.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{5} **Lan.** But Hamlet's a crazy bletherin' foo, Ashton *Basin o' Broth*, 24. **I.Ma.** You great blethering omathaun, Caine *Manxman* (1894) xxi. **s.Chs.**^{1} Soa·ŭn Soa·)z ŭ ter·ŭbl blaadh·ŭrin fel·ŭ [So and So's a terrible boastful fellow]. **Stf.**^{2} **Der.** A bletherin windy chap, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. vi. **Not.** (L.C.M.), **War.**^{23} (2) **Bnff.**^{1}, **n.Ir.** (R.M.Y.), **n.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}

2. To make any disturbance or commotion; to cry out.

Sc. The win's blew, an blatter'd agayne that house, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) vii. 27; I wish ye wadna blatter the table, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xv. **Ayr.** The rain blattered, the windows clattered, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxiv. **Gall.** He will gar them blatter and bleeze upon the burning coals of hell! Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxii. **ne.Ir.** To make a loud clattering noise by striking with sticks, cabbage stocks, &c., against people's doors after dark, and then running off. This custom, though fast wearing out, is still practised by boys on the Eve of All Hallows, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** The bayrne was blutherin and slverin leyke a drownin whelp, Bewick *Howdy* (1850) 14; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** He bledder'd, od-white te', tou's broken my shins, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 323. **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 53; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 7, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{1} He blother'd an slavver'd like onny bull cauf, ii. 288; **w.Yks.**^{5} **Lan.** He blatthers and slivvers, Ridings *Muse* (1853) 15; Th' thunner blethurt like a great nowty lad, Brierley *Tales* (1854) 96. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.*

(1850) *Gl.* **Chs.**^{13}, **Der.**^{1} **Not.** Look at that fool blethering about [galloping and jumping unnecessarily, out hunting], he'll break his neck (L.C.M.); (J.H.B.) **Lin.** Then what hev ye coom blairin' and bletherin' here fur? *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) II. 188; STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 317. **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1}. **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} How the sparrows are a-blathering. **Shr.**^{2} **Mtg.** What's Jack blethering at? I'll strap him, if he dunna give over (E.R.M.). **Cmb.**^{1} [**s.Qnslnd.** Blattered away wildly with his revolvers, NISBET *Bail up* (1890) xli.]

Hence (1) **Blothered,** *pp.* foamed, bellowed; (2) **Blethering,** *ppl. adj.* noisy, weeping; (3) **Bluthering,** *vbl. sb.* noise, loud weeping.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} (2) **Lnk.** Blatterin' rain, an' rattlin' hail, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 102. **Lth.** Angry Boreas lourly skirling, Drave his blatt'ring hailstanes dour, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 167. **Cum.** A blethering long-tongued fellow (J.P.). **w.Yks.**^{2} **Not.**^{3} A blothering cow soon forgets her calf. **s.Not.** Goo an' stop that blotherin cauf (J.P.K.). **sw Lin.**^{1} (3) **Gall.** Amid the blattering of the snow, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) bk. II. i. **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 53; **e.Yks.**^{1} Let's he' ne mair o' that blutherin an beealin. **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Shut up wi thi bletherin', TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Clock Alm.* (1874) 41.

3. To talk indistinctly. N.I.^{1}, Glo.$^{1\,2}$

[ON. *blaðra*, to talk indistinctly, to talk nonsense; cp. Sw. dial. *bladdra* (RIETZ), Norw. dial. *bledra, blædre* (AASEN).]

BLATHER, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Yks. Lin. Also written **bladther** ne.Yks.^{1}; **blatter** n.Yks. e.Yks. w.Yks.$^{1\,2}$ n.Lin.^{1}; **blether** n.Lin.^{1}; **bluther** Sc. n.Yks.$^{1\,2}$ ne.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1} Cf. **batter.** [**bla·ðə(r), ble·ðə(r), bla·tə(r).**]

1. Soft mud, dirty rubbish of any kind.

n.Sc. Any kind of liquid or semi-liquid substance, usually either dirty or disgusting (W.G.). **n.Yks.** Wāriver əztə bīn? dhus splash·t ōlouər wi blatər (W.H.). **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** T'ducks hed nibbald ameng t'blatter, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 51; *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{15} **n.Lin.**^{1} Well, ther' is sum blether upo' them theäre Gloucestersheere roäds! **sw.Lin.**^{1}

Hence **Blatherment,** *sb.* mud, slime, adhesive dirt.

n.Yks.$^{1\,2}$, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} I'm getting some of this old blatherment off the road.

2. Batter, a thin mixture of flour, milk, and eggs for pudding, or pancakes.

n.Yks. A think wīl əv ə blatər pudin [Yorkshire pudding] tədē (W.H.). **e.Yks.** 'Batter' is known as 'blatther,' NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 53. **w.Yks.** Ah'm noane bahn to eyt that mak o' blatter (Æ.B.); Pancake Tuesday al hev it sleeves rowl'd up . . . an' mixin' t'blatter, *Bairnsla Ann.* (1867) 8; *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{2}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence **Blattery,** *adj.* thin, semi-fluid.

w.Yks. (Æ.B.)

3. Foul weather; a spell of bad weather. Cf. **blawthir.**

Bnff. It's jist a perfit blaather o' weather. Cf. 'It's dirt o' waader' (W.G.).

Hence **Bluthrie,** *adj.* wet, stormy.

Bnff. It's bluthirie kin' o' weather (W.G.).

BLATHER, *v.*^{2} Sc. Yks. e.An. Also written **bludder** Sc.; **bluiter** (JAM.); **bluther** Sc. Yks. e.An.

1. To besmear with mud, blood, or tears. Cf. **blubber.**

Abd. For bleed frae's mou' and niz did bang, And in gryte burns did bludder His face that day, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 6, ed. 1859; Gin . . . drunken chapins bluther a' his face, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 42. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

2. To blot in writing. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

3. To make untidy or foul.

n.Yks.^{2} 'It bluthers it's meat,' said of a calf, that pushes its nose into its gruel and blows it about.

Hence (1) **Blathered,** *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Blathery,** *adj.* muddy, splashed, wet; defaced.

(1) **Abd.** Bluddert now with strypes of tears and sweat, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 27, ed. 1812. **e.Sc.** The first ane [postmark] was awfu' bluthered, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 186. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah'v getten blather'd up tĭ my een (s.v. Blathery). (2) **Bnff.** This blaathrie weather 'ill seen rot the stooks (W.G.). **n.Yks.** This is a blattery mess (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} It's blathery walking. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Rooad was all blathery, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 33; **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 17, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{1}

BLATHER, see **Bladder.**

BLATTER, see **Blather.**

BLAUD, see **Blad.**

BLAUKE, *v.* and *sb.* Wxf.^{1} Also written **blauyke.**
1. *v.* To cry out, as a sheep or calf; to bawl. Cf. **blake.**
2. *sb.* The cry of a kid or calf.

BLAUNCH, *sb.* Stf. Nhp. War. e.An. [**blǭntʃ.**] A blotch or white spot upon the skin.

Stf.^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} The child has such a rash, it's all in blaunches. **War.**^{3}, **e.An.**^{1}

[In the neck thereof are two blanches, TOPSELL *Serpents* (1607) 765. Cp. *blanch*, white, Fr. *blanche*, f. of *blanc.*]

BLAUNDERS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Der. Written **blawnders** n.Yks.^{2}; **blounders** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} [**blǭ·ndəz.**]

1. Mucus, blowings from the nose. n.Yks.^{2}

2. A disease in horses, affecting the respiratory glands; the glanders.

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

BLAUTHY, see **Bloaty.**

BLAVER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. (1) *Campanula rotundiflora*, harebell; (2) *Centaurea cyanus*, corn bluebottle.

(1) **Twd.** (JAM. s.v. Blawort). (2) **Nhb.**^{1}

[It is possible that *blaver* may repr. in form Fr. *blavier*, of or belonging to corn, or corn land (COTGR.). But there are many Fr. names for the bluebottle wh. are der. fr. Fr. dial. *blave*, blue, such as *blave, blavelle, blavet* (cp. mod. Fr. *bleuet*); see HATZFELD.]

BLAW, *v.* Cor. Also written **bla, blawh.** [**blǭ.**] To believe; to fancy, imagine.

Cor. Ah . . . wor theere, I reckon, and scores beside, I blaw, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 32, ed. 1865; That's a fine an' short bed. I must crudley-up, I blawh, FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) i; Aw purty temper sure nuff, I blaw, says I, *Jimmy Trebilcock* (1863) 15; In common use (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{2} 95.

BLAW, see **Blow.**

BLAWCH, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Also in form **blotche.** [**blǭtʃ.**]

1. *v.* To gossip, to talk idly.

w.Yks. Quite common (M.F.); **w.Yks.**^{2}

Hence **Blawching,** *ppl. adj.* noisy, talkative.

w.Yks. A greeat blawchin woman, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

2. *sb.* Loud talking; a noisy fellow.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 9, 1884) 8; BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

BLAWORT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **blawart, blawirt, blaewort.** [**blē·wərt.**]

1. The harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia.*

2. The corn bluebottle, *Centaurea cyanus.*

Sc. Wi' his dow'd nose as blue's a blawart, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 25; His poor wizened houghs as blue as a blawart, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xx. **Bnff.** His face is as blae's a bllawvirt (W.G.). **Abd.** As blue as blaeworts, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **nw.Abd.** They're jist a blawirt blue, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 20. **Nhb.**^{1}

[*Bla* (see **Blae**) + *wort.*]

BLAWP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To belch, to heave up water (JAM.). **2.** *sb.* An accumulation of watery matter under the skin. Ayr. (J.F.)

[A contr. of *blaw up*, equiv. to lit. E. *blow up.*]

BLAWTH, *v.* Dev. To blow.

Dev. The wind blauths one about, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 12; **Dev.**^{3} The wind blaw'ths za 'ard tez 'nuff tü blaw ee awver tha cliffs.

BLAWTHER, *v.* Yks. [**blǭ·ðə(r).**] To bungle or blunder; to stumble.

e.Yks. Not common (R.S.); **e.Yks.**^{1}

Hence **Blawthering,** *ppl. adj.* clumsy, awkward, blundering.

e.Yks. A great blawthering fella (R.S.); **e.Yks.**^{1}

BLAWTHIR, *sb.* Sc. Wet weather. Cf. **blather,** *sb.*^{2}

Bnff.^{1} We've hid sad blawthir o' weather for a file back.

Hence **Blawthirie,** *adj.* very wet.

Bnff.^{1} The hail month o' Mairch wiz blawthirie kyne o' weather.

BLAY, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.?* Ess. A blaze.

Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; *Gl.* (1851).

BLAY, *v.* and *sb.*^{2} Irel. Yks. [**blē.**]

1. *v.* To bleat.

n.Yks.^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**^{1}

2. To shout. Wxf.^{1}

Hence **Blayeen,** *vbl. sb.* shouting.

Wxf.^{1} Zitch blakeen, and blayeen, 84.

3. *sb.* The bleating of sheep.

e.Yks.^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[**1.** The lambs goe blaying up and downe, Breton *Amoris Lacrimae* (1598) 275; He knows not the bleaying of a calf from the song of a nightingale, Sidney *Wanstead Past.* (1591) 622 (Dav.).]

BLAZE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Written **bleeze** (Jam.). [**blēz, blīz.**]

1. In phr. (1) *to put one's beard in a blaze*, (2) *to put in a blaze*, to get into a rage.

(1) **Sc.** A wee thing puts your beard in a bleeze, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); This put MacCullum More's beard in a bleize, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. (2) **n.Sc.** We pat 'im in a fine blaze fin we tellt 'im o's lass tackin up wi' the coo-bailie (W.G.). **Ayr.** My discourses set up the theological weavers in a bleese, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) iv.

2. A faggot. Wxf.^{1}

3. A sudden blast of a dry wind. Fif. (Jam.)

BLAZE, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Yks. Lin. Brks. Aus. [**blēz.**]

1. *sb.* A white mark on a horse's face. Cf. **bald.**

Yks. If the mare has a bald face, the filly will have a blaze, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889). **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 317. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1} **Brks.** [A mare] if it wasn't for the blaze in her face, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) ii.

Hence **Blazer,** *sb.* a common name for a horse. w.Yks.^{2}

2. A mark made by slicing off a piece of the bark of a tree.

sw.Lin.^{1} [**Aus.** She would more than once have missed [the path] if it had not been for the blaizes or marks on the trees, Harrison *Kara Yerta*, xxi.]

3. *v.* To mark a tree by slicing off a piece of the bark.

n.Lin.^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1} [**Aus.** He carefully followed the track of the line of trees which had been blazed, Praed *Romance of Station* (1890) I. iv.]

[**1.** White face or blaze is a white mark upon horses descending from the forehead, almost to the nose, *Sportsman's Dict.* (1785); A black bull . . . with a fair square blaze in his forehead, Fuller *Pisgah* (1650) bk. iv. vii. Cp. MLG. *blasenhengst*, a horse with a white forehead (Schiller-Lübben); MHG. *blasse*, a white mark on the forehead of a beast (Lexer); so MDu. *blasse* (Verdam); Sw. dial. *blassa* (Rietz), Norw. dial. *blesa* (Aasen).]

BLAZE, *v.*^{2} n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Dev. Also written **bloaze** w.Yks.^{1}

1. Of lightning: to strike. n.Lin.^{1}

2. *Fig.* To flare up, to get angry.

Dev. Charles waxed angry and blazed red, Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) xiii; 'You cur!' exclaimed Hillary, blazing up, *ib.* xix. **n.Dev.** Then tha wut chocklee and bannee and blazee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 233.

3. To catch salmon by torchlight, by striking them with a dart or 'leister.' N.Cy.^{1}

Hence **Blazing,** *vbl. sb.* catching salmon by torchlight.

w.Yks.^{1} T'surfeit he gat last Kersmas wi' bloazing, ii. 286.

4. *Comp.* **Blaze-wig,** a jocular term for an uproarious old man.

n.Yks.^{2}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 24, 1891).

BLAZE, *v.*^{3} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Der. Lin. Also Dev. Cor. Written **bleeze** Sc. [**blēz, blīz.**]

1. To spread abroad news or scandal; also with *pers. obj.* to calumniate.

Rnf. Syne blaze ane As soon's they turn their backs, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 84. **n.Yks.** An all round th' village it wer bleeazed, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 20. **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He blaazed them mucky lees all thrif cuntry-side, he did. **Dev.** Ef you've a-told Alice James about yer uncle . . . her'll be blazing it awl awver tha place, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); He no sooner heard than he blazed it, *w.Times* (Mar. 5, 1886) 2, col. 2. **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423.

Hence **Blazing,** *ppl. adj.* gossiping, slanderous.

n.Dev. Oll the neighbourhooden knowth thee to be a veaking blazing tiltish hussey, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 43.

2. To make a great bluster; to brag, boast.

Sc. To sit there bleezing away with your tales, Scott *Pirate* (1821) v; Ye're no to be bleezing and blasting about your master's name, *ib.* *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvii. **Dmb.** He bleezes away . . . like whins on fire, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xiii. **Abd.** He cam' hame fae the dominie's bleezin, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **e.Lth.** She was braggin an' bleezin awa aboot their Free Kirk, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 94. **Nhb.** They're bleezing aye o' what they'll do, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 60. **Dev.** Whot's Bet blazing about now then?—'Tez the likes ov she tü holly za 'ard's 'er can, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Blazing,** *ppl. adj.* blustering, boasting; (2) **Blazing-fou,** *adj.* in that state of intoxication when one becomes uproarious.

(1) **Sc.** Ye have ever loved to hear the blawing, blazing stories, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. ix; I never was a bleezing chiel, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) xiv. (2) **Bnff.**^{1}

[To blaze, to publish, to set or spread abroad, Kersey (1715); He . . . began to publish and to blase abrode the word, Rheims (1582) *Mark* i. 45. Cp. MDu. *blasen*, to blow a trumpet, to announce by the sound of a trumpet (Verdam).]

BLAZED, *pp.* Sc. Written **bleezed.** [**blīzd.**] In a state in which intoxicating liquors begin to operate.

(1) **Sc.** He looked bleezed like (Jam.). **Per.** He was a wee bleezed (G.W.). **Ayr.** Not common (J.F.).

Hence **Bleezy,** *adj.* affected in the eyes, as by alcoholic excitement.

Sc. Their faces grew red, and their eyes bleezy, *Fraser's Mag.* (1833) VII. 62. **Per.** Known, but not common (G.W.). **Ayr.** (J.F.)

BLAZER, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Written **bleezer** Nhb.^{1}; **bloazer** Yks. [**blī·zə(r).**] A hood or draught-tin put before the fire to make it burn up.

Nhb.^{1} Put the bleezer up, and let's hev a lowe. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.** (Æ.B.)

BLAZNICKS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Large and showy ornaments.

Bnff.^{1} He hiz great blaznicks o' braiss buttons on's jacket.

BLEA, see **Blae.**

BLEACH, *v.*^{1}, *sb.*^{1} and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Chs. Also written **bleech** Sc.; **bleetch, blaych** Chs.^{1} [**blītʃ.**]

1. *v.* To strike, to beat. Also of rain: to drive in.

Bnff.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Is your roof tight?—It's aal tight, except when the rain bleaches. **Chs.** I'll blaych yer sides (E.M.G.); **Chs.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Bleacher,** *sb.*, (2) **Bleaching,** *vbl. sb.* a severe stroke, a beating about; (3) **Bleaching,** *ppl. adj.* used as *adv.* with intensive force; cf. **banging.**

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} (2) **Bnff.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Aa wis oot iv aall the wet, and what a bleachin aa gat! (3) **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy dù)nŭ lahyk dhem blee·chin ot ruwms fŭr chee·z [I dunna like them bleachin' hot rowms (rooms) for cheese].

2. To fall flat.

Edb. He drove his head thro' a looking-glass and bleached back on his hands and feet on the carpet, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii.

3. To wander.

Nhb.^{1} He's aye gan bleachin aboot.

4. *sb.* A blow, a stroke.

Bwk. Hit it a bleech Tam Fish, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 85. **Chs.** I'll give thee a good bleetch, *Sheaf* (1878) I. 76; (E.M.G.); **Chs.**^{1}

5. *adv.* Violently, with a heavy blow.

Edb. Gave him such a kick and a push that he played bleach over, head foremost, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) v.

[Prob. the same as ME. *blechen*, to hurt, injure. Huo þet heȝest ualþ, þe zorer he him blecheth, *Ayenbite* (1340) 238. Norm. Pic. *blechier*, OFr. *blecier* (mod. *blesser*), to wound (Hatzfeld, s.v. *Blêche*).]

BLEACH, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. A black carbonaceous shale, found in or near a coal seam.

Nhb. *Borings* (1881) II. 107; **Nhb.**^{1}

[The same word as *bleach*, ME. *bleeche*, ink, shoemakers' black. *Atramentum*, *an^{ce}* Bleche, *Trin. Coll. MS.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* 566.]

BLEACH, *sb.*^{3} e.An.^{1} A drying-ground used for 'bleaching' linen.

BLEACH, *v.*^{2} Chs.^{13} To cut a hedge. See **Pleach.**

BLEACHY, *adj.*^{1} Wil. Dor. Som. **[blīˑtʃi.]** Of water: saltish, brackish.

Wil.^{1} **Dor.** It makes the stuff [rum] taste bleachy, Hardy *Wes. Tales* (1888) 240. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

BLEACHY, *adj.*^{2} Nhp. **[blīˑtʃi.]** Pale.

Nhp. Nodding lands of wheat in bleachy brown, Clare *Village Min.* (1821) II. 194; The mowers swept the bleachy corn, *ib. Rur. Muse* (1835) 106.

[*Bleach* + *-y*. *Bleach* repr. ME. *bleche*, pale. Ac þou sselt ueste, al huet (until) þou art bleche and lhene, *Ayenbite* (1340) 53. OE. *blǣc*, pale, livid.]

BLEAK, *adj.* and *sb.* Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Also written **bleek** e.An.^{1} **[blīk.]**

1. *adj.* Pale, wan, sickly-looking.

Lei.^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} The child looks a good bit better, but it's very bleak yet; **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.**^{3}, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Hnt.** I can't justly say as she were well. She were looking so wankley and bleak, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 295. **e.An.**^{1} [(K.)]

2. Sheepish. e.An.^{1}

3. *sb.* The bleakness of the wind; an exposed, wind-swept position.

sw.Lin.^{1} It stan's in the bleak here. The bleak catches it round the corner. Standing in the bleak as they are. It's just on the bleak of the hill.

[**1.** Bleak, *pallidus*, Skinner (1671); Vertues steely bones Lookes bleake i'th cold wind, Shaks. *All's Well*, i. i. 115 (ed. 1623); This Iris hath his flower of a bleake white colour declining to yellownesse, Gerarde *Herb.* (1597) ed. 1633, 51.]

BLEAK, *v.* m.Yks.^{1} **[blīk.]** To talk in a noisy, empty way. Cf. **blake,** *v.*^{2}

BLEAK-BLEAK, *sb.* Sc. The cry of the hare.

Abd. In spring and the early part of summer it utters its low cry of 'bleak-bleak,' Smiles *Sc. Natur.* (1876) 106.

BLEAR, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also written **bleer** Sc.; **blair** Bnff.^{1} **[bliər, bliə(r).]**

1. *v.* To obscure the vision; also *fig.* to deceive, and in phr. *to blear the eye*, to blind by flattery.

Sc. I want nane o' your siller . . . to make ye think I am blearing your ee, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxix. **Rnf.** Flashes mair, mair bleer't my e'e, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 39. **Lan.** (J.L.)

Hence **Bleared,** *ppl. adj.* dim-sighted.

Sc. We hounds slew the hare, quoth the bleer'd messan, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Lth.** When she saw him leading past, Ane bleared, o' gipsey hue, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 49; Sleeps a' day, and drinks a' night, And staggers hame in braid daylight Bleerit an' scaur, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 68. **Rnf.** For I grew bleert and doited, Allan *Ev. Hours* (1836) 12; Rab lookit as blear't as a houlit When tryin' to glower at the sun, Barr *Poems* (1861) 89.

2. *sb.* In phr. *to draw the blear over the eyes*, to cheat, to deceive.

Sc. O weel is he, ye wight baron, Has the blear drawn o'er his e'e, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 164. **Bnff.**^{1}

3. An inflamed place from a draught of air upon the hot skin; in *pl.* traces of weeping.

Sc. Ye gang craz't, wi' bleers adoun yer cheeks, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 114. **n.Yks.**^{2}

[**1.** His eyes be so bleared with drinkying that they be as reed as a fyrret. . . . He is nat in Englande that can bleare his eye better than I can. . . . I bleare, I begyle by dissymulacyon, Palsgr. (1530); But, by my thrift, yet shal I blere hir yë For al the sleighte in hir philosophye, Chaucer *C. T.* a. 4049. Cp. Bremen *blarr-oge*, an eye dimmed with weeping; *blarren*, to weep (*Wtbch.*); Holstein *blaroog*, *blaren* (*Idiotikon*); see also Berghaus.]

BLEAR, *v.*^{2} Cum. Yks. **[bliə(r).]** To expose oneself to the cold.

n.Yks.^{1} Blearing out in the cold, bareheaded and with no happings; **n.Yks.**^{2} They run blearing about without cap or bonnet. **m.Yks.**^{1}

BLEARED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Of milk, porridge, &c.: thin, of a bluish colour. Cf. **bleery.**

Sc. He went in to his supper of thin bleared sowins, Hogg *Wint. Ev. Tales* (1820) 335.

BLEARY, *adj.*^{1} Sc. Irel. **[bliəˑri.]**

1. Dim-sighted, watery-eyed. See **Blear,** *v.*^{1}

Sc. Looks blirt and bleerie, Donald *Poems* (1867) 105. **Frf.** Sae broken an' blearie, An' daivert an' drearie, . . . He sought i' the houff, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 115.

2. In *comp.* **Bleary-een,** inflamed eyes. N.I.^{1}

[He was bytelbrowed and baberlupped, with two blery eyen, *P. Plowman* (c.) vii. 198.]

BLEARY, *adj.*^{2} Cum. Yks. **[bliəˑri.]** Bleak, windy, cold, showery.

Cum. Oh give me back my native hills, If bleak or bleary, grim or gray, Mackay *Lost Beauties Eng. Lang.* (1874) 39; It's a terrible bleary day (E.W.P.); **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}

BLEAT, *adj.* Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. Also written **bleit, bleet** Glo. **[blīt.]** Cold, bleak.

Glo. This is a bleet place, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Ken.** (K.); **Ken.**^{1}, **Sur.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}

Hence **Bleat,** *sb.* bleak weather, coldness, chilliness.

Ken. You catch the full bleat of it [the wind] there (W.F.S.). **Wil.**^{1} A wur up at hill wi' the ship out in the bleat, an' a cudden get into the succour nowur, 211.

BLEATER, *sb.* Sc. **[blīˑtər.]** The cock snipe.

Sc. The bleater came bumping from the moss, Hogg *Queer Bk.* (1832) 42. **Rxb.** The bobtailed bleeters o' the fells, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 246.

[So called from its bleating sound.]

BLEATING, *vbl. sb.* Hmp.^{1} **[blīˑtin.]** The noise made by the wings of the snipe.

BLEAZE, *sb.* Pem. Also written **bleeze.** **[blīz.]** A bladder.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 418; Bring the bleaze 'ere, I want soom laård (W.M.M.).

[This repr. an OE. **blǣse*, a bladder; cp. MHG. *blāse* (Lexer), OHG. *blāsa.*]

BLEB, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Also written **blib** Stf.^{1} **[bleb.]**

1. *sb.* A bubble, a drop of liquid; a blister. See **Blob, Blibe.**

n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{12}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Thy chafts is o' covered ower wid girt blebs, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 294; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** My feet have blebs on them (B.K.); **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} He hannles 's tool agin he 'ad blebs iv his haands; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Mah stockin had all ruckt up i mi beeat, an raised a bleb o' mi heel, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{15} **Lan.**^{1} He scalded hissel, an' his skin wur a' i' blebs. **n.Lan.** Thiar's ə bleb rəzən ə mai hand (W.S.); **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{13}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.** The spider's lace is wet with pinhead blebs of dew, Clare *Remains* (1873) 149; **Nhp.**^{1}

Hence **Blebby,** *adj.* covered with blisters.

n.Yks.^{2} **w.Yks.** His hand was all blebby (H.L.).

2. *pl.* An eruption of the skin, to which children are subject. Lth. (Jam.)

3. *v.* To bubble, to cover with drops of liquid; to rise in blisters.

Sc. Ye're blebbin' yoursel a' wi' your porridge (Jam.). **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** A farmer said of Eno's Fruit Salt 'It fair blebs i' my throit' (C.W.H.); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{5} Blebb'd an' blistered. **Lin.** He fill'd 'em [the glasses] up, the wine did bleb, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 70. **Nhp.** And bleb the withering hay with pearly gems, Clare *Village Min.* (1821) II. 84; Black-eyed bean-flower blebbed with dew, *ib. Remains* (1873) 207.

[Bleb (not much used), a blister, Ash (1795); A bleb, a blister, a blain; also a bubble or bladder in the water, Bailey (1755); Bleb, *Vesica*, Skinner (1671).]

BLEB, *v.*^{2} n.Sc. (Jam.) To drink, to sip. Hence **Blebber,** *sb.* a tippler.

BLECK, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Nhb. Yks. Chs. **[blek.]**

1. *sb.* Coagulated grease at the friction points of machinery or the axle of a wheel. Cf. **bletch.**

Yks. Taken off the cart wheels or ends of the axle tree and kept till it is dry [and] made up in balls wth which the taylors rub and blacken their thread (K.). **n.Yks.**^{1} Thee's getten the-sel a' clamed wi' cart bleck, honey! **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Thoo mucky bairn; thoo's gitten thi feeace daub'd ower wi bleck. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}

Hence **Blecky,** *adj.* clogged with cart-grease.

n.Yks. T'cart-wheels is varry blecky; clean it off, and put some more cart-grease on (I.W.); I have never heard it from a mechanic, except country blacksmiths. It is essentially rustic (R.H.H.).

2. Pitch or tar upon ropes. Nhb.^{1}

3. *v.* To besmear with 'bleck'; to become coagulated, as grease in a machine.

m.Yks. (T.S.), **e.Yks.**^{1}

[**1.** Blecke, *atramentum*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); Blecke, *atramentum*, *Prompt.* (Pynson's ed. 1499). Cp. Norw. dial. *blekk*, ink (Aasen); ON. *blek.* **3.** To blecke, *nigrare*, Levins *Manip.*; To blek, *attramentare*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

BLECK, *v.*^{2} Sc. [**blek.**] To baffle, surpass. Cf. **blaik,** *v.*

Abd. Sic follies vain, distress an' crimes, As bleck imagination, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 174; He wud bleck's breeder ony day, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. **Slk.** That blecks a' (Jam.).

BLEDDER, see **Blather.**

BLEDDOCH, see **Bladoch.**

BLEE, *sb.*^{1} *Obsol.* or *obs.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin.

1. Colour, complexion; esp. in phr. *to blench a blee,* to change colour.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Bright shall ever be thy blee, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 163. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Der.** Be blythe of blood, of bone, and blee, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 12; All blackned the knight's blee, *ib.* 30. **n.Lin.**^{1} Only occurs coupled with blench. She niver blenched a blee, whativer he said to her.

2. Gladness.

Lan. So I went stridink owey, full o' blee, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 17.

[If all my blee be as bright As blossome on brere, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 220; Thou art bryght of blee, *Sir Eglamour* (c. 1400) lxxx, in Thornton Romances (1844) 160. OE. *blēo.*]

BLEE, *sb.*^{2} Yks. [**blī.**] A tear.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A saut blee.

BLEE, *adj.* and *sb.*^{3} Rut. Nhp. Also written **blea** Nhp.^{1} [**blī.**]

1. *adj.* Raw and cold. See **Blae,** *adj.*

Rut. (P.G.D.); **Rut.**^{1} **Nhp.** While on the bare blea bank do yet remain Old Winter's traces, Clare *Village Min.* (1821) II. 177; **Nhp.**^{1} That garden lies full blee for the east winds.

2. *sb.* Bleak weather from an exposed quarter.

Rut.^{1} The wind an' the frostes makes fine work with the blackberries, partic'lar where the blee comes.

BLEE, see **Bly.**

BLEEAN, *v. Obsol.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **blean** Cum. n.Lan.^{1}; **blaan** w.Yks.^{1}; **blane** n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1}; **blain** Cum. [**bli·ən.**] To bleach or whiten linen by exposing it a little to the wind without letting it dry thoroughly.

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297; Said of clothes hung out on a damp day, 'If they dunnet dry, they'll bleane, and bide less dryin' by t'fire' (M.P.). **Wm.**^{1} T'cleeas ir nobbut just bleeant. **n.Yks.**^{1} Tak' they cleeas oot and lay 'em on t'gerss t'bleean. **w.Yks.**^{1} I'd nobbud brout in th' claaths at were just blaaned, ii. 287. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

[*Blee*, dingy-coloured, grey (see **Blae,** *adj.*) + vbl. suff. *-en*, as in *whiten*, vb.]

BLEED, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **bleead** n.Yks.^{2}; **blid** Dor. Som. Dev. [**blīd.**]

1. *v.* To cover with blood.

Dev. She bleeded herself all over, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 82.

2. Of coal: to emit water through its pores.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

3. Of corn, &c.: to yield well.

Sc. The aits dinnae bleed weel the year, but the bleer bleeds weel (Jam.). **n.Cy.** (K.); **N.Cy.**^{12}, **Nhb.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Good free oates that bledde well, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 52. **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

Hence **Bleeder,** *sb.* Of corn: that which 'bleeds' or yields, producer.

Sc. A guid bleeder, an ill bleeder (Jam.).

4. In phr. *to need bleeding for the simples*, expressive of great folly.

Lan. I's pity t'fellow that taks Bett for a wife, for I's sur' that he'll need bleedin' for t'simples, 'Eavesdropper' *Vill. Sketches* (1869) 56.

5. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Blid and eyes,** intensive phr.; (2) — **and ouns,** an exclamation; (3) — **speech,** a threat of murder.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} Aay uurn vur mee vuur·ee blid-n uy·z [I ran as fast as I could]. Wee wuurk vur ur blid-n uyz [we worked as fast as we could]. (2) **Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Dev.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423. (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} There was bleead-speeach atween 'em.

6. An old or decrepit person; a term of compassion.

Som. A person forlorn, sickly, or otherwise pitiable, is always 'a wisht poor blid,' Elworthy *Evil Eye* (1895) 16; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Poo·ur oal blid, uurs u-kau m maa·yn fraa·yul [poor old body, she is come (to be) very frail]. Her auvis was a whisht poor blid. **Dev.** Poor old blid! he'th azeed his best days, he 'ath, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

BLEEDING, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Irel. Wm. Wor. Glo. Brks. Bck. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. [**blī·din.**]

1. *vbl. sb.* In *comp.* **Bleeding-stick,** a short round staff with which farriers strike the 'fleam' in bleeding cattle. w.Som.^{1}

2. *ppl. adj. Comp.* in plant-names: (1) **Bleeding-heart,** (*a*) *Cheiranthus cheiri*, common red wallflower; (*b*) *Dielytra spectabilis*; (*c*) *Viola tricolor*, heartsease; (2) **-nun,** *Cyclamen europaeum*; (3) **-willow,** *Orchis morio.*

(1, *a*) **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875). **Glo.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} (*b*) **Wm.**^{1}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.), **Som.** (F.A.A.), **Dev.** (*c*) **Hmp.**^{1} (2) **Wxf.** (3) **s.Bck.**

BLEER, see **Blear.**

BLEERY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **blearie, bleirie.**

1. *adj.* Of liquor: weak, thin in quality. Cf. **bleared.**

Fif. Bleirie ale (Jam.). **N.I.**^{1} Bleerie tea.

2. *sb.* Gruel, soup, &c., of a thin kind or quality.

Lnk. Oatmeal and buttermilk boiled to a consistence somewhat thicker than gruel, and a piece of butter put into the mess (Jam.). **Rxb.** Water-gruel, *ib.* **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Boiling a bleary, which was no other than flour and water, Henry *Camp. ag. Quebec* (1812) 65 (N.E.D.).]

BLEEVIT, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) Also written **blevit.** A blow.

BLEEZE, *sb.* Sc. [**blīz**] A blow with the fist.

Rxb. If ye wunna be quiet, I'll wun ye a bleeze o' the mouth (Jam.).

BLEEZE, see **Blaze.**

BLEFF, *adj.* e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} [**blef.**] Turbulent, noisy.

[Cp. Tirol *bleffen*, to cry, esp. of children (Schöpf); MDu. *bleffen*, to make a noise, to bawl, to bark (Oudemans); Holstein *blaffen*, to bark (*Idiotikon*); so Bremen (*Wtbch.*).]

BLEFFERT, see **Bliffert.**

BLEFFIN, *sb.* Lan. Also written **bluffin** Lan.^{1} [**ble·fin.**]

1. A block or wedge of wood.

Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Lan.**^{1} **e.Lan.**^{1} Used for raising the fore part of a cart while the contents are scraped out behind.

2. *Comp.* **Bleffin-head,** a blockhead, a simpleton.

Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Lan.**^{1}

[*Bleff* + *-ing*. *Bleff* is doubtless cogn. w. *bleg* (q.v.).]

BLEFLUM, see **Beflum.**

BLEG, *sb.* Sh.I. [**bleg.**] A wedge or pin for fastening anything. Cf. **bleffin.**

Sh.I. (W.A.G.)

[Norw. dial. *blegg*, *bløyg*, a wedge for cleaving wood (Aasen).]

BLEG, see **Blag.**

BLEGDT, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} A wooden wedge for keeping the hoe securely fixed to the haft. Cf. **bleg.**

[Sw. dial. *blegd*, a wedge (Rietz); ON. *blegði* (Fritzner).]

BLEGGY, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} A fish-bait.

BLEIB, see **Blibe.**

BLEIS, *sb.* Sc. The fish *Leuciscus alburnus.*

Sc. (Jam.) [Satchell (1879).]

[*Pescherello*, a fish called a bleise, Florio (1598).]

BLELLUM, *sb. Obs.* Sc. An idle chatterer.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Ayr.** A blethering, blustering, drunken blellum, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 20; Ev'ry sour-mou'd, grinnin' blellum, *ib. To W. Creech* (1787) st. 9; Blellum is not used in ordinary conversation, perhaps never was (G.W.).

BLEMMLE, *v.* Cum. [**ble·ml.**] To mix up fluid and solid, as flour and water.

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297.

BLENCH, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Chs. Stf. Der. War. [**blentʃ.**]

1. *sb.* A glance, a glimpse. See **Blinch.**

Chs. I just keetch a blench on it, *Sheaf* (1878) **I.** 60; **Chs.**^{1} I never caught a blench on ye; **Chs.**^{3} I got a blench at a woodcock. **Stf.**^{2} Just əz oi wəz gūin in, oi kort ə blensh on im. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **War.**^{123}

2. *v.* To glance. Chs.^{13}

[**1.** These blenches gave my heart another youth, Shaks. *Sonn.* cx.]

BLENCH, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} n.Cy. Wm. Der. [**blenʃ.**]

1. *sb.* A fault.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). [Not known to our correspondents.]

2. *v.* To blind. Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1}

3. To spoil; to cause to blister.

Wm.^{1} How t'sun has blenched that paint!

[Cp. the ME. forms *blenschen*, *blenchen*, for *blemischen*, to blemish. Blenschyn (blemysshen, ed. Pynson, 1499), *obfusco*, *Prompt.*; Bihuld aboute on his bodi ȝif it blenched were; whan he saw hit al sound, so glad was he, *Wm. of Pal.* (c. 1350) 2471.]

BLENCH, *v.*^{3} Stf.^{1} [**blentʃ.**] To betray, to impeach.

[Abuten us he (Beelzebub) is for to blenchen, *Pater Noster* (c. 1175) 13, in *Hom.*, ed. Morris (1868) 55. OE. *blencan*, to deceive, cheat.]

BLENCHED, *ppl. adj.* Abd. (Jam.) Of milk: a little sour. Cf. **blink,** *v.*

BLENCH-LIPPED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. (Jam.) Having a white mouth.

Sc. She was lang-toothed an' blench-lippit, *Blackw. Mag.* (June, 1817) 238.

[*Blench* is an old Sc. form of *blanch*, white; cp. *blenche*, cane (Jam.); OFr. *blanche*, fem. of *blanc*.]

BLEND, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. [**blend.**]

1. *v.* To mix inextricably.

w.Yks. I once heard of a wag who 'blended' (i.e. mis-mated) all the boots at a large hotel, thereby producing a somewhat animated scene, *Sheffield Leader* (Mar. 1874).

2. Spinning term: to mix wool ready for manufacture.

w.Yks. (C.C.R.); (W.T.)

Hence **Blending,** *vbl. sb.* the process of mixing wool as above.

[The operation of blending is performed partly by hand and partly by means of machines called 'teazers' and 'willeys,' *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

3. *sb.* A parcel of mixed wool ready for manufacture.

w.Yks. A blend varies in size and weight from 1 pack upwards (J.M.); (W.T.)

4. *Comp.* (1) **Blend-corn,** wheat and rye mixed; (2) **-fother,** hay and straw mixed; (3) **-metal,** the iron from which nails are made; (4) **-water,** a distemper of cattle.

(1) **Yks.** Grose (1790); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.* **Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 317. **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.* (3) **Stf.** (K.); **Stf.**^{1} (4) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**^{1}

5. *Fig.* To bewilder, mislead, confuse.

w.Yks.^{2} Now don't blend me.

[**4.** (1) Vppon that ground sowe blend-corne, that is both wheat and rye, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 40.]

BLENDIGO, see **Blandigo.**

BLENDINGS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Yks. [**ble·ndinz.**] Peas and beans grown together in a crop as food for cattle.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Yks.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (K.) **n.Yks.** It will bring as good blendings, I dare say, As ever grew a reaut in onny clay, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 117; Not far from Easingwold on the west, fallow, wheat, beans blendings, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 107; **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}

BLENGLANDS, *sb. pl.* Dur. Peas and oats.

Dur. Brockett, 43, *MS. add.* (W.T.)

BLENK, see **Blink, Blunk.**

BLENSHAW, *sb.* Frf. (Jam.) A drink composed of meal, milk, water, &c.

[Fr. *blanche eau*, white water. For Sc. *blensh*=*blanch* see **Blench-lipped.**]

BLENT, *v.*^{1} Sc. (Jam.) **1.** Of the sun: to shine after the sky has been overcast. **2.** Of fire: to flash.

[The form is prob. taken over fr. *blent*, an old pp. form fr. *blenk* (to shine, gleam); see **Blink,** *v.*]

BLENT, *v.*^{2} Shr. [**blent.**] *Pret.* blended, mixed.

Shr.^{1} [Of brandy beaten up with egg] Ah blent it ŏop as 'e toud me (s.v. Noration).

[Then Sir Tristeram tooke powder forth of that box, And blent it with warme sweete milke, *King Arthur and the King of Cornwall*, 276, in *Percy Folio MS.*, ed. Hales and Furnivall, I. 73. *Pret.* of *blend* (vb.), q. v.]

BLESS, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. [**bles, blis.**]

1. To charm or cure by incantation. Sometimes with prep. *for*.

Som. To bless by making the sign of the cross on the part affected, Elworthy *Evil Eye* (1895) 38. **w.Som.**^{1} Aay wúd·n keep dhai dhae·ur wau·rts, neef aay wuz yùe·—wuy! dh-oa·l dae·um Snèok·l blas um uwai· vaur ee turaak·lee [I would not keep those warts, if I were you—why! the old dame Snook will charm them away for you directly]. **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); You bring the little maid to me. Her mun be fastin' and I'll bless her and give her summut as'll make she all well, Baring-Gould *Country Remedies* in *Sunday Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 243. **n.Dev.** Bet e'er zenz the old Jillian Vrinkle blessed vore tes pritty vitty, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 559; Dick Sandercock yused to bless vur strains, Giles in *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Sept. 17, 1885) 6. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

Hence **Blessing,** *vbl. sb.* a charm.

n.Dev. Som way I niver yused vur beleeve much in thayse blessings, Giles in *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Sept. 17, 1885) 6.

2. Used in exclamations of surprise, &c., freq. with the words *Lord* or *God*. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Nhb. Bliss us! (sed the mistriss), Bewick *Howdy* (1850) 11; **Nhb.**^{1} Bliss me! bairn, where he' ye been aall day? **Cum.** Why, bliss yer heart, ah'll know a' aboot it (E.W.P.). **e.Yks.** Bless us! an ejaculation uttered after sneezing. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Wor.** Lord, blass us an saave us, whaativer be the world a-comin' to, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) III. 278. **Sus.** Lor' blesh ye! this is the earth where that ould vixen lived, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1857) 44.

3. In phr. (1) *Blessed be the Maker*, expression used before or after detailing the personal defects of another; (2) *bless o' barn*, exclamation of surprise; (3) *to bless on the wrong side of the mouth*, to curse; (4) *bless the King and all his men*, exclamation of surprise.

(1) **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2) **n.Lan.** Bless o' barn, ivery yan was runnin' away wi' summat, Morris *Siege o' Brouton* (1867) 4. (3) **Glo.** It's blessing o' the wrong side o' ers mouth as er doos most on, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii. (4) **w.Yks.**^{5} Common when surprised and startled, as a mother when, having stept out of the house for a few minutes, upon her return finds it full of children whom her own have invited in.

BLESSED, *ppl. adj.* Sur. Emphatic for 'good.'

Sur.^{1} I should like a bit of that blessèd pudding, my dear!

BLESSED THISTLE, *sb.* War. The plant *Carduus Marianus*, Our Lady's Thistle.

[Blessed thistle, *carduus benedictus*, *atractylis hirsuta*, Coles (1679); Herbes to still in Sommer. 1 Blessed thistle. 2 Betonye, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 96. The term 'blessed thistle' has been applied to the *Carduus Mariae* only by modern writers: Blessed thistle . . . from the milk of the Virgin having fallen upon its leaves, as she nursed the infant Jesus, Prior *Plant-names* (1863) 24. The common English name for this plant was 'our Ladies Thistle,' see Gerarde *Herb.*, ed. 1633, 1150.]

BLESSING, *sb.* Stf. Shr. [**ble·sin.**] Something given into the bargain or thrown in.

Stf.^{2} [In the 'skipping-rope' game]: Iər wein tərnd lung ənuf fər you, kum ait!—Wel gi mi ə blesin, dhen oi wul. **Shr.**^{1} They'n begun to sell milk at both housen at Churton; I shall gŏŏ to the poor owd Missis, 'er gies capital mizzer an' a good blessin' into the bargain.

BLESSIT, *sb.* Sh.I. An animal with a patch of white on the forehead.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Norw. dial. *blesutt*, having a 'blaze' on the forehead (Aasen); Da. *blisset*; der. of Norw. *blesa*, a blaze; Da. *blis.*]

BLETCH, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Chs. Stf. Shr. [**bletʃ.**]

1. *sb.* The oil in wheels, &c., worked to a black and consistent mass. Cf. **bleck**.

Chs.^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Bletch 'ud make his beard grow (s.v. Skit). **Stf.**$^{1\,2}$ **Shr.** At Oswestry, grease (called bletch) from the church bells is an approved remedy for ring-worm. But . . . people have begun to use the bletch from cart-wheels instead, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xv; **Shr.**^{1} Bletch is sich a thing, yo' canna stir it.

2. *v.* To smear or clog with bletch.

Chs.^{1} You'll bletch yoursel aw o'er. **Shr.**^{1} I canna get the marks out o' yore gown, Ma'am, but I doubt yo'n bletched it some'ow.

[Bletche, *atramentum*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); To bletch, *nigrare*, *ib.*]

BLETCH, *sb.*^{2} Yks. [**bletʃ.**] A pimple, a blister.

w.Yks. Seldom heard except among farmers or old men, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890); (J.T.)

BLETHARD, *sb.* Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} The plant bloodwort, *Rumex sanguineus.*

BLETHER, *v.* Yks. Lei. War. [**ble·ðə(r).**]

1. To be out of breath; to put out of breath.

w.Yks. (E.S.A.) **Lei.**^{1} 'Haven't ye blethered, Miss?' enquired a farmer of a lady who had just favoured the company with a song. Yew'n blethered them osses. **War.**^{3} He hit me full in the chest and quite blethered me.

2. To inflate, distend, blow out.

Lei.^{1} The football wur quoite blethered loike. Ah've blethered as toight as a droom. **War.**^{3} A well-blethered football would mean one well filled with a distended bladder.

BLETHER, see **Bladder**.

BLETT, *sb.* Sh.I. [**blet**] Black muddy soil at the head of a bay, or at the mouth of a burn.

S. & Ork.^{1} A mouldy blett.

BLEUVED, *pp.* Sh.I. Dead.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BLEVET, *sb.* n.Yks.^{2} [**ble·vit.**] A plasterer's hatchet-hammer.

BLEWIN, see **Blowing**.

BLEWITT, *sb.* Cor. [**blū·-it.**] A poultice composed of chopped carrots, leeks, groundsel, linseed, and bread.

w.Cor. Applied hot as can be to the soles of the feet, to revivify the dying (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{2} (*MS. add.*)

BLEWZE, *v.* Lan. [**bliuz.**] To look sulky or bad-tempered.

Lan. Chorlton *MS. Gl.* (1846).

BLIAKE, *sb.* Dor. Dev. [**bliək.**] A piece of wood with holes for the soles of a hurdle, while the maker wreathes it. See **Flake**.

Dor. *Gl.* (1851). **Dev.** An alternative word for flake (F.T.E.).

BLIB, see **Bleb**.

BLIBBANS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Strips of soft or slimy matter, *gen.* used of seaweed that covers the rocks at ebb tide; also used of large shreds of greens or cabbage put into broth.

Gall. Now, Jenny, min', nae blibbans in the kail the day (Jam. *Suppl.*).

BLIBE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Written **bleib** (Jam.). [**blaib.**]

1. A blister, bubble. Also used *fig.* Cf. **bleb**.

Sc. A burnt bleib [a blister caused by burning] (Jam.). **Sh.I.** His bits o joys, Smaa blibes ipo dis muckle blibe o Time, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 94; (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**^{1} His feet was aall blibes before he gat hyem.

2. *pl.* An eruption of large spots to which children are liable.

Lth. (Jam.) **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

BLIBE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Also in form **blype** (Jam.). A stroke or blow.

Sc. Some parli'menters may tak bribes, Deservin something war than blibes, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 9; This blype o' a fa' was the luckiest thing that could hae come o'er me, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 166 (Jam.).

BLICANT, *adj.* Wil. Som. [**bli·kənt.**] Shining, bright.

s.Wil. (C.V.G.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.** Rare (F.T.E.).

[A der. of ME. *bliken*, to shine; OE. *blīcan*, with Fr. suff. *-ant*, as in *pleasant.*]

BLICHAN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **blichen, blighan** (Jam.). [**bli·χən.**]

1. A term of contempt, *gen.* applied to a small person; also *fig.*

Lth. Ye're a bonny blichen indeed to pretend sic a thing (Jam.). **e.Lth.** I hae wit eneuch to see through a blichan o' a la'yer, onyway, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 209.

2. A lean, worn-out animal.

Dmf. An auld blichen o' a beast (Jam.).

BLICKEN, *v.* Lin. [**bli·kən.**] To resemble.

Lin. The child blickens its dad, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 699; **Lin.**^{1} The childer blicken each other.

[For *belicken.* ME. *be + liknen*, to resemble, to liken. The avaricious man is likned unto helle, Chaucer *C. T.* B. 2808. Cp. Sw. *līkna*, to resemble. Caxton uses the vb. *belike*: Reynkin my yongest sone belyketh me so wel, I hope he shal folowe my stappes, *Reynard* (1481), ed. Arber, 25.]

BLICKER, *sb.* Slk. (Jam.) A spare portion.

BLICKER, *v.* Wil. Dor. Som. [**bli·kə(r).**] To shine intermittently, to flicker, glimmer.

Wil.^{1} I zeen a light a blickerin' droo th' tallot dwoor. **w.Dor.** (C.V.G.) **w.Som.** Of a burnt house it would be said 'The vire wad'n a-douted—keeps on blickerin'.' (F.T.E.)

BLID, see **Bleed**.

BLIERS, *sb. pl.* Abd. (Jam.) The eyelashes.

BLIFFERT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **bleffert, bluffert** (Jam.); **bliffart** Bnff.^{1} [**bli·fərt.**]

1. *sb.* A stroke, a blow. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Rather let's ilk daintie sip, An' every adverse bliffert hip, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 28. **Bnff.**^{1} A ga 'im a bliffart o' the side o' the hehd.

2. A squall, a gust; a sudden but short fall of snow.

Sc. (Jam.); Without a bit bluffart of wind, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) xvi. **Abd.** Through blifferts o' caul' they yaumer and yaul, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 106.

3. *v.* To bluster, as the wind. Hence **Blufferting**, *ppl. adj.* blustering, gusty (Jam.).

BLIG, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. [**blig.**] A blackguard, a cad, 'snob.'

Nhb.^{1} He's a reglor blig. **w.Yks.**^{2}

BLIGH, *adj.* Ken. [**blei.**]

1. Lonely, dull.

Ken. Dat röad be turrbul bligh arter dark (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}

2. In phr. *to lay bligh*, to keep secret or 'keep dark.'

Ken. If one has done something which it is desirable to keep secret, 'I must lay bligh' (P.M.).

BLIGHAN, see **Blichan**.

BLIGHT, *sb.* Hmp. [**blait.**] A caterpillar; anything which destroys garden produce.

Hmp. I seed a blight as long as me finger (W.M.E.F.); (T.L.O.D.)

BLIKKEN, *v.* Yks. [**bli·kən.**] To shine. Cf. **blicker**.

w.Yks.^{2} The sun blikkens on the windows.

[For alle þe blomes of þe boȝes (boughs) were blyknande perles, *Cleanness* (c. 1325) 1467, in *Allit. P.*, ed. Morris, 79.]

BLIN, *sb.*^{1} Dor. [**blin.**] The rock-whiting fish.

Dor. (C.V.G.)

BLIN, *v.* and *sb.*^{2} *Obsol.* or *obs.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. In form **blean** Yks.; **blind** Sc.; past tense **blan.** [**blin.**]

1. *v.* To cease, desist; to stop, cause to stop.

Sc. He never blindet, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 19; He has reach'd the lady's bower, Afore that e'er he blan, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 98; The minstrels they did never blin, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 9, ed. 1871. **Fif.** Ilk bluidy brulziement and battle . . . That never blindit nor did sattle, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 4. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**$^{1\,2}$ **Nhb.** The little foot page never blan, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 46; **Nhb.**^{1} **Yks.** He never blinns playing (K.). **w.Yks.**^{3}

Hence **Bleaned**, *ppl. adj.* Of a cow: ceased to give milk.

Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 28, 1883).

2. *sb.* Delay, hindrance, deceit, guile (Jam. *Suppl.*).

[To blinne, *desistere*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); Therfore to god we pray, Þat he oure bale wolde blynne, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 50; Þer is þe blys þat con not blynne, *Pearl*

(c. 1325) 729, in *Allit. P.*, ed. Morris, 22. OE. *blinnan*, to cease; cp. OHG. *bilinnan*. See **Lin.**]

BLIN, *pp.* Irel. Mistaken.

Wxf.^{1} Ich as (or 'chas) greatly blin.

BLINCH, *v.* and *sb.* Pem. Cor. **[blintʃ.]**

1. *v.* To get a glimpse of; to look about. See **Blench.**

Cor. A janjansy kind o' look, as ef . . . he was blinchin' fifty ways for Grace, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{1} I just blinched en gaïn round the caunder; **Cor.**^{2}

2. *sb.* A glimpse, a hasty view.

Pem. I caught a blinch of him (W.H.Y.). **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) **Cor.** He jest sa'ntered up quite leisurable, . . . an' lit 'pon a pea-stick to take a blinch round, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

BLIND, *sb.* Yks. Der. Lin. Oxf. Som. Dev. Colloq. **[blind, blain(d.]**

1. *pl.* Blinkers on horses' harness. Der.^{1} See **Blinders.**

2. *Comp.* (1) **Blind-collar,** (2) **-halter,** the bridle or head-gear of a horse, having two blinkers.

(1) **nw.Dev.**^{1} Blen-collar. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} Blind-helter. **w.Som.**^{1} Bluyn-au·ltur. Thus named, in distinction to the night-halter, or 'head-stall,' by which the horse is tied up in the stable.

3. A pretence, a stratagem. In *gen.* colloq. use.

w.Yks.^{1} It's nout at au—bud a blind, ii. 297. **n.Lin.**^{1} He pretended to be deäf for a blind. **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Colloq.** You believe that, Robert! Well, it's a convenient blind, Yonge *Hopes* (1883) xxii.

4. In phr. *to pull down the blinds*, to submit, give in.

w.Yks. Yo' should just ha' seen him when aw sed soa! didn' he pull th' blinds daan, Hartley *Budget* (1869) 75.

[**2.** (2) Galled on both sides of her head with a blind halter, *Lond. Gaz.* (1711) No. 4875 (N.E.D.). **3.** Her constant care of me was only a blind, Steele *Guardian* (1713) No. 150.]

BLIND, *v.* Irel. Nhb. Written **blin** Nhb.^{1} **[blin(d.]** To stop a gap in a hedge with thorns, &c.; to spread small stones or cinders to fill up the interstices of macadam in a road.

N.I.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence **Blindin,** *vbl. sb.* soft material laid upon new macadam to bed the stones together.

Nhb. Put another cairt load o' blindin on that road (R.O.H.).

BLIND, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. In *comb.* (1) **Blind-batter,** to kill young birds; (2) **-bell,** a children's game; see below; (3) — **bitch,** the bag formerly used by millers as a means of cheating; see **Black bitch**; (4) **-blain,** a pimple, a tumour; (5) **-boil,** a boil that does not come to a head; (6) — **brose,** brose made without butter; (7) **-buzzard,** (*a*) the common cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*; (*b*) the stag beetle, *Lucanus cervus*; (8) **-champ,** a boy's game, consisting of champing or breaking birds' eggs blindfold, see *Blindman's stan*; (9) **-coal,** coal which produces no flame; (10) — **cripple,** the slow-worm, *Anguis fragilis*; (11) — **days,** the first three days of March; (12) **-dog,** the small spotted dogfish; (13) **-dorbie,** the purple sandpiper, *Tringa striata*; (14) **-drift,** heavy snow; (15) — **drunk,** dead drunk; (16) **-dunnock,** the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*; (17) **-eye,** with the eyes shut; (18) — **fou,** unable to see from drink; (19) — **harry,** (20) — **hob,** the game of blindman's buff; (21) **-hole,** a rabbit-hole which ends in undisturbed soil, as opposed to a **Pop-hole** (q.v.); (22) **-house,** the lock-up; (23) — **hummabee,** a boy's game or trick; (24) — **lonnin,** a green lane used as an occupation way; (25) — **mares,** nonsense, fudge; (26) **-mob,** to blindfold; (27) — **mouse,** the shrew-mouse, *Lorex araneus*; (28) — **palmie** or **pawmie,** blindman's buff; (29) **-sieve,** a sieve made of sheepskin and not perforated; (30) — **sim,** see — **hob**; (31) — **sixpence,** a coin which is so much worn that the head and tail are obliterated; (32) — **stan,** see — **hob**; (33) **-staff,** see **-champ**; (34) — **tam,** a bundle of rags made up to pass as a child, carried by beggars; (35) **-winkey,** see **-champ.**

(1) **Cum.** We fund a throssle's nest, an' blinnd-battert t'young uns (J.D.). (2) **Bwk.** *Obsol.* All the players were hoodwinked except the person who was called the Bell. He carried a bell, which he rung, endeavouring to keep out of the way of his hoodwinked partners in the game (Jam.). (3) **Slk.** Ane had better tine the blind bitch's litter than hae the mill singed wi' brimstone, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 39 (Jam.). (4) **n.Yks.** It's nobət ə bit əv ə blinndblane; sum fuəks wəd kōl·t ə plook, bət dhēr biath əz yan (W.H.). **w.Yks.** Blind blane intends a large tumour, and sometimes proud or dead flesh, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 355. (5) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) (6) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (7, *a*) **Shr.**^{12} (*b*) **Shr.**^{1} (8) **s.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (9) **Lnk.** It yields scarcely any flame . . . and gets the name of blind-coal, *Agric. Surv. Ayr.* 49 (Jam.). (10) **Cor.**^{3} (11) **Dev.** A clergyman informed me that the old farmers in his parish call the first three days of March 'Blind days,' which were anciently considered unlucky ones, and upon which no farmer would sow any seed, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1848) II. 43. (12) **Ant.** (W.H.P.) (13) **Sh.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 194. (14) **Frf.** Drearie an eerie the blin' drift blaws, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 37. (15) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} (16) **Som.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 177; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 29. (17) **n.Yks.** He wrate it blind-eye (I.W.). (18) **Ayr.** Being, as I think, blind fou, she had taken me for him, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxvi. **Lth.** Were vap'ring a' day, and we're blind-fou at night, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 219, ed. 1856. (19) **Sc.** Some they played at Blind Harrie, Herd *Coll.* (1776) II. 29 (Jam.). (20) **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} (21) **Wil.**^{1} (22) **Wil.** (K.M.G.); *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 26; **Wil.**^{1} *Obs.* (23) **w.Yks.**^{3} A new boy is made 'king,' and has to sit and shut his eyes whilst 'the bees go to fetch the honey.' Filling their mouths with water they approach him humming, and discharge it over him. See **Bee.** (24) **Cum.**^{1} (25) **Dev.**^{1} I, say so, co;—a fiddle-de-dee,—blind mares, 21. (26) **w.Som.**^{1} Nif I didn do it better-n that blind-mobbéd I'd have my arms cut off. **Dev.**^{3} I cüde vind my rawd 'ome ef yü wüz tü blind-moppee me. (27) **Cum.** Called the blind-mouse, its eyes being very small, and almost concealed by the hair, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 3; **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (28) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (29) **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.* Formerly much used in granaries for dressing corn, and still so employed by cottage-folk for their 'laisins.' (30) **e.An.**^{1} (31) **Lan.** I dunno' think he'd a blynt sixpence in his pockét, *Ab-o'-th'-Yate Xmas. Dinner* (1886); (S.W.) (32) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (33) **Gall.** (W.G.) (34) **Abd.** (Jam.) (35) **Cor.**^{3} Called also Winky-eye.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Blind-ball,** a name given to var. species of fungi, esp. *Lycoperdon bovista*; (2) **-buff,** see **-ball**; (3) **-eyes,** the scarlet poppy, *Papaver rheas*; (4) **-flower,** *Veronica chamoedrys*; (5) **-man,** see **-eyes**; (6) — **man's ball,** (7) — **man's bellows,** see **-ball**; (8) — **man's hand,** the creeping bugle, *Ajuga reptans*; (9) **-nettle,** a name given to many stingless labiate plants, esp. the dead nettle, *Galeopsis tetrahit*; (10) — **y-buffs,** (*a*) see **-eyes**; (*b*) the seed-head of dandelion; (11) **-weed,** *Capsella bursa-pastoris.*

(1) **Shr.**^{12} (2) **Shr.**^{1} (3) **Nhp.**^{1} **Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1891) 119. (4) **Dur.** (5) **Wil.**^{1} Locally supposed to cause blindness, if looked at too long. (6, 7) **Sc.** (Jam.) (8) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (9) **Shr.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.** (M.A.C.), **Cor.**^{2} (10, *a*) **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **m.Yks.**^{1} (*b*) **Wm.** 'Let's play at blindybuff'—see in how many tries, by one who is blindfolded, the whole of the seeds can be blown from the stem of the blindybuff (B.K.). (11) **Yks.**

3. In phr. (1) *blindman's bluft* or *blufted*, see *blindy-buff*; (2) *blindman's stan*, a boy's game, played with birds' eggs; (3) *blind-merry-mopsey*, (4) *blindy-buff*, the game of blindman's buff; (5) *to get on the blind side*, to take advantage; in *gen.* colloq. use.

(1) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.); **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} (2) **N.I.**^{1} The eggs are placed on the ground, and the player, who is blindfolded, takes a certain number of steps in the direction of the eggs; he then slaps the ground with a stick thrice, in the hope of breaking the eggs. (3) **n.Yks.**^{12} (4) **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 31, 1891). **n.Dev.** I used o' blindy-buff be vond, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 29. (5) **Cum.** To get o' t'blind-side o' t'auld man was a pity (M.P.). **n.Yks.** Ey noo, ya see, he'd gitten to t'blinndside on him (W.H.).

4. Of vegetation: abortive, unproductive, unfruitful; used esp. of blossoms which do not produce fruit.

Chs.^{1} **s.Not.** Of cabbage, cauliflower, &c., having no heart, owing to some insect injury (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} A potatoe is said to be blind when it is thought to have no 'eyes,' or when the 'eyes' have been destroyed. **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{3} Nearly all the grafts are blind. **s.Wor.** (H.K.); **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} I shanna-d-ăve above 'afe a pint o' straibries this 'ear, the blows bin all blind; **Shr.**^{2}; **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** There won't be much fruit t'year, so many of the blossoms be blind (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} When spring corn does not thrive, or grow well, it is said to 'look very blind.' **e.An.**^{1}

Particularly said of strawberries, and other small summer fruits. **Nrf.** (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**[1], **Suf.**[1] **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Blind-berries**, berries that are too ripe and opaque; (2) **-blossom**, an abortive flower; *fig.* a prodigal, a ne'er-do-weel; (3) **-ears**, ears of corn with no grain in them.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **Dev.** Jeffery the eldest being what they termed a thorough 'blind blossom' from the first, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) v. (3) **n.Lin.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Núv·ur ded-n zee zu mún·ee bluyn yuurz uz ez dhee·uz yuur [never saw so many blind ears as there are this year]. **nw.Dev.**[1]

[**2.** (9) Archangell is called of some *Vrtica iners* and *Mortua* ... in English blinde nettle, GERARDE *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 704; *Ortie blanche*, the herb Archangel, blind nettle, dead nettle, COTGR.]

BLIND-BUCKY-DAVY, *phr.* Glo. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **blind-buck-a-davy** Cor.[12]; **bline-buck-o'-diavy** Dor.[1]; **blind-buck-and-davy** Som. The game of blindman's buff.

Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Dor.** In many countries it is an animal, and not a person that is called blind in this game. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**[1] Bline-bucky-Davey, hunt the shoe—The wold plays one, the youngsters t'other, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 64. **nw.Dev.**[1], **Cor.**[12]

BLINDEGO, *sb.* Dev. A short-sighted person.

n.Dev. Muve, bloggy, clopping blindego, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 4.

[The same suff. as in *assinego*, q.v.]

BLINDEN, *v.* e.Yks.[1] *pp.* of *to blind.*

BLINDERED, *pp.* n.Yks.[2] Blindfolded.

BLINDERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Written **blinnders** Yks.; **blindhers** e.Yks.[1]; **blynders** w.Yks.[5] [**bli·ndərz, bli·ndəz.**]

1. Blinkers on a horse; *fig.* a veil.

Frf. The bridles have blinders, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 159. **Nhb.**[1], **Cum.**[1] **n.Yks.** Ther fetters an blinnders, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 55. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** He next besowt hur just ta lift Hur blynders off hur face, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 14; His ears were long, ... an' possessed an' odd way ov flapping daan on his blinnders, *Girlington Jrn. Alm.* (1875) 24; **w.Yks.**[35]

2. *Comp.* **Blinder-bridle**, a bridle with blinkers attached.

Cum. T'teaah lug eh t'blinnder bridle was geaan, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 218. **Wm. & Cum.**[1] Tha hang up a deal ov wind-clyaths like blinder-brydals, 125.

BLIND-HOE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **bland-** S. & Ork.[1] *Chimera monstrosa*, rabbit-fish.

Sh.I. The name is said to be given to this fish from its moving about as if blind (J.J.). **S. & Ork.**[1]

BLINDMAN'S HOLIDAY, *phr.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use.

1. Evening twilight, when it is too dusk for work. Also in phr. *to play at blindman's holiday*, to attempt to work in the dark.

Wm.[1] Its blinn'dmans-halliday, yan ma seea threea stars wi ya ee. **w.Yks.**[1]; **w.Yks.**[2] It's like playing at blind man's holiday. **Stf.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **sw.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1], **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[23], **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Shr.**[1], **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add*, **Brks.**[1], **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**[2] **Cmb.**[1] You'd better light the candle—it's gitting blind-man's holiday. **Suf.** (F.H.) **Ess.** Oft begin the spote [sport] dorn't tell 'Tis bline-man's hulliday, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 82. **w.Som.**[1] Not often applied to complete darkness. Come on soce! 'tis blind-man's holiday; can't zee no longer, let's pick up our things. **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. The obscurity of a dimly-lighted place. Suf. (F.H.)

[Indeed, madam, it is blindman's holiday; we shall soon be all of a colour, SWIFT *Polite Convers.* (1706) III. (DAV.); *Feriáto*, vacancy from labour, rest from work, blind man's holiday, FLORIO.]

BLINDS, *sb.*[1] *pl.* *Obs.* (?) Cdg. A black covering to the vein of metal, which betokens ore, in silver mines.

Cdg. RAY (1691); (K.)

BLINDS, *sb.*[2] *pl.* Sc. (JAM.) The pogge or miller's thumb, the fish *Cottus cataphractus.*

BLINK, *sb.*[1] Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Shr. Pem. Glo. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dev. Cor. Also written **blenk** (JAM.) Cum.[1] n.Yks.[2]; **blinck** Pem. [**bliŋk.**]

1. A gleam, a ray; light. Also used *fig.*

Sc. A by-ordinary bonny blink of morning sun, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) xii; The peat smoke used to go up wi' the mist wreaths at the earliest blink, STEEL *Rowans* (1895) 391. **Sh.I.** Da simmer's blink, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 88. **Abd.** The blink that's brightest—briefest too, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 67. **Lnk.** He [the sun] canna cast ae blink on thee, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 53. **Lth.** The blink ahint the shower Proclaims anither sunny hour, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 42; Wi' his blinks o' fun, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 219; Walk by the blink o' the moon, McNEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 71. **Cum.**[1]

2. The smallest glimmer of light; a spark of fire.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Elg.** Can see a blink, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 93. **Kcb.** There's ne'er a blink o' the mune the nicht, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 20. **Nhb.**[1] **Wm.** FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 206. **Shr.**[1] I raked the fire las' night, ... an' it burnt out; theer wunna-d-a blink. **Glo.**[1] When I come in there wasn't a blink of fire. **Brks.**[1] I can't zee a blink. **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1], **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.), **Cor.**[12]

3. A glance, look; a glimpse.

Sc. I just gaed a blink up the burn, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xxvi. **Fif.** Whiles I think I hae blinks o' ye, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 164. **Rnf.** He came ne'er for gowd, But the blink o' my bonnie blue e'en, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 111. **Ayr.** I hae ta'en a blink o' their contents, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxi; Ae blink o' him I wadna gie For Buskie-glen, BURNS *Country Lassie*, st. 3. **Ant.** Blink o' an ill e'e (W.H.P.). **Nhb.**[1] **Wm. & Cum.**[1] Thar blythesome blenks are but t'ensnare, 191. **Wm.**[1] Ya blink ov an ee. **Lin.** I joost caught a blink of 'em as they went off, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) xxii. **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 419.

4. A movement of the eyelid; a wink.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Kcb.** I'll be back in the blink o' an e'e, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 160. **m.Yks.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1]

5. An instant, moment, a short time.

Sc. It has not gone upon men's tongues save for a blink, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) i; The mask fell frae my face for a blink, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) vii. **Dmb.** If he sleeps ony it is but in blinks of half an hour at a time, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) vii. **Rnf.** Ye maun wait a blink, BARR *Poems* (1861) 2. **Ayr.** A blink o' rest's a sweet enjoyment, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) 16. **Lnk.** Write when ye've a blink o' time, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 116. **Wm.**[1] A'v nut hed a blink o' sleap.

6. A blemish; an obscuration between the eye and an object.

n.Yks.[2] I couldn't see t'booat for t'blenk [for the fog]. **w.Yks.** A man blind of one eye is said to have a blink of one eye, *Hlfx. Wds.*

7. In phr. *to give the blink*, give the slip.

Abd. An gie each gangrene care the blink, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 50 (JAM.).

[**2.** Þe leste þoghte ... þat of godenesse hadde any blynke, R. BRUNNE *Handlyng Synne* (c. 1303) 4449. **3.** Lookes downe, and in one blinck, and in one vew, Comprizeth all what so the world can shew, CAREW *Godfrey of Bulloigne* (1594) ed. Grosart, 7.]

BLINK, *sb.*[2] Yks. A boy's game.

w.Yks. *Obsol.* The boys were divided into two sides and stood in a row. One from each side in turn ran to a certain point, chased by a member of the opposite side. The game was won when all one side had been caught (G.G.W.).

BLINK, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Also written **blenk** Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.[1] Cum. [**bliŋk, bleŋk.**]

I. 1. To shine, gleam. Also *fig.*

Sc. They were braw new, And blinkit bonnilie, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 9, ed. 1871. **Abd.** The gowden helmet will sae glance An' blink, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 10; The sheen blinkit like siller, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 48. **Ayr.** May those pleasures gild thy reign, That ne'er wad blink on mine, BURNS *Lament*; Simmer blinks on flow'ry braes, *ib. Birks of Aberfeldy.* **Lth.** The sun does not blink on a bonnier spot, STRATHESK *More Bits* (1885) 3; The sun blinks bonnily after a shower, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 25. **Cum.** If t'sun blinks oot when theer's a shooar It wullen't last fer hoaf an hooar, *Prov.* (E.W.P.) **Lan.** When mornin' blinks, mon lies and thinks, WAUGH *Sngs.* (1866) 50, ed. 1870.

Hence **Blinking**, *ppl. adj.* shining, twinkling.

Sh.I. His glig aald een, baid black an blinkin, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 33.

2. To glimmer, to shine fitfully, to flicker.

Elg. Labour's early glimmering lamp Blinks welcome on my eye, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) l. 78. **Abd.** Upon the table blinks a flickering taper, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 65. **Fif.** Stars blink na cheerie to a soul that's wae, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 143. **Ayr.** His wee-bit ingle, blinkin bonilie, Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Shr.**^{1} The fire wuz mighty doggit this mornin', it kep' blink, blink, blinkin'.

Hence (1) **Blinker,** *sb.* a star; (2) **Blinking,** *ppl. adj.* glimmering, twinkling.

(1) **S. & Ork.**^{1} **n.Cy.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (2) **Per.** Blinkin' stars Shone down frae heaven, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 73, ed. 1843.

3. With prep. *up.* Of smoke or haze: to rise, clear off.

n.Yks.^{2} It blink'd up a bit an we saw land.

II. 1. To move the eye involuntarily; to wink; to cause to wink.

Kcd. Robbie first began to glower, An' neist began to blink, Grant *Lays* (1884) 63. **Fif.** 'Twas a' gowden glamour That blinkit the ee, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 12. **Kcb.** His e'en blink'd like deein' dips soomin' in grease, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 155. **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} T'bairn's a bau'd lahtle chap. He nivver blink't at t'flash. **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' sun mak's one blink.

Hence **Blinking,** *ppl. adj.* winking.

Sc. Blinkin baudrons by the ingle sits (Jam. *Suppl.*).

2. To show emotion or attest affection by some quick action of the eye.

n.Yks.^{2} She never blink'd a blee for him [she shed no tear at his death]. **w.Yks.**^{5} A woman who 'ne'er blink'd an ee' at her husband's funeral, shows a want of affection. The hardened criminal in the dock never 'blinks' when sentence is passed upon him.

3. To look at with pleasure; to smile, look at fondly.

Abd. 'Wull ye be my dawtie?' She blinkit fu' keen, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 43. **Dmb.** If she wad blink on me as I saw Miss Miggummery do on you yonder, Cross *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Ayr.** She blinket on her sodger, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} O, the transports of gladness that over me reign To blink upon canny Newcastle again, *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849). **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **ne.Lan.**^{1}

4. To shut the eyes to avoid the sight of anything.

Glo. Spaniels are said to blink at birds, when they are shy, and do not care to point or to advance, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) [Mayer *Sptsmn's Directory* (1845) 145; (K.)]

5. *Fig.* To evade, ignore; to wince.

Ayr. Ye blink the question, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxv. **n.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} Nobbud he doesn't blink it. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He'll not blink at oht when ther's onything to be gotten. **Nhp.**^{1} He blink'd the question.

6. To blind.

w.Yks. They cum up wi ther hands full a meil an threw it in his face an compleatly blinkt him, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1848) 42; Noabdy cud goa aht a door ardly for claads a dust, an them at did goa thay wor blinkt i noa time, *ib.* (1874) 46.

7. To trick, cheat, deceive; to jilt.

Abd. Meg Angus sair was blinkit, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 93. **Per.** Ye needna try to blink me. I was blinket wi' a bad coin (G.W.). **Fif.** To blink a lass (Jam.).

Hence **Blinker,** *sb.* (1) a lively, pretty girl; also used as a term of contempt; (2) a poser, check.

(1) **Ayr.** Seize the blinkers! An' bake them up in brunstane pies For poor damn'd drinkers, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 20; The witching cursed delicious blinkers, *ib. Ep. to Major Logan* (1786) st. 10. **Rxb.** (Jam.) (2) **Per.** There's a blinker for you (G.W.).

8. To exercise an evil influence, bewitch, overlook; hence to turn anything sour.

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** I canna tell you fat deil was the matter wi't, gin the wort was blinket or fat it was, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 14. **Ant.** Blink, to bewitch cattle and cause them to have little or no milk and butter, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.I.**^{1} Cow's milk is said to be blinked when it does not produce butter, in consequence of some supposed charm having been worked—a counter charm is required to bring it right. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Chs.** (K.), **Der.**^{1} **Lin.** To blink beer, vox agro Lincolniensi, cum re ipsâ, usitatissima, Cerevisiam musteam tamdiu in vase relinquere, donec aliquem aciditatis gradum acquirat, quo maturius potui idonea & clara reddatur, Skinner (1671). **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.* Said of butter-milk that from exposure to the sun's rays has acquired a peculiar, bitter, ill-flavour. This butter-milk is as bitter as sŭt—I toud yo' as it ŏŏd be blinked if it wunna covered o'er.

Hence **Blinked,** *ppl. adj.* bewitched, soured, spoiled.

Per. (G.W.) **Don.** Cattle can be fairly struck or bewitched; the first is called 'sheetin' and the second 'blinked,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 255. **e.An.**^{1} Beer which we called blinked has no acidity, but an ill flavour peculiar to itself; said to be occasioned by too long delay of fermentation. Blinked-beer will have a great tendency to turn sour; but certainly in our usage is blinked before it is sour. **Nrf.**^{1}

[**II. 8.** Bottle ale . . . must not only be coold sufficiently, but also blynckt a little to giue it a quick & sharp tast, Surflet & Markham *Countrey Farm* (1616) 589.]

BLINKARD, *sb.* Nhb. Lan. In form **blenkard** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **blenkert** Lan.^{1}

1. A near-sighted person; one blind of one eye.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Lan.** An ancient man with one eye. . . . Eigh, (reply'd Blinkard) Ive studit it e'er sin ir fifteen yer owd, Tim Bobbin *Wks.* (ed. 1806) 154; **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1850).

2. A fighting cock that has lost one eye.

Nhb. Cocks, stags, and blenkards, *Advt.* in *Newc. Chron.* (Dec. 1, 1770); **Nhb.**^{1}

[**1.** A blinkard, *caeculus, paetus, strabus,* Coles (1679); A blinkarde, he that hath such eies that the liddes couer a great parte of the apple, Baret (1580).]

BLINKER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lin.

1. The eye.

Lnk. What I admire in you maist is your een, Sic coal-black blinkers, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 174. **Edb.** I had hardly well shut my blinkers, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. **Nhb.**^{1} Greet wonders that dazzles wor blinkers, Robson *Wonderful Tallygrip* (c. 1870).

2. *pl.* The eyelashes. Edb. (W.G.)

3. A person blind of one eye; one who squints.

Sc. (Jam.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

4. Spectacles. n.Lin.^{1}

BLINKING, *ppl. adj.* Wil. Dor. [**bli·ŋkin.**]

1. Shining intermittently.

Dor. A blinking day in Fall, when everything is wet, Hardy *Ethelberta* (1876) II. xlvi.

2. Of poor quality, weak, contemptible; of poor and half-starved growth.

Wil. The land 'is incumbered with a short blinking heath,' *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813); In occasional use. A blinking old fool. A blinking sort of job (G.E.D.); **Wil.**^{1} A short blinking heath is found on many parts [of the downs], Davis *Agric.* (1813) xii. **Dor.** 'Twas a little one-eyed blinking sort o' place, Hardy *Tess* (1891) i.

BLINLINS, *adv.* Sc. [**bli·nlinz.**] In a blind way; blindfolded.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lnk.** I sit blinlins here, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 53.

[Quhen blindlingis in the battell fey thai fycht, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 88. *Blind,* adj. + *-lings,* advb. suff.]

BLINT, *v.* Sc. To shed a feeble, glimmering light.

n.Sc. Used, but not common (W.G.). **Abd.** (Jam.)

BLINTER, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Sc. [**bli·ntər.**]

1. *v.* To shine feebly or with an unsteady flame; to flicker.

Sc. (Jam.); Mackay (1888). **n.Sc.** He feess a bit can'le into the room, bit it did naething bit blinter (W.G.).

2. To blink; to look at with weak eyes.

n.Sc. He took the buik in's han' an' blintert at it for a filie [a short while], but he cudna read a word (W.G.). **Abd.** Whase lilts wad gar a Quaker blinter, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 22 (Jam.).

Hence (1) **Blinteran,** *vbl. sb.* the act of looking at an object with the eyelids nearly closed; (2) **Blinterin',** *ppl. adj.* having weak eyes; short-sighted, blundering.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} (2) **n.Sc.** The blinterin bit boddie ran oot an fell ower a bunkart o' peat-drush (W.G.). **Bnff.**^{1} Blinterin'-cet is another form. **Abd.** Ye're a blinterin' ass! here's the thing ye were searching for (G.W.). **Kcd.** Blenterin' bodie Bogenfallow Didna ken his ain court-yard, Grant *Lays* (1884) 76.

3. *sb.* A feeble light.

Bnff.^{1} That can'le's bit a blinter.

4. A person that has weak eyes. Bnff.^{1}

BLINTER, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Written **blenter** (Jam.). [**bli·ntər, ble·ntər.**]

1. *v.* To strike with a strong, sharp blow. Hence **Blinteran,** *vbl. sb.* the act of striking with a strong, sharp blow; a beating. Bnff.^{1}

2. *sb.* A strong, sharp blow; a gust of wind.

Bnff.^{1} **Abd.** I'll gie ye a blinter atween the e'en (G.W.). **Fif.** (Jam.)

BLINTER, *v.*^{3} Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] To rush, make haste.

Abd. The cattle tiawe an' blinter To the lochs for drink, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 56 (Jam.).

BLIRR, *sb.* n.Yks.^{3} [Not known to our correspondents.] A blaze.

BLIRT, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Written **blurt** N.I.^{1} [**blirt, blərt.**]

1. *v.* To cry, weep, shed tears.

Sc. I'll gar you blirt wi' baith your een, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 158. **Ant.** What are you blirtin' about? *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Blirted,** *ppl. adj.* tear-stained, swollen with weeping; (2) **Blirting,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.*, (*b*) *ppl. adj.* crying, weeping; (3) **Blirty-eild,** *sb.* the state of extreme old age, in which tears trickle over the cheeks as if the person were weeping.

(1) **Fif.** She's a' blirted wi' greeting (Jam.). (2, *a*) **Ant.** (S.A.B.) (*b*) **N.I.**^{1} Blurtin' thing [a crying child]. (3) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

2. *sb.* A burst of weeping.

n.Sc. A blirt of greeting (Jam.).

3. A storm, a gust of wind accompanied with rain; a cold drizzle.

Lth., Rxb. (Jam.) **Nhb.**^{1} Cattle and sheep always fly before the storm into the blirt; horses never.

Hence **Blirtie,** *adj.* Of weather: changeable, uncertain.

w.Sc. A blirtie day, is one that has occasionally severe blasts of wind and rain (Jam.). **Rnf.** O Poortith is a wintry day, Chearless, blirtie, cauld and blae, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 156, ed. 1817.

4. A flash. n.Yks.^{3}

BLIRT, *v.*^{2} Wm. Yks. Lan. [**blirt, blərt, blə̄t.**]

1. To shoot with gun or pistol in an aimless, idle way.

Wm.^{1} **n.Lan.** Blirtin awaa wi 'is new gun (W.H.H.).

2. To flick, to strike lightly.

n.Yks. The woman 'blirted' the thing she was washing in his face, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii.

BLISH, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. [**bliʃ.**]

1. *sb.* A blister caused by scalding, friction, &c.

Dur. (W.W.P.); **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Its arm is all one blish where it was burnt (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (W.W.P.); **n.Yks.**^{3}

2. *v.* To blister.

n.Yks.^{3} I ran till my feet was blished.

[Cp. OE. *blyscan*, to redden (*Aldhelm Gl.* in Mone's *Quellen u. Forschungen* (1830) 355); MLG. *bloschen* (Schiller-Lübben).]

BLISH, *sb.*^{2} Cum.^{1} An attack of purging.

BLISH-BLASH, *sb.* Yks. Lin. [**bliʃ-blaʃ.**] Idle talk, nonsense, tittle-tattle. Cf. **blash.**

n.Yks.^{12}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{5} **n.Lin.** Doänt talk sich blish-blash to th' bairn (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1}

BLISKETING, *vbl. sb.* Lan. [**bli·skətin.**] A buffeting by a storm.

n.Lan. A gat ə tərbl bliskətin' i kumin auər t'hil (W.S.).

BLISS, *sb.* Shr. [**blis.**] A wood-cutting term: the boundary line of an allotment of timber-felling.

Shr.^{1} Woodcutters in the neighbourhood of Cleobury Mortimer [make] a bliss, and in doing so brase [cut or slash] the outer bark of the trees (s.v. Hag).

BLISSOM, *v.* and *adj.*^{1} Yks. Chs. Shr. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Dev. In form **blizzom** Chs.^{1}; **blossom** e.An.^{1} Suf.^{1} Ken. [**bli·zəm.**]

1. Of sheep: to copulate, to tup (said of the ram).

Chs.^{1}; **Chs.**^{2} How many ewes will a ram blissom? **Chs.**^{3}

2. To be ready for the ram.

Shr.^{2} **Ken.** Dem dere ewes be blossoming, meäster; which ram shall we ride dis yur? (P.M.) **Sus., Hmp.** A ewe is said to be blissomed, or be blissoming, when she wants the ram, Holloway.

3. *adj.* *Maris appetens* (said of the ewe).

w.Yks.^{2}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} **Dev.** This ewe is blissum, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423.

[**1.** To blissom (tup the ewe), *coeo, ineo*, Coles (1679); One ramme will serue to blesome fiftie ewes, Surflet *Countrie Farme* (1600) 155; The housbande may suffre his rammes to goo with his ewes all tymes of the yere, to blyssome or ryde whan they wyll, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 42; To blessum, *arietare*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). **3.** Ewe is bliessom, a term peculiar to sheepherds, signifying that the ewe has taken tup, Bradley *Fam. Dict.* (1727) s.v. *Ewe.* ON. *blæsma*, in heat, of a ewe or goat (Fritzner); Norw. dial. *blesma* (Aasen).]

BLISSOM, *adj.*^{2} Dor. Som. [**bli·səm.**] Blithesome, joyous.

Dor. In you we'll be blissom an' glad, Barnes *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 4. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

[A pron. of *blithesome* (adj.), q.v.]

BLISSY, see **Blizzy.**

BLISTER, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Yks. Lin. Dev. [**bli·stə(r).**]

1. *sb.* An annoying person. N.I.^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Blister-cup,** *Ranunculus sceleratus*, the celery-leaved crowfoot; (2) **·plant,** *Ranunculus acris*, the buttercup (Lin.).

(1) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 119.

3. *v.* In phr. *I'm blistered*, a form of oath.

Dev. Ha wis dude up za wul, if ha wadd'n I'm blistered! Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 23, ed. 1858; Thinks I, wull I'm blistered if this bant a job, *ib.* 24.

BLIT, *adj.* Dor. [**blit.**] Blighty.

Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863); *Gl.* (1851).

BLITHE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. and in *gen.* poet. use. Also in form **blathe** n.Yks.; **blyde** Sh.I.; **blythe** Sc. Nhb.^{1} Yks.

1. *adj.* Cheerful, glad, gay, merry.

Sc. Better be blythe wi' little than sad wi' mickle, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); There will be mony a blythe ee see it, though mine be closed, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xlvi; We were blythe to meet wi' ane anither, *ib. Rob Roy* (1817) xiv; Ill manners, too, to be sae blithe when ye are leaving us, Steel *Rowans* (1895) 390. **Sh.I.** I'm blyde, I'm funn dee [have found thee], Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 28. **Abd.** I was blythe to edge into the first seat, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Kcd.** Nature, in her blithest mood, Grant *Lays* (1884) 18. **Rnf.** She liltet up her blythest strain, Allan *Poems* (1836) 9. **Ayr.** When at the blythe end of our journey at last, Burns *Contented wi' little* (1794) st. 3; I hope on such a blythe occasion you will not refuse me a glass of your delicious currant wine, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xx. **Lnk.** Blithe Patie likes to laugh and sing, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 17, ed. 1783; This was a blythe cheery place when the coaches were rinnin', Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xii. **Lth.** I' the blithe sweet days o' langsyne, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 197. **e.Lth.** Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 44. **Rxb.** And be forbye right blythe to see The man, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871). **Gall.** Ye hae a blythe young chap then, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xxiii; Blithe I am to see ye, *ib. Stickit Min.* (1893) 269. **Nhb.** It's nobbut reet a bride sud be blithe upon her weddin'-day, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) II. 78; **Nhb.**^{1} How blyth were we, *Joco-Serious Disc.* (1686) 8. **n.Yks.** (T.S.); Te see 'em all seea blahth an' merry, Castillo *Poems* (1874) 47. **ne.Yks.** Quite blyth and cheerful as a lark, Nelson *Bilsdale Dial.* (1831) 9. **Dor.**^{1} 'Tis blithe . . . To zee the marnen's red-streak'd skies, 64.

2. *adv.* Happy, glad, cheerful, gay.

Elg. Blythe beat the heart of maid and man, Tester *Poems* (1865) 59. **Ayr.** The sun blinks blythe on yon town, Burns *O, wat ye wha's in yon town*, st. 4.

Hence (1) **Blithely,** *adv.* cheerfully, gladly; (2) **·ness,** *sb.* gladness, gaiety.

(1) **Sc.** I will marry Miss Drummond and that blithely, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xxvii. **Per.** For Scotland's gude We'll blithely shed our dearest bluid, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 108, ed. 1843. **Abd.** Hark how blythely they are singin', Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 56. **Lnk.** If my pooches werena sewed up for fear o' pickpockets I wad blithely gie ye a penny, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xv. (2) **Ayr.** Another year had carried blitheness into the hearth of the cottar, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) ii. **Nhb.**^{1} Sorrow to blythness was instantly turned, *Joco-Serious Disc.* (1686) 8.

BLITHEMEAT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. In form **blyd-meat** S. & Ork.^{1} The meal prepared for visitors at the birth of a child.

Sc. Howdie did her skill For the blythmeat exert, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 37 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** Whin Aedie üt da blyde-maet for himsell, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 110. **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Frf.** At blythemeat an' dredgy, yule-feast, an' infare, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 145. **Ayr.** We'll hae blithesmeat before the sun gangs doun, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxxiii. **Gall.** At this feast there is always a cheese, called the 'cryin-oot' cheese (W.G.). **Ir.** After having kissed and admired the babe . . . they set themselves to the distribution of the blythe meat or groaning malt, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) i. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

BLITHEN, *v.* Sc. [**blai·ðən.**] To cheer, make glad.

Ayr. A three thousand jointure would blithen her widowhood, GALT *Lairds* (1826) ix; (JAM.)

[*Blithe*, adj. + *-en*, as in *gladden.*]

BLITHER, see **Blather.**

BLITHESOME, *adj.* Sc. Stf. Also written **blythesome** Sc.

1. Merry, cheerful, happy.

Elg. Fair Elgina's bairnies' glee An' blythesome laugh, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 157. **Abd.** Auld Lewie Law was a blythesome bit bodie, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 59. **Kcd.** The blithesome blink o' beauty's e'e, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 64. **Rnf.** Mony a blythesome day we had, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 7. **Ayr.** It's a blithesome place yon, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x; I canna comprehend how it is you would mak step-bairns o' your ain blithesome childer, *ib. Entail* (1823) viii. **Gall.** These colleginers are blithesome blades, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxiv.

2. Slightly intoxicated.

Stf. *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494.

BLITHRAN, *sb.* Irel. The silverweed, *Potentilla anserina.*

[Cp. Ir. *briosglan*, silver-weed, 'Potentilla anserina' (O'REILLY).]

BLITTER, *sb.* Sc. The snipe, *Gallinago coelestis.*

Ayr. The howlet cry'd frae the castle wa', The blitter frae the boggie, BURNS *My Hoggie*; A name orig. applied to the 'bittern,' but that species of heron being now extinct the people apply the term to the snipe (J.F.).

BLITTER-BLATTER, *advb. phr.* Sc. A term used to express a rattling, irregular noise.

Dmf. Gun after gun played blitter blatter, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 31 (JAM.).

BLITTERED, *pp.* Cum.^{1} Torn by the winds.

BLIV, *v.* Suf. Ken. Sus. Also written **bluv** Suf.^{1} Ken.^{1} Sus.^{12} To believe.

Suf.^{1} I bluv nut. **Ken.^{1}** I bliv I haant caught sight of him dis three monts. **Sus.^{1}** 'Taint agoing to rain to-day, I bluv; **Sus.^{2}**

[Pron. of *believe.*]

BLIZZARDED, *pp.* In *gen.* use in the midl. counties. Used imprecatively.

Midl. May I be blizzerded! *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 217.

BLIZZEN, *v.* Sc. [**bli·zən.**] To parch, to dry up and wither.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Edb.** The grass got blizzent up wi the win' (W.G.).

BLIZZENER, *sb.* Not.^{3} [**bli·zənə(r).**] Anything thrown or flashed on the face, which temporarily deprives one of sight or breath.

BLIZZER, *sb.* In *gen.* use in the midl. counties. A blaze, flash; a blinding flash of lightning. Cf. **blizzom.**

Midl. That wor a blizzer! Put towthry sticks on th' fire, an' let's have a blizzer, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 217.

BLIZZOM, *sb.* In *gen.* use in the midl. counties. [**bli·zəm.**] A blaze, a flash. Cf. **blizzer.**

Midl. A good blizzom, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 217.

Hence **Blizzomer,** *sb.* anything blinding, flashing, &c.

Midl. A blinding flash of lightning would call forth the remark: My! that wor a blizzomer, *ib.*

BLIZZOM, see **Blissom, Blossom.**

BLIZZY, *sb.* Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Hmp. Wil. Written **blissy** Hmp.^{1}; **blissey** Wil.^{1} [**bli·zi.**] A blaze, blazing fire; a bonfire.

Lei.^{1} They joomped o' the blizzy an' douted it. **Nhp.^{12}** **War.^{2}**; **War.^{3}** It was a fine blizzy. **se.Wor.^{1}**, **Glo.^{1}** **Oxf.^{1}** Let's 'a a bit of a blizzy afore us goes to bed. **Brks.** (W.H.Y.); **Brks.^{1}** The fire is said to be all of a 'blizzy' when pieces of wood have been inserted amongst the coal to make it burn cheerfully. **n.Bck.** (A.C.), **Hmp.^{1}** **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.^{1}**

BLOA, *adj.* and *sb.* Yks. Also written **blooa, bloar** w.Yks.; **blo** w.Yks. Lin.

1. *adj.* Livid, leaden, of a bluish-purple colour. See **Blae.**

Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). **w.Yks.** A bloar nose. A bloar wound (J.T.); **w.Yks.^{24}**

2. *sb.* A pale blue colour; the mark of a bruise.

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Wds.*

3. *adj.* Bleak, cold. See **Blae.**

Lin. A blo' morning, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 699; **Lin.^{1}**

4. *sb.* Ale. Apparently *gen.* used with *adj.* 'cold.'

w.Yks. What's ta suppin'?—Cowd blo (B.K.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 31, 1891).

[1. Blo, blewe and grene coloured, as ones body is after a drie stroke, PALSGR. (1530); Al to blo askes, *P. Plowman* (B.) III. 97; I pray you crysten hym also, Thoughe he be bothe blacke and blo, *Sir Beues* (c. 1350) 2306, ed. Kölbing, 122; ðe blo tokeneð ðe wateres wo, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 638. ON. *blā*, livid.]

BLOACH, *v.* and *sb.* Wm. Yks. [**bloətʃ.**]

1. *v.* To divulge secrets, to blab.

Wm. Shoo went an' bloach'd it o' ower t'mill 'at shoo wor bahn ta be wed (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (N.H.)

2. *sb.* A tale-bearer.

Wm. Shoo's a gurt bloach (B.K.). **w.Yks.^{3}**

BLOACHED, *ppl. adj.* Wm. Nhp. Of a variegated appearance; spotted.

Wm. Used of the spotted skin of a heavy drinker (B.K.). **Nhp.^{1}** Applied to land when it is intersected by veins of a lighter coloured earth; **Nhp.^{2}** The bloached holly.

[Perh. conn. w. *blotched.*]

BLOACHER, *sb.* Nhb. Also written **blutcher** Nhb.^{1} [**blō·tʃər.**]

1. A heavy, unwieldy instrument or thing. Nhb.^{1}

2. Applied to describe a huge animal of any kind.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** GROSE (1790); **Nhb.^{1}**

BLOAKER, *sb.* Yks. [Unknown to our correspondents.] Term applied to a child.

w.Yks.^{5} T'finest little blōaker yuh ivver clapt yuhr two ees on, 35.

BLOAT-HERRING, *sb.* Suf. A smoked, half-dried herring; a bloater.

Suf. The word is fast going out of use (F.H.); **Suf.^{1}**

[To the Dolphin, and there eat some bloat herrings, PEPYS *Diary* (Oct. 5, 1661); Why you stink like so many bloat-herrings newly taken out of the chimney, JONSON *Masque of Augurs* (1621), ed. Cunningham, 162; *Fumer*, to bloat, besmoake, hang or drie in the smoake, COTGR.]

BLOATY, *adj.* Lin. e.An. Also written **blowty** Lin.^{1}; **blauthy** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} [**blō·ti.**] Bloated, puffy, swollen.

n.Lin.^{1} She look'd real blowty last time I seed her. **e.An.^{1}** A fond mother, looking at her poor little boy's swollen cheek, observed sorrowfully, 'He was a bloaty little cousan and no mistake.' **Nrf.** She wus a wunnerful blōthy wumman (W.R.E.); **Nrf.^{1}** **Suf.** (F.H.)

BLOB, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also Aus. Also written **blab** Sc. N.I.^{1}; **blub** w.Yks.^{35} Hrf.^{2} Glo.^{1} Wil.^{1} See **Blab, Bleb.** [**blob, blab.**]

1. *sb.* A bubble; a blister.

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.^{1}** Air blobs. **n.Yks.^{1}** Soap-blobs. T'pool's a' ower blobs; **n.Yks.^{23}**, **e.Yks.^{1}**, **m.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.** Hev ya nivver seen t' lads makkin blobs? *Saunterer's Satchel* (1879) 10; We raize az gently as a 'soap blob,' TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1865) 32; **w.Yks.^{235}**, **Lan.^{1}**, **Chs.^{1}**, **Der.^{1}** **s.Not.** Oo, what a big blob I've blowed! (J.P.K.) **Lei.^{1}**, **War.^{3}** **Shr.^{1}** Dick's got a bad leg; it come jest a little blob, an' sprad all o'er 'is leg like S. Anthony's fire. That fresh drink dunna-d-'afe work, on'y jist a blob 'ere an' theer. **Hrf.^{1}**, **Nrf.^{1}**, **Cor.^{12}**

Hence **Blobby,** *adj.* containing bubbles; also of weather: very rainy.

Bnff.^{1} Spoken of a day when the raindrops, in falling on water, cause bubbles or blobs to rise. **Abd.** (G.W.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

2. A drop of moisture; a splash.

Sc. A blab of ink (JAM.); The feast of yestreen how it oozes through In bell and blab on his burly brow, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 72. **Frf.** In a wet day the rain gathered in blobs that passed our garden, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) 133. **Lnk.** Her een the clearest blob o' dew outshines, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) II. ii; Wi' the saut blobs drap drappin' frae his een into his horn spune, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xv. **N.Cy.^{1}** **Stf.^{2}** When th' reen cums dain i' greet big blobs, it's sure t'reen to-morrow. **n.Lin.^{1}** The watter was hingin' e' blobs up o' th' eäve straws. He did maake a blob when he tum'l'd i'to th' beck. **Nhp.^{1}** The water hangs in blobs on the eaves of a building after a shower; **Nhp.^{2}** **Shr.^{1}** The swat stood on 'is foryed i' blobs as big as pase.

Hence **Blobbed**, *ppl. adj.* blotted, smeared, soiled.

Sc. We still say that clothes are blabb'd (Jam.). **e.Lth.** It was that sma'-written, forby bein a' blobbit an' crunkled, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 27.

3. A small lump of anything; a plumb.

n.Lin. Along o' my runnin' away wi' her crewell ball and makin' a blobb for eels wi' it, Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1872) I. 113; **n.Lin.**^{1} A pear-shaped piece of lead which forms the weight of a mason's level. **e.An.**^{1} [Applied to] anything thick, viscid, or dirty, as tallow, dregs of ink, &c. [**Aus.** Put on a good blob of meat, half as big as your fist, Nicols *Wild Life* (1887) I. vi.]

4. The honey-bag of a bee. Sometimes also **honey-blab.**

Ayr. Will ye help to haud it till I take out the honey blob? Galt *Entail* (1823) xxiii. **Ant.** (W.H.P.), **N.I.**^{1} **Nhb.** Like honey blobs me heart'll brust, Robson *Callerforney* (1849); **Nhb.**^{1}

5. The best of anything.

Cum.^{1} He teùk t'blob on't. **n.Yks.**^{3}

6. The under-lip.

Nhp.^{1} See how he hangs his blob.

7. A box on the ear; a blow.

Lin. If he'd thought it was Jacob, and given him what he calls a blob, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) ii; A blob in the eye (J.C.W.).

8. In *comp.* (1) **Blob-cap**, a boys' game; see below; (2) **-fat**, the bagged fat upon cattle in high condition; (3) **-kite**, the fish *Lota vulgaris*; (4) **-lip**, a very full lip that hangs down; (5) **-milk**, milk with its cream mingled; (6) **-ripe**, very ripe, ready to burst like a drop of water.

(1) **Dur.**^{1} Hats are placed against the wall; a ball is thrown from the distance of a few yards into one of the caps or hats; all then run away except the owner of the cap, who hits any one that he can with the ball, &c. (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} The first blob-kite I iver caught was e' Peäcock warpin' dreän. [Satchell (1879).] (4) **Nhp.**^{1} (5) **w.Yks.**^{5} (6) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhp.** Applied to fruit, as gooseberries (P.G.D.).

9. *v.* To bubble, to blister, sometimes with prep. *up*.

Bnff.^{1} **Wm.**^{1} It rains and blobs again [so hard as to make the surface of water bubble]. **n.Yks.**^{12} **w.Yks.**^{5} Ah burnt me fing-er, an' it blubb'd up in a minnit. When milk is poured from one vessel into another, it 'blubs' in the receiving vessel. **Chs.**^{1} Jam's ne'er done till it blobs. **Stf.**^{2}

Hence **Blobbing**, *vbl. sb.* the rising of air-bubbles on the surface of liquids.

n.Yks.^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Be sure tak it off th' foire as soon as it starts a blobbing.

10. To swell up, to become puffy or bloated.

n.Yks.^{2} **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875). **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** Well, your face be blubbed up! (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} A man out of health and puffy about the face is said to look 'ter'ble blubbed up.'

Hence **Blobby**, *adj.* swollen.

Colloq. Such a funny blobby old nose, Peacock *Soldier and Maid* (1890) iv.

11. To plunge or fall suddenly into the water.

n.Yks.^{2} I blobb'd in. **e.Yks.**^{1}

12. To shake.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.** (A.G.F.)

13. Of currants: to pick the ripe ones from the bunch.

Yks. (J.T.W.)

14. To catch eels by a bait of strung worms. Cum.^{1}

Hence **Blobbing**, *vbl. sb.* the process of catching eels. n.Lin.^{1}

15. To rob a bee of its honey-bag. Also *fig.* to plunder.

Ayr. He'll blob him like a bumbee, Service *Notandums* (1890) 74. **Gall.** (A.W.)

BLOB, *adj.* e.An. [**blob.**]

1. Blunt. e.An.^{1}, Suf.^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Blob-ended**, blunt, rounded at the end.

e.An.^{1} A pen, a pencil, an awl, or a nail, is said to be blob-ended. **Suf.**^{1} A parrot's tongue is said to be blob-inded.

BLOBBER, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Nhb. Wm. Lan. Chs. Stf. Nhp. War. Wor. e.An. Cor. Also written **blubber** Nhp.^{1} War.^{3} se.Wor.^{1} e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} [**blo·bə(r).**]

1. *sb.* A bubble.

Nhb.^{1} They're blawin blobbers wi' pipe-stopples. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{2} **War.**^{3} *Obs.* To blow blubbers with a tobacco pipe and soap and water was a favourite amusement. **se.Wor.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} All in great blobbers.

2. *v.* To bubble.

Wm. It o' blobbered ower t'pot top (B.K.); **Wm.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{2} **Nhp.**^{1} The water blubbers up.

[**1.** Blober upon water, *bouteillis*, Palsgr. (1530); Blobyr, *burbulium*, *Prompt.* (ed. Pynson). **2.** The bloberond blode blend with the rayn, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 9642.]

BLOBBER, *v.*^{2} Stf. Shr. [blo·bə(r).] To cry in a broken, sobbing manner.

Stf.^{2} Đīərs ār Dik blobbərin əgen; if jə ouni ləukn at 'im ēi stārts ə shroikin. **Shr.**^{1}

BLOBBER, see **Blubber.**

BLOCHER, *v.* Ags. Per. (Jam.) To make a gurgling noise in coughing.

BLOCK, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Var. dial. usages in Sc. and Eng. Also Aus. [**blok.**]

1. *sb.* A log.

Dev. An wat way tha zmal stiks za wul as tha blocks, Et raich'd ta tha crook ware thay hang up tha crocks, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 47, ed. 1865. **Cor.** The Christmas stock, mock, or block, on which the rude figure of a man had been chalked, was kindled with great ceremony, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 115.

2. A lump of soil (?).

Hrt. His ground ... ploughed up in blocks, as we call it, that is, clotty and rough, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750).

3. In *comb.* (1) **Block, hammer, and nail**, a boys' game requiring seven players, three of whom represent the above-named articles, the remaining four being employed to swing the hammer against the block; (2) **-horse**, a strong wooden frame with four handles for the purpose of carrying blocks.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} (2) **e.An.**^{1}

4. *v.* To pelt, to knock; to strike with a pole-axe.

Cum. A grand picter ov Jack blockin' gient Galligantus, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 54. **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} A boy caught rather suspiciously near a walnut tree, cried out 'I didna block them,' i.e. he was picking up fallen ones, not pelting them down. [**Aus.** The bullock to be 'blocked' receives one [a blow] on the nose which arrests him for an instant, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) II. xviii.]

5. Hence *sb.* an advanced stage of intoxication. Lin.^{1} See **Blocker.**

6. To exchange, to make a bargain.

Dmf. To block a shilling, to accept copper in lieu of it (Jam.).

Hence **Blocking-ale**, *sb.* a drinking together by persons who have just concluded a bargain. Bch. (Jam.)

[**1.** (The child) consumeth to nothing, as block in the fier, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 26.]

BLOCKAN, *sb.* Irel. I.Ma. Also written **blockin** I.Ma. The coal-fish *Merlangus carbonarius*.

N.I.^{1} The fry are called gilpins, small ones pickies; the mid-sized ones blockans and glashans, and when large, grey lord and stanlock. **I.Ma.** Just a string of Callag a blockin, Browne *Doctor* (1887) lxviii. [Satchell (1879).]

BLOCKER, *sb.*^{1} Cum. Yks. [**blo·kər, blo·kə(r).**] A hatchet, chopper, axe, pole-axe.

Cum.^{1} **w.Yks.** Shoo gate th' blocker an' wor baan to chop it into chips, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1872) 49; *Gen.* made throughout of one piece of metal (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1} A broad axe used in squaring timber; **w.Yks.**^{3}

BLOCKER, *sb.*^{2} Lin. An advanced stage of intoxication.

Lin.^{1} He has got a blocker on to-day.

BLOCKING-AXE, *sb.* *Obs.* Shr.^{1} An axe employed for squaring timber, having a handle so curved horizontally, right and left, as to save the knuckles of the workman.

BLOCKY, *adj.* Shr.^{1} [**blo·ki.**] Short and stout.

BLODDER, *v.* Wm. [**blo·dər.**] Of liquor: to flow with a gurgling sound out of a vessel with a narrow aperture; also to cry immoderately.

Wm. It's o' bloddered away oot o' t'bottle. What for is thoo blodderin an rooarin? (B.K.)

BLODDER, see **Blather.**

BLOG, *sb.* and *v.* Dev. Cor. Also in form **bloggy** Dev. [**blog.**]

1. *sb.* A fig. use of *block*, q.v. Used of anything resembling a block or log of wood.

Cor. I've a nice little blog of a horse, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6.

Hence **Bloggy,** *adj.* thick-set, stout.

Cor. A bloggy little horse, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

2. *v.* To look sullen or sulky.

n.Dev. Thee be olweys . . . blogging, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 313; And than tha wut bloggy, *ib.* l. 258; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

Hence **Bloggy,** *adj.* sulky, sullen.

Dev. Muve, bloggy, clopping blindego, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 4.

[Cp. Gaelic (dial.) *blog*, block, fr. E. *block* (Macbain).]

BLOICHUM, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) A person who has a cough.

BLOIFIN, *sb.* e.An.^{1} [**bloi·fin.**] A cough.

BLOIK, *sb.* *Obs.?* Sc. Mischief.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

BLOINT, *v.* S. & Ork.^{1} To wink from the effects of drowsiness.

BLOISENT, *adj.* Ags. (Jam.) Of the face: red, swollen, disfigured.

BLOIT, *sb.* e.Yks. [**bloit.**] A failure, a collapse.

e.Yks. Thing lewkt weel aneef ti staht wiv; bud what a bloit it ended wiv, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 92; **e.Yks.^{1}**

BLOME-DOWN, *adj.* *Obs.?* Dor. Clumsy.

Dor. *Gl.* (1851).

BLONK, see **Blunk.**

BLOO, see **Blow.**

BLOOD, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **blude** Sc.

1. In *comp.* (1) **Blood-blister,** a small blister containing blood, often caused by a pinch or smart blow; (2) **-boar,** a boar of the smoother, more highly-bred stock of swine, as opposed to the long-haired or coarse breed; (3) **-boltered,** clotted with blood; (4) **-fallen,** chilblained; (5) **-friend,** a relation by blood; (6) **-grass,** a disease of kine; (7) **-hawk,** the kestrel, *Tinnunculus alandarius*; (8) **-iron,** a fleam, or lancet for bleeding horses or cattle; (9) **-lark,** the meadow pipit or tit-lark, *Anthus pratensis*; (10) **-lights,** *Aurora borealis,* the supposed sign of some slaughter; (11) **-linnet,** the linnet, *Linota cannabina*; (12) **-pudding,** a 'black pudding,' a sausage mixed with pig's blood; (13) **-rot,** a complaint among sheep; (14) **-run,** (15) **-shed,** (16) **-shotten,** bloodshot; (17) **-stale,** a disease of horses, in which the urine is mixed with blood; (18) **-stick,** (*a*) see **-iron**; (*b*) a thoroughbred horse; (*c*) a fiery, obstinate person; (19) **-stone,** a variety of hematite; (20) **-warm,** rather warmer than lukewarm; (21) **-weals,** ridges on the flesh from the lash of a whip; (22) **-wit,** *obs.*, a fine paid for the effusion of blood.

(1) **Chs.^{1}** (2) **n.Yks.^{1}** (3) **War.** Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 113. (4) **e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}** (5) **Sc.** The laird of Haddo yields to the Earl Marischal, being his blood-friend, Spalding *Hist. Troubles in Sc.* (1792) II. 187 (Jam.). (6) *ib.* When cattle are changed from one kind of pasture to another, some of them are seized with a complaint called blood-grass, *Agric. Surv. Sth.* 100 (Jam.). (7) **Oxf.** [So called] from the blood-red colour of the eggs, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 140. (8) **n.Yks.^{1}** (9) **Chs.^{1}** **Hmp.** There be a blood-lark's nest near t'pin-stock, there be (W.M.E.F.). (10) **w.Ir.** They are distinguished from lightning by being called 'bloodlights.' When of white, or blue, or other colours than red, when being described you will hear it said 'they were not lightning, but seemed to be some sort of breed of bloodlights,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 100. (11) **Nrf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 64. (12) **w.Yks.^{5}, e.Lan.^{1}** (13) **Cmb.** Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 623; *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813). (14) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (15) **Ant.** Your eye's all bloodshed (J.S.). (16) **ne.Wor.** *Obsol.* (J.W.P.) (17) **n.Lin.^{1}** (18, *a*) **n.Yks.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}, se.Wor.^{1}, Shr.^{1}** (*b, c*) **s.Not.** She wor a bloodstick, that mare. She hit 'im ower th 'ead wi' the proker; she wor a bloodstick i' them days (J.P.K.). **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.) (19) **Cum.** This is of every gradation of hardness, from the reddle . . . to the hardest bloodstone, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 51. (20) **War.^{3}** **Hrt.** Luke-warm or milk- or blood-warm, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. (21) **n.Yks.^{2}** (22) **Sc.** You are aware the blood-wit was made up to your ain satisfaction, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xlviii.

2. *Comp.* in plant-names: (1) **Blood-cups,** *Peziza coccinea*; (2) **-elder** or **-hilder,** *Sambacus ebulus*; (3) **-root,** *Potentilla tormentilla*, the tormentil; (4) **-tongue,** *Galium aparine*; (5) **-vine,** *Epilobium angustifolium*; (6) **-wall,** *Cheiranthus cheiri*, the dark double wallflower; see **Bloody-warrior.**

(1) **Sus.** (2) **Nrf.** Believed to have been brought over by the Danes, and planted on the graves of their countrymen. (3) **Nhb.^{1}** Called also Flesh-and-blood, Ewe-daisy, and Shepherd's-knot. (4) **Sc., Chs.** (5) **Hmp.^{1}** (6) **Chs.^{13}, Nhp.^{1}**

3. In phr. (1) *blood* or *blur and agers*, an exclamation or expletive; (2) — *and flummery*, (3) — or *blur and ouns*, (4) — *and thunder*, exclamations or expletives; (5) *to get blood from a turnip*, to achieve something almost impossible; (6) *to turn the blood*, to cause a reaction by means of some great shock, in cases of disease.

(1) **Ir.** Bluran' agers, don't be too curious, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) xvii. **w.Ir.** Blood-an-agers! says I, Paddy, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 178. (2) **Ir.** Blood and flummery! what a night, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 234. (3) *ib.* Oh! blood and oons! Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xvi; (G.M.H.) **w.Ir.** Blur-an-ouns, is it a tinker you are? Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 8. (4) **Ker.** Why then, blood and thunder! is that you, Lanegan? Barrington *Sketches* (1830) I. viii. (5) **N.I.^{1}** (6) **Dor.** You must touch with the limb the neck of a man who's been hanged. . . . It will turn the blood and change the constitution, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 101.

4. A person, individual; *gen.* used as a term of pity or commiseration.

Ken. De poor blood hadn' had nodden tŭ eat fur three days (P.M.). **e.Ken.** Poor little half-starved blood (G.G.). **Ken.^{1}** Commonly used by the elder people.

[**1.** (4) Cp. *bloody fall*, an ailment of the feet similar to chilblains. The angry chilblanes and bloudy-fals that trouble the feet, Holland *Pliny* (1601) II. 76. **8.** Take a bloud-yren, . . . and smyte hym bloudde on bothe sydes, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 54; Bloode yryn, bledynge yryn, *Prompt.*]

BLOOD, *v.^{1}* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. Dev.

1. To bleed; to let blood.

Edb. As if her nose had been blooding, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 41; Ye mind when ye bluided my nose? Stevenson *Puddin* (1894) 22. **N.I.^{1}** Your nose is bloodin'. **n.Yks.^{1}** She blooded nigh-hand a' t'weea hame. **n.Lin.^{1}** Th' hoss was blooded three times, but he deed for all that. **sw.Lin.^{1}** The farrier came and blooded him. **Wor.** A bloods 'im, an' a cuts 'im, an' a gies 'im doctors' stuff (H.K.).

Hence **Blooding-iron,** *sb.* a fleam for bleeding horses. n.Lin.^{1}

2. To make a dog draw the blood of an animal, to allow hounds to eat the quarry.

Lan. A man who had a bull-terrier pup went out to blood it, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 311. **n.Dev.** The honour of blooding a pack of hounds! Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* (1875) xxv. [When once well blooded they will retain an attachment to the scent, Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 16.]

[To bloud, let bloud, *venam secare, sanguinem detrahere*, Coles (1679).]

BLOOD, *v.^{2}* Dor. *pp.* of *to bleed.*

w.Dor. I thought I should 'a blood to death (C.V.G.).

BLOOD-ALLEY, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use. In form **bloody-olley** Yks.; **bloody** Not. A superior taw or alley, made of white marble, streaked with deep red. See **Ally.**

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 7, 1891). **s.Lan.** (T.R.C.), **Chs.^{1}, s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lei.^{1}, Nhp.^{1}** **Oxf.^{1}** *MS. add.* **Brks.^{1}** **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.^{1}**

BLOOD-ALP, *sb.* Nrf. Suf. Sur. Som. Also in form **blood-oaf** Suf.; **-olph** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Sur.; **-ulph** Nrf.; **-hoop, -hook** Som. The male bullfinch, *Pyrrhula europaea.* See **Alp.**

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Them blood-ulphs are wunnerful things to bud the bushes (W.R.E.); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43; **Nrf.^{1}** **Suf.** (G.E.D.); *Science Gossip* (1882) 214; (F.H.) **Sur.** *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 253; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 67. **Som.** The pinks an' blood-hooks (finches, thee do call 'em, an' bull-finches, for sure), Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 38; (J.S.F.S.)

BLOODEN, *adj.* *Obs.?* Irel. Fresh.

Wxf.^{1} Blooeden eales [eels].

BLOOD-HOOK, -HOOP, see **Blood-alp.**

BLOODINGS, *sb. pl.* Ken.^{12} Black puddings.

BLOOD-OLPH, see **Blood-alp.**

BLOOD-RAING, *v.* Sc. Written **bleed·raing** Bnff.^{1} To become bloodshot.

Bnff.^{1} His een a' begin t'bleed-raing finivver he tastes a drap o' drink.

Hence **Blood-raingt**, *ppl. adj.* bloodshot. Bnff.^{1}

BLOOD-SUCKER, *sb.* Irel. Lin. Som. Dev. Cor.

1. The common leech, the horse-leech.

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Blid zèok·ur. **Dev.** *w. Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6, col. 4; **Dev.**^{1}

2. The gadfly.

n.Lin.^{1} **Dev.** *w. Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6, col. 4.

3. The sea-anemone or stinging jelly-fish.

N.I.^{1}, **Cor.**^{12}

[**1.** A blood sucker, *hirudo*, Coles (1679); *Sangsuë*, a horse-leech, a blood sucker, Cotgr.; If the sheepe haue swallowed a horse-leach (in the *Table of Contents* 'bloud-sucker'), Markham *Countrey Farme* (1616) 116. **2.** Blood-sucker, a fly, anything that sucks blood, Ash (1795).]

BLOOD-ULPH, see **Blood-alp.**

BLOODWORT, *sb.* (1) *Erythroea centaurium*, common centaury (Shr.^{1}); (2) *Geranium Robertianum* (Cum.^{1}); (3) *Rumex hydrolapathum*, water-dock (Chs.^{1}); (4) *R. sanguineus* (n.Cy.), bloody-dock.

[(3) Bloud woort or bloudy patience is called of some *Sanguis Draconis*, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 391; *Sang de Dragon*, the herb called bloodwort, bloody patience, Cotgr. (4) Among 'seedes and herbes for the kitchen' Tusser mentions 'bloodwoort,' *Husb.* (1580) 93.]

BLOODY, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **bleedie** Sc.; **bliddy** Dev.

1. *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Bloody-bat**, the 'hat-bat,' *Vespertilio noctula*; (2) **-bones**, a goblin, a bogey; (3) **-pot**, a black pudding; (4) **-rogers**, *obs.*, an old-fashioned potato with a very red skin; (5) **-scones**, scones made of the blood it was at one time customary to draw from the cattle on a farm; (6) — **Thursday**, the Thursday before Easter; (7) — **wars**, serious consequences; also used as an exclamation of annoyance.

(1) **Lei.**^{1} (2) **Yks.** Bloodybones would start up and tear them limb from limb, *Farquhar Frankheart*, 237. **Lan.** Children . . . cautioned against venturing too near the water's brink lest . . . Bloody Bones should pull them in, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 86. **w.Som.**^{1} Mothers constantly say to their children: Aa·l puut ee een dhu daa·rkee oa·l lau·ng wai dhu blid·ee boa·unz [I will put you in the dark hole, along with the bloody-bones]. (3) **n.Dev.** Tha natlings an' tha bliddy-pot Both turned out gude vor nort, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 16. (4) **Chs.**^{1} Reckoned one of the best varieties forty or fifty years ago. Now quite extinct; **Chs.**^{3} (5) **Gall.** (W.G.) (6) **Nhb.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 87. **e.Yks.**^{1} Children enumerate the days of the week thus: 'Egg and collop Monday; Pancake Tuesday; Ash Wednesday; Bloody Thursday; Lang Friday'll nivver be deean, an Heigh for Setthaday efther-neean. (7) **Ir.** If the Pope makes Dr. X. Archbishop there'll be bloody wars (G.M.H.).

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Bloody-bells**, *Digitalis purpurea*, the foxglove; (2) — **butcher**, *Orchis mascula*, early purple orchis; (3) — **crane's bill**, *Geranium sanguineum*; (4) **-dock**, *Rumex sanguineus*; (5) — **Mary**, *Geranium Robertianum*, crane's-bill; (6) — **sea-dock**, *Lapathum marinum sanguineum*; (7) **-thumbs**, quaker-grass.

(1) **Lnk.** (Jam.) (2) **w.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2} (3) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 178. (4) **w.Som.**^{1} Blid·ee dauk. (5) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (6) **Cor.**^{2} (7) **se.Wor.**^{1}

3. Well-bred, having good blood in the veins.

n.Yks.^{1} A desput bloody-looking lahtle meear. She cooms ov a bloody sort. **n.Lin.**^{1} That's a bloody tit th' Squire rides noo. He cums of a bloody stock, that's why he's kind to poor foäks.

4. Applied, without any definite meaning, to persons or things. In *gen.* low colloq. use.

[In *gen.* colloq. use among the lowest classes; its derivation attaches no sanguinary meaning to it, *Lab. Gl.* (1894).] **n.Lin.** It's a bloody shame, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 259. **Ken.** (D.W.L.) [The lower classes use 'bloody' indifferently as a term of depreciation or appreciation. 'Twas a bloody sight better than county gaol, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 133.]

5. *adv.* Used as intensive: very, exceedingly, desperately.

s.Wm. It was bleady cald, Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 7.

[**5.** This is a bloody positive old fellow, Fielding *Wedding Day* (1743) III. vi.]

BLOODY FINGERS, *sb.* (1) *Arum maculatum* (Hmp.); (2) *Digitalis purpurea*, the foxglove (Sc. Cum. Yks. Hrf. w.Som.^{1}); (3) *Orchis mascula*, the purple orchis (Glo.^{1}).

(1) **Hmp.** Them bloody-fingers 'ill mak red berries in th' autumn (W.F.). (2) **Bwk.** The primrose, the bludifinger, and the crawtae grow unsqueezed and unlooked at, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. **Gall.** (Jam.) **Hrf.**^{2} Called also 'fairy gloves.'

BLOODY MAN'S FINGERS, *sb.* (1) *Arum maculatum* (Wor.); (2) *Digitalis purpurea*, the foxglove (Hrf. Rdn.); (3) *Orchis mascula*, the purple orchis (Chs.^{13} Wor. Glo.^{1}); (4) *Orchis morio* (Chs.^{1}); (5) *Scilla nutans* (Glo.).

(2) **Rdn.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 105. (3) **Glo.** *Science Gossip* (1865) 36.

BLOODY-WALL, see **Bloody-warrior.**

BLOODY-WALLIER, see **Bloody-warrior.**

BLOODY-WARRIOR, *sb.* Stf. Nhp. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **bloody-wall** Stf.^{1} Bdf.; **bloody-wallier** w.Cy.; **bloody-wayer** Som.; **bliddy-waryers** Dev.

1. The dark-coloured wallflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri.*

n.Stf. *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 375. **Stf.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** He dressed himself in the cleanest of smocks, . . . stuck a bloody-warrior, or dark-coloured wall flower, in his bosom, Ewing *Jan Windmill* (1873) vi; **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** So called from the blood-like tinges on its corolla, Barnes *Gl.* (1863); (C.V.G.) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w Som.**^{1} Blid·ee waur·yurz. **Dev.** Dark-skinned as th' Bloody-warrior, Madox-Brown *Yath-hounds* (1876) 256; I've agot a 'mazing crap ov bliddy-waryers thease yer, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{14}, **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{12}

2. The red crane's-bill. Cor.^{12}

BLOOENS, see **Blowings.**

BLOOM, *sb.*^{1} Sh.I. Chs. e.An. Ken. Wil. Dor. Dev. [**blūm.**]

1. A rosy colour or flush on the face.

Wil.^{1} Ther you knaws as I do allus get the hot blooms ter'ble bad. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Blooming**, *vbl. sb.* flushing of the face in fever; (2) **Bloomy**, *adj.* having a high colour.

(1) **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (2) **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} A bloomy wench.

2. The efflorescent crystallization upon the outside of thoroughly dried fish.

Sh.I. When the body of a fish is all equally dried, it is known by the salt appearing on the surface in a white efflorescence, here called bloom, *Agric. Surv.* 91 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

3. Plumage of a bird.

e.An.^{1} Cock teal in full bloom.

Hence **Bloomage**, *sb.* plumage of a bird. Ken.^{1}

BLOOM, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Wm. Lan. Stf. Shr. [**blūm.**] A square mass of iron, which has passed a second time through the furnace.

Sc. The name given at Carron iron-works to malleable iron after having received two beatings. The pig-iron is melted, and afterwards beaten out into plates an inch thick . . .; they are brought under the hammer and wrought into what are called blooms, *Agric. Surv. Stirl.* 348 (Jam.). **Ir.** *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1855) III. 197. **Stf.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{12} [They bring it to a bloom, which is a four square mass of about two foot long, Ray (1691); (K.)]

Hence (1) **Bloomery**, *sb.* a furnace for smelting iron with charcoal; (2) **Bloom-smithy-rent**, *obs.*, a rent for the use of ovens and furnaces.

(1) **Ir.** There be not ten iron furnaces, but above twenty forges and bloomeries, Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1571) in *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1855) III. 197. **Wm.**^{1} (2) **Lan.** (K.)

[OE. *blōma*, a mass of metal. Blōma oððe dāh, *massa*, *Voc. MS. Cott.* (c. 1080) in Wright's *Voc.* 334. (1) Blomary, is that forge, where the iron, stone, or oare is first melted into pigs; now called a furnace, Blount (1681).]

BLOOM, *v.* Hmp. Wil. Of the sun: to shine scorchingly; to throw out heat as a fire.

Wil.^{1} How the sun do bloom out atween the clouds.

Hence (1) **Blooming,** *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Bloomy,** *adj.* sultry.

(1) **Wil.**^{1} 'Tis a main blooming day. (2) **Hmp.**^{1} It's bloomy hot. **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1}

BLOOM-FELL, *sb.* Sc. The yellow clover, *Lotus corniculatus.* Also called **Fell-bloom.**

Sc. Ling, deer-hair, and bloom-fell, are also scarce, *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 524 (Jam.).

BLOOMING, *adj.* Irel. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Blooming Sally,** the hairy willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum* (N.I.^{1}); (2) — **willow,** *E. angustifolium* (Don.).

BLOOMTH, *sb.* Suf. Bloom, blossom.

Suf. Them crokers are a nubbin for the bloomth [the crocuses are coming (budding) into blossom] (C.T.).

[*Bloom* (vb.) + *-th*; cp. *tilth*, fr. *till*, vb.]

BLOOMY-DOWN, *sb.* Som. The sweet-william, *Dianthus barbatus.*

Som. Gilliflowers, warriors, bloomy-downs, and fully a hundred-weight of boy's love, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 34. **w.Som.**^{1} Blèo·mee daewn.

BLOOR, see **Blore.**

BLOOSTER, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **bluster.** Rough, barren ground, scarcely worth cultivation.

Sh.I. (K.I.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

BLOOTH, see **Blowth.**

BLORE, *v.* Yks. Lin. Nrf. Suf. Also written **bloor** n.Lin.^{1} [**bluə(r).**]

1. Of cattle: to bellow, low. See **Blare,** *v.*

n.Lin.^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** The child 'squalls,' the cow 'blores,' or the calf 'blares,' Glyde *New Gar.* (1866) i; They blored and weant on in such a way, . . . swishing their tails, Spilling *Molly Miggs* (1873) x. **Suf.** Never confounded with 'blare' (F.H.); The stock run bloren about for wittles, Glyde *New Gar.* (1866) 271.

2. Of children: to weep, cry out loudly.

w.Yks.^{2} **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.)

BLORT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Der. Not. Written **blawt** w.Yks. Not. [**blǭt.**]

1. *v.* To bellow loudly, make a loud noise; to cry. See **Blart.**

w.Yks. What's teh blawt like that for? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 24, 1891). **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Not.**^{13}

2. Of a horse: to snort. Fif. (Jam.)

3. To talk nonsense. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

4. *sb.* A loud noise.

w.Yks. Shoo ga' sich a blawt, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 24, 1891).

BLOSH, see **Blash.**

BLOSS, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. [**blos.**]

1. A term of endearment; a buxom young woman. See **Blossom.**

Sc. Here, like queens, haud up their heads Thinking they're sonsy blosses, *Airdrie Fair*, st. 16 (Jam.). **N.I.**^{1}

2. Used ironically of any ugly sight; a 'fright'; an untidy head of hair.

ne.Yks.^{1} Thoo diz leeak a bonny bloss i' that au'd goon. **Lin.**^{1} What a bloss you have, sureli.

BLOSSOM, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Chs. Lin. Hrt. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in form **blassom** s.Chs.^{1}; **blizzum** Chs.^{1} [**blo·səm.**]

1. In *comp.* (1) **Blossom-time,** the time of flowering; (2) **-withy,** *Phlox acutifolium.*

(1) **Hrt.** Others turn their sheep and lambs together among their beans to remain till blossom time, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. (2) **Dev.**^{4} The plant has the appearance of a withy in bloom.

2. The flower of the hawthorn.

w.Som.^{1} School Inspector: 'What do you mean by May?' (Several hands up)—'Blossom.' **nw.Dev.**^{1}

3. A snowflake.

Wil. I da think as it be goin' to snow. Anymore than there was a few blossoms s'marnin (W.C.P.); **Wil.**^{1} What girt blossoms 'twer to the snow isterday.

4. Used ironically as a mild term of reproach to a woman; a hussy.

w.Yks.^{2}, **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Óo)z ŭ blaas ŭm, óo iz [hoo's a blassom, hoo is]. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} Oh, what a blossom yon lass is.

5. An odd figure, queer character; an extremely dirty person or thing.

n.Yks.^{2} (s.v. Bonny). **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**^{5} A bonny blossom.

BLOSSOM, *sb.*^{2} e.An. [**blo·səm.**] The state of cream in the operation of churning, when it seems to be in a state of fermentation. e.An.^{1}

Hence **Blossomed,** *adj.*, said of cream becoming full of air whilst churning. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

BLOT, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Lin.

1. *v.* In phr. *blot about*, to shoot aimlessly.

n.Lin. That lad'll be shuttin' aaither hissen or sum on uz afoore hĕ's dun blottin' aboot (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} I'll not hev thoo blottin' aboot wi' that theäre pistil.

2. *sb.* The report of a gun or pistol. n.Lin.^{1}

BLOT, *v.*^{2} Sc. [Unknown to our correspondents.] To puzzle, nonplus.

Per. Own'd that lecture did him blot, Duff *Poems*, 110 (Jam.).

BLOTCH, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. [**blotʃ.**]

1. *sb.* A blot.

n.Yks. In Cleveland, 'blot' is supposed to be vulgar (I.W.). **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{3}, **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. Blotting-paper.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 7, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{5}

3. *v.* To blot.

n.Yks.^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} He's blotched his copy-book. **s.Chs.**^{1} **s.Not.** Johnny's blotched ma copy raight across; three gret blotches (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} Noo, lads, doänt blotch yer books nor suck yer pens.

Hence (1) **Blotch-paper,** (2) **Blotching-paper,** blotting-paper.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Piper *Dial. Sheffield* (1824); **w.Yks.**^{3}, **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Common in Wilsden, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 7, 1891). **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}

[**1.** Spots and blotches of several colours and figures, Harvey *On Consumptions* (Johnson).]

BLOTEN, *pp.* Chs. Also written **bloaten** Chs.^{123} [**blōtən.**] Excessively fond of. Also in *comp.* **Bloten-fond.** See **Globed to.**

Chs. Ray (1691); The child is bloten of her, Grose (1790); Bailey (1721); Cole (1677); (P.R.); **Chs.**^{123}

BLOTHER, see **Blather.**

BLOTS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. [**blots.**] Water prepared for washing clothes; dirty water, soapsuds.

Sh.I. Shü taks a tub o soapy blots, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 52; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Clothes are *gen.* washed in three waters, the first, second, and third blots (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Cogn. w. ON. *bloti*, a thaw, melting; cp. *bleyta*, to soak, moisten.]

BLOT-SHEET, *sb.* Sc. [**blo·t-ʃīt.**] Blotting-paper.

Per. Far commoner than 'blotting-paper' (G.W.). **Ayr., Lnk.** (J.F.) **Lth.** My memory is like a lot o' sheets o' blotsheets, or 'blottin'-paper,' as they call it now-a-days, Strathesk *More Bits* (1885) 5.

BLOU, see **Blow.**

BLOUNCING BESS, *sb.* Cor.^{3} The plant Valerian, *Valeriana officinalis.*

BLOUND, *pp.* Bdf. [**bleund.**] Blinded.

Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 126.

[Blound, pp. of *blind*, after the analogy of *bound*, pp. of *bind.*]

BLOUNDERS, see **Blaunders.**

BLOUSE, *sb.*^{1} *pl.* Hrf.^{2} The pollen of grass.

[Repr. lit. E. *blows*, pl. of *blow*, a display of blossoms, fr. *blow* (OE. *blōwan*).]

BLOUSE, *sb.*^{2} *pl.* Hrf.^{2} The mites in old cider.

[Repr. lit. E. *blows*, the eggs of flesh-flies or other insects, fr. *blow* (OE. *blāwan*).]

BLOUST, *v.* and *sb.* Sc.

1. *v.* To brag, boast. Rxb., Bwk. (Jam.)

2. *sb.* An ostentatious account of one's own doings, a brag.

Sc. Is't to pump a fool ye meddle Wi' a' this bloust o' straining widdle, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 131.

[Prob. cogn. w. lit. E. *bluster.*]

BLOUSY, *sb.* Yks. Written **blowsey** w.Yks.^{5} A blouse, a white cotton coat. Cf. **blouze.**

w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); Fra a blowsey, up tov a surtoot, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 35; **w.Yks.**^{5} In *gen.* use for summer wear.

[A der. of *blouse*, Fr. *blouse*, the loose upper garment of the French workman.]

BLOUT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **blowt** (Jam.).

1. *sb.* A sudden eruption of a liquid substance, accompanied with noise (Jam.).

2. The sudden breaking of a storm; a sudden fall of rain, snow, &c., accompanied with wind.

Sc. A blout of foul weather. Vernal win's, wi' bitter blout, Out owre our chimlas blaw, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 63 (Jam.).

3. *pl.* The noise made by liquids boiling over a hot fire; water ejected from fiercely boiling water. Also foul water thrown from washing-tubs, &c.

w.Sc. Keep your blouts for your ain kail-yard (Jam. *Suppl.*).

4. *v.* Of liquids: to belch or rush out with force.

w.Sc. The bung bowtit out, and the yill blowtit after 't (Jam. *Suppl.*).

Hence (1) **Blouter,** *sb.* a blast of wind; (2) **Bloutering,** *vbl. sb.* boasting, bragging.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Slk.** Cacklin about Coleridge, or blouterin about Byron, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 192.

BLOUZE, see **Blowze.**

BLOUZED, *pp.* e.An.^{12} [**bleu·zd.**] Of plants: hindered by overlapping one another.

BLOVER, *sb.* Dor. [Not known to our correspondents.] The black pollack.

Dor. *w. Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7.

BLOVERS, *sb. pl.* Dev.^{3} Jelly-fish.

BLOW, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Shr. Hrf. Dev. Cor. Written **blaa** Nhb.^{1}; **blaw** Sc. n.Yks.^{2}; **blyave** Bnff.^{1} [blā, blǭ, blǫə.]

1. A current of air, a blast, gust.

Sc. She wechts the corn anent the blaw, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 67 (Jam.). **Per.** Life's raging storm Wi' keen and eerie blaw, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 257, ed. 1843. **Lnk.** Winter's win' comes frae the north Wi' bitter blaw, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 49. **n.Yks.**^{2} Out at all weathers, rain, snaw, or blaw. **Hrf.**^{2} A cold blauw.

2. Breath.

Nhb.^{1} Get yor blaa. **n.Yks.** (W.H.)

3. A smoke of tobacco.

n.Sc. A took a blaw o' ma pipe t'heat ma moo (W.G.). **Per.** Come o'er by an' get a blaw o' the cutty wi's (G.W.). **Lth.** She . . . lichtin her cutty, sat doun for a blaw, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 114. **Gall.** Gie us a blaw o' your pipe (A.W.).

4. A bladder, used to carry yeast, &c.

Dev. *w. Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6, col. 4; **Dev.**^{1}; **Dev.**^{3} Mind yü keep the blows ready tü put the mort in. **Cor.** Common (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*

Hence **Blower,** *sb.* a bladder.

Dev. Blowers of mort [lard], *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 27.

5. An upheaval in the centre of a colliery way, caused by the pressure of the earth on either side.

w.Yks. They'd a blow in the way an' hed ta work o' neet ta straighten it up (B.K.); (S.J.C.)

6. *Fig.* A boast, bravado; a falsehood told from ostentation; one who boasts or brags.

Sc. Bonaparte, loud vaunting smart, It was a fearfu' blaw that, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 187; Donald thinks for a' their blaw That he will fend, *Har'st Rig* (1801) st. 22. **n.Sc.** He tells greit blaws (Jam.); Ye needna begin wi ony o' yer blaws; we a' ken faht ye are. Jist haud yer tung, man, a' boddie kens it that's a great blaw (W.G.). **Bnff.**^{1} **Per.** They're nae worth makin' a blaw aboot (G.W.).

7. *pl.* Affairs, things to be done, in phr. *full of blows.*

Shr.^{1} I canna-d-aw'ile to fettle that this mornin', I'm fŭll o' blows.

BLOW, *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **blaa** Nhb.^{1} e.Yks.^{1}; **blaw** Sc. N.Cy.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} Nhp.^{2} Cor.^{12}; **blyave** Bnff.^{1}

1. To breathe, to take breath.

Ayr. Thou never lap, and sten't an' breastit, Then stood to blaw, Burns *To Auld Mare* (1786) st. 14. **n.Yks.** A'v run till a can hardly blo. That animal bloes hard (W.H.). **n.Lin.**^{1} You've ridden middlin' hard or yer herse wo'dn't blaw like that.

Hence (1) **Blawed,** (2) **Blown,** *pp.* out of breath.

(1) **Cor.**^{2} (2) **War.**^{3} I can't go on playing—I'm blown. **Dor.** I'm blown too. It was all up hill, Hardy *Jude* (1896) pt. I. viii.

2. Of wind instruments: to play, sound.

n.Lin.^{1} **Dor.** The band did blow an beät aloud, Barnes *Poems* (1863) 5. **w.Som.**^{1} Fiddles and drums are played, but flutes, trombones, &c., are always bloa·d. A man told me his bridh·ur Bee·ul kn bloa· dhu flùet kaap·ikul.

3. To cry aloud. Nhp.^{2}

4. To smoke, esp. *to blow tobacco.*

Sc. I'll blaw awa an' sit mum, Lumsden *Sheep-Head*, 267. **Bnff., Abd.** (W.G.) **Per.** (G.W.) **Wm.** We'll blow a bit o' bacca, lads (B.K.). **w.Yks.** His bacca he did blah, Twisleton *'Bacca Smookin'* (1867).

5. To dry fish in the open air without salt. S. & Ork.^{1}

Hence (1) **Blown-cod,** a split cod half dried; (2) **-fish,** fish dried by exposure to the wind; (3) **-herring,** a herring slightly cured for speedy consumption; (4) **-meat,** flesh or fish dried by the wind; (5) **-skate,** skate dried without salt by pressure and exposure to the wind; (6) **Blowty,** a house where bloaters are cured.

(1) **Ags.** (Jam.) (2) **S. & Ork.**^{1} (3) **e.An.**^{1} Blown fish are smoked but once. On some parts of our coasts a blown-herring is called a tow-bowen. **Suf.**^{1} (4) **Sh.I.** (Jam.) (5) **Bnff.**^{1} **Bnff., Abd.** We got blawn skate on a plate wi taties t'wir dainner (W.G.). (6) **Suf.** Now seldom heard (F.H.).

6. To smelt iron in a cupola furnace.

w.Yks. We'se be blawing to-morn (S.K.C.).

Hence (1) **Blowing-house,** *sb.* a place for melting tin, so called from the fire perpetually kept up by a large bellows turned by a water-wheel; (2) — **tin,** *sb.* the melting of ore in the blowing-house; (3) **-out-shot,** *sb.* a shot which has blown out the stemming without removing the coal or stone.

(1, 2) **Cor.**^{2} (3) **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

7. In winnowing: to remove seeds or dust remaining in the corn by subjecting it to the action of the fan only, as it passes through the machine. nw.Dev.^{1}

Hence **Blower,** *sb.* a winnowing machine.

n.Lin. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375; **n.Lin.**^{1}

8. To swell, puff up, explode, burst; also *fig.* to puff up, flatter, to fill one's mind with groundless hopes. *Gen.* foll. by *up.*

Sc. I blew him up sae, that he believed everything I said. Ye first burn me, and then blaw me, *Prov.* (Jam.) **n.Sc.** She blew hersel up wi' the thocht it Tam wiz gyain t'mairry 'er at the Term (W.G.). **Per.** Dinna blaw up the laddie wi' yer fine promises (G.W.). **Lin.** The sluice 'blew up' and the Ouse once more became tidal, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) vii. **n.Lin.**^{1} His eyelid was tang'd wi' a beä an' was that blawd-up it was a regular sight. The barrier-bank hes blawed-up at Gainsb'r. **Nhp.**^{1} I've eaten nuts till I'm quite blowed up.

Hence (1) **Blawing,** *vbl. sb.* a windy tumour or swelling; (2) **Blawn,** *sb.* a pimple after a gnat-bite, a blain.

(1) **Wm.** (K.) (2) **Ken.** (W.F.S.)

9. Of cattle, sheep, &c.: to swell out after eating too much green food.

n.Yks. Yon coo is sadly bloan up, sha can hardly git her wind (W.H.). **n.Lin.**^{1} His steers got among red-cloäver, one on 'em was that blawd-up 'at it deed. **Suf.** (C.T.), **Wil.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Blowed,** (2) **Blown,** *pp.* distended, overfed.

(1) **Oxf.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **n.Wil.** Them ship 'ull shower to get blowed in thuc grass, 'tis so froom (E.H.G.). **Cor.**^{2} (2) **Ken.** (P.M.)

10. Of flies or insects: to deposit eggs, breed; to render putrid. In *gen.* use.

Chs.^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Meät's that blawd it isn't fit fer Christ'ans. **Lon. slang.** When each fly has blown, there'll be some millions, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 32.

Hence (1) **Blown,** *adj.* putrid, filled with flies; (2) **Blown-meat,** *sb.* meat impregnated with the eggs of flies.

(1) **Wm.** T'meat was blown (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Any article which is deceptive in appearance is often termed 'flea-blown' (J.T.). **War.**^{3} **Lon.** Meat kept, whether cooked or uncooked, until 'blown,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 132. (2) **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{15}, **Nhp.**^{1}

11. *Fig.* To scold, rate, rebuke; to fly into a passion; also used with prep. *off* or *into.*

Bnff.^{1} He wiz jist blyavin' agehn, fin he cam in, an' saw fou ill the wark hid been deen. **w.Yks.** Shoo began blowing into him i' fine style, Hartley *Ditties* (c. 1873) 114; T'gaffers bin blowin off a bit abaht yon piece (B.K.). **Chs.**^{1} Schoo-mester blowed 'em for bein raind th' stove. **s.Not.** Ah did blow 'im, an' well 'e desarved it (J.P.K.).

12. To divulge, spread abroad, betray.

Sc. I will blow her ladyship's conduct in the business, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxii. **Ir.** There's no needcessity for blowin' it about to every one I meet, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) ii. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Nhp.**^{1} I told him not to tell, but he blowed me directly. **Slang.** If I blow on him he'll be put in chokey, Haggard *Col. Quaritch* (1888) II. iii.

13. To boast, brag.

Abd. The grieve's aye blawin', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. **Per.** Ye blew aboot that troot for the hale winter, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 142. **Ayr.** He brags and he blaws o' his siller, Burns *Tam Glen*, st. 3. **Lnk.** Blaws away aboot hisel' like a hunder' o' pipers, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **Kcb.** He blaw'd o' his sheep, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 156. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** The Tweed he may brag o' his sawmon, An' blaw of his whitlins the Till, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 84. **Yks.** (C.C.R.) [**Aus., N.S.W.** I don't want to blow, but it takes a good man to put me on my back, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. i.]

Hence (1) **Blower,** *sb.* a boaster, one given to exaggeration; (2) **Blowing,** (*a*) *ppl. adj.* boasting, bragging; (*b*) *vbl. sb.* flattery, boasting.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} [**Aus.** The biggest blower in the district . . . he'll beat even my stories into fits, Praed *Romance of Station* (1892) II. v.] (2) **Sc.** Ye have ever loved to hear the blawing blazing stories, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. ix. **n.Sc.** He's a muckle blawin chiel; ye canna trust a word he says (W.G.). **Bnff.**^{1} (3) **Bnff.**^{1} He's been awa in America, an' he hauds a sair blyavan aboot fat he did fin he wiz there. **Per.** Ye 'ill bring a judgement on the laddie wi' yir blawing, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 32.

14. To 'huff' in the game of draughts; to defeat, beat.

Sc. (Jam.), **Bnff.** (W.G.) **Abd.** 'I'll blaw you gin ye dinna tak.' Blowing on the piece after lifting it from the board is a symbolical action, indicating that the piece is out of play (G.W.). **Hrt.** I'll try and mend it, but I expect I shall be blowed (G.H.G.).

15. To disappoint. ne.Lan.^{1}

16. To fish.

ne.Lan.^{1}, **Wor.** (J.R.W.)

17. *Comp.* (1) **Blow-away,** (2) **-ball,** the seed-head of a dandelion, *Leontodon taraxacum*; (3) **-bellows** or **ballies,** a pair of bellows; (4) **-bleb,** a bubble, esp. a soap-bubble; (5) **-boat,** a dredger, worked by five or six men, used at Sandwich; (6) **-coal,** a sheet of tin placed before the fire to cause a draught; (7) **-fly,** the bluebottle, *Musca vomitorius*; (8) **-maunger,** *obs.*, a fat, full-faced person; (9) **-pipe,** a child's toy for blowing arrows or peas, made of the stalk of hemlock; (10) **-poke,** a fat pursy fellow, one who assumes an air of great importance; (11) **-tin,** see **-coal**; (12) **-up,** a quarrel; (13) **-well,** (*a*) a natural spring or well in the bed or foreshore of a river; (*b*) an intermittent spring; (*c*) a place in boggy land where marsh gas rises up to the surface in bubbles.

(1) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (2) **w.Yks.**^{2} (3) **s.Chs.**^{1} Bloa·-baaliz or bloa·-belis. **Stf.**^{2}, **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Shr.**^{1} 'As any one sid the blow-bellys? I canna get this fire to tind; **Shr.**^{2} (4) **e.Yks.**^{1} (5) **Ken.** (P.M.) (6) **Dev.** Ef thease grate smawk'th like this us must 'a' a blawcawl made avor winter, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (7) **Chs.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (8) **n.Dev.** Ya blow-maunger Ba-arge, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 200. **Dev.**^{1} In the *ne.* only. (9) **n.Lin.**^{1} (10) **Lan.**^{1} (11) **w.Yks.** Put t'blow-tin up afooar t'fire, can't ta? (B.K.) (12) **n.Lin.**^{1} Him an' her hes hed a straange blaw-up. **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} They had quite a blow-up. **War.**^{3} There's bin a regular blow-up between 'em. (13) **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 208. **n.Lin.**^{1} From the treacherous and boggy nature of the soil and the many concealed blow-wells, Cordeaux *Birds of Humber*, 61.

18. In phr. (1) *to blow a coal,* to make mischief or sow dissension between neighbours; (2) — *his bags out,* to fill or distend the stomach with food; (3) — *his kite,* to fill his belly; (4) — *the horns off the kye,* said of a cold and stormy day; (5) — *the river,* to dredge; (6) *-my-lug,* a 'fleechin,' noisy fellow; (7) — *in my lug,* (*a*) to cajole, flatter; (*b*) a flatterer, flattery; (8) — *down,* to bring down coal or stone with gunpowder; (9) — *low,* to keep quiet, avoid boasting; (10) — *on,* to speak ill of; to start work by the blowing of a whistle; (11) — *over,* to collapse; (12) — *up,* (*a*) of the wind, to increase in force; (*b*) the call to workmen to resume work; (13) *-ing up the piper with false music,* see below; (14) *-ing for burns,* breathing into a wound with the accompaniment of a form of words; (15) *to go further than he can blow,* to perform impossibilities; (16) *-ing garss,* the blue mountain-grass; *Melica caerulea*; (17) *blown apples,* apples blown from the tree before they are ripe; (18) *blown fruit,* fruit blown down by the wind; (19) *blown drink,* the remainder of drink left in a glass of which one or more have been partaking; (20) *blown-up,* bankrupt.

(1) **Dev.**^{1} 'Twas'n for want of a good will the nasty litter leg-trapes had'n a blow'd a coal betwext you an me, Bet, 7. (2) **e.Yks.**^{1} (3) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (4) **Ant.** A tell you that's a day wud blaw the horns aff the kye, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (5) **Ken.** (P.M.) (6) **Nhb.**^{1} (7, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.); Dinna blaw in folks' lugs that gate, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xii. (*b*) **Sc.** Ye are a fine blaw-in-my-lug to think to cuitle me off sae cleverly, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Rxb.** (Jam.) (8) **Nhb.**^{1} (9) **Slk.** Blaw lown, Dan; ye dinna ken wha may hear ye, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 3 (Jam.). **Cum.** (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} (10) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Her character hes been blawd on high an' low. (11) **n.Yks.**^{1} My umbrella blew ower, an' was spoiled (I.W.). (12, *a*) **w.Som.**^{1} T-l bloa· aup umbaay· aay rak-n [it (the wind) will rise by and by, I think]. **nw.Dev.**^{1} (*b*) **w.Yks.** (B.K.), **Glo.**^{1} (13) **s.Ir.** When he [the piper] got too drunk to play any more, he was treated as a corpse; . . . they put the drone of his pipe into his mouth, and blew with the bellows till he was bloated, Barrington *Sketches* (1827–32) I. vi. (14) **Dur.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 91. (15) **Cor.**^{1} A man caan't go farther than he can blaw. (16) **Lnk.** (Jam.) (17) **Wm.** Blown apples is cheap just noo (B.K.). (18) **Cum.**^{1} (19) **Sc.** (Jam.) [(20) He's blown up, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 89.]

BLOW, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **blaw** Sc. Yks. n.Lin.^{1}; **bloo** Lei.^{1}; **blou** Shr.^{2} Glo. Oxf.^{1}

1. *sb.* A bud, blossom; bloom.

Ayr. When flowers are i' the blaw, Picken *Poems* (1788) 146 (Jam.). **Dur.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} There's a good leeak on o' blaw ti-year. **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Lan.** His foliage is i' full blow o th' yer raond, *Accrington Obs.* (Feb. 2, 1895) 3, col. 7. **s.Stf.** Nothin' better nor tay made from camomile blows (T.P.). **Not.** (L.C.M.) **sw.Lin.**^{1} Yon tree was white with blow. **Lei.**^{1} Yo nivver see a sooch a bloo o' rooses. **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.**^{12} **w.Wor.**^{1} That ah-dhern [hawthorn] tree anenst the owd barn is in blaow most beautiful. **s.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} The bread ŏŏna keep w'ile the corn's i' the blow; **Shr.**^{2} **Glo.** All the flowers be out in blou (S.S.B.); **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} **Hrf.** The frost, if it does not come on suddenly while the blow on the trees is moist, does no harm, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 289; **Hrf.**^{12}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** I sa [see] the whāte [wheat] is on blow already (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} 'Six pound of blows to ten gallons of water' is the receipt for cowslip or peagle wine. **Hmp.**^{1} It's a very good blow this year. **w.Som.**^{1} **Cor.** I found a dog violet in full blow (M.A.C.).

2. *Fig.* Health, condition.

Wm. (B.K.) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **w.Yks.** He's in rare blow (J.T.).

3. *v.* To blossom, to come into flower or leaf. Also used *fig.* to flourish, be in good health.

Ayr. Where wild in the woodlands the primroses blow, Burns *Afton Water*, st. 4; The flower it blaws, it fades, it fa's, *ib. Polly Stewart.* **Wm.** T'trees er o blown noo. T'roses er o blown (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Bud it's nipt off te blo' aboon, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 32. **w.Yks.** 'How's ta blowing on?' is a common mode of salutation (J.T.). **Lin.** The flower as blaws, Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 4. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} The 'edges bin beginnin' to blow; **Shr.**^{2} When the pase bin blowed. **Glo.** (A.B.), **Oxf.**^{1} **n.Wil.** These 'ere roses don't never blow (E.H.G.). **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** Yer's tü thee, old apple-tree, Be zure yü bud, be zure yü blaw [sung when wassailing the apple-trees on old Christmas Eve], Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 26.

4. At Winchester School: to blush.

Slang. (A.D.H.); Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864); Cope *Gl.* [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)]

5. Of soil: to produce (?).

Suf. They mix crag either with dung, earth, or ouze, thinking that it makes the light sands blow more, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815); A great deal [of soil] under the plough blows, and consequently ranks among the worst of all soils, *ib. Agric.* (1794) 5.

BLOWER, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Stf. A violent discharge of gas from a fissure or orifice in a pit.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Blue metal with a blower of gas, *Borings* (1881) II. 192. **n.Yks.** (J.J.B.), **n.Stf.** (J.T.)

BLOWEY, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb. An iron bloomer; probably the owner of a bloomery, not a forge.

Nhb.^{1} To Bloweys, of Newc., for a ton of Spanish iron, £5 6*s.* 8*d.* (under date 1516), Welford *Hist. Newc.* 49.

BLOWINGS, *sb. pl.* War. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in form **blooens** Wil.^{1} Dor.^{1}; **bluens** Wil.^{1}; **blow on** War. Blossom.

War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893). **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); They blewins be main vine to-year (W.C.P.); **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

BLOW(N-MILK, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lin. Also in form **blawn-** N.Cy.^{1}; **blaan-** Nhb.^{1}

1. Skimmed milk; milk from which the cream has been taken or blown.

n.Cy. (K.); **N.Cy.**^{12}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Blown milk and poddish 'll suit the' as weel, Gwordie Greenup *Anudder Batch* (1873) 13. **Wm.** The milk after being taken from the cows is put into bowls and the cream allowed to form; to get this into the 'cream-pot' the bowl is slightly tilted, and if the cream does not run off very freely it is assisted by blowing at it (B.K.). **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 700.

2. Milk slightly soured by the air; winded. N.Cy.^{1}

BLOWNS, *int.* Lin. An exclamation of surprise. (J.C.W.) [Not known to our other correspondents.]

BLOW OUT, *phr.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. and in *gen.* colloq. use. Written **blaa-oot** Nhb.^{1}; **blaw-oot** Bnff.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}

1. A plentiful meal; a drinking-bout.

Fif. I suppose ye wanted to hae a blaw-oot on Handsel-Monday? Robertson *Provost* (1894) 95. **Nhb.**^{1} A man drank two quarts of beer at a public-house, and observed, 'That's good beer, mistor; when aa come back, aa'll hev a reg'lar blaa-oot.' 'A grand blaw-oot wi' Grundy's yell,' Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 56. **Wm.** We'd a good blow-oot (B.K.). **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Tha con get a furst rate blow aat for a shillin', Hartley *Budget* (1871) 131; A reight dahn gooid blaw aht, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 2, 1896). **Lan.** They'n had a rare blow out at little cost, Barlow *N. Doherty* (1884) 36; They wud both have a gradely good blow eawt, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 15. **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. A great display, a festival.

Bnff.^{1} They ga' thir dothir a great blaw-oot o' a widdin'. **s.Wxf.** The weddin' went on; an', maybe that wasn't the grand blow out, McCall *Humour* (1894) 402.

BLOWSING, *vbl. sb.* Cor. [**blau·zin.**] Pilchard fishing, working in seine boats.

Cor.^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*

Hence **Blowser,** *sb.* one who assists in dragging the seine-nets into shallow water in pilchard fishing.

Cor. Paris *Mount's Bay* (1824) 152; **Cor.**^{12}

BLOWT, see **Blout.**

BLOWTEN, *adj.* *Obs.*? n.Yks.^{2} Blighted as a tree.

BLOWTH, *sb.* War. (?) Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **blooth** Wil.^{1} Dor.^{1} Dev.^{1} Cor.^{12}; **blowthe** Glo.^{2}; **bluth** Glo. Dev. [**blūþ,** w.Som. **blǫəþ.**]

1. Bloom, blossom. Also used *fig.*

War. (J.R.W.) **Glo.** (S.S.B.); The orchards were i' the blowthe, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1880) III. i; **Glo.**^{12}, **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** The vines out in blooth do smell sweet, Barnes *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 13; A few boys and maidens have busted into blooth, Hardy *Tower* (ed. 1895) 327; **Dor.**^{1} An' blooth did kern in apple-trees, 66. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Dh-aa·pl trees bee vèo·l u bloa·udh dee yuur [the apple-trees are full of bloom this year]. **Dev.** The apple-blooth is bütivul thease spring, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** Hur zmell'th ta me like elder-blooth, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 63. **e.Dev.** Let's zee if th' vaine git'th on, if th' blowth hev a-kern'd, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 12. **Dev.**^{1} Her look'd as cherry as a crap of fresh apple blooth, 6. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.**^{1} There's nothing prettier than the apple blowth; **Cor.**^{23}

2. *Comp.* **Blowth-pecker,** the tomtit. nw.Dev.^{1}

[**1.** Ambition and covetousness being but green, and newly grown up, the seeds and effects were as yet but potential, and in the blowth and bud, Raleigh *Hist. World* (Johnson).]

BLOWTHIR, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. In form **bloother** N.I.^{1}

1. *v.* Of large bodies: to plunge with great force.

Bnff.^{1} The hail face o' the craig geed bllowthirin' down in'o the sea.

Hence (1) **Blowthiran,** *vbl. sb.* the act of plunging; (2) **Blowthirin',** *ppl. adj.* blundering, stupid.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} Thir's been a gey bllowthiran' fin the rocks wir haivt up. (2) *ib.* He's a bllowtherin' blunk o' a cheel, that.

2. *sb.* The plunge of a large body, a blow; *fig.* a big, stupid person, a clumsy rustic.

Bnff.^{1}, **N.I.**^{1} **Ldd.** Occas. used (A.J.I.).

3. A sudden gust of wind; exposure to a storm. Hence **Blowthirin',** *adj.* stormy, gusty. Bnff.^{1}

BLOWY, *adj.* Sc. Chs. Stf. Of the wind: blustering, windy.

Frf. 'Very cauld,' said Sam'l. 'Blawy,' assented Sanders, Barrie *Licht* (1888) viii. **Lth.** (Jam.) **s.Chs.**^{1} It)s ŭ bit· bloa·i dhŭs mau·rnin [it's a bit blowy this mornin']. **Stf.**^{2} Seiks əloiv, if it inər bloui ənuf tak top ə yər yed of!

BLOWZE, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Yks. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Nrf. Suf. Ken. Dev. Also written **blauz** w.Yks.^{4}; **blouse** Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{4} Ken.^{1}; **blouze** War.^{3} e.An.^{12} Nrf.^{1}

1. A fat, red-faced wench.

Nhb.^{1} **Ken.** (K.); Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); **Ken.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Ya gurt dugged-teal'd, swapping, rousling blowze, *Exm. Scold.* (1778) l. 16.

2. A coarse, untidy woman, with dishevelled hair; a wild girl, a hoyden.

Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **w.Yks.**^{4}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.), **Dev.**^{1}

[**1.** Sweet blowse, you are a beauteous blossom, sure, Shaks. *Titus A.* iv. ii. 72. **2.** I had rather marry a fair one, and put it to hazard, than be troubled with a blowze, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621) iii. iii, ed. 1836, 656; Gillet, his blouse, is a milking thy cow, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 43.]

BLOWZE, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Nhp. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Also written **blouse** Ken.^{1}

1. *sb.* A state of heat, which brings high colour to the face; esp. in phr. *all of a blowze,* red in the face and untidy from exertion and heat.

Nhp.^{1}, **e.An.**^{12}, **Ken.** (P.M.), **ne.Ken.** (H.M.), **Ken.**^{1} **Hmp.** Holloway.

2. *v.* To sweat, to perspire profusely.

Ken.^{1} An dare we strain'd an stared an bloused, And tried to get away, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 71.

Hence **Blowsing,** *ppl. adj.* high-coloured, red; applied to the colour caused by exertion and heat.

Ken. (P.M.); (K.); **Ken.**^{1} A blousing colour.

BLOWZE, *sb.*^{3} e.An. A woman's bonnet, esp. that kind called a 'slouch.' Cf. **blousy.**

e.An.^{1} I will just slip on my blouze, and go with you directly. **Nrf.**^{1}

BLOWZIN, *pp.* e.An. [**blau·zin.**] Blooming, flowering.

e.An.^{1} Flowers comin' on a blowzin'. **Ess.** Still used (H.H.M.).

BLOWZY, *adj.* Nhb. Lan. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Brks. Hrt. e.An. Dev. Also written **bleawsy** Lan.; **blousy** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Hrt.; **blowsy** N.Cy.^{1} Nhp.^{1} War.^{12} Red-faced, untidy, dishevelled, slovenly.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1850). **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} How blowsy your hair is. You'r quite a blowsy Bess. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**^{123}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Hrt.** (H.G.), **e.An.**^{1} **Dev.**^{1} Who shud come in but Joice Joland . . . and Ruth Ramson, . . . way their blowzy faces as rid as roost-cocks, 8. [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)]

BLUB, *v.* Sc. Yks. Not. Also written **blob** Sc. [**blub.**] To cry, to weep.

Fif. Aye he blubbert and he blobbit, And 'Fare-ye-weel!' aye sich't and sobbit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 182. **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Not.**^{1}

BLUBBER, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Sus. Cor. Also written **blobber** Cor.^{1} [**blu·bə(r), blɐ·bə(r).**]

1. The sea-nettle. Also known as **Sting-blubber.** Cor.^{12}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Blubber-finks,** the fatty portions of the whale after the extraction of the oil; (2) **-fish,** a kind of jelly-fish; (3) **-hunter,** the jelly-fish; (4) **-lipped,** having thick lips.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **Sus.** (F.E.S.) (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} We have heard their abundance about herring-time attributed to a greasiness or oiliness in the sea, owing to the enormous shoals of herrings on the coast; but some doubt this. (4) **n.Lin.**^{1}

BLUBBERED, *ppl. adj. Obs.*? Sc. Nhb. Tear-stained, disfigured by weeping.

Abd. They were like to split their sides fan they saw how blubber'd and droukit the peer wary draggels war fan they came in, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 17. **Nhb.** Their eyes . . . Now blubbered were with pearled tears, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 95.

BLUBBER GRASS, *sb. Obs.*? e.An.^{1} Various species of *Bromus*, esp. *Bromus mollis.*

BLUBBY, *adj.* Wor. [**blɐ·bi.**] Over-fat.

s.Wor. He looks blubby and busty, and I think he's unhealthy (H.K.).

BLUCHER, *sb.* Slang. At Winchester School: a college prefect in half-power, the 'blucher' being prop. a half-boot.

Slang. (A.D.H.); Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859-1864).

BLUE, *sb.* Yks. Gmg. Suf. Som. Dev. Slang.

1. A blue earthenware jug or mug for holding beer.

Gmg. A 'blue' of ale holds a little less than a pint or a quart. In common use among miners. [Its use was made illegal in 1890], *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xi. 74-5.

2. Ale.

Som. Grose (1790). [Not known to our correspondents.]

3. The bloom on fruit.

Som., Dev. The bucolic ear cannot distinguish 'blue' from 'bloo' (the worn form of 'blooth' or 'blowth,' q.v.). Hence, the name of the colour being well known, and also describing well the bloom on fruit, it has become the common word for the latter (F.T.E.). **Dev.**^{1} The blue of the plum be a go zure, 6.

4. In *pl.* mildew or blight upon vegetables.

Suf. Applied to such as stops the growth and discolours the leaves of cabbages (F.H.).

5. Indecent language; called also **Brown.**

w.Yks. (J.T.) **Slang.** *Standard* (Oct. 10, 1889) 2, col. 1.

[**5.** Prob. due to Fr. influence. Cp. *bibliothèque bleue*, collection de petits livres à couverture bleue renfermant des romans; *contes bleus*, contes d'enfants (Hatzfeld).]

BLUE, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. Of a dark or livid colour.

sw.Lin.^{1} A blue pony, a blue pig. **Lei.** Blue cows (G.H.G.).

2. Of the weather: chill, frosty.

Rxb. A blue day (Jam.).

3. Of milk: skimmed.

Dur.^{1} Blue-milk cheese. **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} Also called Old milk. **w.Yks.**^{1245}, **Lan.** (M.B.), **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Blue milk cheese. **Nhp.**^{1} Also called sky-blue. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**^{1} Hot d'em zend zich stuff-s this here vor? why, tidn no otherways-n blue-milk. Blùe· múlk chee·z is poor cheese made of blue milk.

4. *Comb.* (1) **Blue bend,** a kind of leather used in 'grathing' buckets; cf. **bend-leather**; (2) — **Billy,** gas-lime; iron residue left as a waste product in copper works; refuse from caustic soda; (3) **-blanket,** the banner of the craftsmen in Edinburgh; (4) — **blind ake,** wolfram, *Spuma lupi*; (5) **-bore,** a rift in the clouds; (6) **-clunch,** strata in the Lightmoor Winsey pit; (7) **-cow,** a pump; (8) **-fade,** a blue mould in cheese; (9) **-flats,** an ironstone; (10) **-flint,** whinstone or basalt; (11) — **John,** fluor spar; (12) **-lit,** blue dye, indigo; (13) **-metal,** argillaceous shale; (14) **-mould,** of cheese: mouldy; (15) **-mouse,** a beadsman of Durham Cathedral; (16) **-roaned,** of cows: blue-black and white; (17) **-sickness,** a kind of rot in sheep; (18) **-spald,** a disease in cattle; see **Black-spaul**; (19) **-stone,** sulphate of copper; see also below.

(1) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) **Nhb.** An important product of the treatment of cupreous pyrites for the extraction of its copper is the residual purple ore or 'blue billy,' *Brit. Assoc. Guide* (1889) 126; **Nhb.**^{1} **Lan.** Refuse in the manufacture of caustic soda is used in the formation of floors in brick-sheds. After being softened by water to the consistency of stiff mortar it is laid on the floor two or three inches in thickness and sets hard like cement (S.W.). **Mid.** Just above Enfield Lock I saw a barge unloading a cargo of gas lime, or blue billy, as it is locally called, *Fishing Gaz.* (Dec. 13, 1890) 334. (3) **Edb.** This flag [granted by James III], at present denominated the Blue Blanket, is kept by the Convener of the Trades, Maitland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) 9 (Jam.); Still preserved (W.G.); (J.M.) (4) **Cum.** [So] called by our miners, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1797) I. App. 52. (5) **Sc.** If chance the pack'd clouds in their flight open a blue-bore in the sky, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 42. (6) **Shr.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 199. [(K.)] (7) **e.Yks.**^{1} (8) **s.Chs.**^{1} 'Fade' is not heard alone. (9) **Shr.**^{1} (10) **n.Yks.**^{1} The local name for the whinstone or basalt derived from the basaltic dike which runs across the N. Riding from out of Dur. (11) **Wm.**^{1} **Der.** Blue-John stood like his native rocks, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 32; Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 86. (12) **Sh.I.** (W.A.G.) **S. & Ork.**^{1} (13) **Nhb.**^{1} (14) **Ayr.** Blue-mooled wi' age, Service *Notandums* (1890) 68. **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (15) **Dur.** Willey Walker, a well-known Durham character, . . . is a beadsman of the cathedral; or, as the impudent boys call a person of his rank, from the dress he wears, a 'blue mouse,' Hone *Table-bk.* (1827) II. 409. (16) **w.Yks.** (F.P.T.) (17) **Sc.** *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815). (18) **Sc.** If the cattle will die of the blue-spald, what can I help it?—You can sprinkle them yourself for the evil eye, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 152 (Jam.). (19) **Nhb.**^{1} Blue stone, a long stone of granite placed on the *e.* footpath of the Old Tyne Bridge, to mark the division between the Dur. and Nhb. portions of the structure. **w.Yks.** (H.H.); (S.K.C.)

5. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Blue ash,** *Syringa vulgaris*; (2) **-ball,** *Scabiosa succisa*, devil's bit; (3) **-bent,** *Sesteria caerulea*, blue rock-grass; (4) **-berry,** *Vaccinium myrtillus*, see **Bilberry**; (5) **-betsy,** *Vinca minor*, lesser periwinkle; (6) **-bin,** a species of bindweed or convolvulus; (7) — **bird's eye,** *Veronica chamoedrys*, speedwell; (8) **-blaw,** *Centaurea cyanus*, cornflower; (9) **-bobs,** (*a*) *C. cyanus*; (*b*) *Scabiosa succisa*; (10) **-bow,** blossoming flax; (11) — **camomile,** *Aster tripolium*, Michaelmas daisy; (12) — **cat's tail,** *Echium vulgare*, bugloss; (13) — **cowslip,** *Pulmonaria angustifolia*; (14) — **daisy,** (*a*) *Aster tripolium*; (*b*) *Jasionemontana*, sheep's scabious; (15) **-eyes,** *Veronica chamoedrys*; (16) — **foxglove,** *Campanula trachelium*, great bellflower; (17) **-goggles,** (18) — **gramfer greygles,** *Scilla nutans*, wild hyacinth; (19) **-heads,** *Scabiosa succisa*; (20) **-jacket,** *Polemonium caeruleum*; (21) **-kiss,** *Scabiosa succisa*; (22) **-legs,** *Agaricus personatus*; (23) **-men,** *Scabiosa arvensis*, field scabious; (24) **-mony,** *Anemone pulsatilla*; (25) — **morgan,** *Carex glauca*, marsh-grass; (26) **-nosed barley,** barley which turns blue at one end of the grain before it is ripe; (27) **-rocket,** (*a*) *Aconitum napellus*, monkshood; (*b*) *Scilla nutans*; (28) **-runner,** *Nepeta glechoma*, ground-ivy; (29) — **tar-fitch,** *Vicia cracca*, tufted vetch; (30) **-thistle,** *Carduus lanceolatus*; (31) **-tops,** (*a*) *Centaurea nigra*; (*b*) *Scabiosa succisa*; (32) — **violet,** (*a*) *Gentiana verna*; (*b*) *Viola sylvatica*; (33) **-weed,** *Echium vulgare.*

(1) **Glo.**^{1} (2) **Sus.** (3) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 477. (4) **Ir., Cum. n.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 231; (I.W.) (5) **Nhb.**^{1} (9) **Hmp. nw.Dev.**^{1} (6) **Suf.**^{1} (7) **Oxf., s.Bck., Sus.** (8) **Nhb.**^{1} (9) **Hmp. nw.Dev.**^{1} (6) **Suf.**^{1} (7) **Oxf., s.Bck., Sus.** (8) **Nhb.**^{1} (9) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (10) **N.I.**^{1} (11) **Ken.** (12) **Hrt.** (13) **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.** (14, *a*) **Ken.** (*b*) **Chs.** (15) **Wil.** *Sarum Dioc. Gaz.* (Jan. 1890) 6; (16) **Shr.**^{1} (17) **Wil.**^{1} (18) **Dor.** (19) **Wil.**^{1}, **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (20) **Ant.** (21) **Sus.** (22) **e.An.** (23) **n.Bck.** (24) **Rut. Shr.**^{1} (25) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419. (26) **n.Lin.**^{1} (27) **Ir.** (28) **n.Bck.** (29) **Chs.**^{1} (30, 31) **Wor.** (32, *a*) **Dur.** (*b*) **Chs., Dev.**^{4} (33) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. iii.

6. *Comb.* in names of birds, &c.: (1) **Blue-back,** the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (2) **-bill,** the scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*; (3) **-bird,** (*a*) the fieldfare; (*b*) the kingfisher, *Alcedo ispida*; (4) **-bonnet,** the blue tit, *Parus caeruleus*; (5) **-darr,** the black tern, *Hydrochelidon nigra*; (6) **-dickie,** the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*; (7) **-dove,** the rock-dove, *Columba livia*; (8) **-dunnock,** see **-dickie**; (9) **-felt,** see **-back**; (10) **-fly,** a bluebottle or flesh-fly; (11) **-gill,** see **-bill**; (12) **-gled,** the hen harrier, *Circus cyaneus*, (13) **-grays,** a cross between black Galloway cattle and white shorthorns; (14) **-jack,** see **-back**; (15) **-jay,** the jay, *Garrulus glandarius*; (16) **-kite,** see **-gled**; (17) **-maa,** the common gull, *Larus fuscus*; (18) **-merlin,** the sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus*; (19) **-mope,** see **-bonnet**; (20) **-neb,** the wigeon, *Mareca penelope*; (21) — **oxeye,** see **-bonnet**; (22) **-poll,** a variety of salmon; (23) **-rock,** the wild pigeon, *Columba oenas*; (24) **-shells,** the shell-fish *Lanthina fragilis*; (25) **-sleeves,** see **-gled**; (26) **-slutters,** a large variety of jelly-fish; (27) **-sparrow,** see **-dickie**; (28) **-spick,** see **-bonnet**; (29) **-tail,** see **-back**;

(30) **Blue Tom**, see **-dickie**; (31) **-wing**, (*a*) see **-back**; (*b*) an artificial fly; (32) **-yaup**, see **-back.**

(1) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.* **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164; (G.E.D.) **Chs.**^{13}, **Shr.**^{1} (2) **Cum.** The fishermen hereabout call them 'dowkers' and 'bluebills,' WATSON *Nature and Wdcraft* (1890) vii. (3, *a*) **Dev.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 5. **Cor.** RODD *Birds* (1880) 314; **Cor.**^{3} (*b*) **n.Ir.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 41. (4) **Cld.** (JAM.), **N.I.**^{1} **w.Yks.** SWAINSON, 33. **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Shr.**^{1} (5) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49. (6) **Rnf.** SWAINSON, 29. (7) **n.Yks.** *ib.* 168. (8) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 7, 1891). (9) **Ir.** SWAINSON, 5. (10) **Sc.** (JAM.) (11) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43. (12) **Sc.** SWAINSON, 132. **Gall.** [The head keeper] hates the Blue-gled with a deep hatred, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 422. (13) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (14) **Cum.** Upon its arrival we first note the 'blue-jack' in upland pastures, WATSON *Nature and Wdcraft* (1890) xx. (15) **Lnl.** SWAINSON, 75. (16) **Sc.** *ib.* 132. (17) **Sh.I.** *ib.* 207. (18) **Per.** *ib.* 137. (19) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (20) **Nhb.**^{1} Blue-neb is the name at Belford, Beal, and Fenham Flats district; called also the Hue. (21) **Frf.** SWAINSON, 33. (22) **Cor.**^{1} Remarkable for the steel-blue colour of its head and for ascending our rivers (e.g. the Camel) about Candlemas-day; hence when appearing in numbers they are called the 'Candlemas School.' The great majority are males or kippers; **Cor.**^{2} [All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the name salmon, . . . blue pole, . . . or by any other local name, *Stat.* 24 & 25 Vic. c. 109. § 4.] (23) **Lei.**^{1} Called also the 'rock,' 'rock-pigeon,' or 'rock-dove.' **Nhp.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} A gamekeeper's term. (24) **Dev.** Very fine living specimens . . . (called by the country people 'blue shells') are brought up by the ocean currents, *n.Dev. Handbk.* (1877) 56. (25) **Sc.** SWAINSON, 132. (26) **Ken.**^{1} In use at Folkestone. (27) **Sc.** SWAINSON, 29. (28) **n.Dev.** *ib.* 33. (29) **w.Yks.** *ib.* 5. **Nhp.**^{1}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2} **Dev.** BOWRING *Lang.* (1866). (30) **Sc.** SWAINSON, 29. (31, *a*) **War.**^{3} (*b*) **Nhb.**^{1} Used by anglers on North-country streams. (32) **Sc.** SWAINSON, 33.

7. *Fig.* in *comp.* (1) **Blue-belly**, a Protestant dissenter; (2) **-cat**, one suspected of being an incendiary; (3) **-devilled**, in a fit of *delirium tremens*; (4) **-devils**, low spirits; also *delirium tremens*; (5) **-month**, see below; (6) **-need**, dire necessity; (7) **-uns** (ones), *delirium tremens.*

(1) **Ir.** The Black-mouths and Blue-bellies are gone in to get a share of it, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 347. (2) **Wil.**^{1} He has the name of a blue cat. See **Lewis's Cat.** (3) **Wm.** He's bluedivilled hauf o' his time (B.K.). (4) **Rnf.** He's ill wi' delirium tremens, What vulgar folk ca' the blue deils, BARR *Poems* (1861) 114. **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **Slang.** FARMER. (5) **N.I.**^{1} Blue-month. It happens longer or shorter, from the time that the owl pratis [potatoes] goes out, an' the new ones is not come in. **Uls.** We have dogs' days, hunger and aise, through the blue month [July], *Chambers' Jrn.* (1856) 139. **w.Yks.** If I had sat there a blue month, there'd have been nought to grumble at, SNOWDEN *Weaver* (1896) v. (6) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 9, 1884) 8; **w.Yks.**^{3} It must be blooaneed or they would not turn out on such a night as this. A man . . . when he came for his money used to say, 'It's nowther for want nor for scant, but fair daan blooaneed.' (7) **w.Yks.**^{3}, **Chs.**^{1}

8. *Fig.* in phr. (1) *a blue day*, one on which any uproar or disturbance has taken place; a day of misfortune; (2) *as blue as a whetstone*, holding extreme Tory views.

(1) **n.Sc.** It wiz a blue day i' the market, for there wiz naething bit drinkan an' fechtan. My lass, it'll be a blue day for you fin [when] yer mistress wears awa (W.G.). **Rxb.** (JAM.) (2) **Glo.**^{1}

BLUEBELL, *sb.* Sc. and var. Eng. dial. Applied to the following plants with blue bell-shaped flowers: (1) *Campanula rotundiflora*, harebell; the 'bluebells of Scotland'; (2) *Scilla nutans*, wild hyacinth; (3) *Vinca major*, periwinkle.

(1) **Ayr.** Where the bluebell and gowan lurk, lowly, unseen, BURNS *Their Groves o' Sweet Myrtles.* **Cum.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**, **Der.**, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Hrt.**, **Dor.**, **Dev.**^{4} (2) **Nhb.**, **Dur.**, **Cum.**, **Yks.**, **Lan.**, **Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **Lin.** (I.W.), **Rut.**, **Lei.**, **War.**, **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Shr.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**, **Bck.**, **Hrt.** (G.G.), **Ken.** (P.M.), **Dor.**, **Dev.**^{4}, **Cor.** (3) **Dev.**^{4}

BLUE-BONNET, *sb.* Sc.

1. In plant-names; (1) *Centaurea montana*; (2) *Scabiosa succisa*, devil's-bit.

(1) **sw.Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) 112. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.)

2. A man's cap; hence a Scotsman.

Sc. HOGG *Jacob. Rel.* (ed. 1819) 163; All the blue bonnets are over the border, SCOTT *Sng.* **s.Sc.** In former times used as a charm, esp. for warding off the evil influence of the fairies (JAM. s.v. Bonnet).

BLUE-BOTTLE, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lin. Shr. Bck. Nrf. Ken. Sur. Sus. I.W. Wil.

1. The blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus.* Cf. **blue-cap.** Nhb.^{1}

2. In plant-names: (1) *Campanula rotundifolia* (Bck.); (2) *Centaurea cyanus*, blue cornflower (Yks. n.Lin.^{1} Shr.^{1} Oxf. Wil.); (3) *Echium vulgare* (Nrf.); (4) *Scilla nutans*, wild hyacinth (Bck. Ken. Sur. Sus.^{1} I.W. Wil.^{1}).

(2) **w.Yks.** T'corn feäld be chock full o' blue-bottles an' heäd-aches (W.F.). **n.Wil.** The beautiful Blue-bottle flower, than whose exquisite hue there is nothing more lovely in our fields, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 49. (4) **Ken.** (P.M.); *Science Gossip* (1881) 211; **Ken.**^{1}, **I.W.** (C.J.V.)

[**2.** (2) *Cyanus flos* is called Blew-bottle, Blew-blow Corne-floure, & hurt-sickle, GERARDE *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 734.]

BLUE-BUTTONS, *sb.* Applied to various plants with round, blue flowers: (1) several varieties of *Centaurea* (?), cornflower (Stf.); (2) *Jasione montana*, sheep's-bit (Cum. Wil. Dor.); (3) *Scabiosa arvensis* (Cum. Wil.^{1}); (4) *S. columbaria* (Wil.^{1}); (5) *S. succisa*, devil's-bit (Cum.^{1} Yks. Chs.^{13} War.); (6) *Vinca major*, periwinkle (Dor. Dev.^{4}); (7) *V. minor* (Dev.^{4}).

(1) **Stf.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813). (2) **Dor.** (G.E.D.) **Wil.** *Sarum Dioc. Gaz.* (Jan. 1890) 6. (6) **Dor.** (C.V.G.)

BLUECAP, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Stf. Nhp. Shr. Ken.

1. The blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus.*

Sc. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 33. **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.* **Shr.**^{1}

2. In plant-names: (1) *Centaurea cyanus*, cornflower; (2) *Jasione montana*, sheep's-bit; (3) *Scabiosa succisa*, devil's-bit.

(1) **Nhp.** Summer's blue-caps blossom 'mid the corn, CLARE *Village Min.* (1821) II. 131; **Nhp.**^{1}, **Ken.** (2) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 312. (3) **n.Cy.** GROSE *Suppl.* (1790). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **ne.Lan.**^{1}

3. A blue stone found in digging for ironstone.

Stf. (K.); **Stf.**^{1}

BLUE-COCK, *sb.* Hrt. A young salmon.

Hrf. The blue-cock comes up from the sea very late in the season, and is in condition in late autumn. It is so called from its bluish head and shoulders. The name is in *gen.* use along the Wye (H.C.M.). [The form *blue-cap*, given as a w.Cy. word in Ray's *Correspondence* (1677) 127, ed. 1848, is not known to our correspondents.]

BLUEGOWN, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A licensed beggar. Cf. **beadsman.**

Sc. A slouched hat of huge dimensions . . . a long blue gown, with a pewter badge on the right arm; two or three wallets, or bags, slung across his shoulder, for holding the different kinds of meal, when he received his charity in kind . . . all these marked at once a beggar by profession, and one of that privileged class which are called in Scotland the King's Bedesmen, or, vulgarly, Blue-gowns, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) iv; This order is still kept up. Their number is equal to the number of years which his Majesty has lived; and one Blue-Gown additional is put on the roll for every returning royal birthday. On the same auspicious era, each Bedesman receives a new cloak, . . . with a pewter badge, which confers on them the general privilege of asking alms through all Scotland. . . . With his cloak, each receives a leathern purse, containing as many shillings Scots (viz. pennies sterling) as the sovereign is years old, *ib. Advertisement* (1829). **Elg.** A Blue-gown advanced, and very respectfully presented a paper to me, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) I. 88. **Ayr.** Often on the roadside he fell into discourse with travelling tinkers, blue-gowns, or old soldiers, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) iv; Just the blue-gown badge an' claithing, BURNS *To J. Rankine.* **Lth.** When blue-gown bodies loudly skirl, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 15.

BLUE HAWK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Nrf. Sur. Hmp. In bird-names: (1) *Accipiter nisus*, sparrow-hawk; (2) *Circus cyaneus*, hen harrier; (3) *Falco aesalon*, merlin; (4) *F. peregrinus*, peregrine falcon.

(1) **Slg.**, **e.Lth.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 136. **Cum.** By no means the only one of its kind, for there are four or five 'blue-hawks,' WATSON *Nature and Wdcraft* (1890) viii. **w.Yks.** SWAINSON, 136. **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**, **Brks.**, **Bck.** SWAINSON, *ib.* (2) **e.Lth.**, **Wkl.** *ib.* **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43. **Sur.** Blue hawk and Ring-

tail, so the woodlanders term the male and female harrier, *Blackw. Mag.* (1890) 463. **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 268. (3) **n.Yks.** ATKINSON *Brit. Birds' Eggs*; SWAINSON, 139. (4) **m.Sc., Ir.** *ib.* 138.

BLUE ISAAC, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.* See **Aichee.**

Wor. SMITH *Birds* (1887) 143. **w.Wor.**^{1} **s.Wor.** A. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 12; (H.K.) **Hrf.**^{2} We had fund a blue Isaac's nest in the hedge, 44. **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851); (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1}

BLUENS, see **Blowings.**

BLUESTER, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} A bluish peaty soil. Also in *comp.* **Bluester-peats,** peats cut from 'bluester.'

BLUE-VINNY, *sb.* and *adj.* Wil. Dor. Som. Dev.

1. *sb.* Blue-mouldy Dorset cheese. se.Dor. (C.W.) See **Vinny,** *v.*

2. *adj.* Of cheese: covered with blue mould.

Dor. Us do want a pen'orth o' blue-vinny cheese, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 231; BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

Hence **Blue-vinnied,** *adj.* mouldy, mildewed.

Wil.^{1} **Dor.** 'Twould be a pity to let such things get blue-vinnied, HARDY *Trumpet-Major* (1880) xx; **Dor.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Blùe vúrrud. **Dev.** Düee like bluevinnied Darset-cheese? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**^{1}

BLUEY, *sb.* Nhb. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*; the blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus.* See **Bluebottle, Blue Isaac.**

Nhb.^{1} The hedge-sparrow is called Hedgy, Fieldy, Spowey, Smokey, Smotty, and Bluey.

BLUFF, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Der. Lin. Lei. Also written **bluffe** N.Cy.^{2} [**bluf.**]

1. *v.* *Obs.* To blindfold. See **Bluft.**

n.Cy. (K.); **N.Cy.**^{2} **Nhb.** GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.**^{23}

2. *sb.* A shade or covering for the eyes; in *pl.* a horse's blinkers.

w.Yks.^{2} **Der.**^{1} Bluffs of a coach-horse. **sw.Lin.**^{1} They cut a hole in his bluff to let him see a bit. So the game is called Blindman's Bluff. **Lei.**^{1} [MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

[**1.** Bluffe, to blind-fold, COLES (1677).]

BLUFF, *adj.* Yks. Hmp. Dev. [**bluf, blɐf.**]

1. Broad and fat, esp. with respect to the face; red-faced.

e.Yks. Spoken of a boy or girl, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Hmp.**^{1} [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)].

2. Surly, churlish.

Dev. WILLS *w. Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6; **Dev.**^{1}

[**2.** Black-brow'd and bluff, like Homer's Jupiter, DRYDEN (JOHNSON).]

BLUFFIN, *v.* Chs. Stf. [**blu·fin.**] To bluster, to swagger. Stf.^{1}

Hence **Bluffinin,** *adj.* Stout.

s.Chs.^{1} Soa· ŭn Soa· gy'ets ŭ big wensh.—Aay, óo)z ŭ big· blùf·inin thingg· [So an' So gets a big wench.—Ay, hoo's a big bluffinin thing].

BLUFFIN, see **Bleffin.**

BLUFFLE-HEADED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. (JAM.) Having a large head, stupid-looking.

BLUFFY, *adj.* War. [**blu·fi.**] Puffed, swelled.

War.^{2} **s.War.**^{1} My hands are as bluffy as bluffy.

BLUFT, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. [**bluft.**]

1. *v.* To blindfold. Also *fig.* to deceive, hoodwink.

n.Yks. Wat ev yə bluftid t'ōd miər [mare] for? (W.H.) **w.Yks.** They blufted me, an led me throo a varra long passage, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 229; **w.Yks.**^{35} **Chs.**^{1} Cows which are given to rambling and breaking through hedges may freq. be seen with a square piece of sacking hanging from their horns over their eyes to prevent them seeing anything in front of them; they are said to be blufted. What! thar't tryin for t'bluft me, art ta? **Chs.**^{2} In the game of blindman's buff: 'It is your turn to be blufted'; **Chs.**^{3}, **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **s.Not.** 'Es got one eye blufted. Let's play at blindman's blufted. Who'll be blufted? (J.P.K.) **Not.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} They bluft the child. My lass gets blufted sometimes. The bull was blufted to prevent him being frightened. **Lei.** Its moi tun tu bi bluoftid (C.E.); **Lei.**^{1} Aa'm glad yew'n got that theer bull o' yourn blufted. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{3}

2. To muffle church bells.

Chs.^{1} **Der.** In the church at Chapel-en-le-Frith, near Buxton, is a table of fees to be paid for having the bells rung, e. g.—Tolling 4*d.* an hour. If blufted, double dues, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 310.

3. *sb.* A blinker; any kind of covering for the eye.

s.Not. A see yer got a bluft on. What's the matter with yer eye? (J.P.K.) **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} The bluft o' the broidle.

Hence (1) **Blufter,** *sb.* a horse's blinker; (2) **Bluft-helter,** a halter to which blinkers are attached; (3) **Blufty,** *sb.* the game of blindman's buff.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{3}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 457. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

BLUIFY, *v.* Hrt. [**blū·ifai.**] To become blue.

Hrt. My hands are quite bluified with the cold (H.G.).

BLUIT, *sb.* N.I.^{1} Fish-name; a species of skate or thornback.

BLUITER, *v.* Sc.

1. To do work in a bungling manner. Hence **Bluiterin,** *ppl. adj.* clumsy. Bnff.^{1}

2. To make a rumbling noise. Hence **Bluiter,** *sb.* a rumbling noise. **3.** With prep. *up*: to dilute with too much water. Sc. (JAM.)

BLUITERED, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Injuriously affected by drinking.

Cum. Aw bais'd, an' bluitert, an' queerish, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) II. 170, ed. 1820; **Cum.**^{1}

BLUN, *adj.* Lan. Also in form **blund** Lan.^{1} [**blun(d.)**] Blind, also *fig.* Cf. **blound.**

Lan.^{1} **e.Lan.**^{1} A person so deeply in love as to be insensible to the obvious defects of the beloved is said to be blun.

BLUNDER, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. usages. Also written **blunther** Bnff.

1. *v.* Of water or other liquid: to disturb the sediment, to make turbid or muddy.

Yks. So ye beer or ale when joggd in the bowle is said to be blundred drink, and beer all blundred (K.). **n.Yks.** The liquid alum was beginning to come thickened and muddy, blundered, as Adam said, LINSKILL *Haven Hill* (1886) lxii; **n.Yks.**^{1} Moother, t'bairns ha bin an' blundered t'watter, while its a' 's thick as soss; **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **m.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Pleäse sir, sum lads hes been blunderin' th' watter e' Saaint John Well.

Hence **Blund(e)ry,** *adj.* muddy.

n.Yks. T'watter's blundry efter t'rain (I.W.).

2. To mix incongruously; to disarrange; to upset the mechanism of a watch, lock, &c.

n.Yks.^{1} Tak' heed, lad, or thee'll blunder t'lock wi' thor aud kays; **n.Yks.**^{2} **m.Yks.**^{1} When unskilful hands have thrown a clock out of order, in interfering with its mechanism, they have blundered it. Of small shot, of different sizes, it will be said, 'Don't go and blunder them pellets.' **w.Yks.** To concoct mistaken ingredients would be to 'blunder' them (C.C.R.).

3. To move awkwardly and noisily; to stumble; to make a noise; sometimes with prep. *about.*

Bnff. (W.G.), **War.**^{2}, **s.War.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Ken.** The old cat went blundering about (D.W.L.); Gooin' through de medder [meadow] in de dark I blundered right over a wattle set acrass de footway (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} He was here just now blundering about. **Sus.**^{1}

4. To hurry over anything.

Suf. I blundered and done it [with an idea of its being pretty well done after all], *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); I took and blundered after him (C.T.).

5. With prep. *out,* to puzzle out. Hrf.^{2}

6. *sb.* A loud noise, as of falling or stumbling.

Bnff. The nickums o' loons cam in wi sic a blunther it they waukent the bairn i' the craidle (W.G.). **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} I knows dere's some rabbits in de bury, for I heerd de blunder o' one. **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.**^{1} I heard a terrible blunder overhead.

7. *Comp.* (1) **Blunder-a-whack,** one whose carelessness has brought on disastrous consequences; (2) **-buss,** (3) **-guts,** a clumsy, blundering person; (4) **-head,** (5) **-pate,** (6) **-skull,** a foolish fellow, a blockhead.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{5} (2) **w.Yks.**^{5} **Hrf.**^{2} I am such a blunderbush in the dark. (3) **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Blunder-yed. **Slang.** Why didn't you, blunderhead? DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) l. (5) **s.Chs.**^{1} It)s tóo·kn ŭ gùd yed tŭ pùt au· dhaat· tŭgy'edh·ŭr; mahy blùn·dŭrpai·t wùd·)nŭ dóo it [It's tooken a good yed to put aw that together; my blunderpate wouldna do it]. (6) *ib.*

[**2.** Who had blondred these thynges on this facyon: qui a perturbé ces choses en ceste sorte? PALSGR. **4.** To blunder, *praecipitanter aliquid agere,* COLES (1679).]

BLUNGE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Shr. [**blunʒ.**]

1. *v.* To knead or stir vigorously any plastic or half-liquid substance; to mix, disturb.

w.Yks. (J.B.) **Chs.**^{1} A farmer's wife does not like, even for a good customer, to blunge in her milk after it has been sieved and put away in the pans. **s.Chs.**^{1} To 'blunge' in milk or cream is to dip some vessel into it which will make a mess in it. We cannot speak of blunging in whey, because no idea of messing such a liquid is possible. **Stf.** [In the pottery trade] They drudged, . . . 'blunging' it [clay] in the sun-pan, *Sat. Review* (1888) LXVI. 11, col. 1; **Stf.**^{2} Misis, wun jou džust blundž mi ə bit ə pēist. **Shr.**^{1} Jenny, be sharp an' blunge up a bit o' dumplin' for the lads.

Hence (1) **Blunge,** *sb.* a mess or muddle; (2) **Blungy,** *adj.* sticky, dauby.

(1) **s.Chs.**^{1} We speak of a skein being in a 'blunge' or tangle. To make a blunge of anything. (2) **w.Yks.** Cooking ingredients mixed or messed are said to be blungy (S.N.).

2. *sb.* A mixture of farm-yard manure and water, used to sprinkle over the land. w.Yks. (J.B.)

BLUNGER, *sb.* Chs. Stf. [**blu·nʒə(r).**]

1. The stick or pole used for 'blunging' in making pottery or at the flint-mill.

Chs.^{1} It consists of a wooden handle about twelve feet long, with a triangular plate fixed at the end. Its use is to stir the slop-flint. **Stf.**^{2}

2. Pottery term: the large tub with revolving arms into which the liquid clay is poured.

Stf.^{2} The arms are set into motion, and thus all the elements composing the slip [or liquefied clay] are 'blunged' into a consistent whole.

BLUNK, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Dev. Also in form **blenk, blenky** Dev.

1. *v.* To snow lightly.

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Dev.** Or whan snewth or blunketh, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 124; Now let it blunk, us ban't afraid, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 25. **Dev.**^{1} Et blunk'd at the same time, an the weend huffled an hulder'd et in wans eyes, 18.

2. *sb.* A flake of snow.

Dev. Now and again a big blunk fell and clung against her cheek, Chanter *Witch* (1896) ix. **nw.Dev.**^{1} A blunk o' znaw.

3. A spark of fire.

Dev. There idden a blunk ov vire yer, an' us ant agot no lucifers, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** A blunk o' vire skrent Chrisemore Nan, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 108. **Dev.**^{1} I, wan a com'th in, shiv'd way the cold, a can't come nare a blunk o' vire, 15. **nw.Dev.** A blunk o' vire.

BLUNK, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Yks. Written **blonk** Nhb. w.Yks.^{3} [**bluŋk, bloŋk.**]

1. *v.* To scowl.

w.Yks. Tha needn't blonk at me, I've hed nowt to do with it (H.L.); **w.Yks.**^{3}

Hence (1) **Blonky,** *adj.* sulky, scowling; (2) **Blunkit,** *ppl. adj.* scowling, frowning.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{3} (2) **Nhb.** Dowf an' blunkit grew his look, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 556.

2. *sb.* A scowl, a frown.

w.Yks. He puts on his blonk an' he's his old grandfeyther ovver agean (H.L.).

BLUNK, *v.*^{3} Sc. To spoil a thing; to mismanage any business (Jam.).

Hence **Blunker,** *sb.* a bungler.

Sc. The blunker that's biggit the bonnie house down in the howm, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) iii.

BLUNK, *sb.*^{3} and *adj.* e.An.

1. *sb.* A fit of squally, tempestuous weather.

Nrf. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

2. *adj.* Squally, tempestuous.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

BLUNK, *sb.*^{4} Sc. A small block of wood or stone; also *fig.* a dull, lifeless person.

Bnff.^{1} **Abd.** An' sieth it is but hamell pen't Like bladdrin blunks, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 35 (Jam.).

Hence **Blunkart,** *sb.* a small block of wood or stone, also *fig.* a thick-set or stupid person. Bnff.^{1}

BLUNT, *sb.*^{1} e.An. Wil. Som. [**blɐnt.**]

1. A storm of snow or rain.

e.An.^{1} **Wil.**^{1} A cold blunt. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. A snowflake.

Som. (J.S.F.S.); (F.A.A.)

BLUNT, *sb.*^{2} Suf.^{1} Term used by boys in spinning tops; an unsuccessful attempt, when the top flies away out of the hand without spinning.

BLUNT, *sb.*^{3} Rxb. (Jam.) A stupid fellow.

BLUNTEN, *v.* Yks. [**blu·ntən.**] To make blunt.

e.Yks. T'bill's gotten sadly blunten'd (M.C.F.M.). **m.Yks.**^{1}

BLUNTIE, *sb.* Sc. A stupid person.

Abd. I, just like to spew, like blunty sat, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 37, ed. 1812; (W.G.) **Ayr.** They snool me sair, and haud me down, And gar me look like bluntie, Burns *O for ane and twenty*, st. 1.

BLUNYIERD, *sb.* Slk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An old gun.

BLUP, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.)

1. A misfortune brought on through want of foresight. Hence **Blupt,** *pp.* overtaken by any misfortune which might have been avoided by caution. Twd.

2. One who makes a clumsy or awkward appearance. Lth.

BLUR, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Yks. Chs. Der.

1. *Comp.* **Blur-sheet,** blotting-paper. n.Yks.^{2}

2. A blunder, a mistake, a spoilt piece of work.

e.Yks.^{1}, **Der.**^{1}

3. A deception, a blind.

s.Chs.^{1} Ahy daay·tid dhi)d thingk· dhŭr wŭz sùm bluur, soa· ahy tuwd ŭm au· ŭbuw·t it streyt aayt [I daïted they'd think there was some blur, so I towd 'em aw abowt it streight aït].

4. *v.* *Fig.* To defame. Cum.^{1}

Hence **Blurred,** *ppl. adj.* defamed.

n.Yks.^{2} A blurr'd name.

BLUR, see **Blare, Blood.**

BLURA, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sh.I. In phr. *to be in blura*, to be connected with, in company with.

Sh.I. In rare use. I wadna be in blura wi' him, he's dat ill-vicket [so malicious] crater (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BLURCH, *sb.* Lin. A stain or blot on the character. See **Blur, 1.**

Lin. Poor lass, it'll be a blurch for good (M.P.).

BLURRY, *sb.* and *v.* Yks.

1. *sb.* An error, mistake; also *fig.* a premature birth.

w.Yks. Shoos hed a blurry (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{23}

2. A scuffle; a scramble.

w.Yks. It makes all hurry and blurry, Bywater *Shevvild Ann.* (1856) 1; Dun yoa see, I'd been aht just afoare t'blurry tuk place, *Wadsley Jack* (1866) vii.

3. To commit an error. w.Yks.^{3}

BLURT, *v.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Not. Also written **blirt** Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{2}; **blort** Nhb.^{1} [**blərt, blə̄t.**]

1. To sputter, to jerk out by degrees, to speak hastily and incoherently.

Nhb.^{1}, **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} He blurted it all oot, bit by bit; **n.Yks.**^{2} It was blirted out. **w.Yks.**^{5} One who has got something to say, but cannot express himself readily, 'blurts it out be bit an' bit.' If there is neither sense nor argument in what he says, he 'does nowt but blurt.' In the same way an impulsive, fiery-natured, quick-speaking man, when angry, doesn't talk, but 'blurts.'

Hence **Blortin,** *ppl. adj.* sputtering.

Nhb.^{1} A blortin cannle.

2. To burst out crying.

Cum.^{1}; **Cum.**^{3} It no'but wantit anudder wūrd or two to mak' her blurt reet oot, 152. **Not.**^{1}

BLURY, *adj.* Nhb. Wm. [**blə·ri.**]

1. Of the weather: cold, sharp, windy. Nhb.^{1}

2. Of persons: talkative, garrulous. Wm.^{1}

BLUSH, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} n.Cy. Yks. War.

1. *sb.* Appearance, resemblance.

N.Cy.^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} An shoe hedn't been bedizen'd an transmogrified, shoe wod a hed a feaful blush of her mother, ii. 296. **War.**^{1} [He has the blush of such a person (K.).]

2. *v.* To resemble, to be like in appearance.

n.Cy. One blushes another (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2}

BLUSH, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. [**bluʃ.**]

1. *sb.* A blister.

Nhb. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Nhb.**^{1} Aa've a blush on me foot wi' waakin. **Cum.** Think on and bath t'auld meer's showldhers; there's a big blush in and under that daft new collar (J.Ar.).

2. *v.* To blister.

Bwk. I've blushed my hand (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1} He walked till his feet were blusht. **Nhb.**^{1} He blushed his hand wi' pullin' the boat. **n.Yks.**^{2} It's all blush'd.

[A spec. use of lit. E. *blush*, a reddening. So Du. *bluyster*, blister (Hexham) is cogn. w. LG. *bleüstern*, to flame (Berghaus).]

BLUSHED, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.*? Ken. Of wheat: stained.

Ken. The wheat, notwithstanding this precaution [of removing the smutty ears], being a little blushed, *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XVI. 312.

BLUSHIN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **blushion, blushon.** A blister or gathering on the hands or feet. See **Blush,** *sb.*^{2}

Dmf. (Jam.) **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); I think I have heard them called dog's blushins, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

BLUSTERATION, *sb.* Cum. Lin. Also written **blustration** n.Lin.^{1} Talk, noise, the act of blustering.

Cum. And meakes a blusteration, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 345. **n.Lin.**^{1} You seä we've gotten oor man i'to Parliament for all the blustraation of you Tories.

BLUSTERLY, *adj.* Lin. [**blu·stəli.**] Of weather: stormy; also *fig.* violent in temper or language.

n.Lin.^{1} It's been the blusterliest summer e' all my time.

BLUSTEROUS, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Oxf. Glo. Ken. Hmp. Also written **blustherous** e.Yks.; **blustrous** Chs.^{1} Glo.^{1} Ken.^{1} Of the weather: boisterous, windy.

Ayr. A vera blusterous nicht, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 251. **e.Yks.** We've had a varry blustherous day, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* 92; **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Chs.**^{13}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} And every moment blows blusterous winds, *Sng., MS. add.* **Glo.**^{1} **Ken.**^{1} You'll find the wind pretty blustrous. **Hmp.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

BLUSTERSOME, *adj.* w.Yks.^{5} [**blu·stəsəm.**] Of weather: rainy and stormy in fits and starts.

BLUSTER-WOOD, *sb.* e.An. The shoots of fruit-trees or shrubs that require to be pruned out.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}

BLUSTERY, *adj.* Yks. Written **blusthery** e.Yks. Stormy, windy.

n.Yks.^{1} Very windy to-day, Willy.—Aye, 't's blustery; **n.Yks.**^{2} Blustery weather. **ne.Yks.**^{1} It's a bit blustthery. **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

BLUTCH, see **Bletch.**

BLUTE, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) [Unknown to our correspondents.] An action; *gen.* used in a bad sense.

n.Sc. A fuil blute.

BLUTH, see **Blowth.**

BLUTHER, *v.* Sc. (Jam.) To make a noise in swallowing liquid.

BLUTHER, see **Blather.**

BLUTTER, *v.* Sc. (Jam.) Wm. Also written **bluther** Sc. [**blu·tə(r).**] To make a noise in swallowing; to flow unsteadily as liquid from a bottle that is very full.

Wm. It o' bluttered oot o' ower mi (B.K.).

BLUTTER, *sb.* Sc. Also written **bluiter, blluiter.** A dirty, clumsy, untidy person; a noisy talker.

Sc. There will be Tam the blutter, Herd *Coll.* (1776) II. 24 (Jam.). **n.Sc.** He's a nasty blluiter o' a chiel, that's cum t' be shepherd t' the laird (W.G.). **Ayr.** The great bluiter hauds her wi' his clavers, Service *Notandums* (1890) 3.

BLUTTER, see **Blather(s.**

BLUTTERBUNGED, *pp.* Lin. Confounded, overcome by surprise.

Lin. A preacher in chapel gave out his text, 'Behold the Bridegroom cometh.' Just then in walked a newly married couple.... The whole thing so upset the orator, that quoth he, 'Well, mi brethren, I'm clean blutterbunged!' *Lin. N. & Q.* (Jan. 1890) II. 32.

BLUV, see **Bliv.**

BLUZ, *v.* Wm. Lan. [**bluz.**] To strike; to turn the sharp edge of a tool by rubbing it against something harder.

Wm. En bluz'd 'im ... tehl ah hardly ked speak, Blezard *Sngs.* (1848) 34. **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1850).

BLUZZ, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. Nhp. Also written **bluz** Lan.

1. *v.* To blindfold, to blind; to veil, to shade.

m.Lan.^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} He could not distinguish the person who was robbing his house, for 'the window was bluzzed with a cloth before it.'

2. *sb.* Blindman's buff; also in *comp.* **Bluzz-boggart.**

Lan. (J.W.O.); **Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} Bluzz-boggart's same as Blindmon's buff, an' a rare game id is, too. **Nhp.**^{1} Come, let's have a game at bluzz.

BLY, *sb.* e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also in form **bligh** Ken.; **blee** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} [**blī, blai.**] A faint likeness or resemblance, a 'look of.'

e.An.^{1} That boy has a strong blee of his father. **Nrf**^{1} **Ess.** That boy has the bly of his grandfather (M.I.J.C.). **Ken.** I know him by his bly (K.); Still in common use (P.M.); Don't you see him like his grandfather?—Well, scarcely a likeness, but I do see a bly when his head is in certain positions (H.M.); **Ken.**^{1} Ah! I can see who he be; he has just the bly of his father; **Ken.**^{2} He has the bly of him. **Sur.**^{1} 'He's got a bly of his father' means he is somewhat like. 'He favours his father' means he is very like. **Sus.** You favour your father, but I can see a bly of your mother now and then, *Monthly Pkt.* (1874) 180; **Sus.**^{1} I can see a bly of your father about you (W.D.P.); **Sus.**^{2}

[*Bly* and *blee* repr. two forms of the same OE. word. *Bly* repr. OE. *blēoh* (cp. *thigh* w. OE. *þēoh*), while *blee* repr. OE. *blēo*, to which form is due the common poetical ME. *blee*, colour, appearance. If all my blee be as bright As blossome on brere, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 220. The Ken. form *bly* (*bligh*) occurs in the poems (c. 1320) of W. of Shoreham (in Kent): He ne changede hys blye, 103 (Mätzner).]

BLYAVE, see **Blow.**

BLYBE, *v.* Sc. [**blīb.**] To drink much and frequently, *gen.* of spirits.

Bnff.^{1} He blybit a' day at fusky, an' afore even he wiz blazin'-fou.

Hence (1) **Blybe,** *sb.* (*a*) a large quantity of liquid, (*b*) a drunkard; (2) **Blyban,** *sb.* the act of drinking spirits. Bnff.^{1}

BLYBER, *v.* Bnff.^{1} To drink heavily. Hence **Blyberan,** *vbl. sb.* the act of drinking.

BLYDE, see **Blithe.**

BLYPE, *sb.* Sc. [**blaip.**] A shred of skin.

Sc. The skin is said to come off in blypes, when it peels in coats or is rubbed off in shreds (Jam.). **Ayr.** Till skin in blypes cam haurlin Aff's nieves, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 23. **Dmf.** He flogs awa' wi' a' his micht, Till skin in blypes gaes fleein', Quinn *Heather* (ed. 1863) 144.

BO, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also Ken. Also written **boh** n.Yks.^{2}; **bow** Irel.; **bu** (Jam.); **boo** S. & Ork.^{1} [**bō, bū.**]

1. A hobgoblin, a sprite.

Sc. (Jam.) **s.Lns.** A female spirit who comes to warn a family when a member is about to die (P.J.M.). **Nhb.** Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 59. **Wm.** An auld mear'll startle an throw off her rider When she hears the dread sound of the terrible Bo, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 30, ed. 1896. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.** (K.) **Lin.** Bo, terriculamentum, vox agri Linc. propria, a sono nutricum infantes territantium, Skinner (1671).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Boh-boggle,** (2) **-boh,** a fearful object, a hobgoblin; (3) **-boy,** a scarecrow, also *fig.*; (4) **-chap,** a name used to frighten children; a giant, a kidnapper, 'black man'; (5) **-cow,** a scarecrow, a bugbear; (6) **-creature,** see **-chap**; (7) **-crows,** (8) **-crukes,** scarecrows set up in the fields; (9) **-fellow,** see **-chap**; (10) **-ghosts,** apparitions in human or animal shape; (11) **-lo,** (12) **-man,** a name used to frighten children; a kidnapper, black man; a fairy, a hobgoblin, the devil, a ghost; (13) **-sweep,** the chimney-sweep, as a terror to children; (14) **-thing,** a phantom, a fearful appearance; (15) **-woman,** an ugly old person, a witch.

(1, 2) **n.Yks.**^{2} (3) **Ken.** The beggar's bo-boy spied him out, Nairne *Tales* (1790) 52, ed. 1824; (P.M.); (E.R.O.); **Ken.**^{1} (4) **n.Yks.**^{2} (5) **Sc.** (Jam.) (6, 7, 8, 9, 10) **n.Yks.**^{2} (11) **Nhb.**^{1} The Bo-lo will get you! (12) **Sc.** A goblin, the devil (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} A good fairy, supposed to assist the family at Yule by threshing the corn while the household are asleep. **Ir.** (A.S.P.); (G.M.H.) **N.I.**^{1} **n.Cy.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 78; **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Spoken of to frighten children (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} A boh-man's face, a mask. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{3} (13) **n.Yks.**^{2} (14) *ib.* It was a kind of boh-thing. We have the Knocky-boh, who taps behind the wainscot, and frightens the juvenile portion of the household. (15) *ib.* She garbs herself like an aud boh-witch.

BO, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Cor. [bǭ, bō.] An exclamation intended to cause fright or surprise.

1. In phr. *to say 'bo' to your blanket.*

Sc. He dare not say 'bo' to your blanket, that is, he dare not offer you the least injury, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) (Jam.).

2. *Comp.* **Bo·geek**, the game of bo-peep. In *pl.* tricks, 'larks.' See **Geek.** Cor.^{13}

BO, see **Boo, Bor.**

BOA, see **Bor.**

BOAC, see **Boke.**

BOAD, see **Bode.**

BOADER, see **Bodar.**

BOAG, *v.* *Obsol.* Sc. Of a shoemaker: to go out to work in the house of an employer.

Kcb. Heard lately from a shoemaker in the parish of Balmaghie (W.G.).

BOAK, see **Balk, Boke, Bolk, Bulk.**

BOAKEN, see **Boken.**

BOAKIE, *sb.* Sc.

1. A sprite, hobgoblin. Cf. **boggart, bogie, bogle.**

Bnff. In common use (W.G.). **Abd.** (Jam.) **Per.** In occas. use (G.W.).

2. A scarecrow; an oddly dressed person.

Bnff. (W.G.) **Abd.** A 'tatie boakie (G.W.).

3. Dried *mucus nasi.* Abd. (G.W.)

BOAKIN WASHING, see **Buck.**

BOAL, see **Bole, Bowl.**

BOAM, *v.* Som. To draggle, to trail along. Cf. **balm.**

Som. How theck umman's frock's a-boaming, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 80, ed. 1871. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BOAN, *v.* Yks. [**boən.**] To nag at, to trouble with reproachful reminders.

w.Yks. Shoo wor allus boanin' at him (J.R.); In common use. Tha'll dew nowght withaht Ah'm allus boaning at tha (S.K.C.); A' sall boan tha till a' get it (J.S.J.).

[Prob. fr. *bone*, sb., in the *phr.* 'a bone of contention,' in allusion to the strife which a bone causes between dogs; or in the *phr.* 'to have a bone to pick,' to have a disagreeable matter to discuss.]

BOAN, see **Bone.**

BOAR, *sb.* Irel. Cum. Yks. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. [**boə(r).**]

1. In *comp.* (1) **Boar-seg**, (2) **-stag**, a boar castrated when full-grown. Cf. **barrow, bull-stag.**

(1) **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{12} (2) **War.**^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.** (W.W.S.) **I.W.**^{2} I be gwyne to kill a wold boor stag. **Wil.**^{1}, **Dor.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}

2. A hedgehog. Wxf.^{1}

BOAR, see **Boor, Bore.**

BOAR·CAT, *sb.* Ken. [**boə·-kæt.**] A tom-cat.

Ken. (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}

[The males will kill the young ones, if they come at them like as the Bore-cats, Topsell *Hist. of Foure-footed Beastes* (1607) 111.]

BOARD, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also e.An. Som. Dev. Also written **bode** (Hall.); **booard** n.Yks.^{2}; **bord** Wm.; **borde** Wxf.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **buird** Sc. [**bōrd, boəd.**]

1. A table.

Fif. There's nae time for coortin' when gowff's on the board, M'Laren *Tibbie* (1894) 83. **Slk.** [The tailor] loupt aff the buird like a puddock, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 84. **Wxf.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Usually applied to the table-top, and not to the entire piece of furniture. Very freq. called 'table-board' (q.v.) when the entire table is referred to. They always used to put up the girt frying-pan vull o' taties, tap the board for breakfast.

Hence (1) **Boarding**, *vbl. sb.* putting food on the table; (2) **Borderer**, *sb.*, *obsol.*, a servant in husbandry who boards or lives in his master's house.

(1) **Lan.** Boarding's t'best laving, says our proverb, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 24. [Not known to our correspondents.] (2) **Suf.** *Obsol.* (F.H.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Board·cloth**, table-cloth; (2) **-end**, table-end; (3) **-head**, head of the table.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* **Wm.** Spin tow for bord claiths en sheets, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 13. **n.Yks.**^{2} **n.Lin.**^{1} *Obs.* **e.An.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} By far the commonest name in the Hill country. Lat-s ae·u sum brak·sus, nav·ur muyn dhu boo·urd-klaa·th [let us have some breakfast, never mind the table-cloth]. **Dev.** He [a table] wid'n be so bad nif we'd a-got a boardcloth vor to put 'pon un, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 88. (2) **Sc.** I like not to be treated like a liar or a braggart at my own board-end, Scott *Leg. Montr.* (1830) iv. **Ayr.** Sittin' at yon board en', Burns *Rattlin', Roarin' Willie* (1787). (3) **Lnk.** The letter-gae of holy rhyme Sat up at the burd-head, Ramsay *Chr. Kirk* (1716) c. ii. st. 16.

3. A railway signal.

Slang. The average railway man of intelligence calls signals 'boards,' that is if he does not apply the alternative term 'sticks,' *Tit-bits* (Nov. 1, 1890) 55.

4. In phr. (1) *to get on board* [*intoxicating drink*], to drink heavily, to swill; see **Aboard**; (2) *under board*, dead and buried.

(1) **Abd.** As they gat on board their beer, they bann'd like lairds, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 214. (2) **n.Ir.** (M.B.-S.)

[**1.** Hir bord was served most with whyt and blak, Chaucer *C. T.* B. 4033; At board he fed not, Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 64. **2.** (1) Therof may they make shetes, bordclothes, towels, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 96; I wull also he haue too fyne bordeclothes, *Will* (1424), in *Earl. Engl. Wills*, ed. Furnivall, 56.]

BOARD, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **bord** Nhb.^{1} w.Yks. [**bōrd.**]

1. A working-place or passage in a coal-pit, excavated at right angles to the line of cleavage of the coal.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** In bye they bumm'd me in a crack, And left me i' ma faither's board, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27; The space allotted *gen.* to one man to work in, *ib. Gl.*; **Nhb.**^{1} There are 'narrow boards,' 'travelling boards,' 'stow boards,' 'the mother's gate, or common going board,' &c. A 'wide board' is a pillar in length and four or five yards in width—a 'narrow board' not more than two yards wide. **Nhb., Dur.** J.C. *Compleat Collier* (1708) 42; Exploring boards, *Borings and Sinkings* (1881) II. 317. **n.Yks.** (J.J.B.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Board·gate**, same as board; (2) **-room**, the width across an old board; (3) **-way**, a road driven in the direction of the cleat, at right angles to the cleavage of the coal; (4) **-way's course**, the direction at right angles to the line of cleavage or cleat of the coal.

(1) **w.Yks.** (S.J.C.) (2) **Nhb.**^{1} (3) **w.Yks.** (S.J.C.) (4) **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); *Borings and Sinkings* (1878) I. 52.

3. Phr. *Board-and-wall principle*, a system of working coal by galleries called walls, and intervening work-places called boards.

[*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

BOARD, *v.*^{1} Irel. Lan. Som. Cor. [**boəd.**]

1. To place upon the counter, to produce.

Lan. Squelcher boarded his eighteenpence, Brierley *Out of Work*, i.

2. In games: to clear the board, take the winnings.

w.Som.^{1} Boa·urdz aay dhu boa·urd! [I claim the board].

Hence (1) **Board 'em**, *phr.* an old-fashioned round game of cards; (2) **Boarded**, *ppl. adj.* condemned as a forfeit to pay for the whole company.

(1) **Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 125; **Cor.**^{1} Played by any number of players from two to eight; there must not be less than six fish in the pool. The highest card of the original suit, if not trumped, takes the trick and one or more fish, according to the number staked; **Cor.**^{2} (2) **Cor.** Should you play and fail to take a trick you pay for the whole company and are said to 'be boarded,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 125.

3. To call before a board or committee.

N.I.^{1} What ails you at the man?—Sure he boarded me an' got me the sack.

BOARD, *v.*^{2} Irel. Wil. [**boəd.**]

1. To accost a person.

N.I.^{1} **Ant.** To accost, mostly for money or drink. I'll board him for a tanner (J.S.). **Slang.** Smyth *Sailor's Wd. Bk.* (1867); (Farmer).

2. To scold.

Wil.^{1} Occas. used. Her boarded I just about.

[**1.** I will board her, though she chide as loud As thunder, Shaks. *T. Shrew*, I. ii. 95.]

BOARD, *v.*^{3} w.Yks. [ƀoəd.] To cut an artificial bed in the stone as it lies in the quarry. (T.K.H.)

BOARDEN, *adj.* Lin. Also Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **boarding** Dev.; **bouarden** Wil. [ƀoə·dən.]

1. Made of board.

n.Lin.^{1} There is a bridge in the parish of Bottesford which was built of stone about twenty-two years ago, but as it replaced a timber structure it is still called the Boärden Brig. **sw.Lin.**^{1} So you've gotten a boarden floor. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.** The termination n, en, or ĕen . . . is almost invariably added to a noun to denote the material of which the article described is made, . . . as boo·ŭrdn, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 18; **w.Som.**^{1} U boo·urdn purtee·shn [a partition made of board].

Hence **Boardening,** *sb.* wood made use of for fitting up a building.

n.Lin.^{1} Boards are called 'boards' when not in use, but 'boardening' when employed. We mun hev' sum boärdenin' fixed up atweän th' corn-chaamber an' the malt-hoose.

2. *Comp.* **Boarding-bridge,** a plank laid across a running stream, as a substitute for a bridge; (2) **Boarden-tray,** a shelter for the ewes and lambs, constructed of hurdles and boards. See **Tray.**

(1) **Dev.**^{1} Also called Clapper. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1}

[**1.** Olyfants . . . With ilkane bunden on his bake a borden castell, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 3602. *Board + -en*, as in *wooden.*]

BOARD-SCHOOILER, *sb.* Yks. [ƀoə·d-skuilə(r).] A Board-school boy.

w.Yks. Onny Booard-schooiler nah-a-days wod a licked him inta fits, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 33.

BOARD YOU! *phr.* e.An. Pass the bottle on!

e.An.^{1} When one harvester wants to drink after another, he calls 'board you.' [Not known to our correspondents.] **Slang.** Nautical, Farmer.

[Barrère has the following: Board him (nautical), a colloquialism for, I'll ask, demand him. See **Board,** *v.*^{2}]

BOAR-NECKED, *adj.* Nhp.^{1} Of sheep: affected with a disease which causes the neck to be bowed.

BOAR'S FOOT, *sb.* s.Bck. *Helleborus viridis*, green hellebore.

BOAR THISTLE, *sb.* Chs. Stf. Lin. Wor. Shr. Bck. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Som. Also in forms **boar-distle** w.Som.^{1}; **bo-fissle** Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1}; **bore-thistle** Ken.; **bo-thistle** Chs.^{1}; **bow-fistle** Cum. *Carduus lanceolatus*, a common purple-flowering thistle. See **Bur-thistle.**

Chs.^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} So called in distinction to the smooth, or soft-prickled, Sow Thistle. **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1790) II. **Shr.**^{1} Boa·ur' thiss·l. **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. **e.An.**^{1} **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1883) 113. **Ken.** Sometimes called Gore Thistle (P.M.). **Hmp.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Boo·ur dùs·l, duy·sl, daash·l.

BOARWARD, *adj.* Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **borrid** Som. Dev.^{1}; **borrod** nw.Dev.^{1}; **burred** w.Som.^{1} [ƀoə·rəd.] Spoken of a sow; *maris appetens.* Cf. **bull-ward.**

Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Buur·ud. **Dev.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423.

BOAST, *v.*^{1} w.Yks. [ƀoəst.] To dress stone with a mason's broad chisel. Hence (1) **Boaster,** *sb.* a chisel, about two inches broad, for dressing stone; (2) **Boasting,** *vbl. sb.* dressing stone with a boaster. (J.T.)

BOAST, *v.*^{2} and *sb.* *Obs.*? Sc. (Jam.) Also written **boist.** **1.** *v.* To threaten. **2.** *sb.* A threatening.

[**1.** And sum time begun to boist hir with deith, Bellenden *Livy* (1533) 101; The tree branglis bosting to the fall, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 105.]

BOAST, *adj.* Irel. Hollow; decayed or empty inside. Cf. **bos.**

Ant. (J.S.) **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Wmh.** That's a boast tree. A boast potato (W.M.).

[Prob. repr. ME. *borst(en)*, burst.]

BOASTIVE, *adj.* Stf.^{2} [bou·stiv.] Boastful, presumptuous.

[How must his fellow streams Deride the tinklings of the boastive rill, Shenstone *Wks.* (1777) I. 278.]

BOAT, *sb.* Sc. Lin. Glo. Sus. Wil. Also written **boit** (Jam.).

1. A segment of apple or orange; so called by children. Wil.^{1}

2. *Comb.* (1) **Boat-chocks,** the blocks of wood on which a boat rests when on land or on the deck of a vessel; (2) **-man,** a hemipterous water-insect, *Notonecta glauca*; see **Back-swimmer**; (3) **-'s-draw,** the indentation which the keel of a boat makes when she is drawn in and out of the noost; (4) **-stick,** the pole of a boat; the mast of a small sailing-boat; (5) **-swain,** a name applied by sailors to birds of the genus *Lestris*, or *Stercorius*; a skua; (6) **-whistles,** *Fucus vesiculosus*, bladder-wrack; a marine plant having little hollow vesicles, which boys make into whistles.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Sus.** *Gent. Mag.* (May, 1890) 463. (3) **S. & Ork.**^{1} (4) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (5) **Sh.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 211. [The fishermen and sailors on our coasts call it [Richardson's Skua] the Boatswain, as indeed they call almost all birds with pointed tails, because they carry their 'marline spike,' the boatswain's emblem of office in the merchant service, Smith *Birds* (1887) 540.] (6) **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

3. A tub for meal or meat; a pickling barrel.

Sc. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (A.W.)

4. A wooden skimming-dish for taking the butter from the surface of whey.

Lth. Milk vessels of all kinds,—skimmers, boats, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 109.

BOAT, *v.* Lin. To enter a boat. Hence **Boater,** *sb.* a horse which will enter a boat.

n.Lin.^{1} A horse is said to 'boät well' or 'be a good boäter' when it willingly goes into a ferry-boat.

BOATY, *sb.* w.Yks. [boə·ti.] A canal-boat man.

w.Yks. Iz nobəd ə boəti (J.W.).

BOAX, see **Balk.**

BOB, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **bab** (Jam.). [**bob,** Sc. also **bab.**]

1. *sb.* A bunch, a cluster of flowers or fruit; a nosegay.

Sc. The rose an' hawthorn sweet I'll twine To make a bobb for thee, Hogg *Mount. Bard* (1807) 198 (Jam.). **Lnk.** This bab o' the heather an' bonnie bluebell, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 23. **Nhb.** I pu'd her a posie o' gowans An' laid them in bobs at her feet, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 317. **w.Yks.** Ta May, ah leave full run ta all me gardins, at get flaars ta mack May bobs on, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1868) 4; A bob o' ling, Preston *Musins* (1878) 59; **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2} A bob of cherries; **w.Yks.**^{3} Wassail bob, the bush carried by wassailers at Christmas. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Clover is said to be in bob when it is in flower. **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) 126. **Glo.** Clover bobs (S.S.B.).

2. A small quantity of grass, corn, or other crop, growing more luxuriantly than the rest.

Bnff.^{1} The hail feedle [field]'s fou o' bobs.

3. A beam or crank of a steam pumping-engine; the weight on a plummet; the pear-shaped piece of lead at the end of a mason's level.

Nhb.^{1} Called a T bob, or a V bob, or an L bob, according to its form. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} **Cor.** Aw, that theere is our Bob, ef he dedn't go up and down we should be all drowned and the mine too, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 146; The gigantic bob was rising and falling in response to the throb of the engine at its back, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. i; **Cor.**^{12}

4. *Comp.* **Bob-engine,** a pumping-engine consisting of a water-wheel and two beams or 'bobs.'

Cor. Drew *Hist. Cor.* (1824) I. 616.

5. *pl.* Steelyards.

w.Som.^{1} Uurn daewn tu Béoch·ur Ȅo·dz, un aa·s-n plai·z tu lai·n mee úz baubz [run down to Butcher Wood's, and ask him (to) please to lend me his bobs].

6. A small piece of wood used in warping chains by hand, to keep the hand from the friction of the threads composing the warp.

w.Som.^{1} Called sometimes a hand-bob.

7. A knob, a lump; a knot of hair.

Cum. A greet bob on t'top or t'boddem, wadnt let it stand, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 3. **w.Yks.**^{23} **n.Lin.**^{1} She duz her hair e' a little bob o' weäk daays. **Wor.** (J.W.P.)

8. A tassel, knot of ribbons; a round ornamental projection.

Sc. Cuddie . . . in . . . a cockit hat with a bab o' blue ribands at it, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xxiv. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Bob o' ribbons. **Wm.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

9. A small insect, a louse, beetle.

Hmp. Meäry mayn't go to school while she's so many bobs in her heäd, teächer says (W.M.E.F.); **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1}

10. *Comp.* (1) **Bob-comb**, a large comb with long teeth used in securing the 'bob' of hair; (2) **-grass**, a species of oat-grass, *Bromus mollis*; (3) **-heads**, the name given to the heads of several flowers, clover, thistle, &c.; (4) **-light**, twilight; (5) **-snarl**, a tangle; (6) **-wires**, a trap arranged at the entrance of a pigeon-cote, to catch stray birds.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{5} (2) **Wil.**^{1}, **Dor.** (C.W.) (3) **Chs.**^{3} (4) **Ken.**^{12} (5) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (6) **w.Yks.** I've seen a streg [stray bird] over yonder; run in and let down t'bob-wires and perhaps we'll cop it (H.L.).

11. In phr. (1) *Bob-a-lantern*, a turnip lantern; (2) *-oak day*, Royal-oak day, May 29.

(1) **War.**^{2} (2) **Wm.**^{1} On this day the boys carry about bunches of oak-foliage. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

12. *v.* To form into a cluster or knob; hence to set in order.

n.Lin.^{1} Bob up thy hair, lass, it's all aboot thy faace. Bob up that stack eävins, or all th' watter will run down th' sides when it raains. **Nhp.**^{1} Bob up your hair.

13. To grow in an unequal manner, small quantities of the crop being more luxuriant than the rest.

Bnff.^{1} The corn in that park's a' beginnin' to bob.

Hence **Bobbit**, *adj.* full of luxuriantly growing patches of crop. *ib.*

14. To put a child into short clothes. Suf. (F.H.)

Hence **Bopped**, *ppl. adj.* said of a baby when it is short-coated. e.An.^{1}

[**1.** A bob of flowers, *floretum.* A bobbe of leaues, *frondetum*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); A bob of grapys, *botrus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). **3.** *Billeboquet*, a bob, a bullet hanging by a line from the middle of a stick hollowed at the one end, or both, for the receiving thereof, COTGR. **9.** Thyse ben his baytes . . . in Apryll . . . the stone flye, the bobbe under the cowe torde, *Treatyse of Fysshynge* (c. 1425), ed. Satchell, 26.]

BOB, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**bob.**]

1. *sb.* A slight blow, a slap; a mark, a butt.

Sc. (JAM.), **ne.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** It's better nor a bob i' th' e'e wi' a brunt stick (F.E.T.). **Der.**^{1}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **e.An.**^{1} A bob i' the chops. **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} [A bit and a knock (or bob) as men feed apes, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 226.]

2. *Fig.* A taunt, mock.

Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** But fouk that travel mony a bob maun bide, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 72, ed. 1812.

3. A catch, throw.

w.Yks.^{5} Gie us a bob.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bob-buttons**, see below; (2) **-marble**, a large marble used to play at 'boss and span'; (3) **-off**, a game of marbles.

(1) **Cor.** The giants of Trecrobben and St. Michael's Mount often met for a game at bob-buttons. The Mount was the 'bob,' on which flat masses of granite were placed to serve as buttons, and Trecrobben hill was the 'mit,' or the spot from which the throw was made, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 25; **Cor.**^{3} A button is placed on a stone. At this stone another is thrown, the object being to eject the former stone, letting the button fall to the ground. The players in turn cry 'shank' (back) or 'eye' (front), and if the button falls with the side named upwards, it belongs to the one who cried it. (2) **Nhp.**^{1} (3) **Stf.**^{2} Each player puts on a line the number of marbles staked. Then each takes his 'bobber,' a smooth kidney-stone, toes another line some distance from the marbles, and 'bobs' or throws it gently at the line of marbles. If he knocks any off the line, they become his.

5. *v.* To hit, to strike lightly.

w.Yks.^{2}, **Not.** (W.H.S.) **s.Not.** There is a forfeit-game in which the giver of the forfeit is covered with a sheet. When he is tapped on the head by one of the company he cries out, 'Brother, I'm bobbed.' 'Who's bobbin thee, brother?' Whereupon the former has to guess by whose hand he was bobbed (J.P.K.).

6. To poke, push through; to make hearth-rugs by slipping a piece of cord through small slips of cloth.

s.Chs.^{1} Elp mi ky'aar·i dheyz pahyz tŭ)dh óon, ŭn dù)nŭ bob yŭr fingg·ŭrz thróo)th krùst [Help me carry theise pies to th' oon (oven), aṇ' dụnna bob yụr fingers through th' crust]. **Stf.**^{2} Moind, Bil, əz dhi dustnər bob dh' end ə dhat dhiər poul thrəu sum windər. In making rugs, as each slip of cloth is 'bobbed,' the cord is bobbed through a sheet of canvas or strong calico which forms the foundation of the rug. Wel you an gotn ə nois rug; an yə nitid [knitted] yər bits ọn əṛ bobbed əm?

7. To toss, to throw for another to catch.

w.Yks.^{5} Bob that dog ower t'brigg an' see if it'll swim. Bob that bawal here. **s.Lan.** Used by boys (F.E.T.). **Stf.**^{2}

8. In phr. (1) *Bob and hit*, (2) *— and span*, a game of marbles; (3) *— into cap*, a children's game; (4) *bobbing out*, a game of marbles played with several marbles in a ring and a large iron taw.

(1) **s.Lan.** Played by boys on their way to school, &c. It consists simply of each boy trying to hit the other's bobber, each playing in turn as they run along (F.E.T.). (2) **Stf.**^{2} The boy, whose turn it is, will 'bob' or gently throw his marble at his fellow-player's marble; if he misses it, but can span with his hand the distance between the two marbles, he claims the other by virtue of the 'spon.' (3) **w.Yks.**^{5} (4) **w.Yks.** (J.T.)

[**1.** Pinches, nippes, and bobbes, ASCHAM *Scholemaster* (1571), ed. Arber, 47; *Becquade*, a peck, job, or bob with a beak, COTGR. **2.** A bob, *sanna.* A dry bob, *dicterium*, COLES (1679); *Ruade seiche*, a dry bob, jest, or nip, COTGR.; I have drawn blood at one's brains with a bitter bob, *Alex. & Campaspe*, II. 113 (NARES). **5.** With the bit of his blade he bobbit hym so, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 7316.]

BOB, *v.*^{3} and *sb.*^{3} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **bop** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **bobby** Som. Dev. [**bob, bab.**]

1. *v.* To pop in and out, or up and down; to move quickly.

Sc. Everything . . . was floating, . . . her carpet shoon that weer bobbing up and down like wee boats, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 138, ed. 1894. **Bnff.**^{1} He bobs richt ill fin he's ridin'. A saw something bobbin' up an' doon amo' the wattir. **Fif.** She lookit like a lump o' copper bobbing up an' doon in a sea o' gowd, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 22. **Yks.** A wildish-looking fellow bobbed his head in, T. TODDLE *Alm.* (1875) 9. **w.Yks.** One heead just bobbin' up aboon another, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 22, 1896); It wor bobbin up and daan, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1875) 36; **w.Yks.**^{5} When ad said that, ah bobb'd off. It's herleven o'clock ah see; I mun be bobbing. **Lan.** In the Wigan district, as the colliers approach the pit, before going down, one of their number is told off, hat in hand; and each man who is willing to 'play' bobs his finger in the hat as he passes, *Gl. Lab.* (1894). **s.Not.** He bobbed round the corner out of sight. He kept bobbing about, so as I shouldn't hit him (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**^{1} Their noses now peep from the ground And there the tails bob in, CLARE *MS. Poems.* **Brks.**^{1} The bird bobbed just as I shot. **Som.** Wher thay [puddings] bobbied about just like fishes, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 12. **Dev.** Her bobbied down behind the wall (R.P.C.).

Hence **Bobban**, *vbl. sb.* the act of moving quickly up and down.

Bnff.^{1} The bird ran amo' the girs, an' keepit a bobban up an' doon o' its hehd.

2. To dance. Cf. **bab.**

Sc. If it wasna weel bobbit, we'll bob it again, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xl. **Fif.** She whirl'd like whirligig, and reel'd, and bobbed and skipt, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) xli. **Lth.** Games are played among your feet, Reels are bobbit in the sheet, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 302. **Gall.** (A.W.)

Hence **Bobbing**, *vbl. sb.* the act of dancing.

Sc. Wi' bobbing, Willie's shanks are sair, HERD *Coll.* (1776) II. 114 (JAM.).

3. To stoop down, to duck the head.

s.Not. He bobbed his head down under the table (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} He was on th' top o' th' coäch, an' didn't bob his heäd, as he went under th' archway. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** That doorway is rarely low—mind yow bop yar hade when yow come in (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Hinder come our master, bop down, don't he'll see yer (M.E.R.); (C.T.); **Suf.**^{1} Ded yeow see that there guse bop under the gate wah?

4. To curtsey, bow low.

Fif. The fisher-knicht, . . . they bob Afore him wi' a brattle, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 160. **Ayr.** Opening the door at the same time he bobbed his head, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ix. **Lth.** Out came the auld maidens a' bobbin' discreetly, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 54. **n.Cy.** (K.) **Lin.** The little gells bobs to ma hoffens es I be abroad i' the laänes, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 17. **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Nrf.** Yow naadn't bop tu me, A.B.K. *Wright's Fortune* (1885) 53. **Som.** Mrs. Sandboy bobbed an obeisance at every word, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 201.

5. *sb.* A quick, sharp motion.

Bnff.^{1} He ga's han' a bob up abeen the wa'.

6. A dance.

Sc. The bob of Dunblane, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xl. **Frf.** Hey the jig o' Ballangeich, Hey! the bob o' Fettercairn, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 111.

7. The refrain of a song, a chorus.

Nhb.^{1} Come help to bear bob in my song, *Genuine Tom Whittell* (1815).

8. A curtsey, obeisance; a nod.

Ayr. Andrew, on entering the room, made a bob with his head for a bow, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ix. **Gall.** (A.W.), **Oxf.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}

9. *Comp.* (1) **Bob-apple**, see below; (2) **-cherry**, (*a*) a children's game consisting in jumping at cherries suspended above their heads; (*b*) the game of taking a cherry-stalk between the teeth and trying to get the cherry into the mouth without using the hands.

(1) **Glo.** An apple is stuck upon one end of a stick and a lighted candle in a slit at the end, which hangs upon a small cord fastened to a beam, and swings round, at which children bob with their mouths open, and often burn their cheeks or hair, by missing the apple. Otherwise called Snap-apple, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Dev.** At bob-apple any boy may jump for the fruit, till it is carried away, Baring-Gould *Urith* (1891) II. xxxv. (2, *a*) [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)] (*b*) **Brks.**^{1}

BOB, *sb.*^{4} and *v.*^{4} Brks. Hmp. Wil. Colon. [**bob.**]

1. *sb.* A timber-carriage; the hind pair of wheels with the long pole or lever attached thereto.

Brks.^{1} A timber-bob is often shortly called a 'bob.' **Hmp.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Bob-sled**, *sb.* a rude sledge used for drawing logs out of the wood.

[**Can.** Dartnell & Goddard *Gl.*; The logs are loaded on bob-sleds and taken to the mills, *Eng. Illust. Mag.* (Sept. 1892) 882.]

3. *v.* To carry on a timber-carriage.

Hmp.^{1} We can bob that tree home.

BOB, *sb.*^{5} Sc. Ess. Also **bab** Sc. [**bob, bab.**]

1. The most sprightly and best-dressed lad or lass.

Sc. Lizzie Wha shene [shone] the bab o' a' the boon, She was sae buskit braw, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 98. **Ayr.** Heard very seldom (J.F.).

2. A familiar name given to a friend.

Ess. Still used (H.H.M.); **Ess.**^{1}

BOB, *sb.*^{6} Cor. Colon. [**bob.**] A very young calf before it has found its legs; a very young child; *gen.* used with *staggering*.

Cor. (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{3} A fine fat calf (none of your 'staggering bob,' three weeks old), Botterell *Trad.* 3rd S. 163. [**Aus., N.S.W.** No calves given in, except regular staggering Bobs, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) III. xxiv.]

BOB, *sb.*^{7} Slang. At Winchester School: a large white jug, holding about a gallon.

Slang. Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864); (A.D.H.); Cope *Gl.*; Each end and Praefect's mess had their beer served up in a large white jug or 'bob,' Mansfield *School Life* (1870) 85.

BOB, *sb.*^{8} *Obs.* Nhb. A caster or trimmer of coal on board ship.

Nhb. May he live to cheer the bobs That skew the coals to shivers, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 15; Not now in use, and perhaps at no time a word in regular use (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1}

BOB, *v.*^{5} Nhb. Wm. Yks. Stf. Nhp. e.An. [**bob.**]

1. To deceive, disappoint, cheat; to balk; to turn aside.

Nhb. Aw thought to get sum Nabob grand, Aw's bobb'd wi' fair au'd Nick, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 159. **Wm.**^{1} He bobt t'heear i' t'looan [he turned back the hare in the lane]. **w.Yks.**^{1} To bob a hare. **Nhp.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

2. To play truant.

Stf.^{2} Ei, ladz, lets bob tədi ən gū sei dh' kalvəri [cavalry].

Hence **Bobber**, *sb.* a truant, one who habitually plays truant.

Stf.^{2} Ei sez ez ai [how] ei 'z stopin əwī frəm skəu fər moind dheər babi; bər oi think ei'z ə bobər.

[**1.** To bob, to cheat, Bailey (1721); You shall not bob us out of our melody, Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 75; *Avoir le moine*, to be cousened, gleekt, bobbed, Cotgr.]

BOB, *v.*^{6} Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. e.An. Sus. Also in form **bab** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.^{1} e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **baub** Bwk. [**bob, bab.**]

1. To fish, esp. without float or hook, and with a bait of a number of worms strung upon a piece of worsted and tied in a bundle.

Wm.^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1}; **e.An.**^{2} He baited his hook with a dragon's tail, . . . and bobbed for whale. **e.Sus.** Holloway.

Hence (1) **Bobber**, *sb.* (*a*) the hook used in fly-fishing, as distinct from the trailer (q.v.); a fishing float; (*b*) a poacher, one who catches salmon with a 'bob-net' (q.v.), the use of which is illegal; (2) **Bobbing**, *vbl. sb.* a mode of catching fish or crabs without rod or hooks.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Lan.** It's a little lad watchin' th' bobber ov his fish-line, Ferguson *Moudywarp's Visit*, 10. (*b*) **Bwk.** (R.O.H.) (2) **Lan.** Aw could like to go a-bobbin' i' the mornin', Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) iii; **Lan.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bob-net**, a long salmon net, floated with corks, fixed by a stone or anchor at one extremity in the river, to a post or ring on shore: the use of this net has been prohibited since 1857; (2) **-rod**, a fishing-rod.

(1) **Bwk.** A bawb net or bob net is a moored or fixed engine, and even when it was legally used was fixed in an eddy. Hence 'bob,' from the bobbing or dancing [of the floats?] caused by the eddy, or by the strike of the fish (R.O.H.). **Nhb.** (W.H.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} In fishing for sea trout off rock ends they use a bab-net of five inch mesh, in which the fish are caught by the gills, Oliver *Rambles* (1835) 221. (2) **Lan.** So, off they set wi' the bob-rods i' hond, Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) iii.

BOB, *v.*^{7} and *sb.*^{9} m.Yks.^{1} [**bob.**] **1.** *v.* To surprise. **2.** *sb.* A surprise.

BOB, *int.* Suf. Slang. Stop, that's enough!

Suf. Bob! bob! *or* bob you! A child is so addressed to stop him when he is drinking too much. In the harvest-field it means 'have done with your draught, and let others have a turn' (F.H.). **Slang.** 'Say when,' said Bonko, taking up a flagon of whiskey, and commencing to pour out the spirit. . . . 'Bob!' replied I, *Mod. Society* (June 6, 1889) (Farmer).

BOBAW, *int.* Not. An exclamation to children: don't touch, don't meddle. See **Baba.**

s.Not. Bobaw! baby mustn't pull mammy's hair (J.P.K.).

BOBBANT, *adj.* *Obs.* Wil. Of a girl: forward, romping.

Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1}

BOBBER, *sb.*^{1} Shr. A term of familiarity.

Shr.^{2} Well bobber, how bin 'e?

BOBBER, *sb.*^{2} Yks. Chs. Lan. [**bo·bə(r).**]

1. A large marble 3 or 4 ins. in circumference, made sometimes of iron or stone, but more commonly of burnt clay.

Lan. 'Bobber' and 'dobber' were used simultaneously, but the latter word was most common (S.W.); (F.E.B.) **Chs.**^{1}

2. A special sort of bowl; a lob.

w.Yks. The rustic cricketer had been content with slow 'bobbers,' Burnley *Sketches* (1875) 165; Still used (M.F.).

3. In phr. *Bobber and kibbs*, a children's game.

Lan. Groups made dirt-pies; clusters played 'bobber and kibbs,' Burnett *Haworths* (1887) vi; (F.E.T.); It is played with a 'bobber' (q.v.) and 6 or 8 'kibbs,' small cubes of earthenware. The kibbs are spread on the ground (a hard surface), and the player bounces the bobber and picks up a kibb. He must then catch the bobber, bounce it again, pick up a kibb, and so on until all the kibbs are held in the hand. The game is mostly played by girls (F.E.B.); Seldom played now (S.W.).

BOBBER, *adj.* Cum. Chs. Der. [**bo·bə(r).**] In high spirits, saucy, pert; venturesome, bold. See **Bobberous.**

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297. **Chs.**^{123}, **Der.**^{1}

BOBBEROUS, *adj.* *Obsol.* Nhb. Yks. Chs. In high spirits, elated, 'cock-a-hoop.' See **Bobbersome.**

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1} Thouz seea bobberous an keckahoop wi thy twelve groats, ii. 301. **Chs.**^{123}

BOBBERSOME, *adj.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. In high spirits, bold, forward, venturesome; impatient.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{12} **Lan.** What dust think abeawt mi cap? isn't it bobbersome? Brierley *Tales* (1854) II. 194; **Lan.**^{1} To comparen me to an urchon [hedgehog]. Is not it like running me deawn, an a bit too bobbersome? Tim Bobbin *Wks.* (1750) *Introd.* xxxviii. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Dunna yo be too bobbersome wi' yore money.

BOBBERY, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in form **baubery** e.An.^{1}; **bubbery** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} [bo·bəri.] A noise, disturbance; a quarrel, dispute.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} What's aa this bobbery aboot? **e.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Let's not kick up any bobbery, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 62. **I.Ma.** What's the bobbery between the pair of you? Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. III. ix. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{12}, **Suf.**^{1} **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851). **Ken.** You ain' got no call to kick up such a bobbery (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{2}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Som.** There's a fine bobbery over to Paris in France, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 25. **w.Som.**^{1} There was a purty bobbery way em, sure 'nough. **Dev.** There's a purty bobbery up tü ouze. The young miss 'ath amarried tha groom, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **w.Cor.** Common (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{2} **Slang.** I heard something yesterday of his kicking up a bobbery in the kitchen, Barham *Ingoldsby* (1864) *Spectre of Tappington.* [**Aus., N.S.W.** If you make a bolt of it now there'll be no end of a bobbery, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) II. xi.]

BOBBIES'-EYES, *sb. pl.* Hmp.^{1} The speedwell, *Veronica chamaedrys.*

BOBBIN, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. War. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [bo·bin.]

1. A wooden tube or cylinder upon which yarn is wound in weaving or spinning.

Slk. (Jam.), **Dur.**^{1} **w.Yks.** (J.M.); The bobbin is placed upon the spindle, and the yarn is spun and wound directly on to the bobbin (W.T.). **Chs.**^{1}

2. A piece of pressed gunpowder, used for blasting coal, in shape not unlike a full 'bobbin' of thread. n.Stf. (J.T.)

3. A white, round string or tape used to strengthen the hem in many garments.

w.Som.^{1} A running tape in a pinafore or the string of a baby's cap is a bobbin. **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423.

4. A string with a knob at the end attached to a door-latch, by which the door can be opened from the outside.

War. (J.R.W.) **Dor.** We thought we heard a hand pawing about the door for the bobbin, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**^{1}

5. *Comp.* (1) **Bobbin-engine,** a contrivance by means of which several threads can be wound at the same time in spinning; (2) **-gun,** a toy gun made out of a weaver's wooden bobbin; (3) **-hat,** a silly fellow; (4) **-lad,** a boy who provides the weavers with weft; (5) **-ligger,** a boy employed to put or 'lig' bobbins on a rail on the spinning frame; (6) **-mill,** a mill or factory for the manufacture of bobbins; (7) **-pegger,** see **-ligger**; (8) **-pegging,** putting the bobbin on the rail on the spinning frame; (9) **-sucker,** a round tube used to wet the bobbins by sucking the water through them; (10) **-turner,** (*a*) a man who makes bobbins; (*b*) a useless effeminate fellow; (11) **-wheel,** an old-fashioned arrangement consisting of a large and small wheel, for winding yarn on to a bobbin; (12) **-wood,** wood suitable for the manufacture of bobbins, usually the stems of apple, pear, or other hard woods.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (2) **Lan.** He'd ha' done mooar wark wi' a bobbin-gun nur they'd ha' done wi' a sixty-eight peawndhur, Brierley *Daisy Nook* (1859) 16; *Obs.* (S.W.) **s.Lan.** (F.E.T.) (3) **Lan.** If t'offers it mi au'll slat it i' thi' face, theaw grate bobbin-hat, Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 42. (4) **w.Yks.** Then come the bobbin lads, as the little saucy urchins who provide the weavers with weft are called, Burnley *Bradford Life* (1872) *Day in the Mill.* (5) *ib.* (F.R.) (6) **Chs.**^{1} The trade is now dying out, owing to the use of iron or tin for bobbins. (7) **w.Yks.** (F.R.) (8) *ib.* He'd risen to bobbin-peggin, Illingworth *Clayton Ann.* (1878) 52. (9) *ib.* (D.L.) (10) **Chs.**^{1} Many factories maintain, or used to maintain, a bobbin turner. (11) **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (12) **Chs.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} Excellent underwood, consisting of 26 acres of bobbin-wood, &c.

BOBBIN, *sb.*^{2} Ken. [bo·bin.]

1. A small bundle of brushwood used for firewood, measuring from 12 to 16 ins. in length and about 3 ins. in diameter. Cf. **bavin.**

Ken. (D.W.L.); (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}

Hence **Bobbiner,** *sb.* a dealer in bobbins or bavins. Ken. (W.D.P.)

2. *Comp.* **Bobbin-tug,** a light framework of wheels, with an upright stick at each of the four corners, used for carrying 'bobbins' about for sale.

Ken. (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}

BOBBIN-COCKER, *sb.* *Obs.* Lan. Also in form **bobby-.** A travelling glazier, *gen.* used contemptuously.

Lan. He says at he'll oather be a sailor or a bobby-cocker, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 158, ed. 1879; Quite common forty years ago in the Bury district, *Manch. City News* (Dec. 12, 1896); (S.W.)

BOBBING-CHARGE, *sb.* Lon. The payment of one penny by a porter in Billingsgate Fish Market for the privilege of carrying bought parcels of fish for the buyer.

Lon. *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

Hence **Bobber,** *sb.* a man who stands on a bench by the salesman and receives the bobbing-charge. *ib.*

BOBBING-JOAN, *sb.* Nhp. Dev.

1. An old country dance.

Nhp.^{2} [To dance bobbing Joan, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)]

2. A gay, sprightly girl.

Dev. Aw, whot a bobbing-Joan thee art, Polly! Wait a bit, m' dear, till yü'm married; yü'll 'ave tü stap they hantics, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Not common (R.P.C.).

[**1.** Don't let your Niece sing 'Bobbing Joan'! Barham *Ingoldsby Leg.* (1840) *Nell Cook*; Strike up Bobbing Joan, Or I'll break your fiddle, *Hop Garland* (1756) (Nares).]

BOBBING-NEEDLE, *sb.* Sus.^{1} A bodkin.

BOBBIN JOAN, *sb.* Nhp. Cor. Also in form **Bobbin and Joan** Nhp.^{1}

1. The wild arum, *Arum maculatum.*

Nhp.^{1} Prob. [so called] from the fancied resemblance to a lace-maker's bobbin. Called also Lords and Ladies, Cows and Calves, Bulls and Cows, Dog-bobbins, and Lamb's-lakens; **Nhp.**^{2}

2. A round excrescence on potatoes; the seed of potatoes.

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*

BOBBIN-QUAW, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **babbanqua** Bwk. A quagmire; a spring over which a tough sward has grown sufficient to support a person's weight.

Rxb. So named from its quaking or bobbing under a person's weight (s.v. Quaw) (Jam.). **Bwk.** Stalk'd awa, And vanish'd in a babbanqua, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 8; Near its northern extremity a quagmire, or babanqua, *ib.* 9.

BOBBINS, *sb.*^{1} *pl.* Sc. Bck. (1) The wild arum, *Arum maculatum* (n.Sc.); (2) *Nymphaea alba,* water-lily (n.Bck.); (3) The bunch of edible foliaceous ligaments attached to the stalk of Badderlocks or Hen-ware, *Fucus esculentus* (Jam.).

BOBBINS, *sb.*^{2} *pl.* Dev. Various reptilian vertebrae.

Dev. Several of these bones found by a man working in a stone delph were described to me as bobbins, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 116.

BOBBIN WINDING, *phr.* Lan. A term of disparagement or ridicule.

Lan. That's all bobbin winding (S.W.). **e.Lan.**^{1}, **s.Lan.** (F.E.T.)

BOBBISH, *adj.* Chs. Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Brks. Bdf. Lon. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Som. [bo·biʃ.]

1. In good health and spirits, lively, cheerful; *gen.* used with *pretty.*

Chs.^{13} **s.Chs.**^{1} Wel, aay bin yi au·dhŭs mau·rnin?—Oa·, bob·ish [Well, haï bin ye aw this mornin'?—Oh, bobbish]. **Stf.** ən aiz moðər Dainz ðis mōrning?—Ou, bobiš loik. **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1}; **Nhp.**^{2} How bist 'e?—Purty bobbish, thankee. **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{12}, **Brks.**^{1} **Bdf.** Its purty goodish, bobbish, like, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 206. **Lon.** When times were 'pretty bobbish,' they clubbed together for a good supper of tripe, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 42. **Hrt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} **Ess.** He now declared That he was bobbish, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) 16. **Ken.** (P.M.), **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** (J.S.F.S.); (F.A.A.)

Hence **Bobbishly,** *adv.* pretty well, cleverly. e.An.^{1}

2. Conceited, foppish. Stf.^{2}

BOBBIT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [**bo·bit.**] Having an uneven surface; ornamented with tassels. Cf. **bob,** *sb.*^{1}

Lnk. Wale out the whitest of my bobbit bands, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) II. i. **Edb.** (W.G.)

BOBBLE, *sb.*^{1} Cor. [**bo·bl.**] A pebble.

Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{12}

[Repr. ME. *pobbel*, a pebble. For vche a pobbel in pole . . . Watȝ Emerad, saffer, oþer gemme gente, *The Pearl* (c. 1360) 117, in *Allit. P.* 4. OE. *papol* (*popel*) -*stān*, pebble.]

BOBBLE, *sb.*^{2} Ayr. (Jam.) A slovenly fellow.

BOBBLE, *sb.*^{3} and *v.* Wor. Som. Cor. [**bo·bl.**]

1. *sb.* A ground swell of the sea.

Cor.^{1} An ugly bobble in the sea; **Cor.**^{2}

2. *v.* To bob up and down.

s.Wor. (H.K.), **Som.** (W.F.R.), **Cor.**^{2}

BOBBS, *sb. pl.* Stf. Clay in which potters stood their wares to prevent them from sticking to the 'shrager.'

Stf. (K.); **Stf.**^{1}

BOBBY, *sb.*^{1} War. Wor. Dev. [**bo·bi.**] The robin.

War.^{2}, **s.War.**^{1}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Dev.**^{3}

BOBBY, *sb.*^{2} Sc. [**bo·bi.**]

1. A grandfather.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** And the twa bobbies were baith fidging fain, That they had gotten an oye o' their ain, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 11, ed. 1812; Not usual (G.W.).

2. A familiar name for the devil; *gen.* used with *auld*.

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** He'd meet auld Boby, ere he met wi' me, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 87; (A.W.)

BOBBY, *sb.*^{3} Nhb. [**bo·bi.**] The 'pink of perfection,' neatness, smartness.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} An' Willy thou, wi' the jacket blue, Thou was the varra Bobby, O! Selkirk *Swalwell Hoppin* (c. 1843).

BOBBY, *adj.* Chs. Wor.

1. In good health and spirits. Chs.^{1} See **Bobbish.**

2. Smartly dressed, 'brushed up.'

ne.Wor. She's quite bobby in her new hat (J.W.P.).

BOBBY-COCKER, see **Bobbin-cocker.**

BOBBY-DAZZLER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. [**bo·bi-dazlə(r).**]

1. Anything striking or excellent of its kind; a fine, handsome woman.

w.Yks. Mi new frock's a reight bobby-dazzler (S.K.C.). **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 290. **m.Lan.**^{1} A lass is a bobby-dazzler when hoo's getten a new frock on. **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhŭr wŭz ŭ bob·i-daaz·lŭr ŭt dhŭ stee·shŭn dhŭs mau·rnin; óo woz ŭ bùk·sŭm laas [There was a Bobby-dazzler at the station this mornin'; hoo was a buxom lass]. **Stf.**^{2} Wel, Jim, thei ast marid ə bobi-dazlər! You mun kum ən sei ar nəu os; its ə reglər bobi-dazlər.

2. A silly person or saying; a mad action.

w.Yks. He's nobbud shot a man.—Gow, that's a bobby-dazzler! *Leeds Sat. Jrn.* (Dec. 1895) 3, col. 1. **s.Chs.**^{1} Wel, ey)z ŭ praat·i bob·idaaz·lŭr [Well, hey's a pratty bobby-dazzler]. Well, that's a bobby-dazzler, that is.

BOBBY-WREN, *sb.* Nrf. The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.*

Nrf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 35.

BO-BELL, *sb.* Lan. A little bell given to a child as a plaything.

Lan. (S.W.), **e.Lan.**^{1}

BOB JOLLY, *phr.* Suf. A mess; the result of leaving things to take care of themselves.

Suf. Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 264; Very common among elderly people. It implies not inaction, but action of the wrong kind. He made a reg'lar bob jolly of that job (F.H.).

BOB-OWLER, *sb.* Stf. War. Wor. Also in form **bob bowler** War.^{2}; **bob-howler** War.; **bob-owlet** War.^{3} s.Wor.^{1}; **hob-bowler** War. Any large moth. Cf. **owl** (a moth), **oulud.**

Stf. (G.E.D.); The thick-bodied moths are called 'Bob-owlers, *Science Gossip* (1878) 283. **War.** In some parts of the country, and s.War. esp., also called 'Hob-Bowler,' *B'ham. Dy. Mail* (Feb. 19, 1896); **War.**^{23} **s.Wor.** (H.K.); **s.Wor.**^{1}

BOB-ROBIN, *sb.* Sc. War. Wor. Wil. [**bo·b-robin.**] The robin redbreast, *Erithacus rubecula.*

Sc. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 13. **War.**^{3} **w.Wor.** It be our beadle, sir, that be, though he baynt much to look at now—not more than a young Bob robin, as he hasn't got his red breast, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). **Wil.** Never called robin simply (K.M.G.).

BOB'S-A-DYING, *phr.* Nhb. Yks. Dor. Dev. Also in forms **bobs-a-dial, bobs-a-dilo** e.Yks.^{1} A great 'row' or racket; boisterous merriment.

Nhb.^{1} What a Bob's-a-dying they made! **e.Yks.**^{1} **Dor.** She used to kick up Bob's-a-dying at the least thing in the world, Hardy *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) vi; She threatened to run away from him, and kicked up Bob's-a-dying, and I don't know what, *ib.* *Ethelberta* (1876) II. 309. **Dev.** Ef thee arten ago out tü work avore yer vather cometh intü ouze, there'll be bobs-a-dying wi' 'e, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

BOBY, *sb.* Ken. Dor. A 'scry' or sieve for separating tail barley from head. Also used *attrib.*

Ken. *Gen.* called barley boby; sometimes 'boby' or 'boby scry' (P.M.). **n.Dor.** (S.S.B.)

BOC, *int.* Not.^{2} [**bok.**] Word of command addressed to a plough-horse: turn to the left!

BOCHANT, *adj.* *Obs.* Wil. Of a girl: romping, forward.

Wil. Grose (1790); *Obs.* (G.E.D.); **Wil.**^{1}

BOCK, *v.* Cor. [**bok.**] To shy. See **Balk.**

Cor.^{1} The horse bocked at the hedge.

BOCK, see **Boke.**

BOCKEN, see **Boken.**

BOCKIE, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} [**bo·ki.**] A hobgoblin.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *bokke*, a hobgoblin, spectre (Aasen).]

BOCKING, *sb.* Lan. [**bo·kin.**] A kind of coarse flannel, or unfinished cloth.

e.Lan.^{1} **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

[So named fr. the village Bocking in Essex. Colchester and its neighbourhood was once well known for its manufacture of baize; see Chambers *Cyclop.* (1788) s.v. *Bays.*]

BOCKLE, *sb.* Cor. [**bo·kl.**] A supernatural appearance, a cross between ghost and goblin. Cf. **boggle.**

Cor. The miners believe them the restless souls of the Jews who formerly worked in the tin-mines, Botterell *Trad.* 3rd S. 193.

BOCKLE, see **Buckle.**

BOCO, *sb.* Sus. Also written **bocoo.** A large quantity; used principally of fish: a good haul.

Sus. The Hastings fishermen have 'bocoes' of fish, Tendall *Guide to Hastings*; When we have a good haul of fish we call it a bocoo (A.S.P.); *Monthly Pkt.* (1874) 178; He leathered de hoss wud he's gurt stout wip till a boco ov fob hung on un, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 389; **Sus.**^{1}

[Fr. *beaucoup*, a great deal, much.]

BOD, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Yks. [**bod.**]

1. *v.* To do odd jobs; to potter about in a leisurely manner.

w.Yks. One o' them 'ats allus boddin an' doin jobs they niver sarved ther time to, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1867) 43; T'owd gardener o' t'spot happened to be boddin abaht, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 14, 1896); Seldom used except by farmers or old men, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890); (P.H.R.); (J.T.)

2. *sb.* An amateur repairer, a Jack-of-all-trades.

w.Yks. He's nobbut a bit ov a bod at his wark (Æ.B.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891).

3. Work done by an inexperienced Jack-of-all-trades. Cf. **bodge.** w.Yks. (J.T.)

BOD, *sb.*^{2} Sc. *Obs.* A person of small size, a dwarf. Cf. **bodgel.**

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd. In use fifty years ago, esp. as a nickname for** a short man (J.M.).

BOD, *sb.*^{3} Sc. [**bod.**] A personal invitation.

Sc. Distinguished from Bodeword, which denotes an invitation by means of a letter or messenger (Jam.).

[Cp. ME. *bod*, *bode*, message. Josep . . . sendeð ðe bode ðat he liueð, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 2383. OE. *bod.*]

BOD, *sb.*^{4} S. & Ork.^{1} [**bod.**] The motion of the sea fretting upon the shore, or in a heavy swell; the impetus given by a wave to a floating object.

[ON. *boði*, a breaker announcing hidden rocks; a fig. mg. of *boði*, a messenger, a foreboder (Fritzner).

BOD, *v.*^{2} Nhb.^{1} [**bod.**] To command.

[Cp. ON. *boða*, to bid, order.]

BOD, *int.* Lin. An exclamation of surprise or pain.

n.Lin.^{1} Bod lass! bud thoo did mak my heart to'n oher.

BOD(E, *sb.* Sc. In prov. phr. *New bod, new shod*, afresh, with renewed effort. See **Bode**, *sb.*^{2}

Sc. A common phr. in regard to anything in which one has not succeeded on a former attempt, 'I'll begin new bod, new shod' (Jam.). **n.Sc.** The phr. in common use is 'New shot new bode,' as 'He left off drinkan, but he's at it again, new shot new bode' (W.G.).

BOD, see **Bad, Bode.**

BODACH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **bodagh, boddagh, bodough** Irel. [bo·daχ.]

1. An old man. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

2. A churl; freq. a wealthy churl, a miser.

Ir. Hut! he's none of your proud, upsthart bodaghs, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 15; (G.M.H.); A term of contempt in common use (P.J.M.). **Wxf.** Many a purse-proud bodagh and hoity-toity farmer's wife, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 161. **Tip.** Put himself in the way of being insulted by any old boddagh, Kickham *Knocknagow*, 353.

3. A familiar name for the devil. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

4. A spectre, hobgoblin.

Sc. I have seen the Bodach Glas [Grey Spectre], Scott *Waverley* (1814) lix. **n.Sc.** In ye binna quayet the bodach ill cum doon the lum an' tak ye (W.G.).

5. A person of small stature.

n.Sc. The new doctor's jist a wee bit bodach (W.G.).

[**1, 2.** Gael. *bodach*, an old churlish man, a countryman (Macleod & Dewar); also Ir. (O'Reilly). **4.** So used in Gael. (M. & D.)]

BODAGH, see **Bodach.**

BODAR, *sb. Obs.* Ken. Also written **boader.** An officer of the Cinque Ports charged with the duty of conveying official messages, levying sums of money, and executing warrants.

Ken. Item, paid to the Boader when he brought proclamation concerning his Majesty's pleasure to lay aside a hostility with the King of Spaine, Dec. 13, 1631, Woodruff *Hist. Fordwich*, 42; **Ken.**^{1}

[Der. of ME. *boden*, to announce; OE. *bodian*; cp. **Bod**, *v.*^{2}]

BODDAGH, see **Bodach.**

BODDEN, see **Bodin, Burden.**

BODDER, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Wm. n.Yks. Lan. Dial. pron. of *bother.*

BODDLE, *sb.*^{1} *Obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Also in forms **baudle** w.Yks.^{3} Der.^{1}; **booadil** n.Yks.^{2}; **boadle** w.Yks.^{1}; **bodle** Sc. Dur.^{1} Cum. w.Yks.^{234} Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1} nw.Der.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **bodwill** n.Yks.^{3}; **bogle** Stf.^{2} [**bo·dl, bǭ·dl, bǫə·dl.**]

1. A small copper coin, worth two pennies Scots, or one-sixth of an English penny; used in the sense of a comparatively worthless thing.

Sc. They wad hae seen my father's roof-tree fa' down . . . before they wad hae gien a boddle a' piece to have propped it up, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Abd.** The ne'er a boddle mair I'll spend On ale or liquor, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 38, ed. 1873. **Fif.** For Paip's anathema or ban Car'd not a bodle onie man, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 212. **Dmb.** The dead languages are no worth a boddle to onybody, Cross *Disruption* (1844) x. **Ayr.** Fair play, he car'd na deils a boddle, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1787) l. 110. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Grose (1790). **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.**^{1} I have heard the coin spoken of, and have some reason to believe that it must have been in use in Teesdale in the early part of last century. 'I dinna care a bodle for ye.' **Cum.** When I was a boy a catch question was, 'If one pound and half of butter cost 4*d.*, how much per pound was it?' The answer to be given in money—twopence and four bodles, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). **n.Yks.**^{2} I wadn't ware a booadil on't; **n.Yks.**^{3} **w.Yks.** I don't care a bodle, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890); Aw will'nt gie thi a hawpn'y—noa yet a bodle! Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 59; **w.Yks.**^{12}; **w.Yks.**^{3} He pays a penny bodle for his land [a penny and a half-farthing per yard]; **w.Yks.**^{4} **Lan.** Aw'll not bate a bodle, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) iii; **Lan.**^{1} Ist naw hav one boadle t'spere o meh hoyde silver, Tim Bobbin *Wks.* (ed. 1750) 55. **Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Oi anər gotn ə bougl [I haven't a farthing]. **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I don't care a bodle for naaither you nor him.

2. A bad farthing. Der.^{1}

3. *Comp.* **Boddle-pieces,** small coin, a paltry sum of money.

Sc. You are to hang for a dirty murder about boddle-pieces, Stevenson *Catriona* (1895) vi. **Lan.** An old saying was 'He's not worth a bodle-piece,' *Manch. City News* (Dec. 12, 1896).

BODDLE, *sb.*^{2} n.Cy. A small iron instrument which woodmen use for peeling oaks and other trees.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **Nhb.** I believe this term is still in use (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1}

BODDLE, *sb.*^{3} Ess.^{1} Dial. pron. of *bottle.*

BODDLE, see **Buddle.**

BODDLE-PIN, *sb.* Nhb. A large pin for fastening clothes together.

n.Nhb. Also called beggar's pin (R.O.H.).

BODDOM, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Dev. Also written **boddum** S. & Ork.^{1} Dur.^{1} Cum.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}; **boddam** Cum. Wm. w.Yks. Dev.; **boddim** Elg. Dev.; **bodm** Wm.^{1} Dial. pron. of *bottom.*

BODE, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.?* Sc. n.Cy. A portent. See **Bode**, *v.*^{1}

Ayr. Mizy . . . was just an oracle of sagacity at expounding dreams and bodes, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) iii. **n.Cy.** (Hall.)

[The oule eek, that of dethe the bode bringeth, Chaucer *Parl. Foules*, 343.]

BODE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also written **bod** (Jam.); **bwode** Cum.^{1} [bōd.]

1. A bid, a price offered. Cf. **bud.** See **Bode**, *v.*^{2}

Sc. It is time he were gane, if he doubles his bode that gate, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxi. **e.Sc.** Tam was aye the first to put a bode in for flag-money, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) vi. **Bnff.** In *gen.* use (W.G.). **Abd.** Seem ye content to hald her to her bode, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 55, ed. 1812; In common use (W.M.). **Ayr.** I may as well give a bode too; so I say fourteen hundred, Galt *Entail* (1826) xxxvi. **Edb.** I would on no account or consideration give him a bode for the Hessian boots, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 56. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} 'Will any one give me a bode?' asks an auctioneer. 'An unlucky bode' is a bid which happens to be made for anything not for sale. A horsedealer in passing a farm took a fancy to a horse which he saw and made a bode of £60 for it. The farmer said it was not for sale, and that no money would induce him to part with it. Next day the horse was found dead in a field, where it had impaled itself on a sharp stob. This was said, in the year 1888, to have been owing to the 'unlucky bode.' **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** *Prov.* Thou'll have war bodes ere Belton [May-day] (K.); **Cum.**^{1}

Hence **Bodeable,** marketable, likely to be bid for (Jam.).

2. The price asked by the vendor.

Sc. Ye're ower young and ower free o' your siller—ye should never take a fish-wife's first bode, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxix.

[**1.** Þe beggere (buyer) ecneð his bode, and swereð þat he nele more geuen, *Hom.* (c. 1250), ed. Morris, II. 213. OE. *bod.*]

BODE, *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Wm. Also Glo. Oxf. Brks. Dev. Also in forms **boad** Glo.; **booard** Brks.^{1}; **boord** Oxf.^{1}; **bord** Glo.^{1} [bōd.]

1. To foretell, announce; to portend.

Sc. Winter thunder bodes summer hunger, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Dirt bodes luck, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 13. **n.Sc.** Sweer fowk's aye bodin ill weather (W.G.). **Elg.** The gowden cock; He bodes the coming light, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) i. **Kcd.** The stormy sky abeen 'im Boded forth the stormy life That awaited Littlefirlot, Grant *Lays* (1884) 80. **Nhb.** It bodes ill for the lad's future. In common use (R.O.H.). **Wm.** It bodes bad luck when ya pyatt [magpie] flees ower t'rooad 'at front o' yan (B.K.). **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} Dhai ev·i kluuwdz boo·rdz rain [They 'eavy clouds boords rain]. Um wunt kuum aa·rtuur aul, uuy boo·rdz ['Em wunt come arter all, I boords]. **s.Oxf.** 'I boords wet,' said the shepherd, sententiously, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895).

Hence **Boded,** *ppl. adj.* 'overlooked,' marked for death. *Obs.*

Dev.^{1} A look'th a-boded, that's a zure thing, es vlesh hang'th so flabby about en, 20.

2. To expect, look for; to desire.

Sc. God send you the warld you bode, and that's neither scant nor want. Bode gude and get it, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 72, 104; Bode weel and hae weel, Cheviot *Prov.* (1896) 64. **n.Sc.** Bode a silk gown an' ye'll get a sleeve o't (W.G.). **Abd.** Bode a house o' gold an' ye'll get a caber o't (G.W.); (W.M.) **Glo.** Boad a bagg, and bearn' [an ill hap falls where it is feared], Smyth *Lives of Berkeleys* (ed. 1883-5) III. 32. **Oxf.** I don't bode rain (W.H.Y.). **Brks.**^{1} I dwo-ant booard no raain to-daay.

Hence **Boding,** *vbl. sb.* desiring, striving for.

Per. Boding o' a gown o' gowd, We'll maybe get the sleeve, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 167.

3. To betoken, to signify.

n.Sc. He cam into the meetan wi' a face as red's a coal. A kent that bodit nae gueede (W.G.). **Lth.** Their red-faced drivers breathe steam through the weet, That bodes a fire in their drouthy insides, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 23.

[**1.** Hi . . . bodeden ures hlafordes to-cyme, *Hom.* (c. 1175) ed. Morris, I. 235. OE. *bodian*, to announce.]

BODE, *v.*^{2} Sc. To offer with insistence. Cf. **bode,** *sb.*^{2}

Sc. He did na merely offer, but he boded it on me (Jam.). **n.Sc.** He bodit a five-poun-note on im fin he geed awa (W.G.). **Dmb.** I'll no bode siller on ony body, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xviii.

Hence **Boden** (bodden), *ppl. adj.* in prov. phrases: proffered, promised.

Sc. Boden gear stink aye [promised goods are of little avail], Kelly *Coll. Prov.* (1721) 43; Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) [He that lippens to boden ploughs, his land will lie ley, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 391, ed. 1860.]

BOD(E, *v.*^{3} Yks. e.An. *Pret.* of *bid*, to offer a price.

e.An.^{1} He bode me 2*s.* **Suf.**^{1} I bod em tew shillings for't.

Hence **Bodden,** *pp.* offered as a bid. Cf. **bid.**

n.Yks.^{1} Ah'd ten pund an' a crown bodden me.

BODE, see **Board.**

BODEMENT, *sb.* Dor. (?) An ill omen. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Dor. Breaking a key is a dreadful bodement, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxiii.

BODEN, see **Bodin.**

BODE(N, see **Bide.**

BODEWORD, see **Bodword.**

BODGE, *sb.*^{1} Ken. Sur. Sus. [**bodʒ.**]

1. A flat oblong scuttle or basket, of wood or iron, used for carrying garden produce, coal, refuse, &c.

Ken. Also called trug (P.M.); (W.H.E.); **Ken.**^{1} The bodge now holds an indefinite quantity, but formerly it was used as a peck measure. **Sur.**^{1}

2. An odd measure of corn, left over after the bulk has been measured into quarters and sacks.

Ken. Dere's 20 quarter un' a 'a'f, un' dat dere bodge (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} Just carry this bodge of corn to the stable.

3. A water-barrel.

Sus. (F.K.E.); **Sus.**^{1}

[**2.** To the last bodge of oats and bottle of hay, Jonson *New Inn* (1631) I. i, ed. Cunningham, II. 346.]

BODGE, *sb.*^{2} Yks. Chs. Stf. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Brks. Lon. e.An. Wil. [bodʒ.]

1. A clumsy piece of workmanship; an untidy or clumsy patch. Cf. **botch.**

s.Chs.^{1} Of clumsy sewing: Sey wot ŭ boj óo)z mai·d on it! [sey what a bodge hoo's made on it!] **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} Oi set th' journeyman o' puttin a fresh tap on, an ē's made a reg'lar bodge on it. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Shr.**^{1} **Brks., Lon.** A swelling, or thick place, especially in anything made of cloth, cotton, leather, or any similar material, generally caused by bad mending. 'You could put a piece on outside, and braze it [broken wheel of a bicycle] together; but then that makes a bodge' (W.H.E.). **Nrf.** If I wus to imitate to mend it, 'twould only be a bodge after all (W.R.E.). **Suf.** A regular bodge of a job (M.E.R.); **Suf.**^{1} Dew it kiender tidily now, an don't make a bodge on't. **Wil.** (W.H.E.)

2. A clumsy worker.

w.Yks. He's nobbut a bodge! *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891).

Hence (1) **Bodger,** *sb.* a clumsy, unskilful worker; (2) **Bodging,** *vbl. sb.* doing odd jobs, bungling; (3) *ppl. adj.* clumsy, badly done; (4) *adv.* in a bungling fashion.

(1) **Stf.**^{2} **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} He is such a bodger at his work. (2) **w.Yks.** He was particularly good at 'bodgin' abaht,' Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 34. **s.Chs.**^{1} Layk ŭz iv óo kud·)nŭ wuurk widhaay·t boj·in [like as if hoo couldna work withaït bodgin']. (3) **w.Yks.** It's a bodgin' job (Æ.B.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891). **Stf.**^{2} What a bodgin job theĭ's meed ŭ that bit o' peentin'. (4) **Suf.**^{1}

3. *Fig.* Nonsense.

Stf.^{2} It's all bodge!

[**1.** *Sbozzi*, bodges, or bunger-like workes, Florio (1598).]

BODGE, *v.*^{1} Yks. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Rut. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. e.An. [**bodʒ.**]

1. To repair awkwardly; *gen.* to do work clumsily or roughly.

w.Yks. Don't get Jack to du t'job, he'll nobbut bodge it, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{5} What's tuh bodging at pretha? 'Bodge' differs from 'botch' in that while the latter implies more of awkwardness, the former has more of the ludicrous. A man may be 'botching' in the matter of real work, but hardly 'bodging' in it. **s.Chs.**^{1} Used of sewing. **Stf.**^{2} Mŏther, oi wish yō'd just bodge mĭ this hole up ĭ moi dress. **Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} Either bodge the old one up, or make it all new. **Rut.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Shr.**^{1} I canna-d-awilde to mend it properly, so I mun bodge it up. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Bodger,** *sb.* a clumsy tailor; (2) **Bodgin,** *ppl. adj.* used as *adv.*: in a bungling manner.

(1) **War.** (J.W.R.); **War.**^{2} **Suf.** The warmest burgess wears a bodger's coat, Crabbe *Borough* (1810); (M.E.R.) (2) **Suf.** (M.E.R.); **Suf.**^{1}

2. To fill up holes in a hedge with croppings called browse. Cf. **boodge.**

Hrf. (W.W.S.); **Hrf.**^{2}

3. To press down, to ram.

n.Lin.^{1} Mind an' bodge th' muck aroond that stohp well, or it weänt stan fast.

4. To do odd jobs; to fidget about. Cf. **bod.**

w.Yks. Whether onny on ya's bodged abaht mitch for t'wife, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1881) 50; Of one with a restless disposition it would be remarked 'He's always bodging about on his feet (B.K.).

5. To boggle, to fail. e.An.^{1}

[**1.** Bodge, to botch, to patch, Levins *Manip.* (1570); Bodge or botch olde clothes, *sarcio*, Huloet (1552).]

BODGE, *v.*^{2} Stf. Sus. (?) In phr. *Go bodge*, or *bodge away*, get along! nonsense!

Stf.^{2} Oh—goo bodge thee! Oi've had enough o' thoi bletherin. **Sus.** Bodge awa wid ya, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 251.

BODGE, *v.*^{3} and *sb.*^{3} Stf. War. Wor. Glo.

1. *v.* To prod, or pierce with a pointed instrument.

Stf.^{1} **s.Wor.** 'A udn't shift till thahy bodged 'im, a wuz despret standy (H.K.). **Stf., War., Wor., Glo.** Northall *Flk-Phr.* (1894).

2. *sb.* A push with the end of a stick; a goading.

s.Wor. 'E gan the cow a bodge to make 'er muv (H.K.).

BODGE, see **Bulge.**

BODGEL, *sb.* Sc. A little man. Cf. **bod.**

Bnff. (W.G.), **Lth.** (Jam.)

BODGER, *sb.*^{1} Yks. [**bo·dʒə(r).**] A schoolboy's marble of the commoner sort.

w.Yks. Also called Stoaandy, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891).

BODGER, *sb.*^{2} Hrt. See **Badger,** *sb.*^{1}

Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750).

BODIKINS, *int. Obsol.* Lan. e.An. A disguised oath, expressing *gen.* surprise or anger. See **Odsbodikins.**

Lan. Occas. in use by very old people. 'Ods bodikins' (S.W.); Roby *Trad.* (1872) II. 88. **e.An.**^{2} **Suf.** (F.H.); Not used now, but heard some years ago (M.E.R.).

[Bodykins, Master Page, though I now be old and of the peace, if I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one, Shaks. *Merry W.* II. iii.]

BODILY, *adv.* Nhb. Wm. Lin. Ken. [**bo·dili.**]

1. All at once; entirely, completely.

Nhb. Aal on ye gan, noo, bodily [said to a crowd of people in clearing them off] (R.O.H.). **Wm.** Ah's bodily weary wi' thi allus grumlin' (B.K.); **Wm.**^{1} Tom's boddily ruined. **n.Lin.**^{1} He carried all th' plums awaay bodily.

2. Phr. *Bodily ill*, ill of a disease affecting the general health, as opposed to a local ailment.

Ken. (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} A person ill with bronchitis, fever, shingles, would be bodily-ill; but of one who had hurt his hand, sprained his ankle, or broken his leg, they would say: 'Oh, he's not, as you may say, bodily-ill.'

BODIN, *ppl. adj. Obs.*? Sc. n.Cy. Also written **bodden** n.Cy.; **boden** (Jam.) S. & Ork.^{1}; **bodyn** (Jam.). Prepared, provided.

Sc. Bodin in all that effeirs to war as if they were to do battle for a kingdom, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xxxiii; The waddin was bodin wi' guests, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) xxii. 10; For my part of the feast It is well knawin I am well bodin, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 176, ed. 1871; A young woman is said to be 'weil bodin the ben' when she has laid in a good stock of clothes, &c. (Jam.) **S. & Ork.**^{1} **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[Stude wacheing, bodin with bow, speyr, and targe, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 222; I trow he suld be hard to sla, And he war bodyn all evynly, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) VII. 103. ON. *boðinn*, ready, prepared for service, *pp.* of *bjōða*.]

BODKIN, *sb.*^{1} Not. Lin. Dev. [**bo·dkin.**]

1. In thatching: a wooden tool for holding down the thatch during the operation of paring. nw.Dev.^{1}

2. The case in which school-children keep their pencils.

sw.Lin.^{1} Probably so called from its likeness to a bodkin case.

3. A team of three horses, yoked two abreast behind, and one in front.

sw.Lin.^{1} Sometimes called Unicorn. We have been ploughing bodkin to-day.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bodkin-fashion**, of yoking horses: two behind and one in front; (2) **-team**, a team of three horses yoked two behind and one in front.

(1) **Not.**^{3} (2) **n.Lin.**^{1}

BODKIN, *sb.*^{2} Som. Also written **batkin.** A bar forming part of the harness for a plough, the horses being attached one to each end, and the plough fastened by a chain to the centre.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} In working with oxen no baud·kin or baat·kin is needed, because the leading chain passes direct from the sull to the centre of the yoke. [Bodkins, draught-trees, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

BODLE, see **Boddle.**

BODLER, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} [**bo·dlər.**] A large pin, used to fasten a shawl or plaid. Cf. **boddle-pin.**

BODLEY, *sb.* Dev. A kitchen range or stove, named after its inventor, Geo. Bodley.

Dev.^{3} An ornamental cast-iron fireplace, used in the best kitchens of farm-houses, taking the place of the old-fashioned open hearth. **nw.Dev.**^{1} The universal name for a particular form of cooking range, which comprises an oven and a fountain on either side of the fireplace. **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.)

BODM, see **Boddom.**

BODOM, *sb.* (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also written **bodoum.** A tub, barrel; also a ship. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[ON. *boðn*, a barrel; cp. Norw. dial. *buna* (for *budna*), a water-vessel (Aasen). Cogn. w. OE. *byden*; MHG. *büten* (Lexer).]

BODOUGH, see **Bodach.**

BODWILL, see **Boddle.**

BODWORD, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **bodeword** (Jam.) n.Yks.^{2}

1. A message, invitation; a precept; cf. **bidding, bod.**

Sc. (Jam.), **n.Sc.** (W.G.), **n.Yks.**^{2}

2. An ominous or ill-natured message, a prediction or portent. Cf. **bode**, *sb.*^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.]

Sc. They maun ken little wha never heard the bodword of the family, *Marriage* (1818) II. 30 (Jam.). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.), (M.), and (P.); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Probably *obs.*

[1. He spak with him . . . With glaid bodword, thar myrthis till amend, *Wallace* (1488) II. 344; Godes bodewurd bringe ic, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 2880.]

BODY, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **bodie** Sc.

1. A person, any one, oneself; *gen.* implying that the person indicated belongs to the humbler classes, or is in some way an inferior.

Sc. A crack in the Parliament House with other lawyer bodies, Stevenson *Catriona* (1895) ii. **Abd.** Noo beast an' bodie will be brawly sair'd, *Guidman o' Inglismaill* (1873) 28. **Fif.** Great bangs of bodies thick and rife, Gaed to Sanct Andrae's town, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 1. **Dmb.** If a body may use the freedom o' sayin' sae, Cross *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Ayr.** Yet crooning to a body's sel Does weel eneugh, Burns *Ep. to Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785). **Gall.** That's the cunnin' o' the body, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 200. **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–62). **Nhb.** Neythur body nor beast soud be owre positive, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 136; **Nhb.**^{1} Times ha'e been when a body's been axt out te tea, Charlton *Newc. Improvements.* **Cum.** A young laady boddy, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 82. **Wm.** Hoo cud a body see it et neet, *Spec. Dial.* (1883) pt. iii. 2. **n.Yks.** It was t'best thing a boddy cud hev, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 10. **w.Yks.** Ah wisht at a boddy cud but a hed a good shive on it, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 4; **w.Yks.**^{5} **Lan.** It looks too much for one body, Brierley *Cotters*, xv. **Chs.** 'She's just such a sharp, stirring sort of body—' 'Lady,' said Miss Pole, Gaskell *Cranford* (1853) viii. **Der.**^{1}; **Der.**^{2} s.v. Gradely. **nw.Der.**^{1} **s.Not.** I expect you're too proud to-night to talk to a body, Prior *Renie* (1895) 23. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Hrf.**^{1} **Glo.** He won't let a body be (A.B.); **Glo.**^{2} **w.Som.**^{1} A body widn never think they was gwain to be zo a-tookt in. **Dev.** A body don't stop to think of persons then, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 14. [**U.S.A., Ten.** A body can't git along here, *Dial. Notes* (1895) 370.]

2. A little or puny person.

Sc. He's but a bodie (Jam.).

3. In *pl.* the children, in a fairly numerous family.

Frf., Fif. In *gen.* use (J.F.). **Fif.** Ane of the bodies is no weel (Jam.).

4. *Obs.* A simpleton.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2} **Yks.** (K.); Bailey (1721).

5. The abdomen.

e.An.^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} I followed him up well with hot bags at the bottom of his body. **w.Som.**^{1} Shd puut u flan·een raewn dhu bau·dee oa un [should put a flannel round his stomach].

6. The place next to the shaft-horse in a team, the middle place in a team of three.

Glo.^{1} I shall put the colt in the body, he can't harm there.

7. A large quantity.

e.An.^{1} A body of rain.

8. *Comp.* (1) **Body-bent**, stooping from old age; (2) **-brussen**, flatulent, ruptured; (3) **-bun**, bound in the bowels; (4) **-clicker**, a body-snatcher; (5) **-clothes**, wearing apparel, as opposed to bedclothes; (6) **-clout**, a piece of iron which adjoins the body of a cart or tumbrel, and its wheels; (7) **-gargle**, a fever to which cows are subject; (8) **-horse**, the middle horse in a team; (9) **-shappers**, makers of garments; (10) **-staff**, a piece of wood on the body of a wagon.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **n.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891). (3, 4) **n.Yks.**^{2} (5) **n.Sc.** It is very common to hear the question when one dies, 'What will be done with his [her] body-clothes?' (W.G.) **Abd.** (W.M.); (G.W.) (6) **Shr.**^{2} (7) **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} (8) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} In some parts of the county the team is not used unless the team consists of four horses, in which case the shaft-horse is the thiller, the second the body-horse, the third the lash, and the fourth the leader or fore-horse; **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{3}, **s.Wor.**^{1} **Glo.** Smiler was in the body yesterday, Lewes *Prov. Wds.* (1839); **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} **Brks.**^{1} The horse next in front of the 'thiller.' **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **I.W.**^{12} **Dor.** Barnes *Poems* (1863) *Gl.* (s.v. Hoss). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Baud·ee au·s. When breaking a colt to harness, it is usual to put him in this way between two steady horses. This is called putting the colt in the body in distinction to in the shafts. [Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).] (9) **n.Yks.**^{2} (10) **War.** (Hall), **Wor.** (H.K.)

9. Phr. (1) *A' body's bodie*, a universal favourite, one easily swayed by others, a time-server; (2) *body o' me*, an exclamation of surprise; (3) *body of trade*, a miscellaneous assortment of things; (4) *out of the body*, intensely anxious.

(1) **Lth.** She smiled an' she smirkit till a', man, Growing a' body's body, baith muckle and wee, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 85; Often used disparagingly of a time-server (A.W.). (2) **Lan.** Body o' me, but you're grown woundily humoursome, Roby *Trad.* (1872) II. 301. [Body o' me! that was old Ben Block, Smollett *R. Random* (1748) xxiv.] (3) **Cor.** He went to a cupboard and tooked out a body of trade, sure 'nough, Tregellas *Tales* (1868) 35. (4) **Dmb.** I am just out o' the boddie to see the monster, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xiii.

BODY-LIKE, *adv.* Sc. With the whole body complete.

Abd. For all the din she was na dead; But sitting body-like, as she sat down, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 65 (Jam.).

BOES, see **Boo.**

BOFF, *sb.* Yks. [**bof.**] An alarm, a sudden shock.

w.Yks.^{3} When a lad instructed to alarm a colt by saying 'Boh!'

frightened it completely, the horsebreaker exclaimed, ‘ Nay, lad, that was too gret a boff for a foil ’ [foal].

BOFF, *v.* Lan. Chs. [**bof.**] To balk, to head off.

n.Lan. T’fox wəs rənən’ daun dhis luən ən A boft it, ən dhan t’dogs gat it (W.S.). **Chs.**^{1} Aw were just springin to jump, but he shaited ait suddenly an’ boff’t me.

BOFFLE, *sb.* and *v.* Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also written **buffle** Hrt. e.An.^{2} [**bo·fl.**]

1. *sb.* A confusion, blunder, mistake.

Nrf. That’ll hull him in a buffle, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1873) 86. **Suf.** He was all in a buffle (F.H.). **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} If you both run the saäme side, ye be saäfe to have a boffle. **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** Doänt ya maäk a boffle ov it, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200 ; **Sus.**^{1} If you sends him of a errand he’s purty sure to make a boffle of it.

2. *v.* To confuse, puzzle, baffle. See **Baffle.**

Hrt. He was regular buffled like (H.G.). **e.An.**^{2} He was kinder daarnted and buffled like. **Nrf.** (A.G.F.)

BOFFLER, *sb.* Nhp. [**bo·flə(r).**] A gaiter, legging. See **Baffles.**

Nhp.^{1} The legs of old worsted stockings, or twisted haybands, applied as gaiters, for agricultural labourers, to protect the feet and legs from snow ; also called Hoggers and Skoggers, **q.v.**

BOFIN, *sb.* Not. A dolt, a dullard.

Not. (W.H.S.) ; **Not.**^{1}

Hence **Bofen-head,** a blockhead, a stupid person.

Not. Hole *Memoirs* (1892) 193.

BOFT, *v.* Cor. [**boft.**] *Pret.* and *pp.* of vb. *to buy* ; bought.

Cor. I boft a new suit, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 6 ; And the doat figs I boft, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 193 ; We haven’t boft no clome for more than thirty eers, Tregellas *Tales* (ed. 1865) 96 ; **Cor.**^{2}

Hence **Boften,** *ppl. adj.* Of bread, &c. : bought, not made at home. Cf. **boughten.**

Cor.^{1} Boften bread. ‘As plum [soft] as boften dough’—applied to a very foolish person.

[Pron. of *bought*, with *f* for *gh* as in *cough, laugh. Boften* = *boft* (pp.) + *-en*, adj. suff.]

BOG, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. I.Ma. Chs. Lin. Wor. Pem. Nrf. I.W.

1. Used *attrib.* in *comp.*, esp. in names of plants growing in bogs or marshes : (1) **Bog-bell,** *Andromeda polifolia*, wild rosemary ; (2) **-berry,** *Vaccinium oxycoccos*, cranberry ; (3) **-bleater,** *Gallinago coelestis*, the snipe ; (4) **-bull,** (5) **-bumper,** (6) **-drum,** *Botaurus stellaris*, the bittern ; (7) **-flower,** *Cardamine pratensis*, ladysmock ; (8) **-ginger,** *Polygonum hydropiper* ; (9) **-gled,** *Circus aeruginosus*, the marsh-harrier ; (10) **-hay,** hay which is gathered from uncultivated and marshy ground ; (11) **-hole,** a place for rubbish or refuse of any kind ; an ash-pit ; (12) **-hop,** *Menyanthes trifoliata* ; (13) **-hyacinth,** *Orchis mascula*, ‘Adam and Eve,’ q.v. ; (14) **-mint,** a variety of the species *Mentha* ; (15) **-myrtle,** *Myrica gale* ; (16) **-nut,** see **-hop** ; (17) **-onion,** *Osmunda regalis*, ‘flowering’ fern ; (18) **-reed,** a reed-pipe ; (19) **-rhubarb,** (20) **-s’-horns,** *Petasites vulgaris* ; (21) **-spink,** see **-flower** ; (22) **-stacker,** a goblin, a ghost ; (23) **-stalker,** an idle, lounging fellow ; also in phr. *to stand like a bog-stalker*, to be in a dilemma, not to know which way to turn ; (24) **-strawberry,** *Comarum palustre*, marsh cinquefoil ; (25) **-thrissle,** the thistle *Carduus palustris* ; (26) **-trefoil,** see **-hop** ; (27) **-trotter,** a raider, moss-trooper ; (28) **-violet,** *Pinguicula vulgaris*, butterwort ; (29) **-wood,** the remains of trees found in peat-bogs.

(1) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 318. (2) **Ir.** She made a feint of looking for bog berries, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 217. (3) **Ir.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 192. (4) **n.Lin.**^{1} (5) **Sc.** The redoubted fiend laughed till those on the top took it for the great bittern of the Hartwood, called there the Bog-bumper, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 25 (Jam.) ; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 146. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nrf.** ‘ Were there any bitterns hereabouts when you were a boy ? ’ After much explanation : ‘ Why, you must main Bog Bumpers,’ Jessopp *Arcady* (1887) ii. [Forster *Swallow* (1817) 83.] (6) **Sc., Ir.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 146. (7) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (8) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419 (9) **Sc.** (Jam.) **e.Lth.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 131. (10) **Rnf.** Wilson *View Agric.* (1812) 112 (Jam.). (11) **ne.Wor.** The only name in use (J.W.P.). (12) **n.Cy.** (13) **Kcb.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) 112. (14) **Ir.** An’ the scent o’ the bogmint was sthrong on the air, Barlow *Bog-land* (1893) 47. (15) **Sc.** Where the kingdom of Galloway’s blest With the smell of bog-myrtle and peat, Lang *Rhymes à la Mode.* **I.W.**^{1} (16) **Sc.** (Jam.) (17) **Ir.** **Cum.** A homely specific for outward application to sprains or swellings. This fern was so plentiful thirty-five years ago in w.Cum. that the fronds were used for covering potato-carts when sent to market (E.W.P.) ; **Cum.**^{1} (18) **Lth.** He skelpit the herd, on his bog-reed to croon, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 55. (19, 20) **Lin.** The hollow stalks are used by children as horns or trumpets. (21) **Nhb.**^{1} Called also Pinks, or Spinks, Mayflower, and Cuckoo flower. (22) *ib.* (23) **Lnk.** William’s a wise, judicious lad, Has havins mair than e’er ye had, Ill-bred bog-stalker, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 338 (Jam.). **Sc.** ‘To stand or look like a bog-stalker,’ said to be borrowed from the custom of going into bogs . . . in quest of the eggs of wild fowls (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1} He wis stannin just like a bog-stacker. (24) **I.Ma.** (25) **Nhb.**^{1} (26) **Yks.** (27) **w.Ir.** I’d be long sorry to let sitch a mallet-headed bog-throtter as yourself take a dirty advantage o’ me, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 232. **Cum.**^{1} During the eventful periods of the northern raids, the borderers were occasionally called Bog-trotters, from being obliged to move across the extensive mosses in a gentle trot, when a heavy tread or a short stand would cause immersion or destruction in the bog. (28) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Cum.** **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (29) **N.I.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} The timber found in bogs consists chiefly of oak (which is blackened), of birch, and of pine. They are all used for fuel ; but the straight stems of the pine are cloven into laths for plasterers’ or slaters’ use.

2. *Fig.* A dilemma, a quandary.

Chs.^{1} Oo towd me th’ same thing o’er and o’er again till a wur aw in a bog.

BOG, *sb.*^{2} Chs. [**bog.**] A bunch of rushes, a tuft of growing grass.

Chs.^{1} ; **Chs.**^{3} A partridge leeted near yon bog. **s.Chs.**^{1}

BOG, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Yks. Lin. [**bog.**]

1. A puffy swelling.

n.Yks.^{1} ‘ Puir lahtle thing ! It’s head’s all iv a bog ! ’ of a child born with great difficulty, and one side of whose head was in a state of soft, puffy swelling.

Hence **Bog-bellied,** *adj.* corpulent, protuberant. e.Yks.^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Bog-spavin,** a soft swelling on a horse’s leg.

Frf. These enlargements are termed wind-galls, bog-spavin, and thorough-pin, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) 342. **n.Lin.**^{1}

[Cp. boggisshe, *tumidus*, *Prompt.*, ed. Pynson (1499).]

BOG, *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Chs. Der. Not. Also written **bag** Chs.^{1} ; **bug** Not. [**bog.**] To stick in the mire ; also *fig.* to dumbfounder, to confuse.

Abd. Better ye were mir’d or bogget, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 332. **Ir.** Where my horse would be found bogged, *Time* (Mar. 1889) 313 ; It’s on’y bogged and drenched we’d git, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 45. **Chs.**^{1} That fair bags me. **s.Chs.**^{1} Yoa·)n bogd im [Yo’n bogged him]. **Der.** Balthasar was a native and was not to be bogged by dialect, Cushing *Voe* (1888) ix. **s.Not.** The hoss wouldn’t goo down to the pond for fear o’ gettin bugged (J.P.K.).

Hence *fig.* **Bogging,** *vbl. sb.* defeat in a contest of wit, &c.

Ir. The terms of defeat or victory, according to their application, were called sacking and bogging, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 275.

BOG, *v.*^{2} Chs. Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. Also written **bug** s.Chs.^{1} [**bog.**] To go, to budge, to move off ; to remove. *Gen.* foll. by *off.* Cf. **bodge,** *v.*^{2}

s.Chs.^{1} To bog a thing off into the lumber-room. **Nhp.**^{1} Come, bog off ; **Nhp.**^{2} **Bdf.** He is bogin off, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 126. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

BOG, *v.*^{3} Ess. [**bog.**] To boast.

Ess. *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 183 ; *Gl.* (1851) ; **Ess.**^{1}

Hence **Bog,** *sb.* a boast, boastfulness.

Ess. Their bog it nuver ceases, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) 3.

[Cp. Bogge, bold, forward, saucy, Bailey (1721). Cogn. w. OE. *bogian*, to boast, *Liber Scint.* xlvi.]

BOG-BEAN, *sb.* Also written **-bane** I.Ma. ; **boagbane** Irel. (1) *Menyanthes trifoliata*, marsh trefoil ; see also **Bog-hop, -trefoil** (N.I.^{1} sw.Cum. w.Yks.^{1} I.Ma. Nhp.^{1} War.) ; (2) *Primula farinosa*, bird’s-eye primrose (n.Yks.).

(1) **I.Ma.** The bogbane to the rushy curragh, say I, Caine *Manxman* (1894) 358.

[*Bog* (a morass) + *bean*. Gerarde tells us that 'the later Herbarists call Marish Trefoile *Trifolium palustre*, and *Paludosum*,' *Herb.*, ed. 1633, 1194.]

BOG-BLUTTER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **-blitter, -bluter** Sc.; **-bluiter** Ldd. The bittern, *Botaurus stellaris.*

Sc. Hitherto nothing had broken the silence around him, but the deep cry of the bog-blitter, or bull-of-the bog, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) i. **Ldd.** (J.S.) [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 146; Johns *Brit. Birds* (1862).]

BOGEY, *sb.* Wor. **[bō·gi.]** A scythe. Wor. (E.S.)

BOGEY, see **Bogie.**

BOGFOUNDERED, *pp.* Chs. Also written **-fowndered** s.Chs.^{1}, **-founded.** Perplexed, bewildered.

Chs. She told him . . . she was bogfounded in the matter, *Altrincham Guard.* (Feb. 29, 1896); **Chs.^{13}** **s.Chs.^{1}** Ah)m fae·rli bog-fuwndŭrd [Ah'm fairly bogfowndered].

BOGG, see **Bug.**

BOGGAN, *sb.* *Obs.*? Sc. Also written **bogan, boggin.** A boil, a large pimple filled with white matter, chiefly appearing between the fingers of children in spring.

Sc. He coud hae cur'd the cough an' phthisic, Burns, boggans, botches, boils an' blisters, Picken *Poems* (1788) 172 (Jam.).

BOGGAN, see **Boggin.**

BOGGART, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Wor. Also Dev. (?) Also in forms **boggard** N.Cy.^{1} Wm.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{135} e.Lan.^{1}; **boggat** Yks. Lan.; **bogard** Yks.; **boggerd** w.Yks.; **bugart** n.Cy.; **buggart** Lan.^{1}; **bawker** nw.Dev. **[bo·gət, bo·gəd.]**

1. *sb.* An apparition, ghost, hobgoblin; an object of terror.

N.Cy.^{1} **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297. **Wm.** Ameast freetend awt omme wits wie sic a terrable boggart, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 39, ed. 1821. **Wm.^{1}** **Yks.** In an' aght like Fearnla boggard, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 20, 1889); A mon's a boggart when he's poor, Townley *Sngs. &c.* 5. **n.Yks.** There was not a boggart with which he was not on nodding terms, Snowden *Tales of Wolds* (1893) viii; **n.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.** Like as they're flayed wi' bogards, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) v; Stars is shinin', moon is breët, Boggard woänt cum oot to-neet, *Vill. Sng. Game* (W.F.); **w.Yks.^{135}** **Lan.** Thease wurn th' boggarts ot flady'n thee, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 11, ed. 1806; Has th' boggarts taen houd o' my dad? Waugh *Come Whoam* (1856); Nearly every old house had its boggart which played ill-natured tricks on the inhabitants. Singly or in packs they haunted streets and roads, and the arch-boggarts held revel at every '3-road-end,' Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 49; **Lan.^{1}**, **n.Lan.^{1}**, **e.Lan.^{1}** **m.Lan.^{1}** Th' owd style o' boggart's gooan eawt o' date lung sin'; boggarts as we hev neaw-a-days come reawnd a-collectin' brass for th' Deoth list, doctor's bills, coyl bills, an' things o' thad soort. **Chs.^{1}** Eh! woman! hi white thee art, as ta seen a boggart? **s.Chs.^{1}** Dhŭr)z ŭ bùg·ŭrt tŭ bi séen ŭgy'en· dhŭ brik·il pits [There's a buggart to be seen agen the brickkil' pits]. **Stf.^{2}** Tel əm oi didnər nou əz oi wəz ə bugərt əfouər. **Der.** Nothing but a—a spook, as Mr. Kneebone calls it. He means a boggart, you know, Cushing *Voe* (1888) II. v; **Der.^{2}**, **nw.Der.^{1}**, **Not.** (W.H.S.) **n.Lin.** Th' little oud-fashioned hoss-shoe i'to his pockit to drive boggards awaay fra him, Peacock *Taales* (1889) 127; **n.Lin.^{1}** Ther' ewsed to be a boggart like a greät, hewge, black dog to be seed ageän Nothrup chech-yard. **nw.Dev.** Mothers frequently frighten their children away from dangerous wells by saying, 'Doan' ee go there, my dear; there's a bawker in that will,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893). [He thinks every bush a boggard, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 232.]

2. Fright, terror, in phr. *to take (the) boggart.*

n.Cy. Said of a horse that starts at any object in the hedge or road, Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** If shoe took a boggart at owt shoe would rush (F.P.T.); Yon horse took th' boggart and broke th' cart-shaft (D.L.); **w.Yks.^{2}** She took boggard, fell o'er a straw, and cut her throat; **w.Yks.^{3}** **m.Lan.^{1}** Ev'rybody knows as when a hoss runs away it's t'en 'th' boggarts.' **Chs.^{1}** Ahr tit took boggart t'other neet, and bowted up Park Lone; **Chs.^{3}** What did the donkey take boggart at thee for? **Stf.^{2}** My horse took buggart. **Der.^{1}**

Hence (1) **Boggardly,** of horses: timid, skittish, apt to take fright; (2) **Boggarty,** (*a*) timid, 'boggardly'; (*b*) haunted by ghosts and goblins.

(1) **w.Yks.** That 'orse o' yowers isn't boggardly (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.^{1}** (2, *a*) **Chs.^{1}** A timid skittish horse is a 'boggarty tit'; **Chs.^{23}**, **s.Chs.^{1}**, **Stf.^{2}**, **Der.^{2}**, **nw.Der.^{1}** (*b*) **Der.** I darena come up the lone moor by night, for 'tis a very boggety bit, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xi.

3. A coward, a timid person. n.Yks.^{2}

4. A scarecrow.

Chs. (E.M.G.) **s.Chs.^{1}** Ahy)v stùk·n ŭ bùg·ŭrt i)th gy'aa·rdn tŭ frik·n)th bridz of [I've stucken a buggart i' th' garden to frikken th' brids off]. **Wor.** (H.K.)

5. In *comp.* (1) **Boggart-barns,** haunted barns; (2) **-feart,** superstitious, afraid of ghosts; (3) **-flower,** the plant *Mercurialis perennis*; (4) **-freetened,** see **-feart**; (5) **-hole,** a haunted hollow; a mythical place of terror invented with the idea of frightening children into good behaviour; (6) **-muck,** the undigested portions of food cast up by owls; (7) **-neet,** St. Mark's Eve, when ghosts are said to 'walk'; (8) **-posy,** see **-flower**; (9) **-stones,** white quartz nodules found in gravel; (10) **-tales,** ghost stories.

(1) **n.Lan.** There are several 'boggart barns' in the neighbourhood of Preston, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii. (2) **Lan.** Ther's nob'dy i' Merriton uts as boggart-feart as he is, Brierley *Marlocks* (1866) ii. (3) **Yks.** B. & H. (4) **Lan.** Th' owd lad wur terrible boggart-freetent, Waugh *Snowed-up*, ii. (5) **w.Yks.^{5}** Boggard-hoil. **Lan.** Near to a place on a highway called Boggard-hole, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 196. (6) **Chs.^{1}** (7) **w.Yks.^{3}** (8) **Yks.** B. & H. (9) **e.Lan.^{1}** When rubbed together these are supposed to emit a brimstone-like odour. (10) **Lan.** Nancy has a store of 'boggart-tales,' which are the delight and wonder of the country-side, Francis *Fustian* (1895) 281.

6. *v.* To take fright; to frighten.

s.Chs.^{1} Ee wŭz dhaat bùg·ŭrtid, iz yóo·ur fae·r stùd ŭnée·nd [He was that buggarted, his yure fair stood aneend]. Tit bùg·ŭrtid ŭt ŭ weyt pee·pŭr ŭz ley i)dhŭ roa·d [Tit buggarted at a wheite peeper (paper) as ley i' the road].

[**1.** A boggarde, *spectrum*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). **4.** Like as a fray-boggarde in a garden off cucumbers kepeth nothinge, even so are their goddes of wod, of sylver and golde, Coverdale (1535) *Baruch* vi. 69.]

BOGGART, *sb.*^{2} War. The common duckweed, *Lemna minor.* See **Jenny-Green-Teeth.**

War. In use at Birmingham, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 287.

BOGGART, *sb.*^{3} w.Yks.^{35} The dried moisture of the nostrils. Cf. **boggle, bowman.**

BOGGIN, *sb.*^{1} Lin. Also written **boggan.** One who acts as an official at the annual ceremony of 'throwing the hood' at Haxey, on Jan. 6; a Plough-Monday mummer. See **Hood, Plough-bullock.**

Lin. The first person that can convey the hood into the cellar of any public-house receives the reward of one shilling, paid by the plough-bullocks, or boggins. . . . The next day the boggins go round the town collecting alms and crying 'largess.' They are dressed like morris-dancers, and are yoked to, and drag, a small plough. The day is concluded by the bullocks running with the plough round the cross on the Green, *Hist. Lin.* II. 214, in *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iv. 487; The boggans . . . all wear red jackets, and one of their number is called the 'captain of all the boggans,' *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 158. **n.Lin.^{1}**

BOGGIN, *sb.*^{2} Sc. I.Ma. Lin. Also in forms **baukin** Sc.; **boagane** I.Ma. A hobgoblin, a supernatural appearance.

Rnf. We never hear o' fairies noo, O' brownies, or o' baukins, Barr *Poems* (1861) 49. **I.Ma.** Witches and boaganes and the like of that, Caine *Deemster* (1889) 9; In common use; esp. applied to the spirits which haunt certain localities (T.E.B.). **Lin.** The prisoner frightened the child by telling her he had seen ten 'boggins' in the dyke, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 285.

BOGGING, *sb.* N.I.^{1} **[bo·gin.]** Black bog or peat used for manure.

BOGGLE, *v.*^{1} Var. dial. usages in Sc. Irel. Eng. Also Aus. Also in forms **boggly** w.Som.^{1}; **boughle** Wxf. **[bo·gl.]**

1. Of a horse: to take fright, shy, jib; also *fig.* to hesitate; *gen.* with prep. *at.* See **Bogle.**

Dmb. You needna boggle at taking the assistance that's offered to ye, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxiii. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Nhb.^{1}** The mear boggled at a haystack. **Dur.^{1}** **Cum.^{1}** Ye needn't boggle at ma; a'll nit hurt ye; **Cum.^{3}** 'At boggles at lowpy-back, rack-ups or shinny, 54. **Wm.** O't fratchin i' t'world winnot boggle ar freeten, Sic troubles ez chance ta turn up in a day, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 31; **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** T'hoss boggled and lowp'd (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Oor bairn raither boggles at an unkard body. I boggled at it. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{24} **Lan.** Somehow she boggled over the 'Mr. Clegg,' Banks *Manch. Man* (1881) xxxv; **Lan.**^{1} What dost boggle at it so lung for? **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **n.Lin.**^{1} He boggles a deäl when he teks to spellin'. **sw.Lin.**^{1} He boggles at anything by the road-side. She boggles at the water. **Glo.** I've a-laffed thur afore now to zee how zum on 'em did boggle at 't, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 56. **Brks.**^{1} A boggled a goodish bit avoor I could get 'un to zaay eese.

Hence (1) **Boggle,** *sb.* a fright, fear, or scruple; an uncertain movement, esp. in phr. *to take the boggle,* to shy; (2) **Boggle-eyed,** shy, easily startled.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} **Nhb.** His horse teuk the boggle, and off flew he, *Monthly Chron.* (1887) 64. **Cum.** I nivver tak t'boggle at scoaldin', 'Gwordie Greenup' *Yance a Year* (1873) 26. **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.**^{1} His skaddle tit—teuk boggle, ii. 303. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Der.**^{2} Make no boggles of it. **sw.Lin.**^{1} She always makes a bit of a boggle at them. [**Aus.** You made a boggle about being handcuffed, Boldrewood *Sydney-side Saxon* (1891) ii.] (2) **sw.Lin.**^{1}

2. To stumble, to bungle, to blunder.

Lan.^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} How did the horse go?—Middlin like, sir; but I zee I must watch-n, he do boggly 'pon level ground. **Cor.**^{3} I boggled over the knot a long while.

Hence (1) **Boggle,** *sb.* a bungle, a blunder, a stumble; (2) **Boggler,** *sb.* a horse given to stumbling but not actually to falling, a bungler; (3) **Boggling,** *ppl. adj.* clumsy, blundering.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{2} He made a boggle on it. **w.Som.**^{1} Wuul! dhús úz u puur·dee oa·l baug·l, shoarluy·! [Well, this is a pretty old bungle, surely!] [The horse] made a bit of a boggle two different times. (2) **Wxf.** He is a great boughler of a man (P.J.M.). **w.Som.**^{1} (3) **Nhp.**^{1} He couldn't get on with his speech, he made poor boggling work. **War.**^{3} He has made a boggling job of it.

3. *Comp.* **Boggle-words,** hard words, words difficult to pronounce.

n.Yks.^{2} Boggle-words, at which our old school-dames were wont to stumble.

4. To perplex, baffle.

Sc. He seemed boggled, Stevenson *Catriona* (1895) ix. **Lin.**^{1} He could reäd out ony text 'at boggled th' rest wi' shäme, 230. **War.**^{3} Even Dr. Sharpe . . . has been boggled over a vision he had, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Jan. 21, 1896).

5. To haggle, dispute over a bargain.

e.An.^{2} **Cor.**^{3} Boggled over buying two pennorth of fish for half an hour.

6. To fail. Nrf.^{1}

7. To blink, to open and shut the eyes.

Lei.^{1} The good Saint Anthony boggled his eyes.

8. To quake as a bog.

Bnff.^{1} The grun a' bogglt fin we geed on it.

Hence **Bogglie,** quaking like a bog. Bnff.^{1}

9. To draw anything that is being sewn into puckers. n.Lin.^{1}

[**1.** To boggle, *haesito, titubo, dubito,* Coles (1679); You boggle shrewdly, every feather starts you, Shaks. *All's Well,* v. iii. 232. With the phr. 'to take the boggle,' cp. 'to take bog at,' to shy at. Daily experience showeth that many men who make no conscience of a lie, do yet take some bog at an oath, Sanderson († 1663) *Wks.* II. 230 (Dav.).]

BOGGLE, *v.*^{2} Cor. [**bo·gl.**] To lie.

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

BOGGLE, *sb.* Yks. Lin. [**bo·gl.**] The mucous hardenings in the nostrils. Cf. **boggart.**

n.Yks.^{2}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

BOGGLE, see **Bogle.**

BOGGLER, *sb.* Der. A night-line for fish.

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

BOGGY-BO, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Also written **boggy-boy** w.Yks. A ghost, a hobgoblin; a scarecrow. Cf. **boggle-bo,** s.v. **Bogle, 5.**

w.Yks. Oh boggy boy, don't tak me, Ah'm t'parson o' Wrose (S.K.C.). **Chs.**^{123}

BOGHEDY, *adj.* and *adv.* Irel. Crooked, misformed.

s.Wxf. I don't like the way she knocked poor boghedy Kyra Koun about, *Fenian Nights* (Apr. 14, 1894) 471; An' used to go as boghedy as a night bee, *ib.* (Mar. 11, 1893) 39[illegible].

[Cp. Ir. *boghaighthe,* bent, crooked (O'Reilly).]

BOGIE, *sb.*^{1} In *gen.* use. Also written **bogy** Brks.^{1} w.Som.^{1}; **bogey** w.Yks.^{2} Stf.^{2} Not.^{1}; **boogie** Shr.^{1} [**bō·gi, boə·gi.**] An object of terror, any supernatural appearance.

n.Yks.^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{2} **Stf.**^{2} Nai džoni, stop jər blārtin ðis minit ər bougi əl av jə, əz šəuər əz jər bōrn. **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **War.**^{2} When preceded by 'old' the devil is intended. **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{12} **Brks.**^{1} If 'e dwo-ant ke-up still an' go to sle-up Bogy 'ooll come. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**^{1} Bogle and Boggle quite unknown. Th' 'oss jump'd a one zide, . . . jist the very same's 'off he'd a-zeed a bogy. Fear'd o' the dark! hot b'ee feard o'? D'ee think you'll zee a bogy? **Slang.** Old age is my chiefest bogy, Gilbert *Bab Ballads* (1869) 42.

BOGIE, *sb.*^{2} Yks. Brks.

1. An absurdly-dressed person, a caricature.

n.Yks.^{2} What a bogie!

2. A child's name for the reflection of sunlight upon water thrown upon the walls of a room. Brks.^{1}

BOGIE, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Lan. Chs. Der. Written **boagie** N.I.^{1} [**bō·gi.**] A small, low truck on wheels; a trolly.

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 570. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** *Monthly Chron.* (1887) 140; **Nhb.**^{1} The word is applied to any low truck for the carriage of casks or other merchandise; to the small truck of the platelayer so familiar on our railways; and to the flat board, with four small wheels, used by boys in play for running down a hill. 'In Dean Street, when carts or when bogies came down, The noise made one's heart glad, one's lugs fit to stoun,' Gilchrist *Sng. of Improvements* (1835). 'A kind o' hearse on bogie wheels,' Wilson *Captains and Quayside* (1840). **e.Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** T'policemen whuppt it on tull a bwogie they'd browt wih them, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 226. **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Running on two low wheels, to enable workmen, without the aid of a horse, to move large stones or other heavy materials from one place to another; **Chs.**^{3}, **nw.Der.**^{1} [Waggons used for conveying metal and slag from blast-furnaces, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

BOGLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. All n. counties to Chs. Also Lin. Nhp. Som. Also written **boggle** N.I.^{1} N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} Cum. Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{123} e.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} Lin. [**bo·gl, bō·gl.**]

1. *sb.* An apparition; a ghost, hobgoblin, spectre; any object of terror, a bugbear.

Sc. I am feared to gae in the dark for the bogle, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) vii; I am but a child frighted with bogles, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) vii; When witches ride the air and a' the bogles are about, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) i. **Per.** Was I fear'd that the bogles would steer me? Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 129, ed. 1843. **Rnf.** Wha hae never seen a bogle Maun hae lived a canny life, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 37. **Ayr.** Lest bogles catch him unawares, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 86; Gaist nor bogle shalt thou fear, *ib. Hark the mavis.* **e.Lth.** Goupin at Simpson as if he was a bogle, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 27. **Bwk.** The bogle in the Billy-myre, Wha kills our bairns a', Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 2. **Gall.** An' in that way I wad get the better o' the bogles, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. **N.I.**^{1} **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**^{1} The boggle is always a personality, having a proper name, and haunting a certain spot. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** A boggle's been seen wi' twee heads, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 8; A girt white boggle without head or neck, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 233. **Wm.** Defi'd the deevil and his imps, And o' the boggle tribe, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 12; Aa saw theer t'bogle—thee knaws, t'bogle o' Bleacliff Tarn, Ward *R. Elsmere* (1888) bk. i. x; **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** (K.); The bogle, in the form of a grey cat, flew past him, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii. **e.Yks.** Hez thoo ivver seen a boggle? Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 210; Aye, what a do we had oot o' Billy Swaby an his malak wi' Bonnick boggle, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 32. **Lan.** Else we shall see bogles, Roby *Trad.* (1872) II. 358. **Chs.** Fleered wi' a bogle in Shotwick lone, Banks *Prov. House* (1865) 140, ed. 1883; **Chs.**^{1} **Lin.** Theer wur a boggle in it, I often 'eerd 'um mysen, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 8; You felt scared for dread of boggles, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 49. **n.Lin.**^{1} What's 'ta scar'd on, bairn? duz 'ta think as a boggle 'all get 'ta? **Nhp.**^{1} **Som.** The t'other was laafen like a bogle, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 154.

Hence (1) **Boglie,** haunted; (2) **Boglesome,** shy, skittish.

(1) **Sc.** Up the Warlock glen, down the boglie Causie, An thro'

a' the warld I'd follow my lassie, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 94 (JAM.); It's an unco bogilly bit, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ii; To be alane in a boggly glen on a sweet summer's night, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1820) 515. **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **Nhb.** A skittish horse is said to be boglesome, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 440.

2. A scarecrow.

Sc. Turn yersel into a tattie bogle an' they'll never see ye, DICKINSON *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 57; And you standing there like a straw bogle, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) xii. **Ayr.** A knock-kneed potato bogle o' a dominie, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xix. **Lnk.** Gie it to your granny for a tatie bogle, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) vii.

3. A game of hide-and-seek played by village boys and girls; known also as *Bogle-about* (*the*) *stacks or bush.*

Sc. I circumvented them—I played at bogle about the bush wi' them—I cajoled them, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxxi. **Slk.** 'Bout stacks wi' the lasses at bogle to play, ELLIOT *Flowers Forest* (1755). **Gall.** I play at bogle wi' the lasses, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xlv. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} 'Playing at boggle' is to startle by sudden and unexpected appearance as in this game round the stacks in a 'stagarth' [stack-garth]. **Dur.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}

4. A supper-cake eaten on Bogle-day, March 29.

Sh.I. MANSON *Alm.* (1893).

5. *Comp.* (1) **Boggle-beast,** a formidable beast; (2) **-beck,** a haunted stream; (3) **-bee,** a nursery bugbear; (4) **-blundered,** lost in the dark; (5) **-bo,** a hobgoblin; (6) **-boggart,** an elf or fairy; (7) **-bush,** a child's game of hide-and-seek; (8) **-chased,** pursued by phantoms; (9) **-dafted,** see **-blundered;** (10) **-day,** March 29; (11) **-fits,** vague fears, nervous depression; (12) **-flayed,** afraid of ghosts; (13) **-gloor,** the glare of the 'barguest,' or 'saucer-eyed' being; (14) **-hole,** the den of the hobgoblin; (15) **-howl,** the yell of the 'barguest'; (16) **-hunter,** one who harasses himself with imaginary difficulties; (17) **-pressed,** oppressed by nightmare, hag-ridden; (18) **-rad,** afraid of ghosts; (19) **-room,** a haunted room; (20) **-stone,** a haunted stone; (21) **-trail'd,** led astray as by a will-o'-the-wisp.

(1, 2) **n.Yks.**^{2} (3) **Nhb., Dur.** BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) 116. (4) **n.Yks.**^{2} (5) **Lth.** An' the gruesome tale o' bogle-bo, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 74. **Edb.** Or has some boglebo gien ye a fleg, RAMSAY *Sandy* (1721). **N.Cy.**^{1} My mammy said if I wad na gan, She would fetch the boggle-bo, *Sng.* **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **Lin.** Terriculamentum, vox agri Lin. propria, a sono nutricum infantes territantium, SKINNER (1671). (6) **Yks.** WHITE *Month in Yks.* (1888) xiv. (7, 8, 9) **n.Yks.**^{2} (10) **Sh.I.** In most districts delving begins, MANSON *Alm.* (1893); (K.I.) (11–17) **n.Yks.**^{2} (18) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (19) **n.Yks.**^{2} (20) **Wm.** By haunted cairns and bogle steaynes, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 11. (21) **n.Yks.**^{2}

6. *v.* To bewitch, enchant, 'bamboozle.'

Sc. To bogle us . . . into that degree of compliance with the council-curates, McWARD *Contendings* (1723) 69 (JAM.).

[**1.** Leaue boggles, brownies, gyr-carlings and gaists, MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* (c. 1600) 661, ed. Cranstoun, 82; The luf-blenkis of that bogill, DUNBAR *The Tua Mariit* (c. 1505) 111, ed. Small, II. 33. **5.** (5) Boggleboe, a bugbear to fright children, a scarecrow, BAILEY (1755); Boggleboe, *manducus, terriculamentum,* COLES (1679).]

BOGLE, see **Bodle.**

BOGUISH, *adj.* Gall. [**bo·giʃ.**] Of land: soft, spongy.

Sc. Mossy boguish ground, *Life of Peden* (1725); (S.R.C.); Looked across some mossy boguish ground to a range of rugged heathery mountains, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) iii.

BOH, see **Bo.**

BOHDER, see **Boulder.**

BOHEREEN, see **Boreen.**

BOH-GHOSTS, see **Barghest.**

BOHOG, *sb.* N.I.^{1} A rude shed, under which the priests said mass during times of persecution.

[Ir. *bothóg,* a hut, a little tent, der. of *both,* a hut.]

BOHOLAWN, *sb.* Irel. The rag-weed, *Senecio Jacoboea.*

Ir. And he about the heighth of a sizeable boholawn, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) x.

[Ir. and Gael. *buadhghallan,* ragwort (MACBAIN).]

BOICH, *v.* and *sb.* Lnk. (JAM.)

1. *v.* To cough with difficulty. Hence (1) **Boicher,** *sb.* one who coughs with difficulty; (2) **Boichin,** *vbl. sb.* a continuation of coughing with difficulty.

2. *sb.* A short, difficult cough. Cf. **baichie, bechle.**

BOIKE, *sb.* Pem. [**boik.**] A small burden of furze.

s.Pem. Go an' fetch a boike of furze to choffë (W.M.M.).

[Wel. *baich,* a burden; cp. Bret. *beach* (DU RUSQUEC).]

BOIKIN, *sb.*^{1} Sc. [**boi·kin.**] A bodkin.

Sc. (JAM.) **Bnff.** (W.G.)

[Boydekyn, *subucula, perforatorium, Prompt.* The word occurs in Chaucer in the sense of a short, pointed weapon. With panade, or with knyf, or boydekin, *C. T.* A. 3960.]

BOIKIN, *sb.*^{2} Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The piece of beef called the brisket.

BOIL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also Cor. Written **beuheyle** Cor.^{2}; **bile** Wxf. n.Lin.^{1}

1. The state or condition of boiling; the boiling point.

Sc. Bring your copper by degrees to a boil, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 372 (JAM.). **N.I.**^{1} The pot's comin' to the boil. **w.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Put it upo' fire an' gie it a boil.

2. In phr. (1) *at the boil,* nearly boiling; (2) *on the boil, fig.* on the loose; (3) *all in a boil,* to be hurried or excited.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) **N.I.**^{1} It's just at the boil. (2) **w.Yks.** In common use in Huddersfield (S.W.). **Lan.** I geet it . . . from an owd man as wor on th' boil, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 6. (3) **Cor.**^{3}

3. *Comp.* **Boil-house,** an outhouse for boiling potatoes or clothes. n.Yks. (I.W.)

4. A continual course or stratum of alluvial rich ore.

Cor. A regular boil of ore (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*; **Cor.**^{3}

5. A collection, a heap of money.

s.Wxf. He left a big bile after him (P.J.M.).

BOIL, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **beil** s.Chs.^{1}; **bile** Brks.^{1}; **bwile** Nhp.^{1} Shr.^{1} Oxf.^{1}

1. In phr. (1) *to boil out,* to waste in boiling; (2) *— over, fig.* to make a scandal; (3) *— upon,* to boil with; (4) *— the dinner,* (5) *— the pot,* to cook, prepare the dinner; (6) *gar the pot boil,* to have sufficient food; (7) *keep the pot boiling,* (*a*) to keep alive, to live; (*b*) to keep a game going; in *gen.* use; (8) *to want a boiled halfpenny,* said of a person thought to be weak or silly; (9) *boiled milk,* bread and milk; porridge made of oatmeal and milk; (10) *boiled treacle,* toffy made of boiled treacle; (11) *boiling-peas,* peas for culinary purposes; (12) *boiling upon the fresh,* (13) *boiling on the leach,* old salt-making terms.

(1) **se.Wor.**^{1} (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} 'If I'm not sorely mista'en th' pot'll boil oher afoore long,' said when a quarrel or a scandal is anticipated. (3) **N.I.**^{1} Take some of that herb boiled upon sweet milk. (4) **s.Lns.** It's time to bile the dinner (P.J.M.). (5) **Nhp.**^{1} **Brks.**^{1} If I dwoant ketch a rabbut to-night I shan't hev nothin' to bile the pot to-morrer. **Oxf.**^{1} Bist a gwain to bwile th' pot to-day? (6) **Abd.** Then ye'll gar the pottie boil, I will engage, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 172. (7, *a*) **Shr.**^{1} Behappen they'n find it easier to get married than to keep the pot bwilin. (*b*) **Gall.** (A.W.) (8) **s.Chs.**^{1} Yŭ ky'ai·ki sof·ti, yoa· waan·tn ŭ beyld ai·pni [Yŏ caky softy, yo wanten a beiled ha'penny]. (9) **N.I.**^{1} **Yks.** You'll want something soft for breakfast; will you like porridge or boiled-milk? (F.P.T.) (10) **w.Yks.** Doant yo goa an' rive ma ta pieces, ta lap boil'd trackle in, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Thowts* (1845) 4. (11) **Ken.** P^d boiling peas to the poor house, half a bushel, 2*s.* 6*d.*, *Pluckley Overseers' Acc.* (P.M.) (12) **Chs.**^{1} They continue their fire as much as they can, till halfe the brine be wasted, and this they call boyling upon the fresh, *Philos. Trans.* (1659) 1064. (13) *ib.* They boyle fast here (which they call boyling on the leach, because they usually all this time lade in their leach-brine), *ib.*

2. To well up, gush out.

s.Not. When we'd sunk the well about twenty feet the watter begun to boil up (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) **Boiling,** *prp.* full of, teeming with; (2) **Boiling-spring,** *sb.* a spring which gushes out of the ground and overflows.

(1) **Cor.** This blanket is boiling with fleas (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{3} (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} Yĕ seä Moor-Well's a boilin' spring, so it niver faails.

3. To drink oneself stupid, to fuddle.

Lan. You'd happen like to boil me too?—Nay, there'd be no use i' that. You boil yersel', Dick, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 164.

4. To render flabby.

s.Not. Vegetables are said to be boiled, after a severe frost (J.P.K.).

BOILEN, *v.* e.Yks.^{1} *pp.* of *to boil.*

BOILER, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Yks. Nrf. Suf.

1. A large kettle.

Abd. Very common (G.W.). **Fif.** A bright fire of peat and coal . . . burned beneath a big kettle ('boiler,' they called it), Barrie *Licht* (1888) ii.

2. A tin pan, a vessel of iron, tin, or copper, with a lid and handle; a saucepan.

n. & e.Yks. In Holderness a 'boiler' is always a two-handled pan, but in m.Yks. the word is used of one or two-handled pans (R.S.). **w.Yks.** *w.Yks. Mag.* (1871) I. 30; (B.K.) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 22; (H.C.H.) **Suf.** (F.H.)

BOILER, *sb.*^{2} n.Cy. Chs. A salt-making term: the man who makes stoved and butter-salt. Chs.^{1}

Hence **Boilary**, *sb.* a place where salt is boiled.

n.Cy. Holloway.

BOILING, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Irel. and Eng.

1. A quantity sufficient for boiling at one time.

Dur.^{1} A boilin o' taties. **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{2} A boiling of cabbage, clothes, &c. **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway.

2. *Fig.* A 'batch,' the whole party, quantity, *gen.* used with *whole.*

Wxf. A whole bilin of novel-reading girls, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 159. **s.Wxf.** They kem to a wooden hut, an' in with the whole bunch an' bilin of them, *Wkly. Independent* (Dec. 23, 1895). **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.**^{1} I keearn't a fardin fir t'heeal boilin. **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** If I don't be a match for the whole bilin', Brierley *Cotters*, vii. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} The whole boiling of 'em are bad. **War.**^{2} Frank's the best of the boiling; **War.**^{3} I've sold the turkeys, the whole boiling of 'em. **Lon.** The whole boiling got up at Bow, *The People* (June 16, 1889) 4. **Ess.** He'd sich a family, he coon't Ha' brote up the whole biling, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) 6; *Gl.* (1851). **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **I.W.**^{2} All the hool bwilen on us vell out in the middle o' the road, 120. **Dor.** I'd hike out the whole bwoilen o'm', Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**^{1} Bee·ul-z u waeth· dhu woa·l bwuuy·leen oa-m—puut um een u bai·g-n shee·uk um au·l aup tugadh·ur [Bill is worth all the rest, (if you) put them in a bag and shake them all up together]. **Dev.** He turn'd th' whole bwoiling-o'-'m out o' houze, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 82, ed. 1871. **Cor.**^{1} The whole boiling of 'em were there; **Cor.**^{2}

BOILTA, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} Short, stunted barley.

BOILY, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. [**boili.**]

1. Food prepared for infants, boiled milk and flour or milk and bread.

Nhb.^{1} He the brats of their boiley will bilk, *Sng. Tweedside.* **Cum.** It's time thoo sud be gittan his boilies riddy (E.W.P.). **n.Yks.**^{12} **e.Yks.** (R.S.); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{5}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. *Fig.* A country bumpkin.

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (ed. 1890) 97.

BOINE, *sb.* *Obs.* Ess. A swelling caused by a blow.

Ess. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); (K.); Ray (1691); *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1}

[OF. *buyne* (now *bigne*), a swelling on the head caused by a blow (Hatzfeld).]

BOINE, see **Boyne.**

BOISE, see **Boose.**

BOISERT, *sb.* Slk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A louse.

BOISON, see **Bauson.**

BOIST, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Ken. Sur. Sus. Also in forms **baist, beist** Ken.^{1}; **bist** Sus.; **byst** Ken.^{1}; **byste** Sur.^{1} Sus.^{1} [**boist, beist, bist.**]

1. *sb.* A temporary or makeshift bed; a rough bed made by hop-driers during the hopping season.

Ken. (P.M.); **Ken.**^{12}, **Sur.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}

2. A settle, sofa.

Ken.^{1} **Sus.** In front you may often see the settle or bist, as it used to be called, Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 187.

3. The framework of a bed with webbing. Ken.^{1}

4. *v.* To lie down in the daytime.

Sus.^{1} I was quite took to [ashamed] to think you should have come in the other day and found me bysted.

[The same as ME. *boiste*, a box. Boyste, or box, *pix, alabastrum, Prompt.* OFr. *boiste* (mod. *boîte*).]

BOIST, *sb.*^{2} and *adj.* e.An. Cor. [**boist.**]

1. *sb.* A swelling. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

2. Corpulence. Cor.^{1} Cf. **bustious.**

3. *adj.* Fat, corpulent. Cor.^{2}

BOISTEROUS, *adj.* Suf. Extravagant, lavish.

Suf. You don't want to be [have no need to be] too boisterous with that gravel (C.G.B.); In everyday use (F.H.).

BOISTINS, see **Beestings.**

BOIT, *sb.*^{1} Sc. [**boit.**] A cask or tub used in curing butcher's meat or for holding it after it is cured.

Sc. (Jam.), **Ayr.** (J.F.), **Rxb.** (W.G.)

BOIT, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Som. Dev. Also written **bait** w.Som.^{1} [**boit.**]

1. *sb.* A bait, a lure; a meal or refreshment.

Som. They use th' zilver hook ver boit, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 8, ed. 1853. **w.Som.**^{1} **nw.Dev.** I had a boit o' bread an' cheese (R.P.C.).

2. A business, job.

w.Som.^{1} Aay-v u-gut u puur·dee bauyt yuur, aa·n ees? [I have a pretty job here, have I not?] Nif that there idn a darn'd purty boit vor anybody to start way a Monday mornin.

3. *v.* To bait.

w.Som.^{1} Ez hook now 'e've boited, an' at et he goos, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 7. **n.Dev.** I on'ny stapped vor boit my 'osses (R.P.C.).

[**1.** OCorn. *buit*, 'cibus, esca'; OBret. *boet*, see Stokes (in Fick^4) 165; cp. Wel. *bwyd*, food (Davies); Bret. *boued*, 'nourriture' (Du Rusquec). Hence OFr. *boitle*, bait, *boete* (mod. *bouette*), see Hatzfeld.]

BOITLE, *sb.* *Obs.* Dor. A blockhead. Usually in *comp.* **Boitle-head.** Cf. **beetle-head.**

Dor. *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; (C.V.G.)

BOIZON, see **Bisson.**

BOKANKI, *sb.* Dur.

1. A term applied by boys to any one guilty of a mean or cowardly action.

Dur. 'Run away, Doctor Bokanki!' This saying arose from the circumstance of Dr. Walter Balcanqual, Dean of Durham, in the time of the Civil Wars, fleeing away from the city with extreme precipitation, after the battle of Newburn, for fear of the Scots, Brockie *Leg. Dur.* (1886) 237; Surtees *Hist. Dur.* I. *Pref.* 96, in *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 41.

2. Phr. *to vanish in a bokanki*, to take precipitate flight, after the manner of Dr. Balcanqual. *ib.* (R.O.H.)

BOKE, *v.*^{1} Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. [**bōk, boək.**]

1. To thrust at, as with a rail or stake.

e.Lan.^{1}, **Chs.**^{3} **Stf.**^{2} Iər džust aud ðis kārt šaft i ði and, ən if bul cumz ənīər ði, bouk it at im. **Shr.**^{1} 'E pooled a stake out o' the 'edge an' boked at 'im. To boke is a heavier action than to poke. A man bokes with a rail or other thick piece of wood, and pokes with a light stick.

2. To point, esp. to point the finger in derision.

w.Yks.^{2} **Lan.** If he wer to boke his gun at it, Waugh *Owd Cronies* (1875) 260; (S.W.); **Lan.**^{1} I went quietly up to him, an' boked my finger at his oppen e'e, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874). **Chs.** When she wanted anything she just boked her finger at the chimney-piece (E.M.G.); Ray (1691); **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ee boa·kt iz fingg·ŭr aat· mi [He boked his finger at me]. **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

3. To offer.

Chs. I boked it at you once or twice, but you did not notice it (E.M.G.).

4. To grope in the dark without a light; to stare in a half-blind way. Also of a horse: to shy. Cf. **balk.**

s.Chs.^{1} **Shr.**^{1} 'E went alung the rŏoäd bokin an' startin' at every-think.

5. To bend.

Lan. Say thank yo', an' boke down they yed thus, Lahee *Acquitted* (1883) x.

[**1.** On the reverse [of the coin] a bull boaking with his hornes, Holland *Camden* (1637) 99 (Dav.). **2.** To boke, to point at, Bailey (1770).]

BOKE, *v.*^{2} and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Pem. e.An. Ken. Sus. Also in forms **balk** Yks. Not.^{2} Pem.; **bauk, baulk** Yks.; **boac** Chs.^{23}; **boak** Ir. Yks. n.Lin.^{1}; **bock** Sc.; **bolk** n.Yks.^{1}; **booak** n.Yks.^{2} e.Yks.^{1}; **bouch** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; **bouk** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **bowk** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb. Cum.^{3} Der.^{2} [**bōk, boək, bāk.**]

1. *v.* To retch, vomit; to belch, eructate. Also *fig.* to sicken.

Arg. His Grace would curse because it made him bock his breakfast, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 232. **Abd.** Some were buokin ahint the door, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 23, ed. 1873; Ance thae blades are yoket, And a' their venom fairly boket, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 346. **Ayr.** Thro' the mining outlet bocked Down headlong hurl, Burns *Winter Night* (1785) st. 2. **Lth.** Auld Hornie groan'd, an' pech'd, an' boakit, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 99. **Slk.** They would bock the best byuck that ever was bun', Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 80. **Rxb.** The tiger, like to boke, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 230. **N.I.**^{1}, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); (J.S.) **Ant., Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.** He went bowking about, but the beef still remained, Marshall *Sngs.* (1829) 13; Ne mair we'll bouk wor boily now, But suen be safe at Lunnin, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 10; **Nhb.**^{1} Ov aa things aa like a geuse to eat, 'cas it bouks up se fine. **Cum.**^{3} He seeken't at meat, nay he'd bowk at a speùn, 161. **n.Wm.** Ah cud ha bockt mi heart up at yon medsin (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Ah fair bauk'd at it (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Ah ommast balkt mi heart up, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Soa nivver booak at t'nastiest pill, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{12}, **Chs.**^{13}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.**^{2} You make me balk. **Lin.** Vox agro Lin. familiaris, Skinner (1671); (K.) **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} I was that sick and badly, I had to boke. **s.Pem.** A was bawkin' tremendews (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Ken.** (K.), **Sus.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Boking,** *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the act or effort of vomiting; (*b*) an ejection from the stomach into the mouth; the vomit; (2) **Bouking-full,** *adj.* full to repletion; (3) **Boaky,** *adj.* inclined to vomit or nauseate.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** Even between the bockings of the sea-sickness, she was aye speaking, *Steam-Boat* (1822) 76 (Jam.). **Ayr.** If the bocking the soul out o' the body be only pleasure, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xiii. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (*b*) **Nhb.** Then bowkins o' boiley went fleein' aboot, Robson *Coll. Tyneside Sngs.* (1872) 330. (2) **Nhb.** The term is seldom heard and is then only used in the coarsest speech (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

2. To cough violently.

Wm. (B.K.) **e.Yks.** Very common (R.S.). **w.Yks.** (C.W.H.)

Hence **Baulking,** *vbl. sb.* a twitching in the throat when talking.

w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Nov. 7, 1896).

3. *sb.* An eructation, a belch; a drink or 'booze' to the extent of vomiting.

Sc. When he return'd he got it oo'r Without a host, a bock, or glour, Cleland *Poems* (1697) 105 (Jam.). **Fif.** It wad a Nazarite provokit To break his vow and tak' a bok o't, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 100. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **s.Pem.** I've got the sowar bokes miserable bad (W.M.M.).

[These forms repr. two cognate Germ. types. The forms *bouk*, *bowk*, *bolk*, repr. ME. *bolken*, *bulken*, 'eructare'; cp. MLG. *bolken*, 'mugire' (Schiller-Lübben). The forms *balk*, *bauk*, point to OE. *bealcan*, 'eructare' (cp. freq. *bealcettan*).]

BOKE, see **Balk, Bouk.**

BOKEN, *v.* Wm. Yks. Also in forms **boaken** w.Yks.^{1}; **bocken** Yks.; **booaken** Wm.^{1} n.Yks. [**bō·kən, boə·kŋ.**] To retch, to strain in sickness; to vomit.

Wm.^{1} A booak'nd au neet but gat nowt oop. **Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890). **n.Yks.** A du feel seek [sick] as tho ā sud omost booken mi hart [heart] up (W.H.). **ne.Yks.**^{1} Sha booaken'd hard. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 534; Ah can eyt and drink as weel as ivver Ah cud i' my life, bud when Ah think abaht wark, my heart fair boakens at it (M.F.); (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{145}

Hence **Boakening,** *vbl. sb.* retching; a motion of the body, indicating that a child is going to vomit.

n.Yks. (W.H.) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884).

[ME. *bolknen*, 'eructare,' see *Ps.* (c. 1290) cxliii. 13, ed. Surtees Soc. (Mätzner).]

BOKEY, *adj.* e.An.^{12} Also in form **boaky** e.An.^{2} Proud, conceited, saucy.

BOKIE-BLINDIE, *sb.* Sh. & Or. I. The game of Blindman's buff, 'Blind-buck.'

Sh.I. (K.I.) **Sh. & Or.I.** (Jam. *Suppl.*); **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Cp. Norw. dial. *blindebukk*, blindman's buff (Aasen); Dan. *blindebuk*.]

BOKY, *adj.* Nhb.^{1} Soft.

BOLCH, *v.*^{1}, *sb.* and *adv.* Yks. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Bdf. Hnt. Also in forms **balch** Nhp.^{1}; **baltch** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; **baulch** War.^{2}; **bolsh** e.Yks.^{1} Lei.^{1} [**bo·ltʃ, bolʃ.**]

1. *v.* To fall heavily; to throw down with violence, cut down.

e.Yks.^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **s.Not.** Ah wor mekkin' a water-cestern, an' it bolsht in on me (J.P.K.). **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Bdf.** When I've bolched the thistles, then the cattle eat them (J.W.B.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

2. To plunge growing plants in pots into a bed of mould.

Nhp.^{1} You had better balch those pots of geraniums.

3. *sb.* A heavy fall; the sound caused by a heavy fall.

e.Yks.^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **ne.Wor.** I put me foot in a hole an' come down such a bolch (J.W.P.). **Bdf.** What a bolch he came down (J.W.B.).

4. *adv.* Heavily, suddenly.

Lei.^{1} A went bolsh i' the cut. **Nhp.**^{1} He came down full balch. **War.**^{2} To fall 'baulch' is to come down on to the buttocks or stomach. 'The pony shied, an' I come down baulch.'

BOLCH, *v.*^{2} Yks. [**boltʃ.**] To poach eggs.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891).

Hence **Bolched,** *pp.* poached.

w.Yks. To ask whether you would have your eggs bolch'd, is to inquire whether you would have them broken before they are boiled, Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 535; **w.Yks.**^{4}

BOLCHIN, see **Balchin.**

BOLD, *v.* Sc. In phr. *to bauld the glead*, to kindle or blow up the fire.

Rxb. When I . . . Shall scarce impart what wind, I fear, Might bauld a glead for H——y, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 145 (Jam.).

[He tase the knyghte bi the swire, Keste hym reghte in the fyre The brandes to balde, *Sir Perceval* (c. 1400) 792, in *Thornton Rom.* (1844) 31. The same as OE. *bealdian*, to show oneself bold.]

BOLD, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Suf. Amer.

1. In phr. *bold as brass*, impudent, daring. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Gall. Upstanding as bold as brass on the edge of the cliff, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) v. **w.Yks.** Noa, Dick said, as bold as brass, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 145; A common expression for an impudent person is 'He's as bold as brass' (J.T.). **Suf.** (F.H.)

2. Of children: naughty, fractious, ill-behaved.

Ir. (G.M.H.); A naughty, fractious child, however timid, shy, and devoid of spirit, is called 'a bold child,' *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 67. [They rebuked him if he was bold, as he often was, Thackeray *Newcomes*, 17.]

3. Of a fire: big, great.

Sc. In many parts of the country, the kiln men will not allow their fire to be called a bold fire, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 324. **Abd.** Fesh twa-r-three peats to mak' the fire mair bauld, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 46.

4. Of wheat in the ear: large, fine, well-filled out. See **Bolled.**

n.Lin.^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} The corn is so bold, I believe it'll yield well. The corn's a bit bolder to-year. **Nhp.**^{1}

5. Freely, plentifully.

[**U.S., Ten.** The spring don't flow so bold as it did, *Dial. Notes* (1895) 370.]

BOLDACIOUS, *adj.* Dev. Cor. Also written **bouldacious** Cor.^{1}; **bowlddacious** Dev. Cor.^{2} Audacious, bold, brazen, impudent.

Dev. He'm the most bowldacious pusson in Debbensheer, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 215. **Cor.** Th' ould bird had got ha'f-way round, . . . gettin' more boldacious an' ondacent wi' ivery step, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; A bowldacious wumman shouted out 'Stop ' *T. Towser* (1873) 22; **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} You bowldacious hussy.

[Repr. a welding together of lit. E. *bold* and *audacious*, (q.v.).]

BOLDEN, *v.* Sc. Yks. Also written **bowden** n.Yks.^{2} [**bou·dən.**] To take courage, to put on a bold face; to embolden.

Sc. Magnus Reidman was rather boldened and kindled up with greater ire, *Pitscottie* (1728) 26 (Jam.). **n.Yks.**^{1} He bowdened oop te 't beeast, agin he'd bin a man; **n.Yks.**^{2} Bowden tiv her, man! faint heart nivver wan fair lady. **m.Yks.**^{1}

[This sense is due to the old *refl.* use of *bolden*, to take courage. I boldened myselfe, & offred a burntofferynge, Coverdale (1535) 1 *Sam.* xiii. 12.]

BOLDER, *sb.*^{1} Cor. A very bold person.

w.Cor. I used to peep in through the door—I was a bolder in those days (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{3}

[*Bold* (adj.) + *-er*, the pers. suff.; cp. *southerner*, *outsider.*]

BOLDER, *sb.*^{2} Cum. Yks. A loud, resonant noise or report.

Cum. The bolder of a cannon, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297. **n.Yks.**^{1}

[Da. *bulder*, noise, crash; cp. Norw. dial. *balder*, a loud noise, *baldra*, to crack, to rattle (Aasen).]

BOLDER, see **Boulder.**

BOLDERING, see **Buldering.**

BOLDIE, *sb.* Sc. The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.*

Abd. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 63.

BOLD MAKING, *vbl. sb.* Som. Dev. The acceptance of an invitation to take refreshment; taking a liberty; intrusion.

w.Som.^{1} Dhangk ee, neef túd-n tu boa·l mak·een [thank you, if it is not too bold making]. On going away after a repast, I have very often heard: Dhangk ee vur muy boa·l mak·een [thank you for my bold making]. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 9.

BOLDRUMPTIOUS, *adj.* Ken. Presumptuous.

Ken. (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} That there upstandin' boldrumptious blousing gal of yours came blarin' down to our house.

[A welding together of *bold* (adj.) and *rumpus* (sb.), the suff. being due to the *-umptuous* of *presumptuous.*]

BOLE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Also written **boal** Sc. Ir.; **bowel** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1}

1. A small opening in the wall for the purpose of letting in light and air.

Sc. Open the bole wi' speed, that I may see if this be the right Lord Geraldin, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxii. **Frf.** There is no saying when the remains would have been lifted through the 'bole,' or little window, Barrie *Licht* (1888) xi. **Lnk.** They found the child sticking in a narrow slit or bole, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 201. **Lth.** His weaving shop had . . . two smaller boles at the end which were hinged like doors, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 10.

2. *Comp.* **Bole-hole**, a small aperture in the wall of a barn or stable for giving light.

Lnk. Jamie sees the light shining through the bole-hole, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) viii. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}

3. A small press or cupboard in the wall, used for holding small articles in constant use.

Sc. A drap o' cauld sowens sitting i' the blind bole, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 27; He next went to a bole behind the gray mare, seized a currycomb, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) iii; John had some books . . . in the window bole behind him, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 311, ed. 1894. **Bnff.** Tell me this instant, where is your shirt?—It's in the bole on the stair, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) i. **Frf.** A little hole, known as the 'bole,' in the wall opposite the fireplace contained Cree's library, Barrie *Licht* (1888) vii. **Ayr.** There sat a bottle in a bole Beyont the ingle lowe, Burns *Weary Pund.* **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

BOLE, *sb.*^{2} Yks. [**bǭl, bǫəl.**]

1. The ball or fleshy part of the hand or foot. See **Ball.**

e.Yks. *Obsol.* The palm of the hand is known as the bole of the hand, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 54; In everyday use (R.S.).

2. The ball-shaped stomach of the crab, with its surrounding claw-insertions in the midst of its covering shell. n.Yks.^{2}

[OE. *bolla*, any round vessel; cp. OFris. *bolla*, used of rounded parts of the body; as, for instance, *kne-bolla*, the bend of the knee; *strot-bolla*, the throat-boll (Richthofen). Cp. MHG. *hirn-bolle*, the brain-pan (Lexer).]

BOLE, *sb.*^{3} Nhb. Wm. Yks. Der.

1. A place, usually a round cavity on the summit of a hill, where lead was smelted before the introduction of smelting mills.

Wm.^{1} The bole was filled with ore and wood, which was ignited and blown by the wind. **Der.** Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) *Gl.*; *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. viii. 153.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bole-hills,** (2) **-stids,** heaps of metallic scoria, which are the remains of the ancient method of smelting lead in the open air.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (2) **Der.** Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) *Gl.*

3. *Obs.* A limekiln.

Nhb. Limestone on the ground seven miles from bole (1724), in Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 146; **Nhb.**^{1}

[Prob. a spec. mg. of lit. E. *bowl*; see **Bole,** *sb.*^{2}]

BOLE, *sb.*^{4} and *v.* S. & Ork.^{1} **1.** *sb.* A dense cloud of smoke. **2.** *v.* To burst out, as a volume of smoke. Hence **Bolin,** *prp.* sending forth much smoke.

BOLEY, *v.* Irel. To herd cows on a distant pasture for a few weeks.

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **s.Ir.** Not used now as an ordinary Eng. word (P.W.J.).

[Cp. Ir. *buailidh*, a cow-house, dairy (O'Reilly).]

BOLGAN, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.)

1. A swelling that becomes a pimple. Rxb.

2. *Comp.* **Bolgan-leaves,** the nipple-wort, *Lapsana communis.*

Sc. Supposed to be efficacious in removing swellings.

[Cp. ON. *bolgna*, to swell (Fritzner); Da. *bulne.*]

BOLJOSS, *sb.* Stf. A clumsy failure in workmanship or diplomacy; a mull.

s.Stf. What a boljoss Joe made o' fixin that gate (T.P.).

BOLK, *adj.* Cor. Firm.

Cor.^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*

BOLK, see **Boke.**

BOLL, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. I.Ma. Also in form **boal** Nhb.^{1}; **bole** N.Cy.^{1}; **bou** Nhb.^{1}; **bow** Sc. Nhb.^{1} [**bou, bū.**]

1. A dry measure of capacity, varying from two to six bushels.

Sc. Four bows o' aitmeal, twa bows o' bear, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xx; I have threshed out about half a boll, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 341, ed. 1894. **Frf.** The quality of nutritive matter derived from a crop of potatoes . . . of about 25 bolls per acre, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 275. **Per.** Nearly 6 imperial bushels, *Farmer's Jrn.* (Nov. 9, 1827). **Ayr.** He has a purse o' gold as big as a boll o' potatoes, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxviii. **Gall.** He gets three an' twenty pound in the year, . . . a bow of meal, a bow o' pitatas, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 274. **Kcb.** A score bow o' meal joost new hame frae the miller, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 150. **Ir.** Four bushels, *Farmer's Jrn.* (Nov. 9, 1827). **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.** What is called a boll of corn in Hexham Market contains four Winchester bushels, the customary number in other places being only two, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 278; **Nhb.**^{1} At Alnwick, a boll of barley or oats was six bushels; of wheat two bushels. At Hexham, a boll of barley or of oats, five bushels; of peas, rye, or wheat, four bushels; at Newcastle, two bushels; at Wooler, six bushels; there called the 'aad bow' (or Scotch ball). 'The Coal Boll has been raised upon a measure equal, probably, to that of corn. When "barrows" were brought into use, the quantity conveyed increased, and along with it the boll also increased,' Taylor *Arch. Coal Tr.* (1852). **Nhb., Dur.** The coal boll contains 9676·8 cubic inches, or 34·899 imperial gallons, and $=2{\cdot}208\dot{3}$ cwt., Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Dur.** A boll of salt (K.). **Cum., Wm., Yks., I.Ma.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Boll-price,** a price paid to 'screeners' according to the amount of stones, &c., picked out from the coal; (2) **-sackful,** a large sackful.

(1) **Nhb.** 'Screeners' may be paid either at a rate per day or at a rate per boll, or measure, for the quantity of impurities picked out. In the latter case they are said to be paid 'boll-price' for their wages (R.O.H.). **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) **Lth.** Auld men that comes home frae India bring wi' them bow-sackfu's o' siller, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 130.

[**1.** Item pd. for ten boules of coles for the infected people's use, 5*s.*, *Gateshead Church Bks.* (1646), in Nhb.^{1}; Hanniball . . . send thre bollis to Cartage, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) III. 211. Prob. the same word as lit. E. *bowl* (OE. *bolla*).]

BOLL, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lin. Lei. Also in form **bow** Sc. (Jam.); **bowle** Nhb.^{1} The seed-vessel of flax.

Knr. It [a small shell-fish] is precisely of the appearance and size of a lint-seed boll at a little distance, *Statist. Acc.* VI. 166 (Jam.). **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence **Bolled**, *ppl. adj.* Of corn or flax: ripe, in pod, in seed.

Lin. Still used, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 317. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} The grains [of wheat] are so bolled they are ready to jump out of the ear.

[A boll of flax, *Lini culmus*, Coles (1679); The bolles of flaxe . . . made drye with the son, to get out the sedes, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 96; The flax was bolled, Bible *Ex.* ix. 31. The same word as *bowl* (OE. *bolla*). Cp. MHG. *bolle*, a bud (Lexer).]

BOLL, *sb.*^{3} n.Cy. Lan. An object of fear, a goblin.

n.Cy. *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 78. **Lan.**^{1}

BOLL, *sb.*^{4} Irel. A head of cattle.

Mea. The deputy sovereign grasses five heads of cattle (called 'bolls') for every two grazed by the portreeves and burgesses, *Athenaeum* (March 3, 1883).

BOLL, *v.* Yks. To pour out. *Gen.* used with prep. *out.*

Yks. (R.H.H.) **e.Yks.**^{1} Tak hod o' can an boll yal oot.

Hence **Boller-cut**, *sb.* one who pours out.

Yks. In the harvest and hay-field, 't'boller-out drinks fust' (R.H.H.).

[The same as lit. E. *bowl* (OE. *bolla*).]

BOLL, *adj.* w.Yks.^{2} [**bol.**] Left-handed. Also called **Boll-pawed.** See **Ballock**, *adj.*

BOLLARD, *sb.* Dor. Naut. [**bo·ləd.**] A wooden or iron post on a ship, or quay, for securing ropes.

Dor. Standing by a bollard a little farther up the quay, Hardy *Trumpet-Major* (1880) xxxiv; Tuesday's gale hev loosened the pier; the bollards be too weak to make fast to, *ib. Ethelberta* (1876) II. xlv. **Naut.** Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* (1867) 115.

[Bollard (with shipwrights), one of the large posts set into the ground on each side of a dock, to which blocks are fixed, for the convenience of getting the ship into it, Ash (1795).]

BOLLAS, see **Bullace.**

BOLLING, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An. A pollard tree.

e.An.^{1} [Bolling trees is used in all countries for pollard trees, whose heads and branches are cut off, and only the bodies left, Ray (1691) s.v. Boll (of a tree).]

BOLLINTON, see **Bolliton.**

BOLLITON, *sb.* Yks. Also written **bollinton** e.Yks.^{1} [**bo·litən.**] In phr. *to give bolliton*, to inflict punishment or chastisement.

e.Yks. Still in use in the more northern parts of Holderness. Bolliton is the local pronunciation of Bridlington (R.S.); **e.Yks.**^{1}

BOLLOCK, see **Ballock.**

BOLSH, *adj.* and *v.* Yks. [**bolʃ.**]

1. In *comp.* **Bolsh-bodied**, stout.

w.Yks. Shoo's a bit bolsh-bodied (B.K.); (G.B.W.)

2. *v.* To kill by overfeeding.

w.Yks.^{3} Tha'll bolsh that if tha' doesn't mind.

BOLSHIN, see **Balchin.**

BOLSTER, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Shr. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **balster** Hmp.^{1}; **bowster** Yks. Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1}

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Bolster-drawer**, a pillow-case or slip; (2) **-head**, a silly, soft-headed person; (3) **-pudding**, a jam 'roly-poly' pudding.

(1) **Yks.** *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 15. (2) **Lan.** Aw owt to o had moor sence, than leov a bowster-yed loike yon it th' heawse, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 16; He's sure to be punce't for't, oather bi one bowster-yed or another, Waugh *Yeth-Bobs* (1867) i; **Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} (3) **War.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1}, **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

2. The cross-piece or rail between the axle-tree and body of a cart or wagon.

Nhp.^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{3}

3. A carriage for timber; a loose piece of wood in a timber-carriage on which the end of the log rests.

Lan.^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} The use of the bolster is to permit the fore-wheels to 'lock' without disturbing the burden fixed to it.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bolster-chain**, a short, strong chain, one end of which slides on a strong bar fixed to the 'futchels' (q v.) of a timber-carriage, and the other end is fastened to the end of the tree to be carried; (2) **-piece**, a support at one end of a log, used by sawyers.

w.Som.^{1} The use of the bolster-chain is to hold up and keep steady the front of the fore-carriage, to which the shafts are hinged.

5. That part of a mill on which the axle-tree moves.

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** (W.M.)

6. A solid lump of steel or other metal, between the tang and the blade of a knife.

w.Yks. We'd none a yer werligig polishin; nor Tom Dockin scales, wi t'bousters cumin off, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 14; **w.Yks.**^{2} [In forged blades bolsters are formed from the solid iron welded to the steel blade, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

7. *Comp.* **Bolster-stone**, a stone used by grinders in grinding the bolsters of knives. w.Yks.^{2}

8. *v.* To prop up or support; to heap together. Also used *fig.* In *gen.* use.

Lin. The fences all on 'em bolster'd oop wi' the windle that night, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **Nhp.**^{1} I've bolstered him up a little while, but I think it will not be long before he fails. **Shr.**^{2} Bolster 'em up in a ruck anenst the wall.

9. To set up the fore-carriage in its proper position, when loading a timber-carriage. w.Som.^{1}

[**3.** Cp. Sw. dial. *bolster*, a beam used for supporting the bed of a carriage; also, a beam on which floor-boards rest (Rietz).]

BOLSTER, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* n.Lin.^{1} A bolt? [Not known to our correspondents.]

[For making ij lockes and bolsteres, *Leverton Churchw. Acc.* (1503), in *Archaeologia*, XLI. 341.]

BOLT, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Dev. A kind of arrow. In phr. (1) *as straight as a bolt*, very straight, upright; (2) *to shoot one's bolt*, to be exhausted; (3) *Bob makes bolts and Tom shoots them*, one makes excuses and the other applies them; (4) *a fool's bolt is soon shot*, a foolish speech carries no weight; (5) *this bolt never came out of your bag.*

(1) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 21. (2) **Dev.** 'I've shot my bolt too, neighbour!' says the defeated sportsman to his comrade in distress, Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* (1875) xxiii. (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) (4) **n.Yks.**^{2} A feeal's bolt is seean shotten. [(K.)] (5) **w.Yks.** *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887).

[(1) Cp. Chaucer: Long as a mast, and upright as a bolt, *C. T.* A. 3264. (4) Sottes bolt is sone i-scohte (v.r. i-scoten), *Prov. Alfred* (c. 1275) 421, in *O. E. Misc.*, ed. Morris, 128. OE. *bolt*, a crossbow arrow; cp. MHG. *bolz*; die glossen verdeutschen *catapulta* durch *bolz*, u. aus *pulta* ist *bolz* durch umdeutschung entstanden (Lexer); see Diefenbach *Gloss.* (1867).]

BOLT, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Lan. Wor. Oxf. Brks. Ess. Hmp. Som. Written **bout, bowt** (Jam. *Suppl.*).

1. A roll of cloth, fustian, canvas, &c., containing 28 ells.

w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

2. A bundle of osiers, of various dimensions; a truss of straw from 12 to 14 lbs.

Lan. [At the rush-bearings] the rushes are laid transversely on the rush-cart and are cut by sharp knives to the form desired. The bolts, as they are termed, are formed of the longest rushes tied up in bundles of about 2 ins. in diameter, Hone *Year-Bk.* (1832) col. 1105. **w.Wor.**^{1} From 12 to 14 lbs. **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Brks.** 42 inches round, 14 inches from the butts, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Ess.** A bundle of which 80 make a load, *ib.*; Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695). **Hmp.** 42 inches round at the lower band, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Wil.**^{1} In basket-making, a bundle of osiers 40 inches round. **Som.** (W.F.R.)

3. *Comp.* **Bowt-rushes**, choice rushes used in the making of rush-carts. Lan.^{1}

BOLT, *sb.*^{3} Yks. Wor. Sus. Hmp. Cor.

1. Wood cut into pieces for lath-making.

Sus. (F.E.S.), **Hmp.**^{1}

2. A narrow, walled passage between houses.

n.Yks.^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1}

3. A stone-built drain; a dam in a brook, the door of which can be drawn up for the water to pass through.

Wor. (H.K.), **Cor.**^{12}

BOLT, *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Der. Lin. Also Dev. Also written **boot** Der.^{1}; **boult** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} [**bout, būt.**]

1. To sift flour through a sieve or fine cloth.

Nhb.^{1} **e.Yks.** *Obs.* Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889). **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{3}

Hence (1) **Bolted,** *ppl. adj.* sifted, refined; (2) **Bolter,** *sb.* (*a*) a miller; (*b*) an oak chest in which ground corn was separated into fine flour, bran, and pollards; (*c*) the cloth round a bolting mill; (3) **Bolting,** *vbl. sb.* the process of sifting meal.

(1) **Sc.** There were twal' and twal' wi' baken bread, And twal' and twal' wi' bouted flour, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) 362, ed. 1839. **Nhb.**^{1} White flour and white bread were formerly called 'bolted' or 'booted.' An advt. of 1828 reads, 'Hay and Maclain, Bolted bread bakers, &c.' A booted-loaf [was] made specially for the 'cryin' oot,' the time when an increase in the family occurred. (2, *a*) *ib.* (*b*) **Ken.** *Obsol.* (P.M.) (*c*) [Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).] (3) **Sc.** Sifting our melder and in bolting it too, Scott *Monastery* (1820) viii. **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Boult-cloth,** the cloth used in sifting meal; (2) **-house,** the place in which flour was sifted.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **N.Cy.**^{1} (2) **n.Yks.**^{2}

3. *Fig.* To examine, get to the bottom of.

n.Yks.^{2} Let us boult it out.

4. To sort or count.

Dev. Native of Rockbeare: 'I have bolted the clothes, ma'am,' meaning she had sorted them for the laundress. In constant use, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); **Dev.**^{3}

[**1.** To bolt meal, *farinam cernere*, Coles (1679); Pouder of the roots of Orrice . . . searced or bolted into most fine dust, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 912. (2, *c*) A bolter (sieve), *reticulum, cribrum pollinarium*, Coles (1679); *Estamine*, a strainer, searce, boulter, or boulting cloth, Cotgr. **3.** If truth were truely bolted out, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 152; But I ne can not bulte it to the bren, Chaucer *C. T.* B. 4430. OF. *buleter*, to sift, for *bureter*, fr. *bure*, a cloth used for sifting (Hatzfeld, s. v. *Bluter*).]

BOLT, *v.*^{2} Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also written **boult** Ken.^{12}; **bout** e.Lan.^{1} Shr.^{1}; **bowt** s.Chs.^{1} nw.Der.^{1}

1. To run away, depart quickly; to abscond. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Lan. Aw paik'd misel up an' bowted afoor he'd toime to ax ony queshtuns, Ferguson *Moudywarp*, 18. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** We sixpunse payd an bouted in a spot, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1881) I. 173. **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He bohted awaay as soon as we clapt ees on him. **War.**^{3} He was 'prentic'd to a tailor, but he bolted for a soldier. **w.Wor.** He's two holes in his coot—one to go in at and the tother for boltin', *Wor. Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Prov.* **Brks.**^{1} **Slang.** She's bolted and left me here to starve, Haggard *Col. Quaritch* (1888) III. v.

2. Of a horse: to run away, to shy, to swerve.

n.Lin.^{1} He was a good 'un to goä, but he bolted reight roond at ivery stoän heäp as he past. **Shr.**^{1} W'y that 'orse as 'e bought las' far bouted o'er the 'edge, an' throwed 'im. **w.Som.**^{1}

Hence **Bolter,** *sb.* a horse that shies.

n.Lin.^{1} **Shr.**^{1} That 'orse wuz al'ays a bouter.

3. To put to flight, esp. to drive a rabbit or fox, &c., from its burrow.

ne.Lan.^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Iv yoa· bin·)ŭ of, ahy)l buwt yŭ [if you binna off, I'll bowt yŏ]. **Brks.**^{1} To bolt a rabbit is to drive it quickly from the warren into the open. **w.Som.**^{1} Fae·umus lee·dl búch tu boa·lt u fauks [famous little bitch to bolt a fox]. Rab·uts d-au·vees boa·ltee bas een vrau·stee wadh·ur [rabbits do always bolt best in frosty weather]. [Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 143.]

Hence **Bolting-hole,** *sb.* a hole by which a rabbit makes its escape. w.Som.^{1}

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bolt-cart,** a cart swung below the axle instead of above it; (2) **-hole,** a hole by which a rabbit makes its escape when pursued; also used *fig.*, any means of escape.

(1) **Not.**^{2} (2) **s.Chs.** (T.D.) **Not.** He's maybe gotten a bolt-hole o' t'other side (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' sarvant chaps stoäl th' corn for th' herses thrif a boht-hoäle behind th' machine. Thoo'll just hev' to gie in, Jack, becos we've maade all boht-hoäles agen thĕ an' thoo can't get oot o' this business. **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.**^{3}

5. Of the eyes: to protrude, start out of the head.

Wil. (G.E.D.); A portrait was a good one, but 'his eyes bolt so,' meaning thereby full, staring eyes, that seem to start out of the head, Jefferies *Hdgrw.* (1889) 189. **Slang.** My daughter has lots of pluck, but her eyes are bolting out of her head this morning . . . after last night's work, Smart *Master of Rathkelly* (1888) II. xiii.

Hence **Bolted,** *ppl. adj.* prominent, protruded.

Wil. Of a little girl they said she was pretty, but she had bolted eyes, Jefferies *Hdgrw.* (1889) 189; (G.E.D.)

6. Of plants: to run to seed.

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** My onions, spinach, and radishes have all bolted. Very common (F.H.).

7. To speak suddenly, unadvisedly.

n.Lin.^{1} He bolted oot all he knew, though we hed telled him to keäp squat.

8. To swallow food hastily without proper mastication. In *gen.* colloq. use.

n.Yks. (T.S.) **s.Not.** How that child does bolt her food (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Hmp.** Holloway. **Colloq.** Courtiers were bowing and making legs, While Charley le Roi was bolting eggs, Barham *Ingoldsby* (1864) *Truants.*

9. In phr. *to bolt pork*, to cut it in pieces so as to swallow it without mastication.

Ken.^{2} **Ken., Sus.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.*

BOLT, *v.*^{3} Lei. Glo. To truss straw. Cf. **bolt,** *sb.*^{3}

Lei.^{1} **Glo.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**^{1}

BOLT, *adv.* Yks. Lin. War. In phr. (1) *bolt at*, or *upon*, straight at, with violence, suddenly, precipitately; (2) — *on end*, upright. Cf. **bolt,** *sb.*^{1} (1).

(1) **n.Lin.** Sum'ats cum'd teärin' along th' streät, an' bolt at th' chappil door, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 131. **War.**^{3} **Colloq.** I came bolt upon Dizzy as I went into the Athenaeum, *Lett. M. Arnold* (1895) II. 144. (2) **e.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He deed e' his chair sittin' up bolt-on-end.

BOLTA-STONE, *sb.* Sh.I. A stone of about 16 lbs. weight attached to the buoy-ropes for sinking the long lines at the 'Haaf.'

S. & Ork.^{1} Termed also cappie-stane (q.v.).

BOLTED BREAD, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. In form **booted** N.Cy.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} Der.^{1}; **bouted** Cum. Wm.^{1} Bread made of sifted meal mixed with rye. Cf. **bolt,** *v.*^{1} **1** (1).

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Grose (1790). **Cum.** Some stiv'd the keale wi' bout'd bread, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 204. **Wm.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1}

BOLTEEN, *sb.* Irel. The stick of the flail.

s.Lns. With a whack from Pat, a thwack from Mat, The bolteens quickly fly, *Ir. Noinins* (1894) 76.

[Ir. *buailtín*, that stick of the flail which strikes the corn in threshing, fr. *buailim*, I strike, thresh (O'Reilly).]

BOLTEN, *v.* e.Yks.^{1} *pp.* of *to bolt.*

BOLTER, *v.*^{1} Nhp. War. Bdf. e.An. Of snow, dirt, &c.: to cohere, coagulate; to form into lumps. Cf. **balter.**

Nhp.^{1} **War.**^{3} Dirt collected on the hairs of a horse's leg and forming into hard masses is said to bolter.

Hence (1) **Bolted,** *ppl. adj.* of a bump: raised; (2) **Boltered,** *ppl. adj.* coagulated, formed into lumps.

(1) **e.An.**^{1} (2) **War.**^{3} **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809).

BOLTER, *v.*^{2} Lei. [**bo·ltə(r).**] To chip or splinter.

Lei.^{1} The fire-bricks always bolter in a frost.

BOLTHER, *sb.* e.Lan.^{1} [**bo·lþə(r).**] River drift; macadamized stones. Cf. **bolter,** *v.*^{1}, **boulder.**

BOLTING, *sb.* War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Also in form **boltin** War.^{2} Shr.^{1} Glo.^{1} Wil.^{1}; **bolton** Oxf.^{1}; **boulting** Shr.^{2} Wil.^{1}; **boutin** Shr.^{12} [**bou·ltin, bou·tin.**] A bundle or sheaf of straw, varying from 12 to 24 lbs. in weight. Cf. **batten.** See **Bolt,** *sb.*^{2} **2.**

War. (J.R.W.); **War.**^{2} **w.Wor.**^{1} **s.Wor.** (H.K.); (F.W.M.W.) **se.Wor.**^{1} The boltings (12 to 14 lbs. weight) of best and longest straw are tied with two bands, those containing the short and inferior straw with only one. What a fright thŭ bist, wench; thee look'st like a baowtin' tied o' one bond. **Shr.** An they gotten a boutin o' straw, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) vi; **Shr.**^{1} Said of an uncomely woman-servant, ''Er wuz jest like a boutin o' straw ŏŏth one bun' round it'; **Shr.**^{2} Fach a boutin o' straw. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Hrf.**^{12} 14 lbs. **Glo.** 24 lbs., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} A sheaf of five or ten 'elms' (q.v.), prepared beforehand for thatching.

BOLTING, *vbl. sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Hrt. Sur. Also written **booltin-** w.Yks.^{2}; **boulting-** Hrt. [**bou·ltin, bou·tin.**]

1. The coarse meal which is sifted from the flour. See **Bolt,** *v.*^{1}

n.Lin.^{1} **Sur.** Do look at the boultings, sir! Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 139, ed. 1857.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bolting-cloth,** a cloth used in mills for sifting meal; (2) **-house,** the place in which meal is sifted; (3) **-hutch,** (*a*) the tub, box, or enclosure into which meal is sifted; (*b*) a sieve for flour in a sifting-machine; (4) **-mill**, a hand-mill for sifting; (5) **-on,** meal wasted in making oatcake.

(1) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 142. **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Yks.** *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. **e.Yks.** In the bowting house: one bowting tube, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 172. (3, *a*) **n.Lin.**^{1} In the boultinge house, one dough trough ij bolting-wittches, *Unton Invent.* (1620) 29. (*b*) **Hrt.** Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 188. (4) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) [Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).] (5) **w.Yks.**^{3}

BOLTON QUARTER, *phr.* *Obs.* Lan. Death without mercy.

Lan. May 2, 1644, Bolton was taken. . . . Many a sweet saint slain: no quarter would be given, so that it grew into a prov. 'Bolton-quarter,' Ambrose *Media* (1650) 72, in *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 406.

BOLTON TROTTER, *sb.* Lan. Written **Bowtun-.** One who practises on another the kind of chaff common in Bolton.

Lan. Well then, aw sed, to kom tuth poynt, yo'r Bowtun trotturs, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) 62, ed. 1856; In use among working people (F.E.T.).

BOLUS NOLUS, *phr.* Dev. Nolens volens, 'willy-nilly.'

n.Dev. Tes thes? bolus nolus wut ha' ma? *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 401. **Dev.**^{3} Still used.

BOLY, *sb.* e.Lan.^{1} A word of fright addressed to children, a 'boggart,' hobgoblin. Cf. **boll,** *sb.*^{3}

[He came . . . raving at the bollies and bolleroys . . . and said, The bollies plagued him, *Trial E. Arnold* (1724) in Howell's *State Trials* (1812) XVI. 737 (N.E.D.).]

BOMACIE, *sb.* Sc. Thunder.

Ayr. 'It looks like a bomacie,' it bodes a thunder-storm (Jam.).

BOMAN-TEG, *sb.* Som. Dev. Putty, varnish, &c., used by carpenters to fill up and cover over bad joints or defective wood. See **Beaumontague.**

w.Som.^{1} That's what we calls boman-teg [boa·mun tag·], so hard's any 'ood or ire. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Called also Charity, because it covers a multitude of sins.

BOMARISKIE, *sb.* Sc. The herb, *Ononis arvensis.*

Cld. Sometimes called wild licorie (Jam.).

BOMBARD, *sb.* *Obs.*? Sc.

1. Cannon.

Fif. Their twa bombards on the ground Were thunderin' wi' an awsome sound, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 218.

2. *Comp.* **Bombard-shot,** cannon shot.

Fif. They . . . split the crowd wi' shank and showther, Like bombard-shot a-birrin, *ib.* 110.

[**1.** Bombard, a great gun or piece of ordnance, Bullokar (1680); All them that ben archers, and haue bowes, gonnes, bombardes, Caxton *Reynard* (1481), ed. Arber, 58. OFr. *bombarde,* 'grosse pièce d'artillerie' (La Curne).]

BOMBARREL, see **Bumbarrel.**

BOMBAZE, see **Bumbaze.**

BOMB-BOAT, see **Bumboat.**

BOMBLE, *sb.*^{1} Som. A log of wood hung round a cow's neck when the animal is 'breachy' or inclined to break fence. Som. (W.F.R.)

BOMBLE, *sb.*^{2} Glo.^{1} The potato-apple.

BOME, *v.* I.W. Dor. Som. [**bōm.**] To swing about, carry loosely; to swagger in walking.

I.W. A griskin on her head bomes, Moncrieff *Dream* in *Gent. Mag.* (1863); **I.W.**^{1}; **I.W.**^{2} He bomed into church as if he was Lord Holmes.

Hence **Boming,** (1) *ppl. adj.* hanging down, like a woman's long hair; swaying about; (2) *vbl. sb.* roaming about, loitering.

(1) **Dor.** A 'boming tree' is one too slender to stand upright (O.P.C.). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) **Dor.** Tired out wi' boaming about the country, Hardy *Ethelberta* (1876) I. i; Arne [run] straight home from school, don't ee go boming about (H.J.M.).

[Cp. the use of *boom* (vb.) as applied to a ship. A ship is said to come booming, when she makes all the sail she can, Phillips (1706).]

BOMESWISH, *adv.* I.W. At full speed, headlong. See **Bonneswish.**

I.W.^{2} I met wold varmer Taalor and hes missus in their new pony caart gwyne bomeswish over Staplers.

BOMILL, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) A cooper's instrument.

BOMMOCK, BOMMUX, see **Bammock.**

BOMULLO(CK, see **Bamullo.**

BON, *adj.* *Obs.* (?) Sc. Gratuitous. See **Boon,** *sb.*^{2}

Sc. He that trusts to bon ploughs will have his land lie lazy, Kelly *Coll. Prov.* (1721) 149.

BONALLY, *sb.* Sc. Good-speed, farewell; also, a farewell dinner or supper.

Sc. Here is your bonally, my lad, Scott *Pirate* (1821) iv; Bonaillay, applied to a meeting by friends to entertain one, as at dinner or supper, from respect, who is about to leave his place of abode, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 217.

[Bonalais drank rycht glaidly in a morow, *Wallace* (1488) ix. 45. Fr. *bon aller*, a good going; cp. *bon voyage.*]

BONAUGHT, *sb.* Irel. A thick round cake made of oatmeal, baked on the clear turf coal, and often used on the first making of meal after the harvest.

N.I.^{1}, **Ant.** (S.A.B.)

[Ir. *bonnach*, an oaten cake (O'Reilly). The same word as Sc. *bannock* (q.v.); see Macbain.]

BONCE, *sb.* Hmp. Dor. Som. Also in form **boncer** Hmp.^{1} [**bons, bo·nsə(r).**] A very large marble, a stone ball. Cf. **bounce.**

Hmp.^{1} Used to strike marbles from a ring. **Dor.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}

BON-CRAB, *sb.* Cor.^{12} [**bo·n-kræb.**] The female of the edible crab, *Platycarcinus pagurus.*

[*Bon* prob. means 'female.' Cp. Wel. *bun,* woman, Ir. and Gael. *bean.*]

BOND, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**bond, bon.**]

1. A wisp of twisted hay or straw used for binding up sheaves of corn, trusses of hay, &c. Cf. **band,** *sb.*^{1} **4.**

se.Wor.^{1} **Shr.**^{1} The bond is that as ties the corn into bundles, *Acad. of Armory*, bk. III. iii. **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** The straw's so dratted rotten we can't make a bond wi' it to tie wi', Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 195; **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} **Ken.** Bonds are *gen.* made in the foll. way—two handfuls of corn-stalks are taken with the stalks of straw arranged regularly and the ears of each together at the same end: the two lots of stalks are then twisted together at the ears (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} Where's Tom?—He's with feyther making bonds. **Sus.**^{1} [The sheaf opens wider and lets the rain into the bonds, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757) 209.]

2. The tire of a wheel; a band or hoop of any metal.

w.Som.^{1} Sheaves and faggots have binds, not bonds. A mere fastening, however strong, as a chain, is not a bond. Plai·zr kn ur ae· u baun puut pun dhu pluump? dhu vrau·s-v u-kraa·k-n [please, sir, can we have a bond put on the pump? the frost has cracked it]. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

Hence **Bond,** *v.* to put a tire upon a wheel, to fit an iron ring upon anything. w.Som.^{1}

3. *Comp.* (1) **Bond-course,** a heading-course, a course of bricks or stones inserted at intervals crosswise in a wall for the purpose of tying the other courses together; (2) **-stone,** (*a*) a large stone put in a rubble wall for the purpose of tying the other courses together; (*b*) a landmark, a boundary.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2, *a*) *ib.* (*b*) **n.Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

BOND, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. *sb.* *Obs.* An agreement between coal-owners and their men by which the men were obliged to work under stated conditions for twelve months.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bond-money,** earnest money, or 'arles' given on engaging a servant; (2) **-prices,** the prices agreed to as set forth in the bond; (3) **-(s-man,** a surety, one who gives security for another.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (3) **n.Yks.**^{1} What's thou to be surveyor, George? An' wheea's tha' bon's-man, man? **Lan.** The baillies . . . agreed to go away if he'd find 'em a bondsman, Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) iii.

3. *v.* To mortgage.

Rnf. I've heard that his property's bonded, That's no very likely, I troo, Barr *Poems* (1861) 109. **Gall.** I got the place quietly bonded, and bought him old Dr. Aitkin's practice . . . with the money, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 8.

[Legal senses of **Bond**, *sb.*^{1}]

BOND, *sb.*^{3} *Obs.*? Nhb. In *comp.* (1) **Bond-darg**, a day's labour rendered to the lord of the manor or to the landlord, see **Darg**; (2) **-ryding**, the name of some piece of ground which had been ridded or cleared of wood, and for which its owner was bound to do certain services to his lord. Cf. **boon**, *sb.*^{2}

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} A remarkable custom, derived from the feudal system, is still observed at Great Whittington. The freeholders are obliged to send seven mowers and fourteen reapers to Halton Castle for one day every year, when called upon. It is called the 'bond darg.' The labourers receive no wages, but are plentifully supplied with victuals and drink, Mackenzie & Dent *Hist. Nhb.* (1811) 810. (2) **Nhb.**^{1}

BONDAGE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **bonage, bonnage** Sc.

1. Service rendered as part-payment to a land-proprietor by his tenant, or to a farmer by a cottager. Cf. **boon**, *sb.*^{2}

Kcd. Bonage . . . was exacted either in seed-time, or in ploughing and harrowing the proprietor's land, or in summer in the carriage of his coals, . . . and in harvest in cutting down his crop, *Agr. Surv.* 213 (Jam.). **Nhb.** Jane wrought the 'bondage' on the farm where her brother was 'hind,' and worked from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. for the handsome sum of fifteen-pence, Weddle *Bondager* in *Gent. Mag.* (Nov. 1896) 433; **Nhb.**^{1} A relic of the olden time still lingers under the name of the 'bondage system,' entailing, not serfdom, but the necessity of finding extra labour in field work, Robertson *Hist.* (1872).

Hence **Bondager**, *sb.* a female field-worker whom the hind covenants to supply on his engagement to a farmer.

Sc. Tibby had been a bondager on one of the Hirsel Farms, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 100; Every person who held a cottage as part of his or her yearly agreement was bound to provide a full-bodied out-worker or bondager for service on the farm, Lumsden *Sheep-head*, 32; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** The bondagers pull'd turnips for fowerpence a day, Chatt *Poems* (1866) 87; Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 86.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bondage-hook**, a tenant bound by the terms of his lease to reap for the proprietor in harvest; (2) **-peats**, fuel with which a tenant is obliged to furnish his landlord, according to the terms of his lease. Abd. (Jam.)

[**1.** If the nief were once free and clearly discharged of bondage (cleerment discharge de villenage) to all intents, she cannot be nief after, *Termes de la Ley* (1671), ed. Blount, 473. OF. *bondage*, vilaine tenue (Roquefort). Cp. MLat. *bondagium*. *Bondagium* or *villenagium*, Skene *Expos. Termes* (1641) 22. From ON. *bōndi*, peasant, husbandman.]

BONDER, *v.* Chs. [**bo·ndə(r).**] To wander aimlessly about.

s.Chs.^{1} It)s jùst lahyk dheyz laad·z ŭn wen·shiz; dhai lahy·kn tŭ goa· bon·dŭrin ŭbuw·t aaf·tŭr daa·rk [It's just like theise lads an' wenches; they liken to go bonderin about after dark].

BONDLAND, *sb.* Sus. Old cultivated or yard-lands as distinguished from assart-lands.

Sus.^{1} Used in Framfield and Mayfield; **Sus.**^{2}

[OE. *bonde-land*, land held by bondage tenure. OE. *bōnda*, ON. *bōndi*, husbandman; see **Bondage**.]

BOND-NUT, *sb.* Suf.^{1} A cob-nut. [Not known to our correspondents; prob. the same as *bong-nut*, q.v.]

BONDSFOLK, see **Boond.**

BOND-SUCKEN, *adj.* *Obsol.* Cum. Of a farm: held on the condition of having all the corn grown upon it ground at the manorial mill.

Cum. Than to t'bond-sucken mill tak't to old Robin Peel, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 254; **Cum.**^{1}

[Socome, an old law word, signifying the custom of grinding at the lords mill; and there is *Bond-Socôme*, where the tenants are bound to it, Blount (1670). *Bond* repr. OE. *bōnda*, ON. *bōndi*, peasant, landholder, as in *bond-land* (q.v.). *Sucken* repr. ME. *soken*, a district. Of Banneburies sokne, *P. Plowman* (c.) III. 111. OE. *sōcn*, jurisdiction.]

BONDY, *sb.* Yks. A simpleton. [Prob. misprint for 'body'; Ray copied by later Glossaries.]

Yks. Ray (1674); *Wds. from 18th Cent. Dict.* in *Leeds Merc.* (Feb. 9, 1884).

[Bondy, Yks., simpleton, Coles (1677).]

BONE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng.

1. *Obs.*? A bobbin for making lace.

n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2} **Bck.** The lace-makers still call their work 'getting their bread out of the bones' (Nares, 1822).

2. A drift of snow left in a sheltered place after a general thaw.

Der.^{2} Bones of snow. **nw.Der.**^{1}

3. With adj. *bad*: an evilly disposed person, with an inbred badness.

Cum. (J.P.); (J.A.); **Cum.**^{1} He's a bad beànn.

4. Of land: hardness, firmness.

Not.^{1} Farm labourers will speak of the bone being out of the land when the frost has left it. **War.**^{3}

5. In phr. (1) *to have a bone in the arm* or *leg*, an excuse given to children by a person unwilling to do what has been asked of him; in *gen.* use; (2) *to have a bone to pick with a person*, to have a cause of complaint against him; in *gen.* use; (3) *to make no bones of*, to make no difficulty of; in *gen.* use; (4) *to make old bones*, to live to an old age.

(1) **Chs.**^{1} Nay, choilt, aw canna toss the', aw've getten a bone i' my arm. **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Brks.**^{1} I caant do't vor 'e now I've a-got a bwun in my leg. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} **Colloq.** I have a bone to pick along with you, George! Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 85. (3) **Wm.**^{1} I'le mak neeah beeans on't. **w.Yks.** I'll tak tul't an' mak' no boans abaht it, Cudworth *Sketches* (1884) 12; **w.Yks.**^{1} Maad naa baans on't, ii. 341. **Lan.** An' he mays no sma' booans on't, thae sees, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 107. **Der.** They made no bones about it, but just went like two scared deer over the wall, Cushing *Voe* (1888) I. viii; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He maade noä boäns aboot it, but lock'd up th' yaate-steäd at once. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Hrt.** (G.G.) **Nrf.** I'd niver make no bon's about that (E.M.). **Dev.** He made no bones of telling me about it, poor chap! Stooke *Not Exactly*, vi. (4) **Lei.**^{1} Ah nivver med count as a'd mek o'd boons. **War.**^{3}

6. *Comp.* (1) **Bone-bad**, thoroughly bad; (2) **-blast**, a disease of the bone; (3) **-dog**, the common dog-fish, *Spinax acanthias*; (4) **-dry**, dry as a bone, very dry; (5) **-enterin'**, of cold weather: sharp, penetrating to the bone; (6) **-flower**, the daisy, *Bellis perennis*, cf. **banewort** (1); (7) **-healthing**, inflammation in the bones; (8) **-hugging**, carrying corpses to the grave; (9) **-idle**, (10) **-lazy**, extremely idle; (11) **-lean**, having the bones projecting; (12) **-picked**, lean, cadaverous; (13) **-pins**, pins made of mutton bones formerly used for fastening roofing slates; (14) **-sore**, aching with fatigue; (15) **-tired**, very weary.

(1) **n.Lin.** Them boane-bad uns knaws nowt aboot, Peacock *Taales* (1889) 57. (2) **Not.** I'm very much afeard it'll be a bone-blast (L.C.M.); **Not.**^{3} (3) **Sus.** (F.E.S.) [Satchell (1879).] (4) **Rnf.** An auld neebor hove in sight, Bane dry himsel' An' spread abune me, drookit whicht, His big umbrell', Young *Pictures* (1865) 128. **N.I.**^{1}, **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **e.An.**^{1} **Cmb.**^{1} You may take them things off the line now—they're bone-dry. **Nrf.**^{1} (5) **Lin.** It's been so bone-enterin' cowd nobody's comed to get nowt done, Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1872) I. 114. (6) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**^{1} (7) **n.Dev.** Urchy Thorn's bonehealthing's gan, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 65. (8) **w.Yks.**^{2} (9) **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{2} **Stf.**^{2} That chap'll nivver diu any good. Hĕĭ's jūst bone-idle. **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He's strong enif fer onything, but he's boäne-idled. **sw.Lin.**^{1} He's a real bone-idle old fellow. **War.**^{3} **Slang.** I slapped 'is face for a bone-idle beggar! Kipling *Badalia* (1890) 5. (10) **Hrf.**^{2}, **e.An.**^{1} **Cmb.**^{1} I don't know what I shall do wi' y'r—you're thoroughly bone-lazy. (11) **Cmb.** It will fatten a bullock or horse though put unto it bone lean, Marshall *Review Agric.* (1814) IV. 640. (12) **n.Yks.**^{2} (13 **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* (14) **n.Yks.**^{2}, **Chs.**^{12}, **e.An.**^{1} (15) **n.Cy.** *Poetry Prov.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 31. **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.)

[**1.** Bones, bobbings, as bone-lace, i.e. bobbing-lace, Bailey (1721); Now for women . . . they have curious needleworks, cut-works, spinning, bone-lace, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, II. 112; The free maids that weave their thread with bones, Shaks. *Twelfth Nt.* II. iv. 46. **5.** (1) I can't go, for I have a bone in my leg, Swift *Polite Conv.* (c. 1706) III. (Dav.) (2) I have given him a bone to pick, *Injeci scrupulum homini*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693). (3) He made no bones of it to run away from the fire, *ib.*; My maide . . . shall make no bones to deliver you this male, Riche *Farewell* (1581) (Nares). **6.** (6) The daisies doe mitigate all kinde of paines, but especially of the ioynts, and gout, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 637; *Consolida minor* . . . ossa fracta consolidat, angl. bonwort, *Alphita*, 45.]

BONE, *v.*^{1} Yks. Chs. [**boən.**] To annoy by repeated dunning, or by constant solicitation; freq. with prep. *at*, or *on*.

w.Yks. I doan't like to see a lot o' chaps boanin' at wun o' ther shopmaites for a fooitin', *Frogland Olm.* (1863) 16; He'll bone thuh wol thah pays him ivvry awpny. Tom knew ah'd a seacrit, an' he boned at muh wol ah tell'd him what 'twor. T'parson keeps bonin' muh ower nut bein' teetotal, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891). **s.Chs.**^{1} Yoa· shùdn ŭ boa·nd ŭpon· im, wen yoa· noa·d ée)d dhŭ braas· ŭbuw·t im [Yo shoulden ha' boned upon him, when yo knowed he'd the brass abowt him].

Hence **Boner,** *sb.* one who annoys by constant solicitation.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891).

BONE, *v.*^{2} Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Wil. Som. Also in form **bourne** Wil.^{1}; **bun** Nhp.^{1} To take the levels of land for draining, to measure in a straight line.

Chs.^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} A boy, who was assisting in measuring a piece of land, was directed to place one stick in a line with another, when he said, 'I've got a good eye, I can bun it well.' **War.** (J.R.W.) **Wil.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Yùe boa·un un yuur-zuul, yùe-ul zèon zee wur úz trùe· ur noa [you bone it yourself, you will soon see whether it is true (straight) or not].

Hence **Boning-stick,** an instrument used or setting out the depth of drains or other cuttings in the soil. n.Lin.^{1}

[Cp. OFr. *bonner* (mod. *borner*), 'garnir un terrain de bornes pour en marquer la limite' (Hatzfeld); fr. OFr. *bodne*, Low Lat. *bodina*, 'meta, limes' (Ducange).]

BONE, *v.*^{3} In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use. To steal, to seize or detain by force; also *fig.*

Chs. *Sheaf* (1879) I. 237. **Stf.**^{2} If you wontən fər sei ar gafər, you mun būn im fost thing əv ə mornin, ər its ō up. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** (J.H.B.), **War.**^{3} **Dev.** He has boned my purse, Wills *w.Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6. **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.* [**Aus., N.S.W.** What do you think they're up to now? . . . Sticking up a bank, or boning a flock of maiden ewes to take up a run with? Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. vi.] **Slang.** But from her grave in Marybone They've come and boned your Mary, Hood *Mary's Ghost*; Egbert . . . demanded a shilling of me on the ground that his pocket-money was boned from him, Dickens *Blk. House* (1853) viii. **Cant.** *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*; And the soldier who bones for himself and his crones should be boned like a traitor himself at the block, Lytton *Paul Clifford* (1848) 123.

BONE-CART, *sb.* and *v.* Wm. Yks. e.An. Also written **baan-** w.Yks.^{1}; **beean-** Wm.^{1} n.Yks.

1. *sb.* The human body, esp. in phr. *to rattle, bang*, or *sharpen the bone-cart*, to thrash.

Wm.^{1} **n.Yks.** Ah'll sharpen thy beean-cart for thee, if thou doesn't be off (I.W.). **w.Yks.** I'se a bit hasty, an' I've knawn when I've banged a fellow's baan-cart black an' blue for spilling t'board when he wor licked, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. v. iv; **w.Yks.**^{1} I'll rattle thy baan-cart. **e.An.**^{1} I'll baste your bone-cart.

2. *v.* To carry on one's shoulder.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.**^{1} I coudn't av a horse, so I was fohst to bone-cart 'em.

BONEEN, *sb.* Irel. Also written **bonyeen** Wxf.; **bonneen** Tip. A young pig.

Ir. What's that you have dragging there behind you?—A boneen, sir, Lever *Ch. O'Malley* (1841) lxxxv. **Dwn.** The boneens are squealing behind, Hume *People Dwn. Ant.* (1874) 23. **w.Ir.** The relative number of cows, turkeys, feather-beds, boneens, black pots and the like, producible upon either side, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. iv. **Wxf.** Who owns these bonyeens, my brave boy? Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 212. **Tip.** Phil carried a bonneen under his arm, Kickham *Knocknagow*, 59.

[Ir. *banabhin*, a sucking-pig (O'Reilly); dim. of *banabh*, *banbh*, a pig; Wel. *banw* (Macbain).]

BONEFIRE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also written **ban-fire** N.Cy.^{1} w.Yks.; **bane-fire** Dur.^{1}; **beean-fire** Wm.^{1} n.Yks.; **baan-fire** w.Yks.^{1} A bonfire.

Rxb. For the annual midsummer banefire, or bonfire, in the burgh of Hawick, old bones were regularly collected and stored up, down to about 1800, Heslop *Gl.* (1892). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** The bonefire is still maintained at Whalton, and was lighted as usual on July 4, 1895. The faggots are brought to the outskirts of the village and are invariably dragged thence by hand; never carted through the village to the site of the fire (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} The Mayor's muckle banefire set on flame, Stuart *Joco-Serious Disc.* (1686) 18. **Dur.**^{1} Applied usually to the fires kindled to celebrate Nov. 5. **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** They mak a good beeanfire, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 5. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} At the bonfires on the fifth of November it was a practice to throw one or two fragments of bone among the glowing embers, *Archaeol.* XXIII. 42. **sw.Lin.**^{1}

[A bone-fire, *focus triumphalis* or *laetitiae*, Ignis festus, Coles (1679); The said Felloship of Cookes shall yearelie . . . mainteigne and keep the bone-fires . . . one bone-fire on the Even of the Feast of the Nativitie of St. John Baptist . . . and the other on the Even of the Feast of St. Peter, *Ord. Cooks Newcastle* (1575) in Brand *Pop. Ant.*, ed. 1849, I. 318; A banefyre, *ignis ossium*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

BONEN, *adj.* Dev. Cor. [**bō·nən.**] Made of bone.

Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 10. **w.Cor.** The knives had bonen handles (M.A.C.).

[*Bone* + *-en*, adj. suff., as in *wooden*.]

BONER, *sb.* Slang. At Winchester School. A blow on the back.

Adams *Wykehamica* (1878) 417; Cope *Gl.*

BONES, *sb. pl.* Yks. Chs. Rut. In phr. *to be on the bones of*, *to fall a-bones of*, to abuse, attack, assail.

w.Yks. He's always on t'bones o' mi (B.K.). **s.Chs.**^{1} A gentleman who had sharply taken to task a disturber of a political meeting was said to 'fau· ŭboa·nz on im' [faw a-bones on him]. **Rut.**^{1} She fell a-bones o' me and call'd me ever so.

BONESHAVE, *sb. Obsol.* Som. Dev. Also written **boneshaw** Som.; **bonesheave** Dev.

1. Sciatica.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Boo·un shee·uv. **Dev.** She . . . suffered cruelly from the 'bone-shave,' Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. iii; I be main sartin I got tha boneshave in my hip, vur I can't git up nur zit down. On the bank of a stream, on a bitterly cold winter night, old John Roden, a martyr to sciatica, stretched himself out, head against stream, in the hope that 'tha watter wid car tha boneshave down tü tha zay.' At his side was laid an ashen staff. Two women on opposite banks, with joined hands stretched over Jack and the stream, chanted in monotone: 'Boneshave right, Boneshave strite; As tha watter rins by tha stave, Zo follow boneshave.' Then silently departed in opposite directions, leaving John Roden to get home 'za zune as his boneshave wuz ago.' Needless to state, 'boneshave sticked tü en,' and ere daylight death had carried him away to a painless home, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Still-liquors have the reputation of being 'rare güde physic vur 'osses and bullicks.' T'ath abin knawed tü cure tha boneshave in man! *ib.* 128; 'Tis just the boneshave I've got; it strikes you in your bones, it does, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 38; **Dev.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Is dedn't mean the bone-shave, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 23; The Exmoorians when afflicted with sciatica used the foll. charm to be freed from it:—The patient must lie on his back on the bank of a river or brook of water, with a straight staff by his side, between him and the water, and must have the foll. words repeated over him: 'Bone-shave right, Bone-shave straight, As the water runs by the stave, Good for bone-shave, *ib. Note* (ed. 1778); Urchy['s got] tha bone-sheave, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 10; Black *Flk-Medicine* (1883) vi.

2. A horny excrescence on the heel of a horse.

Som. *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. vi. 65. **n.Dev.** Grose (1790).

[Conn. w. obs. E. *boneshaw* (hip-gout). With bock-blood and beanshaw, Montgomerie *Flyting* (c. 1600) 304, ed. Cranstoun, 70; Þe bane schawe, *ossedo*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Bonschawe, sekenesse, *Prompt. Parv.*]

BONE-TICKLE, see **Banstickle.**

BONEY, *adj.* w.Yks. [**boə·ni.**] Of cloth: harsh or hard to the touch.

w.Yks. We sometimes use the word boney about cloth that handles hard, lean, or bare—not full in the hand (S.N.).

BONGAIT, *v.* Cum. To fasten. [Unknown to our correspondents.]

Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297.

BONGAY, *sb.* Suf. Also written **bongy.** The horse-chestnut, *Aesculus hippocastanum.*

Suf. I copped a stone and knocked down two bongies (M.E.R.); *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 326.

BONG-NUT, *sb.* Suf. A large filbert nut. (F.H.)

BONGRACE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb.

1. A kind of shade worn on the front of a woman's bonnet in order to keep the face from tanning.

Nhb.^{1} This article of costume is yet in regular use among the women workers in the fields, but the old name is nowadays lost to us, and it is commonly called an 'ugly.' 'Her bongrace was of wended straw, From the sun's beams her face to free,' *Sng. Bagpiper.*

2. A large straw bonnet.

Sc. Her dark elf-locks shot out like the snakes of the gorgon, between an old-fashioned bonnet called a bongrace, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) iii; I thought unco shame o' myself the first time I put on a married woman's bongrace, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xxvii.

[**1.** *Umbraculum*, a shade, a bongrace, Coles (1679); *Cornette*, a fashion of shadow, or boongrace, used in old time, and at this day, by some old women, Cotgr. **2.** I'll give thee, gloves and a bongrace to wear, D'Urfey *Pills* (1719) I. 327. Fr. *bonne-grace*, the uppermost flap of the down-hanging tail of a French-hood (whence belike our boongrace) (Cotgr.).]

BONHAM, *sb.* N.I.^{1} A pig of six or eight weeks old. See **Bonuv.**

BONKER, *sb.* e.An. Also written **bonka** e.An.^{1}; **bonkka** Ess.; **bonnka** Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} [**bo·ŋkə(r).**] Anything very large; a big, strapping person, freq. applied to young girls. Cf. **banger.**

e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1} **Suf.** That's a bonka of a lie. I had not fought him long before I gave him a bonka (F.H.); **Suf.^{1}** **Ess.** An' my book 'ool sich a bonkka be, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) 34; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.^{1}**

BONKER, *v.* Suf. To pay up.

Suf. He bonkaed [or bonkered] up handsomely (F.H.).

BONKER, see **Bunker.**

BONKY, see **Banky.**

BONNAG, see **Bannock.**

BONNAR, *sb.* *Obs.?* Sc. A bond.

Sc. And took three rigs o' braw land And put myself under a bonnar, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 312.

BONNESWISH, *adv.* I.W. Rapidly, swiftly, in phr. *to go bonneswish.* [Perh. misprint for *bomeswish*, q.v.]

I.W.^{1} There they goos bonneswish.

BONNET, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**bo·nit, bo·nət.**]

1. A man's cap.

Sc. To adopt the trews . . . . brogues, and bonnet, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxiv; Ae chiel, wi' bannet then gaed roun' To gather in . . . The bawbees, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 7. **Bnff.** He found it was a big black beetle trying to work its way in between his skin and his bonnet, Smiles *Natur.* (1879) iv. **Abd.** Wi' bonnet cock'd somewhat ajee, Beatties *Parings* (1813) 25, ed. 1873. **Kcd.** His bonnet wi' the scarlet lap . . . He pu'd upon his shinin' pow, Grant *Lays* (1884) 28. **Frf.** Peter Tosh, you've forgotten to take off your bonnet, Barrie *Minister* (1893) xxxi. **Rnf.** A tattered bonnet on his croun Lets in baith win' and weet, Barr *Poems* (1861) 5. **Ayr.** His bonnet reverently is laid aside, Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 12. **Nhb.** His bonnet wi' blue ribbons braw, Graham *Moorl.* (1826) 22.

2. A tin, sheet-iron, or steel cover to protect the gauze part of certain safety-lamps, such as the Marsaut.

Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

3. A primitive porch formed of two 'flags' inclined towards a point over a door. w.Yks. (S.H.B.)

4. A large head of a nail. Cor.^{2} *MS. add.*

5. *Comp.* (1) **Bonnet-fecht,** a fight in which caps are used as weapons; (2) **-laird,** a yeoman, a small landed proprietor; (3) **-lug,** the ear which is more visible when the cap is worn on one side of the head; (4) **-piece,** a gold coin issued in the reign of James V. *Obs.*

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) (2) **Sc.** Meg Dods had the honour of refusing two bonnet-lairds, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) i; The sister of a neighbouring bonnet-laird, Stevenson *Hermiston* in *Cosmopolis* (Jan. 1896) i. **Inv.** *Obs.* (H.E.F.) **Kcd.** Gin ye get yer cousin's siller, Hame return a bonnet-laird, Grant *Lays* (1884) 38. **Ayr.** The first witness . . . gained the love and affections . . . of one of the jurors, an old bien carl, a bonnet-laird, Galt *Entail* (1823) lv. (3) **Abd.** He cocks his bonnet-lug sae smart, And wears his claes sae neatly, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 282. (4) **Sc.** The common gold coins of this reign (known by the name of bonnet-pieces) . . . are extremely beautiful, and little inferior to the finest medals, Nicholson *Hist. Lib.* (1702) 300 (Jam.); Julian Avenel loves the glance of gold bonnet-pieces, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xxiii.

6. In phr. (1) *to be not worth a dad of a bonnet*, expression of contempt; (2) *to dad with the blue bonnet*, to exercise a counter-charm, to ward off the evil influence of fairies; (3) *to fill the bonnet of another*, to be equal to him in any respect; (4) *to rive the bonnet of another*, to excel, to be superior to (Jam.).

(1) **Sc.** It's no wordie a dad of a bonnet, *Blackw. Mag.* (Apr. 1820) 344. (2) When a cow happened to be seized with any sudden disease . . . she was said to be elf-shot, and it was reckoned as much as her life was worth not to dad her with the blue bonnet. (3) May every archer strive to fill His bonnet, *Poems on Comp. of Archers* (1726) 33; He'll ne'er fill his bonnet. (4) He winna rive his father's bonnet.

7. *v.* To knock a man's hat over his eyes.

w.Yks. Some . . . made a dash like scamps did at Doncaster to bonnet me and rob me, Fetherston *Farmer*, 42.

BONNET-FLEUK, *sb.* Sc. The fish, *Pleuronectes rhombus.*

Sc. Found in the Firth of Forth (Jam.). [Satchell (1879).]

BONNETIE, *sb.* Sc. The little grebe, *Tachybaptes fluvialis.*

Sc. From the bonnet-like appearance of the tuft of feathers on its head (J.M.). **Frf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 216.

BONNIVOCHIL, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) The Great Northern Diver, *Colymbus glacialis.*

w.Is. The bonnivochil . . . as big as a goose, having a white spot on the breast and the rest parti-coloured, Martin *Description* (1716) 79.

[Cp. Gael. *bur-bhuachaill*, the bird called the Northern diver, for *muir-bhuachaill*, herdsman of the deep, fr. the warning it gives before a storm (Macleod & Dewar).]

BONNY, *adj.*, *adv.* and *int.* Sc. Irel. All n. counties of Eng. to Der. Also Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Shr. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Also written **bonie** Ayr.; **bony** Ir.; **boanie** Sh.I. [**bo·ni, bō·ni, bū·ni.**]

1. *adj.* Beautiful, handsome, pretty, fine, pleasant to look at.

Sc. A bonnie bride is soon busket, Kelly *Coll. Prov.* (1721); This is the last reise that I'll ever cut in the bonny woods of Ellangowan, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) viii; Twa shillings Scots: no pickle mair; and there are twa bonny callants hingin' for't, Stevenson *Catriona* (1895) iii. **Sh.I.** A bunch o boanie flooers, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 125. **Elg.** Labour's bonny white-wash'd cot, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) I. 11. **Bnff.** See, mother, sic a bonnie beastie I've gotten, Smiles *Natur.* (1879) ii. **Frf.** I'm thinking your leddyship, as you're the bonniest yoursel, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iv. **Per.** Ay, they're bonnie kebbocks, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 14. **Ayr.** I was the Queen o' bonie France, Burns *Lament of Mary* (1791) st. 4; As fair art thou, my bonie lass, So deep in luve am I, *ib. A red, red rose.* **Lnk.** I've made it lang a rule to pass Nae kintry house where there's a bonny lass, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 129. **Bwk.** Ordweil's a bonny place, Stands upon the water, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 22. **Ir.** My bony light horseman in the battle was slain, *Old Sng.* (P.J.M.) **Ant.** 'A'll buy you a bonny new naethin' an' a whustle on the end of it,' is a promise frequently made to children when one is going to a market or fair, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.** Lord bliss thor bonny feyces a', Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 333; **Nhb.^{1}** What a bonny bairn! A bonny hoose. A bonny horse. 'My bonny keel laddie, my canny keel laddie, My bonny keel laddie for me, O!' *Old Sng.* **Dur.^{1}**, **e.Dur.^{1}** **Cum.** Yet theer not yen 'at can compare Wi' bonny smurking Sally, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1743) 118; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.^{1}** It's a bonny consarn. **Wm.** Where nature's bonny queen, Clean caps man's art and painter's skill, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 6. **Yks.** A little wurd is a bonny wurd, *Brighouse News* (July 20, 1889). **n.Yks.** Lo, thoo art bonny, mah luv, Robinson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 15; **n.Yks.**^{1} A! what bonny claes! A bonny lahtle chap! **n.Yks.**^{3} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Her old sweetheart wi bonny Jane, Stud laughing as shoo past, *Dolly's Gaon* (1855) 10; If he proves as gooid as shoo's bonny, they're worth havin, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 13. **Lan.** A bonny seet as e'er a mortal seed, Bealey *Eawr Bessy*, 5. **ne.Lan.** These bonny een o' thine, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 258. **n.Lin.**^{1} C——'s wife is a very bonny woman, I reckon. Them's th' bonniest carrots I've seen to year. 'The cuckoo is a bonny bird, She sings as she flies,' *Sng.* **Rut.**^{1} But she's a bonny woman, she is! **War.**^{3} What a bonny baby!

Hence (1) **Bonnily,** *adv.* finely, nicely, beautifully; also used ironically; (2) **Bonnyish,** *adj.* fair, comparatively fine; (3) **Bonnyness,** *sb.* beauty.

(1) **Sc.** We would have bonnily out-manœuvred them, Stevenson *Catriona* (1895) xiii. **Rnf.** Blink bonnilie, thou eenin' star! Allan *Ev. Hours* (1836) 137. **Ayr.** His wee-bit ingle blinkan bonilie, Burns *Cottar's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 3. **Lnk.** The gowans glint fu' bonnilie beside the castle wa', Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 1. **Lth.** Amang the shaws o' auld Kinneil The blackbird sang fu' bonnilie, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 129. **Nhb.**^{1} Yor gettin' on bonnily wi'd, aa see. **Cum.** Right bonnily he burnt, nor flinch'd a bit, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1743) 23. **n.Yks.**^{2} It hurts me bonnily. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah's bonnily thenks thă. Ah's bonnily vexed, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (2) **n.Yks.**^{1} Thae's a bonnyish lot o' yows; **n.Yks.**^{2} There'll be bonnyish deed [great stir or doings]. **m.Yks.**^{1} (3) **Sc.** Her bonnyness has been foreseen In ilka town, baith far and near, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 188, ed. 1871. **Abd.** For bonyness and other gueed outthrow They were as right as ever tred the dew, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 10, ed. 1812.

2. Used ironically: fine, pretty.

Rnf. She had better tak care o' her language, Or I'll gie her a bonnie het face, Barr *Poems* (1861) 113. **Dmf.** Gif this be sae, as some believe, A bonnie job I'm makin', Quinn *Heather* (ed. 1863) 252. **Gall.** Ye are makkin' bonny fules o' yersels, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 27. **Nhb.**^{1} Ye've made a bonny mess on't, noo. Here's a bonny go. **e.Dur.**^{1} **Wm.**^{1} A bonny fella thoo is! **n.Yks.** A bonny gahing on there was, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 12; **n.Yks.**^{2} The expression 'bonny corpse' slyly points at a little complacency on the part of the enriched survivor in regard to his friend's removal. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Aw! Thoo's brokken t'pankin'; noo there'll be a bonny ti-deea aboot it. **e.Yks.** Thoo's a bonny honey ti sthrike at thi awn fayther, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89; **e.Yks.**^{1} He's getten hissen intiv a bonny mess. **w.Yks.** Awm in a bonny pickle this time, Hartley *Grimes' Trip* (1877) 1; He made a bonny to do ovver his owd jacket nut being mended (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{1} Thou's a bonny fellow; **w.Yks.**^{3} That's a bonny come up; **w.Yks.**^{5} To have walked leisurely down to the station, and then found that the train had just that instant started, would be pronounced 'a bonny goa.' **Lan.** Then he'll . . . get dropped on, and a bonny hobble he'll be in, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 19. **s.Chs.**^{1} Well, yo'm a bonny fellow. A bonny mess yo'n made on it. **nw.Der.**^{1} This is a bonny mess. **n.Lin.** Thaay'd bonny wark wi' him, an' noä mistaake, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 93; **n.Lin.**^{1} You're a bonny creätur, you are; this is the tho'd time you've plaayed traun.

3. Well in health,, plump.

w.Yks.^{4} **s.Chs.**^{1} Oo)z gon in·tŭ kweyt ŭ bon·i wùm·ŭn; ŭn sich ŭ lit·l wey·t-fee·st wensh ŭz óo woz! [Hoo's gone into queite a bonny woman; an' sich a little wheite-feeced wench as hoo was!] **Stf.**^{2} Ast sēin ar Sal'z wenš lēitli? ər iz getin ə foin boni wumən. **sw.Lin.**^{1} He's gotten a strange bonny man. **Lei.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Betty Jenkins praises 'er pastur's; whad a bonny ŏŏman 'er's gwun! **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.**^{1} John Smith's mawther looked rarely bonny.

4. Of quantity: fair, considerable.

n.Yks.^{1} How far is it to Whitby, my man?—Eh! it's a bonny bit yet; **n.Yks.**^{2} Ay, he's a bonny bouk. **Stf.**^{2} Wēin ad ə boni lot ə tēitərz ðis iər, əz big əz tərmits.

5. Bright, cheerful, pleasant.

Yks. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Der.**^{2} **e.An.**^{1} We do not include in [the word] the idea of comeliness. **Ken., Sus., Hmp.** Holloway.

6. *Comb.* (1) **Bonny deal,** a great deal; (2) **— dies,** trinkets, toys; (3) **— goo,** spirited, lively; (4) **— laken,** a picture in a book, an illustration; (5) **— like,** fine, good to look at; (6) **— penny,** a considerable sum; (7) **— seet,** a great deal; (8) **— wee,** a good while.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Ther's a bonny deäl o' taaties to year. Ther's been a bonny deäl o' rain cum'd this maaydaay-time. (2) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); The auld Bluegown that mends all their bonnie-dies, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. **e.Lth.** Bide a wee, hinnies, an' ye'll get a' thae bonny-dies for naethin, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 91. (3) **I.W.**^{1} That's a bonny-goo gelding; **I.W.**^{2} That's a bonnygoo hoss o' yourn, varmer. (4) **Dur.** T'four sides ez a' cuver'd wu what we ca' i' beaiks, bonnylakens, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1876) 8. (5) **Sc.** A bonnie-like thing it was, . . . to see me, . . . raised up abune the folk's heads, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 240, ed. 1894. **n.Yks.**^{2} (6) **e.Sc.** Her widow's weeds cost her a bonny penny, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 245. **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{2} It will cost a bonny penny. **e.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I reckon he's lost a bonny penny oher that theäre incloäsin' job. (7) **w.Yks.** But t'moast ta t'railway stashan be a bonny seet, *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 24; **w.Yks.** A good deal at wark at they do wi ther hands ad be a bonny seet lazier for em, *ib.* (1861) 39. (8) **Lnk.** She stood a bonny wee, then ran away, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 107.

7. In phr. *bonny and*, used with *advb.* force before another *adj.*: very, exceedingly. Cf. **brave, braw.**

w.Yks. Th' owdest brother an' sister luk bonny an faal, Bickerdike *Beacon Alm.* (1873); They luckt varry weel, an' awve noa daat felt bonny an praad, *ib.*

8. *adv.* Prettily, fairly, finely, well.

Elg. I gat a letter frae hersel', Blue-edged—an' bonny did she spell, Tester *Poems* (1865) 120. **Frf.** He began bonny, flinging himself, like ane inspired, at the pulpit door, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iii. **Fif.** His spanglet glairy-flairy vest . . . He button'd bonny round his waist, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 42. **Gall.** The House of Earlstoun sits bonny above the waterside, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) iv. **Nhb.** That smiles i' her face sae winsome bonny, Chatt *Poems* (1866) 79. **n.Yks.**^{2} Bonny is that bonny diz, Deny it if you can. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} Hoo's thy wife?—Oh, she's bonny. **w.Yks.**^{1} Them men'll hev a bonny easy peddle, ii. 305. **Nrf.** She's getting on bonny, Sir, Jessopp *Arcady* (1887) vii.

9. *int.* An exclamation.

Yks. 'Bonni!' says Jack, Ingledew *Ballads* (1860) 274.

BONNY, *sb.*^{1} Yks. [bo·ni.] A swathe rake. Also known as **bonny-rake,** a kind of large hay-making rake for the hand, with a short handle and large curved iron teeth.

n.Yks. (I.W.), **w.Yks.**^{2} **s.Not.** Called elsewhere a drag-rake (J.P.K.).

[Prob. due to Irish field-labourers. Cp. Ir. *buana*, a mower, reaper; *buain*, to reap, mow (O'Reilly). Cp. also Celtic Corn. *bony*, a hatchet; see Stokes *Corn. Gloss.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1870).]

BONNY, *sb.*^{2} Wxf.^{1} Also written **boney.** An able person.

BONNY, *sb.*^{3} Sc. (Jam.) A small quantity of anything.

Rnf., Rxb. But bonny o't like Bole's good mother, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 72.

BONNY BIRD EYE, *sb.* Cum. Name given to various plants: (1) *Veronica chamoedrys*, speedwell; (2) *Primula farinosa*; (3) *Cardamine pratensis*, cuckoo flower.

(1) **Cum.**^{1} (2) **Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 40. (3) **Cum.**^{1}

BONNY CLABBER, *sb. Obs.* Irel. Chs. Also written **boni thlobber** Chs. Sour milk which has become thick.

Ir. It is of a pleasant sub-acid taste, very agreeable to the palate, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 297. **Uls.** *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1854) II. 283. **Chs.** Boni Thlobber is good milk gone thick, Holme *Armory* (1688) III. 335.

[Bonny clabber, sour buttermilk, Ash (1795); We scorn, for want of talk, to jabber, Of parties o'er our bonny-clabber, Swift (Johnson); To drink such balderdash or bonny-clabber, Jonson *New Inn* (1631) I. i, ed. Cunningham, II. 342. Ir. *baine*, milk, *clába*, thick (O'Reilly).]

BONNY WALLIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also written **-wawlies, bonywalys.** Toys, gewgaws. See **Wallies,** *sb. pl.*

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); A pleasanter abode than Glenallan House, wi' a' the pictures and black velvet, and silver bonny-wawlies belanging to it, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxix; If you promise my Lord sae mony of these bonnie wallies, we'll no be weel hafted here before we be found out, *ib. Pirate* (1821) v.

BONOCH, *sb.* Sc. A binding for a cow's hind leg when she is being milked.

Sc. You're ane o' Cow-meek's breed, you'll stand without a bonoch, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 371.

BONSPIEL, *sb.* Sc. Also written **bonspeil** Lth. A contest at curling.

Sc. He never . . . gave another glance at the Bonspiel, though there was the finest fun amang the curlers ever was seen, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxii; *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 217; The bonspel o'er, hungry and cold, they hie To the next ale-house, Graeme *Poems* (Jam.). **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Lth.** Our chief, whase skill an' steady arm Gain mony a bonspiel dinner, Cries, 'Open wide! Stand off behin'!' *Curlers' Sng.*, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 34.

[In the 16th cent. the word is used of a set match at some game. *Certamen*, a strife or bonspale, Duncan *Etym.* (1595); The kingis mother . . . tuik ane waigeour of archerie vponn the Inglishmanis handis, contrair the king hir sone. . . . The king heiring of this bonspeill of his mother was weill content, Lindsay *Cron. Scot.* (c. 1565) 348 (Jam.).]

BONUV, *sb.* Irel. Also written **boniv, bonnive.** A young pig. Cf. **bonham.**

Ir. 'I think the little pigs—the—the—Bonuvs,' says Mona, mildly, going back to the Irish term for those interesting babies, Hungerford *Mrs. Geoffrey* (1884) 270; Three cows, and six sheep, five fat bonivs, Lucas *Romantic Lover* in *Chapman's Mag.* (Oct. 1895). **Tip.** Nor a pig, nor a bonnive, Kickham *Knocknagow*, 308.

[Ir. *banabh*, a sucking pig (O'Reilly). See **Boneen.**]

BONX, *v.* e.An. [**boŋks.**] To beat up batter for puddings.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1}

[Cp. Du. *bonken*, to beat (Muller).]

BONXIE, *sb.* Sc. The common skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes.*

n.Sc. Its northern name is Bonxie, Johns *Brit. Birds* (1862) 593. **Sh.I.** The habits of the Bonxie are the same as those of the Richardson, *Science Gossip* (1865) 273; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 210. **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BONY-PRICK, *sb.* Lan.^{1} n.Lan.^{1} Written **beeany-prick.** The stickleback. Cf. **banstickle.**

BOO, *sb.*^{1} Irel. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Cor. Also in form **boe(s** Shr.^{1}; **booey** Cor.^{2}; **bouey** Wor. [**bū.**] A louse. Cf. **bug.**

N.I.^{1} **Wor.** Wright. **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **Cor.**^{12}

[Fr. *pou, pouil* (in Montaigne), a louse, see Littré.]

BOO, *sb.*^{2} Sh.I. A spell of weather, esp. if fine.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **S. & Ork.**^{1} A boo of waddir.

BOO, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Also written **bu** (Jam.). A bull; in *comp.* (1) **Boo-helly,** the fifth day before Christmas; (2) **-lady,** a cow; (3) **-teind,** a tithe on cows.

(1) **S. & Ork.**^{1} Boo-helly is a sort of holiday, on the observance of which the future safety of the cows was supposed to depend. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BOO, *sb.*^{4} Ags. (Jam.) [**tū.**] A farm-house; a village.

Ags. Used in conjunction with the proper name, as 'the Boo of Ballingshaw.'

[Norw. dial. *bol*, farm-house, residence (Aasen).]

BOO, *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Der. Brks. Also written **bo, bu** (Jam.). [**bū.**]

1. To roar, cry; to talk noisily.

Sc. He boo'd awa' for an hour an' tell'd us naething (Jam. *Suppl.*). **w.Yks.** He's booing like a cauf (S.K.C.). **I.Ma.** Not to be hidin' in yandhar place And booin like a sort o' disgrace, Browne *Doctor* (1887) xxxv. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. Of cattle: to low. Abd. (Jam.), e.Lan.^{1}

Hence (1) **Boo-hoo,** (*a*) *v.* to cry, esp. in contempt; (*b*) *sb.* a cry of derision; (2) **Booing,** *vbl. sb.* shouting; a disorderly noise; the lowing of cattle.

(1, *a*) **Kcd.** O' gin I were a bairn again I think I wad boo-hoo, Grant *Lays* (1884) 18. **e.Lth.** Gillespie's pairty behaved theirsels maist unseemly, hissin an' boo-hooin, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 29. (*b*) **Rxb.** I wouldna gi' a boohoo for you (Jam.). (2) **Ir.** Some chaps began booin' an' shoutin', Barlow *Bog-land* (1893) 130. **Brks.**^{1}

BOOAD, *v.* n.Yks.^{2} [**buəd.**] To imbibe beer. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BOOADIL, see **Boddle.**

BOOAK, see **Boke.**

BOOAN, see **Aboon.**

BOOARD, see **Bode.**

BOOAS, see **Boose.**

BOOBISH, *adj.* Cor.^{23} [**bū·biʃ.**] Lubberly.

BOOBUS, *sb.* Cor.^{12} Also in forms **booba, boobun.** [**bū·bəs.**] A wick for a small lamp.

BOOBY, *sb.* Lin. Lei. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Slang. Also written **bubby** Lin. Lei.^{1} [**bū·bi.**]

1. An idle fellow; a big child given to crying.

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **nw.Dev.**^{1} I wuddn be sich a booby eef I waz you. Also called Cry baby, Looby.

2. In phr. *to beat the booby*, to warm oneself by striking the outstretched arms across the breast.

Ken. (P.M.); (H.M.)

3. A bundle of straw used for setting fire to furze, &c.; a bundle of rags used for smoking bees. Also in *comp.* **Booby-wad.**

Dev. Make a booby-wad, Jan, and putt'n up in tree vor zmauk the beggars out. Light the booby, and us'll zoon zet the vuz avire, *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

4. *Comp.* (1) **Booby-hutch (-otch),** (*a*) a simpleton; (*b*) any clumsy carriage, usually one with a cover; see also below; (2) **-trap,** a jug of water, &c., balanced on the top of a half-open door, so as to fall upon a person entering. In *gen.* use as slang.

(1, *a*) **n.Lin.**^{1} **Cmb.**^{1} What do you stand giggling there for—you great booby-hutch? (*b*) **Lin.** Brookes *Tracts*, 4. **s.Lin.** (J.T.B.) **Lei.**^{1} [Used of] a hand-barrow, a small deep cart, a sentry-box, or any movable 'coop' or 'hutch' of any kind intended for the use of a single human occupant. The carts drawn by dogs before the passing of Martin's Act were often so called. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**^{1} Bèo·bee uuch is a very common name for any quaint, uncomfortable vehicle. Of an old-fashioned chaise: 'Where in the wordle d'ye pick up thick there old booby 'utch?' (2) **Brks.**^{1} **Slang.** Nothing more amusing than the young gentlemen's apple-pie beds and booby-traps, *Standard* (Aug. 3, 1889) 5, col. 2.

BOOCE, see **Boose.**

BOOD, *v.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **bit, boot, boud, bud, but** (Jam.); see also below. [**būd, būt; bud, but; bīt, bit.**]

1. *Pret.* (occas. used as *pres.*) Must, ought, used of moral or logical necessity.

Sc. He had bit to lie doon, for he couldna staund, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) xiv. **e.Sc.** He bid to set him sails an' steer wi' the wind, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 45. **Abd.** When she yeed hame, Boot say she tint it, nor durst tell for shame, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 16, ed. 1812; In common use. He bīt till ha' broken the window. He bītna ta dee't [was not allowed to do it] (P.G.); He beed 'a be thocht saucy, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii. **s.Sc.** Byd implies a logical or natural necessity . . . in this respect differs from *mœn, maun*, which expresses a necessity dependent upon the will of a person, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 218. **Rnf.** Cupid was resolved on fun And fun he but to hae, Barr *Poems* (1861) 204; As their father bet to gang, Sae maun his callans leal, Young *Homely Pictures* (1865) 14. **Rxb.** And ilka ane boude hae her joe, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 142; Fu' weel I ken'd a' night she budna stay, A. Scott *Poems* (1811) 96 (Jam.). **Gall.** I kenned that it bood be something else that was makkin him sae brisk, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 101. **N.I.**^{1} There be to be another man got to help. He be to do it. **Ant.** It be to be Jane did that, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. In phr. *bude* (*to*) *be*, a necessity, a compulsory action.

s.Sc. It's a byd-tui-bey *or* byd-bey, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 218. **Cld.** (Jam.)

[And armed bud þam all bee for angwischis o bestis, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 3793; Now bud it be alle in like thynne, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 43. *Bud*, contr. fr. *behoved.*]

BOODER, see **Boulder.**

BOODGE, *v.* *Obs.?* Hrf. To stuff bushes into a hedge.

Hrf. Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Hrf.**^{1}

BOODIE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. [**bū·di.**]

1. A ghost, hobgoblin.

Sc. He rins as gin I war a boodie, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) ii; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Bnff.**^{1} **Abd.** About the time o' night that the boodies began to gang, Forbes *Jrnl.* (1742) 16.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Boodie-bo,** (2) **-man,** a bugbear, a bogey.

(1) **Abd.** (Jam.) (2) **Ir.** (G.M.H.)

3. A small and unattractive person. Bnff.^{1}

BOODIE, see **Bod.**

BOODLE, see **Buddle.**

BOODY, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Also Nhp. (?) Written **bowie** e.Dur.^{1} [**bū·di.**]

1. A broken piece of earthenware, used by children for decorating their play-houses, &c.

Nhb. The Gyetshid Cooncil's geyn ti pot like little bits ov boodie, Nixon *Gateshead Alm.* (1883); **Nhb.^{1}** A whirlwind cam an' myed a' souse, Like heaps o' babby boodies, Thompson *Jimmy Joneson's Whorry.* **Nhp.^{1}** Used by female children as 'play platters,' or 'play planchions.' Not *gen.* **e.Dur.^{1}**

2. *Comp.* (1) **Boody-house**, a play-house decorated with bits of earthenware; (2) **-pots**, pieces of broken china.

(1) **Nhb.^{1}, Dur.^{1}** (2) **Dur.^{1}**

BOODYANKERS, *int.* Nhb. An exclamation of surprise or delight.

Nhb.^{1} Boodyankers! here's a traikle barl brust [chorus of juveniles at a shop door].

BOOEY, see **Boo.**

BOOF, *sb.^{1}* Yks. Lan. Also written **bufe** e.Yks.; **buff** e.Lan.^{1}; **bugh** n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} [**biuf, būf, biəf.**]

1. The bough of a tree. See **Biff.**

n.Yks.^{1} **ne.Yks.^{1}** T'stee whemm'ld, an t'beeaf brak, an' ah tumm'ld soss inti t'beck. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Lan.** I clam hop tree in o' snift. . . . Us soyne us e geet to th' boof I thawt I'd hutch forrut, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 14; **Lan.^{1}** **e.Lan.^{1}**

2. The shaft of a cart.

s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1850). **Lan.^{1}**

BOOF, *sb.^{2}* Sc. Lin. Also written **bouff** Bnff.^{1} A stupid, clumsy fellow.

Bnff.^{1} **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.^{1}** Now then, boof, where are you coming to?

Hence **Bouffin,** *sb.* a big, stout person.

Bnff.^{1} The word conveys a slight notion of contempt and ill-will.

BOOFF, *sb.* and *v.* Fif. (Jam.) **1.** *sb.* A stroke causing a hollow sound. **2.** *v.* To strike, esp. with the hand, so as to cause a hollow sound.

BOOG, see **Bug.**

BOOGE, see **Bouge.**

BOOGHT, see **Bought.**

BOOGTH, see **Bougth, Boukth.**

BOOIN, *sb.* w.Yks. [**buin.**]

1. A booth or tent where wares are exposed for sale.

w.Yks. Common at Wakefield, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Sept. 19, 1896).

2. A cow-stall.

w.Yks. *Obsol.* or *obs.* (M.F.); **w.Yks.^{3}**

BOOIN, see **Boon, Bowens.**

BOOIS, see **Boose.**

BOOIT, see **Boot.**

BOOK, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **beuk** Sc. Cum. n.Yks.^{2}; **buik** Sc.

1. The Bible. In phr. *to take the Book*, to conduct family worship; *to lift the Books*, to withdraw from a church.

Sc. Seat himself in the preacher's place, and take the Beuk, Cromek *Remains* (1810) 19 (Jam.). **Per.** When the supper-time was o'er, The Beuk was tane, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 83, ed. 1843. **Frf.** I'll tak' the Beuk, an' the psalm-beuk in bye, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 28. **Ayr.** Cry the book is wi' heresy crammed, Burns *Kirk's Alarm*; He saved a public scandal by lifting his books and . . . resigning his membership, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 125. **Lnk.** We'll through the window look, And see if they're to bed—They're at the book! Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 105. **Gall.** Hoping he would get his porridge before the 'Buik' came on, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 183; 'Taking the Beuk' is a familiar phr. (A.W.) **Cum.** The Beuk says God hath meade o yen blood a' the nations o' the earth, Burn *Fireside Crack* (1886) 12. **Sus.^{1}** The Bible is almost always thus spoken of by old people. 'I always read a bit of my Book before I goos to bed.'

2. A rate or assessment. *Obs.* Sus.^{1}

3. *Comp.* (1) **Book-body**, a learned person; (2) **-chambers**, see below; (3) **-lare (lear)**, see **Book-learning**; (4) **-leared,** (5) **-learned**, educated, learned; (6) **-learning,** knowledge gained from books; schooling; (7) **-wise,** educated, learned; (8) **-worm**, a registrar of births.

(1) **n.Yks.^{2}** (2) **Slang.** In Winchester School, a particular time for preparation of work on certain days in summer, spent by college boys in their 'chambers,' and commoners in their hall (A.D.H.); The times were 9–11 a.m. and 3–5 p.m. on 'remidays,' and 3–5 p.m. on 'half remidays,' Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864). (3) **Sc.** A man who has never been taught to read says 'I gat nae buik-lare' (Jam.); My legs and arms stood me in more stead than either my gentle kin or my book-lear, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1830) ii. **Edb.** A truer judge on anything connected with book-lear . . . does not breathe the breath of life, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **Gall.** He's fu o' buik-lear, but wi' little gracious experience, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 67. **n.Yks.^{2}** (4) **Sc.** I'll tell you, but a lie, I'm no book-lear'd, Nicol *Poems* (1739) 84 (Jam.). **Abd.** Book-lear'd men, like you, ha'e clearer een, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 124. (5) **Abd.** Buik-leern't fowk like 'im, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxx. **Cum.** Yer buik-larn'd wise gentry, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 144. **n.Yks.^{2}, e.An.^{2}** (6) **Oxf.^{1}** *MS. add.* **Sur.** No class perhaps in which there is less of what is called 'book-learning,' Hoskyns *Talpa* (1857) 181; **Sur.^{1}** I don't see the good of all that book-learning. (7) **n.Yks.^{2}** (s.v. Beuk-leearnt.) (8) **Rnf.** Thinkin' o' my wife an' bairnie, I'd be aff . . . Whan the beuk-worm taen to warn me, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 38. [Not known to our correspondents.]

4. In phr. (1) *Book of hard names*, an account-book; (2) *to be in* or *out of one's books*, to be in or out of favour; to owe money; (3) *to say off book*, to repeat.

(1) **War.^{2}, se.Wor.^{1}** (2) **n.Lin.^{1}, Nhp.^{1}, War.^{3}** (3) **w.Yks.^{1}**

5. In *pl.* a pack of playing cards.

ne.Yks. In common use (M.C.F.M.). **w.Yks.** (M.F.), **War.^{3}**

BOOK, *v.* Sc. Also written **beuk, buik.** To register a couple in the Session records, previous to the proclamation of banns.

n.Sc. (W.G.) **Abd.** She a bride was lately beukit, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 58; Auld Tam Gray has buiket young May Mason, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 38. **Frf.** Our friend Archie Allan was beuket yestreen, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 22. **Ayr.** His brother and Betty Bodle were to be bookit on Saturday, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxvii.

Hence (1) **Buikit,** *ppl. adj.* 'booked' for proclamation of banns; (2) **Booking,** *vbl. sb.* the act of recording the names of a couple for marriage; also a feast held on that occasion; (3) **Bookan-nicht,** the evening on which names are 'booked.'

(1) **Kcd.** I'm a buiket man as surely As the sexton rings the bell, Grant *Lays* (1884) 88. (2) **Sc.** The merry-making is held in the home of the bride after the act of booking has been accomplished (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Abd.** Peter had gone to Jonathan Tawse on the buikin nicht, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxix. **Ayr.** We can arrange a' about the booking, and the buying o' your bridal braws, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxx. (3) **n.Sc.** On this night there used among some to be a little feast (W.G.).

BOOK(TH, see **Bouk(th.**

BOOL, *sb.^{1}* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. e.An. Also written **boul** Sc.; **bule** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb^1 Cum. Wm.^{1} Yks. Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} Lei.^{1} War.^{3} Wor. [**būl, biul.**]

1. The curved handle of a bucket, kettle, &c. Cf. **bail,** *sb.^{1}*

Gall. A tin can that she was carryin' by the bool, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxiii. **N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}** **Cum.** This bucket it's sae full, wulta tak hoal o' t'tudder seyde o' t'bule (E.W.P.). **Wm.** T'fella let his creak doon t'chimli, en tudder heeaked it ont pan bool en off t'pan went up t'chimla, Taylor *Sketches* (1882) 15; **Wm.^{1}** The part of a corfe [miners' basket] about which the clives are clasped for hoisting. **w.Yks.** A tin cup wi a lang bule to it [a saucepan] (A.C.); T'bool o' this boocket is cowd (F.P.T.). **Lan.** Th' ghreyt black two bule'd sylibewk pot, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 40; **Lan.^{1}** At Lancaster [applied to] the flat wooden handle of an osier market-basket. **n.Lan.** T'pan bul's brokn (W.S.). **ne.Lan.^{1}, e.Lan.^{1}** **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1}, Lei.^{1}, War.^{3}** **ne.Wor.** *Obsol.* (J.W.P.) **Suf.** (F.H.)

2. The handle of a cup or jug.

Sc. 'To come to haund like the boul o' a pint stoup' is a prov., indicating that a thing comes as easily and pleasantly as a handle of a drinking-vessel does to the hand of the toper, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Edb.** As plain as the bool of a pint stoup, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **Lan.** Still in common use, but being rapidly supplanted (S.W.).

3. A movable handle for lifting a pot; a pot-hook. Usually in *pl.*

Sc. Also called clips (Jam.). **Or.I.** The bools hang ower his breest, Doun f'ae the pot, *Paety Toral's Travellye* (1880) l. 155, in

Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 801. **Abd.** Rax doon the bools, link up the cruik, Hang on yer tatie bree, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 39. **N.I.**^{1}

4. The bow of a key, or of scissors. N.I.^{1}

5. A child's hoop.

ne.Lan.^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} When we was bairns, we ewsed to goä to th' coopers an' buy wooden cask-hoops for bools.

6. The iron staples on a boat's oars for working on the thole-pins. Nhb.^{1}

7. The iron plate attached to the oars of keels and wherries.

Nhb.^{1} The bool has a round eye in its centre, and through this the thole-pin passes.

[**1.** Y^e boule of a potte, *ansa*, *capulum*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). Cp. Du. *bogel*, a collar of yron (Hexham); MLG. *bogel*, a ring, a curve (Schiller-Lübben); Bavar. dial. *bugel*, 'annulus' (Schmeller).]

BOOL, *sb.*^{2} Sc. A term of contempt for an old man; a thick-set man or boy.

Sc. Some said he was a camsheugh bool, Wilson *Poems* (1790) 203 (Jam.). **n.Sc.** He's a keen bool o' a fairmer (W.G.). **ne.Sc.** Mr. Wilson, that wis schulemaister afore ye, wis a gay surly bool, Grant *Keckleton*, 96. **Edb.** The father looked to be a rich old bool, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii.

BOOL, *v.*^{1} Sh.I. Of fish: to play on the surface of the water.

Sh.I. 'At bool an jimp, Burgess *Rasmie* (1891) 102; (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Norw. dial. *bola*, to bubble; *bola*, a bubble (Aasen).]

BOOL, *v.*^{2} Sc. (Jam.) Also written **bule.** To weep with continuous noise; to drawl in singing.

Rxb. To bule an' greet. Bulin' at a sang. 'Ere ever I wist he has my bannet whipped aff, and is booling at a sawm [psalm],' Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) II. 47.

[Singing-men that . . . in churches or chapels may roar, bool, bleat, yell, Becon (1563) *Wks.* II. 390 (Dav.). Cp. Sw. *böla*, to bellow, to low (Widegren).]

BOOL, see **Bole, Boul, Bowl.**

BOOLAAG, *sb.* Sh.I. A race, kindred, family; a breed of cattle.

S. & Ork.^{1} The word is used only in a disreputable sense.

[Cp. Sw. *bolag*, partnership, cohabitation (Serenius). Norw. dial. *bulag*, joint housekeeping (Aasen).]

BOOLACH, *sb.* Sh.I. A pimple.

Sh.I. In common use (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Cp. Norw. dial. *bola*, a pimple (Aasen). See **Bool,** *v.*^{1}]

BOOLED OARS, *phr.* Irel. A kind of oar used by the Scotch quarter fishermen at Carrickfergus. See **Bool,** *sb.*^{1} **6.**

N.I.^{1} Booled oars are those which row, two at one beam; upon each oar is fastened a piece of oak timber, the length of such part of the oar as is worked within the boat; which timber enables them to balance the oar so that they row with greater ease, McSkimin *Hist. Carrickfergus.*

BOOLER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [**bū·lə(r).**] A child's hoop. See **Bool,** *sb.*^{1} **5.**

n.Yks. (I.W.), **e.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.**^{1} The hoop is *gen.* made from pieces of wood similar to those used for the handles of osier market-baskets.

BOOLIES, *sb. pl.* Nhb.^{1} Potsherds. See **Boody.**

BOOLY, see **Bully.**

BOOM, *sb.* Suf. [**būm.**] A blow. Hence **Boomer,** *sb.* a hard blow.

Suf. Say that again, and I'll give you a boom in the eye. He hit me a reg'lar boomer (F.H.).

BOOM, *num. adj. Obs.* Wm. Also written **buom, buum.** Fifteen. Used by shepherds when scoring sheep.

Wm. Used in combination with Yaan, Tyaan, Taed'ere, Maedere, to form the numerals 16 [Yaan-e-boon], 17, 18, and 19, *Trans. Cum. Arch. Soc.* (1877) 390; Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 38.

[Cp. Wel. *pump*, five; *pymtheg*, fifteen.]

BOOMER, *sb.*^{1} War.^{3} Anything very large of its kind. Cf. **banger.**

BOOMER, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Nhb. Smuggled gin.

N.Cy.^{1} (ed. 2, s. v. Boomer). So called from a place in Nhb. (Boulmer). **Nhb.**^{1} The connection of Boulmer with smuggling was formerly proverbial; not only [in] gin, but all kinds of taxed commodities.

BOOME-TREE, *sb.* Nhb. Applied specifically to a large tree.

Nhb. *Tales Hist. Alnwick* (1868) II. 148; The name is given to a great tree in the township of Ulgham (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} A venerable [ash] tree which stood in the wall of the churchyard at Alnwick. It was blown down on 17th February, 1836.

BOON, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. In form **buind** Dmf. (Jam.) [**būn.**]

1. A band of reapers, 'shearers,' or turf-cutters. Cf. **bond,** *sb.*^{3}

Dmf. The absurd nonsense of 'a boon of shearers' being turned into large grey stones on account of their kemping [striving], Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) II. 33. **Dmf., Lth.** (Jam.) **Rxb.** Wha shene the bob o' a' the boon, She was sae buskit braw, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 98. **N.I.**^{1}, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** There may be five, six, or more or less reapers in a boon, each shearing his ridge of corn, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); (S.A.B.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**^{1} There is a contest among the maidens in the boon or gang of reapers, Brockie *Leg.* 111.

2. *Comp.* **Boon-dinner,** dinner given on the harvest-field to a band of reapers.

Sc. The youths and maidens . . . waited a serious and lengthened blessing from the good-man of the boon-dinner, *Blackw. Mag.* (July, 1820) 375 (Jam.).

BOON, *sb.*^{2} and *v. Obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Also Ken. Wil. Also in form **been** S. & Ork.^{1}; **bean** m.Yks.^{1}; **beun** N.Cy.^{2} Nhb.^{1}; **beunn** Cum.^{1}; **booin** w.Yks.^{3}; **booyn** w.Yks.^{4}

1. *sb.* Service, in kind or in labour, paid by a tenant to his landlord, or to the lord of the manor.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12} **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{4} Fowl and sometimes labour given over and above the rent.

2. Voluntary help, given to a farmer by his neighbours, in time of harvest, haymaking, &c.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** Come, let's give him a boing, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884) 8. **w.Yks.** Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (ed. 1874) 168; **w.Yks.**^{2} Given to a new tenant, or to one behindhand with his work; **w.Yks.**^{3} To give a booin'. **Der.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}

3. In *pl.* Highway rates.

Lin. *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 74.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Boon-coals,** coals distributed to the poor; (2) **-day,** (*a*) a day of gratuitous help given to a neighbour; (*b*) a day on which tenants were obliged to work for the landlord; also the service so rendered; (*c*) a day when parishioners repair the highway; (3) **-hook,** the harvest-work which a tenant was forced to give his landlord; (4) **-man,** a dispenser of gifts; an almoner; (5) **-maister,** a surveyor of highways; (6) **-plough,** (7) **-ploughing,** a day's work of ploughing, given to a farmer in need of help, or to a landlord; (8) **-service,** personal service to a landlord; (9) **-shearing,** voluntary assistance in shearing; (10) **-wain,** a highway cart; (11) **-work,** service rendered to a landlord in payment of rent; see also below.

(1) **Not.**^{3} (2, *a*) **Nhb.**^{1} On these occasions the teams vie with each other in appearance and in the work of the day. Horses are specially groomed and gaily decorated with rosettes and coloured ribbons. **Cum.** (M.P.) **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883). **m.Yks.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1} (*b*) **N.Cy.**^{1} Vast quantities of land in the *n.* counties, particularly in Cum., are held under lords of manors by customary tenure, subject to the payment of fines and heriots, and the performance of various duties and services on the boon-days. **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Tenants are bound to the performance of various services, called boon-days, such as getting and leading the lord's peats, plowing and harrowing his land, reaping his corn, haymaking, carrying letters, &c., *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813); **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.** To lead or carry with their teams, in the customary days, called boon-days, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 61; **n.Yks.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} **Ken.** So called on the Winchelsea estate some years ago. The service was rendered by horses and men, for a certain number of days in the year (P.M.). **Wil.**^{1} Certain days during winter on which farmers on the Savernake estate were formerly bound to haul timber for their landlord. (*c*) **Yks.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 21, 1891); **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **S. & Ork.**^{1} (4) **n.Yks.**^{2} *Obs.* (5) **n.Lin.**^{1} (6) **Wm.**^{1} We're gaan to hev a boon-ploo nesht week. **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.**^{1} A custom of very frequent occurrence in Furness. [The day] ends in jollity, the recipient finding entertainment for all. (7) **Cum.** Every spring there are numerous instances of Boon-

ploughing days (M.P.). **Wm.** (B.K.), **ne.Lan.**^{1} (8) **Lan.** Many farms are held by leases on three lives . . . and a small annual rent reserved, and sometimes an addition of boon-services, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) I. 275. (9) **Lan.**^{1} (10) **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 74. (11) **n.Yks.** In the way of boon-work he had to give two days' labour, hoeing or weeding, ATKINSON *Old Whitby* (1894) 174. **Chs.** Almost every farmer had formerly to do a certain amount of what was called boon-work, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1883) III. 7; **Chs.**^{1} Fast becoming *obs.* In farm agreements of thirty or forty years ago there was almost invariably a clause binding the tenant to do a certain number of days' boon-work for his landlord, the number of days being regulated by the size of the farm. Before the present Highway Act came into force, farmers used to work off a portion or even the whole of their highway rates by doing boon-work upon the roads. It was formerly very much the custom for the farmers in a parish to club together to cart the year's supply of coals for the blacksmith; and this also was spoken of as boon-work. As an equivalent the blacksmith often sharpened the plough irons free of charge; **Chs.**^{3} In former times the tenant kept a cock for his landlord, and a dog. The landlord's geese and pigs were turned into the tenant's fields after the crops were removed. A tenant also brought his landlord every year a cheese or a goose.

5. *v.* To render voluntary help to a neighbour.

Der.^{1} **Rut.**^{1} To help another, e.g. in getting in hay.

6. To render service for a landlord.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} [(K.)]

7. To mend a highway.

n.Der. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 358. **Lin.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 318; Vox agro Lin. usitata, SKINNER (1671). **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1} I'd hev all cheches pull'd doon to boon th' roäds wi'.

Hence **Booning,** *vbl. sb.* rendering service, (1) to a neighbour, (2) to a landlord, (3) on the highway.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{5} **Nhp.**^{1} Going a booning. **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Rut.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.**^{1} It [a cart] wor crazy an wankle enif wi' boonin for t'landlord, ii. 286. **Lin.** This kind of service was rendered esp. to clerical landlords; and many farmers agree, as part of their rent, to lead so many loads of coal or anything else from the market town, to find horses and waggons to lead their landlords' hay, and to perform other such work, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 13. (3) **Lin.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Farmers who preferred it might work out all or part of their rates by sending a man with a horse and cart to lead gravel or do other work on the roads. . . . At the end of the week [credit was given] in a proper account book to the various parties for so many days' booning, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 13.

[**1.** *Corvée*, a boon, or bound; a toilsome and drudging daies work, lent unto a friend, or (more prop.) due by a vassal or tenant, COTGR. **4.** (2, *b*) The custom was here for the natives and cottagers to plow and harrow for the lord, and to work one boon-day for him every week in harvest, BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* (1679) 153. **7.** To boon, *vias hyeme corruptas aestate reparare*, COLES (1679); Item for bred to the boners att Epurstenour for castyng erth and beyrers yerof by iii dayes the xijth day of Marche, xj^{d}, *Nott. Rec.* (1494) III. 273. ON. *bōn*, a prayer; cp. OE. *bēn*, a prayer, as in *bēn-rīp*, the service of reaping gratuitously; see **Bene,** *sb.*]

BOON, see **Aboon, Bun.**

BOONAVARA, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} In phr. *to keep in boonavara*, to reserve, to economize.

[Cp. ON. *būnaðr*, housekeeping, equipment, and *vara*, wares.]

BOOND, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} Also in form **bond-.** A peasant, a small farmer. Also in *comp.* **Boonds-folk,** peasantry, country people.

[ON. *bōndi*, peasant, husbandman.]

BOONDED, see **Bown(d.**

BOON-HEAD, BOONMOST, see **Aboon.**

BOONYED, *ppl. adj.* Or.I. Equipped, in complete order.

Or.I. Still used. Boonyed f'ae tap to tae, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 805, 810.

[Cp. ON. *būa*, to make ready; *būinn*, pp. ready; *būnaðr*, equipment.]

BOONZY, *int.* Yks. [**bū·nzi.**] Exclamation of surprise.

e.Yks.^{1} Boonzy! what's up noo?

BOOR, *sb.* Lin. [**buə(r).**] The woody material in which the fibre of flax and hemp is enclosed.

n.Lin.^{1} When the flax was to be prepared for use, the seed was taken from it by means of a mill; the boor was taken from it by other machines, STONEHOUSE *I. Axholme*, 29.

BOOR, *v.* Oxf.^{1} Brks.^{1} [**buə(r).**] To walk very fast, in phr. *boorin' along*.

BOORD, see **Bode.**

BOORDLY, see **Buirdly.**

BOOREY, *sb.* Nhb. Also in forms **bowery, brewery** Nhb.^{1}; **bowrie** e.Dur.^{1} [**bū·ri, būə·ri.**] A ring of marbles; a game at marbles.

Nhb. Aw mun noo set ye on tar in The gam' o' the boorey o' life, *Keelman's Ann.* (1869) 23; **Nhb.**^{1} A ring is drawn, and on its circumference and in its centre are placed common marbles. The player 'fires' from the 'past,' or starting mark, and all the marbles knocked outside the ring become his own. The marble rests where it has stopped till the next player has had his 'shot.' When all the shots but one have been cleared, the player next in order has the option of 'a lie'; this is done by laying his 'tar' inside the boorey and close to the 'shot.' At his next turn he 'fires' so as to knock out the 'shot' and lay his 'tar' as near as possible to the 'tar' of the player who holds the greatest number of shots, at which he now 'fires,' and if he makes a successful hit, or 'kill,' he wins the game. **e.Dur.**^{1}

[*Boorey, brewery*, 'a ring,' may be compared w. *burrow* and *brough*, a circle of light about the moon; see N.E.D. Burrowe, *orbiculus*, also Burwhe, sercle, *Prompt.*]

BOORICK, see **Bourach.**

BOORLY, *adj.* and *adv.* *Obs.*? Nhb. Yks.

1. *adj.* Of persons: rough, boorish. [Not known to our correspondents.]

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}

2. *adv.* Clumsily, roughly.

w.Yks. Spreead table-cloth a bit boorly, CARR *Horae Mom. Crav.* (1824) 23, ed. 1834.

BOOR-TREE, see **Bour-tree.**

BOOS, *sb. pl.* S. & Ork.^{1} The shoulders of a horse.

[ON. *bōgr*, the shoulder of an animal. Cp. OE. *bōh* (*bōg-*), the shoulder (of a ram), a bough.]

BOOSCHT, *sb.* Bnff. [**būʃt.**] A small and lively person; a talkative person. See **Buist.**

Bnff.^{1} He's a gangin' booscht o' a mannie.

BOOSE, *sb.*^{1} Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. Also written **beace** e.Yks.; **beeas, bewce, bewse** w.Yks.; **beuss** Cum.^{1}; **bis** Ant.; **boise** w.Yks.; **booas** Wm.; **boois** w.Yks.; **bouse** Nhb.; **booyse** w.Yks.^{4}; **buess** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **buis(e** Nhb.^{1} Cum.; **buse** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **buos** Cum. [**būs, bius.**]

1. A stall for a horse or cow; the upper part of the stall, where fodder is placed. See **Boost, Boosing, Boosy.**

N.I.^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Each [wagon] drops its burden into the bouse-teams; that is, into a range of open stalls, WHITE *Nhb.* (1859) 46; **Nhb.**^{1} A cow boose. A hay boose. **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Cum.** Their naigs frae th' buoses brought, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1805) *Bridewain*; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** He hes a conny hause, . . . boos swept en band hung up, WHEELER *Dial.* (ed. 1821) 53; Yan [cow] wod gang intet rang booas, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 4; (B.K.); **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). **n.Yks.** Tee yon bullock up i't far buse (W.H.). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** There you see the Redstake in the Bewse, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 31; He braads o' th' dog i' t'boose [is like the dog in the manger], CARR *Horae Mom. Crav.* (1824) 24; **w.Yks.**^{1} There's roum enif an booses plenty theear, ii. 293; **w.Yks.**^{35}, **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.** Dhat rəd kau bus iz auər lail for hər (W.S.); **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Oo likes the boose, but not the ring-stake, *Prov.* 453; **Chs.**^{23} **Der.**^{1} When a man weds a second wife, older [than] and perhaps not so handsome as the first, they say, 'he has put Browney into Cherry's boose'; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Boose-cheese,** cheese made before the cows are turned out to grass in the spring; (2) **-head,** the head of a cow-stall; (3) **-seal,** a piece of wood or a chain, by which a cow is fastened in the stall; (4) **-stake,** a stake in a cow-house.

(1) **Chs.**^{1} Called occas. 'Boozy cheese.' (2) **n.Yks.** Noo at we've gitten beos oot we mun hev't buse-heeads clean'd oot

(W.H.). (3) **e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 21, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{3} (4) **w.Yks.**^{23}

3. *Fig.* A seat at table; a bed; a situation, place, position.

Ant. A snug boose, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.**, **Wm.** When a child is born in houses where attendance is limited, it used to be jestingly observed that the next youngest 'must now stand in Hawkie buise,' i.e. farther off its mother (M.P.). **w.Yks.** He's lookin eawt fur a bettur boose (D.L.). **Lan.** Are yo getten sattle't into yor booses? Waugh *Owd Cronies*, 215. **e.Lan.** [Of the rejection of an M.P. at election time:] They'll ha' to find him another boose, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 6. **Der.**^{2}

4. In phr. *to get into Cherry's boose*, to get into a 'warm berth' or comfortable situation. Chs.^{123}

Hence **Boosey,** *adj.* Of cheese: having the flavour and consistence of a 'boose' cheese.

Chs.^{1} I think it tayses rather boosey.

[Boose, a word us'd in some places for an ox-stall or cow-stall, Phillips (1706); Boose, stall, *bouile*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); Watȝ neuer so blysful a bour as watȝ a bos þenne, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 1075, in *Allit. P.*, ed. Morris, 67. OE. **bōs* (whence *bōsig*, see **Boosy,** *sb.*); cp. ON. *bāss*, G. *banse*; see **Bense,** *sb.*^{2}]

BOOSE, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Sc. Also written **booce.** [**būs.**]

1. *sb.* Force, energy; a bounce.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **S. & Ork.**^{1} To come into a house with a boose. **Bnff.** He cam in wi' a booss (W.G.).

2. *v.* To bustle about, to be violent in action; to push.

Sh.I. A lyrie comes an booçes trou da steid [a red coal-fish comes and pushes through the mass], Burgess *Rasmie* (1891) 102. **Bnff.** She took the bung an boosst but an ben the fleer as gehn she wiz widd (W.G.).

Hence (1) **Boosam,** *adj.* busy, active; (2) **Boosan,** *vbl. sb.* bustling, moving about; (3) **Boosin,** *ppl. adj.* bouncing, active.

(1) **S. & Ork.**^{1} (2) **n.Sc.** Sic a boossan oot an in she keepit a' day (W.G.). (3) **Sh.I.** But an ben, Booçin Baabie [Barbara], Burgess *Rasmie* (1891) 51. **S. & Ork.**^{1} **n.Sc.** She's a boosin lass (W.G.).

[Cp. Sc. *pouss*, to push; Fr. *pousser*.]

BOOSE, see **Booze.**

BOOSEN, see **Boosing.**

BOOSEY, see **Boosy.**

BOOSHIE, *int.* Sh.I. A call to cows.

Sh.I. In common use (K.I.); **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BOOSING, *sb.* Chs. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Som. Also written **boosen** Der.^{2}; **boozing** Chs.^{1} Nhp.^{1}; **bosen** Der.^{2}; **bossin** War.; **bousen** Oxf.; **bouzen** Glo.^{1}; **bowsen** Glo.; **bowsin** Som. [**bū·zin.**]

1. A cow-shed; a cattle-stall; a feeding-rack or cattle-trough. See **Boose, Boost, Boosy.**

Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} You need not feed the cows, there's hay left in the boozing; **Nhp.**^{2} **War.** (J.R.W.) **Glo.** Owld Dan'l starts off fur the bowsen, an' fetches hisself a stick for to drive's cow back wi', Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xv; Very common in *n.* Cotteswolds, but does not seem to be used in the Vale (S.S.B.); **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} A feeding-rack for cows placed against the whole length of a wall, or building, often made of 'nut-tree' wood, and built from the ground, *MS. add.* **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Boosing-field,** a field close to the cow-houses, used for feeding the cattle; (2) **-stake,** a stake to which cattle are fastened in a cow-house.

(1) **Chs.** *Chs. N. & Q.* (1883) III. 8; **Chs.**^{1} The Chs. custom of tenure of a farm is to enter and leave the land on the 2nd of Feb., and the house, buildings, garden, and boozing field on the 12th of May. The boozing field is selected by the landlord, and is *gen.* as near as possible to the outbuildings for the convenience of turning the cattle out to water and for exercise. (2) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Chs.** *Chs. N. & Q.* (1882) I. 229. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

BOOSSOK, see **Bussock.**

BOOST, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Also written **beust, bust** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **buist** Cum. [**būst.**]

1. A cow-stall; a manger at the head of a stall. See **Boose, Boosing, Boosy.**

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* **Lan.**^{1} One of the everyday prov. in use here [Goosnargh, in the Fylde] is: 'A famine begins in the cow boost,' Fishwick *Hist. Goosnargh* (1871) xi. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Not.** (W.H.S.)

2. A bed. m.Lan.^{1}

3. *Fig.* A place, 'berth,' position.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** He's got a good boost (S.O.A.); **w.Yks.**^{2} Sometimes used in a secondary sense, as when a father, playing with his children, says 'Come into t'boost' [between my knees].

BOOST, *v.* Sh. & Or.I. and sw.Sc. Also written **buist, bust.** [**būst.**] *3rd sing.* (improp. used in *1st sing.*) Must, ought, used of moral or logical necessity. See **Bood.**

S. & Ork.^{1} **Or.I.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** When in my wooing pride I like a blockhead boost to ride, Burns *Inventory* (1786); I fear that with the geese I shortly boost to pasture, *ib. Dream* (1786). **Dmf.** He beside himsel' buist be, Quinn *Heather Lintie* (ed. 1863) 79. **Wgt.** He bust to do't (Jam.).

[Him bus haue warnes him with of wit & of mynde, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 3354; This bus duly be done, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 5643; For oþer writhes bos ('most' in Cotton. MS.) oþer tymber make, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 333. *Bos* contr. fr. *behoves.*]

BOOSTERING, *adj.* Som. Dev. Cor. [**bœ·stərin.**]

1. Bustling, active; labouring so as to perspire.

w.Som.^{1} Her's a maain boosterin sort of a umman. **n.Dev.** Wone mussen olweys be a boostering, must a? *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 295; 's a bibbling, boostering, brinded chap, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 85. **Dev.**^{1}

2. Of work: hard, exhausting.

Cor. 'Tes boostering work, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 41; **Cor.**^{12}

BOOSTIS, see **Bustious.**

BOOSY, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also written **boosey** Der. w.Wor.^{1} Shr.^{12} Hrf.^{2}; **boozie** (K.); **boozy** Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1} [**bū·zi.**]

1. The manger of a cattle-stall; a division in a cow-shed. See **Boosing, Boost.**

Chs. (K.), **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{2}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{12} **Hrf.** [On the vigil of Twelfth Day] a large cake is put on the horn of the first ox [in the stalls]. . . . The ox is then tickled, to make him toss his head: if he throw the cake behind, then it is the mistress's perquisite; if before (in what is termed the boosy), the bailiff himself claims the prize, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) I. 30; **Hrf.**^{12}

Hence **Boozy up!** *int.*, an exclamation used to cows when they are required to move to one side in the boosies. s. Chs.^{1}

2. A meadow lying near the cattle-sheds; *gen.* called **Boosy-pasture,** q.v.

Der. *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813). **Hrf.**^{2}

3. Used *attrib.* in *comp.* (1) **Boosy-cheese,** cheese made before the cows are turned out to grass; (2) **-field,** (3) **grass,** (4) **-land,** (5) **-pasture,** grass lying near to the cow-sheds, see below; (6) **-stake,** the stake to which a cow is fastened in the stall; (7) **-trough,** a trough containing the cow's 'licking.'

(1) **Chs.**^{13}, **s.Chs.**^{1} (2) **Chs.**^{1} (3) [*N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 133.] (4) **Stf.** (J.A.L.) (5) **w.Yks.**^{2} On a change of tenancy the outgoing tenant has the privilege of retaining or using between the second day of February and the third day of March certain land adjoining the buildings on his farm. This is called boosy pasture. **Chs.**^{23} **s.Chs.**^{1} Also called aïtlet [outlet]. **Der.** *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813). **Wor.** The custom is for the tenant to have the right of a certain portion of the premises, two rooms in the house, and boosey pasture until May 1 succeeding the termination of the tenancy, *Evesham Jrn.* (Sept. 19, 1896). **w.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Ground claimed by the off-going tenant at Lady Day for the use of his cattle up to the first of May, on which to consume hay, turnips, and such produce as is not allowed to be taken off the farm; **Shr.**^{2} (6) **Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{2}, **Shr.**^{1} (7) **Chs.**^{1}

4. *Fig.* A bed. Der.^{2}

[OE. *bōsig* (*bōsih*); see Lind. and Rushw. Gospels, *Luke* xiii. 15; a der. of **bōs*; see **Boose,** *sb.*^{1}]

BOOT, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Dev. Also written **beùtt** Cum.^{1}; **booit** w.Yks.; **beet** Abd.

1. A long boot reaching above the knee.

n.Lin.^{1} Used by farm labourers in cleaning the ditches near the Trent. 'I'll hev that theäre dreän cleän'd oot atween them two foherteen aacre, as soon as I can borra' a pair o' boots.'

Hence **Beetikin**, *sb.* a heavy hobnailed boot.

Abd. Used *gen.* by farm servants (P.G.); The heavy beetikin on either foot, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Boots-and-stockings**, a mild form of oath; (2) **-hose**, coarse worsted hose, without feet, formerly worn instead of boots; (3) **-leg**, (4) **-legging**, a gaiter; (5) **-shoes**, thick half-boots; (6) **-stockings**, see **-hose**; (7) **-strap**, a boot-lace.

(1) **Lan.** It's a tail, by owd boots-an'-stockins! Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) vi. (2) **Sc.** Boot-hose [were] fixed by a flap under the buckle of the shoe, and covering the breeches at the knee. Also called Gramashes (Jam.); His stout legs, accoutred with the ancient defences, called boot-hose, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxvi. **Lnk.** His blue boot-hose [he] drew ower his knees, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 81. (3) **Ken.** (P.M.), **Sur.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1} (4) **Sus.** A long leather gaiter reaching from boot to thigh (F.E.). (5) **Ken.** Properly speaking, boot-shoes are the ordinary boots of to-day, but the term is *gen.* applied only to such as are of a thick and heavy description. A man would say he went into the mud over his boot-shoes. 'A pair boot shoes and a hatt granted,' *Pluckley Vestry Bk.* (Dec. 31, 1783) (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} 'Boot-shoe high' is a common standard of measurement of grass. (6) **Cum.** A wallet o' drab stripe and blue, And slung onder t'beùttstockin legs, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 246; **Cum.**^{1} Much worn by elderly men when on horseback about 1800. Also called Hoggers, Fots. (7) **nw.Dev.**^{1}

3. Phr. (1) *As dark as a boot*, very dark; (2) *to die with one's boots on*, to die a violent death; (3) *to give (the) boot(s*, to kick; see also below; (4) *the boot is on the other leg*, the case is otherwise.

(1) **w.Yks.** All wor as dark as a booit, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 17; *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). (2) **e.An.**^{1} (3) **Nhp.**^{2} A kind of punishment to such boys as have carelessly neglected their duty in the harvest, or treated their labour with negligence. A long form is placed in the kitchen forming a hedge for the 'hogs,' as the truant boys are called, to pass over, while a strong chap stands on each side with a boot-legging, soundly strapping them as they scuffle over the bridge, Clare *Vill. Min.* (1821) 23. **War.** The punishment inflicted with a pair of boots on one laid flat on a bench, for misdemeanour during harvest time, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1870) II. 21. **Nrf.** 'Give that varmint Janter the boot.' 'Give him what?' 'Why kick him out, sir,' Haggard *Col. Quaritch* (1888) I. xii. (4) **w.Yks.** T'booit's a t'tuther leg, ah say, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 31.

BOOT, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. Also Oxf. Som. Also in forms **beeat** n.Yks.; **beutt** Cum.^{1}; **bewt** w.Yks.; **beyut** Nhb.^{1}; **booit** w.Yks.; **bote** N. Cy.^{1}; **buit** Dur.^{1} Cum.; **bute** N.Cy.^{1}; **byut** Nhb.^{1}

1. *sb.* Profit, advantage; help, defence.

Abd. There is nae other boot but it maun be, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 178. **Lin.** I went about it while there was any boote, but now it bootes not, Bernard *Terence* (ed. 1629) 78. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Glo.**$^{1\,2}$ [Necessary timber or wood for necessary uses: Plough-boot, House-boot, Fire-boot, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

2. Payment made to equalize an exchange; something given into the bargain; esp. in phr. *to boot.*

Sc. He has got the boot and the better beast, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 43, ed. 1881. **N.Cy.**^{1}; **N.Cy.**^{2} What boot will you give me between your old yawd and my filly? **Nhb.**^{1} In bartering horses, the man with the inferior one will say, 'Aa'll gie ye five pund te beyut.' In tenancy, the added right to take hay, firing, &c., from the waste. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** I'll give my horse, an' five pun' to buit, for yours (E.W.P.); Two duzzan, and ten to beùt, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 9. **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **w.Yks.** Ah've swopp'd him a knife fer this stick an' he's gi'en mha tuppence to booit (Æ.B.); 'What will ta gimma ta booit for mine's better horse still?' 'Nowt,' says Tommy, 'I'll swop even hands if ta will!' *Bingley Herald N. & Q.* (1887); **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{4} He gave me his knife and a shilling to boot. **Lan.** To Douglas the tincker for boote betwixt thre old pannes of my M$^{r's}$ and a new one of his, iij^s, Harland *Gawthorpe Hall* in *Chet. Soc.* (1854) XXXV. 194. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} A ninepenny coyl-bucket, an' a hofe-peawnd o' chep tay to boot, is poor swap for a shillin'. **n.Lin.**^{1} I'll swap herses wi' yĕ, and gie yĕ my saddle and bridle to boots. **Nhp.**^{1} I'll have it if you will give me something to boot. **Oxf.**^{1} I'll chop my heifer for yourn and give ee two pun to boot, *MS. add.* **w.Som.**^{1} Gi mee vaaw·ur paewn, vur dhu buut oa un, un yùe shl ae·u dhu ai·d tu bèot [give me four pounds for the butt and you shall have the head to boot (of a fallen tree)]. This is the only form of this word now current in the dial.

Hence **Beùtless**, *adj.* profitless, futile.

Cum.^{1} He's gaan a beùtless eran'.

3. *Comp.* **Beùtt-money**, money given to equalize an exchange. Cum.^{1}

4. In phr. (1) *Into the boot*, (2) *o' boot*, (3) *to the boot of*, in addition to, to boot, moreover.

(1) **Sc.** Your friend would lose his money and run the risk of a quarrel into the boot, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xviii. (2) **Ayr.** Tak' thou the carlin's carcase aff, Thou'se get the saul o' boot, Burns *Henpecked Squire.* (3) **Sc.** All the cushions in Falkland were placed in his chair of state, and the Provost of Dunfirmline's borrowed to the boot of all, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xiii. **Abd.** My boy was clear'd, And he found to the boot, A guid roun sum, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 33.

5. *v.* To signify, to matter. Used *impers.*

N.Cy.^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **n.Lin.**^{1} It duzn't boot a penny to me whether ther's a brig builded oher Bottesworth beck or noä. **Der.**^{1} It boots not. [It booteth not (K.).]

6. To barter, exchange.

Glo.^{1} I tried 'im a long time, but he oodn't boot.

[**1.** When þe bale is hest, þenne is þe bote nest, Quoþ Hendyng, *Proverbs of Hendyng* (c. 1300) 176, in *Spec. E.E.* II. 40; see also quots. s.v. **Bale**, *sb.*^{2} OE. and ON. *bōt*, advantage, good, whence OE. *bētan*, to improve; see **Beet**, *v.*]

BOOT, see **Bolt**, **Boud**, **Bought.**

BOOTED, *ppl. adj.* Sus. Hmp. Of corn: imperfectly grown, so that part of the ear remains enclosed in its sheath.

Sus. Wheat thus wounded [by frost] seldom has the strength to clear itself from the blade, and is provincially called booted corn, *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815). **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway.

BOOTH, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Glo.

1. A cow-house; a dairy (?).

w.Yks. Formerly used near Bolton Abbey to denote a cow-shed (J.N.L.); **w.Yks.**^{2}

2. A herdsman's hut. Cf. **bothie.**

Lan. Booths or mansions erected for the residence of herdsmen, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 202.

3. An outlying hamlet on the edge of the fens.

Lin. Brooke *Tracts*, 4; **Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} Branston Booths, Hanworth Booths.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Booth-hall**, the great hall at Gloucester, in which assizes were held; (2) **-meal**, shop-rent; (3) **-man**, a corn merchant.

(1) **Glo.** (S.S.B.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) (2) **Sc.** *ib. MS. add.* (C.) (3) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The Boothmen were incorporated with the company of Merchant Adventurers in Newcastle. *Obs.*

BOOT-HALER, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. A freebooter, marauder. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

[A common word in Cotgr.: *Batre les chemins*, to belay the way, as purse-takers and boothalers do; see also *Adventurier*, *Batteurs d'estrade*, *Butineur*, *Destrousseur de gens*, *Picoreur*. *Boot*, sb.^{2} + *haler*, fr. *hale*, vb. to haul.]

BOOTHER, see **Boulder.**

BOOTIE, *sb.* Or.I. Also written **booto**, **boota**; **booty** (Jam.); **buitie** S. & Ork.^{1} A square woollen cloth or shawl worn by women over the head and shoulders.

Or.I. Wippin' her booto tae the sae-tree, *Paety Toral's Travellye* (1880) 43, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) 799; (S.A.S.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BOOTING, *vbl. sb.* Nhp. A harvest-home custom of punishing one who has misbehaved in the harvest-field. See **Boot**, *sb.*^{1} **3.**

Nhp.^{1} The custom is still kept up at some of the neighbouring villages.

BOOTS, *sb. pl.* Chs. Shr. *Caltha palustris*, marsh marigold.

Shr.^{1} Edgmond children at the present day call the flowers Boots, as Richard Barnefield—an Edgmond man—did in 1594. Also called Meadow Bout, May-flowers.

[*Caltha palustris* ... in English Marigolds, in Cheshire and those parts it is called Bootes, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 818; Fine pretie King-cups and the yellow Bootes, That growes by riuers and by shallow brookes, Barnefield *Affec. Shepheard* (1594), in *Wks.*, ed. Grosart, 15.]

BOOTS AND SHOES, *phr.* In plant-names: (1) *Aconitum napellus*, monk's-hood (Cor.$^{1\,2}$); (2) *Aquilegia* *vulgaris*, columbine (*ib.*); (3) *Cypripedium calceolus*, lady's slipper (Dev.^{4}); (4) *Lotus corniculatus*, bird's-foot trefoil (Sus. Dev.^{4}).

BOOTY, *adj.*^{1} Chs. [**bū·ti.**] Of soil: sticky.

Chs.^{1} A red, booty sand.

BOOTY, *sb.* and *adj.*^{2} *Obsol.* Sc. (?) Nhb. Yks. Wor. Slang.

1. *sb.* In phr. *to play booty*, to play or act falsely, to cheat; also *to fight booty.*

Gall. Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxv. **n.Cy.** The mock battle was always fought booty, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) 261. **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* Sometimes they'll play fairly, and whiles they'll play booty, Stuart *Joco-Serious Discourse* (1686). **w.Yks.**^{24}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Slang.** Each cove vos teazed with double duty, To please his backers, yet play booty, Ainsworth *Rookwood*, bk. iv. ii. [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)]

2. *adj.* Unfair, opposed to fair play.

Wor. An old peasant near Evesham said that in backswording it was booty for one opponent to hit another after a blow had been given which drew blood, and that in wrestling it was booty to kick or trip an opponent above the knee (E.S.).

[**1.** He had scornfully refused a considerable bribe to play booty on such an occasion, Fielding *J. Andrews* (1742) bk. i. ii; To play booty, *praevaricor, colludo*, Coles (1679). The phr. orig. meant to play into the hands of confederates in order to share the 'booty' with them.]

BOOTY, see **Bootie.**

BOOYN, see **Boon.**

BOOYSE, see **Boose.**

BOOZE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **boose, bouse, bowse.**

1. *sb.* Intoxicating drink.

Lth. Ower the sang-inspirin' bouse, Croon mony a ditty, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 69. **Stf.**^{2} Ēi got so fond on iz būz. **War.**^{2} **Slang.** Farmer.

2. A drinking bout, a drunken frolic; esp. in phr. *on the booze.*

Abd. Can I mak oot for haudin' sic a booze? *Guidman Inglismaill* (1875) 44. **Ayr.** And if we dinna had a bouze, I'se ne'er drink mair, Burns *To Mr. J. Kennedy.* **Nhb.**^{1} He's on the booze. 'We'll hev a royal booze te-day,' Wilson *Dicky's Wig* (1826). **War.**^{3} **Glo.** He's bin on the booze dredful (S.S.B.).

3. *v.* To drink, to tipple freely.

Ayr. There let him bowse and deep carouse, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786). **Edb.** He had been bousing about the country side, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii. **Nhb.** At the public-hoose aw boos'd, Chatt *Poems* (1866) 54; **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} There we may .... bouse A wee bit at our ease, 187. **w.Yks.**^{24} **Lan.**^{1} He's done nowt but booze for a fortnit. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{2} **Nhp.**^{1} They've been boozing all day. **War.**^{2}, **Brks.**^{1} **Ess.** We'll booze it away, dull care we'll defy, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 192.

Hence (1) **Boozed,** *ppl. adj.* drunk, fuddled; also *fig.* soaked, wet; (2) **Boozer,** *sb.* a fuddler, a sot; a public-house; (3) **Boozing,** *ppl. adj.* drunken; (4) **Boozing-ken,** *sb.* a public-house; (5) **Boozy,** *adj.* fond of drink; tipsy.

(1) **w.Yks.** (W.F.), **Stf.**^{2} **Nhp.**^{1} A countryman, describing his first voyage, said, 'I was boozed all over with the dashing of the waves.' **War.**^{2} (2) **Fif.** Amid his feir O fellow-bousers braw, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 25. **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Stf.**^{2} **Lon.** I pops around [stays] at the boozer, *Dy. News* (Jan. 4, 1895) 3, col. 7. (3) **Slk.** You are absurdly represented as a boozing buffoon, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 178. **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **War.**^{3} (4) **Lan.** I should take you for the gov'nor of a boozing-ken, Staton *Three Graces*, 6. **Slang.** The hovel which they termed their boozing-ken, Ainsworth *Rookwood*, bk. iii. v; They have a 'shant of gatter' [pot of beer] at the nearest 'boozing ken,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 218. (5) **Abd.** On stuff like this may we get aften boozy, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 14. **Lth.** At midnight when bodies get bouzie, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 134. **Nhb.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Tom hed cum home a bit boosey, Cudworth *Sketches* (1884) 29. **Lan.** The old un'll think I'm boosy, Brierley *Cotters*, xiv. **Stf.**^{2}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Brks.**^{1} **Glo.** He's a bit o' a boozy chap (S.S.B.). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Cor.**^{2}

[**1.** No bouse? nor no tobacco? Massinger *New Way* (1632) i. i; Called for a gage of bowse ... presently a pot of ale was put into his hand, Dekker *Belman* (1608) 83. **3.** Now bowse a round health to the go-well and com-well, Brome *Joviall Crew* (1652) ii; The companie ... lye bowzing and beere-bathing in their houses everie afternoone, Nash *Pierce* (1592) (Nares). (4) My doxy stayes for me in a bousing ken, Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girle* (1611) K. 3.]

BOOZE, *sb.*^{2} Dur. Yks. Der. Also written **bouse** w.Yks.^{1}

1. Lead ore in a comparatively pure state.

Dur. Booze separates easily from its matrix, and has not to be 'buddled' or washed. Used in Teesdale lead mining (W.W.P.). **Der.** Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653).

2. *Comp.* **Bouse-smithem,** small ore as it is washed by the sieve. w.Yks.^{1}

BOOZING, see **Boosing.**

BOOZY, see **Boosy.**

BOOZY-ALLEY, *int.* Nhb. An ejaculation used by boys.

Nhb.^{1} Ye boozy-alley, what a crood thor is!

BOP, *sb.* Suf.^{1} A child's name for father.

BOP, *v.* Ken. [**bop.**] To throw anything down with a resounding noise.

Ken. (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}

BOP, see **Bob.**

BOPPY, *sb.* e.Lan.^{1} [**bo·pi.**] A child's name for a cow.

BOP-TAILED, *adj.* Suf. [**bo·p·tēld.**] Bob-tailed, cut short.

Suf. (F.H.); (C.G.B.)

BOR, *sb.* Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Also written **bo'** Cmb.; **boa** Ess.^{1}; **borh** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1}; **bour** Cmb.^{1} [**bǭ(r).**] A term of familiar address, applied to persons of either sex and of all ages; neighbour! For the pl. *together* is used.

Cmb. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 251; **Cmb.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} One old woman may say to another, 'Co', bor, let's go a-sticking in the squire's plantations.' And the other may answer, 'Aye, bor, so we will.' **Nrf.** (G.E.D.); I should jest about think yow du, Roger, bor, A.B.K. *Wright's Fortune* (1885) 6; 'Well, bor,' I says, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 24; **Nrf.**^{1} It has been wittily observed, that 'together' is the plural of 'bor.' **Suf.** We address our friends as Smith bor! Jones bor! *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); Hullo bor! where be you a goin'? (C.G.B.); Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 303, ed. 1849. **Ess.** She's wäitin' for yer, roun' the corner, bor, Downe *Ballads* (1895) 10; **Ess.**^{1}

[OE. *būr* (in *gebūr*), wh. forms the second element in *neighbour* (OE. *nēahbūr*). Cp. Holstein *buur*, 'ehmals Nachbar' (*Idiotikon*) 193.]

BORAL, *sb.* Sc. Also written **borale, borell, borrell** (Jam.). [**bo·rl.**]

1. An instrument for boring; cf. **breast-bore.**

Per. (G.W.), **Edb.** (W.G.), **Rxb.** (Jam.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Boral-hole,** a hole made by a wimble; (2) **-tree,** the handle of a wimble.

(1) **Slk.** His breist was like ane heck of hay; His gobe ane round and boral hole, Hogg *Hunt of Eildon*, 321 (Jam.). (2) **Rxb.** (*ib.*)

[Borrels for wrights the groce, iii *l.*, *MS.* (1611) (Jam.); Ane knyf ande ane borrel, *Compl. Scot.* (1549) 11. *Bore*, vb. + *-el*, as in *shovel.*]

BORD, *sb.* and *v.* Sc.

1. *sb.* A broad hem or welt.

Sc. (Jam.), **n.Sc.** (W.G.)

2. The border or edge of a woman's cap; a band sewn to the front part of the cap.

Sc. Her mutch is like the driven snaw, Wi bord of braw fine pearlin, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 145 (Jam.). **n.Sc.** (W.G.), **Per.** (G.W.)

3. *v.* To furnish with an edge or border.

n.Sc. She bordit her mutch wi' ace (W.G.).

[Fr. *bord*, the welt, hem, or selvedge of a garment (Cotgr.).]

BORD, see **Board, Bode.**

BORDEL, *sb.* Sc. A brothel. Also in *comp.* **Bordel-house.**

Sc. The fouk 'ill think 'at's gaen by, We keep a bordel house, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 27. **Fif.** Let us at the bawd o' Rome. Her bordel-house maun down be plucket, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 21. **Hdg.** (Jam.)

[Sum fra the bordell wald nocht byd, Dunbar (c. 1510), ed. Small, II. 204. OF. *bordel. Bordeau*, a brothel or bawdy-house (Cotgr.).]

BORDER(S, *sb.* Sc. Nhb.

1. The boundary between Eng. and Sc.; the district adjoining the boundary on both sides.

Ayr. We'll over the border and gie them a brush, Burns *Cock up your Beaver.* **Nhb.^{1}**

2. *Comp.* **Border-watch,** the regular patrol formerly kept to raise the alarm or 'scry' in case of inroad. Nhb.^{1}

[**1.** Gude rewle is banist our the Bordour, Dunbar (c. 1510) *Poems*, ed. Small, II. 227.]

BORDER, *v.* and *sb.* e.An.

1. *v.* To use coarse language, to vituperate. **e.An.^{12}** Cf. **balder.**

2. *sb.* Coarse, obscene language.

e.An.^{2} Give us none of your border.

BORDERED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Fenced, confined.

n.Yks. Still used (T.S.). **e.Yks.** Some close bordered place, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 110.

BORDERING, *sb.* Dev.^{4} *Alyssum maritimum*, and other plants used for borders. Cf. **edging.**

BORDY-GRASS, *sb.* Nrf. Suf. Grass growing on the borders of a field.

Nrf. Master say as how I may cut that there bordy-grass for my dickey (W.R.E.). **Suf.** Commonly used here (C.G.B.).

BORE, *sb.^{1}* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **boir, bor** (Jam.).

1. A crevice, chink, a hole.

Sc. I have been fain to draw my sword-belt three bores tighter, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1830) iii; Frae ilkae bore o' the cradle, The red blood out sprang, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 178. **Abd.** They winna miss a hole or bore, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 347; He staps wi' strae ilk navus bore, Beatties *Parings* (1803) 24, ed. 1873. **Kcd.** Helter-skelter gush'd the spate Through ilka hole an' bore, Grant *Lays* (1884) 7. **Ayr.** Thro' ilka bore the beams were glancing, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) st. 10.

2. An opening or break in the clouds. Also used *fig.*

Sc. It was the first blue bore that did appear in our cloudy sky, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 171 (Jam.). **nw.Abd.** The mist's gyaan aff the Tap o' Noth, An' there's some bores o' blue, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 46.

3. In phr. (1) *to take in* or *up a bore*, to reform, turn over a new leaf; (2) *to wick a bore*, in curling or cricket: to drive a stone or ball through an opening between two guards or fielders.

(1) Rnf. (Jam.) (2) **Sc.** s.v. Wick (*ib.*). **Ayr.** He was the King o' a' the Core, To guard, or draw, or wick a bore, Burns *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 5.

4. An iron mould in which nails are manufactured.

Stf.^{2} **Shr.** Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.^{2}**

5. *Comp.* (1) **Bore-hole,** a hole bored in the ground with iron rods to prove the nature of the strata; (2) **-iron,** an instrument for boring holes; (3) **-man,** one who swings the heavy hammer at an anvil; (4) **-passer,** a gimlet; (5) **-rod,** an iron rod used for ascertaining the nature of strata before sinking a pit; (6) **-shore,** a hurdle-stake.

(1) **Nhb., Dur.** About three inches diameter for a borehole is sufficient, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 3. (2) **Bnff.** (W.G.) (3) **Elg.** A smiddy boreman though ye be, Tester *Poems* (1865) 120. (4) **Shr.^{1}** (5) **Nhb.^{1}** The rods are screwed together in lengths, the end piece faced with a cutting chisel. **Nhb., Dur.** We have two labourers at a time at the handle of the bore rod, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 2; Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (5) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.^{1}** Boreshore is a kind of hurdle stake which can be used in soft ground without an iron pitching bar being required to bore the hole first for it.

BORE, *sb.^{2}* Wor. Glo. Som. The tidal wave in some rivers, esp. the Severn and Parrett.

s.Wor.^{1} Also called Flood's-head. **Glo.** (A.B.); Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

[Prob. the same word as ME. *bare*, a wave, billow. Sebare betes on schip-bord, *Metr. Hom.* (c. 1325), in *Spec. E. E.* II. 90. ON. *bāra*, a wave.]

BORE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Also Som. Colon. Written **boor** Nhb.^{1} [**boə·(r).**]

1. To pierce, make a hole, penetrate. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Women that hae been doing naething a' the livelong day, but . . . boring at a clout, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) iii. **Nhb.^{1}** **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Cum.** Her een they bwor'd a body through, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 337. **Yks.** Their ears were not right bored [were untuneable], *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 210. **w.Yks.** The sun bores (S.O.A.).

Hence (1) **Borer,** *sb.* one whose business it is to ascertain the nature of strata by boring; (2) **Boring-box,** *sb.* a wooden box at the top of a hole, a little larger than the hole, which serves to direct the rods in boring; (3) **Boring-gear,** *sb.* the tools used in boring by hand.

Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. Phr. (1) *to bore one's eyes out*, to tire the eyes, as by overmuch reading; (2) *to get bored for the sturdy*, used in expressing contempt for another man's brains.

(1) **Stf.^{2}** (2) **Nhb.^{1}** Gan away an get boored for the sturdy. The 'sturdy' is a disease in sheep which affects the head.

3. Of a horse: to rush straight on with the head down and the bit between his teeth.

w.Som.^{1} [**Aus., N.S.W.** I couldn't stop the brute; she was boring like a wild bull, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. x.]

Hence **Borer,** *sb.* a horse that rushes straight on with head down. w.Som.^{1}

4. To swagger about.

Lan. If yon isno' James o' Joe's borin about in a suit o' clooas made out of a green bed-quilt, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 98, ed. 1884. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[**3.** A horse is said to boar or bore when he shoots out his nose as high as he can, Bailey (1755).]

BOREEN, *sb.* Irel. In form **bohereen** Wxf.^{1} [**borī·n.**] A narrow lane, a byroad; a passage.

Ir. The win' I heard . . . keenin' up the boreen behind the house, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 264; There was not a dirty boreen that he had not walked that night, Yeats *Flk-Tales* (1888) 22; He hasn't sense enough to drive a pig down a boreen (G.M.H.); Parallel with the muddy boreen, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 236. **Uls.** *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 41. **w.Ir.** They presently reached a narrow track, or 'bohereen,' which led between two lines of loosely-piled walls, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. 190. **Wxf.^{1}** **Tip.** They made a bohreen for him up the hall [through the crowd], Hall *Irel.* (1841) II. 75.

[Ir. *botharín*, a narrow lane, dim. of *bothar*, a street, lane (O'Reilly).]

BORERIGHT, see **Foreright, Voreright.**

BORE'S EARS, *sb. pl.* n.Sc. (Jam.) Also written **boar's ears.** The auricula, *Primula auricula.* See **Bear's ears.**

BORE-TREE, see **Bour-tree.**

BORGE, *v.* Not.^{3} To boast. See **Barge,** *v.^{1}*

BORIER, *sb.* Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **boryer** Cor.^{12}; **borer** Cor. [**bō riə(r).**]

1. An auger.

Dor. *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. **w.Som.^{1}** Plai·z tu lai·n Tau·mus u dree-kwaur·tur boa·ree-ur [please to lend Thomas a three-quarter (inch) auger]. **nw.Dev.^{1}**

2. An iron bar with a wedge-shaped end used for boring holes in granite.

Cor. Jem was a miner and a decent lad, Could beat a borer, or could drive a gad, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 43, ed. 1865; **Cor.^{12}**

[*Bore*, vb. + *-er.* For the dial. forms in *-ier, -yer*, cp. *sawyer, bowyer, lawyer.*]

BORIS-NORIS, *adj.* Dor. Also written **borus-snorus.** Happy-go-lucky, careless, reckless.

Dor. I like the hearty borus-snorus ways of the new pa'son. Hardy *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) I. 147; Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.^{1}**

BORKY, see **Balky.**

BORM, see **Barm.**

BORN, *pp.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also Colon. Used *attrib.* in *comb.* (1) **Born call,** good reason; (2) **—devil,** a downright rogue; (3) **—fool,** an innate fool, clumsy person; (4) **—head,** (*a*) a young, precocious fellow; (*b*) a term of derision applied to a very foolish person; (5) **—mad,** furious; (6) **—truth,** simple, unvarnished truth.

(1) [**Aus.** I have got no 'born call' to be sensitive, Praed *Romance of Station* (1890) I. vii.] (2) **Sc.** There's a set of born deevils in Lunnon, Wilson *Tales Border* (1836) II. 275. (3) **Nhb.^{1}**, **e.Yks^1**, **n.Lin.^{1}**, **Oxf.^{1}** *MS. add.* **Brks.^{1}** A must be a born vool to do like that ther. **w.Som.^{1}** (4 *a, b*) **Ayr.** (J.F.) (5) **Cld.** (Jam.)

(6) **s.Ir.** Book-sworn to tell nothin' but the born thruth, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 475.

BORN, see **Burn.**

BORN DAYS, *phr.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Lifetime.

Kcd. A' my born days I never Never heard the like o' that, Grant *Lays* (1884) 44. **Ir.** I never seen sitch white in my born days, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 213. **N.I.**^{1} **Lns.** In all my born days ... I never laid eyes on such a load of victuals, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 244. **s.Wxf.** He axed them in as naybourly as if he knew them all the born days of his life, *Shamrock Mag.* (1894) 314. **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Ah've kenned a good few i' mah born daas, Munby *Verses* (1865) 56; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Aw niver did see sich a caution ... i' all my born days, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 36; **w.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I wish I'd noht else to do but to smooke bacca like that o' thine all my born daays. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23} **Oxf.**^{1} s.v. In. **Brks.**^{1} I never zin zuch doins in all my born daays. **Suf.** (M.E.R.), **Ken.** (P.M.), **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** I niver did zee sich a huck-muck place in awl my born days, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1} I'd ne'er the heart to hurt thee nor any kindest thing in all my born days, 21.

BORNE, *v.* Lan. Also written **boyrn** Lan.^{1} To wash, rinse; to 'swill.'

Lan. Come, boyurn thi face un win go, Collins *Poems* (1859) 53; Great big clods wurn bein' wesht' deaun th' sides o'th road. ... They'd bin boyrnt eawt o' th' sides o' th' baukin, Brierley *Tales* (1854) 99; **Lan.**^{1} I're primely boyrnt, on os weet as ewer eh could sye, Tim Bobbin *Wks.* (ed. 1750) 49. Whatever arto doin areawt [outside] sich a day as this? What, its enough to borne th' buttons off thi clooas, Waugh *Owd Blanket* (1867) iii. **e.Lan.**^{1} Always followed by 'out.' **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1850).

BORNED, *v.* Irel. Wor. Glo. Sur. Sus. Som. Past tense and *pp.* of *to bear.*

Ir. It's only nathral for me t'look afther the mother that borned an' rared me, Blackburne *Stories*, 11. **w.Wor.** I warn't ... borned isterday, S. Beauchamp *Grantley* (1874) I. 76. **Glo.** I was borned there, and lived there twenty-five years, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 213. **Sur.** A family Bible had the children's births entered as 'Thomas was borned,' &c., *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 175. **Sus.**^{1} I was borned at the cottage just beyond the pay-gate (s.v. Native). **Som.** In tha plaice wher I wer born'd, 'Agrikler' *Rhymes* (1872) 14.

Hence **Borned,** *ppl. adj.* born.

w.Wor. I baynt such a borned fool as that, S. Beauchamp *Grantley* (1874) I. 76.

[*Born* ('natus') + *-ed*, pp. suff. of wk. vbs.]

BORNE-DOWN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Depressed in mind, body, or in external circumstances.

Sc. (Jam.) **n.Sc.** He's a sehr borne-down man wi the death o's aulest sin [son] (W.G.). **Per.** Commonly used (G.W.).

BORN-GULLY, *sb.* Nhb. A clumsy, inefficient workman.

Nhb.^{1} This expression is really 'burn-gully.' Formerly country blacksmiths were the principal makers of edge-tools, such as axes, knives, gullies, &c., and many of them attained to great proficiency in the art of tempering steel. Others, again, not proficient in their attempts at the business, burnt the temper out of the steel, and were called in derision 'Burn-gullies.' In course of time the phr. extended to inefficient workmen in other trades.

[*Burn*, vb. + *gully* (a knife), q.v.]

BORN-HEAD, *adv.* Sc. Straight forward, in an impetuous manner.

Slk. Ye may be carrying him born-head to his honour just now, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 242 (Jam.).

BORNING, *vbl. sb.* War. Amer. [**bǭ·nin.**] Birth.

War. We've no deaths to speak on, but we've a deal o' bornings, *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 46; Well known (W.S.B.). [**Amer.** Borning Ground, the country of one's birth, Farmer.]

[A very anom. formation. *Born*, pp. + *-ing* (OE. *-ung*).]

BORNS, *sb. pl.* Sus. 'Born days,' lifetime.

Sus. I never see'd De loike in all my borns, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 85; **Sus.**^{1} I never did see such tedious poor ground in all my borns (s. v. Out-de-way).

BOROUGH, *sb.* Sc. Also written **borrow** (Jam.). In *comp.* (1) **Borough-flag,** the ensign bearing the arms of the borough; (2) **—'s-town,** a borough or town.

(1) **Fif.** He saw ... Their borough-flags that flar'd and flap't, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 76. (2) **Sc.** The brawest beau in borrows-town, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 87, ed. 1871; I ken the tricks of you burrows-town merchants, man, Scott *Nigel* (1822) v. **Abd.** See what's deein i' the borrow's town, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 28. **Frf.** The lassie was bred in a braw borough-town, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 114. **Ayr.** The betherel of some ancient borough's town, Galt *Legatees* (1820) 26 (Jam.).

BOROUGHMAN, *sb.* Lon. An inhabitant of Southwark.

Lon. A Wappineer, a Mile-ender, and a Boroughman are terms proverbially used, about the Exchange and Fenchurch St., to express an inferior order of beings, Horne *Olla Podrida* (1820) I. 135.

BOROUGHMONGER, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A slang name for a rabbit.

Slk. Fourteen fuds! Aucht maukins and sax boroughmongers! Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 151.

[This is a punning use of lit. E. *boroughmonger*, the political term, with play upon the word *burrow* (a rabbit-hole).]

BORRAL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. The elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra.* See **Bour-tree.**

Sc. (Jam.) **Slk.** Round the auld borral tree, Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, x. **Nhb.**^{1}

BORRAN, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Lan. [**bo·rən.**] A cairn, a heap of loose stones. Cf. **burian.**

Cum. Hoo he tally-ho't a fox ... oot ov a borran a steanns, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 6; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** T'fox gat inta a borran o' steans (J.M.); **Wm.**^{1} Piled up masses of broken rock, and also the remains of ancient buildings when completely thrown down, are so called. **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.** (W.S.), **n.Lan.**^{1}

[A borwen, *cumulus*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

BORRBUT, *sb.* n.Yks. The Whitby name for the viviparous fish called the Blenny, *Zoarcus viviparus.* Cf. **bolbut.** (T.S.)

[*Borr* (or *bol*), of doubtful origin, but cp. *bul* in *bulcard*, q.v. + *but*, doubtless the same as lit. E. *butt*, the name of various kinds of fish; found also in *halibut.*]

BORREL, *sb.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] A heap or quantity. Cf. **borran.**

e.Lan.^{1} A borrel o' staiyans.

BORREL, *adj.* Sc. Rough, rude, clownish.

Sc. Things fitter for them to judge of than a borrel man like me, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; I ken I'm but a poor, ignorant, borrel man, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 159, ed. 1894.

[A bigg fellowe and borrell, Of the colledge of Oriell, *MS. Poems*, 17th cent. (Nares); How be I am but rude and borrell, Spenser *Sh. Kal.* (1579) Julye, 96; But, sires, by-cause I am a burel man, ... Have me excused of my rude speche, Chaucer *C. T.* F. 716. The phr. *a borel man*, a plain man, is gen. conn. w. ME. *borel* or *burel*, a coarse cloth of a brown colour. OF. *burel* (mod. *bureau*); see Hatzfeld.]

BORRID, see **Boarward.**

BORRILL, *sb.* ne.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} Also written **berril** m.Yks.^{1} [**bo·ril, bə·ril.**] The common gadfly.

[Prob. a der. of *bore* (to pierce). See **Boral,** *sb.*]

BORRO, see **Barrow.**

BORROW, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. [**bo·rə.**]

1. *sb.* A pledge; a surety.

Sc. Made prisoners, ransomed them, or concussed them into giving borrows to enter into captivity again, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xv. **Nhb.** His faithful borrowe I will be, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 45.

2. Anything borrowed.

Bnff. That's nae ma ain; it's a borrow. A common saying is, 'A borrow sudd gyang lauchin hame' (W.G.).

3. *v.* To be surety for, to ensure; to give security to, to ransom.

Sc. But yet her strength it fails at length, Nae beilding can she borrow, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 190, ed. 1871; I'll gie a' the lands I hae, Bonnie Jean, to borrow thee, *Laird of Warristoun*, Mackay (1888).

4. *To borrow one*, to urge one to drink. Ags. (Jam.)

[**1.** Ech of hem had leyd his feith to borwe, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 1622; Somme of hir trewe freendes ... to been hir borwes, *ib.* B. 2998. **2.** I'll adventure The borrow of a week, SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 39. **3.** The saulis ar borrowit and to the bliss can go, Chryst with his blud our ransonis dois indoce, DUNBAR (c. 1513) *Poems*, ed. Small, II. 156. OE. *borh* (*borg-*), a pledge, a surety; *borgian*, to give security for, to borrow.]

BORROW, *v.*^{2} Yks. To withdraw the timber supports of the roof of a mine when all the coal has been 'won.' w.Yks. (J.P.)

Hence **Borrowing**, *vbl. sb.* w.Yks. (D.T.)

BORROWED, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Yks. Chs. Lin. In phr. (1) *Borrowed days*, (*a*) the last three days of March (old style); (*b*) the first eleven days of May; (*c*) see — *time*; (2) — *fire*, a light obtained from a neighbour; (3) — *time*, the time a person lives after the age of 70.

(1, *a*) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The popular notion is that they were borrowed by March from April with a view to the destruction of a parcel of unoffending young sheep – a purpose, however, in which March was not successful. (*b*) **Chs.**^{1} The beginning of May is often very cold, and one frequently hears it accounted for by the saying, 'Well, you see, we're only i' th' borrowed days yet,' implying that it is not really the month of May. (*c*) **Yks.** 'I'se livin on borrowed days,' said by a man of 81, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 211. (2) **Nhb.**^{1} To request a light on the morning of the New Year is held as a most portentous omen. Several will not even allow a borrowed fire to proceed from their dwellings, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) II. 288. (3) **n.Lin.** A man who lives on borrowed time lives on trespass-ground. Ay, all mine is borrowed time, noo (M.P.).

[(1, *a*) So is it usual amongst us . . . to ascribe unto March certain borrowed days from April, BROWNE *Vulg. Errors* (ed. 1669) bk. VI. iv. See *Borrowing days* (below).]

BORROWING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Rut. In phr. (1) *Borrowing days*, the last three days of March (old style); (2) — *weather*, the first few days of April.

(1) **Sc.** The bairns' rime says, the warst blast of the borrowing days couldna kill the three silly poor hog-lambs, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxviii; The warst blast comes on the borrowing days, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 65. **Don.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1885) III. 278. **n.Cy.** HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii; **N.Cy.**^{1} (2) **Rut.** 'It's borrowing weather.' This expression was used one April, when we were experiencing some very cold March-like weather (T.K.B.N.).

[In the Statist. Acct. of Scotland (1791) I. 57, Parish of Kirkmichael, the minister, mentioning an old man of the age of 103 years, says: 'His account of himself is, that he was born in the Borrowing Days of the year that King William came in,' BRAND *Pop. Ant.* (1795), ed. 1849, II. 42; The borial blastis of the thre borouing dais of marche, *Compl. Scot.* (1549) 38. Cf. *borrowed days.*]

BORSE, see **Buss.**

BORSEND, see **Burst.**

BORSHOLDER, *sb.* Ken. Also in form **bosholder**; **bostler** Ken.^{1}

1. A petty constable, superseded since the introduction of modern police.

Ken. Still well known to most middle-aged people (P.M.); 1794, April 4, p^d Mast^r Else as pr Bill due when he was Bosholder [*sic*], 3*s.* 6*d.*, *Pluckley Overseers' Acc.*; **Ken.**^{1} I reckon, when you move you'll want nine men and a bostler, shaän't ye? **Ken.**^{2}

2. A wooden mace.

Ken. An ancient wooden mace of 'dumb boss'lder' is still kept in the vestry of the parish church of Wateringbury, near Maidstone, *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 446; **Ken.**^{1} At Great Chart they had a curious custom of electing a dumb borsholder. This is still in existence, and is made of wood, about three feet and half an inch long; with an iron ring at the top, and four rings at the sides, by means of which it was held and propelled when used for breaking open the doors of houses supposed to contain stolen goods; **Ken.**^{2}

[The antient headboroughs, tithing-men, and borsholders, were made use of to serve as petty constables, BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1768) I. 356; Borowhowlders *alias* Bursholders (Lamb. in the duties of Constables), COWELL *Interp.* (ed. 1637). OE. *borges ealdor*, the chief of a 'borrow,' a tithing or frank-pledge. For OE. *borh* see **Borrow**, *sb.*]

BORST, *v.* Chs.^{2} Past tense of *to burst.*

BORSTAL, *sb.* Suf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. Also in form **bostal** Suf. Ken.^{1} Sus.^{12} [**bɔ̄·stl, bo·stl.**] A pathway up a steep hill. Also used *attrib.*

Suf. GROSE (1790); BAILEY (1721); (P.R.) **Ken.** Now only used in conjunction with the name of a particular place (P.M.); **Ken.**^{12} **Sur.** (H.W.); It'll be a bostall road with you an' me, unless there's give on one side and take on the other, BARING-GOULD *Broom-Squire* (1896) 96. **Sus.** Something in appearance betwixt a bridle-path and a timber-track, such as is known in those parts by the old English name, a borstall, BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* (1875) xix; RAY (1691); COLES (1677); **Sus.**^{12} **Wil.** He knew every . . . borstall and farmhouse on the Down, KENNARD *Diogenes* (1893) ix.

[Borstal, near Rochester, owes its name evidently to its situation at the foot of the 'borstal' leading up to the downs. Its OE. name was *Borh steall*; see Earle's *Charters* (Glossary).]

BORSTEN, *v.* Chs.^{23} *pp.* of *to burst*; ruptured.

Hence **Borsten**, *ppl. adj.*

Chs. Thah gurt borsten cawf, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 3.

[The dragoun is borstun (diruptus est), WYCLIF (1382) *Dan.* xiv. 26. OE. *borsten*, pp. of *berstan*, to burst.]

BORT, *sb.* Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} A band, a thick cord with which to tie up hay.

[Prob. the same word as *bought*, the bend of a rope. A bought *plica*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). See **Bought**, *sb.*^{1}]

BORYER, see **Borier.**

BOS, see **Buss.**

BOSEN, see **Boosing.**

BOSEY, *adj.* and *sb.* e.Som. Also written **bozey**, **boazy.** Used of coarse, long hay, growing under the shade of trees, or of hay dried so rapidly that it cannot be pressed together.

e.Som. I beant gwain to give 'e much for that long bozey stuff (G.S.); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

BOSGIN, see **Boskin, Buskin.**

BOSH, *sb.*^{1} e.An. [**boʃ.**] In phr. *to cut a bosh*, to make a fine figure, to make a swaggering appearance.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** GROSE (1790); *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 38; **Nrf.**^{1}

[Laughing at everybody . . . that does not cut as bold a bosh as they do, AMHERST *Terrae Fil.* (1726) xlvi. 245 (N.E.D.). Steele uses *bosh* (vb.) in the sense of 'to cut a dash': When to the plain garb of gown and band a spark adds an inconsistent long wig, we do not say now 'he boshes,' but 'there goes a smart fellow,' *Tatler* (1709) No. 71.]

BOSH, *sb.*^{2} Shr.^{1} [**boʃ.**] The front part of the head of a bull or boar. See **Bash**, *sb.*^{5}

BOSH, *sb.*^{3} Nhb. Yks. Stf. [**boʃ.**]

1. The bottom of the furnace where iron ore is melted, the part that slopes to the hearth.

Nhb. *Newcastle Wkly. Chron. Suppl.* (Dec. 24, 1887) 3. **Stf.** (K.); **Stf.**^{1}

2. A metallurgist's cooling-trough.

Nhb. *Newcastle Wkly. Chron. Suppl.* (Dec. 24, 1887) 3. **w.Yks.**^{2}

BOSHY-MAN, *sb.* Cor. A fop, a conceited fellow. See **Bosh**, *sb.*^{1}

w.Cor. O, once I had a shiner, And a boshy man was he, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 25. **Cor.**^{1}

BOSIE, *sb.* Sc. [**bō·zi.**] The bosom.

Sc. An' lat them deck thy virgin bosie, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 118. **Abd.** I'm truly blest whan prest a while To its leal bosie, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 144. **Rnf.** Some cuddlin' i' their mithers' bosie, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 171. **Lnk.** Shut yer e'en again, Cuddle in a bosie, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 117. **Lth.** Then dinna me tak Frae that bosie awa', BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 77.

BOSK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. [**bosk.**]

1. *sb.* An underwood thicket, a bush, esp. a small bush of thorn or brier stuck in the fields to prevent poaching. Cf. **busk**, *sb.*

Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 11, 1883) 6. **Chs.**^{1}

Hence **Bosky**, *adj.* bushy, shady, wooded.

Sc. The screen drawn in front of the bosky stage, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xx; Or doon in the bosky glades, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 364; Awa alane I'll wander, By bosky banks and dells, *Ballads* (1885). **Abd.** This nicht ye'll cross the bosky glen, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 100. **Gall.** She went to hide in some bosky bouroch, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) i. **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}

2. *v.* To place bushes in newly mown meadows to prevent poachers from drawing nets over them.

Chs.^{1} Bosking the fields.

[**1.** Vnder boske shal men weder abide, Quoþ Hendyng, *Prov. Hendyng* (c. 1300), in *Spec. E. E.* II. 40; And every bosky bourn, MILTON *Comus* (1634) 312.]

BOSKILL, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) An opening in the middle of a stack of corn made by pieces of wood fastened at the top. See **Boss,** *sb.*^{4}

BOSKIN, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Written **bosking** Chs.^{3}; also in form **bosgin** Chs.^{1} Stf.^{2} Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} [**bo·skin, bo·zgin.**]

1. That part of a 'shippon' or cow-house which separates the animals from each other.

w.Yks.^{2}, **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** *Chs. N. & Q.* (1882) No. 695, I. 224; **Chs.**$^{1\ 3}$, **Stf.**^{2}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bosgin-rail,** part of the framework of a bosgin; (2) **-stump,** a strong oak post set firmly in the ground, into which the rails are mortised.

Chs.^{1} The bosgin stump is sometimes carried up to the roof, which not only makes it firmer, but acts as a support to the roof.

[*Boose* (sb.), q.v. + *-kin*, dim. suff.]

BOSKY, *adj.* Sc. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dev. Cor. Slang. Also written **busky** Dev. [**bo·ski.**] The worse for drink; stupid with intoxication or repletion.

Lth. (JAM.), **Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{2}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.), **Suf.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{2}, **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Bill How comed 'ome bosky last night an' brawked awl tha clome 'pon dresser, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 55. **n.Dev.** Why, buoy, art bosky, or scoochy-pawed? ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 19. **Dev.**^{1} You must tell every living soul that I was bosky and vall'd into the mud-pool, must ye dem? 13. **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423. **Slang.** FARMER.

Hence **Bosky-eyed,** *adj.* intoxicated.

Dev. Shüdden winder if 'e idden bosky-eyed avore night, 'e 'th adüed nort but guzzle awl day, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 85; I'm baggared ef 'e idden busky-eyed again, an' 'e tüked tha pledge only last week, *ib.*

[Bosky, half or quite fuddled, BAILEY (1755).]

BOSOM, *sb.* Nhb. e.An. Hmp. Som. [**bō·zəm, bū·zəm.**]

1. The bag of a fishing-net in which the fish are *gen.* caught.

Nhb.^{1} The net is so constructed as to belly-out in mid-water when being hauled in. **Hmp.** The salmon-nets on the Avon are made wider in the centre than at the sides for obvious reasons (H.C.M.B.),

2. The join in a grain of wheat.

e.An.^{1} If you put some wheat into water the bosom will open.

3. Weaving term: the division made between the threads of the warp through which the shuttle has to pass.

w.Som.^{1} It is important to keep u ai·vm buuz·um [an even bosom], that is, to have the rows of threads quite even in line, otherwise the shuttle strikes them in passing, and is either diverted from its course or the threads are broken. An old weaver's advice is: 'Always keep your eye pon the bosom.'

BOSOM, *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **bossom** Wm.^{1} [**bō·zəm, bo·səm.**]

1. To eddy, to whirl.

w.Yks. The smoke coming down the chimney into the room, or the wind swirling through a narrow passage, are said to bosom (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{1} T'wind bosoms. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Der.** *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 39.

2. *Comp.* **Bosom-wind,** an eddying or whirling wind.

Cum.^{1} **Wm.**^{1} Theears allas a bossom wind e that neeak.

[The same as *bosom*, sb. The word means to form a bosom, to belly, as a sail in the wind. Thai . . . halit wp þare salis hie That bowsummit with þe wyndis blast, BARBOUR *Troy-book* (c. 1375) II. 1699 (N.E.D.).]

BOSS, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses. Also written **bass** w.Wor.^{1}

1. A protuberance of iron in the top part of the spindle in which the 'brandarts' were placed; any swelling on a piece of iron.

w.Yks. (J.T.); **Shr.**^{1}

2. The nave of a wheel.

w.Yks. (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Not.**^{2}

3. A bunch or tuft of grass, ribbon, &c.; a rosette, a tassel.

se.Wor.^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}

4. The palm or hollow of the hand.

w.Wor.^{1} ''E's cut 'isself right across the bass o' the 'and with a rip-puk,' or rippook [reaping-hook].

5. A large round stone or iron ball, used in marble playing.

Nhp.^{2} To bowl with a boss.

6. A fat, lazy woman.

Lan.^{1} Hoo's a great idle boss. Look at her childer, they'n tell thi what hoo is.

Hence **Bosser,** *adj.* Of persons: exceedingly stout; buxom.

Not.^{1} A fine bussen wench.

[**6.** A fat boss, femme bien grasse et grosse, une Coche, SHERWOOD; Disdainful Turkess and unreverend boss! MARLOWE I *Tamburlaine* (1587) III. iii, ed. Cunningham, 16. Fr. *bosse*, a bunch; a knob, knot, or knur in a tree; a bosse or imbossing in workmanship (COTGR.).]

BOSS, *sb.*^{2} Oxf. e.An. [**bos.**] A hod for mortar, carried on the shoulder by masons.

Oxf. (K.), **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

[*Clifoire*, a plaisterers tray or boss, COTGR.]

BOSS, *sb.*^{3} Wxf. Cum. [**bos.**]

1. A hassock. See **Bass,** *sb.*^{1} **4.**

Wxf. The front is occupied with stools or straw bosses, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 185.

2. A milkmaid's cushion for the head. Cum.^{1}

[**1.** Round which they sat on their haunches upon bosses of straw, SWIFT *Gulliver* (1727) bk. IV. ii.]

BOSS, *sb.*^{4} Lth. Nhb. [**bos.**] A frame of wood on a staddle; see also quot.

Lth. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Lth., Nhb.** The hollow frame of wood of hexagonal pyramid shape, *gen.* eight or ten feet high, composed of as many separate spars rising up into the centre of the stack for the admission of air to prevent the grain from getting heated. This, with the crossbars of wood on which it rests to keep the stacks off the ground, is called the boss (J.M.).

Hence **Bossins,** *sb.* apertures left in ricks for the admission of air to preserve the grain from being heated (JAM.).

BOSS, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{5} Brks. Suf. and in *gen.* dial. or slang use.

1. *v.* To miss an aim, to make a mistake.

Brks. He had six shies at the cocoa-nuts, and he bossed every time (W.H.E.). **Suf.** (C.G.B.)

Hence **Bosser,** *sb.* one who misses an aim, or makes a mistake. Brks. (W.H.E.)

2. *sb.* A mistake.

Brks. He then tried to jump the ditch to the big stone, but in his hurry he made a boss and fell into the water (W.H.E.).

3. *Comp.* **Boss-shot,** an aim which misses the mark, an unsuccessful venture.

Suf. A bad shot with a stone is called a boss-shot (C.G.B.).

BOSS, *v.*^{2} Wor. Hrf. [**bos.**] To take the heads off clover early, so that the second grown heads may produce seed.

Wor. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

Hence **Bosser,** *sb.* a machine used to extract clover-seed. Hrf.^{2}

BOSS, *v.*^{3} Chs. Not. Lei. Sus. [**bos.**] To bang, throw, or put down with violence; to punish a boy by seizing him by the legs and arms and banging him against a wall; also *intrans.* to sit down violently.

s.Not. He bossed against me. They caught hold of him and bossed him against the wall. He bossed the basket of eggs down on the ground. You'll break the chair, bossing down like that (J.P.K.). **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Boss,** *sb.* a heavy fall or blow; (2) **Bossing,** *vbl. sb.* the punishment described above.

(1) **s.Chs.**^{1} Daayn ey kùm sich· ŭ bos [Daïn hey come sich a boss]. **Not.** I tumbled down such a boss. We ran into one another such a boss (J.P.K.). (2) **Lei.**^{1}

BOSS, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **bose** Sc. Ir.; **boase** Sc.; and in form **boassed, bost** Uls. [**bōs, bos.**] Hollow; empty; also *fig.*

Sc. A goose is nae good meat, A hen is boss within, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 204; An' no like boss houk'd gutless hills i' Lowden, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 34; As for James More, the man's as boss as a drum, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1895) xxix; A boss sound. Of one emaciated by some internal disease it is said 'He s a' boss within.' A shell without a kernel is said to be boss, and he is said to be 'nae boss man' who has a considerable share of understanding (JAM.). **Abd.** For he's nae boss, six score o' lambs this year, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 149. **Fif.** A State Kirk maks boss Christians, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 128. **Ayr.** He broke a stone . . . and in the heart of it (which was boss) there was found a living creature, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) x. **Lnk.** He saw, he gloomed, and shook his thick boss head, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 285 (JAM.); Let misers hoard their dross, bonnie lassie, O, Their pleasure's unco boss, bonnie lassie, O, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 154; Ye're eating by ordinar'. Ye canna be boss noo, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) x. **N.I.**^{1} The goose is a bonny bird if it was not bose. **Uls.** Boassed is used *gen.* of potatoes that are rotten at the core (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence **Bossness,** *sb.* hollowness. Sc. (JAM.)

[The bois cavis sowndit and maid a dyn, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 70.]

BOSS, see **Bass, Buss.**

BOSSACK, *sb.* w.Wor.^{1} A footstool. **Cf. bassock.**

BOSSELL, *sb.* Hrt. Hmp. Wil. Also written **bozzell** Wil.^{1}; **bozzle** Hmp.^{1}; **boswell** Hrt. [**bo·zl.**] The corn marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum.* Cf. **bozzom, buddle.**

Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. 18. **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**^{1}

[*Bossell* prob. repr. *boss*, sb.^{1} + *-el*, the flower being so called from the soft ball in the middle; see Gerarde (ed. (1633) 743.]

BOSSEN, *pp.* Stf. Wor. Shr. [**bo·sən.**] Full to repletion, to bursting. See **Bost,** *v.*^{1}

w.Wor.^{1} ''E stuffed 'isself till I thowt 'e'd a bossen.' Sometimes 'to go bossen' is used. 'Dunna pug that owd strap so tight, ar 'e'll go bossen.' **Shr.**^{1} I conna tak' no more, Missis, I'm welly bos'n.

Hence **Bossen,** *v.* to burst.

Stf. I'll jump on yer and bossen yer (W.H.).

[*Bossen* repr. an obs. *bursten* (*borsten*), pp. of *burst* (vb.).]

BOSS-EYED, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in s. and midl. counties. [**bo·s-aid.**]

1. Having a squint, cross-eyed, having the eyes unequal or dissimilar; one-eyed.

s.Not. (J.P.K.), **War.**^{3}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.*, **Brks.** (W.H.E.), **Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} **Hmp., Wil.** Said of a girl whose eye had been half-closed by a blow, 'She does look frightful. She's quite boss-eyed' (W.H.E.). **Cor.**^{3} **Slang.** FARMER.

Hence **Boss-eye,** *sb.* a person having an obliquity of vision.

Brks., Hmp., Wil. (W.H.E.) **Slang.** FARMER.

2. *Fig.* Of things: crooked, one-sided; of little use, unreliable.

Brks., Hmp., Wil. The horse shied and we ran up against the gate-post, and knocked the step of the cart all boss-eyed (W.H.E.).

BOSSIE, see **Bassie.**

BOSSOCK, *v.* Yks. Lin. e.An. [**bo·sək.**]

1. To toss and tumble, to throw into an irregular heap, to huddle.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** He bossocked down his tools and walked off (F.H.).

2. To bask in the heat of sun or fire.

n.Yks. (T.S.) **Lin.** The cat is lying bossocking before the fire (I.W.).

BOSSOCK, see **Buzzock.**

BOSSY-CALF, see **Bussa-calf.**

BOST, *v.*^{1} Chs. Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Dev. [**bost.**] *Pret.* **bosted,** *pp.* **bost, bosten, bosted.**

1. To burst. Often used as a mild imprecation.

Chs. You been like Smithwick, either clemed or bossten, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 193, ed. 1860. **Stf.** To see him ate yo'd think he'd bost, PINNOCK *Black Cy. Ann.* (1895); **Stf.**^{2} Bost jə! wēi konər jə giv uər līvin mēi əlūn. Oiv etn ðat mutš til oim weli bostid. **War.**^{3} Yo mo'ant leave nothin' on yo're plaut [plate]—its bad manners. Yo' must eat till yo' bost fust. [Heard at the annual dinner of the parish ringers.] **w.Wor.**^{1} That thahr culvert 'as bosted up. **se.Wor.**^{1} Bost this door, 'e wunt open. **Shr.**^{1} I doubt we sha'n 'ăve to bost that door open. Bost that chap, w'y couldna-d 'e a lef' that lather w'eer I pŭt it? **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** 'Bost thy kearcass,' I zays to un, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiv; **Glo.**^{1} No, I'm bost if I do.

Hence **Bosted,** *ppl. adj.* used as an intensitive.

s.Wor.^{1} They bosted woŏnts [moles]. **Glo.** (A.B.)

2. To break.

n.Dev. Tha woulst bost any keendest theng, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 50.

3. To hurry. Also with prep. *off*, to start off, to begin.

w.Wor. They bosted, and jump-ed, an' flewd, is, em did, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 289.

BOST, *v.*^{2} Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) To scold, to speak roughly.

[Quhat wenys thou so to effray and bost me? DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 348.]

BOSTHOON, *sb.* Irel. [**bostū·n.**] A big, awkward fellow; a witless, senseless, tactless fellow.

Ir. Sure only for this, I say, you bosthoon . . . where 'ud the purty colleen be? CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 348; He reasoned with himself that he must have been a great little-good-for, and a blamed ould handless bosthoon, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 52; (G.M.H.) **w.Ir.** The other bosthoon was roarin' from mornin' till night, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 542. **Wxf.** Annoyed by the impudent look the bosthoon gave us, KENNEDY *Evenings* (1869) 37.

[Ir. *bastún*, a poltroon (O'DONOVAN).]

BOSTLE, see **Borstal.**

BOSTLER, see **Borsholder.**

BOSTOCK ORANGE, *sb.* Chs.^{1} A kind of apple.

BOSWELL, *sb.* Lan. Not. Lin. Also written **bossill, bozzell, bozzill** n.Lin.^{1}; **bosl** Not.^{2} [**bo·zl.**] A gypsy.

Not.^{2} **Lin.** Why, if there isn't some o' them bozzel chaps a nippin' up our rabbits, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 113. **n.Lin.**^{1} (Aug. 21, 1848) Pursuing some Bossills to put them out of Carr, 3*s.*, *Blyton, Constable's bill.*

Hence (1) **Boswellgang,** *sb.* a gypsy track; hence *fig.* a maze, a perplexity; (2) **Bozzelling,** *vbl. sb.* living on commons and in lanes after the manner of gypsies.

(1) **Lan.** Some of the folk as went thro' a' the boswellgang on't theirselves, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 357. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1}

[The word is said to be from the name of Charles Bosvile or Boswell, a Yorkshire gentleman, who established a sort of sovereignty among the gypsies, who, before the enclosures, used to frequent the moors about Rossington. He died in 1709; see HUNTER *South Yorks.* I. 68.]

BOT, *sb.*^{1} Usually in *pl.* Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Cor. Also written **buts** Cor.^{12} [**bot.**] A parasitical worm or maggot; an intestinal worm, esp. the larva inhabiting the digestive organs of the horse; the larva of the gadfly under the skin of cattle; a grub of any kind. See **Bats.**

Lan.^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} A common term with gardeners for all underground grubs; many of which feed on vegetables by night, and bury themselves by day, such as the larvae of the cockchafer, and the great red underwing. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{3}, **Cor.**^{12} [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)]

[The bottes, *verminatio. Morbus praesertim iumentorum quum torminibus afficiuntur*, BARET (1580); The bottes is an yll dysease, and they lye in a horse mawe . . . and stycke faste in the mawe-syde, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 70.]

BOT, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.?* Yks. A bungler, a jobber. See **Botch,** *sb.*^{1}

w.Yks. WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 534; **w.Yks.**^{4}

BOT, *sb.*^{3} *Obsol.* Yks. Also written **botte.** An iron implement used for marking sheep.

ne.Yks.^{1} **e.Yks.** The manner is to give lambes a tarre marke before they goe to the field, and our usuall way is to give them only the botte on the farre buttocke, and sometimes to run the edge of the botte downe the neare liske, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 12.

BOT, see **Bat.**

BOTANY, *sb.* Yks. [**bo·tni.**] Knitting wool.

w.Yks. Shoo wor abaht t'shap ov a ball o' botany, CUDWORTH *Sketches* (1884) 13; An old expression probably in use before Botany Tops were known, and when Botany was only known as a fingering wool (J.F.).

[Short for *Botany wool*, orig. wool from Botany Bay, but applied to all Australian wool.]

BOTANY BAY, *sb.* Lin. Cor. **1.** In phr. (1) *to send to Botany Bay*, to transport no matter where; (2) *he's gone* *to Botn'y Baay and theäre he maay staay*, reply given to a question as to the whereabouts of another when one does not wish to give the true answer. n.Lin.^{1} **2.** The plant hydrangea. Cor.^{12}

BOT-BEETLE, *sb.* Hrf.^{2} A large wooden hammer used for beating up clods.

BOTCH, *v.* and *sb.*^{1} In *gen.* dial. use. [**boˑtʃ.**]

1. *v.* To patch; to mend clumsily. Cf. **bodge.**

Wm.^{1} I'll botch up t'brokken cartgear ta morn. **n.Yks.**^{2} **m.Yks.**^{1} Can you manage to botch my boots to-morrow? **w.Yks.** He wor a famous fella for botchin' an' tinkerin' abaht machines, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 35; **w.Yks.**^{23} **Lan.** He'd un ow'd pere o' whirlers on, aw botch'd hop wi' white wollen yorn, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 8; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 277. **Stf.**^{2}, **Shr.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Botcher,** *sb.* a cobbler, a mender of clothes; (2) **Botching,** *vbl. sb.* patching; (3) **Botchment,** *sb.* an ugly patch, or addition to anything.

(1) **Uls.** *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862). **w.Yks.**^{3} [HONE *Table-bk.* II. 717.] (2) **n.Cy.** The tailors, too, that botching dew, DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 174. (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} 'That theäre beeldin' looks a queer botchment aside th' chech-steäple.' This was said of a temporary workshop, which was used by the masons when Bottesford Church was restored.

2. To do a thing badly, to spoil.

w.Yks.^{4} **Ken.** Yu've botched it now, you numskul (W.D.P.). **Slang.** The mushroom-faker's work is often done adroitly, and as often bunglingly, or, in the trade term, 'botched,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 115.

Hence (1) **Botched,** *ppl. adj.* spoiled; (2) **Botcher,** *sb.* a bungler.

(1) **Abd.** Haein' to dee wi' ither fowk's botch't wark, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. (2) **Nrf.**^{1}

3. *sb.* A piece of spoilt work, a clumsy job.

Cum.^{1} Thou hez meàdd a botch on't now. **e.Yks.** He makes a botch ov ivvery thing he diz, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 54. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890). **Stf.**^{2}

4. A bungler, a clumsy workman.

n.Yks.^{1} He's nobbut an aud botch. He's mair lahk t'mar an t'mend; **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} Jack's a reg'lar botch, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**^{1} Applied familiarly to a cobbler. **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). [A botch or botcher is a man who cannot make a fair good job or turn out work with any credit either to himself or to his employer, and who therefore undersells good workmen, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

[**1.** I botche or patche an olde garment . . . I have botched my hosen at the heles, PALSGR. (1530); Eche feble thingus thei bocchyn, WYCLIF (1382) 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 10. (1) Botchare of olde thinges, *resartor*, *Prompt.*, ed. Pynson (1499). (3) Botchement, *additamentum*, *ib.* **2.** To botche or bungyll a garment as he dothe that is nat a perfyte workeman, PALSGR. (1530). **3.** Learne of me what woman is . . . A mere botch, HERRICK *Hesp.* (1648) I. 104.]

BOTCH, *sb.*^{2} Yks. [**botʃ.**] A breaking-out on the skin; a sore; an inflamed tumour.

n.Yks.^{2} **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 54. **w.Yks.** (J.R.R.)

[The Lord will smite thee with the botch of Egypt, BIBLE *Deut.* xxviii. 27; Catullus cleped a consul of Rome, that highte Nonius, postum or boch, CHAUCER *Boethius*, bk. III. iv. Fr. dial. (Picard) *boche*; OFr. *boce*, inflamed ulcer (LA CURNE); Fr. *bosse*, a wen, botch, bile (COTGR.); It. *bózza*, any pock, blain, botch, bile, or plague sore (FLORIO).]

BOTCH, *sb.*^{3} Sus. A thump.

Sus. *Phil. Soc. Trans.* (1858) 149; HOLLOWAY.

BOTCHER, *sb.* Hrf. Glo. A salmon-trout; a second-year salmon.

Hrf. Salmon-fry or salmon-spinks are here known as 'last springs.' . . Last springs having made a voyage to sea, return 'botchers' in the following summer, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 301. **Glo.**^{1} [All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, salmon, . . . girling, grilse, botcher, bluecock, . . . or by any other local name, *Stat.* 24 & 25 *Vic.* (1861) c. 109. § 4.]

BOTCHER, see **Botchet.**

BOTCHET, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Also in form **botcher** Cum.^{1} [**boˑtʃit**] A kind of fermented drink made from the last drainings or washings of the honeycomb; used also as a slang term for ale. See **Bragget.**

n.Cy. HOLLOWAY. **Cum.**^{1} Sweet as botcher. **n.Yks.**^{123} **ne.Yks.**^{1} In rare use. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** An' a rare jolly chap he is wen heze had ta mitch botchit, as he calls all t'drink he gets i' that hoose, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1873) *Apr. Notes.*

BOTCHY, *adj.* and *sb.* Wm. Stout, out of proportion; also as *sb.* a short, stout man.

Wm. His lal botchy legs they fair shog again when he tries to run (B.K); **Wm.**^{1}

BOTE, *pret.* and *pp.* Lan. [**bōt.**] Bit, bitten. Cf. **bate,** *v.*^{4}

Lan. Hoo'd nevvur bote sin breykfust toime, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) vi; 'That's just reet,' as Pinder said, when his wife bote hur tung i' two, WAUGH *Sketches* (1855) 26; **Lan.**^{1} Mi feyther lookt eawt into th' sthreet, An' bote his lip, bo never spoke, RAMSBOTTOM *Rhymes* (1864) 73. **e.Lan.**^{1}

[For wraththe he bot his lippes, *P. Plowman* (A.) v. 67; His vn-cely swyn þat . . . bote þe best of his brachez þe bakkez in sunder, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1563. OE. *bāt*, pret. of *bītan*, to bite.]

BOTE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. n.Yks. Also written **bute.** Help, advantage, bounty, compensation. Cf. **boot,** *sb.*

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*; (JAM.) **n.Yks.**^{2} Hence Cart-bote, Fire-bote, Hays bote, Hedge-bote, House-bote, Plough-bote; wood allowed in former times by the estate owner to his tenants, for making carts, for fuel, for boundaries or fences, building purposes, for the construction of ploughs, &c.

[Bote or boote signifies help, succour, aide and advantage, and is commonly joyned with other words, as *bridg-boot*, *burgh-boot*, *fire-boot*, *hedg-boot*, and divers others, BLOUNT (1670); Bote signifies compensation or satisfaction, as *man-bote*, *theft-bote*, SKENE (1641) 24; To vencust folkis is a confort and bute, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 89. OE. *bōt*, compensation.]

BOTH, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng.

1. *The both*, both, the two.

Myo. Here is the both of them. sure enough, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) i. **Dev.** (F.H.) **Cor.** They'm a matter o' six foot high, the both—an' risin' forty, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) iii.

2. In phr. (1) *both of it*, both of them; (2) *both of the two*, the couple of them; (3) *none of 'em both*, neither of them.

(1) **Dor.**, **Som.** Will you have some lettuce or onions, or both of it? (W.B.T.) (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} Beeath o' t'tweea. (3) **Ken.**^{2}

[**1.** It turnes bot tille þe bothe, BRUNNE *Chron.* (1330) 269. **2.** (2) Cp. ME. *bothe two.* And harlotrye they tolden bothe two, CHAUCER *C.T.* A. 3184.]

BOTHAM, *sb.*^{1} Cor. Also written **bothan.** A tumour, arising from a blow with a stick upon any part of the body.

Cor. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Cor.**^{12}

BOTHAM, *sb.*^{2} Also written **bothem** Cor.^{12}; **bothen** Hmp.^{1} (1) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, corn marigold (Hmp.^{1} Dor.); (2) *Pyrethrum parthenium*, feverfew (Cor.^{12}).

BOTHER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also written **bodder** n.Yks. [**boˑðə(r).**] Nonsense.

n.Yks. Sum mettedy er ranter bodder, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 42. **Lan.** It's varra likely what thou's tellin' ma is o' bother, 'EAVESDROPPER' *Vill. Life* (1869) 61.

BOTHER, *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Ess. Dev. Cor. [**boˑðə(r).**]

1. To deafen, to stun, to perplex with noisy and incessant chatter, to confuse.

Ayr. The auld guidmen, about the grace, Frae side to side they bother, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 24. **w.Yks.**^{4} **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 227. **Nhp.**^{1} You bother me so with your chattering, that I don't know what I'm about. **s.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **Sus.**^{2}, **Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

Hence (1) **Bother,** *sb.* noise, disagreeable loquacity; (2) **Bothered,** *ppl. adj.* deaf; (3) **Bothering,** *ppl. adj.* noisy; (4) **Bothering,** *vbl. sb.* a noise, a scolding.

(1) **Nhp.**^{1} Hold your bother. (2) **Ir.** I'm a bit bothered on both sides of my head, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 308; Clergyman: What is the meaning of 'He that hath ears to hear, &c.'?—Schoolboy: It manes any person could hear it unless he was bothered! (P.W.J.) **s.Ir.** He only turned the bothered ear to the sound of his mother's voice, CROKER *Fairy Leg.* (1862) 221. (3) **Nhp.** Keep off the bothering bustle of the wind, CLARE *Village Min.* (1821) I. 122; **Nhp.**^{1} They made such a bothering.

2. To lull, to deaden.

s.Lns. Maybe if you'd take a drop it would boddher the sorra, McCall *Fenian Nights* in *Shamrock Mag.* (Mar. 17, 1893) 424.

3. In phr. (1) *to be bothered*, a disguised form of swearing, used to give emphasis to an assertion; in *gen.* slang use; (2) *to be bothered to a stake* (?).

(1) **Ess.** He'll best yer, too, I'm bothered if he 'ont, Downe *Ballads* (1895) 31. **Sur.**^{1} I think we shall get some more snow, bothered if I don't. (2) **Dev.** An' bothered to a stake, my boys, There's nothin' else got half sitch joys, Pulman *Sketches* (1853) 33. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BOTHERATION, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use. Confusion, noise, trouble. Also used interjectively as an expletive.

Rnf. There's rowth o' steer and botheration, Young *Pictures* (1865) 170. **Kcb.** He jerkit oot, 'Wife, botheration!' Armstrong *Musings* (1890) 217. **Ir.** I've heard tell there does be ivery manner of botheration sometimes, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 24. **n.Lin.**^{1} Botheraation! what a truble you are, bairn. **Nhp.**^{1} What a botheration you are making. **Wil.** Lar massy, wot a botheration Thame kickin' up ael droo tha naysh'un, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 81.

Hence **Botherationed,** *pp.* worried.

Ir. If she's torminted wid anythin', . . . or botherationed wid folks risin argyfyments, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 197.

BOTHEREDNESS, *sb.* Cum. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A state of worry.

Cum. One can well imagine the delicacy and botheredness of bairns under speàning (E.W.P.).

BOTHERMENT, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Som. Dev. Also written **bodderment** Cum. Wm.^{1} [**bo·ðəment, -mənt.**] Trouble, difficulty, perplexity.

Cum. A heap eh balderdash an bodderment, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 171; **Cum.**^{3} *Title.* Bobby Banks' Bodderment, 17. **Wm.**^{1} I want nin o' thi bodderment. **n.Yks.**^{1} Folks sez there's boun t'be a bit iv a botherment about thae intaks; **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 4; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} A very common word. We've a-had a sight o' bau·dhurmunt way thick job. **Dev.** (F.T.E.)

BOTHERSOME, *adj.* Irel. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also written **bothersum** e.Yks.^{1}; **boddersom** Cum. [**bo·ðəsəm.**] Troublesome, bewildering, embarrassing.

Ant. (W.H.P.), **Cum.** (E.W.P.) **n.Yks.** This work's bothersome (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I'm scar'd we shall find th' flees very bothersum to-year, noo ther's hardly ony swalla's to catch 'em.

BOTHERUM, *sb.* Chs. Dor. Also written **botherem** Dor. (1) Corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum* (see **Buddle**); (2) Ivy-leaved speedwell, *Veronica hederifolia.*

(1) **Dor.** (W.F.); (C.W.); **Dor.**^{1} (2) **Chs.**^{1}

BOTHERY, see **Bour-tree.**

BOTHIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **bathie** (Jam.); **bothy.** [**bo·ði.**]

1. A hut or shed where agricultural labourers and hinds are lodged.

Sc. The wretched huts or bothies where he would be condemned to pass the night, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1830) viii; There with the road underneath, and in sight of coaches and steamers . . . Sends up a volume of smoke the Bothie of Toper-na-fuosich, Clough *Bothie* (1848); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Kcd.** For i' the house he didna lie, But in a bothie i' the yard, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1823) 345. **Frf.** There were times when the showmen made a tour of the bothies, where they . . . gave their poor performances to audiences that were not critical, Barrie *Licht* (ed. 1893) 47. **Per.** Letting his house and living in the bothie, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 175. **Gall.** Go to the bothies of the bachelor foresters, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxiv.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bothie-man,** a hind; (2) **-woman,** the woman who takes charge of the bothie.

(1) **Per.** (Jam.) (2) **n.Sc.** (W.G.)

BOTHOM, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Also written **botham** w.Yks.^{2} Chs.^{13} Stf.; **bothum** w.Yks.^{3} e.Lan.^{1} Der.^{1}; **bottham** w.Yks. Dial. pron. of *bottom*, q.v.

BOTHRESH, *sb.* I.W.^{1} The squalling thrush, 'bull-thrush,' q.v.

BOTS, *sb.* *Obsol.* Suf. A proud woman.

Suf. (F.H.); Sometimes heard, but not commonly known (C.G.B.).

BOTTERY, see **Bour-tree.**

BOTTHEEN, *sb.* Irel. A short stick.

Crl., Wxf. A botheen in my fist I'll hold To bate the dogs and ganders bold, *Noinms* (1894) 74.

[Ir. *batín*, dim. of *bat*, a stick, staff (O'Reilly).]

BOTTLE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. usages in Sc. and Eng. Also written **bwuttle** se.Wor.^{1}

1. *sb.* A small keg or cask used by labourers for carrying cider or beer.

Nhp. And hand the stout hooped bottle round the ring, Clare *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 72; **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.) **se.Wor.**^{1} A bwuttle, holding from two to four quarts (sometimes larger). It is usually painted blue or lead colour. **Shr.**^{1} Tell Bill to tak' the 'ackney mar' an' start off ŏŏth them two bottles an' bay̆te-bags to the turmit fallow. **Hrf.**^{12} **Glo.** (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1} **n.Wil.** Messengers come here for cans of beer, and carry out also to the field wooden 'bottles'—small barrels holding a gallon or two, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 142. **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. The contents of a bottle of medicine.

Fif. It's my heart, the Doctor says. He gae me a bottle, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 173. **Ayr.** He gets his draps at eleven, his bottle at twa, his draps again at four, and then of course his poother at bed-time, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 123. **Gall.** A 'bottle' in this sense is quite common, whether for internal or external use, to describe its unknown and mysterious contents (A.W.). **e.Dur.**^{1}

3. The dug of a cow. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

4. A lump formed under the throat of sheep. War.^{3}

5. *Comb.* (1) **Bottle-bird,** an apple rolled up and baked in a crust; (2) **-bottoms,** the dregs of a bottle of ale; (3) **-crony,** a boon companion; (4) **-fly,** a bluebottle; (5) **-jack,** a bottle-shaped machine working by clockwork and used to turn meat in roasting; (6) **-jug,** the bottle-tit, *Parus caudatus*; (7) **-of-all-sorts,** the plant *Pulmonaria officinalis*; (8) **-of-sorts,** the plant *Centaurea cyanus*; (9) **-ore,** the seaweed, *Fucus nodosus*; (10) **-rack,** a wooden frame in which empty bottles are kept; (11) **-screw,** a corkscrew; (12) — **Tom,** the Long-tailed Tit, *Parus caudatus.*

(1) **e.An.**^{1} So called from its fancied resemblance to birds nestling in those bottle-shaped receptacles, placed for that purpose under the eaves of some old buildings. **Nrf.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (3) **Fif.** His bottle-cronies' faces, . . . Glister't on ilk side like a raw O' hairst-moons down the table, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 24. (4) **n.Lin.**^{1} (5) **w.Yks.** Thay tangd an bate me noaze wal it wor az big az a bottle-jack, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1856) 41; (J.T.) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} (6) **Lei.**^{1} (7) **Cum.**^{1} (8) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 283. (9) **Sc.I.** The gross Bottle-ore, which has hollow nobs, or pustules, in it, is reckoned to make the best kelp (B. & H.). (10) **n.Lin.**^{1} (11) **Dor.** (A C.) (12) **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43. [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 31.]

6. *v.* To rear by aid of a bottle.

n.Lin.^{1} Used with regard to lambs, and sometimes, though rarely, to foals.

7. To pelt with bottles.

Lan. They wur ready welly to do owt at each other, fro' 'bottlin' to murder, Staton *B. Shuttle*, 12.

[**1.** OF. *botel* (pl. *boteaux*), a barrel (La Curne).]

BOTTLE, *sb.*^{2} In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **battle** Lnk. N.I.^{1}; **bottil** w.Yks.^{1} A bundle of hay, straw, or sticks; a gleaner's burden.

Slg. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Lnk.** Born in a garret, unheedit, unfed, Wi' a battle o' strae ma only bed, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 102. **e.Lth.** Grippit me in his arms like a bottle o' strae, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xv. **N.I.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} A bottle is a bundle wisped up; a batten a bound bundle. **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} An old-fashioned portion, enough to bed a horse up to its knees. **w.Yks.**^{1} A girt clunterlee felloe wee a bottil of beesoms teed on his back, ii. 356; **w.Yks.**^{23}, **Chs.**^{13}, **Der.**^{1} **Not.** I first let the twigging to the besom makers at so much per bottle, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 161; (W.H.S.); **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} He's cutten a score of bottles of pea-rods. **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{12} Applied in some parts of the county to a gleaner's burden. **War.** Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 150. **Shr.**^{1} I axed the Maister to let me 'ăve a bit of 'ay; 'e said 'e darna sell, but 'e'd gie me a bottle, as the cow wus nigh cauvin. **Bdf.** The quantity a man carries on a fork over his shoulder, when he fodders the cattle (J.W.B.); Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**^{1} Barley bottles were little bundles of barley in the straw, given to farm horses. **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849. **w.Som.**^{1} Only used in the common saying: Múd su wuul lèok vur u nee·el een u bau·tl u stroa [one may as well search for a needle in a bottle of straw].

Hence **Bottle,** *v.* Of hay: to make into a bundle.

Sc. (JAM.) **Yks.** You may bottle it [the hay pulled out of a stack by sheep] up and carry it, and put it in one of the standheckes, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 74.

[To look for a needle in a bottle of hay, CLARKE *Phras. Puer.* (1655); Ask you for the hosteller, he is above in the haye lofte makynge botelles, *il est la hault en la granche du foyn la ou il botelle*, PALSGR. (1530) 620; He shal telle a tale, by my fey! Al-though it be nat worth a botel hey, CHAUCER *C. T.* H. 14; *Boteler*, to bottle, to make into bottles or bundles, COTGR. Anglo-Norman *botel*, 'botte de foin' (MOISY); Fr. *boteau*, a bottle, as of hay (COTGR.).]

BOTTLE, *sb.*^{3} *Obs.* n.Cy. A house, a dwelling.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Nhb.** (K.); **Nhb.**^{1} Only in place-names: Bottle Bank, Walbottle, &c.

[Son summ þe laffdiȝ Marȝe comm Till Zacariȝess bottle, *Ormulum* (c. 1220) 2788. OE. *botl.* To þǣra sacerda ealdres botle, *Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 3. (The same as the 'bottle' in place-names, Bottle-Claydon, Harbottle, Newbottle.)]

BOTTLE, *sb.*^{4} and *v.*^{2} Som. [**bo·tl, bo·dl.**]

1. *sb.* A bubble, bladder; a blister.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Dhu skee·n oa un wuz au·l oa·vur bau·dlz, jis dhu vuur·ee sae·um·z au·f ee-d u-ae·ud u blús·tur au·n [his skin was all over bladders, just as if he had been blistered].

2. *v.* To form bubbles or bladders; to blister.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Aew dhu paa·ynt-s u-bautld! [how the paint is blistered].

BOTTLE, *v.*^{3} Stf. [**bo·tl.**] To beat in a transaction or argument; to puzzle.

Stf.^{2} Wel ðat klīn botlz mēi; oi konər mēik jed nər tīl on it.

BOTTLE-BRUSH, *sb.* Applied to several plants: (1) *Hippuris vulgaris*, mare's tail (w.Yks.^{3} Hmp.^{1}); (2) *Equisetum arvense* (Sur.^{1}); (3) *E. sylvaticum* (Sc. Nhb. Dur.); (4) *Spergula arvensis* (w.Yks.^{3}).

BOTTLE-BUMP, *sb.* Yks. e.An. The bittern. See **Butter-bump.**

Yks. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 146. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51; **Nrf.**^{1}

BOTTLE-NOSE, *sb.* Sc. Lin. e.An.

1. The common porpoise.

n.Lin.^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

2. A species of whale, 'ca'ing whale.'

Or.I. (JAM.) **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Dmb.** A species of whales called Bottlenoses have sometimes run aground during the tide of ebb, *Row Dmb. Statist. Acc.* (JAM.)

BOTTLE-TIT, *sb.* Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Also in form **botty-tit** Suf. [**bo·tl-tit.**] The long-tailed tit, *Parus caudatus.*

w.Yks. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 31, 32. **Not.**^{3}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} While the bottle-tit hangs At the end of a twig, CLARE *MS. Poems.* **War.**^{3} **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** NALL *Gl.* **Ken.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 65. **Hmp.** DE CRESPIGNY *New Forest* (1895) 113. **n.Wil.** Hullucky! 'e got a bottle-tit's neast (E.H.G.). **Wil.**^{1}

BOTTLING-BOOT, *sb.* Mid. A leather case to hold a bottle while it is being corked.

Mid. *Inventory of Household Goods, Staines* (1801), *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. vi. 329.

BOTTOM, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also Colon. Also written **bottim** Hrf.^{2}; **botham** w.Yks.^{2} Chs.^{13} Stf.; **botton** n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.; **boddom** Cum.^{1} n.Yks. e.Yks.^{1}; **boddam** Cum. Dev.; **boddum** S. & Ork.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}; **bodd'm** Dev.; **bodm** Wm.^{1}; **bothum** w.Yks.^{3} [**bo·təm, bo·ðəm, bo·dəm.**]

1. The lowest part of a valley; a gully, ravine; low-lying land subject to inundation. Freq. in *pl.*

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **s.Wxf.** Maybe, they've strayed down the bottoms, *Fenian Nights* in *Shamrock Mag.* (Feb. 17, 1894) 329. **Nhb.** Valleys smiling, bottoms pleasing, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 10. **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.**^{1} 'T'bodm o' Westmerland' is a phr. for the comparatively level portion of the county. **n.Yks.**^{1} The township of Greenhowe, a part of which, significantly called Greenhowe-Bottom, is a narrow secluded vale, so deeply intrenched with mountains that here in the depth of winter the sun never shines, GRAVES *Hist. Clevel.* 254. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** The descent to the shore through these 'bottoms' is in most cases very abrupt, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I. iv; **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** We'll lock up, an' go see thy cousin Joe at Eccleshill botham, CUDWORTH *Sketches* (1884) 120; **w.Yks.**^{2} **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} Mappin Woodcock oo'l be i' th' Bothams. **n.Lin.**^{1} Squire boht them beck-bottoms uncommon dear. **Hrf.**^{2} Them be hard dogs, them down in Combe's Moor bottims. **Glo.** The deep vallies where the clothiers chiefly inhabit, as Chalford Bottom, Stroud Bottom, &c., GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); **Glo.**^{12} **Brks.**^{1} Moor likely 'e'll vind a haayre on the brow 'an in the bottom. **Bck.** Thurley Bottom near Great Marlow, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 608. **Ken.** Margate Bottom, Hollins Bottom (D.W.L.). **Sur.** Two places to which the word is applied, viz. Smitham Bottom and Boxhill Bottom, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 51. **Sus.** Down dat 'ere bottom, LOWER *Stray Leaves* (1862) 92; **Sus.**^{1} **Hmp.** Hammer Bottom, Dangley Bottom (W.M.E.F.); **Hmp.**^{1} **n.Wil.** The houses are in the hollows, the 'coombes' or 'bottoms' as they are called, where the springs run, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 22. **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** They don't sell milk to [at] Creech Bottom (J.B.P.). **Som.** 'An' dru th' boddam var an' near, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 55, ed. 1853; There's a girt deep 'bottom goes down so deep as the tower, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 151. **n.Dev.** Down they went into the black bottom, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 6. **e.Dev.** Ai went deun ta th' nit-gird'n ta leuke at th' freute in th' bodd'm, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 11. **Cor.**^{12}

2. The floor of a mine; old stream-works.

Nhb.^{1} A fathom boring in the thill or bottom under the coal you would work, J. C. *Compleat Collier* (1708) 14. **Cor.**^{2} When the deepest parts of a mine are freed by a pumping engine from the accumulated water, miners say 'The bottoms are in fork.' [**N.S.W.** Gus and his party were soon down to the bottom—that is, the alluvial drift, the sand and water-worn pebbles, the gravel and debris of the long dead, deeply buried stream, BOLDREWOOD *Miner* (1890) I. v.]

3. Coarse iron ore; rubble left by tin streamers in their workings.

Stf., **Cor.** At Walsall and Rushal they divide their iron ore into several sorts of w^{ch} the two uppermost measures, as they call them, are black-bothum and gray-bothum, w^{ch} are so mean an ore that they are seldom made use of (K.). **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*

4. *Comp.* **Bottom-stone,** the sixth parting in the ironstone. Stf.^{1}

5. A board, *gen.* of narrow dimensions, but the full breadth of the tree it was sawn from. Nhb.^{1}

6. A small quantity of wine or spirit in a tumbler ready to have water added to it. Common at all inns.

s.Lan. TALBOT *MS. Gl.* (1846). **w.Som.**^{1} A bottom o' gin and a bottom o' brandy for Mr. Jones.

7. In *pl.* dregs. See **Bottle,** *sb.*^{1} **5** (2).

w.Yks. There's nowt but bottle boddums (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1}

8. A ball of thread or yarn; a reel of cotton.

w.Yks.^{2}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Midl.** TOONE *Dict.* (1834). **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **se.Wor.**^{1} It's all of a robble, like a bottom o' yarn. **Shr.**^{1} Come, yo' mun trindle them yarwin's pretty sharp, else we sha'n 'ăve owd Spake, the waiver, 'ere afore we'n got the bottoms ready. **Sus.**^{1} **n.Wil.** *Obs.* (G.E.D.) [She's not a good housewife that will not wind up her bottom, RAY *Prov.* (ed. 1768) 64.]

Hence **Bottom-stall,** the foundation of a ball of yarn.

Shr.^{1} A bottom-stall—which served also for a child's rattle—was often made by putting shot into a goose's wind-pipe, then drying it, and forming it into a ring, by slipping the smaller end within the other. 'I think my yorn's gettin' low, I can 'ear the bottom-stall rackle.'

9. *Fig.* Principle, moral worth, 'grit,' sturdiness.

e.Dur.^{1} **Wm.**^{1} He's neeah boddum e im. **w.Yks.**^{1} Naabody hes a better boddum. **Der.** There's a lot for't job—well nigh a score—t'parson, and t'wardens, and t'chapel lot, but I shall be on my own bottom, *Wkly. Tel.* (Dec. 22, 1894). **n.Lin.**^{1} There's noäbody hes a better boddom then him; bud he's curus to talk to. **Nhp.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **Bdf.** An honest, upright person is said to 'have a good bottom' (J.W.B.). **Slang.** Not inferior 'to bottom' to aught you have read of Since Cribb, years ago, half knocked Molyneux's head off, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (1864) *Bagman's Dog.*

Hence (1) **Bottom,** *adv.* thoroughly; (2) **Bottomed,** *adj.* of character: principled.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{3} A bothum bad un. (2) **Wm.**^{1} Theear's nit a better

boddum'd man e au t'toonship. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.**^{3} Tha' a't a bad bothum'd woman.

10. In *comp.* (1) **Bottom-board**, the movable bottom of a coal-wagon; (2) **-clean**, thoroughly clean; (3) **-cut**, salt-mining term: the rock salt lying below the level, usually about two to three feet thick; (4) **-drawer**, an imaginary receptacle where a girl is supposed to keep articles which she has prepared for future housekeeping; (5) **-grass**, the dwarf fine grasses which grow thickly, and come up later than the taller varieties; (6) **-leaves**, root leaves; (7) **-lift**, the deepest tier of mine pumps; (8) **-pick**, a large pick for getting large coal; (9) **-pie**, potatoes and pork baked on a thick layer of dough; (10) **-rod**, mining term: an iron rod connecting the bottom-spear to the bucket-sword; (11) **-room**, a single seat in a pew; (12) **-runner**, the boards between the stern boards of a boat; (13) **-wind**, a wind which drives the waters of Derwent Lake into high waves which roll eastward.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** A housewife who does not remove the dust from the 'corners' is not 'boddom cleean,' Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Fair bottom-clēan is t'woman. (3) **Chs.**^{1} (4) *ib.* If a young woman were to buy a set of tea-things, and were asked what use she had for such things, she would answer, 'Oh! they're to put in my bottom drawer.' **Wor.** (J.W.P.) (5) **w.Som.**^{1} We shan't have much hay to year, if we don't get a good ground rain to bring up the bottom-grass. (6) **Hrt.** The bottom leaves of Plantain, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. 91. (7) **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.* (8) **w.Yks.** (J.P.) (9) **Cor.**^{12} (10) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (11) **Fif.** Leave but a crumb o' this kirk-loom [pulpit] Memorial o' the power o' Rome, And my Lord Card'nals bottom-room, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 203. **Ayr.** We were to be paid eighteen pence for a bottom-room per annum by the proprietors of the pews, Galt *Provost* (1822) xvi. **N.Cy.**^{1} (12) **S. & Ork.**^{1} (13) **Cum.**^{1} The waters of the Derwent Lake are sometimes considerably agitated even on a calm day [by a] bottom wind.

[**1.** Then I saw in my dream, that the shepherds had them to another place, in a bottom, Bunyan *Pilg. Prog.* (1678) 159; Our gentry in England live most part in the country . . . building still in bottoms . . . or near woods, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, II. 72; Bank, bra, and boddum blanschit wolx and bair, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 76. **8.** Glomus, a bottom of thred or yarn, Coles (1679); *Córlo*, a reel to wind silk or yarn from; also a bottom, a clue of silk or thred, Florio; Botme of threde, *Prompt.*]

BOTTOM, *v.* Var. dial. uses. Also written **boddum** Wm.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}; **boddom** Cum. e.Yks.^{1}; **boddam** Cum.

1. To reach the bottom.

Cum. Ey, he's boddom't many a pit, but he'll be gittan into yan efter a bit, 'at he'll be pinch't to find boddom on, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 101. **w.Som.**^{1} Boys bathing in deep water say: 'Tis too deep vor me, I can't bottom it, and I baint able vor zwim. [**N.S.W.** They had not as yet 'bottomed,' or sunk down to the alluvial drift, Boldrewood *Miner* (1890) I. vii.]

2. To empty to the bottom, to drink to the last dregs.

Cum. Come, Dicky, lad, boddom the quart, Gilpin *Ballads* (1866) 152. **Lan.** Previously bottoming a glass of ale, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iv. **Chs.**^{3}

3. Of a ditch, drain, &c.: to clean out thoroughly; also to do any kind of work thoroughly.

Chs.^{1} To 'bottom a drain' is to pare off, with a tool made on purpose, the small pieces of clay and irregularities in the bottom of the drain previous to laying the pipes. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Ken.** (P.M.)

Hence **Bottoming-spade**, *sb.* a hollow spade used for levelling the bottoms of the trenches in which the tiles of underdrains are laid. n.Lin.^{1}

4. Of hay: to get it out of any hollow wet place, where it will not 'make.' Chs.^{13}

5. Dyeing term: to give the body of colour by a first process.

w.Yks. Indigo dyed goods are sometimes dyed a red colour previous to the blue being put on. They are then said to be bottomed (H.H.).

Hence **Bottoming**, *vbl. sb.* the first process of dyeing. w.Yks. (J.G.)

6. To investigate thoroughly; to find out the truth about anything; to fathom.

Wm.^{1} I'le hev it boddum'd out. **w.Yks.**^{1} To boddum things boddumly. **e.Yks.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} I canna bottom him. **sw.Lin.**^{1} Mr. Chairman, I think this wants well bottoming. I really mean it to be bottomed. **Nhp.**^{1} I'll bottom it before I've done with it [of an evil report]. **Oxf.**^{1} I can't bottom 'ee, *MS. add.*

BOTTOM-FYE, *v.* e.An. To cleanse a ditch or drain; rarely *fig.* to thoroughly sift, to get to the bottom of a matter. See **Fay**, *v.*

e.An.^{1} To throw out the bottoms of marsh ditches, as opposed to 'pulling' or drawing the weeds with a crome only. **Nrf.** My tenants are constantly making a claim for bottomfieing their ditches (W.R.E.). **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (F.H.)

BOTTOMLY, *adv.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Also written **boddumly** w.Yks.^{1} [**bo·təmli.**] Thoroughly, completely.

w.Yks.^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Oo looks very weel, but oo is na bottomly clean. **Stf.**^{1}

BOTTOMMOST, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Nhp. Also written **boddomest** Cum.^{1}; **boddommost** e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}; **bothumest** w.Yks.^{3}; **boddummost** Nhp.^{1}; **bottomest** w.Yks. [**bo·təməs(t, bo·ðəməs(t, bo·dəməs(t.**] The lowest. Superl. of *bottom.*

Cum.^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** If shoo put it in wit black soide bottomest, Bywater *Gossips*, 10; **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{3} It's the bothumest book of the pile. **Nhp.**^{1}

BOTTRY, *adj.* *Obsol.* or *obs.* Nhp.^{1} Of trees: short, stunted. See **Bour-tree.**

BOTTY, *adj.* e.An. [**bo·ti.**]

1. Consequential, self-assertive, impertinent, conceited.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Tom Field is that proud and botty and full of bigotty, he wouldn't axe for nothin' of the paarson wor it ever so, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 14; Looking at me in such a botty way, as much as to say that she'd cut me out, Spilling *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 58; Little men are generally so botty (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Mildenhall is a botty little town, Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 265; Ya' fare right botty, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (F.H.)

2. Small and compact.

Suf. Tha's a botty little owd hoss you a' got (C.T.); (F.H.)

BOTWELL, see **Batwell.**

BOU, see **Boll.**

BOUCHAL, *sb.* Irel. A boy; a youth or young man.

Ir. When you and he were bouchals, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 219; (G.M.H.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Lns.** This beggarman is a fine bit ov a bouchal, *Irish Humour* (1894) 379.

Hence **Bouchaleen**, *sb.* a little boy; often used as a term of affection, contempt, &c.

Ir. He can stay with the bouchaleens, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) 110; Now, you little bouchaleen, run away, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 98; (G.M.H.) **w.Ir.** Bad luck to my father . . . for not sending me to be learnt it [English] when I was a bouchaleen! Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. 131.

[Ir. *buachail*, a herdsman, keeper of cows, a boy, a servant (O'Reilly). Hence the dim. *buachailín* (G.M.H.).]

BOUCLE-CLOTH, *sb.* Yks. A kind of serge with mohair 'loop,' used for overcoatings. w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

[Fr. *boucle*, buckle; cp. *velours à boucle*, 'velours qui a été fait à l'épingle' (Littré).]

BOUD, *sb.* Nhp. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Written **bowd** Nrf.^{1} [**beud.**] A weevil, an insect that breeds in malt and corn, &c.

Nhp.^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** (P.R.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Nrf., Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.**^{1} **Nrf., Suf., Ess.** Ray (1691); (K.)

Hence **Boudy**, *adj.* applied to malt infested with weevils. e.An.^{1}

[A boude, *vermis frumentarius*, Coles (1679); Foisty the bread corne and bowd eaten malt, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 52; Bowde, malte worme, *Prompt.*]

BOUD(E, see **Bood.**

BOUDEN, see **Bowden.**

BOUET, see **Bowet.**

BOUEY, see **Boo.**

BOUFF, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **bowf** (Jam.). [**būf.**]

1. *v.* To bark, applied esp. to the sound made by a large dog.

n.Sc. (W.G.) **Abd., Fif., Lth.** Opposed to yaffing, which denotes the barking of a small dog. 'My collie bouff't, an' rear't his curlin birse,' Tarras *Poems* (1804) 115 (Jam.). **e.Lth.** As the laird bowffs, the loun yaff, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 31.

Hence **Bouffin,** *ppl. adj.* given to barking.

n.Sc. He keeps a naisty bouffin brute (W.G.).

2. To cough loudly.

n.Sc. He boufft an hostit a' nicht, an didna get sae muckle's ae wink o' sleep (W.G.). **Abd.** (Jam.); Still in use (W.M.).

Hence **Bouffan,** *vbl. sb.* continued coughing.

Bnff.^{1} He keepit sic a hostan an' bouffan a' nicht it a cud get nae sleep for 'im.

3. *sb.* A loud bark, the act of barking.

n.Sc. (W.G.) **Abd., Fif., Lth.** (Jam.)

Hence **Bouffie,** *sb.* the bark of a dog.

n.Sc. The dog gya a wee bit bouffie an syne ran awa (W.G.). **Abd.** (W.M.)

4. A dog.

n.Sc. Tack care o' the bouff, for fear he bite ye (W.G.).

5. A loud, hard cough.

n.Sc. The bonnie lassie hiz an unco sehr bouff o' a host (W.G.). **Abd.** (W.M.)

BOUFF, see **Boof.**

BOUGARS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also written **boogers.** [bū·gərz.]

1. The rafters or cross-spars, forming part of the roof of a house, and on which the wattlings or twigs are placed.

Sc. I'll tak a rung frae the bougars o' the house and rizzle your riggin wi't, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 159, ed. 1881; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Ayr.** Said of a well-filled church: I hae heard the boogers [beams] cracking at 6 o'clock of the morning, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 306.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bougar-stakes,** the lower part of the rafters, resting on the ground in old houses; (2) **-sticks,** strong pieces of wood fixed to the rafters of a house by wooden pins. Rxb. (Jam.)

[With bowgars of barns thay beft blew kapps, *Chrysts-Kirk* (c. 1550) xiii, in Ramsay's *Evergreen*, ed. 1874, I. 9.]

BOUGE, *sb.*^{1} Hrt. Sus. [būdʒ.] The round swelling part of a cask.

Hrt. Turning the cask sideways, on its bouge, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii. **Sus.**^{12}

[Bouge, the middle or belly of a cask, Bailey (1755). Fr. *bouge*, 'la partie la plus bombée d'un tonneau' (Littré).]

BOUGE, *sb.*^{2} Lin. e.An. [būdʒ.] In phr. *to make a bouge*, commit a blunder; to get a heavy fall by taking an awkward false step.

Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 700. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

[The same word as obs. vb. *bouge*, applied to a ship which strikes upon a rock so as to damage the bilge or bulge (Fr. *bouge*): Lest therupon Our shippe should bowge, Gascoigne *Voy. Holland* (c. 1577). Cp. the use of the vb. *bulge*: Thrice round the ship was tost, Then bulg'd at once, and in the deep was lost, Dryden (Johnson).]

BOUGE, *sb.*^{3} Cor.^{3} A large quantity.

[Used by Ben Jonson in the sense of 'provisions': A bombard man, that brought bouge for a country lady or two that fainted, *Love Rest.* (c. 1616), ed. Cunningham, III. 85. *Bouge of Court* was an allowance of meat and drink to the officers of the Court. Every of them to have lyke bouge of courte, *State Papers* (1540) I. 623 (N.E.D.). Fr. *avoir bouche à Court*, to have budge-a-Court, to be in ordinary at Court (Cotgr.).]

BOUGE, *sb.*^{4} Lei.^{1} An insect which sometimes infests sheep.

BOUGE, *v.* Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. e.An. Sur. Hmp. Also written **booge** Sur.; **bowge** w.Yks.^{2} [būdʒ.] To swell, to bulge out, project. Cf. **bouge,** *sb.*^{1}

n.Yks. T'wall boojed out in some pleeaces (I.W.). **w.Yks.**^{2}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Sur.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 83. **Hmp.**^{1}

BOUGER, *sb.* Sc. Also written **bowger** (Jam.). The puffin, *Fratercula arctica.*

w.Sc. Frequent in St. Kilda and the other Western Isles, where it is called Coulter-neb (Jam.); The bowger so called by those in St. Kilda . . . is of the size of a pigeon, Martin *St. Kilda* (1753) 34 (*ib.*). **Heb.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 220.

BOUGH, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also written **beu-, bo-** n.Lin.^{1} [bū, biu.]

1. The smaller branch of a tree, whether growing or detached, implying the end of the branch terminating in twigs.

w.Som.^{1} That part would always be called a bough which would be tied up for faggot-wood. Zee whe'er you can't pick a bough [a sprig] or two o' laur-yel and holm vor a bit o' kirsmasin.

Hence **Boughy,** *adj.* applied to trees which are full of boughs instead of running up straight.

Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 280; **Hmp.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bough-elm,** the wych-elm tree, so called from its wide-spreading branches; (2) **-house,** *obs.*, a private house allowed to be open at fair-time for the sale of liquor; (3) **-load,** the last load of the harvest, so called because dressed with boughs; (4) **-pot,** (*a*) a flower-pot, a vase for cut flowers; (*b*) a bouquet, nosegay; bunch.

(1) **n.Yks.** In common use (M.C.F.M.). (2) **Lin.** Formerly the custom at Horncastle Fair (J.C.W.). **w.Wor.**^{1} Suppressed at Pershore in 1863. **Suf.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 371. **Sus.**^{1} An old person describing the glories of Selmeston Fair, which has now been discontinued many years, said, 'There was all manner of booths and bough-houses.' (3) **e.An.**^{1} (4, *a*) **n.Lin.**^{1} Four bow-pots constitute my fields, *Monthly Mag.* (May, 1806) 324. **Nhp.**^{1} (*b*) **Ayr.** She pickit up a brave bowpot of bonnie yellow ribbons, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 154. **Lon.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Colloq.** A frill and flowered waistcoat, with a fine bow-pot at the breast, Hood *China Mender.*

3. In phr. *up in the boughs*, out of temper, easily offended.

s.Wor.^{1} **Shr.**^{1} 'Er wuz all up i' the boughs [bou·z] in a minute. **Glo.** When he found another man put on to his work he was up in the boughs directly (S.S.B.); (A.B.) **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.*

BOUGH, *sb.*^{2} Pem. The stitches in knitting.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419; Keep the preens tight, donna be so clumsy an' lev' th' boughs slip like that (W.M.M.).

BOUGHT, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also in form **boght** Ant.; **booght** w.Yks.^{4}; **boot** Lan.^{1}; **boucht** (Jam.); **bucht** S. & Ork.^{1}; **buft** w.Yks.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **bught** Sc. (Jam.) [būχt, būt, w.Yks. also būft.]

1. *sb.* A curve or bend, esp. the hollow or curve of the elbow or knee. Cf. **bight, bout.**

Sc. Bucht of the elbow, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd.** However, I took her by the bought o' the gardy an gar'd her sit down, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 17. **Ant.** (W.H.P.) **Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **w.Yks.**^{1} I hurt bufft o' my arm, ii. 288; **w.Yks.**^{4}, **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{23} **Lin.** Skinner (1671); *Obsol.* (R.E.C.)

2. A ribbon bow. ne.Lan.^{1}

3. A coil of fishing-lines; a fishing-line about fifty fathoms.

Sh.I. Each line, or bought as it is called, is about 50 fathoms, Edmonston *Zetl. Isl.* (1809) I. 235; The ordinary complement of lines is 120 bughts, each bught 55 fathoms long, *Agric. Surv.* 88 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

4. *v.* To fold down; to enclose as in a loop.

Sc. (Jam.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

Hence (1) **Boucht-knot,** *sb.* a running knot, one made with doubled cord; (2) **Bouchting-blanket,** *sb.* a small blanket, spread across a feather-bed, the ends being tucked in at both sides. Sc. (Jam.)

[*Chapelet du jarret*, the bought of the ham, Cotgr.; Bought of the arme, *le ply du bras*, Palsgr. (1530). Cp. Norw. dial., Da. and Sw. *bugt*, a bend, cogn. w. OE. *byht*; see **Bight.**]

BOUGHT, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Also in form **boucht, bucht** (Jam.); **bught** Nhb.^{1} [buχt, Nhb. būt.]

1. *sb.* A sheep- or cattle-fold; a pen in which the ewes are confined at milking time.

Sc. The bucht, and the byre, and the stable, Shaw'd plenty and thrift to be there, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 293; Will ye gae to the ewe-buchts, Marion? *Sng.* **Abd.** The wife looks up . . . And, leaning o'er the bught, the maidens spies, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 83, ed. 1812. **Lnk.** They jeer me hameward frae the loan or bught, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 20, ed. 1783. **Bwk.** She was in the bught at the 'milking o' the yowes,' Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 76. **Gall.** As sheep are driven into buchts on the hillside, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) vii. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

2. The house in which sheep are enclosed at night.

Lnk. These sheep were constantly penned at night in a house called the bught, Hamilton *Statist. Acc.* II. 184 (Jam.).

3. A large square pew in a church. Also in *comp.* **bucht-seat.**

Abd. (Jam.) **e.Lth.** A muckle bucht-seat o' my ain in the pairish kirk, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 15.

4. *v.* To enclose in a fold, to pen.

Sc. But, my ewes are new shorn, and they winna bught in ; . . . O yellow-haired laddie come bught them for me, Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 48. **Abd.** Bouchting in the ewes, when they came hame, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 31, ed. 1812. **Kcd.** Lads and lasses did convene To milk the kye, and bught the ewes, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 4. **Nhb.** My faither was buchtin' the Brockalaw yowes, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 137.

Hence (1) **Boucht-curd,** *sb.* the droppings of the sheep, which frequently fall into the milk-pail ; (2) **Boughting-time,** *sb.* the time at which the ewes are milked.

(1) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (2) **Sc.** At boughting time to leave the plain, In milking to abide thee, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 69, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** When o'er the hill the eastern star Tells bughtin-time is near, Burns *My ain kind Dearie.*

5. To enclose by means of a fence, or for shelter. Rnf. (Jam.)

Hence **Bughted,** *ppl. adj.* enclosed, sheltered.

Rnf. The mavis, down thy bughted glade Gars echo ring frae every tree, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 159.

[The wyld wolf . . . Abowt the bowght . . . Bayis and gyrnis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 214.]

BOUGHT-BREAD, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also written **bowt-** w.Yks.^{5} m.Lan.^{1} **[bou·t-briəd, -brīd.]** Baker's bread as distinguished from that made at home.

N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{5} Hers [her family] lives o' bowt brēad. For the greater part, only those who are too idle to bake, buy their bread, hence the tone of contempt with which it is spoken of. **m.Lan.^{1}** There's some weary rubbish among bowt-bread. **Chs.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1}** My old man always said I should come to yëat bought bread.

BOUGHTEN, *ppl. adj.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. **[bǫ·tən.]**

1. Bought, in distinction to home-made.

Wor. (H.K.) **w.Wor.^{1}** I allus bakes at 'oaüm, I canna abide boughten bread. **s.Wor.^{1}, Hrf.^{2} Glo.** (A.B.); **Glo.^{1}** Boughten cakes. **Oxf.^{1}, Brks.^{1}, Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **n.Wil.** Boughten bread aint got near the heart in't as that as we makes a'twom (E.H.G.). **w.Som.^{1}** Boughten [bau·tn, bau·dn] stockings baint like home-made ones. **nw.Dev.^{1}** [**Nfld.** (G.P.) **U.S.A.** In provincial use in New Eng. Do you use boughten tobacco? Artemus Ward in *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 115, 375.]

2. Of clothes, &c.: ready-made, not made to measure or order.

Hmp. A ready-made garment, &c., is called 'a boughten one' (H.C.M.B.). **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 128; **Dev.^{3}** I be gwaine up tha country mawing, an wäänted zome cloaths vur tü go wi'.—'Ots git than?—Aw, zome boughten bütes an' a boughten vüle kit [a whole suit ready made]. **Dev., e.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. vi. 488.

[*Bought,* pp. + *-en,* adj. suff., as in *wooden.*]

BOUGIE, *sb.^{1}* Cor. Also written **bowgie** Cor.^{12} A sheep-house; a shed for cattle.

Cor. Seeing the Bougé she . . . got into it, laying herself down amongst the sheep, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 108; **Cor.^{12}**

BOUGIE, *sb.^{2}* Sh.I. **[bū·dʒi.]** A bag made of sheep-skin.

Sh.I. (Jam.) **S. & Ork.^{1}**

[*Bouge* + *-ie* (dim. suff.). Bowge, *bulga, Prompt.* OFr. *bouge,* a small leather bag or wallet. Lat. *bulga* (a Gaulish word).]

BOUGIL, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] The crow of a cock.

n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[Pron. of *bugle* (a hunting-horn). Be than the bowgill gan to blaw, A. Scott *Poems* (c. 1600), ed. Cranstoun, 15. (Printed *bougil* in *The Evergreen* (1761) II. 185.)]

BOUGTH, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also written **boogth** w.Yks.^{5}; **bugth** w.Yks.^{23} Lan.^{1} **[būgþ.]** Bigness, size, bulk. See **Boukth.**

w.Yks. Isn't that a fine miln chimley?—Ay, ther's plenty o' bugth in't (Æ.B.); Th' size ov his body had nowt to do wi' th' bugth ov his love, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1879) 11; **w.Yks.^{23}**; **w.Yks.^{5}** Abart t'boogth o' my hand. Them two barns is abart t'boogth o' one another ah think? **Lan.** There isn't stuff enough for a tollow-candle i' th' whole bugth on tho, fro' yed to fuut, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 222, ed. 1879; **Lan.^{1}** Hasto forgetten me pooin' tho eawt o' that greight tub, when thae'er abeawt th' bugth ov er Billy? Waugh *Besom Ben* (1865) 43.

Hence **Bugthen,** *v.* to lengthen, increase, enlarge.

w.Yks. Aw want yo' to bugth'n mi britches slops (Æ.B.); Very rarely in Wilsden, although not uncommon in my father's younger days, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890).

BOUK, *sb.^{1}* and *v.^{1}* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Shr. Nrf. Suf. Also in form **boak** e.An.^{12}; **boke** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **book** S. & Ork.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} Cum.^{1} Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{124} Der.^{1}; **bowk** Sc. N.Cy.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **buik, buke** Sc.; **buk** S. & Ork.^{1} [bū̆k.]

1. *sb.* The belly, stomach.

Lin. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 311; (P.R.); Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 318; Skinner (1671). **n.Lin.^{1}, Shr.^{2}**

2. The whole body, carcass.

Sc. He has mair wit in his little finger than ye have in a' your bouk, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); I'll hae it frae him, if I should cut it out o' his misshapen bouk wi' my whinger, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) viii. **Abd.** Rin aff wi' yon hale buik some post to fill, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 31. **Kcd.** He steed until we cudna see His burly buik for reek, Grant *Lays* (1884) 29. **Fif.** His bluid birr'd thro' his buik wi' ire, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 38. **Ayr.** Blude outgush'd, And monie a bouk did fa', man, Burns *Sheriff-muir,* st. 2. **Lth.** Her Willie, tho' sma', Has mair in his buik than the best o' them a', Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 92. **Slk.** Sae braid and buirdly was his bouk, Hogg *Mount. Bard. Gilmanscleuch,* st. 59. **N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}** Yet used in some of the more remote parts of Nhb. **Lin.** (P.R.)

3. In phr. (1) *to have boke and bane,* to be lusty and strong; (2) *buk and bodie,* the whole person.

(1) **n.Yks.** Tother [cow] hes book and bane, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 379; She's booke and bane aneugh, I knaw, *ib.* l. 579. **m.Yks.^{1}** (2) **S. & Ork.^{1}**

4. The trunk or body of a tree.

N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}, Shr.^{2}

5. The body of a wagon or cart.

Nrf. He made the pillars tu't o' silver, the boke on't o' gold, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 10; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 99; (J.H.); (A.G.F.) **Suf.** (F.H.)

6. Size, quantity, bulk.

Sc. I hope it's bowk eneuch to haud the gear, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxv. **S. & Ork.^{1} Abd.** Ye're nae gryte bouk mair nor mysel', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxv. **Frf.** They ken'd weel aneuch a' the bouk o' their ain, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 19. **Lnk.** He wasna muckle book when I was dune wi' him, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **Slk.** He can be nae wecht—nae heavier than his bouk in air, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 191. **N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}** To gan into little book. **Dur.^{1} Cum.^{1}** Will't rain to-day?—Nea, nae girt book. **Wm.^{1}** T'book a me thoom. **n.Yks.^{1}** Thae twee's about t'seeam bu'k; **n.Yks.^{23} ne.Yks.^{1}** Ah've knawn it ivver sen ah wer t'book o' mah leg. **e.Yks.^{1}** Hoo big was it?—About bouk of a black-bod. **w.Yks.^{124}**; **w.Yks.^{5}** Nobbud t'book o' that thear stoan. **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **ne.Lan.^{1}** He's a gay book of an age. **Der.^{1}** A good one for th' book on't. *Obs.* **Lin.** He's about my bouk, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 700. **Suf.** The boke of anything, meaning the greater part (C.T.).

Hence (1) **Bouksome,** (2) **Boaky,** *adj.* bulky, large.

(1) **Abd.** Wi' this bouksome graith You will tyne half your speed, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 11. **Cum.^{1}** (2) **Suf.** (F.H.)

7. A definite quantity, a load; esp. a load of straw.

e.An.^{12} Nrf. There's a sight of boke t'year, but there main't be much cast [yield] (W.R.E.); (A.G.); **Nrf.^{1}** There is more boke than corn in that grass. **Suf.** (F.H.); **Suf.^{1}** 'Great boke of corn' is much straw for the amount of grain. 'Ta rise well according to the boke.'

8. *Comp.* **Boke-load,** a load of hay or straw; a large, top-heavy load.

e.An.^{1} Nrf. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 30.

9. *v.* To make bulk; to swell, become prominent, to protrude, stick out. *Gen.* used with prep. *out.*

Per. It 'ill buke as weel as ony in the threshin', Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 358. **Lan.** The wall boked out. Said of an umbrella of which one of the ribs was broken: My umbrella bokes up (S.W.); Mi stick bawkin out undher one arm, Clegg *Th' Derby* (1890) 20. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Bouked,** *ppl. adj.* swollen, big-bellied; of a large size.

Sc. Bouked brides should have bor'd maidens, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 129. **N.I.**^{1} It's big booket. **Ant.** This is gye an' wee bookit for the money, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[In meanings **1–4** this word seems to be mainly a survival of ME. *bouk*, the belly, and partly to represent ME. *bolk*, bulk. In meanings **5–9** the word represents an old form of 'bulk.' **1.** Þe heo wulle underfon swa heȝ þing swa is cristes licome in his sunfulle buke, *Hom.* Lamb. MS. (c. 1175), ed. Morris, I. 25. **2.** Full mony carcage of thir oxin greyt . . . And bustuus boukis of the byrsit swyne, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, iv. 24; The clothered blood . . . is in his bouk y-laft, Chaucer *C.T.* a. 2746. OE. *būc*, belly; cp. G. *bauch.* ON. *būkr*, trunk of the body. **6.** He cryes, What plots, O what mischief! And still a Kirkman at the nuike o't! Though old Colquhoun should bear the buick o't, Cleland *Poems* (1697) 78 (Jam.).]

BOUK, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Dur.

1. *v.* To bellow in play or anger, as an ox. Nhb.^{1}

2. *sb.* In mining, a report made by the cracking of the strata owing to the extraction of coal beneath; also the noise made by the escape of gas under pressure.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

[The same as ME. *bolken*, to eructate; also used in the sense, to vociferate. I shal bolke out, or telle oute, hid thingis, Wyclif (1382) *Matt.* xiii. 35. Cp. MLG. *bolken* (G. *bölken*), 'mugire' (Schiller-Lübben); Flem. *bolcken*, 'bugler comme une vache' (Plantin).]

BOUK, see **Boke, Bowk, Buck.**

BOUKTH, *sb.* Lan. Der. Also in form **bookth** Lan.^{1} Der.^{1}; **buckth, bukth.** [būkþ.] Size, bulk. See **Bougth.**

Lan. It's no obove buckth o' the little finger, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 32; Hoo's a middlin' bukth o' limb, Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 176.

[*Bouk*, sb.^{1} **6** + *-th.*]

BOUL, see **Bool.**

BOULDACIOUS, see **Boldacious.**

BOULDER, *sb.*^{1} In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and the n. and midl. counties. Also Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also in form **bohder** n.Lin.^{1}; **bolder** n.Yks.^{1} Der.^{1} Suf. Wil.; **bollar** m.Yks.^{1}; **booder** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{2}; **boolder** w.Yks.^{2}; **boother** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1} Stf.^{1} Der.^{1}; **bouther** Shr.^{1}; **bowlder** Sc. (Jam.) Sus.^{2}; **bowler** Hrf.^{1} Wil. [**bū·də(r), bū·ðə(r).**]

1. A hard round stone; esp. the kind used for paving.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Strong white post with whin boulders, *Borings* (1881) II. 238. **Cum.**^{2}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2} An braik his heead agean a boolder; **w.Yks.**^{34} **Lan.** Gethert'n hop ghreyt boothers, ewt o' th' cart ruts, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 14; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13} **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{12} **Not.** The stockiners coom to the 'lection wi' their bags full o' bo'ders (L.C.M.); **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} There's a big bohder wi' a ring in it ageän th' blacksmith shop. **Lei.**^{1} New Red Sandstone pebbles used for paving, or, when broken up, for mending roads, are 'boulders.' **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{1} **Hrf.**^{2} **Sus.** Round flint stones used in buildings, Grose (1790); **Sus.**^{2}

2. A large insular stone found on the downs or heath.

Wil. These boulders, or, as they are called locally, 'bowlers,' were scattered about the heath, Jefferies *Open Air* (1885) 76; (L.C.M.)

3. *Comp.* (1) **Boulder-head,** (*a*) a work against the sea, made of small wooden stakes; (*b*) *fig.* a blockhead, heavy head; (2) **-man,** a pavier; (3) **-stone,** (*a*) a paving-stone; (*b*) a large insulated stone found on the downs; (4) **-thumper,** a pavier's rammer.

(1, *a*) **Sus.**^{12}, **Hmp.**^{1} (*b*) **Der.** His wife hurrying the servant-wenches from their beds, crying, 'Up, up, boulder-heads,' Howitt *Rur. Eng.* (1838) I. 151. (2) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Nov. 7, 1896). (3, *a*) **Per.** (Jam.) **Yks.** The bollar-stones so gall'd me, *Yksman. in London*, 295. **Lan.** For eawr warm beds t'put up wi' sthraw; For every cheer, a boother stone, Ramsbottom *Phases of Distress* (1864) 66; **Lan.**^{1} Thae stons theer as gawmless as a boother-stone, Waugh *Tattlin' Matty* (1867) 9. (*b*) **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Called also sarsens, Britton *Beauties* (1825). (4) **w.Yks.** Till I expected my heead being turn'd into a boulder-thumper, *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xi.

[There be horse-harowes, . . . vsed moche about Ryppon, . . . where be many bulder-stones, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 25; He gripen sone a bulder ston, and let it fleye, . . . Aȝen þe dore, *Havelok* (c. 1280) 1790. Cp. Sw. dial. *buller-sten*, a rough round stone (Rietz).]

BOULDER, *sb.*^{2} e.An. Also written **bolder** e.An.^{1}; **bowder-** Nrf. [bū·də(r).]

1. The bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris. Gen.* used in *pl.*

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Stevenson *Birds* (1890) III. 331; Stalham reeds are reckoned the best in Nrf. Christmas is the time for cuttin'; but not for boulders—they're cut in summer-time, White *e.Eng.* (1865) I. 175.

2. *pl.* Clumps of flags, stubs.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 77; Davies *Nrf. Broads* (1884) 24.

3. *Comp.* **Bowder-rushes,** coarse rushes used for making horse-collars, bottoming chairs, &c.

Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 168.

BOULE, *sb. Obs.* Der. A vessel in which miners measure out ore. Also called **Dish** (q.v.).

Der. Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) *Gl.*

BOUL-HORNED, *adj.* Sc. Written **bool-** (Jam.). Obstinate, perverse; inflexible.

Sc. (Jam.) **Ayr.** Noo she's a boul-horned guidwife wi' . . . a man who kamls her heid wi' the tattie-beetle, Service *Notandums* (1890) 113.

BOULLY-BAWN, *sb.* Irel. Bread made with flour as distinguished from that made with meal.

Wxf. An' treat me to boully bawn, an' tay an' bacon, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 162; (P.J.M.)

[Ir. *builín bán*, a white loaf (Macbain).]

BOULT, see **Bolt.**

BOULTER, *sb.* Cor. [**bū·ltə(r).**] A long fishing-line with hooks attached. See **Bultys.**

Cor. This variety [of conger] is caught by an arrangement of hooks and lines locally termed boultys or boulters, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 114; **Cor.**^{12}

[Bulters . . . are strong lines five hundred feet long, with sixty hooks, each eight feet asunder baited with pilchards or mackrel, Pennant *Zoology* (1769) III. 117; These hakes are taken with the boulter, which is a spiller of a bigger size, Carew *Survey Cornwall* (1602) 34.]

BOUN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Also written **baan** Wm.^{1} e.Lan.^{1}; **bahn** w.Yks.^{2}; **barn** w.Yks.^{5}; **beawn** Lan.^{1} m.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1}; **boon** e.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1}; **boune** Dur.^{1}; **bown** w.Yks.^{5}; **bun** m.Yks.^{1} Lan.^{1} Der.^{2} n.Lin.^{1}; **bund** Yks. [**būn, boun, bān.**]

1. Ready, prepared.

Sc. When bells were rung, and mass was sung, And a' men boun to meat, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 122. **n.Sc.** It's time you were boune to ride, Miller *Scenes and Leg.* (ed. 1853) xxxi. **Abd.** I'll early mak' me boun' To see what's deein' i' the borrow's toun, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 28; Your birn ye may lay down, For rinning ye will be the better bown, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 57, ed. 1812. **Fif.** Fiery-wud and bown To seek the harlot's life, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 21. **N.Cy.**^{2} **Dur.** 'Boon to sleep' (K.). **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 296. **Wm.** Me mudder lent her a whicknin, an we were bawn at brew, soa I went for it, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 81, ed. 1821. **w.Yks.** I am boon at any time, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 355; **w.Yks.**^{4} **Der.** Bid the Earle of Darby make him bowne, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 46.

2. Going, ready to set off, starting; bound for.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Where are you boon for? **Dur.**^{1} Aw's boune ti Stendrop; **Cum.**^{2} **Wm.** Whaar er yee bawn, yee er sea dond awt ith check happron, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 11, ed. 1821; **Wm.**^{1} Ise baan ta t'toon. **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah's boun off for a bit. **e.Yks.** Ah's boon ti Aubro [Aldboro'], Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 54; **e.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} I's boon myself to-day. **w.Yks.** 'An' arta bahn?' t'wife sed. . . . 'Bahn! ov cooarse awm bahn,' Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 42; **w.Yks.**^{124}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Whear's tuh barn tul?—Am bown hoam. 'Bown' is the least refined [form], and is generally employed by the factory girls. **Lan.** Neaw lads, where ar yo beawn so fast? Halliwell *Pal. Anthol* (1850) 110; **Lan.**^{1} Wheer't 'a bun?—Whoam, to bi sure. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} 'Wheer arta beawn?' meeans wheer arta gooin', as everybody knows. **Chs.**^{3} Awm beawn to Stopport. **Der.**^{1} O)m baay·nt') dóo i̦t [old pron. baay·n, as 'I'm boun t'do it']. O)m baa·n tŭ goa· [modern pron. baa·n, as 'I'm boun to go']; **Der.**^{2} Bun to Lunnon. **nw.Der.**^{1}

3. Done, finished.

n.Cy. He's bown wth it (K.).

4. With infinitive: about to, going to, on the point of.

Yks. I'm bahn to hug [carry] him mysen, Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) xiii. **n.Yks.** Āz būn tə giv t'fāəm up next bakend [autumn] (W.H.); **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah lays there's boun t'be a wedd'n t'moorn. It's boun t'raan afore it's lang; **n.Yks.**^{2} I's boun to be off. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah doot t'au'd meer's boun ti dee. **w.Yks.** Nah then, thah mun lissen at what o'm bahn to say, *Tocsin* (1841) 93; **w.Yks.**^{1} My knees parfitly whacker ageean at thowtes o' what I'se boun to tell the, ii. 301; **w.Yks.**^{3} He's nooan baan to get t'brass. **Lan.** He wer just baan to start th' service, Bowker *Tales* (1883) 235; Think weel o'er what yo're beaun to do, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) v; **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He's bun to fetch th' ky off o' th' common.

5. In phr. (1) *Bahn in*, returning to work after a dispute; (2) *bahn on*, going on, about to commence work.

(1) **w.Yks.** They reckon 'at we're bahn-in agean, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 1894) 1. (2) *ib.* They're bahn on three days t'next week, Burnley *Dawn* (1874) i.

[**1.** And bed hem alle ben boun . . . To wenden with hem to Weste mynstre, *P. Plowman* (c.) III. 173; Abraham wass forrþrihht bun To don Drihhtiness wille, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 14670. **2.** Quhidder ar ȝe boun, ȝe schaw ws plane, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 238; Shippes . . . on the shyre water, All boune on the brode see, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 2745. ON. *būinn*, prepared, pp. of *būa*, to get ready.]

BOUN, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Written **bowne** Sc. Der. nw.Der.^{1} [**būn, boun.**]

1. To prepare, make ready; to get ready, to dress; to betake oneself to a place.

Sc. We will all bowne ourselves for the banquet, Scott *Waverley* (1814) App. II. to *Gen. Pref.* **Abd.** He bouns him to the house, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 24. **n.Cy.** (K.); **N.Cy.**^{2} **Nhb.** Grose (1790). **Cum.** 'Ye'll na boune yit, Mary,' said Matthew, 'ye'll na boune yon way for mony a lang year yit,' Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 46; **Cum.**^{2} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**^{1} Not often used. **w.Lan.** Beawn thesel (H.M.).

2. To decorate with evergreens at Christmas.

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

[**1.** To boune, *parare, accingere*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); Say beggar, why brawlest þou? go boune þe to þe barre, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 286; I wold boune me to batell, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 827. The vb. is a der. of *boun* (ppl. adj.), q.v.]

BOUNCE, *sb.* Lan. Wor. Lon. Hmp. Colon. and in *gen.* colloq. use.

1. A bound, leap. Also *fig.* in phr. *on the bounce*, suddenly, by surprise.

Lan. Wouldno hoo be surprised when hoo see'd us?—Ay; it would be catchin' her gradely on the bounce, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 142.

2. Brag, boasting, self-assertion.

s.Wor. Said of a lawyer 'A's a' bounce' (H.K.). **Hmp.**^{1} **Slang.** Making no account of hisself, and as you may say, no bounce with him, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xliv; The whole heroic adventure was the veriest bounce, the merest bunkum, *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1880) (Farmer). [**U.S.A.** It's almost impossible to get a bit of good honest bounce out of an American nowadays, Howells *Lady of Aroostook*, xxiv.]

3. In phr. *on the bounce*, in an impudent manner, threateningly.

Lon. These (to use their own words) 'do it on the bounce,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 309. [**Aus., N.S.W.** What d'yer mean, then, by coming here on the bounce? . . . You ain't got a warrant, Boldrewood *Squatter* (1890) vi.]

[**1.** A bounce, leape, *saltus*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). **2.** Bounce, a boast, a threat (in low language), Johnson (1755).]

BOUNCE, *v.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **bownse** s.Chs.^{1}

I. 1. To beat, thrash, trounce. Cf. **bensil.**

s.Chs.^{1} Used only in reference to the back.

2. To brag, exaggerate, 'talk big.'

Abd. I am braggin' an' bouncin' Alane by mysel', Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 192. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah can beleeav meeast o' what thoo says, but Ah's seer thoo's bouncin noo. **w.Wor.** He'll fight like a robin, and bounce his man like a wren, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). **s.Wor.** The wren does not fight but is always cocky and 'swells itself out as big as a rook,' according to the old saying; hence it is said to bounce or brag (H.K.). **Suf.** (F.H.) **Lon.** He had another bottle with what he called a worm 200 inches long, he bounced it was, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 423.

Hence (1) **Bouncer**, *sb.* a braggart, boaster; (2) **Bouncing**, *vbl. sb.* loud talking, bragging.

(1) **Abd.** O' a' the great bouncers, oor Willie's the best, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 163; **Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Ant.** Let us hae nane o' your bouncin', *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

3. To threaten, bully, ill-use.

Gmg. The husband is simply trying to bounce the poor woman into leaving his house (S.O.A.). **Slang.** Drysdale ain't the man as 'd see two poor chaps bounced out of their honest name, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) iii; Farmer. **Colloq.** The free-handed gentleman and the process-servers arose, and 'bounced' the creditor, Murray *Nov. Note-bk.* (1887) 66. [**Aus.** Dan Liss, who never in his life bounced man, woman, or child, Praed *Romance of Station* (1890) I. vi.]

Hence (1) **Bounceable**, *adj.* bumptious, cheeky; (2) **Bounceful**, *adj.* masterful, arrogant, domineering; (3) **Bouncing**, *ppl. adj.* bumptious, conceited.

(1) **Oxf.** Told the latter lady 'not to be so bounceable,' Blackmore *Cripps* (ed. 1895) xii. **Slang.** Farmer. [**Aus.** Take as much as you can get, and instead of being very thankful for what you get, try and be bounceable for more, Ferguson *Bush Life* (1891) vii; He will have to be a pretty bounceable customer if that won't put him down, *ib.*] (2) **Lon.** If the Crocus I have mentioned sees this in the paper . . . won't he come out bouncefull? Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 423. **Wil.**^{1} (3) **Lnk.** Bouncin' Boers and Afghan din, Wardrop *Johnnie Matheson* (1881) 107.

4. To cheat, deceive.

Lon. Buying rags they call it, but I call it bouncing people Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 424. **Colloq.** It's no use trying to bounce you any more, because you've seen too much, Murray *Nov. Note-bk.* (1887) 222.

II. 1. To bound like a ball; hence *fig.* to be lively, boisterous; to swagger.

Kcb. He dreamed for the length o' the nicht o' lasses a' bouncin' like kimmers, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 217. **Cum.** In com the women fwok buncin', Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 359. **Brks.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Bouncer**, *sb.* (*a*) the large earthenware marble used for bouncing or playing with checks or cubes; (*b*) a vigorous, lively person; (2) **Bouncing**, *ppl. adj.* romping, boisterous.

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (*b*) **Fif.** Meg was a bouncer. . . . Her arms were bare to the elbows, and terminated in a pair of powerful fists, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 137. (2) **Lth.** Bouncing Meg loud roar'd her, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 66. **w.Yks.** Shoo met him at t'door with a baancing kuss, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 112.

2. To move hastily, noisily; to eject forcibly.

Wm. He boonst him oot on t'doorstans when he began wi his sauce (B.K.). **Brks.**^{1}

3. To toss.

s.Wor. I'll bounce 'ee fur it (H.K.).

[**I. 1.** Wilfully him throwing on the gras Did beat and bounse his head and brest ful sore, Spenser *F.Q.* (1596) bk. III. xi. 27. **2.** Let him bounce at his customers if he dares, Johnson *Idler* (1758) No. 28. **3.** I . . . bounce her for more money, Fletcher *Night Walker* (c. 1626) IV. i. (N.E.D.)]

BOUNCER, *sb.*^{1} Wm. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Slang. Written **booncer** Wm. [**bū·nsə(r), bou·nsə(r),** w.Yks. **bā·nsə(r).**] Anything very large of its kind.

Wm. Yon lad's a booncer fer his age (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.T.); Warrant he a baancer? *Dewsbre Olm.* (Oct. 27, 1866) 14. **Der.**^{2} Said of a thumping big lie. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} A fine child, a large turnip, or an astounding lie are all bouncers. **Lei.**^{1} **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{3} **Slang.** I shall stand a good chance of being honoured by the periodicals with the appellation of a 'bouncer,' Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. iii.

BOUNCER, *sb.*^{2} Lon. A professional beggar.

Lon. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 310.

Hence **Bouncing buffer**, *phr.* a beggar.

Cant. No ballad-basket, bouncing buffer, Nor any other, will I suffer, Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1834) bk. III. v.

BOUNCING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. Ken. [**bū·nsin, bou·nsin, beu·nsin,** w.Yks. **bā·nsin.**] Strong, robust, large; fine of its kind.

Sc. She was a big . . . bouncing woman, with an arm like a man's for strength, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 201, ed. 1894. **e.Yks.**^{1} She's growin to be a rare booncin lass. **w.Yks.** Iz ə fain bānsin bān (J.W.). **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} In very truth there is a jolly bouncing boy born, Bernard *Terence* (1629) 44. **Lei.**^{1} A bouncing big bill. **Nhp.**^{1} A great and incredible untruth is a bouncing falsehood. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{3} **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Ken.** (K.)

BOUNCING-BESS, *sb.* Dev.^{4} (1) *Centranthus ruber*, the red spur valerian; (2) *Valeriana celtica*, the white valerian; also called **Delicate Bess.**

BOUND, *sb.* (mostly in pl.) and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. War. Ken. Sur. Hmp. Wil. Cor. Written **boond, bun** Nhb.^{1}

1. *sb.* Boundary, limit; district.

Abd. Ye gentle fouk 'at win At canty fires, in well box'd bouns, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 24, ed. 1873. **Kcd.** In Scotlan's boun's sin' syne, We hinna hed anither spate Like auchteen twenty-nine, Grant *Lays* (1884) 24. **Fif.** Cottar-towns throu' a' that bound, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 70. **Nhb.**^{1} He's oot o' the buns. **n.Yks.**^{1} **War.**^{3} 1715 Spent when we walked ye Bounds of the Parish, 1*s.* 6*d.*, *Ansley Prsh. Acc., Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1890).

2. *Comp.* **Bound-oak,** a boundary oak.

Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 280; **Hmp.**^{1}

3. A piece of land marked out by small pits, about a foot deep, in the tin-mines; a hillock.

Cor. Sending a young man on the highest 'bound,' or hillock, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 221; **Cor.**^{1} s.v. Friday-in-lide; **Cor.**^{2}

Hence **Bounder,** *sb.* the holder of a tin-bound or parcel of land in the tin-mines. Cor.^{2}

4. In phr. *there's no bounds*, expressing uncertainty, no knowing.

Ken. (P.M.); 'You can't tell, there's no bounds on it,' said of a thing about which it is not possible to judge (D.W.L.); **Ken.**^{1} There ain't no bounds to him, he's here, there, and everywhere. **Sur.**^{1} There's no bounds to where he'll be got by this time. **Wil.** It may rain all day long, 'there's no bounds.' I may go to fair, no bounds, Jefferies *Hdgrw.* (1889) 188.

5. Limits of the body, size.

Ayr. The bairns have but sma' bounds—they are spare i' the build, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 51. **n.Yks.** She's in varry greeat boonz [of a corpulent woman] (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{2} It's i' neea great bounds.

6. *v.* To enclose, limit. Nhb.^{1}

Hence **Bound-road,** *sb.* a fenced road.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[**1.** Roaming clean through the bounds of Asia, Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. i. 134; There's nothing situate under heaven's eye But hath his bound, in earth, in sea, in sky, *ib.* II. i. 17.]

BOUND, *pp.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **bun** e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{5} Stf.^{2} Der.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1}

1. Under obligations; having entered into a contract; having given security for the debts or appearance of another; apprenticed.

w.Yks. Bein bun for a friend, an he tells yo az soon az yov dun it at he duzzant mean ta be bun ta pay, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 12. **Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{2}, **War.**^{3}, **Nhp.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} If any one'll be bun for £20.

2. Under compulsion, moral or otherwise; obliged.

n.Yks.^{1} Div 'ee think at he'll stand til it?—Aye, he's boun t'dee't, noo, onnyways. You'll never do such a thing as that, Joseph?—Ah wadn't wivoot Ah wur bound; **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** He wor bahn to do it or die, *Yksman.* XXXVI. 522. **Stf.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2} **Som.** I shall be bound to take ee for pity's sake, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 50.

3. Sure, certain.

Gall. It was bound to be something pressing, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 373. **Stf.**^{2} Oil bi bun if i anər gon ən tein moi at, ən nā oisl av tak izn. **Not.**^{1} Ah'll be bound yer'll go. **n.Lin.**^{1} He's bound to get on, he's alus at his wark. He's bound to kill hissen if he goäs on drinkin' e' this how. **sw.Lin.**^{1} The medicine's bound to be used. **Hrf.**^{1} He is bound to be there. **Mid.** He is bound to have a good stock now, after all the long frost and snow, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) II. vii.

4. In phr. *I'll be bound for it* or *you*, I will answer for it.

Yks. Aye, I'll be bun for ye. When ye get agate ye're alus a bit out o' your head, Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) xiv. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah'll be bun fo't he'll rue weddin that lass. **w.Yks.**^{5} He's drukken agean, al be bun for't. **Lan.** Theaw's a good idea, aw'll be bun for't, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 13. **Der.**^{1}

5. Determined, resolved.

N.I.^{1} He's boun' to do it. **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.**^{5} Shoo's bun a going. **Oxf.**^{1} I be bound to dŏŏt, *MS. add.*

[**1.** For the which . . . Antonio shall be bound, Shaks. *M. Ven.* I. iii. 5. **2.** I am not bound to please thee with my answers, *ib.* IV. i. 65. **4.** I dare be bound he's true, *ib. Cymb.* IV. iii. 18.]

BOUNDER, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also written **boonder** Nhb.^{1} [**bū·ndə(r).**]

1. *sb. Obsol.* or *obs.* A boundary, limit, landmark.

n.Cy. I've lost the key o' the Bounders An' I'm ruined for evermair, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii. **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** The Bounder of this manner beginneth at Leversdale, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 120; **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} Bounders or limits of the said manor, *Peramb. of Danby Manor* (1577); **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** Such heads and balkes as part two fields, and are bounders betwixt two severall lordshipps, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 118. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** 1671. Apr. 13. Spent [when] wee viewed Bounders, £00. 00. 06, *Acc. Bradford Prsh. Chwardens*; **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bounder-mark**; (2) **-stone**; (3) **-stoop,** an upright stone, post, &c., serving to mark the boundary.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{1} The exact distance between each bounder-mark and other, *Peramb. Danby* (1666); **n.Yks.**^{2} (2, 3) **n.Yks.**^{12}

3. *v.* To limit, set boundaries to; *fig.* to control, keep within bounds.

Rxb. (Jam.) **Nhb.**^{1} Ye mun boonder yorsel. Here, Mary, help me wi' this jam; it canna be boondered.

Hence **Boundered,** *pp.* fenced or enclosed with a boundary.

n.Yks. Still used (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{2}

[**1.** This great conquerour had purposed to have subdued all Asia and to have made the sea the onely bounder of his empire, Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 76. Der. of ME. *bounde*, to bound, to limit, in Chaucer *Astrolabe*, II. 39. See **Bound,** *sb.*]

BOUNDER, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Yks. [**bū·ndə(r).**]

1. *v.* To bounce, make rebound.

n.Yks.^{2} **m.Yks.**^{1} Don't fling it—bounder it.

Hence **Boundered,** *pp.* rebounded, bounced. n.Yks.^{2}

2. *sb.* A heavy blow, the impact of a weighty substance on a solid surface.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} It fell with a great bounder.

[*Bound* (to leap) + *-er*, freq. suff.]

BOUNDSY, *adj.* and *sb.* Yks. [**bū·nsi.**]

1. *adj.* Of large circumference, as a lady in a crinoline. n.Yks.^{2}

2. *sb.* A person stout and unusually active in walking. m.Yks.^{1}

BOUNTIFUL, *adj.* Hrf.^{2} [**beu·ntifl.**] Of a person: looking fat and well.

BOUNTITH, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **bounteth** (Jam.). [**bū·ntiþ.**] A bounty, reward for service; esp. a fee given to servants in addition to their wages.

Sc. You have cheated that poor servant wench out of her half-year's fee and bountith, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) i. **n.Sc.** He will not away from us without his bountith, Miller *Scenes and Leg.* (ed. 1853) xi.

[He brings with him a damsell for a bountie (v.r. bountith, ed. 1614) to Thais, Bernard *Terence* (1629) 110; Thys is the bontay (v.r. bounteth, ed. 1553) thai sal beir away, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 120; Bountith askis rewarde, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 122. OFr. *bontet* (mod. *bonté*), goodness, bounty; cp. ME. *caritep*, in *Ormulum*, 3008, the same as Norm. Fr. *caritet*, charity.]

BOUN-TREE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **boon-tree, bountry** Nhb.^{1} [**bū·n-trī.**]

1. The elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra.* See **Bour-tree.**

Sc. (Jam.) **Nhb.**^{1} In some districts the tree is known as the bown-tree, which means the sacred tree, Brockie *Legends*, 114.

2. *Comp.* **Boun-tree-berries,** the fruit of the elder-tree; (2) **-gun,** a boy's popgun made of elder-wood; (3) **-saw,** a salve made from the elder-tree.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) *ib.* Bountry-guns are formed of the elder-tree, the soft pith being taken out, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 35 (Jam.). (3) **Nhb.**^{1}

BOUR, see **Bor.**

BOURACH, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Also written **boorick, bowrock** (Jam.), **bouroch, burrach.** [bū·rəχ, bu·rəχ]

1. *sb.* A mound, a heap of stones; a knoll.

Sc. About this bit bourock. . . . I mind the bigging o't, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) iv. **Cld.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** As you pass in, take care and not knock down that bourock of chucky-stanes, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i.

2. A confused heap of any kind.

Ags. Such a quantity of body-clothes as is burdensome to the wearer is called a bourach of claise (Jam.).

3. A crowd, a ring, a cluster.

Sc. My trees in bourachs, owr my ground, Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 32 (Jam.). **Abd.** The fowk wud 'a been sittin' in bourachs, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Kcd.** A tail o' lads an' lasses Clam in bourachs up the stairs, Grant *Lays* (1884) 71.

4. A hut of loose stones, a hovel; a shepherd's hut.

Sc. The miserable little bourocks . . . were composed of loose stones cemented by clay instead of mortar, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxx; Sequestered for near a month in a bourock of old cold ruins on the Bass, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xvii. **Rnf.** When heaps o' drifting snow Lay roun' our bouroch, Allan *Poems* (1836) 39. **Gall.** He was sittin' by his lane in a bit bouroch, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xliv. **Kcb.** Shepherds gay begin To big their boorick on each sunny brae, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 12.

5. An enclosure, applied esp. to the houses children build in play.

Sc. We'll never big sandy bowrocks together, Ramsay *Prov.* (1776) 75 (Jam.). **Gall.** She went to hide in some bosk bouroch, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) i.

6. *v.* To crowd together confusedly or in a mass; to enclose.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** Near to some dwelling she began to draw, That was a' burrach'd round about with trees, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 71, ed. 1812.

BOURACH, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Also written **borrach** (Jam.); **bowrach** Sc.; **borough** Ir. A band put round the front or hind legs of a cow to prevent her kicking while being milked.

Sc. (Jam.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Ldd.** The borough is applied to the front leg of a cow; her leg is held up so as to bend the knee, then a loop of rope is put over the knee and a stick is inserted between the inside of the knee and the rope (T.P.W.).

[Gael. *buarach*, cow-fetter; *bó*, a cow + *árach*, a tie, a binding, cp. MIr. *árach*, a contract (Macbain).]

BOURACK, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} A name for cattle.

BOURAM, *sb.* *Obs.* **Yks.** A sink or common sewer. (K.)

BOURBEE, *sb.* Sc. The spotted whistle-fish.

Sc. Mustela vulgaris Rondeletti; our fishers call it the bourbee, Sibbald *Fife* (1803) 121 (Jam.).

BOURBLAWER, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} An importunate, smooth-tongued beggar.

BOURD, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb.

1. *v.* To mock, to jest.

Sc. Bourd neither with me, nor mine honour, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 362; They that bourd with cats maun count upo' scarts, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Bourd not with bauty lest he bite you, Kelly *Prov.* (1721); Ray (1691). **Abd.** But 'gin wi' bawtie ye will bourd, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 8. **Lnk.** Never gie Encouragement, or bourd wi' sic as he, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 110, ed. 1783. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence **Bourding,** *vbl. sb.* a jest.

Sc. There's mony a sooth word spoken in bourding, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 36.

2. *sb.* A jest, joke.

Sc. To have a bourd at the bridegroom, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) iv; A sooth bourd is nae bourd, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **N.Cy.**^{1}

[**1.** *Sorner*, to jest, boord, speak merrily, Cotgr.; Reynard, ye borde and iape with me, for what I seche I fynde not, Caxton *Reynard* (1481) 27; My wit is greet, though that I bourde and pleye, Chaucer *C. T.* c. 778. **2.** Ane iymp or a bourd, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 7; Ne shulde no bourde on bedde be, *P. Plowman* (B.) IX. 187. Fr. *bourde*, a jeast, tale of a tub; *bourder*, to bourd or jeast with (Cotgr.).]

BOURN, *sb.* Hrt. Ken. Sur. Wil. Written **bone** Hrt. [boən.] An intermittent stream; a valley between the chalk hills; *gen.* applied to the valley and stream jointly. Cf. **burn,** *sb.*

Hrt. Muster Smith has just gone across Nimney Bone (H.G.). **Ken.** (D.W.L.) **Sur.** A calcareous bourn or brooklet which rises out of the northern margin of the chalk hills, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 354; **Sur.**^{1} There is a bourn which breaks out of the chalk hill above Godstone. It *gen.* runs at intervals of about five years, and is supposed to betoken some calamity. These bourns are called in Kent 'nail burns.' **n.Wil.** The villages on the Downs are generally on a 'bourne' or winter watercourse, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 22. **Wil.**^{1} In s.Wil. they say, such or such a bourn: meaning a valley by such a river, Aubrey *Nat. Hist.* (ed. 1847) 28.

[Come o'er the bourn, Bessy, to me, Shaks. *K. Lear*, III. vi. 27; I . . . wente me to reste Vndur a brod banke, bi a bourne syde, *P. Plowman* (A.) prol. 8. OE. *burna*, *John* xviii. 1 (Corpus and Lindisf. versions).]

BOURN, see **Barm.**

BOURT, *v.* Cum.^{2} [Not known to our correspondents.] To pretend, make believe. See **Bourd,** *v.*

BOUR-TREE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also in forms **baw-** n.Lin.^{1}; **boor-** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.^{1} N.Cy.^{1} Lan.^{1}; **bor-** Nhb.^{1} Wm.^{1} Lan.^{1} n.Lan.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **bore-** N.I.^{1} n.Yks.^{12} Chs.^{13}; **bortery** Cum. Wm.; **bothery** e.Yks.^{1}; **bottery** Wm. m.Yks.^{1}; **bottry** ne.Yks.^{1}; **boutrey** Wm. & Cum.^{1}; **bul-** Cum.^{1}; **bur-** N.Cy.^{12} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{123} w.Yks.^{14} Chs.^{13} n.Lin.^{1}; **burr-** Nhb.^{1}; **buthery** e.Yks.^{1}

1. The elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra*.

Sc. I was behind that bourtree-bush at the very moment, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) liii; Bourtree, bourtree, crooked rung, Never straight, and never strong; Ever bush and never tree, Since our Lord was nailed to ye, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 204. **Abd.** Mark the garden bloomin' fair, Fenc'd wi' bour-trees neatly cropit, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 30. **Ayr.** Rustlin' thro' the boortrees comin' Wi' heavy groan, Burns *Address Deil* (1785) st. 6. **Bwk.** Bourtrees, bees, and bairns Are rife in Auchencraw, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 52. **Ir.** Thin his Riverence buried thim both in wan grave be the dead boor-tree, Tennyson *To-morrow* (1885). **N.I.**^{1}, **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **Dwn., Ant.** (M.B.-S.) **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.**^{1} A branch of the common elder, bur-tree, or bore-tree, is supposed to possess great virtue in guarding the wearer against the malevolence of witches, fairies, &c., Brockie *Leg.* 114. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** (J.Ar.); The boys, who defended it like a besieged city, were armed, in general, with bore-tree, or elder, pop-guns, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 322; **Cum.**^{1} **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.) **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** The farmer was to take six knots of bottree [bore-tree or elder] wood, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi; The Lancastrian Lord Dacre was shot, says tradition, by a boy out of a burtre, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) VIII. pt. ii. 175. **n.Yks.** Take nine bottry knots, and put them on a clean platter all close together, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 104; **n.Yks.**^{123} **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** The most usual name here, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890). **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); (C.W.H.); (S.H.B.); **w.Yks.**^{14}, **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13} **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 318; Iller, as it is usually called, though sometimes one hears the Yks. name 'Bottree,' *Lin. N. & Q.* 56. **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bour-tree-berry,** elderberry; (2) **-gun,** a boy's popgun, made of elder-wood, from which the pith has been extracted; (3) **-jack,** (4) **-joan,** elderberry wine; (5) **-pluffer,** see **-gun**; (6) **-tree,** the elder-tree.

(1) **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.) **Wm.** Wilta hev a swoap a tee er a swoap a bortery-berry wine? Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 73, ed. 1821. **Yks.** Matthey has brewed a keg o' burtree-berry wine, Howitt *Hope On* (1840) iii. (2) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** [He] just gruntit summat aboot . . . laal burds eh woman-whoke hats, an bultree guns, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 89; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} They crack'd away leyke boutrey guns, 202. **Wm.**^{1} **e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 21, 1891); **e.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lan.** Mi fadər's miad mə ə bortri gun (W.S.). (3) **ne.Lan.**^{1} (4) **w.Yks.** (S.H.B.) **Lan.**^{1} It used to be the custom [at Lancaster] to invite friends to take bortree-joan, usually served in coffee-cups, and always hot. (5) **N.Cy.**^{1} (6) **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Heard at Tadcaster.

Prob. not known near Wilsden, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 6, 13, 1890).

[Sambucus is called in English elder or bourtre, Turner *Herbal* (1562) 124; *Hec sambucus*, a bur tre, *Nom.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 716.]

BOURTREY, see **Bour-tree.**

BOUSE, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Stf. Der.

1. Small leaden ore; ore as it is drawn from the mines, before being dressed.

Nhb. The local term for ore is bouse, White *Northumberland* (1859) 46; **Nhb.**^{1} The bouse, or impure ore, is usually let to the washers at so much per bing, Mackenzie *Hist. Nhb.* I. 100. **Nhb., Dur.** It is in this state called by the Alston miners, bouse, Forster *Section Strata* (1821) 337. **w.Yks.**^{1} **Stf.** At Acton they distinguish their lead ore into three sorts, the best being called bing, the middle sort bouse (s.v. Bing) (K.); **Stf.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bouse-smithem,** small ore as it is washed by the sieve; (2) **-team,** a heap of ore 'teamed' or emptied from a cart.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{1} (2) **Nhb.**^{1} Long rows of bouse-teams and bing-steads on each side, Tomlinson *Guide to Nhb.* 160.

3. The bank on each side of a vein of lead ore.

Der. Each miner went to work and . . . loosened the ore and spar and threw the latter into a bank or ridge of their vestry or bowse on each side of the vein, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 110.

BOUSE, see **Boose, Booze.**

BOUSEN, see **Boosing.**

BOUSHTY, *sb.* Sc. [bū·ʃti.] A bed. Also used *attrib.* See **Buisty.**

n.Sc. Cum yer wa's, my wee dawtie, an a'll pit ye t'yir bonnie bushtie-ba (W.G.). **Abd.** (Jam.); See you grace my boushty nook To had me cozy, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 357.

BOUSY, *adj.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Also written **boozy** Sc. (Jam.); **bowzy** Nhb.^{1} [**bū·zi.**] Covered with bushes, wooded; bushy, hairy.

Slk. By a little bousy lain, Hogg *Mount. Bard, Sandy Tod*, st. 3. **Rxb., Gall.** A branch or tree that is rich in foliage is said to have a boozy top (Jam.). **Kcb.** And to the sun in drowsy mood spreads out His boozy tail, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 3; Ilk heifer . . . licks down thy boozy lisk, *ib.* 47. **Nhb.**^{1}

BOUSY, *adj.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Also written **boosy** Cum.; **boozy** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.^{1}; **bouzy** Sc. (Jam.); **bowsy** Sc. (Jam.) n.Yks.^{1} Glo.^{1} Oxf.^{1} Brks.^{1}; **bowzy** Nhb.^{1} [**bū zi, beu·zi.**] Bulky, full-bodied, stout, plump.

Sc. A plump strong-made child is called a boozy creature (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** An' down his boosy burden fell, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) 116; (M.P.) **n.Yks.**^{12}, **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Brks.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **Brks.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Bouzy-kited,** *adj.* big-bellied; (2) **-like,** *adj.* having the appearance of distension or size.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **Lth.** It is said of a pregnant woman that she is grown boozy-like (Jam.).

[Cp. G. *bauschig*, 'schwellend,' also *bausig*; *bauschen*, 'sich anschwellend ausdehnen,' also *bausen* (Sanders); Bavar. dial. *bauschen* (Schmeller). MHG. *būs*, 'schwellende fülle' (Lexer).]

BOUT, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **baat** e.Lan.^{1}; **baht** Yks.; **beawt** e.Lan.^{1}; **boot** Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1} Wm.^{1}; **about** Suf.

1. *sb.* In ploughing or sowing, the length of a furrow and back again.

n.Sc. Taking one furrow for every bout, as it is called, or every two turns with the plough, *Agric. Surv. Inv.* 124 (Jam.). **Frf.** Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 166. **Cum.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.** I think we'n go another baĭt (T.D.). **Stf.** (C.S.B.), **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} The ploughman went ten bouts before dinner. **w.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.** Place the potatoe sets and then plough a bout upon them, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 244; **Shr.**^{1} The number of bouts to a 'but' varies according to the nature of the soil; **Shr.**^{2}, **Hrf.** (W.W.S.), **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Hrt.** Little ridges, composed of two bouts, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** The labourers considered it unlucky to miss a 'bout' in corn or seed sowing, Glyde *Garl.* (1872) i; **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (C.T.); Four bouts to a yard means that the plough turns over nine inches in width in each furrow, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; I have just ploughed twenty abouts without resting (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} **Ess.** Many fallows on the two-bout ridge for barley and wheat, Young *Agric.* (1807) I. 29. **Cor.**^{3}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bout-lands,** (2) **-ridges,** the ridges formed by ploughing, ready for the seed.

(1) **Hrt.** We sow the thetch seed in two boutlands, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. (2) **Shr.** Plough a wheat fallow in two, three, or even four bout-ridges, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 244.

3. The extent of ground mown by a labourer moving straight down the field.

Sc. That rake'll tak in your hale bout. Corn or hay, when cut by the scythe, and lying in rows, is said to be lying in the bout (Jam.).

Hence **Boutgang, Boutgate, Bouting,** *sb.* the space gone over or the work done with one sharpening of the scythe. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

4. A circuit round a district or place; a course or round in knitting stockings.

Stf.^{2} Nai bi keərful, Sali, džust put þrēi muər bauts on, ən ðen bigin tə narər. Lets run ər baulərs raind bildinz. Wēin av þrēi bauts ən sēi ū winz. **Shr.**^{1} 'Ou bin 'ee gettin' on ŏŏth that stockin'? —I'm at the quirk ŏŏthin a bout or two. **Oxf.**^{1}

5. A quantity of thread, &c., wound on a clew while the clew is held in the same position; threads of the warp taken from the edge of a web of yarn, and used as cord.

Sc. (Jam.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

6. A period of time, occasion; a day's work.

Cum. Ay, it'll sarve its turn this bout, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 298. **Wm.**^{1} **w.Yks.** That wer' a long bout of wet weather (J.T.). **Lan.** I'll trust no moor to noather carts nor waggins this beawt, Waugh *Snowed-up*, vi. **Lei.**^{1} Not this bout. **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} In Sus. it answers to a 'day's work,' but in e.Ken. it is more often applied to a period of hard work or of sickness. **Sus.**^{1} I shan't do it this bout [I shall not finish to-day].

7. A turn, trial, attempt; a round at a game, prize-fighting, &c.

Dur.^{1} **Cum.** Thou's to wait for thy bout, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 240; **Cum.**^{1} Let him have a boot at threshin'. **Wm.**^{1} **Lan.** Jim won the first bout, but Tom won every bout after (S.W.). **e.Lan.**^{1} **Rut.**^{1} You have a try, Mr. N.—Not this bout, thank you. **s.War.**^{1} **se.Wor.**^{1} A 'bout' at backsword corresponds with a 'round' at boxing. **Shr.**^{2}, **Glo.** (A.B.) **Brks.**^{1} 'Bout' is called out by one of the combatants at backswording as a notice that the round is ended. **Ken.**^{1}

8. A contest, encounter; a struggle, difficult business.

Lth. Our city wa's, wi' yetts sae stout, . . . saved our sires frae mony a bout O' southern foe, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 8. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** And in all their angling bouts, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 47; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** I'll tell ye how an' why This parlish bout began, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) 2; Ah hed a gay boot wid it afoor Ah gat it deun (J.D.). **n.Yks.**^{2} A heavy bout, or a sad bout, difficult or serious work. **w.Yks.** Sich a baht wi him to get it done, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{5} A man has had 'a sad bout' with another man in trying to persuade him to co-operate in some undertaking. **Lan.** I had a terrible bout with him and he wouldn't give in to what I said (S.W.). **Nct** (J.H.B.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{2} **Nrf.** They threatned to have a bout with the Organs upon Shrove Tuesday, *True News from Norwich* (1641) in *Antiq. Misc.* II. pt. ii. 385.

9. A merry-making, 'spree'; an entertainment, party.

Cum. Or neet we's hae a hearty bout, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) *Worton Wedding.* **n.Yks.**^{2} A brave jolly bout. **w.Yks.**^{1} We'll have a merry bout. **Lan.** A dainty allowed at th' close uv every porritch-eitin beawt, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 4. **Chs.**^{13}, **Stf.**^{2}, **Nhp.**^{2} **Shr.**^{1} They'd'n a big bout at the uvver 'ouse las' wik.

10. An attack of illness, &c.; a fit of drunkenness.

Nhb.^{1} O hinny, aa've sic boots i' me heed. **Dur.**^{1} **n.Yks.** He's had a badly [sick] boot (W.H.); **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah was teean badly last Thosday week an Ah've had a bad bout on't. **w.Yks.** Brandy browt fowk raand When they'd sich bahts as thame, Preston *Poems* (1864) 21; He's on a drinking bout (J.T.); Yo kno'n second bahts is war nor't furst, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 120; **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{5} A drukken bout. **Chs.**^{13} **Stf.**^{2} Nu sər, oi dārnə gū tšapil; it giz mi ə baut ə kofin əs səun əz oi get insoid. **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He's hed a bad bowt this time; we thoht noht bud he wo'd dee. **Lei.** Ther fad·hur 'az u meni bad bae·uotz (C.E.); **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{2} He's had a sad bout. **War.**^{3}, **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} John's . . . 'ad a bad bout on it; 'e's bin o' the box three months [dependent on the sick club]. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.**^{1} Poor chap, he's had a long bout of it. [Such a man is got in his boots = has been at a drinking bout, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

11. A measure of lead ore consisting of 24 'dishes.'

Wm.^{1} 32 'bouts' make a 'take-up,' which represents the amount of mineral supposed to be got in a miner's day.

12. *v.* To make a ridge of earth with a plough, &c.

Hrt. He bouted it up with the same plough, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. **Shr.**^{1} To bout up is to ridge ground for turnips. **Hrf.** (W.W.S.)

Hence (1) **Bouting,** *vbl. sb.* land ploughed into ridges or furrows; (2) **Bouting-plough,** *sb.* a plough used in preparing land for turnips, &c.

(1) **Hrt.** Two boutings are better than one four-thoroughing, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. (2) **Bdf.** (J.W.B.)

[**1.** They make not past two or three bouts in a land, and as many ridges, Holland *Pliny* (1601) bk. xviii. xviii, ed. 1634, I. 578. **4.** I love not to fetch any bouts where there is a nearer way, Adams *Wks.* (c. 1600) II. 14 (Dav.). **8.** Damsel, I'll have a bout with you again, Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, iii. ii. 56. The same word as *bought* (sb.^{1}), q.v.]

BOUT, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Also written **bowt** (Jam.).

1. *v.* To spring, leap, jump. Cf. **bolt.**

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** Her heart was sair; Out at her mou' it just was like to bout, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 22, ed. 1812.

2. *sb.* A sudden jerk, a spring; a hasty entrance or departure. (Jam.)

[The same as lit. E. *bolt* (to spring, move suddenly).]

BOUT, *sb.*^{3} *Obs.* Glo. A rabbit-hole.

Glo. (W.H.C.); In use 40 years ago, but not known now (H.S.H.); **Glo.**^{1}

BOUT, *sb.*^{4} Dur. A 'level.'

Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

BOUT, *prep.* and *conj.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Also written **baat** w.Yks.^{3} e.Lan.^{1}; **baht** Chs.^{1}; **bart** w.Yks.^{5}; **bawt** w.Yks.^{24}; **beawt** Lan. Chs.^{1}; **be-out** n.Yks.^{1} Not.^{1} Lei.^{1}; **bight** Chs.^{1}; **bowt** Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1}

1. *prep.* Without, destitute of, apart from. See **But.**

n.Yks. Her said ef her lived . . . He'd nivver be be-out a box o'mah pills, *Clevel. Sword Dance, Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891); **n.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** He's beawt shoon an' beawt hat (D.L.); Hathecliff has sent me for his lad, and I munn't goa back 'bout him, Brontë *Wuthering Heights* (1847) xix; **w.Yks.**^{1} Touch nou a cat bout gloves; **w.Yks.**^{2} Way, thah ma go baht it; **w.Yks.**^{34}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Noan on us is bart a fault. **Lan.** I shouldno' be lung bout a mother, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 23; Knee breeches were kept on beawt braces, Collins *Poems* (1859) 6. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** I ud put 'em i' his poke baht sayingk owt, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 14; Bailey (1721); **Chs.**^{1} If we wanten eawt and conna pay, we done bight; **Chs.**^{2} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy wù)nŭ taak· ton buwt tùdh-ŭr [I wunna tak ton bowt tother]. **Der.** He can bring a calvin cow through beawt ony o' their meddlin, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. vi; **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He was soä scar'd he run awaay beoot his coät an' waais-coät. **Lei.**^{1}

2. *conj.* Unless, except.

w.Yks. This really belongs to our neighbour the County Palatine, and is only a border word, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 22, 1891). **Lan.** Besides, aw couldno, bout aw'd bin towd 'at Sam were well, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 46; I didno' care a tinker's blessin for Kesmas, beaut we could howd it up same as other folk, *Ab-o'th' Yate Xmas Dinner* (1886) 6; **Lan.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} I wunna go baït yo'n come wi' me. **n.Lin.**^{1} I can't goä beoot you lend me a herse to ride on.

3. In phr. (1) *to be bout, as Barrow was,* to be without; (2) *bout's bare, but it's yeasy,* he that is without money is bare, but it is safe travelling; (3) *better bad than bout,* better to be badly off than to have nothing; (4) *bout wit,* a fool, without sense.

(1) **Chs.** Ray *Prov.* (1678) 66; *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 386. (2) **Lan.** Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 202. (3) **Chs.**^{2} *Prov.* 'Better bad than bout,' said by a woman urged to quit a bad husband. (4) **Lan.** Will ta howd thi din, tha greyt beawt wit, Lahee *Owd Yem*, 21; In common use (S.W.).

[Bout ony buske, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 1340 (Dublin MS.); Schip boute mast, boute anker or ore, *Wm. Pal.* (c. 1350) 567; Arthur wolde fihte boute eni cniht, Laȝamon (c. 1275) 23676. OE. *būtan* (*būta*), outside of, also *be-ūtan.*]

BOUTEFEU, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. An incendiary.

Sc. If the Scottish commissioners proved boutefeus in the business . . . they have to answer to God for it, Guthry *Memoirs* (1747) 113 (Jam.).

[A very boutefeu, Bacon *Henry VII* (1622), ed. Lumby, 66. Fr. *boute-feu*, a boutefeu, a wilful firer of houses, also a firebrand of sedition (Cotgr.).]

BOUTER, *sb.* *Obs.* Suf. A side table.

Suf. The female servants at a side table called a bouter, *Life of Crabbe*, I. 142, in Glyde *New Garl.* (1866) 303; No longer used, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 7.

[*Bout* (outside), see **bout,** *prep.* + *-er.*]

BOUT-GATE, *sb.* Sc. A circuitous, roundabout road or way. Also used *fig.*

Abd. Made shift by bout-gates to put aff the day, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 86, ed. 1812. **Fif.** Sic droll bout-gates, Sic sma' mean means, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 176.

[Be boutgates alanerlie & bygates and the ny^{t} seasone thay cum quhair thay walde be, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) I. 102. *Bout* for *about* + *gate* (a going), q.v.]

BOUT-HAMMER, *sb.* e.An. A blacksmith's heavy two-handed hammer; a sledge-hammer.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Here, jist hand me that there bout-hammer (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1}

[If my wife scold, my bout-hammer shall roar, Beaumont & Fletcher *Faithful Friends*, IV. v, ed. Dyce, IV. 289. For *about-hammer*, cp. *about-sledge*, the largest hammer employed by smiths; it is slung round near the extremity of the handle (Weale).]

BOUTHER, see **Boulder.**

BOUTIGO, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **bout-a-go, bout-'i-go** Cor.^{1}; **bouteygo.** A tramp; a gadabout.

Cor. A seed a poor owld bouteygo goin' 'long t'other day, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 17; **Cor.**^{1} I caan't abear boutigos [pr. boutshego] coming round the town plaace [the farm-yard].

[*Bout* for *about* + *-igo.* The suff. is perh. the same as the *-ego* (*ico*) of the Cor. word *assinego* (q.v.).]

BOUTOCK, *sb.* Or.I. A square piece of coarse cloth for covering the shoulders.

Or.I. (Jam.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BOUVRAGE, *sb.* Sc. Drink, beverage.

Sc. It is pilfering from the revenue . . . to pay for foreign bouvrage, *Culloden Papers* (1815) 184 (Jam.).

[OFr. *bovrage*, drink (Hatzfeld, s.v. *breuvage*).]

BOUZEN, see **Boosing.**

BOVISAND SOLDIER, *sb. phr.* Dev.^{4} The redspur valerian, *Centranthus ruber.*

[*Bovisand* repr. *Bovey sand.* *Bovey* is the name of a parish near Exeter.]

BOW, *v.*^{1} Sc. Cum. Yks. Lin. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **boo** Sc. [bū.] To bend, to curve. Also used *fig.*

Per. We'll bow our houghs and hae a crack, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 82, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** I never boo'd an e'e the whole nicht, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 87. **Edb.** Duncan was not so bowed in the intellect as ye imagine, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. **Dmb.** It's a band between you and the gentleman, and ye see it is bow'd awa to the left side, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxiii. **m.Yks.**^{1} Bow me that bough. **n.Lin.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Muy·n yùe doan buw· dhu zuy·v [take care you do not bend the scythe]. The word 'bend' is unknown. **Dev.** Bow that piece of iron, *w.Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6, col. 4; **Dev.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Who'th bued thickkay handle? (F.A.A.) **nw.Dev.**^{1} Thikky ire's all a-bue'd [very much bent].

Hence (1) **Bow-bent,** *adj.* stooping with age; (2) **Bowdie-leggit,** *adj.* having bow legs; (3) **Bowed,** *ppl. adj.* bent, crooked; (4) **Bow-houghs,** *sb.* crooked legs; (5) **-houghed,** *adj.* bow-legged; (6) **Bowing-chaffs,** *sb.* distortion of the face by grimaces, &c.; (7) **Bowings** or **Bueings,** *vbl. sb.* the joints, esp. the under-part of the knee-joints; (8) **Bowsie,** *sb.* a term of contempt given to one who is crooked.

(1) **n.Yks.** T'awd man gans bow-bent (I.W.). (2) **Bnff.** (W.G.) (3) **Sc.** Many persons are still possessed by the notion that a bowyt or crooked coin has luck attached to it (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Per.** (G.W.) **Ayr.** A runt was like a sow-tail, Sae bow't that night, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 4. **Cor.**^{1} A little bowed old man. (4) **Abd.** (Jam.) (5) **Ayr.** She's bow-hough'd, she's hein shinn'd, Burns *Willie's Wife*, st. 3. **Lth.** The puir auld brute's bow-houghed an' blin', Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 130. **Cum.** I seed thee last neet

wi' bow-hough'd Peat, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 105, ed. 1808; Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 298. (6) **Or.I.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (7) **Dev.** *w.Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6, col. 4; **Dev.**^{1} **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} I've got such pains in my bowings. (8) **Dmf.** (Jam.)

[The yerde is bet that bowen wole and winde Than that that brest, Chaucer *Troilus*, i. 257.]

BOW, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. The arch of a bridge or gateway, an archway.

Sc. Four-and-twenty bows in the auld brig o' Callander, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 252. **Yks.** (F.M.L.) **w.Yks.**^{5} The magnificent archway entrance to a palace, or any arcade attaching thereto, would both be bows simply, though they might be 'grand bows fursŭre.' **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1} **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (J.S.F.S.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** He recollected very well seeing poor George Philp and his high-minded wife pass under the church-bow, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. 150.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bow-bridge**; (2) **-brig**, a one-arched bridge, as distinguished from one formed of planks or long stones.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{1} (2) **Abd.** (Jam.)

3. An instrument for shooting arrows; in *comp.* (1) **Bow-arrow**, a bow and arrow; (2) **-bearer**, a forest official.

(1) **s.Chs.**^{1} (2) **Not.** Bow-bearer and Ranger—Lord Byron, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 151.

4. The wooden yoke by which oxen were attached to the plough, &c.; the loop in front of the yoke of a harrow, to which the drawing-chain is attached.

Abd. (Jam.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **Cor.**^{3}

5. A fiddler, a player.

Rnf. Few bows wi' my ain guidman Could play strathspey or reel, Young *Pictures* (1865) 14. **Kcd.** Three bows fae well-accordit strings Drew nae uncertain soun', Grant *Lays* (1884) 63.

6. The lower lip when it hangs down pettishly. e.Lan.^{1}

7. A willow twig bent in the form of a crescent to which a fishing-net is fastened.

Lin. Still in use, but now *gen.* made of iron instead of willow (J.C.W.). **n.Lin.**^{1}

8. A piece of cap-wire used to make the border of a woman's cap stand out.

Lin. Still in use but not common, as these large caps are only worn by a few old women (J.C.W.). **n.Lin.**^{1}

9. An old-fashioned high fire-guard.

War.^{3} Have you put the bow round the fire in the children's room? **Shr.**^{1} Rings usually encircle the top rod of the bow for the children to play with.

10. The semi-circular handle of a pail, &c. In *pl.* the hoops on which the tilt of a wagon or cart is supported.

Kcd. Tradition says, into this pot A golden vessel lies; And Miltown once did see the bow, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 23. **n.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

11. *Comp.* (1) **Bow-kite**, a large can with a cover; (2) **-skep**, a coarse bowl-shaped basket with a bowed handle.

(1) **Yks.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (2) **n.Yks.**^{2}

12. The handle of a key, scissors, &c.

w.Yks. (C.V.C.) **n.Lin.**^{1} For mendinge the bowe of the church dore key iiij^d, *Louth Church Acc.* (1628) IV. 35. **sw.Lin.**^{1}

13. A piece of wood used to hinder a pig, &c., from getting through a hedge.

n.Yks. We mun put a bow on t'pig (I.W.).

14. *pl. Obsol.* Sugar-tongs.

Sc. Existing only in the recollection of old people (Jam.).

15. The antler or point which grows from the front of a stag's horn, nearest to the head.

w.Som.^{1} A warrantable stag has bow, bay, and tray antlers, *Rec. n.Dev. Staghounds*, 9.

16. *Comp.* **Bow-saw**, a thin fret-saw, fixed in a frame with semi-circular handle. (Jam.)

17. In phr. (1) *to go over* or *through the bows*, to behave in a disorderly manner, to go beyond bounds; (2) *to bring up to one's own bow*, to bring up in one's own methods and habits; (3) *to take through the bows*, to call to a severe reckoning; (4) *to err on the bow-hand*, to fail in a design.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} He's fairly through the bows wee drink. She's gane a' through the bows wee pride an' ill naiter. **Abd.** Gin we be lickly to gae owre the bows, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxvii. (2) **Shr.**^{1} I'd rather take a young girl as 'ad never been out; I could sooner bring 'er up to my own bow. (3) **Abd.** (Jam.) (4) **Sc.** I would you would cease your fruitless efforts of serving one, whom there is no chance of ultimately assisting. . . . You have now erred as far on the bow-hand, Scott *Nigel* (1822) iv.

[**4.** As the ox hath his bow, sir, the horse his curb, and the falcon her bells, so man hath his desires, Shaks. *As You*, iii. iii. 80; His oxen or horses and the geare that belongeth to them; that is to say, bowes, yokes, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 14. **12.** *L'anneau d'une clef*, the bow (or upmost part) of a key, Cotgr.]

BOW, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} *Obsol.* Chs.

1. *sb.* An instrument used in hatting, made of a pole about 6 feet long, with projecting pieces at each end, over which is drawn a string of catgut.

Chs.^{1} This was formerly used for opening out and spreading the materials from which the hat bodies were made. In 'bowing' the materials for hat bodies the 'bow' is taken in the left hand and the 'bow-peg' in the right. The string of catgut is pulled by the end piece of the bow-peg, and then let go (s.v. Twang).

2. *Comp.* **Bow-peg**, a wooden instrument with cross-pieces at each end, used with the bow in spreading out the materials of which a hat is made. *ib.*

3. *Obs.* A species of flexible ash fixed over a cooper's lathe, and connected with the treadle, now superseded by a wheel. *ib.*

4. *v.* To use the bow for spreading the materials used in making hats.

Chs.^{1} [The body maker commenced operations, and for bowing, basining, boiling, and planking he received in 1805 8*s.* per dozen, *Hist. Denton Chapel* in *Chet. Soc.* (1855) xxxvii.]

BOW, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{3} Sc.

1. *sb.* A buoy.

S. & Ork.^{1} **Sh.I.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Bnff.**^{1} When a line is shot, a buoy or bow is attached to each end.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bow-keg**, a small keg used as a buoy; (2) **-row**, a fishing term: the row from one buoy to another when a line breaks and the fisherman goes to haul it from the other end; (3) **-tow**, a buoy-rope.

(1) **S. & Ork.**^{1} (2) **Bnff.**^{1} We brook wir line the day, an' we hid a bow-row. (3) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

3. The iron which passes through the lead-stone from which the hooks hang. S. & Ork.^{1}

4. *v.* To buoy up, to fasten buoys to.

S. & Ork.^{1} **Sh.I.** (Jam. *Suppl.*)

BOW, *sb.*^{4} Sc. Wm. Also written **boll** (Jam.). S. & Ork.^{1}

1. A house, a dwelling; cattle-fold.

Or.I. The principal farm house on an estate is in a great many instances called the boll or bow (Jam.). **Wm.** *Kirkby-Stephen and Appleby Monthly Messenger* (Apr. 1891).

2. *Comp.* **Bow-man**, a cottager, a ploughman.

Or.I. The amount . . . a cottager or bollman and his wife can earn, *Stronsay Statist. Acc.* xv. 415 (Jam.); Ellis *Pronunc.* (1885) 798. **S. & Ork.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Bower**, *sb.* the manager of a dairy farm; (2) **Bowing**, *vbl. sb.* a small holding or lease of a farm in grass, with the live stock on it; the care of a dairy. Cf. **booin.**

(1) **Ayr.** Left her there wi' the bouar's wife, Service *Notandums* (1890) 103; Jamie bode wi' the bower, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 38. (2) **Sc.** The 'bower' of the present time, whose holding is called a 'bowing,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 337; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Ayr.** They might get the bowing of some small farm, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 214.

[Norw. dial. *bōl*, an abode (very freq. in local names) (Aasen); ON. *bōl.*]

BOW, see **Bo, Boar, Boll.**

BOW-BELLS, *sb. pl.* w.Wor.^{1} The wood anemone, *Anemone nemorosa.*

BOWD, see **Boud.**

BOWDEN, *v.* Sc. Also in form **bouden.** [bou·dən.]

1. Of cattle, &c., after eating too much grass: to swell. Bnff.^{1}

2. *Fig.* To swell with wrath, anger, courage, &c.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd.** An' bein' bouden'd up wi wraith, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 3.

[Suddanlie The fluide boldnit, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, ii. 52; About the wall thair ran ane water void,

. . . Boldning to ryis the castell to confound, Douglas *King Hart* (c. 1510), ed. 1874, I. 88. *Boldne* is a Sc. form of ME. *bolnen*, to swell. *Tumeo*, to bolynyn, *Cath. Angl.* ON. *bolgna*, to swell; cp. Da. *bolne*.]

BOWDEN, *pp.* Sc. [**bou·dən.**] Swollen. Cf. **bown**, *pp.*

Abd. And her breast With wae was bowden, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 65, ed. 1812.

Hence **Bowden**, *ppl. adj.* swollen, heavy.

Abd. The bowden clouds they brak, *ib.* 80.

[Bowels bowden with bruised blude, Montgomerie *Flyting* (c. 1580), ed. Cranstoun, 78; My breist ... bowdyn wes sa huge, Dunbar *The Tua Mariit* (c. 1500), ed. Small, II. 41. In Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) there occurs the form 'bowdin' (I. 32) as well as the older form 'boldne' (II. 256). *Bolden* is a Sc. form of ME. *bollen*, swollen. Cogn. w. ME. *bolȝen* (OE. *bolgen*), pp. of OE. *belgan*, to swell.]

BOWDY, *sb.* Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents.] A large wooden bowl.

Nhb. *Athenaeum* (May 25, 1895).

BOWDYKITE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also in form **bawdykite** n.Yks.^{2}; **bowdikite** N.Cy.^{1} Dur.^{1}; **bowley-kite** N.Cy.^{1} [**bou·di-**, **bǭ·di-kait.**] A term of contempt or derision applied chiefly to a forward, precocious child; a corpulent person. Also used *attrib.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.** Deil smash a good tune could this bowdy-kite play, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 124; **Nhb.^{1}** The term is always applied to a male. He's just a bowdykite lad. **Dur.^{1}**, **n.Yks.^{12}** **ne.Yks.^{1}** In rare use. Thoo bowdykite; cum oot o' t'rooad. **e.Yks.** Off he set, as hahd as ivver his bowdykite legs wad carry him, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 33; **e.Yks.^{1}**, **m.Yks.^{1}**, **w.Yks.^{5}**

BOWEL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Not. In *comp.* (1) **Bowel-fever**, typhoid fever; (2) **-hive**, inflammation of the bowels; (3) **-hive-grass**, the lady's mantle or parsley piert, *Alchemilla arvensis.*

(1) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (2) **Sc.** The disease, called by mothers and nurses in Scotland, the bowel-hive, is a dangerous inflammatory bilious disorder, Curtis *Medical Obs.* 187 (Jam.); *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. v. 266. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Ayr.** Ane of the weans had the bowel-hyves, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 121. (3) **Sc.** In some parts the *Alchemilla arvensis*, or field ladie's mantle, is called bowel hivegrass, because it is said to be an efficient remedy in the bowel hive of children, &c., *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. v. 266. **Nhb.^{1}**

BOWEN, see **Boyne.**

BOWENS, *sb.* Cum.^{1} Written **booin.** **1.** *Senecio jacobaea*, ragwort. **2.** *S. vulgaris*, groundsel. Cf. **bow-locks.**

BOWER, *sb.^{1}* *Obsol.* or *obs.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also written **booer** Cum.^{1}; **boor** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Cum.; **bour** N.Cy.^{1} [**būr**, **bū·ər.**]

1. An inner room, parlour; the bedchamber in which the master and mistress sleep.

Sc. And even at my love's bour door, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 153, ed. 1848. **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.** There's a man i' our dochter's bower, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 76, ed. 1857; **Nhb.^{1}** The dowager lady of a house had her own apartment, or bower, separate from the rest of her son's household. **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **Cum.** Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 276; We in the bower git tea, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 118, ed. 1808; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.^{1}** **Wm.** The bower or chamber in which the master or mistress slept, and which was one-third larger than the pantry, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 288; Briggs *Remains* (1825) 202; **Wm.^{1}**

2. *Comp.* **Bower-woman**, *sb.* lady's maid.

Sc. Tibb Tacket, who, in better days, had been her bower-woman, Scott *Monastery* (1820) iii.

[A boor, a parlour, a bed-chamber or inner room, Bailey (1721); Bowre, chambyr, *thalamus, conclave*, *Prompt.*; Ful many a mayde, bright in bour, Chaucer *C. T.* B. 1932. OE. *būr*, an inner room. *Cubiculum*, bed cofa *vel* būr, Ælfric (c. 1000) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 124.]

BOWER, *sb.^{2}* *Obs.* Sc. (Jam.) Nhb. A bow-maker.

Nhb.^{1} Wm. Wilde, of Newcastle, bower, Welford *Hist. of Newc. XVI. Cent.* 378.

[A bower, *arcuarius*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); The bowers and flecchers, *York Myst.* (c. 1400) 254.]

BOWERIE, *sb.* Sus. [Not known to our correspondents.] Lodging, shelter.

Sus. Guv all his brads for brencheese an a bowerie, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 251.

BOWERLY, *adj.* Som. Dev. Cor. [**bǭ·əli.**] Blooming, comely, well made; stately, portly, stout.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.^{1}** Not conveying the idea of coarseness or roughness of the lit. 'burly.' Ee-z u baaw·urlee soa·urt uv u mae·un [he is a large, portly sort of a man]. **Dev.^{1}** Her mother came way her, and a comely bowerly woman her was, as wan wid wish to zee, 6. **n.Dev.** Wi' bowerly maids, an vore-right men, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 57. **s.Dev.** A fine bowerly woman, Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** Eve's a fine bowerly maid, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) xi; **Cor.^{12}**

[He had seene in the citee of Miletus . . . right greate and bowerly images, Udal *Erasm. Apophth.* (1542), ed. 1877, 208 (Dav.).]

BOWER MUGS, *sb. pl.* Chs.^{13} Also in form **ba mugs.** Pieces of crockery used as playthings by children.

BOWER-STONE, *sb.* Hmp. A boundary stone.

Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 280; **Hmp.^{1}**

BOWERY, *sb.* Shr.^{12} e.An.^{1} Also written **bowry** e.An.^{1} [**bou·ri.**] A bower or arbour, a shady recess; a place ornamented by children with broken glass or earthenware.

BOWERY, *adj.* N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Plump, buxom, *gen.* applied to a young woman in excellent health. Cf. **bowerly.**

BOWERY, see **Boorey.**

BOWET, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **booet, bouet, buat** Sc. [**bū·-it**, **bū·-ət.**] A hand lantern; *fig.* the moon.

Sc. He muttered a Gaelic curse upon the unseasonable splendour of MacFarlane's buat, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxxviii; Servants moving about the barnyard with their lanterns—we called them 'bowits' in my young days, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 257, ed. 1894. **Abd.** Bleezin o' licht like a new gless booet, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xli. **Lth.** High she held her bouet gleamin', Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 134; John Thamson's gudewife cam her liege lord to seek, Wi' a bowit that shone like a star, O! Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 113. **Edb.** His horn bowet glimmering by his knee, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Nhb.^{1}** **Cum.** The country people call a lanthorn a bowet, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 354.

[Bowett or lanterne, *lucerna, lanterna*, *Prompt.* *Lucerna boeta*, 'lampe allumée que l'on porte, enfermée dans une cage de verre, lorsqu'on porte le viatique aux malades' (Ducange). Fr. dial. (Berry) *bouete*, equiv. of Fr. *boîte*, see Littré. Cp. Béarn *boeyte*, 'boîte' (Lespy).]

BOWETY, see **Bawaty.**

BOWFARTS, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *in the bowfarts*, lying on the back and unable to rise.

Enff.^{1} The littlin's i' th' bowfarts. Help it up, or t'll hurt itsel'.

BOWGE, see **Bouge.**

BOWGER, see **Bouger.**

BOWGIE, see **Bougie.**

BOW-HAUL, *v.* Wor. Shr. Glo. To tow a vessel by man-power. s.Wor.^{1}, Glo.^{1}

Hence **Bow-hauler**, or **-haulier**, *sb.* a man who by means of a rope tows or drags a barge along the Severn.

Shr. Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.^{1}** *Obsol.* 'Buo'au·lur' obtains between Coalport and Buildwas; 'buo'au·lyur' about Cressage; **Shr.^{2}**

[*Bow* (the fore-end of a boat) + *haul* (to draw with force).]

BOWIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [**bou·i.**]

1. A small barrel or cask with the head taken off; a tub.

Sc. He sells them to your grandfather, who makes them into spoons, trenchers, bickers, bowies, and so forth, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) *Introd.*; He's playin' upo' the drum-heid as gin he was loupin' in a bowie, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) ii. **Abd.** Bat set the bossy back again Upon the bowie head, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 37; A starn o' gweed maut, maskit i' yer nain bowie, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxx. **Kcd.** Bowies, cogs, and caups, Grant *Lays* (1884) 2. **Nhb.** The rain-tub—that's the black buwey, Harrison *Tyneside Sngs.* 7.

2. A wooden vessel made with staves and hoops, for holding milk, porridge, &c.

Sc. The brown four-year-auld's milk is not seiled yet, nor the bowies put up on the bink, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xiv; The hooks and crooks of Lambden Burn Fill the bowie and fill the kirn, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 210. **Lnk.** To bear the milk-bowie nae pain was to me, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 55, ed. 1783. **Bwk.** When the reapers are assembled round the 'Parritch Bowie,' HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 97. **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence **Bowieful,** *sb.* the fill of a tub, dish for holding milk, &c.

Sc. Thar bowiefu's o' kail, fu' strang, NICOL *Poems* (1805) I. 143. **Slk.** Davie brought me a hale bowiefu' o' milk, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) II. 45 (JAM.).

3. A bucket for carrying water, with an iron or wooden semicircular handle. Per. (JAM.)

[Ane gryt watter pott . . . Ane gryt bowy, *Coll. Invent.* (1542) 72 (JAM.).]

BOW-JOWLER, *sb.* Cor.^{12} [**bau·dʒaulə(r).**] A place in a fishing-boat through which the footline is hauled.

BOWK, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. Also written **bouk** Stf.^{12} Der.^{1} Shr.^{12} [**bauk, bouk.**]

1. A bucket of 'bend ware'; a wooden pail with an upright handle used in dairy work, &c.

Chs. 'Fill bowk' is a name sometimes given to a good cow, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 237; **Chs.**^{123}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.); **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} Not much in use now. Wēi dunər yər souk yər babiz klaıts iðə bauk fər ə bit? **Der.**^{1} More particularly a thing like a churn with a lid or cover. *Obs.* **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.*

2. *Comp.* **Bowk-stake,** a post with arms or branches on which the 'bowks' are hung upside down.

Stf.^{2} The bouk stake is still in frequent use on farms, and bears its old name.

3. A large iron pail or bucket used for carrying and drawing up water, &c., from mines.

w.Yks. (T.T.) **Stf.** *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 114. **s.Stf.** PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895); The name of the tub by which the miners descend and ascend (WEALE). **Shr.**^{12}

[A mayd . . . who coming from milking fell down with the bowk on her head and dyed, HENRY *Diary* (1663, June 15), ed. 1882, 139 (N.E.D.). OE. *būc*, a pitcher (*Judges* vii. 20).]

BOWK, *sb.*^{2} Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Written **bouk** Shr.^{12} [**bouk.**]

1. The 'box' or nave of a wheel in which the axle is inserted.

se.Wor.^{1} **s.Wor.** It wants a new bit of a bouk to the cart-wheel (H.K.). **Shr.** BOUND *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.**^{12}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Bowk-iron,** a circular piece of iron which lines the interior of a cart- or wagon-wheel. Shr.^{2}

3. An upright piece of wood, pointed at the lower end, which falls into the socket of a trough through which the water from a pond issues. *ib.*

BOWK, see **Boke.**

BOW-KAIL, *sb. Obsol.* Sc. Also written **boll-** (JAM. *Suppl.*). Cabbage. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Per.** Heard once, used by an old person (G.W.). **Ayr.** Poor hav'rel Will fell aff the drift, An' wander'd thro' the bow-kail, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 4; Poor Willie, wi' his bow-kail runt, *ib.* st. 9. **Gall.** (A.W.) **Kcb.** Where Adam and his wife . . . Did plant their bow-kail, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 7.

BOWKERS, *int.* Yks. [**bou·kəz.**] An exclamation expressive of slight surprise or wonder.

n.Yks.^{12} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788) *Suppl.* **m.Yks.**^{1} Bowkers me!

BOWL, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Yks. Chs. Shr. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **bol, bul** Cor.^{3}; **bow-** s.Chs.^{1}

1. The large iron pan in which wool is washed before being carded. w.Yks. (J.T.)

2. *Comp.* **Bowl-minders,** the workmen who look after the bowls in the washhouse. w.Yks. (S.A.B.)

3. In phr. *bowl up*, an expression used to show that the bowl is ready for the next washer. w.Yks. (E.W.)

4. An iron ladle with a long handle used for dipping water; also a smaller ladle used in the kitchen.

Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{3}

5. *Comp.* (1) **Bowl-dish,** a large round basin or dish made of iron, tin, or coarse earthenware; a wooden bowl or dish with a handle; (2) **-man** or **-woman,** a stoneware merchant, a seller of crockery.

(1) **s.Chs.**^{1} Much used in making cheese. **Shr.**^{2}, **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.**^{1}; **I.W.**^{2} His hear cut round as if he'd putt a bowldish on his head. **Dor.** (C.V.G.) **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** They . . . held a bowl-dish on their heads, that Barber Smith might snip round the brim, so as to leave not one stray hair longer or shorter than another, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 197. (2) **Sc.** Deep black moss . . . that Jenny, the tinkler bowlwoman, was lost in one winter, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 255, ed. 1894. **Per.** The 'pigman' or stoneware merchant is the bowl-man (G.W.). **Ayr.** Quite common (J.F.).

BOWL, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. War. Som. Cor. Written **bool** Sc. Nhb.^{1} Cor.^{23} [**būl.**]

1. A boy's marble; the game of marbles.

Abd. See wi' oor ain een fat wye the bools 'll row, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Kcd.** I played at the ba', and the same wi' the bool, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 69. **Lnk.** We were deeply engaged in a game of the 'bools,' FRASER *Whaups* (1895) iii. **Lth.** Marbles or 'the bools' was entirely a boys' game from the Ring, Winnie, or Funny, with its hail-butt and half-butt, and nae shorin', and nickle-deid, and 'reislin' by your nickle set,' to 'Stappie,' 'the Shore,' and other varieties, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33. **Cor.**^{3}

Hence (1) **Booler,** *sb.* a large marble used for throwing; (2) **Booley,** *sb.* a very large marble.

(1) **Inv.** (H.E.F.) (2) **Cor.**^{23}

2. A smooth round stone used in the game of 'boolin' or bowling (q.v.).

Nhb.^{1} War the bool there! Harry Wardle's myed a throw, *Allan's Collection*, 88; Ne lad like him could heave a bool, ROBSON *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 99.

3. The ball used at the game of skittles. War.^{3}, w.Som.^{1}

4. A boulder; a pebble.

Cor. As round he was as any bool, *Tim. Towser* (1873) 54. **w.Cor.** There was a bowl in that broke the winder (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{3}

5. A round water-worn stone used for paving sidewalks. Nhb.^{1}

6. In phr. *the bowls row right*, all goes well, turns out right.

Sc. Mr. Thamas MacFin, that they say is to marry Miss Alison, if a' bowls row right, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xx. **Lth.** She gloomed at first, but soon confessed The bowls rowed right amang th' hether, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 215, ed. 1856.

[The same word as lit. E. *bowl* (in the game of bowls); ME. *boule*, a sphere (STRATMANN). Fr. *boule*, a sphere; Lat. *bulla.*]

BOWL, *sb.*^{3} Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Written **baal** e.Lan.^{1}; **bool** m.Yks.^{1} [**boul, baul;** w.Yks. **bāl;** Lan. also **bēl.**] An iron, or wooden, child's hoop.

m.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.** They're none se keen o' lendin' their bowls fer soomone else to bowl (F.P.T.); Common in Wilsden, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 28, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{5}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lin.** (R.E.C.), **Lei.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{23}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Shr.**^{1} Dunna bring yore bowl o' the causey; gŏŏ i' the lane.

BOWL, *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Eng. Written **bool** Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **boul-** Oxf.^{1}

1. To throw a ball in the game of 'bowling'; to play at skittles.

Nhb. Many an hour from sleep he'd steal, To bowl upon the hill alone, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 7, ed. 1872; **Nhb.**^{1} Then ower the moor, an' roond the coarse, ye'll fynd them boolin there, CORVAN *Wor Tyneside Champions.* **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Aa lbaew·ul dhee vur zik·spuns [I will bowl thee for sixpence]. This is the ordinary challenge to play at skittles for sixpence a side.

Hence (1) **Bowling,** *vbl. sb.* a game, which consists in throwing a stone ball, the winner being he who gets the 'bowl' over the course in the fewest number of throws; (2) **-match,** *sb.* the game of bowling played on the highways.

(1) **Nhb.** Ther' was dancin', an' footba's an' boolin' peyst eggs, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 370. **Nhb., Dur.** The famous feats done in their youth, At bowling, ball, and clubby shaw, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 4. **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (2) **N.Cy.**^{1}

2. To roll along, to trundle a hoop, to wheel a barrow, &c.

Lan. *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 271. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Woa sud ah see but that joaker baalin a great poark pie, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 12. **Lan.**^{1} They order't wheel-barrow an' they beawlt'nt him away to th' urchon in a crack, Collier *Wks.* (1750) *Introd.* 38. **s.Chs.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} An invalid girl was better, as she had been bowled out in her chair.

Hence (1) **Bowler,** *sb.* a child's hoop; (2) **Bowling,** *vbl. sb.* trundling or driving a hoop.

(1) **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{12}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** Come on a-bahlin' (Æ.B.). **Lin.** Are you going a bowling? (R.E.C.)

3. To walk with a confident air.

Cum. He boolt in as bowld as brass, an ah follot, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 165; **Cum.**^{1} Bool in, lads. **s.Chs.**^{1} Ey buwlz ùp tŭ)th skwae·r, ŭn sez ey [Hey bowls up to th' square (squire), and says hey].

4. To hurry up, to walk or ride very quickly. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Nhb. So off aw bools intiv the toon, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 30; **Nhb.**^{1} From a long row of gingerbread and orange stalls could be heard some dame crying out lustily, 'Bool up and buy away,' Forster *Hist. Corbridge* (1881) 67. **Cum.** It's varra aggrivatin' ... to see t'train boolin' off widoot you, Gwordie Greenup *Anudder Batch* (1873) 6. **w.Yks.** T'trippers cum bahlin' aht o' t'carridge doars directly it stops, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 19; **w.Yks.**^{5} Bowl awāay [lose no time]. Went by muh barling awāay like a good un. **Lan.** Owd Boxer wain beawlin past, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) vii. **n.Lin.**^{1} He's boolin' along at a bonny raate. **Slang.** An outside car which was bowling away from Rathkelly, Smart *Master of Rathkelly* (1888) I. x.

5. In phr. (1) *to bowl off,* to die; (2) *— out,* to overcome, to arrest; (3) *— over,* to worst, defeat.

(1) **Slang.** Bowled on, on my account, bowled off, on his own—died, Sir, Dickens *Pickwick* (1837) vii. (2) **Lon.** At last he was 'bowl'd out' in the very act of 'nailing a yack' [stealing a watch], Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 51, ed. 1861. **Slang.** When a thief is ultimately taken, tried, and convicted, he is said to be bowled out at last, Vaux *Flash Dict.* (1812) (Farmer). (3) *ib.* You have bowled me over, and I know I can't get up again, *Cornh. Mag.* (1862) (Farmer).

BOWL, *v.*^{2} Sc. To crook. Dmf. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Bowled-like,** *adj.* having the appearance of being bowed or crooked; (2) **Bool-fit,** *sb.* a crooked, deformed foot.

(1) **Slk.** Get away wi' ye! ye bowled-like shurf, Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) II. 226 (Jam.). (2) **Fif.** Ane o' them wi' a bool-fit, Latto *T. Bodkin* (1864) xi.

[Harpyis ... With handis like to bowland birdis clewis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 132. Cogn. w. *bool* (sb.).]

BOWLA, *sb.* Lon. A round tart made of sugar, apple, and bread.

Lon. Among the regular articles of this street sale are ... 'bowlas,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 198.

BOWLE, *sb.* se.Wor.^{1} The bar or beam of a harrow. See **Bull.**

BOWLE, see **Boll.**

BOWL-EGGED SUNDAY, *phr.* Cum. Wm. Lan. Easter Sunday, when eggs boiled hard in dye-water are bowled in the fields for amusement.

Cum., Wm. Boys beg, on Easter Eve, eggs to play with. These eggs are hardened by boiling and tinged with the juice of herbs, broom-flowers, &c. The eggs being thus prepared, the boys go out and play with them in the fields, rolling them up and down, like bowls upon the ground, Hyde *De Ludis Orientalibus* (1694) 237, trans. in Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 146. **Lan.** The custom of rolling eggs on Easter Monday is still quite common in Preston (S.W.). **e.Lan.**^{1}

BOWLER, see **Boulder.**

BOWLEY, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} A small bowl.

BOWLOCHS, *sb. pl.* Sc.

1. The ragweed, *Senecio jacobaea.* Cf. **bowens.**

Ayr. Used by old people, but the more common term is 'beauweed' (J.F.). **Wgt.** (Jam.)

2. The mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris.*

Wgt. *Garden Work* (1896) 112.

BOWLY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **boolie** Sc. (Jam.); **bowley** Nhb.^{1} [**bou·li, bū·li.**]

1. *adj.* Crooked, bent. Also in *comp.* **Bowly-backed,** round-shouldered. See **Bowl,** *v.*^{2}

Sc. (Jam.) **Per.** He's a bowlie-legget boddie. Parritch cures bowlie shanks (G.W.). **Ayr.** It was of the goose species, only with short bowly legs, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xiii; A wee nakit scuddy rins oot wi' its bowly legs frae a close, Service *Notandums* (1890) 74; Very common (J.F.). **Bwk.** Auld boulie-backed Tam, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 119. **Gall.** *Obs.* (S.R.C.)

2. *sb.* A term of derision applied to a bow-legged person.

Per. He's a wee bowlie (G.W.). **Dmf.** (Jam.)

3. A peculiar mode of locomotion used by cripples. Nhb.^{1}

BOWMAN, *sb.* w.Yks.^{3} [Not known to our correspondents.] The dried moisture of the nostrils.

BOWN, *pp.* and *sb.* e.An. [**boun.**]

1. *pp.* Swelled, swollen. See **Bowden,** *pp.*

Nrf. Coles (1677). **Suf.**^{1}

2. *sb.* A swelling, bump, tumour.

e An.^{1}, **Nrf.** (A.G.F.) [Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

[**1.** Like to the adder ... Whom cold winter all bolne hid vnder ground, Surrey *Aeneid* (c. 1547) II. 616; His knees þerof were bollen so, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 12685.]

BOWND, *pp.* Wm. e.An. Written **bawnd** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Also in form **boonded** Wm. [Wm. **bū·ndid.**] Swollen, inflamed.

Wm. T'back ov his hand was o' boonded up (B.K.). **e.An.**^{1} *Obs.* **Nrf.** His head is bound, Ray (1691); Sir T. Browne *Misc. Tracts* (1684) VIII; (K.) **Nrf.**^{1} *Obs.*

[Bolned with bloode, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 370; Þat his kneis war bolned sua, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 12685 (Gött. MS.); *Bolned,* pp. of *bolne,* to swell. Cp. Norw. dial. *bolna* (Aasen); ON. *bolgna* (Fritzner).]

BOWOWARTS, *sb. pl.* Nhb.^{1} Brambles.

[Cp. *black-bowours,* blackberries, B. & H. See **Black,** *adj.* **II. 2** (3).]

BOWSE, see **Booze, Bowze.**

BOWSEN, see **Boosing.**

BOWSIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **bowse** (Jam. *Suppl.*). A huge, misshapen, hairy monster used to frighten children.

Sc. The boo-cow and the bowsie are the two great horrors of infancy and early childhood (Jam. *Suppl.*).

BOWSON, see **Bauson.**

BOWSSEN, *v.* *Obs.* Cor. To immerse or duck an insane person in a holy well.

Cor. If there appeared small amendment he [the madman] was bowssened againe and againe, Carew *Survey Cornwall* (1602) 123.

Hence **Bowssening,** *ppl. adj.*

Holy wells ... used as bowssening or ducking pools for the cure of madness, L'Estrange *Yachting w.Eng.* (1865) 300; In our forefathers daies ... there were many bowssening places for curing of mad men, and amongst the rest, one at Alternunne called S. Nunnes poole, Carew *Survey Cornwall* (1602) 123.

BOWSTER, see **Bolster.**

BOWTEN, *v.* e.Yks.^{1} [**bou·tən.**] *pp.* of *to buy.* Cf. **boughten,** *pp.*

BOWTHERLY, *adj.* *Obs.* Nhb. Bothersome, troublesome.

Nhb.^{1} He was a bowtherly fallowe, Tomlinson *Guide to Northumberland* (1888) 281.

BOW-WOW, *v.* and *sb.* Sc.

1. *v.* To frighten by barking, to scare; to be bullied, cheated.

Ayr. I'll no be bow-wow't out of my shillings ony hoo, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xii; Commonly used (J.F.).

2. *sb.* A threat.

Ayr. It's a sore thing for a man to be frightened into his first marriage by the bow-wow o' a Kirk Session, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xviii; (J.F.)

BOWYNE, see **Boyne.**

BOWY-YANKS, *sb. pl.* n.Lin.^{1} Leather leggings.

BOWZE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **bouze** Cum.; **bowse** Sc. [**būz.**]

1. *v.* To rush, like the wind; to gush forth like blood.

Ayr. The siller stour That bowses frae the linn, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 12. **Cum.** Veyle mosstroopers ... Bouz'd into Cumberland i' swarms, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) *Auld Lang Seyne*; Back to the barn to sweg They bows'd that day, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1805) *The Bridewain*; **Cum.**^{1}

2. *sb.* The recoil of a gust of wind against a wall, &c.

Cum. The wind did come with a great bowze, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 112; **Cum.**^{1} T'wind com wid a gert bowze an whemmalt ma.

BOWZELLY, *adj.* Sc. Sus.

1. Unkempt, tumbled, tangled, rough. Sus. (F.E.); (F.A.A.)

2. Bushy.

Slk. The bowzelly hair upon his head, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) *Grousome Carle.*

BOX, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. usages in Sc. Irel. Eng.

1. *sb.* A benefit or friendly society possessing a common 'box'; esp. in phr. *on the box*, drawing funds from the club or friendly society.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The excellent arrangements observed in their [the keelmen's] boxes, or benefit societies, *An Impartial Hist. Newcastle* (1801). **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **War.**^{3}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Box-club,** a primitive form of provident society, the members of which were assisted from funds raised by sending round the collecting-box among the members; (2) **-dinner,** the annual dinner held on the distribution of the funds accumulated in the 'box.'

(1) **Chs.** Promoting among the labouring classes a spirit of independence, and encouraging provident societies—boxclubs—for that purpose, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 116. (2) **Nhb.** Once at wor box dinner, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 5; (W.G.)

3. The iron part of a wheel in which the axle works. w.Som.^{1}, Cor.^{3}

4. The lower handle of a sawyer's long pit-saw. See **Hand-box.** n.Yks. (I.W.), Wil.^{1}

5. Weaving term: a frame that can be raised at pleasure at one end of the lathe that holds the different shuttles. Chs.^{1}

6. A coffin. Lin., s.Dev. (G.E.D.)

7. A pulpit.

s.Chs. Ee)z ŭ rae·r gùd mon i)th boks [He's a rare good mon i' th' box] (T.D.).

8. The uterus of a cow or mare.

Wm. (B.K.) **n.Yks.** MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) *Gl.*, s.v. Cleen.

9. *Comp.* (1) **Box-barrow,** a wheelbarrow with wooden sides; a handbarrow; (2) **-bed,** a bed having the sides and top of wood with sliding panels for doors; a folding bed; (3) **-drain,** a drain in which the stones are carefully set, so that there may be a regular opening for the water; (4) **-feeding,** the method of feeding sheep in sheds; (5) **-hat,** a tall hat; (6) **-heater,** triangular; shaped like the heating-iron of a box-iron; (7) **-ladder,** a kind of rough staircase used where space is limited, shaped like a ladder having flat steps, flat sides, and the back filled in with wood; (8) **-meat,** artificial food for cattle, so called because it is put up in boxes; (9) **-organs,** the head of a calf or bullock; (10) **-rod,** a bore-rod, or bottom rod into which the chisels, &c., are screwed; (11) **-wrack,** a kind of seaweed.

(1) **N.I.**^{1} Box-borra. **Hrf.** BOUND *Prov.* (1876). (2) **Sc.** A sliding panel . . . opening behind a wooden or box-bed, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) xxxviii; There were the queer, high box-beds, the wag-at-the-wa', the plate-rack and the dresser with their shining array, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) xxi. **Lnk.** A wooden box-bed, a clothes press, . . . were all it contained in the shape of furniture, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 243. **Lth.** Her cozy box-bed, and her well polish'd awmrie, Wi' massy brass handles a' shining sae braw, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 47. **Nhb.** Across the middle of the floor . . . stood the old-fashioned 'box beds' with sliding doors, DIXON *Whitt. Vale* (1895) 72; **Nhb.**^{1} Formerly a common arrangement in country houses where room was scanty. (3) **Frf.** From the great abundance of flag-stones in this county, box-drains are often paved below to prevent moles from choaking them with earth, *Agric. Surv.* (JAM.) (4) **Frf.** The mode of feeding sheep in sheds . . . which has obtained the appellation of box-feeding, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 223. (5) **w.Som.**^{1} Aay zeed Jee·unz yuung mae·un tu chuurch—un ee-d u-gaut au·n u bauks aa·t tüe· [I saw Jane's young man at church, and he had on a box-hat too!] 'A box-hat and a walking-stick' are the climax of a get-up. **nw.Dev.**^{1} (6) **Cor.**^{3} 'Tes an awkward field for shape—'tes boxhetter. (7) **Ayr.** A trance, or entrance lobby, from which a steep box-ladder led to a bedroom and store above, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 83. (8) **s.Chs.**^{1} (9) **Lin.**^{1} (10) **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (11) **N.I.**^{1}

10. In phr. *box and dice,* the sum total; everything.

Ayr. I made owre the whole box and dice [of the fortune] to his sister, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 83.

11. *v.* To put into a box, *gen.* a horse-box on a railway.

n.Lin.^{1} We shall box the mare at Gunness on Monday next.

12. To wainscot, to panel, to wall in carefully with wood.

Sc. A' the rooms i' the house are box'd (JAM.).

Hence (1) **Boxed,** *ppl. adj.* sheltered, walled in; (2) **Boxen,** *sb.* a casing of wood such as is round the sides of a farm-cart; (3) **Boxing,** *sb.* wainscotting.

(1) **Abd.** Ye gentle fouk 'at win in touns, At canty fires, in well-box'd bouns, BEATTIES *Parings* (1813) 24, ed. 1873. (2) **N.I.**^{1} (3) **Sc.** (JAM.)

BOX, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Lan. Hrf.

1. *sb.* A blow. n.Lan.^{1}, Hrf.^{1}

2. *v.* To strike, as a gun which recoils. Hrf.^{1}

[**1.** To giue one a boxe or blowe with the fist, *pugnum impingere*, BARET (1580); He . . . had in armes many a blody box, CHAUCER *Leg. G. W.* 1388.]

BOX, *v.*^{3} Sc. Yks. Chs. Also written **bux** Sh.I. To go, to hurry; sometimes with prep. *about.*

Sh.I. [She] comes buxin in, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1891) 52. **w.Yks.** Eh, Betsy she war a strong woman; she did box about to be sure. **s.Chs.**^{1} Wi mún boks of [we mun box off].

BOXEN, *adj.* w.Som. Made of box.

w.Som.^{1} Dhur wuz u bauk·sn aj au·l raewn dhu gyuur·dn [there was a hedge of box all round the garden].

[The young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon tablets of boxen wood, DRYDEN *Dufresnoy* (JOHNSON).]

BOXER, *sb.*^{1} Wm. Glo. Slang. A tall hat.

Wm. Wearing a big wideawake, or a bit of an old boxer, RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 163. **Glo.** Twur genelmen wi' boxers on, *Leg. Peas.* (1877) 51. **Slang.** (A.L.M.)

BOXER, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Slang. [**bo·ksə(r).**] A peg-top made of box-wood.

Nhb. (R.O.H.) **Slang.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 63.

BOXES, *sb. pl.* w.Yks. The globe flower, *Trollius europaeus.*

w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 123.

BOX HARRY, *vbl. phr.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hnt. e.An. Cor. Slang. To go without food; to make a poor or coarse meal; to rough it, to take things as they are; to hurry.

w.Yks. (C.V.C.) **Lan.** I had no money, I could get nothing to eat, so I had to 'box-harry' till I reached Liverpool (S.W.). **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Wi)n nóo bred i)dh aays; wi)sn aa)tŭ boks-aar·i ŭn chóo raag·z [We'n noo bread i' th' haïse; we san ha' to box-harry an chew rags]. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{3} You must Box Harry for your dinner to-day. **ne.Wor.** You'll miss the train if you don't box Harry and be off (J.W.P.). **Shr.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.** (E.M.), **Cor.**^{2} **Slang.** A term used by commercial travellers, implying dinner and tea at one meal, *N. & Q.* (1883) 8th S. iii. 237; FARMER.

Hence **Boxharry-week,** the blank week between pay-weeks when the workmen lived on credit or starved. e.Lan.^{1}

[The phr. 'to box Harry' prob. means 'to box or fight the devil' (BARRÈRE). Cp. the Fr. phr. *Il tire le diable par la queue*, in *Dict. de l'Acad.* (1786), s.v. *queue*; once in common use in ref. to one who was hard up.]

BOXIN', see **Buxom.**

BOXINGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. The coarse offal from flour after the bran is taken off; *gen.* used for feeding pigs.

Frf. The boxings, 2·36 per cent., STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 438. **Nhb.**^{1}

BOXING-TIME, *sb.* n.Lin.^{1} The time between Christmas Day and the end of the first week in January.

BOXTY, *sb.* Irel. A kind of bread made of grated raw potatoes and flour. Known also as **Boxty-bread.**

N.I.^{1} Boxty differs from 'potato bread,' or 'potato cake,' of which cold boiled potatoes form the principal part. **Uls.** Boxty in preparation, HUME *People Dwn. Ant.* (1874) 24. **s.Don.** The grated potatoes are squeezed dry through a cloth, the remainder is baked into a cake, about as heavy and indigestible as a boiled slipper, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

BOY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Chs. Rut. Shr. Brks. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Colon. Also written **buoy** n.Dev.; **bwoy** Shr.^{1} Brks. Dev.

1. A male human being of any age and condition, esp. if unmarried.

Gall. All the sons of the house are 'boys' so long as they remain under the roof-tree, even though they may carry grey heads on their shoulders, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) ii. **Ir.** Judge Moore decided in my hearing, that in Ireland the word 'boy' has no reference to age, *Paddiana* (1848) I. 263. **Lns.** Boys that I remember quiet and industrious . . . are in constant practice [fighting] now, HALL *Stories Peas.* 66. **Tip.** There's a boy over from the Pope, and Archbishop Croke went on his knees to him [said by a Tipperary man of Monsignor Persico, the Commissary Apostolic 1888] (G.M.H.). **Cor.**^{1} There are no men in Cornwall; they are all Cornish boys. [**Aus.** All aboriginal male servants of Australians are called 'boys,' regardless of the age to which they have attained, VOGAN *Blk. Police* (1890) vii.]

2. A carter on a farm; one whose duty it is to drive a team in ploughing, haymaking, &c.

Brks., Hmp., Wil. (W.H.E.)

3. A joker, a smart person; occas. applied in derision to a high-spirited or forward woman. Ant. (W.H.P.)

4. In *pl.* The long-pistilled or pin-eyed flowers of the primrose, *Primula vulgaris.* Wil.^{1}

5. *Comb.* (1) **Boy-beat**, beaten by a person younger than oneself; (2) **-chap**, a boy; (3) **-'s-bacca**, *Clematis vitalba*, Traveller's Joy; also called Tom-bacca; (4) **-'s-bailiff**, see below; (5) **-'s-love**, *Artemisia abrotanum*, southernwood; (6) **-'s-oak**, the green leaves of the oak, worn by boys on the 29th of May.

(1) **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} My father, he carried the sway at stack building for fifteen year; at last they begun to talk o' puttin' me up. 'Now I've done,' the ole chap says—'I wunt be boy-beat.' (2) **Dor.** I can mind him ever since I was growing up a hard boy-chap, HARDY *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) iii; (O.P.C.); (C.W.) (3) **Sus.**^{1} So called because the boys cut the small wood in pieces to smoke like cigars (s.v. Tom-bacca). **Hmp.** (G.E.D.) (4) **Shr.** BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883–86) 346; **Shr.**^{2} The last time [this custom] took place was about sixty years ago; it was held in the Easter Week, Holy Thursday, or in Whitsun Week. It consisted of a man who wore a hair-cloth gown and was called the bailiff, a recorder, justices, town clerk, sheriff, treasurer, crier, and other municipal officers. They were a large retinue of men and boys mounted on horseback, begirt with wooden swords, which they carried on their right sides, so that they must draw the swords out of the scabbards with their left hands. They used to call at all the gentlemen's houses in the franchise, where they were regaled with meat, drink, and money; and before the conclusion they assembled at the pillory at the Guildhall; where the town clerk read some kind of rigmarole which they called their charter. 'We go from Beckbury and Badger to Stoke on the Clee, To Monkhopton, Round Acton, and so return we,' &c., *Report Rec. Comm.* (1837) 507 (s.v. Wenlock). (5) **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} Perhaps because used as a love offering. It is a staple in all village posies. **Rut.**^{1} Also called Lad's-love. **Hmp.**^{1} Called also Old Man in n.Hmp. **Wil.** I got a heap of Boy's Love off our big bush, EWING *Jan of Windmill* (1876) xv; BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} **n.Wil.** A more old-fashioned name is 'Thousand 'ood' (E.H.G.). **Dor.** Variegated box, and yew, and boy's-love, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xli; BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Bushy southern wood fill[s] the air with sweetness. Hannah calls this 'Boy's love,' LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 18; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} A very great favourite with the village belles. In the summer, nearly all carry a spray of bwuuy·z luuv, half wrapped in the white handkerchief, in their hand to church. **Dev.** The smell of boys' love and peppermint scarce made the air cooler, PEARD *Mother Molly* (1889) 45; HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{14} **n.Dev.** Bits o' buoy's love stickt in to't, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 49. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} Also called Maidens' Delight. (6) **Chs.** On the 29th of May children distinguish the reddish-coloured leaves as Girl's Oak, and the green leaves as Boy's Oak. Girls wear the former and boys the latter, B. & H. (s.v. Oak).

6. Phr. (1) *Camborne boys*, hail; also called *St. Ives boys*; (2) *the old boy*, the devil; see **Old**.

(1) **Cor.**^{3} Popularly explained in case of Camborne by supposing it to have some reference to the riots which have occurred in that town. Man looks out at the falling hail: 'Aw, Camborne boys is come.'

BOYERN, see **Boyrn.**

BOYKIN, *sb.* Lin. Wor. A little boy.

Lin. One boykin's donkey pitched him ower, BROWN *Poems* (1890) 48; I knew one person, fifty or sixty years ago, who used the word boykin (E.P.). **n.Lin.**^{1} **w.Wor.** Now, boykin! S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 141.

[But now I'm fixt to go along With thee, my boykin, right or wrong, COTTON *Scarronides* (c. 1685), ed. 1692, 80 (DAV.).]

BOYL, see **Bole.**

BOYLES, *sb. pl.* Lin. **[boilz.]** Lice.

Lin. WRIGHT; (HALL.); **Lin.**^{1}

[Rep. Fr. *pouilles*, lice (COTGR.).]

BOYNE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **bine**; **boin(e, bowen, bowyne, boy(e)n** (JAM.).

1. A broad flat vessel for holding milk.

Sc. I saw your gudeman throwing the whole milk out of the boines, *Petticoat Tales* (1823) I. 334 (JAM.). **Per.** Scaud the bowens, ca' the kirn, *Donald and Flora*, 37 (*ib.*). **Ayr.** Fallen into a boyne of milk, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) iv. **Lnk.** A large earthen platter or milk boyne, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 182.

2. A tub, esp. a washing-tub.

Sc. We'll wash them in the bine in the backyard, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 41, ed. 1894. **Per.** The word is hardly known in Abd. but very common here (G.W.). **Rnf.** Stap ye in a washin' boyne, And on ye ca' the pump, BARR *Poems* (1861) 354. **Ayr.** If ye turn washerwoman, . . . I'll carry your boynes and water your clothes, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxxi. **Gall.** (A.W.)

3. *Comp.* **Boynfu**, a 'boyne'-ful.

Sc. Yill in big flagons, and boynfu's O' whiskey, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1819) 713 (JAM.). **Ayr.** Bessie jawed a cutty-boyneful of sapples [soap-suds] on her neebor, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 68.

[Norw. dial. *buine*, a water-vessel, also *buna, byne* (AASEN, 90).]

BOYRN, see **Borne.**

BOYSTICK, see **Buckstick.**

BOYSTINS, see **Beestings.**

BOYTACH, *sb.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) A bunch or bundle; a small dumpy animal. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[Cp. Gael. *boiteal*, a bundle of hay, also *boitean* (MACLEOD & DEWAR). Macbain conn. these words with *bottle* (a bundle of hay), q.v.]

BOYURN, see **Borne.**

BOZ, *v.* e.Yks. To blunt or turn the edge of a tool; to dash two things together so as to make them soft.

e.Yks. Bob an Jack bozzed ther apples tigither ti mak em soft an pappy. A knife with its edge turned by hard usage is said to be 'bozzed up.' Sometimes in driving a sheep-net stake into the ground a large stone or other obstacle will turn up or split the sharpened end, while the heavy blows will cause the top to spread out. It is then 'bozzed up at beeath ends' (J.N.); **e.Yks.**^{1}

BOZEN, *adj.* S. & Ork.^{1} Of a chimney: enclosed, built in the wall.

BOZZLER, *sb.* Sus. **[bo·zlə(r).]** A parish constable, a sheriff's officer. See **Borsholder.**

Sus. He an his children dey vos every thin, passon, an reeve, an bozzler, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 339; **Sus.**^{1}

BOZZOM, *sb.* I.W. Also written **bozzum.** Name given to the plants (1) *Chrysanthemum segetum*; (2) *C. leucanthemum* (C.J.V.). Cf. **buddle.**

BOZZOM, *adj.* w.Cy. Dev. Also written **buzzom, buzzum.** Deep red; chiefly used in *comb.* **Bozzom-chucked,** having red cheeks. Cf. **bazzom.**

w.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); (W.W.S.); HOLLOWAY. **Dev.** PENGELLY *Verbal Pron.* (1875) 40. **n.Dev.** Ya ha made ma chucks buzzom, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 607.

BOZZY, see **Bawsy.**

BRAA, see **Brae, Braw.**

BRAAD, see **Braid, Broad.**

BRAAM, see **Bram.**

BRABAGIOUS, *adj.* Sus. **[bræbē·dʒəs.]** Cantankerous.

Sus. A brabagious radical wench, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 339; **Sus.**^{1} In a quarrelsome discussion: You nasty brabagious creature.

BRABBLACH, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents] The refuse of corn, meat, &c.

BRABBLE, *v.* and *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Hrf. [**bra·bl.**]

1. *v.* To wrangle, quarrel, chatter noisily.

Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 266 ; **Lan.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Brabbling**, *ppl. adj.* quarrelsome; (2) **Brabblement,** *sb.* quarrelling; the noise of people quarrelling; (3) **Brabblesome,** *adj.* quarrelsome.

(1) [Brabbling curs never want sore ears, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 3.] (2) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{3} **w.Yks.**^{1} Hees ollas agait o' some brabblement, ii. 305. **Lan.**^{1} Ther wur sich o clatter an' brabblement, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 56. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} There was a deäl o' brabblement aboot th' Messingham causeys. (3) **w.Yks.**^{3}

2. *sb.* Quarrelling, wrangling.

n.Yks.^{3}, **Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}

[**1.** To brabble, *jurgo, altercor, lites serere*, Coles (1679); To brable, *multiloqui*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). (1) I would have you also to end wth y^{or} old Glasier, that there may be noe more brabbling with him, Dorothy Wadham *Letter* (1614), in Jackson's *Wadham College* (1893) 161. **2.** A brabble, *rixa, lis*, Coles (1679); Keep you out of prawls and prabbles and quarrels, Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. viii. 69. Du. *brabbelen*, to brawle or to brabble (Hexham); MDu. *brabbelen* (Verdam).]

BRABBLE, *sb.*^{2} e.An. [**bra·bl, bræ·bl.**] A ruffle on the surface of the sea; a short swell.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** (A.G.) ; **Nrf.**^{1}

Hence **Brabbly**, *adj.* Of the sea: somewhat rough. Nrf.^{1}

BRACCO, see **Work-bracco.**

BRACE, *sb.*^{1} Cor.$^{1\,2}$ Aus. [**brēs.**] The mouth of a shaft or 'claim.'

[**N.S.W.** He used to turn out with everything clean on every morning, fit to go to a ball, as he walked on to the brace, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) II. viii.]

[Prob. the same as ME. *brace*, used of an 'arm' of the sea. The brace of seynt George, Maundeville (c. 1400) 21 (Mätzner). OFr. *bras*, arm.]

BRACE, *sb.*^{2} Sc Irel. Also written **bress** Ayr. [**brēs.**]

1. A chimney-piece, mantelpiece; also in *comp.* **Brace-piece.**

Sc. A dreadfu' knell came on the brace, Train *Poet. Rev.* (1806) 101 (Jam.). **Ayr.** It's as black as the back o' the bress, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxv. **Dmb.** A snug bit room wi' . . . twa peacock's feathers abune the brace, Cross *Disruption* (1844) vi. **Slk.** Yonner he's stannin on the brace-piece! Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 135.

2. A screen made of stakes interwoven with twigs and covered with prepared clay, used to conduct the smoke from the hearth to an aperture in the roof; a chimney of straw and clay.

Lnk. The auld warl' dwallin had a muckle clay brace, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 150. **Slk.** (Jam.) **N.I.**^{1}

[Cp. ME. *brace*, the span of an arch. A brace of a bryge or of a vawte, *sinus, arcus, Cath. Angl.* (1483). OFr. *brace*, the two arms, the width of the two arms.]

BRACE-HEAD, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A boring tool; a piece of tough ash or oak three feet long, passed through an eye in a short piece of iron, at the other end of which is a screw, to connect with the rods.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

BRACER, *sb.* s.Chs.^{1} Wil. Also written **breacers** Wil. [**brē·sə'r**).] One of a pair of braces.

Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892).

BRACH, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. n.Lin.^{1} Also written **bratch** n.Cy. n.Lin.^{1} A bitch-hound.

Sc. If bow and brach fail not, you shall have a piece of game two fingers fat on the brisket, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) iii. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). [(K.)]

[A brach is a mannerly name for all hound-bitches, *Gentl. Recreat.* (1686) 27 (Nares); Truth's a dog must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when the Lady brach may stand by the fire, Shaks. *K. Lear*, i. iv. 125; Braches bayed, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1142. Cp. Fr. *brachet*, a kind of little hound (Cotgr.); It. *bracchétta*, a young beagle, dim. of *brácco*, a hound (Florio).]

BRACHAN, see **Brochan.**

BRACH(E, see **Breach.**

BRACHEN, see **Bracken.**

BRACING-DOWN, *sb.* *Obsol.* or *obs.* e.An. The third time of turnip-hoeing, drawing down the ridges.

e.An.^{1} **Ess.** 'Bracing down' is not used now that beets and turnips are no longer sown on ridges (H.H.M.).

BRACK, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Yks. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Ess. Ken. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [**brak, bræk.**]

1. A fracture, breach, crack; a rent, tear; a flaw, fault; a gap, opening.

s.Chs.^{1} Móo·ist ŭ mi chey·zkloths bin gy'et·in wos fŭr wae·r; bŭr ah)v ŭ tóo·thri yet ŭz ŭn nee·dhŭr braak·s nŭr kraak·s in ŭm [Mooist o' my cheisecloths bin gettin' woss for wear; bur ah've a toothry yet as han neether bracks nur cracks in 'em]. **Lei.**^{1} Theer weean't naither brack nor crack i' the wull set [of china]. **Nhp.**^{1} Always used negatively: My gown has not a brack in it. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1} **Ken.** A book without so much as a 'brack' in it from beginning to end (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} There's narra brack nor crack in 'un. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Without brack or crack, Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **n.Dev.** Moot iv'ry brack about un, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 84. [You seek a brack where the hedge is whole, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 230; A gap in a hedge, Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1669).]

2. A fall of earth, a snowslip; a flood in time of thaw; a sudden squall of rain.

Slk. (Jam.) **n.Yks.** These rolling masses [of snow and water-floods together] . . . in the dialect of the country are called 'fell-side bracks,' . . . described by the old people in Dent as 'Gill-Bracks,' Sedgwick *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 39.

[A brack, *vitium*, Coles (1679); Many bracks and short ends, which cannot be spun into an even piece, Digby *On the Soul, Ded.* (1644) (Johnson); *Breche*, a brack, or breach in a wall, &c., Cotgr.]

BRACK, *sb.*^{2} Som. Dev.^{3} [**brāk.**] The fat covering the intestines of edible animals.

w.Som.^{1} Of a pig when melted the brack becomes lard, of other animals, tallow.

BRACK, *adj.* and *sb.*^{3} Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Wor. Also written **brock** Wor. [**brak.**]

1. *adj.* Brackish, impregnated with salt.

e.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 28, 1891).

2. *sb.* Brine.

Sc. Confined to liquid or sorbile foods (Jam.). **Cum.**^{1} This bacon's as sote as brack. **Wm.**^{1}, **e.Yks.** (W.W.S.), **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **w.Yks.**^{1}

Hence **Bracky,** *adj.* brackish, salt.

n.Yks. T'watter's bracky (I.W.). **n.Lin.**^{1} **s.Wor.** The water about here is all bad; it's brocky like, and salty (H.K.).

[**1.** The entrallis eik, far in the fludis brak, . . . sall I slyng and swak, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, ii. 237. Du. *brack*, brackish, saltish, or brinish (Hexham); MLG. *brack*, saltish (Schiller-Lübben).]

BRACK, *v.* Nhp.^{1} To repair or mend doors or rails by nailing a piece of wood on the broken part.

BRACK, see **Break.**

BRACKEN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. All n. counties of Eng. to Chs. Also Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Also written **brackin** Cum.^{3} Der.^{1}; **brackon** w.Yks.^{4}; **braken** Sc. n.Cy. n.Yks.^{2} Nhp.^{1}; **breckan** Nhb.^{1}; **brecken** Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{1}; **breckin** Dur.^{1}; **breckon** n.Yks.^{2}; **breken** m.Yks.^{1} See also below.

1. Name given to ferns in *gen.*, esp. to the larger kinds. Freq. used in *pl.*

Sc. And hide me by the braken bush That grows on yonder lilye lee, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 360, ed. 1848. **Frf.** Your lair is made o' the brakens green, Laing *Flrs.* (1846) 141. **Per.** I wish the wanderin' e'enin' wind Were whistlin' round the breckans lone, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 150, ed. 1843. **Rnf.** And that bit primrose 'side the breckan, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 53 (ed. 1817). **Ayr.** Among the brachens, on the brae, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 26. **Kcb., Wgt.** My Lord loves mair the beds of brekan, Cunningham *Songs* (1813) 44. **N.I.**^{1} **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{12}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.**^{3} Three and sixpence for a lile brackin! I'd ha browte her a leeȧd o' them for't. **Wm.** Supplied with a few handfuls of bracken, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) VIII. 249. **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.** All manner o' bits o' breckon, Linskill *Bet. Heather* *and N. Sea* (1884) lvi; **n.Yks.**^{1} Used for litter; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1345}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **Der.**^{1} They burn it on St. James' day, for the ashes, which are made into balls and kept to make a lye with for washing, instead of soap; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.** Skinner (1671). **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Your sweet spreading oaks and your braken so green, Clare *MS. Poems.*

Hence (1) **Bracken,** *v.* to gather in bracken for use as bedding for cattle; (2) **Breckany,** *adj.* abounding in bracken.

(1) **Wm.**^{1} Hest ta been brackening o' t'daa? (2) **Nhb.** Thy wild woods and breckany braes, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 184; **Nhb.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bracken-clock,** the small gay-coloured chafer, *Phyllopertha horticola*; (2) **-lea,** a meadow overgrown by ferns.

(1) **Sc.** *Science Gossip* (1874) 263. **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Used as bait for trout in June (E.W.P.). **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** When it wor famed for brackin-leas, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 34.

[n.ME. *braken.*]

BRACKET, see **Braggot, Brocket.**

BRACKET-RULES, *sb. pl.* Lei.^{1} A 'cat' or trivet to place before the fire for keeping toast, &c., hot.

BRACKLE, *adj.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Nhp. e.An. [**bra·kl, bræ·kl.**]

1. *adj.* Brittle, crumbling. Also of the weather: broken, unsettled. Cf. **brockle.**

Yks. Brackle weather, *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 15. **w.Yks.** (R.H.R.) **Nrf.**^{1}

Hence **Brackly,** *adj.* brittle, broken, full of cracks and flaws. Of the weather: unsettled.

e.Lan.^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Applied to wood or stone. **e.An.**^{1} Particularly applied to standing corn, some ears of which are so quickly ripened as to snap off short. **Suf.** (F.H.); (C.T.); **Suf.**^{1}

2. *v.* To break, to crumble.

Nhp. *Phil. Soc. Trans.* (1858) 149; **Nhp.**^{1} When land works well and freely, a farmer would say, 'It brackles well,' 'It brackles down nicely.' Stone that breaks up with the tool in working is said to brackle; **Nhp.**^{2} Used of loamy soils. **Suf.**^{1} Ripe corn, especially wheat, is said to brackle when, from having quickly ripened, or from other causes, the stems are brittle, and snap short off, under the sickle, or the gleaner's hand.

BRACKS, see **Braxy.**

BRACKSUS, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also written **brexass, brecksus, brekses, brekzis,** and in form **brektus.** [**bræ·ksəs, bre·ksəs.**] Breakfast.

Som. One mornin, as ee was zittin ta brektus, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 66, ed. 1871. **w.Som.**^{1} Shaa·rp soa·us-n kaech yur brak·sus-n km au·n [(look) sharp, mates, and catch your breakfast (i.e. eat it quickly) and come on]. **Dev.** I wis ax'd out lass Vriday ta brekses at aight, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 7; How long avore brekzis will be ready, missis? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**^{1}

BRAD, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{2} Chs.^{2} Der.^{2} Not. Lin. Lei.^{1} Nhp.^{1} War.^{3} Hrf.^{12} Ken. Dev. [**brad, bræd.**] Name given to various kinds of nails, esp. a small, headless one.

Not. (W.H.S.) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 700. **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.) **Ken.** Nails wth broad heads (K.). **Dev.** Large nails formerly used by wheelwrights for securing the strakes of a cart-wheel to the felloes, *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

BRAD, see **Bread, Bred.**

BRADCOCK, *sb.* e.An. A young turbot.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** *Phil. Soc. Trans.* (1855) 30; **Nrf.**^{1}

BRADDINGS, *sb. pl.* Chs. Also written **breadings** Chs.^{3} The swathes or lines of grass or corn lying after being mown.

Chs. (K.); **Chs.**^{13}

[A der. of OE. *brād*, broad.]

BRADDLE, see **Broddle, Raddle.**

BRADDLED, *pp.* Lei. [**bra·dld.**] Comfortably warmed through.

Lei.^{1} 'Ah! my dear, you're nicely braddled!' said to a child whose feet had been held near the fire.

[*Braddle* (vb.), a freq. of ME. *brede*, OE. *brǣdan*, to roast; cp. OHG. *brātan.*]

BRADE, *v.* Lin. [**brēd.**] To rub off, to abrade.

n.Lin.^{1} It braades the skin.

[Aphetic form of lit. E. *abrade* (vb.).]

BRADE, see **Braid, Bread, Broad.**

BRADELY, *adv.* n.Lin.^{1} [**brē·dli.**] Bravely.

BRADLE, *v.* Shr. [**brē·dl.**] To beat. Cf. **braddled,** *pp.*

Shr. There his idler neighbours proceeded to bradle him, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxiii.

BRADLING, *ppl. adj.* Shr.^{1} [**bræ·dlin.**] Of hens: brooding.

[Fr. the vb. *braddle* (to extend), a freq. of ME. *brede*, to broaden, extend, cover; OE. *brǣdan*; cp. OHG. *breiten.*]

BRADOW, *v.* Chs. Also written **bradda** Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1}; **bradder** Chs.^{1}; **brather** Chs.^{13} [**bra·də.**] To spread out. Of a hen: to cover. Also used *intrans.*

Chs.^{1} I never like to see forrard taters bradda, I like to see em spire up; **Chs.**^{2} A hen bradows her chickens; **Chs.**^{3} To spread or cover [a field] with manure. A hen brathering her brood. **s.Chs.**^{1} Sey ŭt dhaat· en braad·ŭin ŭr chik·inz [Sey at that hen bradda-in' her chickins].

[The same as *bradling*, q. v. See s.Chs.^{1} 8.]

BRAE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **bree** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **brea** N.Cy.^{1} Dur.^{1} Wm. n.Yks.^{3} w.Yks.^{1} Lan.; **breea** n.Yks.^{2} ne.Yks.^{1} e.Yks.; **breay** Nhb.^{1} Cum.; **bra** (Jam.); **bray** n.Ir. w.Yks.^{12} n.Lin.^{1}; **breeah** Wm.^{1}; **braa** w.Yks.^{1}; **broo** N.Cy.^{1}; see below. [**brē, brī.**]

1. A declivity, hillside, steep bank; the broken bank of a river.

Sc. The elfin knight sate on the brae, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) ix. **Sh.I.** I daandered ower da braes, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 98. **Elg.** Ye'll get yer banks, an braes, an' brigs, Tester *Poems* (1865) 120. **Bnff.** The coldest places in which Edward slept at night, were among the rocks by the seaside, or on the sea braes along the coast, Smiles *Natur.* (1879) vi. **Abd.** It is a vera stiff brae, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Kcd.** The howes and gow'nie braes, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 1. **Frf.** On the bump of green round which the brae twists, Barrie *Thrums* (1895) 1. **Per.** Moonlight trysts an' Sabbath wanders O'er the haughs an' on the brae, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 79, ed. 1843. **Fif.** When I got to the tap o' the brae the view cowed a' description, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 21. **Rnf.** Life's a . . . steep an' slippery brae, Allan *Ev. Hours* (1836) 64. **Ayr.** Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon, Burns *Sng.* **Lth.** Barefitted lassies amang the green braes, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 13. **Bwk.** By the mossy brae Green-kirtled fairies sport and play, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 69. **Gall.** The bonny corn that had grown so golden on the braes, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) vii. **n.Ir.** Bar's Bray, a very steep descent at Beechill, about 300 feet high, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 479; **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** Most farms have a field called the brae, and a rather steep incline in a country road will be called a brae, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** 'Tis mony years sin' first we met On Coquet's bonny braes, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 59; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** (J.Ar.); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Shooting dawn the braw of Stavely, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) 185; **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** The slightly overhanging brae of a ditch or drain, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 345; **n.Yks.**^{1} Loo' ye! heear's tahlin's [titling's] nes': jis' i' t'breea, heear; **n.Yks.**^{2} We went upon t'breea top. T'breea slowp; **n.Yks.**^{3}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2} Bray Furlong, a field in Greenhill, near Sheffield. **n.Lan.** Warm are yer limbs wi' the low of yer brae fire, Thornber *Penny Stone* (1845) 3, ed. 1886; (W.S.) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 319. **n.Lin.** Slippin' doon fra the bray o' th' bank, Peacock *Taales* (1889) 55; **n.Lin.**^{1} Ohd ducks quacks little uns on to braay o' bank an' broodles 'em.

Hence **Braeie, Brayie,** *adj.* hilly, declivitous, having slopes. (Jam.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Brae-face,** the front or slope of a hill; (2) **-full,** of a river: full to the bank; (3) **-hag,** (4) **-hauld,** the overhanging bank of a stream; (5) **-head,** the summit of a hill; (6) **-laird,** a landowner on the southern slope of the Grampians; (7) **-man,** a dweller on the southern slope of the Grampians; (8) **-set,** full of slopes or 'braes'; (9) **-side,** a hillside.

(1) **Gall.** High on the brae-face, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 289. (2) **n.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 28, 1891). (3, 4) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (5) **Frf.** Ere he left the brae-head his bit hoose was in flame, Watt *Sketches* (1880) 106. **Ayr.** Ane o' the birkies rowed oot his barrel to the brae-heid, Service *Notandums* (1890) 72. **Nhb.** On the tap o' yon brae-head, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 289. (6) **Sc.** In Mitchell's opera a

braes-laird is introduced as the natural and hereditary enemy of a Highland chieftain (Jam.). (7) **Sc.** Humanity strongly invites you to know The worm-wasted braeman's fate, Train *Mtn. Muse* (1814) 70 (Jam.). (8) **Bnff.**^{1} It's a fine fairm, bit some brae-set an' ill to wirk. (9) **Sc.** A bluidy brae-side, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiii; A clachan on the braeside among fields, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) iii. **Lnk.** By lown dyke . . . or braeside green, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 81. **n.Yks.** Simmerins [primroses] sīm tə laik tə grau on ə briaside (W.H.). **w.Yks.** He was sometimes called by his neighbours 'the wild bull o' the brea side,' Grainge *Pedlar* (1866) 21.

[On the bray oranent vpon Laudian syde, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) I. 35; Bery-bobis on þe braes, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 4809; Betuix a louchside and a bra, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) III. 109.]

BRAED, *v.* S. & Ork.^{1} To melt.

BRAE-SHOT, *sb.* Lnk. (Jam.) **1.** A quantity of earth that has fallen from a 'brae.' **2.** *Fig.* A large sum of money to which one unexpectedly becomes heir.

BRAEWARD, see **Breward.**

BRAFFAM, see **Bargham.**

BRAFFLESOME, *adj.* n.Yks. **[bra·flsəm.]** Quarrelsome.

n.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl* (Nov. 28, 1891).

BRAG, *sb.*^{1} *Obsol.* Nhb. Dur. A goblin.

Nhb. Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 58; The 'Porto Bello Brag,' a kind of wicked sprite that was well known. It delighted in mischief, and whoever mounted it (for it always appeared in the shape of an ass) were sure to be thrown into some bog or whin-bush at parting; when the creature, as if enjoying the mischief, would run off 'nickerin' and laughin',' Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 95; **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** There is a village named Picktree near Chester-le-Street, and a ghost story called the 'Picktree Brag' is attached to it, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 78; The brag was said to appear like a calf, also like a galloway; once like four men holding up a white sheet, and once like a headless man; but more often like a coach-horse or a 'dickass.' One who mounted the brag was thrown off into a pond at the four 'lonin ends,' while the brag ran off laughing. It was also said to appear at the time of death, or to herald some misfortune, *Bishopric Garl.* (1834) 42.

BRAG, *v.* and *sb.*^{2} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. *v.* To challenge, defy.

Sc. And they might hae bragged the Border side, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 69, ed. 1848; A boy climbing a tree is said to do it to brag his companions (Jam.); Gae hand in hand, ye'll brag high rank, Or heaps o' siller, Morison *Poems* (1790) 82 (*ib.*). **Edb.** We bragged him to a race, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 169. **Cum.** He wad . . . brag the whole town, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 61.

2. To reproach; to exult over.

Sc. For which he may brag me and call me unjust, Nicol *Poems* (1739) 30. **n.Sc.** Ye need na brag me with [in comparison with] her (Jam.). **Cum.** He thowt aw t'way, Hoo he would brag auld Nell, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 96, ed. 1876. **Wm.**^{1} Don't brag ower me.

3. Of the male grouse or moorcock: to crow, to call to the mate.

w.Yks. I hear the moorcocks bragging on t'Sur Gill regular (J.N.L.).

Hence **Bragging,** *vbl. sb.* the sound made by the grouse or moorcock.

w.Yks. The artificial call of the keepers is also known as bragging. Used in the vicinity of Pateley Bridge (M.A.); **w.Yks.**^{1}

4. In phr. *to brag down*, to find fault with.

s.Wor. Don't you go there, Sally, or you'll get bragged down, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 29.

5. *sb.* A boast.

Ayr. It will be the brag o' the forest yet, Burns *O Lady Mary Ann*, st. 4. **Cum.** Laal brag it is for enny man To climm up Skiddaw side, Richardson *Ballads* (1876) 15. **Wm.** It was allus his brag 'at neea body could say he owed them owt (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Howd thi brag, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1895) 14. **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} There was such betting and such brags, And galloping up and down with nags, Evans *Old Ballads.* **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} Good beer needs no brag. **Hrf.**^{1} He made his brags as he would do for 'em all if he met them at the fair; **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** He made his braags avoore he died, As wi' any dree brothers his zons zhou'd zing, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vii. **Dor.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Only used in *pl.* Ee mae·ud-z bragz aew-u dùed ut [he made his boast how he did it].

6. A braggart, boaster. Lei.^{1}

BRAG, see **Brog.**

BRAGE, *v.* Cor. [brēdʒ.] To scold violently, rage; to roar.

Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x 479; **Cor.**^{1} Braging like a lion; **Cor.**^{2}

BRAGGABLE, *adj.* Shr. **[bræ·gəbl.]** Commendable, very good.

Shr.^{1} Ow's Dick likin' 'is plack?—Oh! 'e ses it's nuthin' braggable.

BRAGGASHANS, *adv.* Cor. Also written **braggeshans.** In a bragging, boasting manner.

Cor. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); But I scorn to stand speeching braggashans, T. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 32; **Cor.**^{12}

BRAGGET, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lan. Chs. Der. Wal. Cor. Also in forms **bragwort** Bwk. Dmf.; **braggett** n.Cy. Chs.^{3}; **braggat** Lan.^{1}; **braggot, bragot** Lan.; **bracket** n.Cy.; **braket** Nhb.^{1} Chs.; **brakat** Cor.; **bratchet** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **brotchet, brotchert** N.Cy.^{1}; **bregwort** Sc.; **bragod** Wal.

1. Honey and ale fermented together; new ale spiced with sugar.

Fif. (Jam.) **Bwk.** They stole and drank his bragwort beer, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 58. **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** A drink used freely at the time of harvest home, which goes by the name of brag-wort, Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 8. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} As sweet as bratchet; **N.Cy.**^{2}, **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* **Lan.** Skinner (1671); Bury is almost world-famous for its simnels and its bragot, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1882) II. 32; **Lan.**^{1} Mulled ale, prepared and drunk in many places on Mid-Lent Sunday, which is hence called Braggat Sunday. **Chs.** Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1669); Let folk have as much braggett as they could drink, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 7; **Chs.**^{12} **Der.**^{1} *Obs.* **Wel.** British Bragod, w^{ch} is now a common drink among country people in their feasts or wakes (K.). **s.Pem.** The word 'meath' is oftener used now than 'braggot.' Haslat stew and braggot new, Come and taste of these, *Wedding Sng.* (W.M.M.) **Cor.** 'Brakat' is the same as what is called metheglin, Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 8.

2. *Comp.* **Bragget-Sunday,** the fourth Sunday in Lent, on which day 'bragget' was consumed.

Lan. Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 8; Harland & Wilkinson *Flk Lore* (1867) 225; **Lan.**^{1}

[Armed all in ale . . . and charged in braggat stale, Jonson *Gipsies* (1621), ed. Cunningham, III. 145; Braggette, drink, *promulsis*, Baret (1580); Hir mouth was swete as bragot or the meeth, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 3261. MWel. *bragaut* (mod. *bragawd*), bragget. The forms *bragwort*, *bregwort* are due to an association with *wort*.]

BRAGGIR, *sb.* *Obs.?* Sc. (Jam.) A coarse seaweed.

I. of Lewis. They continue to manure the ground until the tenth of June if they have plenty of Braggir, Martin *W. Islands* (1716) 54.

BRAGGLE, *v.* Shr. **[bræ·gl.]** To swagger, to boast.

Shr.^{1} Oud Barber wuz bragglin' o'er them byests o' 'isn at the far.

[*Brag* (vb.) + *-le* (*-el*), freq. suff.]

BRAGGOT, see **Bragget.**

BRAGGOTY, *adj.* Dev. Cor. Also written **bradgty** Cor.^{1}; **braggaty** nw.Dev.^{1} Cor.^{1}; **braggety** Cor.^{12}; **brackety** Cor. **[bræ·gəti.]** Mottled, speckled, spotted.

n.Dev. Hunderneath the hazlin moote, thare's a braggoty worm, way a speckeld drawt, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Sept. 17, 1885) 6. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Rough and covered with loose scales like a snake, or a fish in poor condition. **w.Cor.** John Trevala bought a brackety cock, Lowry *Wreckers*, 181. **Cor.**^{1} In an old manuscript account-book which belonged to a white witch or charmer, I find a charm: 'A charam for the bit of an ader. "Bradgty, bradgty, bradgty, under the ashing leaf," to be repeated three times, and strike your hand with the growing of the hare.' A braggaty cow; **Cor.**^{2} Of the skin of a baby's limbs, 'See what braggety legs he's got.'

[Of Celtic origin. Cogn. w. Ir. *brecc*, speckled; Wel. *brych*, a spot; Bret. *breach*, small-pox (Du Rusquec); see Stokes (in Fick^4) 220.]

BRAGHAM, see **Bargham.**

BRAGWORT, see **Bragget.**

BRAICHUM, see **Bargham.**

BRAICHUM-UP, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.^{1} **1.** *v.* To put on much dress or wrap up for protection against the weather, in an untidy fashion. **2.** *sb.* The act of wrapping up in a clumsy way for protection against the weather, often conveying the notion of over-care. See **Bargham.**

BRAID, *sb.*^{1} Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. e.An. Also written **brade** Lan.^{1} w.Yks.; **breyd** e.Lan.^{1}; **breid** w.Yks. Also in form **bred** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **bread, brad** N.I.^{1} [**brēd, bred, brad.**]

1. A shelf or board for holding crockery, &c.

w.Yks. He put a brade up for us to put meyt on i'th cellar (D.L.); **w.Yks.**^{4}, **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1} [Thoresby *Lett. Ray* (1703).]

2. A board to press curd for cheese, somewhat less in circumference than the vat.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}

3. In *pl.* the flat boards attached to a large beam, and used for weighing.

N.I.^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

[Brede, or lytylle borde, *mensula*, *tabella*, *asserulus*, *Prompt.*; Apon þe hefd o þis rode, ouer-thwart was don a brede, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 16578. OE. *bred*, a board; cp. MHG. *bret* (Lexer).]

BRAID, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Yks. Lin. Glo. e.An. I.W. Dor. Dev. Cor. Written **breed** I.W.^{12} Cor.^{12} [**brēd, brīd,** Glo. **braid.**]

1. *v.* To embroider.

n.Lin.^{1}, **sw.Lin.** (R.E.C.)

Hence **Braided,** *pp.* embroidered. n.Yks.^{2}

2. To plait, to form a cord of four threads; to half cut and then interlace quick or other hedge stuff.

S. & Ork.^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **I.W.**^{1}; **I.W.**^{2} I was breeden the thong of a whip.

3. To make or mend fishing-nets with a mesh and needle; to net.

Nrf. [Nets for eel-sets] are braided or made in the winter, Davies *Broads* (1884) 249. **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851); (C.V.G.) **Cor.**^{12}

Hence **Braiding,** *vbl. sb.* net-making.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

4. To wash out lightly, to 'net' (q.v.).

w.Yks.^{5} [Not known to our correspondents.]

5. *sb. pl.* An open wicker cage or guard, made of split osier-twigs, for protecting newly grafted trees.

Glo. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) II. 283; *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**^{1}

[**1.** I brayde sylke upon braydes, or with bobyns, *Jentrelasse*, Palsgr. (1530); They taughten him a lace to braide, Gower *C. A.* (c. 1400) III. 237; Breyde lacys, *necto*, *torqueo*, *Prompt.* OE. *bregdan*, to weave; cp. ON. *bregða*, to 'braid,' weave.]

BRAID, *v.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also written **braad** w.Yks.^{1}; **brade** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **bread** m.Yks.^{1}; **breead** Wm.^{1}; **breed** n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.^{24} ne.Lan.^{1}; **breid** Nhb.^{1}; **bried** w.Yks.^{4} [**brēd, breəd, briəd.**]

1. To resemble in any way; to take after. *Gen.* with prep. *of.*

Sc. (Jam.) **N.Cy.**^{1}; **N.Cy.**^{2} Ye breid of the miller's dog; ye lick your mouth, or the poke be ope, *Prov.* **Nhb.**^{1} ? *Obs.* **Cum.** Bairns braid o' their fore-elders, Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 171; **Cum.**^{2} **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Dhū briads ə mī, dhūs nian owər mitsh brass (W.H.); **n.Yks.**^{1} It includes resemblance in feature or external appearance, as well as in nature or disposition; **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} In common use. **e.Yks.** Bessy braids ov her muther, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 96; **e.Yks.**^{1} 'Of' before a vowel, and 'on' at the end of a sentence. Ah can't tell wheeah he braids on. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Thaa's lang a comin', thaa braads o haver malt, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{1} He braads o' th' dog i' t'boose, ii. 306; **w.Yks.**^{2345} **Lan.**^{1} He braids o' th' lot; he's nooan a good un. **n.Lan.** (W.S.), **ne.Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} When onybody says 'brade o' me,' or 'brade as aw do,' they meean yo' to do as they do. **Der.**^{1} *Obs.* **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 318. **n.Lin.**^{1} That bairn braades o' it's gran'feyther.

2. To be of the same opinion, used in *imp.*

n.Lin.^{1} Braade o' me, that lad 'all be a preacher when he's grawd up.

[To breid, to be like in conditions, Bailey (1721); Which froward monster ... Braydeth on Hidra, Lydgate *Bochas* (c. 1430) III. (N.E.D.) OE. *bregdan*, 'se vertere in aliquid' (Bosworth); cp. ON. *bregða til*, to resemble.]

BRAID, *v.*^{3} and *sb.*^{3} Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Glo. Written **brade** Dur.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **bray** Glo. [**brēd, briəd.**]

1. *v.* To retch, vomit; to desire to vomit. See **Abraid,** *v.*^{2}

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Aa've braided sair aall neet, doctor. **Dur.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. In phr. *to braid* (*bray*) *about* or *back*, to jerk or throw oneself about; to fall backwards from want of support.

Glo. Take care the baby does not braid-back (H.S.H.); Don't bray back and break the back of that chair. To a child who was throwing her head back: 'Kip yerself up and not bray about' (S.S.B.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

3. Used of a cow during the throes of parturition. Cum.^{12}

4. *sb.* A portion of the after-burthen of a cow.

Cum. An old farmer describes 'braid' as the leavings after the after-burthen of a cow is removed (J.A.).

[Cp. ME. *braide* (*breide*), to make a sudden movement, to burst into a cry; ON. *bregða*, to move swiftly, to start.]

BRAID, *v.*^{4} N.Cy.^{1} Stf.^{1} To upbraid, scold. Cf. **abraid,** *v.*^{1}

[Breydyn, or vpbreydyn, *impropero*, *Prompt.* ON. *bregða*, to upbraid, blame.]

BRAID, *v.*^{5} e.An. [**brēd.**] To beat and blend soft substances; esp. to press them with a spoon, &c., through a colander or sieve.

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** In common use. A mason braids the ingredients of mortar with a shovel. In making rusks a housewife braids the dough by squeezing and running it through her fingers (F.H.); (H.J.L.R.)

BRAID, see **Brade, Bread.**

BRAID-ROD, *sb.* w.Yks.^{5} [Not known to our correspondents.] A yard-stick.

BRAIDY, *adj.* Yks. Foolish.

Yks. *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 15. **w.Yks.** Used to show that a person has nothing original about him, and that he only acts by imitation, Watson *Hist. Halifax* (1775) 532; **w.Yks.**^{4}

[Prob. the same as the *braidie* in Sc. *braidieness*, recklessness. I have sein them baith In braidieness and lye aback, Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* (1597) 1423, ed. Cranstoun, 49.]

BRAIK, see **Braxy.**

BRAIKEN, see **Bracken.**

BRAIKS, *sb.* Sh.I. [**brēks.**] A common or pasture-ground. S. & Ork.^{1}

BRAIL, *sb.*^{1} Chs. Also in form **brailer** Chs.^{1}; **breeler** s.Chs.^{1} [**brēl, brī·lə(r).**] A long briar or stick run along the top of a new hedge to keep the twigs even and in place. Also a dead hedge stuck on a cop top.

Chs.^{13} **s.Chs.**^{1} I once had a breeler described to me as 'dhaat lùngg edh·ŭr thingg· ŭz dhai pùt·n ŭt th top ŭv ŭ ej, ùn dhai kau·n it ŭ bree·lŭr' [that lung ether thing as they putten at th' top of a hedge, an' they cawn it a breeler].

[The same as OFr. *brail* (also *braiel*), a breech-girdle (Godefroy).]

BRAIL, *sb.*^{2} Wxf.^{1} *pl.* **brailès.** A barrel.

BRAIN, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Brain-basket,** see below; (2) **-brussen,** crackbrained, crammed with knowledge; (3) **-chass,** (4) **-fag,** hard study; (5) **-foisted,** perverse, disaffected; (6) **-mad,** mad, determined; bent on; (7) **-pan,** the skull, top of the head; (8) **-scholar,** clever fellow, prodigy; (9) **-wright,** one who thinks and does brain-work for another; one with brain-power above the average; (10) **-wud,** mad, excited.

(1) **Oxf.**^{1} 'He wasn't about when the brain-basket went round,' said of a person not very intelligent. (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} (3) *ib.* Brain-chass'd, mentally fatigued. (4, 5) *ib.* (6) **Fif.** Ilk man, brain-mad to get away, Kickin' the neist to garr him gae, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 207. (7) **Sc.** 'Clubs is the word.' 'And a hard word it is, as my brain-pan kens at this blessed moment,' Scott *Nigel* (1822) xi. **w.Yks.** It fell flat at top ov hiz awn brainpan, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1858) 11. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **Brks.**^{1} A got a cut on the braain-pan. **e.An.**^{1} **Slang.** The pitch bubbled in the seams and the brain in the brain-pan, Stevenson & Osbourne *Ebb-Tide*

(1894) 121. (8) **Yks.** Any Flamburian boy was considered a 'brain-scholar' and a 'head-languager' when he could write down the parson's text, BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* (1879) xi. (9) **n.Lin.** Jack is a good hard-warkin' fella', but he is not much on a brainwright (M.P.); **n.Lin.**[1] **sw.Lin.**[1] I've had to be his brainwright all along. (10) **Fif.** St. Monan's fishermen, brain-wud, Flang their auld deed stock-saint o' wood Aff their puir pier intil the flood, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 12. **Slk.** That brainwud cratur Harry Percy, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 94. **n.Yks.**[2]

2. The voice.

Ags. A braw brain, a strong brain (JAM.)

3. Spirit, mettle.

Lth. (JAM.), **Gall.** (A.W.)

Hence (1) **Brainish,** *adj.* hot-headed, high-spirited; delirious; (2) **Brainy,** *adj.* unmanageable, spirited, lively.

(1) **Per.** He was brainish a wee during his illness (G.W.). **Fif.** But fie, thou brainish Muse! what mean these vapourings? TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 4, ed. 1871. (2) **w.Sc., Lth.** (JAM.)

4. A severe injury. Also in form **brainan.** Bnff.[1]

5. *adj.* Angry, furious, enraged.

Abd. (JAM.); I wat right well he was fu' brain, And fu' [how] could he be ither? SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 126.

6. *v.* To understand, take in, grasp.

Suf. I can't brain that; it's quite beyond me (F.H.).

7. To beat or knock out the brains. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Frf. Down wi' your pikes, or I'll brain you wi' them, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) v. **Rnf.** Dinna stan' there an' laugh at me or I'll brain thee, GILMOUR *Paisley Weavers* (1876) 29. **Edb.** He'll brain some of us with a lump of coal, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **Ir.** The insertion into the aperture of an old meal-bag stuffed with stones, and her hairbreadth escape of being brained by a shower of them, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 57. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

8. To hurt, wound, bruise.

Sc. Mr. Gordon being in drink . . . and going up stairs, he lost his feet, and brained himself, WALKER *Peden* (1727) 53 (JAM.).

[**1.** (7) A woman cast a pece of a mylstone . . . and brake his brane panne, COVERDALE (1535) *Judges* ix. 53; *Cranium*, braynpanne, *Trin. Coll. MS.* (c. 1450), in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 576. (10) He . . . þat breme watȝ & brayn-wod bothe, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1580. **5.** He walxis brayne in furour bellicall, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 78; If any . . . Be so bolde in his blod, brayn in hys hede, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 286. **6.** 'Tis still a dream, or else such stuff as madmen Tongue and brain not, SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 147. **7.** An I were now by this rascal I could brain him with his lady's fan, *ib.* 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 24.]

BRAIN, see **Brown.**

BRAINDING, *prp.* Sc. Striving on the harvest-field, trying who will be first.

Per. (G.W.) **Ayr.** Still in use, although 'kemping' is the more common term (J.F.).

BRAINGE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **braindge** (JAM.); **brange, breenge, breinge.** [brēndʒ, brīndʒ.]

1. *v.* To run rashly forward, start off suddenly, plunge; to vibrate, shake. Cf. **brainyell.**

Sc. [Of a serpent] His tongue Out-braindging long, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 36. **Per.** (G.W.) **Ayr.** Thou never braindg't, an' fetch't, an' fliskit, BURNS *To his Auld Mare*, st. 12; The bill [bull] gaed breengin through the stane dyke, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 103. **Slk.** (JAM.), **Gall.** (A W.)

Hence **Breenging,** *ppl. adj.* dashing, plunging; bustling.

Per. A bustling woman with a sharpish tongue is called a 'breingin' bodie' (G.W.). **Lth.** You for a steady day's work, Rosie: you're no' ane o' the breengein', flingin' kind, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 184.

2. To use violence; to beat into pieces.

Sc. Breinge into bits, WADDELL *Ps.* (1891) xxxvii. 17. **Ayr.** Whiles he will so brainge, that he will lay the door on the floor, DICKSON *Sel. Writings* (1662) I. 124, ed. 1845.

3. *sb.* A plunge, dart forward, confused haste. Also used *fig.* a fit of temper.

Sc. She gangs wi' sic a braindge, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) iv. **Fif.** This bairn taks sic breenges whiles that I'm at my wits end to ken what to dae wi' him, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 105. **Ayr.** The coo made a breinge, the hare took to its heels, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 39. **Ayr., Gall.** (JAM.) **Gall.** Doon Birsay fell amang the peats wi' a brange that nearly brocht the hoose doon, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. **Kcb.** Baith wi' a brainge Sprang, hap an' sten' out o'er a nettle An' cry'd, revenge, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 35.

BRAINS, *sb. pl.* Ken. A lump of water-worn fossil coral.

Ken. A small fossil chalk coral found at Charlton is called 'brains' by the workmen there, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 253.

BRAINYELL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **brainzel** Slk.

1. *v.* To break forth or rush forward with violence; also *fig.* to storm, rave like a virago. Cf. **brainge.**

Slk. They scream'd, they brainzellt, and they prayed, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) 16; Scho brainyellt up in ane foorye and dowlicappyd me, *ib. Winter Ev. Tales* (1820) II. 42 (JAM.). **Rxb.** *ib.*

2. *sb.* The act of rushing headlong or of doing anything hurriedly and without care.

Slk. I took him [the dog] in aneath my plaid, for fear o' some grit brainyell of an outbrik, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) I. 141 (JAM.).

BRAIRD, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Also in form **breard** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.[1]; **breird** Sc. [brērd.]

1. *sb.* The first shoots or sprouts of young corn, &c., showing above ground. Cf. **abreard, breward,** *sb.*[1]

Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Better hain at the braird than at the bottom, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Abd.** The tremblin' breird fa's sadden an' sear'd, THORN *Rhymes* (1844) 107. **Fif.** When the braird, that is, the young plants, come up, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 539. **Per.** A considerable breadth of wheat has been sown, and a fine braird has followed, *Farmers' Jrn.* (Mar. 30, 1829). **Ayr.** The promise of the braird gives me pleasure, GALT *Legatees* (1820) viii. **Lnk.** The ky broke frae the byar, ran thro' the braird, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 133. **Lth.** Sweet were the seeds sown, and rich was the braird, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 3. **Slk.** The green braird aneath your feet, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 2. **N.I.**[1], **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **N.Cy.**[1]

2. *Fig.* Young fellow, person.

Cld. That callan is a fine braird of a man (JAM.).

3. *pl.* A coarse sort of flax; the short tow which is drawn out straight in carding it.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); To be sold, a large quantity of white and blue breards, fit for spinning yarn, *Edb. Evening Courant* (Sept. 1, 1804) (JAM.). **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

4. *v.* To germinate, to sprout above ground. Also used *fig.*

Sc. The beir's a-breir'd, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Fif.** Auld mither Yerth . . . breirds and beautifies apace, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 10.

Hence (1) **Brairdie,** *adj.* abounding with the first show of grain; (2) **Brairding,** *vbl. sb., fig.* germination, first sign of growth; (3) **Brairdit,** *ppl. adj.* springing, showing green.

(1) **Sc.** When I met ye on the brairdie hill, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 147 (JAM.). (2) *ib.* I find a little breirding of God's seed in this town, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1765) I. 73 (*ib.*). (3) *ib.* Whuddin hares 'mang brairdit corn, NICOL *Poems* (1805) II. 1 (*ib.*). **Ayr.** Giving promise of abundant crops, stretched well-brairded fields, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 81.

[**1.** The cornis croppis and the beris new brerd, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 82. **4.** The wickit thocht begynnis for to breird, HENRYSON *Fables* (c. 1450) 1904 (*Anglia*, IX. 461). Cogn. w. ON. *broddr*, a spike on a plant (VIGFUSSON).]

BRAISE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **braze** (JAM.). (1) The roach, *Leuciscus rutilus*; (2) A fish of the genus *Pagrus vulgaris.*

(1) **Slg.** Salmon, pike, and eels of different kinds, frequent the Enrick and Blane; but no fish in greater abundance than the braise, *Killearn Statist. Acc.* XVI. 109 (JAM.). (2) [SATCHELL (1879).]

BRAISHY, see **Brashy.**

BRAISSIL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **brassle.**

1. *v.* To work hurriedly. Rxb. (JAM.)

2. *sb.* A rush, sudden start. Also in phr. *to work by braissils*, to work unevenly, by fits and starts.

Slk. She gied a spang intil the road and then sic a brassle a' three thegither up the brae, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 99. **Rxb.** (JAM.)

[The same as ME. *brastlien*, to crackle, to rattle. Sceldes brastleden, helmes tohelden, LAȜAMON (c. 1205) 27463. OE. *brastlian.*]

BRAIZE, see **Broose.**

BRAK, see **Brack.**

BRAKE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Ken. Sus. Also written **braik** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **break** Sc. (Jam.) n.Lin.^{1} Shr. Sus.^{1} [**brēk.**]

1. *sb.* A toothed instrument used in dressing flax or hemp.

Sc. A braik for hemp, that she may rub, Watson *Coll.* (1706) III. 47 (Jam.). **Cum.**^{1}, **n Lin.**^{1} **Shr.** They break or divide the woody part from the skin or rind, by a simple machine called a break or tutor, which consists of three or four ribs of wood or iron which fall into each other, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 250. [Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

2. A large heavy harrow used for breaking the clods in rough ground.

Rnf. A pair of harrows, or brake, for two horses, on the best construction, Wilson *Rnf.* (1812) 87 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Pownies reek in pleugh or braik, Burns *Ep. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 1. **N.I.**^{1} Sometimes called a ‘double harrow,’ usually drawn by two horses; the ‘single harrow’ is much smaller, and is drawn by one horse. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

3. A plough, drawn by a horse, for hoeing between growing plants where the space between the rows is very narrow. Also in *comp.* **Brake-plough.**

Ken. Strictly speaking the term ‘brake’ is restricted to an implement which hoes only one row at a time, the term ‘horse-hoe’ being given to the implement which hoes more than one (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} **Ken.**, **Sus.** Holloway. **Sus.**^{1}

4. *v.* To clear the rows between plants, &c., with a ‘brake.’ Ken. (P.M.); Ken.^{1}

[**1.** A break for flax, *Linifrangibula*, Coles (1679); *Brioche*, a brake for hemp, Cotgr. Du. ‘*braecke*, a brake to beate flaxe or hempe’ (Hexham); LG. *braake*, *brake* (Berghaus); MLG. *brake* (Schiller-Lübben). Cp. MHG. *breche* (Lexer).]

BRAKE, *sb.*^{2} Sus.^{1} [**brēk.**] A kneading trough.

[A brake, such as bakers use, *Artopta*, Gouldman (1678); A brake, *mactra*, Baret (1580).]

BRAKE, *sb.*^{3} Nhp. [**brēk.**] A strong wooden frame formed of four posts with two bars on each side, used to confine restive horses while being shod. Nhp.^{1} [(K.)]

[Brake, an engine to confine a horse's legs when unruly in shoeing, or any other operation, Nares; He is falne into some brake, some wench has tyed him by the legges, Shirley *Opportunitie* (1640) II. sig. C 4.]

BRAKE, *sb.*^{4} Nhb. Dur. A boring-tool used in coal-mines, consisting of a beam with a crook at one end to which the bore-rods are attached by a chain and sling-rope.

Nhb.^{1} When the depth attained in boring has become so great that the bore-rods cannot be lifted by the men at the brace-head, then the brake is brought into requisition. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

BRAKE, *sb.*^{5} Often in *pl.* n.Cy. Chs. Not. Nhp. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Dev. Written **breks** Not.^{2} [**brēk**, Not. **brek.**]

1. The common bracken, *Pteris aquilina*, and other large ferns.

n.Cy. Seldom used, Grose (1790) *MS. add.*; **N.Cy.**^{2} Brakes is a word of *gen.* use all Eng. over. **Chs.**^{13}, **Not.**^{2}, **Nhp.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} The *Pteris aquilina*, which we almost exclusively call brakes, only occas. including some other ferns. **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849. **Ken.** (W.F.S.); Commons covered with furze, thorns, brakes, or heath, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 424. **Sus.**^{12} **Hmp.**^{1} Also called fern brakes. **Dev.**^{4} [Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

2. *Comp.* **Brake-fern**, any common fern.

Ess. Brake-fern is a *gen.* word all Eng. over, and better known in this county than fern; indeed the only word in use among the vulgar, who understand not fern, Ray (1691) (s.v. Bracken). **Hmp.**^{1}

[**1.** *Feuchiere*, fearn, brakes, Cotgr.; *Filix foemina*, . . . in French *Fougere femelle*, in English brake, common ferne, and female ferne, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 1130; *Feugere*, a brake, Biblesw. (c. 1300) in Wright's *Voc.* (1857) 156.]

BRAKE, *sb.*^{6} Sc. n.Cy. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **break** Sc. (Jam.); **briake** Dor.^{1} [**brēk, briək.**]

1. A copse, thicket; a strip or piece of rough land covered with gorse, furze, &c.

Elg. I'm nae sae dour, ye may be sure, Amang the brake wi' somebody, Tester *Poems* (1865) 220. **Per.** A brake of gorse and bramble bushes, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 6. **Ayr.** As flies the partridge from the brake, Burns *Bank of Flowers*, st. 7. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Nhp.**^{1}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**^{1} If some o' that theer fyarn an' gorst wuz cut i' brakes, we met'n 'ăve some chonce to get the rabbits out. **Glo.**^{12}, **Oxf.** (K.), **I.W.**^{2} **w.Cy.** She ran forth and back round a brake of furze, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 100. **Dor.**^{1} Nanny . . . Jumped off into zome girt briake, 178. **w.Som.**^{1} Often called u vuuz brae·ŭk [a furze brake]. **Dev.** 'Twas a very steep fall, and covered with brambles and fuzzy brakes, as she called them, Peard *Mother Molly* (1889) 146; **Dev.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Two buoys at their gammets in a brake, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 106. [Removing their ewes from the turnip brake during the day, Armitage *Sheep* (1882) 101.]

2. *Comp.* **Brake-hopper**, the grasshopper warbler, *Locustella noevia*.

[Johns *Brit. Birds* (1862); So called from its habit of lurking in thick bushes, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 28.]

3. A large quantity, esp. applied to flowers.

Cor.^{1} A brake of honeysuckle.

4. *Fig.* A considerable number of people.

Fif. A break of folk (Jam.).

[**1.** So thick entwin'd, As one continu'd brake, the undergrowth Of shrubs, Milton *P. L.* (1667) iv. 175; Under this thick-grown brake we'll shroud ourselves, Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, iii. i. 1. LG. *braken* (pl.), ‘die dicksten Äste der Baüme, das Schlagholz’ (Berghaus); MLG. *brake*, ‘zweig’ (Schiller-Lübben).]

BRAKE, see **Break.**

BRAKE-SIEVE, *sb.* Nhb. An apparatus for washing lead-ore, consisting of a sieve hung at the end of a wooden lever or brake. Cf. **brake**, *sb.*^{4}

sw.Nhb. A man will tub, at least, four or five times as much in a day, in the brake-sieve, as he can do in the hand-sieve, Forster *Strata* (1821) 339.

Hence **Braking**, *vbl. sb.* working a brake sieve.

sw.Nhb. Braking or tilting is performed by the boy at the end of the lever, standing upright, and jumping a little up and down; the contents of the sieve are altered, in position, by the jerking and suddenness of the motion, and the heavier and purer parts of the sieve ore settle to the bottom of the sieve, *ib.* 345.

BRAKESMAN, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. The man in charge of the winding engine at a pit. Cf. **brake**, *sb.*^{4}

Nhb. As Jemmy the brakesman and me Was taukin, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 29; **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

BRAKE-SOWT, see **Braxy.**

BRAKET, see **Bragget.**

BRAKING, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.?* Sc. Puking, retching.

Abd. Gut and ga' she keest with braking strange, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 61, ed. 1812.

[Brakynge or parbrakynge, *vomitus*. . . . Brakyn or castyn or spewe, *vomo*, *Prompt.*; As an hounde þat et gras, so gan ich to brake, *P. Plowman*, (c.) vii. 431. Cp. Du. *braken*, to vomit; Bremen *bræken*, ‘vomere’ (*Wtbch.*).]

BRAKSHY, see **Braxy.**

BRAKUM, see **Bargham.**

BRALER, *sb.* Dor. [**brē·lə(r).**] A bundle of straw. See **Brawler.**

Dor. *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**^{1}

BRAMBLE, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **bramley** Wm.; **brammle** e.Yks.^{1}; **bremble** Dor.; **bremel** Nhb.^{1}; **brimble** Chs.^{13} Shr.^{1} Sur. Dor. Cor.; **brimel** Wxf.^{1}; **brimmel** Nhb.^{1}; **brimmle** Wm.^{1} w.Som.^{1}; **broomle** Cum.; **brumble** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **brumley** Cum. Yks.; **brummel** n.Yks.^{12} ne.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} Hmp.^{1}

1. *sb.* The blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*; applied both to the briars and, in n.Cy., to the fruit.

Fif. Placing the blackberries on the kitchen table he said, ‘There's twa-three brummles I gathered,’ Robertson *Provost* (1894) 77. **Lth.** Our fingers an' lips were inky Wi' . . . bram'les an' slaes, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 297; Ramblin', an' scramblin' For brummels, hyps, an' haws, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 35. **Wxf.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **e.Dur.**^{1} Bramble pudding. **Wm.**^{1} Ther's brimmles lang eneuf to hing a coo. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} An abundance in Autumn denotes a hard coming winter; a similar prophecy applying to the red produce of the hawthorn, or 'cat haws.' Brambles are not to be eaten after Michaelmas, for by that time 'the devil has waved his club over the bushes!' **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **n.Lan.** West *Guide to Lakes* (1780). **Chs.**^{13} **sw.Lin.**^{1} The hedges are black over wi' brambles. **Shr.**^{1} *Obs.* I mun push tuthree brimbles i' the glat till it can be tined. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 83; Mind yaw them there brumbles, they'll scratch yar legs (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.) **Sur.** She didn't want to be there no more nor among brimbles, Baring-Gould *Broom-Squire* (1896) 137. **Hmp.**^{1} **Dor.** Roun' the berried bremble bow, Barnes *Poems* (1863) 79; (C.W.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Brúm·l. The word 'bramble' is never heard; those who have been to school, and so have been taught the modern spelling, always say brúm·bl. **Dev.** Blackberries 'pon brim'les hangs, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 31, ed. 1853; **Dev.**^{4} **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bramble-berry,** (2) **-cock,** the fruit of the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*; (3) **-finch,** the mountain finch or brambling (q.v.); (4) **-gelder,** a farmer, used contemptuously; (5) **-kites,** blackberries; (6) **-nosed,** having a purplish, thick nose like a drunkard; (7) **-vinegar,** vinegar made of blackberries.

(1) **Per.** To feast on the bramble-berries brown, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 75, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** Famed among the schoolboys of the town for nests and brambleberries, Galt *Lairds* (1826) v. **Gall.** She was fondest o' bramble-berry jelly o' a' the sugar conserves that are made, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxiii. **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **e.An.** (3) **Nrf.** Cozens Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 64. (4) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} (5) **Cum.** (J.Ar.) **Cum., Wm.** *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 408. **Wm.** The hedges are full of bramley-kites (B.K.). **m.Yks.**^{1} (6) **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A brummel-nooas'd yal-swab. **ne.Yks.**^{1} In fairly common use. **m.Yks.**^{1} (7) **sw.Lin.**^{1} There's nothing afore bramble vinegar for a cough.

3. *Rosa canina*, wild rose (Shr.).

4. Withered branches, twigs, &c., which are gathered for firewood.

N.I.^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence **Bramelly,** or **Brambled,** *adj.* twisted, misshapen, crooked.

N.I.^{1} A bramelly-legged man is a man who is either knock-kneed or out-kneed, or has misshapen feet and legs.

5. *Fig.* A lawyer.

Ken. (W.F.S.); A sarcastic allusion to the tangles of the law, Farmer.

6 *v.* To pick blackberries.

n.Yks.^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}

Hence **Brambling,** *prp.* gathering blackberries.

Nhb., Dur. When I was a boy, brambling was better understood, or at any rate much more freq. used, than blackberrying, *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. ii. 393. **Yks.** *ib.* **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} There's a sight of folks comes out brambling.

[**1.** *Rubus*, in Italian *garza*, in English bramble bush, and black-berry bush, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 1274; My wrechit fuid wes berreis of the brymmil, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 159; Brimbyl (v. r. brembel) and thorn it sal þe ȝelde, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 924. OE. *brēmel.*]

BRAMBLING, *sb.* Nhb. Hmp.

1. The mountain finch, *Fringilla montifringilla.*

Nhb.^{1} [Forster *Swallows* (1817) 74; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 64.]

2. A young bird of the snow bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis.*

e.Hmp. White *Selborne* (1788) 61, ed. 1853. [Johns *Brit. Birds* (1862); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 72.]

[**1.** A brambling, a bird, a sort of chaffinch, Bailey (1721); Brambline, *Montifringilla avis*, 'sic dicta a Rubis quorum fructu gaudet,' Skinner (1671); A bramlin, bird, *montifringella*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

BRAME, *sb.*^{1} Wm. Lin. Written **braam** Wm.

1. The blackberry.

Wm. Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 91.

2. *Comp.* **Brameberries.** [Not known to any of our correspondents in the n. counties.]

Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 318; **Lin.**^{1} s. v. Brambles.

[**1.** *Hec tribulus*, brame, *Voc.* (c. 1425) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 646. Cogn. w. MDu. *brame*, the blackberry (Verdam).]

BRAME, *sb.*^{2} Suf. Also written **breem.** [**brēm, brīm.**] *Numenius phaeopus*, the whimbrel, a bird closely allied to the curlew.

Suf. (C.G.B.) **e.Suf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 200; *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

BRAMISH, *v.* e.An. [**brē miʃ.**] To flourish, gesticulate; to assume affected airs, to brag.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) 126; **Nrf.**^{1}

[Cp. Sw. dial. *brama*, to be ostentatious (Rietz). The word is altered after vbs. in *-ish*; cp. *famish.*]

BRAMLIN, see **Brandling.**

BRAMLING, *sb.* Ken. Also in form **brambling.** A species of hop-plant.

Ken. (W.F.S.); (E.H.S.); It has no connexion with 'brambles,' but is named after the farm where the original sets were raised, Brambling Farm, in the parish of Ickham. It came into *gen.* use about 25 years ago, and is now very much used, and regarded as a superior variety (P.M.). **ne.Ken.** (H.M.)

BRAMMEL-WORM, BRAMMIN, see **Brandling.**

BRAMMLE, see **Bramble.**

BRAMMO, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written **bramo** (Jam. *Suppl.*). A mess of water and oatmeal, or milk and meal mixed together.

Or.I. (S.A.S.) **Sh. & Or.I.** (Jam. *Suppl.*); **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BRAM-SKIN, see **Barm-skin.**

BRAMSTICKLE, see **Banstickle.**

BRAN, *sb.* Lin. Oxf. Nrf. Suf. Also written **brun** Nrf. Suf. [**bran, bræn.**]

1. In *pl.* Freckles. Oxf.^{1}, Suf. (F.H.)

Hence **Branny** (**brunny**), *adj.* freckled.

Oxf.^{1}, **Nrf., Suf.** (P.H.E.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Brunhulled,** *adj.* freckled; (2) **Bran-in-the-face,** *phr.* freckles.

(1) **Suf.** (F.H.); (M.E.R.) (2) **sw.Lin.**^{1}

[Fr. *bran de Iudas*, freckles in the face (Cotgr.); cp. Sherwood (s.v. *Morphew*). Littré says, '*Bran de Judas*, tache de rousseur au visage. Locution vieillie, et qui vient sans doute de ce qu'on se représenta Judas roux.' *Brand de Judas*, 'Frecken or freccles in ones face' (Palsgr.).]

BRAN, see **Brand, Brawn.**

BRANCH-COAL, *sb.* n.Cy. (Hall.) w.Yks.^{24} Cannel-coal.

BRANCHER, *sb.* Sc. Lon. A young bird, esp. when scarcely able to fly.

Sc. Young rooks, or, as we ca' them, branchers, Wilson *Tales of Borders* (1836) II. 184. **Rxb.** Young crows, after leaving the nest and betaking themselves to the boughs or branches (Jam.). **Lon.** A goldfinch is so called by London fanciers in its first year, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 58. [Johns *Brit. Birds* (1862) 609.]

[Brancher, a bird newly out of the nest, and that flies from one branch to another, Bailey (1755); *Espervier branchier*, a brancher, or young hawk, newly come out of the nest, Cotgr.]

BRAND, *sb.*^{1} Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **bran** Som.; **braun(d** Dev.; **brawn** Dev.^{1}; **broan** Wxf.^{1} n.Dev.; **bron(d** Dor.^{1} Som.; **brun(d** se.Wor.^{1} s.Wor.^{1} Shr.^{1} Hrf.^{2} Glo.^{1}

1. A log of wood for burning; a stout branch suitable for firewood.

Wxf.^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **s.Wor.**^{1} A Christmas brun. **se.Wor.**^{1} Also called hind-brun, a log of wood suitable for laying behind or at the back of the grate. **Shr.** As soon as the brand was safely settled in its place, the Christmas ale was tapped, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883–86) xxix; **Shr.**^{1} Put a good brund o' the fire. **Hrf.**^{2} They used to take a horse to carry in a brun on Christmas day. **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**^{1} Common. **Nrf.** Applied to the stems or stout parts of the thorn, Wright. **Dor.** As we zot roun' the brands, Barnes *Poems* (1869) 95; **Dor.**^{1} While she warm'd 'em zome cider avore the bron, 210. **Som.** (J.S.F.S.); Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**^{1} It is generally understood to be split into a convenient size for a hearth fire, and cut three feet in length. Cleftin brans is favourite work in frosty weather. Haut ee aaks vur dhai branz? [what (do) you ask for those brands?] See Cord.

Dev. Yü'd best ways bring in a güde stug ov braunds, or yü'll git no vire, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Ye'll zing anither tune Avore the braun's a-burned again, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 41.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Brand-bidd,** (2) **-bitle,** a heavy mallet for cleaving wood; (3) **-fire,** a fire made with 'brands'; a bonfire; (4) **-irons,** (*a*) andirons, firedogs to support burning wood in an open fireplace; (*b*) an iron stand on which vessels are placed over the fire, cf. **brandis, brandreth**; (*c*) kettles, pots, pans, &c.; (5) **-rick,** a stack of firewood cut and split into 'brands.'

(1) **Som.** (J.S.F.S.) **e.Som.** Called also a beetle (G.S.). (2) W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (3) **Glo.**^{1} **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w Eng* (1869). (4, *a*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1} *Obs.* **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} Also called cob-irons; **Ken.**^{2} **Sur.**^{1} Common in most farmhouses. **Sus.**^{1} **Wil.** What are usually called dog-irons on the hearth are called brand-irons, JEFFERIES *Hdgrw.* (1889) 189. (*b*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). **Dev.** Stand tha brass milk-pan 'pon the brandires and put zome live cawls under 'n, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** Trivets, iron rings supported by three feet. Sometimes triangular irons, with an iron leg at each angle, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) (*c*) **Wxf.**^{1} Trippeathès an brand-eyrons war ee-brought, 98. **n.Dev.** Sometimes a pot, commonly the milk-pan, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) (5) **w.Som.**^{1}

3. In *comb.* (1) **Brand-fire-new,** see **Fire-new,** (2) **-span,** (3) **-spander-new,** quite fresh, bran-new; (4) **-spanker,** any fine new article; (5) **-spankin (-new,** (6) **-span-new,** quite new.

(1) **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{12}, **Nrf.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** In his bran-span best, *Nidderdale Alm.* (1876). (3) **N.Cy.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Ah wad gan te Stowslay an' buy a bran spander new un, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 37; **n.Yks.**^{12} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (4) **n.Yks.** A'v gitten a new knife, an' it's a brandspanker (W.H.). (5) **e.Dur.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{2} A bran spankin moggana table. (6) **Dur.**^{1} **Yks.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* **n.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{2} **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 125; Bran-span-new [suit of clothes], —as yit in them He'd nut e'en bin to chutch, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) 13.

[A brand of fire, *torris*, COLES (1679); As sparkle out of the bronde, CHAUCER *C. T.* B. 2095; If þou a brand þar-in wil cast, Þe fire it haldes þar stedfast, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 2873. OE. *brand* (*brond*); cp. ON. *brandr*, a log for burning.]

BRAND, *sb.*^{2} Nrf. Suf. Dev. Also in form **brawn** Dev.^{1} [**brænd.**] The smut in corn, a blight making it look as if scorched. Cf. **bran.**

e.An.^{1} **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849. **Dev.**^{1} [GROSE (1790).]

Hence **Brandy (brand(ed),** *adj.* smutty, blighted.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{1} [GROSE (1790).]

[Du. *brand*, smut, black, rust in corn, see HEXHAM (s.v. *Brandt*); cp. G. *brand*, a disease in plants (SANDERS).]

BRAND, *v.* *Obsol.* Cor. To set up turves on end to dry in the sun.

Cor. Called by Exmoor people 'to stool turves,' GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); **Cor.**^{3} Still used occas. Peat, when offered for sale, is said to have been 'carefully branded in dry weather.'

BRANDAED, see **Branded.**

BRANDAS, see **Brandis.**

BRANDED, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Ken. Also in forms **brandaed** S. & Ork.^{1}; **brandie(d** Sc.; **brandit** Nhb.^{1}; **brandy** Ken.^{12}; **bran'it** Abd.; **brannet** N.I.^{1}; **brannit** Sc.; **brauny, brawny** (JAM.). [**bra·ndəd.**] Of animals: brindled, of mixed colour, streaked, brown.

Sc. The broked cow and . . . the branded bull, *Lads of Wamphray* in SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (ed. 1806) I. 278; In a brannit owse hide he was buskit, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 298. **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Abd.** A bran'it coo, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliv. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} 'A brandit stot' is a beast of a mixed black and red colour. **n.Yks.**^{1} Of a mixed red and brown colour, with some black hairs among the red and brown ones, showing a cross in the breeding. **w.Yks.**^{13}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{12}

Hence **Brandy (Brannie),** *sb.* a brindled cow.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Gall.** (A.W.) **Ken.** Dem two ole brandies (P.M.).

[They saw a branded serpent sprawl, CHAPMAN *Iliad* (1611) XII. 217.]

BRANDER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Also written **brandire** n.Cy.; **brandre** n.Yks.^{2}; **brandur** (JAM.). Cf. **brandise, brandreth.**

1. *sb.* A gridiron.

Sc. A couple of fowls . . . reeking from the gridiron—or brander, as Mrs. Dinmont denominated it, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxiv; And roasts to roast on a brander, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 87, ed. 1871; Also a toasting-fork (?) MACKAY. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Per.** (G.W.) **Gall.** Burn me on the deil's brander, but I'll find him out, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) ix. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}

2. A trivet, or framework on which to rest vessels over the fire.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 28, 1891); WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 532; **w.Yks.**^{4}, **Nhp.**^{1}

3. *Comp.* (1) **Brander-bannock,** a cake baked on the gridiron; (2) **-iron,** a gridiron.

(1) **Sc.** MACKAY. **Abd.** Called also simply Bannock, or Brander'd-bannock (JAM.). (2) **N.Cy.**^{1}

4. An andiron or dog; a pair of which were used in an open fireplace, to support the burning wood. w.Yks.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}

5. In *pl.* the supports of a corn-stack.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790).

6. A framework or support used in building, as foundation or scaffolding. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. Branders is now *gen.* applied to the trestles or supports of a scaffold, &c. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Nhb.**^{1} The piers or abutting part of the foundations of a bridge which become visible when the water is low.

7. A grating placed over the mouth of a drain or sewer.

Abd., Rxb. (JAM.) **Per.** (W.G.)

8. *v.* To broil or bake over the fire; to be broiled.

Sc. I'll brander the moorfowl . . . brought in this morning, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxiv. **Frf.** Leeby was at the fire brandering a quarter of steak on the tongs, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) iii. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 28, 1891).

Hence (1) **Brandered,** *ppl. adj.* cooked on a gridiron; (2) **Brandering,** *vbl. sb.* cooking on a gridiron.

(1) **Sc.** A brandered fowl, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxviii; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Slk.** (J.F.) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **Edb.** What an insight into the secrets of roasting, brandering, frying, boiling, &c., MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 211.

9. To form a foundation or support in building, as foundation for ceiling, framework for scaffolding, &c.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Per.** Esp. to fix transverse strips of wood in making the foundation for a ceiling (G.W.). **Gall.** (A.W.)

Hence (1) **Brandered,** *ppl. adj.* of ceilings: having a framework in addition to the joists; (2) **Brandering,** *sb.* scaffolding, or framework for panelling.

(1) **Per.** Brandered ceilings are made with a view to strength (G.W.). (2) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Per.** Known only in joiners' trade in this locality (G.W.). **Gall.** *Obsol.* The joists, in building, are arranged in a form resembling that of the gridiron or 'brander' (A.W.).

[**1.** A frying-pan, two branders, *Inventory* (1708) in Dunbar's *Social Life*, 212 (DAV.). The word is a form of obs. E. *brand-iron*. A brandiron, or posnet, *chytra*, BARET (1580).]

BRANDERI, BRANDERY, BRANDHERD, see **Brandreth.**

BRANDICE, see **Brandis.**

BRANDIED, see **Branded.**

BRANDING-DAY, *sb.* Nhp.^{1} A day for branding or marking horses and cattle; hence the day set apart for opening the freemen's commons at Northampton.

BRANDIRE, see **Brand, Brander.**

BRAND-IRON, *sb.* n.Lin.^{1} Shr.^{1} A branding-iron for branding cattle or farming stock.

BRANDIS(S, *sb.* Gmg. Pem. e.An. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **brandas** Pem.; **brandice** e.An.^{1} Suf. Cf. **brander, brandreth.** [**bræ·ndis.**]

1. A three-legged iron stand used for supporting a pan or kettle over the fire; used also to support burning brands.

Gmg. COLLINS *Gower Dial.* (1850). **Pem.** JAGO *Dial.* (1882) 102. **s.Pem.** Put the kiddle on the brandas (W.M.M.). **Dor.** There was a great black crock upon the brandise, Hardy *Madding Crowd* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1874) 525; (C.V.G.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} The bran·dees [bran·deez] consists of a flat iron ring of about seven inches diameter, into which arc welded three straight legs so as to support the ring horizontally at about a foot from the ground. (No other name.) **Dev.**^{1} I've a got an iron porrige crock, a griddle, a pair o' brandis, 46. **n.Dev.** An' auff tha brandis tak' tha crock, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 1. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** A large open . . . fireplace contained a brandiss, Tregellas *Tales* (1868) 95; Janey took good care to cover the fire;—Turn'd down the brandis on the baking-ire, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 80; **Cor.**^{12} **w.Cor.** Put the kettle 'pon the brandis, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 2.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Brandis-fashion,** (2) **-wise,** forming a triangular figure.

(1) **e.An.**^{1} **Suf.** Flowers planted brandice fashion (C.G.B.); Used by an old gardener to denote the pattern in which he planted knots of flowers, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Dor.** Trees, when planted in rows, are ranged brandis-fashion or 'in each other's opes' (O.P.C.). **w.Som.**^{1} Three poles set apart at the bottom, but inclining so as to meet at the top, would be described as set up brandis-fashion. Any triangular arrangement of pegs or sticks set on end would also be thus described. (2) **Dev.** Spoken of three things arranged at equal angles with each other, thus Y (R.P.C.).

[**1.** It'm one paire of andirons, one paire of dogges and ij brandizes, *Inventory Exeter* (1609) (w.Som.^{1}). OE. *brandīsen. Andena, brandīsen, Voc. MS. Cott.* (c. 1080), in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 329.]

BRANDLING, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also Sus. Also in forms **bramlin(g** (Jam.) n.Yks.^{1}; **brandlin** ne.Lan.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **branlin(g** Cum.^{1} Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}; **branlie** (Jam.). [bra·nlin.]

1. A young salmon; occas. a trout.

Fif. (Jam.) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Lang Rothbury's streams for the brandling, Charnley *Fisher's Garl.* (1830) 5; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 460; **Cum.**^{2}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Sus.** Ray (1691); Now applied only to a small trout (E.E.S.). [*Stat. Vict.* (1861) cix. § 4.]

2. *Comp.* **Brandling-worm,** a striped worm used in trout-fishing.

Nhb.^{1} Also called the Dew-worm. **Cum.**^{1}

3. A kind of red and yellow earthworm, found in manure heaps, used for fishing.

Rxb. Also called Brammel-worm, Brammin (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** We'll tell where best the trouts were found, With brandling or with fly, Charnley *Fisher's Garl.* (1831) 5. **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} They are of a bright red colour encircled with numerous yellow rings, and give forth a thick yellow fluid, of rather an ill savour, when touched; **n.Yks.**^{3}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lin.** Brandling, *aliis* Dew-worm *dictus*, Skinner (1671). **n.Lin.**^{1}

4. In *pl.*: large peas of a brownish-yellow colour.

Nhb.^{1} Used for 'carlins'.'

[**3.** A brandling (dew worm), *Troctae piscis esca*, Coles (1679); The dew-worm, which some also call the lob-worm, and the brandling, Walton *Angler* (1653) (Johnson).]

BRANDON, *sb.* Nrf.^{1} A wisp of straw (s.v. Brand). [Not known to our correspondents.]

[OFr. *brandon*, 'paille tortillée placée au bout d'un bâton' (Hatzfeld).]

BRANDRAUCHT, BRANDRAUTH, see **Brandreth.**

BRANDRE, see **Brander.**

BRANDRETH, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Shr. Also in forms **brandart** Shr.^{1}; **branderi** w.Yks.; **brandery** ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.; **brandherd** e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.; **brandraucht, brandrauth** (Jam.); **brandre** w.Yks.^{5}; **brandrey** w.Yks.; **brandriff** Not.^{2} n.Lin.^{1}; **brandrith** Nhb.^{1} Wm.^{1} w.Yks.^{35} Der.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1}; **brandry** nw.Der.^{1}; **brundrit** Chs.^{1}; **brandut** Shr.^{2} See **Brander, Brandis(s.** [bra·ndriþ.]

1. An iron framework placed over or before the fire, on which to rest utensils in cooking.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** (E.W.P.); Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xii; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** A dim coal smook'd within the rim of a brandreth, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 379; **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** The bakstone . . . is laid upon a frame called the branderi, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 18; **w.Yks.**^{1345} **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.** (W.S.), **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13} **Der.**^{1} Braan·dri,; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. An iron grating or brazier in which fire is kindled in the open air.

Wm.^{1} Formerly used for the iron frame and grate supporting a beacon fire. Hence, there is a place at the head of Windermere known as the Three-foot Brandrith. Still applied to the basket-like fire-grates used out-of-doors, as in repairing pipes in streets.

3. Trestles or supports for tables, scaffolding, &c.; framework foundation for buildings, for panelling, &c. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

4. The framework supporting a stack of corn, consisting usually of wooden beams resting upon pillars of stone.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.**^{234}, **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.**^{2} Also called belfry; **Not.**^{3}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} The old brandriths were brick, with wood laid across.

5. A framework of beams resting upon the walls of a low shed, upon which is built a stack of corn or beans to serve as roof to the shed. w.Yks. (W.W.P.)

6. *Obs.* Four wooden or iron arms fixed into the throat or 'boss' of a spindle, in a flour-mill.

Shr.^{1} *Obs.* What are called 'balance-irons' have now superseded the old brandarts; **Shr.**^{2}

7. The cross-timbers in a pit, to which the slides are bolted. Cum. (J.A.)

8. A wooden frame upon which the brickwork of a well is built.

ne.Yks.^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 28, 1891).

9. Fencing placed around the mouth of a well.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896).

10. A grating placed over the entrance of a drain or sewer. Abd., Rxb. (Jam.)

11. *Comp.* **Brandreth-steann,** a boundary stone at the meeting of three townships or parishes. Cum.^{1}

[**1.** A brandrith, a trevet or other iron to set a vessel on over the fire, Worlidge (1681); They band ane brandreth of irne, with mony grete stanis, to his crag, Bellenden *Livy* (1533) 90; *Item unum* brandereth *ferri, Nott. Rec.* (1482) II. 322. ON. *brand-reiđ*, a grate; cp. MLG. *brantrede* (Schiller-Lübben); MHG. *brantreite* (Lexer). **6.** *Ferre de Molines*, mill rindes, inkes of mills, or mill brandrets, Holme *Armory* (1688) III. 342. **9.** Brandrith, a fence or rail about the mouth of a well, Bailey (1721); Wells . . . are compassed about with a brandrith, lest any should fall in, Hoole *Commenius* (1658), ed. 1672, lxxiii.]

BRANDRE(Y, BRANDRIFF, BRANDRITH, BRANDRY, see **Brandreth.**

BRANDS, *sb. pl.* Nhp.^{1} **1.** The pitch with which the sheep was branded, clipped from the fleece by the wool-sorter. **2.** *Comp.* **Brand-hole,** the depository of pitch and dirt from fleece-wool.

BRANDSTICKLE, *sb.* Or.I. The stickleback. See **Banstickle.**

Or.I. The only name in use some years ago. Always pron. brunstickle (J.G.).

BRAND-TAIL, *sb.* Yks. Der. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also in forms **branter** Hrf.^{2}; **bran-tail** Yks. Wor. Shr. [bra·n-, bræ·n-tēl.] The redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicurus.*

Yks. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 12. **Der.**^{2} Also called Firetail. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.** (W.H.Y.); **Shr.**^{1} The name Brand-tail has like allusion with Red-start to the flame-coloured feathers in the bird's tail. Also called Fiery-bran'-tail, Fire-bran'-tail; **Shr.**^{2} **Hrf.**^{2} Also called Kitty Brandtail.

BRANDUR, see **Brander.**

BRANDUTS, see **Brandarts.**

BRANDY, *sb.* In var. dial. uses. In *comp.* (1) **Brandy-bottle,** *Nuphar lutea*, yellow water-lily; (2) **-mazzard,** *Prunus avium*, wild cherry; (3) **-mint,** *Mentha piperita*, peppermint; (4) **-snap,** (*a*) *Linaria vulgaris*, wild snapdragon; (*b*) *Stellaria holostea*, stitchwort; (5) **-spinner,** a spirit merchant.

(1) **Yks.** Usually explained as alluding to the odour of the flowers, but rather more probably from the shape of the seed-vessel. **Brks., e An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Sus., Wil.**^{1} (2) **Dev.** (3) **Wm.** (4, *a*) **Sus.** (R.H.C.); (G.A.W.) (*b*) **e.Sus.** (5) **Wm.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}

BRANDY, see **Branded.**

BRANG, see **Bring.**

BRANGAM, *sb.* s.Pem. An inflammatory disease: St. Anthony's Fire; shingles.

s.Pem. John is laid up with the brangam (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419.

BRANGE, see **Brainge, Braunge.**

BRANGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Hrf. Dev.

I. 1. *v.* To brandish; to shake, vibrate.

Sc. John wrastled sair; but as he brangled, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 38.

Hence **Branglant,** *adj.* brandishing.

Ayr. In a branglant gait [manner] (Jam.).

2. To entangle, confuse.

Sc. If it [a proposal from the King] had come . . . it might have brangled this weak people, Baillie *Letters* (1775) I. 430 (Jam.). **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} A [a preacher] brangles everythink up so, yo cain't mek top nor teel on it.

Hence (1) **Brangled,** *ppl. adj.* confused, entangled; (2) **Branglement,** *sb.* confusion, perplexity.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} You've gotten them things into sich a brangled mess. **Nhp.**^{1} His accounts are so brangled I could make nothing of 'em. A skein of silk or cotton that is very much entangled, and not easily wound, is called a brangled mess. (2) **Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Lei.**^{1}

3. *sb.* A tangle, confusion; a confused crowd.

Sc. How the're sparkin' along the side o' that green upwith, an' siccan a braengel o' them too, *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 91 (Jam.). **Wgt.** (A.W.) **Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**^{3} 'E's got 'is books [accounts] into a rare brangle.

II. 1. *v.* To quarrel or dispute.

Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 273; **Lan.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; Skinner (1671). **sw.Lin.**^{1} They got all brangled together. **Rut.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} They wur a-branglin' an' a-janglin' yo moight a heerd em a moile off. **Hrf.** (W.W.S.)

Hence (1) **Branglement,** *sb.* quarrelling, disputation; (2) **Brangler,** *sb.* a quarrelsome person; (3) **Branglesome,** *adj.* quarrelsome; (4) **Brangling,** *vbl. sb.* wrangling; (5) **Brangling,** *ppl. adj.* wrangling, disputatious.

(1) **Lan.** It wur as bonny a bit o' branglement as ever I clapt een on, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 214, ed. 1893. **sw.Lin.**^{1} Don't let's have any branglement about it. **Hrf.** (W.W.S.) (2) **Sc.** Drawn into a quarrel by a rude brangler, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xxviii. (3) **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (4) **Cum.**^{1} **Not.**, **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 357. (5) **s.Not.** It wor but a brangling affair from first to last (J.P.K.).

2. *sb.* A quarrel, an altercation.

Lan.^{1} **Dev.** He got into a purty brangle wi' his mate . . . when they pairted the money (R.P.C.).

[**I. 1.** Will the pillars be brangled because of the swarms of flies that are about them? Leighton *Wks.* (1669), ed. 1844, 548; *Concutio,* to shake or brangle, Duncan *Etym.* (1595); The schaft he . . . branglis lustely, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, iv. 99. Fr. *bransler,* to brandle, shake, wave (Cotgr.); OFr. *branler* (*Ch. de Roland*). **II. 1.** *Noiser,* to squabble, wrangle, brangle, Cotgr.; Flesh and bloud will brangle, And murmuring Reason with th' Almighty wrangle, Sylvester *Du Bartas* (1598) (Nares). (2) *Altercateur,* a brangler, contentious person, Cotgr. (4) A brangling knave, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621) Pt. II. sect. iii. vii, ed. 1836, 421. **2.** Brangle or quarrel, Kennett *Gl.* (1695), ed. 1816, 33.]

BRAN-GOOSE, see **Brant.**

BRANIT, see **Branded.**

BRANK, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.*? Yks. e.An. Buckwheat, *Polygonum fagopyrum.*

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). **e.An.** Ray (1691); Grose (1790); **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.**^{1} In some counties called 'crap.' **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; **Suf.**^{1} **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1} In Wor. called 'crap.'

[Brank, Buck, or French-wheat, a summer grain, delighting in warm land, Worlidge (1681); Count peason or brank, as a comfort to land, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 50. Cp. Fr. *brance,* bearded red wheat (Cotgr.); Lat. *brance,* 'vox Gallica qua significatur genus farris' (Pliny *N. H.* bk. xviii. vii), Holland (ed. 1634) I. 559.]

BRANK, *sb.*^{2} Suf. The bracken fern, *Pteris aquilina.* (C.T.); (C.G.B.)

BRANK, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{1} *Obsol.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs.

1. *sb.* In *pl.* A kind of bridle for horses; a halter for horses or cows when tethered.

Sc. Wi' branks and brecham on each mare, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 80, ed. 1848; Often used by country people in riding. Instead of leather, it has on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter, to which a bit is sometimes added; but more freq. a kind of wooden noose resembling a muzzle (Jam.). **Abd.** Leuks gin the branks be sicker on their [the cows'] heads, Still *Cottar* (1845) 18. **Ayr.** Wi' braw new branks in mickle pride, My Pegasus I'm got astride, Burns *To W. Chalmers.* **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Don.** I put the branks on Tom an' took him to the water, Black *Flk-Medicine* (1883) vi. **Nhb.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Cum.** We used to tak yen o' the naigs, and just clap the branks on his head, Dickenson *Cumbr.* (1876) 28; **Cum.**^{1}

2. An instrument of punishment used for scolds, or for witches. See below. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. The party was handed over to the beadle for punishment in the 'jougs' or 'branks' at the church door on Sunday morning, Dickson *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 26. **Abd.** (Jam.) **Frf.** Within these few years an iron bit was preserved in the steeple of Frf., formerly used . . . for torturing unhappy creatures who were accused of witchcraft. It was called The Witch's Branks (*ib.*). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** There was branks wi sharp progs, doon yor thropple to gan, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 369; **Nhb.**^{1} At Morpeth, it occurs in use in 1741. **Yks.** I'll go; you're a woman, and branks are oot of fashion noo—mair's the pity, Fetherston *Farmer, Pref.* **Lan.** A withered female face wearing the brank or scold's bridle, Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 166. **Chs.**^{1} The brank consisted of a framework of iron, a sort of skeleton helmet, which was locked upon the head. At the front was a gag, which was placed in the woman's mouth. This gag was sometimes simply a piece of smooth iron; but in many cases it was armed with sharp points, or knife blades, so that if the culprit attempted to speak the gag was sure to inflict serious wounds upon the tongue. There was frequently a chain attached to the front of the brank, by means of which the woman could be led through the streets as a warning to others, or by which she could be fastened to a hook in the wall until she promised to behave better in the future; **Chs.**^{3}

3. In *pl.* A game resembling 'Aunt Sally.' *Obs.*

Cum. 'Neddy wi' t'branks' was played at fairs (J.P.); **Cum.**^{1} Called also 'hit my legs and miss my pegs.'

4. *v.* To put a bridle or restraint on anything.

Wgt. Still sometimes used (A.W.). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

[**1.** When wanton Yaud has cast her rider . . . Under her feet she gets her branks, Stuart *Joco-Serious Discourse* (1686) 27 (Nhb.^{1}). Cp. Du. *prange. Een prange der paerden,* a horse-mussle (Hexham); MLG. *prange,* 'Maulklemme, aus einem Holze bestehend, die wilden Pferden angelegt wird' (Schiller-Lübben). From the Eng. word comes Gael. *brang* (Macbain). **2.** In the records of the Kirk Session at Stirling for 1600, 'the brankes' are mentioned as the punishment for a shrew, Chambers *Bk. of Days,* I. 212; Paide for caring a woman throughe the towne for skoulding, with branks, 4*d.*, *Munic. Accts. Newcastle,* Apr. 1595 (Nhb.^{1}). For further details for the brank as a mode of punishment see Chs.^{1}]

BRANK, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{4} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also Sus. Written **bronk** Sus.^{1} [**braŋk.**]

1. *v.* To stand erect, hold up the head in a constrained and affected manner; to prance.

Fif. Ilk tirlie-wirlie mawment bra, That had for cent'ries ane or twa, Brankit on pillar or on wa', Cam' tumblin' tap-owr-tail, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 200. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** He's brankan like a steg swan, Caine *Hagar* (1887) I. 38; **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{3}

Hence (1) **Branked,** *ppl. adj.* proud, vain; (2) **Brankie,** *adj.* gaudy, finely dressed; (3) **Brankin,** *ppl. adj.* prancing; lively, showy.

(1) **Sc.** Mackay. **Abd.** (Jam.) **Dmf.** The brankit lads o' Gallowa, Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 97. (2) **Peb., Fif.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Where hae ye been sae brankie, O? Burns *Killiecrankie.* **Gall.** Esp. applied to one who is gaudy with ruffles, collars, &c. (A.W.) (3) **Sc.** Methinks I see an English host, A-coming branken us upon, Herd *Sngs.* (1776) *Ottenburn*; Donald came branking down the brae Wi' twenty thousand men, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xl. **Frf.** Twa brankin' chiel's cam' in the gaet, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 104. **Fif.** On his brankin' steed, Tennant *Papistry* (1827)

77. **Lnk.** This day her brankan wooer tak's his horse, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) V. ii.

2. *sb.* A prance, toss of the head.

Sus. 'I wol cum agen certain sure,' sed de gal wud a bronk as she backwent, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.**^{1} She didn't choose to see me, so she just gave a bronk and passed on.

[The stampand stedis . . . Apon thar strait born bridillis brankand fast, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, iv. 55; Brankkand stedez, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 1861. Cp. MHG. *brangen* (*prangen*), 'prahlen, sich zieren' (Lexer).]

BRANK-NEW, *adj.* Sc. Quite new. Cf. **brand, brent.**

Sc. The tight lads of yeomen with the brank new blues and the buckskins, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii.

[For *brank* as a variant of *brand* we may compare ME. *brank* (OF. *branc*), a sword-blade, the same word as *brand* (a sword). His braunk of stele, Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* (c. 1489) 81.]

BRANKS, *sb. pl.* Sc. [**braŋks.**] The mumps.

Sc. Ramsay *Remin.* (1860) 115, ed. 1892. **s.Sc.** This disease seems to receive its name from its compressing the parts, as the chops of a horse are compressed by the branks he wears. This appears to be the same disease called the buffets (Jam.). **Ayr.** What wi' the pocks and the branks, there's been sic a smasherie amang the bits o' weans, Service *Notandums* (1890) 4. **Gall.** (A.W.)

[Mumps, or branks, is a contagious inflammation of the parotis, Darwin *Zoon.* (1794), ed. 1802, III. 365 (N.E.D.).]

BRANKS, see **Cranks.**

BRANLIE, BRANLIN(G, see **Brandling.**

BRANN(E, see **Brawn.**

BRANNET, BRANNIE, see **Branded.**

BRANNIGAN, *sb.* Cum.^{2} A fat, puffy, infant boy.

BRANT, *sb.* Nrf. Hmp. Also written **bran-** Hmp.^{1} [**brænt.**] The smallest species of wild goose, the brent-goose, *Bernicla brenta*; also in *comp.* **Bran-goose.**

Nrf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 149. **Hmp.**^{1}

[Geese and brants or the female barganders, Holland *Pliny* (1601) I. 301; The brant-goose, *brenta*, Coles (1679).]

BRANT, *adj.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Cf. **brent, brunt.** [**brant.**]

1. Steep, high; applied to a hill, or to the forehead.

n.Cy. (K.); **N.Cy.**^{1}; **N.Cy.**^{2} As brant as the side of a house. **Nhb.** Grose (1790); **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Found often in place-names: Branthwaite (J.Ar.). **Wm.** Ye'll find it a lang way an' varra brant, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 107; **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Varra near as brant as a hoos-side (W.H.); **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} The brantest part of the road; **n.Yks.**^{3}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Of one who has a high forehead it is said, 'His broo's varry brant,' Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 17; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** 'Tis a varra brant hill, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 238; **w.Yks.**^{1} Lang Rig brow is seea brant, at they're foarced to stang th' cart, ii. 286. **Lan.** [They] raac'd up t'brow saa rough and brant, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60; **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.** Dhat fīld's auərbrant fər kartin' on (W.S.); **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Brantish,** *adj.* hilly and toilsome; (2) **Brantness,** *sb.* steepness. n.Yks.^{2}

2. Erect; hence proud, pompous, vain, forward.

N.Cy.^{1} Applied to a game cock. **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Up steùd Dick, brant an' streight, Richardson *Talk* (1886) 166. **Wm.** He stood as brant as a bantam cock (B.K.). **n.Yks.** He rides as brant as an acorn (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** He walks as brant as a pismire [red ant], Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 17. **w.Yks.** As brant and lissom as a poplar tree, Munby *Verses* (1865) 64. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 318. **n.Lin.**^{1}

[A man may sit on a brante hill side, Ascham *Toxoph.* (1544) 56 (Nares). OE. *bront* (*brant*); cp. Sw. *brant*, steep; Norw. dial. *bratt* (Aasen); ON. *brattr.*]

BRAN-TAIL, see **Brand-tail.**

BRANTEN, *adj.* Dor. Courageous, bold, audacious.

Dor. *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**^{1} Not brantèn, nar spitevul, nar wild, 244.

[OCor. *brentyn*, noble, M.Wel. *breenhyn*, a king, Stokes *Corn. Gloss.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1870).]

BRANTER, see **Brand-tail.**

BRANTITIS, see **Brown-Titus.**

BRANTLE, *v.* Yks. To square the shoulders in walking.

w.Yks. Shoo went dahn t'tahn, brantling like a militia (M.F.).

[A dial. pron. of *brankle*, freq. of *brank* (vb.^{2} **1**).]

BRARE, see **Briar.**

BRASE, see **Breeze.**

BRASH, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [braʃ, **bræʃ.**]

1. *sb.* A sudden outburst, tumult; anything done with great gusto or show.

Wm. He went at it wi' seck a brash (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. A sudden gust of wind, a spell of wet weather; also used *fig.* a storm.

Sc. He got the first brash at Whit Sunday put ower wi' fair words, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; A brash o' thunder, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) xxxviii. **Bnff.**^{1} **Ant.** It's a brash afore a shoor [of laughter before crying], *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**^{1} Snaw brash.

Hence **Brashy,** *adj.* stormy, gusty, wet.

Sc. We brush'd the bent, thro' mony a speat O' braushie weather, Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 114 (Jam.); Mackay (1888). **Nhb.**^{1} 'This wet weather myeks the wettor fair brashy'—referring to its condition for fishing.

3. A spell or turn of work, esp. a turn at churning.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lth.** Many a sair brash it cost them, afore the butter cam' (Jam.). **N.I.**^{1} Gi'e the churn brash. **Nhb.**^{1} Noo, maa lass, aa'll gie ye a brash. **Cum.**^{1} Kursty, come kurn a brash.

4. The stroke of the dasher of a milk-churn.

Wm.^{1} **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895).

5. A short but severe attack of illness; bodily indisposition of any kind.

Sc. Commonly used to denote the slight ailments of children. We speak of 'a brash of the teeth,' when teething (Jam.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Gin she had ta'en a sudden brash, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) 308, ed. 1839. **Ayr.** Fell source o' monie a pain an' brash, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) 15; The precentor must have taken a brash o' sickness during the service, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 18. **N.I.**^{1} **Uls.** I have got over that brash (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** (C.H.W.); Knox *Hist. Dwn.* (1875). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Cav.** Yon old woman has had a sore brash (M.S.M.). **Nhb.** Grose (1790). [**U.S.A.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249.]

Hence **Brash,** *adj.* sickly, in poor health.

[**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) 384.]

6. A rash or eruption on the skin.

Nhb.^{1} He's aal come oot iv a brash, like mizzles. **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} The child's got a brash on 'im like as if 'e wuz nettled. **Cor.**^{12}

7. A rising of acid or acrid liquid into the mouth from the stomach.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Known as 'the watter brash.' **n.Yks.**^{1} Also called 'water-springs.' **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.)

8. *v.* To assault, attack; to bruise, break the bones.

Sc. Whose breast did beare, brash't with displeasure's dart, More *True Crucifix* (1629) 195 (Jam.). **Dmf.** Used by angry persons when threatening children (*ib.*).

9. To churn.

Dwn. Very much used here, although not without the word 'churn' expressed or understood (A.J.I.). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

10. To display great activity or vigour; to stir.

Wm. He was brashin' aboot t'fauld bi fower o'clock iv'ry moornin'. What foo is thoo brashin' thi coffee aboot like that? (B.K.)

[**1.** A suddane brashe of weir of Inglismen and Italianis, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) II. 308. **8.** With gretter diligence and force thay brashe the walis now than afor, *ib.* 310.]

BRASH, *sb.*^{2} and *adj.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Irel. and in n. and midl. counties in Eng. [**braʃ, bræʃ.**]

1. *sb.* The valueless clippings of hedges; small branches, twigs, underwood.

Wm.^{1} Cut doon that brash fer t'fire. **n.Yks.**^{1} Gan an' mak' a bleeze, bairns, wiv thae hedge-clippings and brash. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} Our—chimla—s seea smoored up wi mull an brash, ii. 285; **w.Yks.**^{5} Ah āant time to mend that gap i' t'hedge to-dāay, so we'll cram it wi' brash. **Chs.**^{13}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.** (H.K.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n Lin.**^{1}, **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.), **Lei.** (C.E.) **War.** (J.R.W.) ; **War.**^{3} The branches too small to go into faggots were brash. There are no faggots left to heat the oven in the morning and you must get me some brash. **Wor.** (H.K.) ; (J.W.P.) **Shr.**^{1} The Maister soud me the brash off two ash trees for ten shillin' ; **Shr.**^{2} **Glo.** (S.S.B.) **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

Hence **Brashment,** *sb.* underwood, refuse branches or clippings ; rubbish.

Wm.^{1} Thraa that brashment ta t'dure. **w.Yks.** (C.W.H.) ; **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** I fell fere o' me back i' th' midst uth' brashment, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 14. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. Rubbish, refuse of any kind ; mingled fragments of coal and driftwood. Also used *fig.*

Ir. Raw eggs do be ugly could brashes, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 61. **Dur.**^{1} **Wm.**^{1} They're nowt bit brash. **n.Yks.**^{1} Thae taties's a' brash tegither. There's nivver a guid yan amangst 'em ; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (J.T.)

3. *Comp.* (1) **Brash-heap,** the pile of garden branches and rubbish kept for burning ; (2) **-rubbish,** the fuel obtained from the beach in Whitby harbour, where a mixture of small coal, chips, &c., is deposited by the tide ; (3) **-wood,** brushwood.

(1, 2) **n.Yks.**^{2} (3) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 238.

4. Light, stony soil ; small stones, &c.

Hrf. (W.W.S.) ; **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) ; (A.B.) ; **Glo.**^{2} [**U.S.A., Phil.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249.]

5. Nonsense, worthless talk.

Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 319. **n.Lin.**^{1} Hohd yer brash. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.)

6. *adj.* Brittle.

Not. (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**^{1} [**U.S.A., Pen.** 'Brash' is common in the interior of the State for 'brittle,' applied to timber, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249. **N.Y.** It is often applied to vegetables. 'These radishes are brash,' BARTLETT (1859).]

BRASH, *adj.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also Hmp. I.W. [**braʃ, bræʃ.**]

1. *adj.* Rash, impetuous, hasty ; reckless.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **w.Yks.** (D.L.) ; **w.Yks.**^{1} What a brash raggald ! ii. 306. **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.** Hi's fār auər brash tə be siaf (W.S.) ; **n.Lan.**^{1} **I.W.**^{2} Don't 'ee be too brash wi' that staff hook.

2. *v.* To do anything hastily or rashly ; to run headlong at.

Nhb. GROSE (1790). **Cum.** Fadder leuk't parlish grousome like, an' efter a bit he brash'd off, *Willy Wattle* (1870) 3 ; Alison brashed off an' said a lang rigmarole, DALBY *Mayroyd* (1880) III. 94, ed. 1888. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.** Th' felle . . . gloourt . . . weh aw th' een in his yead, when ut e brash'd thro' th' hedge, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 22. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Brash,** *sb.* (*a*) a rush with great impetus against anything ; (*b*) an impetuous person ; (2) **Brashan',** *ppl. adj.* rushing, impetuous, headlong.

(1) **ne.Lan.**^{1} (2) **Cum.**^{1} He's a brashan' body and runs heid and neck still.

3. To spill, upset.

Hmp. Carry t'jug steady, lass, or yow'll brash t'milk over (W.M.E.F.).

BRASH, *adj.*^{3} Brks. Wil. [**bræʃ,** n.Wil. also **brēʃ.**] Of weather, climate : cold, bracing. Cf. **brash,** *sb.*^{1} **2.**

Brks. She found the air o' the Downs too brash (A.C.). **Wil.**^{1}

BRASH-BREAD, *sb.* Gall. (JAM.) Bread made of a mixture of rye and oats. Cf. **brashloch.**

BRASHCOURT, *sb.* Chs.^{13} A horse foaled with his fore-legs bent.

[Brassicourt or brachicourt, a horse whose fore-legs are naturally bended arch-wise ; being so called by way of distinction from an arched horse, whose legs are bowed by hard labour, *Sportman's Dict.* (ed. 1785). Fr. *brassicourt* (in Furet (1690) *brachicourt*), 'en parlant d'un cheval, qui a le genou arqué par vice de conformation' (HATZFELD).]

BRASHING, *prp. Obsol.* w.Yks.^{1} Preparing ore for 'bucking' by hand, or grinding by a machine.

BRASHLING, *sb.* m.Yks.^{1} [**bra·ʃlin.**] A weakling, used of a child or animal. Cf. **brashy,** *adj.*

BRASHLOCH, *sb.* Sc. A crop of mixed oats and rye or barley and rye.

Gall. In place of winter rye, the farmers often sow in spring a mixture of rye and oats, provincially termed brashloch, *Agric. Surv.* 123 (JAM.).

BRASHY, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **braishy** Glo.^{1} se.Wor.^{1} [**bræ ʃi,** also **brē·ʃi.**]

1. Weakly, delicate in constitution, subject to frequent ailments. Cf. **brashling.**

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} She's nobbut a brashy body ; she's maist alla's i' t'ane ailment or t'ither. **Nhp.**^{1}

2. Of inferior quality, small, rubbishy, esp. applied to small sticks, &c.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Yks.**^{1} 'Puir brashy bits o' things,' applied to a sample of potatoes, &c., poor in size and quality ; **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788) ; **e.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.** This is strange brashy stuff, this kindling (M.P.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} Those birk kids are so brashy. They're brashy stuff, but they do for stack-steddling and bake-oven heating. **s.Wor.** Used of small things of any kind, coal, potatoes, fruits, &c. (H.K.)

3. Of land : overgrown with rushes, twigs, &c.

Abd. O'er brashy linn, o'er meadow fine, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 142. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

4. Having branches, woody.

se.Wor.^{1} **s.Wor.** Thot opple-tree be despret braishy (H.K.).

5. Full of small stones and grit.

Hrf.^{2} **Glo.** Soil with many small limestone fragments is called brashy ground (S.S.B.) ; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) ; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Hmp.** The gravelly places in a field are called brashy (H.C.M.B.) ; **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} 'Th' vier wer ter'ble braishy 'smarnin',' the coal was bad and stony. [LISLE *Husbandry* (1757).]

6. Said of soft stone : crumbling. N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}

7. Dry, dusty, broken up.

War.^{3} Land is said to be brashy when it is dry and dusty. **s.Wor.** The ground is quite brashy from the long frost (H.K.).

8. Applied to beer which tastes mild and hard. Also to mealy potatoes.

Glo. Beer made with hard water is called 'brashy' as a term of reproach (H.S.H.) ; **Glo.**^{1}

BRASS, *sb.* and *v.* *Gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng.

1. *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Copper money, half-pence.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** *Obs.* When he was about the heeght o' six penn'orth o' brass (M.P.). **n.Yks.**^{1} Thee'll want a hau'p'ny back. Ah's feared Ah's nae brass. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Chs.**^{3} **s.Chs.**^{1} A shillin's woth [worth] o' brass. **n.Stf.** (J.T.) **Stf.**^{1} ; **Stf.**^{2} *Obs.* **Der.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893) ; **War.**^{123} **Shr.**^{1} 'I've lugged two five-shillin' papers o' brass all the way to Sosebry ; it swags me down.' The brass thus spoken of was the heavy copper money of the reign of Geo. III, 'two five-shillin' papers' of which would weigh seven and a half lbs. **Hrf.**^{1} Sixpence silver and five pennyworth of brass.

2. Money, riches, property. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Rnf. Your brass will buy me a new pan [a second husband], BARR *Poems* (1861) 12. **Kcd.** Aul' Francie's brass Bocht Nanny a new pan, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 31. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** He paid us wor brass, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 29 ; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Nowder brass nor credit hed he, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 43, ed. 1876 ; Butter brass is the money earned by the sale of the butter and eggs—strictly the perquisites of the farmer's wife (J.Ar.) ; **Cum.**^{3} Gettin mair brass oot o' t'oald jolly-jist, 10. **Wm.** To addle brass (E.C.) ; Sic a wasting o' brass, what wi' silks an' wi' sattens, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 29 ; **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} Thay've lots o' brass : they w'olly stinks ov it ; **n.Yks.**^{2} Flush o' brass. Scant o' brass. Odd brass, spare capital ; **n.Yks.**^{3} **ne.Yks.**^{1} He's addled a deal o' brass. **e.Yks.**^{1} Hez thă getten ony brass i' thy cleeas ? **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** As free threu [from] brass as a toad threu feathers, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889) ; **w.Yks.**^{12} ; **w.Yks.**^{3} A beggar used to say, 'Honley for brass, Fairnley for mail [meal], Oāmbury for nowt' ; **w.Yks.**^{5} **Lan.** Hoo'd every inch o' wood i' th' shop chalked o'er once for brass ut wur owin', BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1866) iv ; **Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ey maar·id ŭ praat·i rùk ŭ braas· wi iz fost weyf [Hey married a pratty ruck o' brass wi' his fost weife]. **Stf.**^{12} **Der.** They just itch to ha' hold on't brass, *Wkly. Telegraph* (Dec. 12, 1894) ; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{12}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Kaa·n dùe ut, t-l kau·s tu muuch braa·s [I cannot do it, it will cost too much brass].

3. Used *attrib.* in *comp.* (1) **Brass-face,** a brazen-faced, shameless person ; (2) **-farden,** a copper, anything of no value ; (3) **-fettler,** a money-lender ; (4) **-jackass,** see below; (5) **-knocker,** the remains of a feast, meal; (6) **-later,** a fortune-hunter.

(1) **e.Yks.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** I don't care a brass farden, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 239. **Stf.**^{2} Foiv pun fər ə brokn windid nag loik ðat? Wēi, oi wudnə gi ði ə bras fārdin fər ər. **War.**^{3} **Oxf.**^{1} Chent [it is not] wuth a brass farden, *MS. add.* **Brks.**^{1} (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} Wheea's t'brass-fettler? [who supplies the means?] (4) **Lan.** Enow to freeze the tail off a brass jackass, Burnett *Haworths* (1887) i. (5) **Slang.** Farmer. [*N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 34, 77.] (6) **n.Yks.**^{2}

4. *pl.* Iron pyrites found mixed with coal.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Black and grey stone mixed with brasses, *Borings* (1881) II. 4; Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Dur.** (J.J.B.) **w.Yks.**^{5} [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

Hence **Brassy,** *adj.* containing iron pyrites.

Nhb.^{1} The coal has the reputation of being in parts brassy, Miller *Geol. Survey Mem.* (1887) 33. **Nhb., Dur.** Coal, stony, coarse, brassy, *Borings* (1881) II. 253.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Brass-band,** a layer of iron pyrites; (2) **-lump,** iron pyrites.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} (2) *ib.* **w.Yks.** (J.T.)

6. Impudence, assurance, audacity. Cf. **brassy,** *adj.*

Nhb.^{1} **Cum.** Thou's mair brass i' thy feace nor thou hes i' thy pocket (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} He's brass enew for owght: he'd ex t'Queen t'coom by, if ivver she war in 's road; **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Deean't gie ma neean o' yer brass. **s.Yks.** They'n brass enuff e ther cheeks, Bywater *Shevvild Ann.* (1853) 24. **Lan.** I must have had as much brass in my face as in my pocket to sit down cheek-by-jowl wi' grand folks, Banks *Manch. Man.* (1876) xliii. **Chs.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Charlie's brass eniff for oht; wheäreiver he goäs he mun be th' very fo'st man. **War.**^{3} Let me have none of your brass. **Shr.**^{1} 'Er's got a face as big as a warmin'-pon, an' as much brass in it; **Shr.**^{2} **w.Som.**^{1} Moo·ur braa·s een dhee fae·us-n dhee-s u-gau·t een dhee pau·gut [more brass in thy face than thou hast in thy pocket]. **Slang.** He has plenty of brass. If Joe could borrow a little of his friend's impudence, Leon *Martins* (1872) I. x; Then the brass forsook his forehead, And the iron fled his soul, Calverley *Verses* (1862) 86.

7. In phr. *Brass nor benedition,* destitute, forlorn.

n.Yks. (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{2} 'I've nowther brass nor benedition,' neither money nor any other blessing (s.v. Cross nor Coin).

8. *v.* With prep. *up*: to pay what is owing.

e.Yks. Well known. Noo, then, Mattha, neean o' thi gammon, brass up like a man (J.N.); (G.C.); **e.Yks.**^{1}

BRASSANT, see **Brazened.**

BRASSEN, *adj.* War. Glo. Made of brass.

War.^{2} Of a bold woman: She's had the brassen skimmer rubbed over her face. **Glo.**^{1}

BRASSEN, see **Brust.**

BRASSEY, *sb.* Sc. A golf-club; applied *gen.* to all clubs shod with brass on the sole, intended for playing off a hard surface, &c., which would be liable to injure an ordinary wooden club.

n.Sc. (W.G.) **Abd.** (W.M.) **Fif.** Did ye say gowff? . . . I only need a putter, cleek and brassy, and can mak' the sticks mysel', McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 83.

BRASS-EYED POKER DUCK, *sb. phr.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] The tufted duck, *Fuligula cristata.*

Yks. In ref. to the brilliant golden yellow of the eye, Johns *Brit. Birds* (1862).

BRASSIC, see **Brassock.**

BRASSING IN, *prp.* w.Yks.^{2} [Not known to our correspondents.] Acting vigorously.

BRASSOCK, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **bazzocks** n.Yks.^{2}; **brassic** ne.Yks.^{1}; **brazzock** n.Yks.^{2} [**bra·zək, bra·sək.**] The wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis.* Also called **Charlock, Runch** (q.v.).

Yks. (H.W.) **n.Yks.** (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Wa a'e been pullin' brazzies. **e.Yks.** Called also Ketlocks. 'A brassock year, a tonnap year,' *Folk-saw,* Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 122; **e.Yks.**^{1}

Hence **Brassocking,** *vbl. sb.* weeding out brassocks or wild mustard.

e.Yks.^{1} Ah's gyin a brassockin i' Maysther Graven's twenty-acre.

[Lat. *brassica* (see n.Yks.^{2} s.v. *Runch*).]

BRASSOCKS, *sb.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] A term of uncomplimentary address.

Lan. 'Here, owd brassocks!' shouted the farmer to his wife, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 285.

BRASSY, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **brasses.** [**bra·si.**] A game played with round pieces of iron or brass, which are 'pitched' or thrown.

e.Yks. Always called 'brasses' (J.N.). **w.Yks.** Somewhat similar to quoits, but played at a range of about four or five yards only, and known as brassy playing (J.T.); (B.K.)

BRASSY, *adj.* Nhb. Chs. Stf. War. Shr. [**bra·si, bræ·si.**]

1. Bold, shameless; lively, forward. Also used to express affection. Cf. **brass,** *sb.* **6.**

Nhb.^{1} Principally applied to young people of an active but presumptive turn. 'A brassy callant.' **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} A mother while smothering her little one with kisses, will say, 'You brasi litl madəm, oi'l giv it yə.' **s.Stf.** Her's a imprint brassy young huzzy, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**^{2} **Shr.**^{1} That's a brassy, impudent young scoundrel.

2. *Comp.* **Brassy-faced,** brazen-faced. Chs.^{1}

BRASSY-BED, *sb.* Dor. A bed of good 'new vein' stone in Swanage quarries. (C.W.)

BRAST, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. [**brast.**]

1. To burst; to fill to repletion.

Yks. An' noo sheea'll be fair brasted wi' pride, Macquoid *Doris Barugh* (1877) xviii. **w.Yks.** Aw could drink this stuff till awre fit to brast (D.L.); T'cabbages'll brast if they're noän cut (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} It gar hoater an' hoater an' hoater, then it brasted. **Lan.** A boiler plate has brasted, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) III. 10; **Lan.**^{1} Laughin' fit to brast their soides, Lahee *Betty o' Yep* (1865) 10. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** Eh, surs, I wud I had aught to brast ye wi' (s.v. Brash), Brockett *Gl.*; **Chs.**^{13}

Hence **Brast,** *sb.* a gathering.

w.Yks. Soft soäp's good fur a brast (F.P.T.).

2. *Pret. Tense.*

Sc. Clatterin hooves and busteous taunts Brast on their startit ear, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 245. **Fif.** Out at the Dortour-door, fu' fast, Hurry-scurry, they birr'd and brast, Wi' blastin' and wi' puffin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 207. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Did onybody ivver get drunk on yer smaali beer, hinny?—Hostess: Na; but there was twee that brast. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** An' oot fra't brast a thunnerclap, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 17, ed. 1876; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** T'justices brast oot i' sweeals a laftre, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 15; **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** T'frost was so keen it brast watter-tub (W.H.); **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** He ran full butt at deear an brast it oppen, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 55; **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** He went to see a boiler and it brast, *T. Toddle's Alm.* (1866); **w.Yks.**^{13}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Ower full an' it brast. **Lan.** He brast hissel wi lowfin, Staton *Loominary,* 15. **n.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** He brast th' waistband of his breeches, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 8.

3. *Pp.* (1) **Brast,** (2) **Brasten.** Chs.^{13}

4. To start off, to begin; to make haste; *gen.* used with prep. *off.*

w.Yks.^{2} Now, then, brast. **Lan.** Come, brast off wi thi tale, Wood *Hum. Sketches,* 19; **Lan.**^{1}

[**1.** His heart, I wis, was near to brast, *Heir of Linne,* in Percy's *Reliques,* ed. Wheatley, II. 143; The fyry sparkis brastyng fra his ene, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 81. ME. *bresten,* OE. *berstan,* to burst. **2.** What sighs and groans brast from Christian's heart, Bunyan *P. P.* (1678) 73; The fyre . . . in blasis brast, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) IV. 129.]

BRASTLE, *sb.* Sc. A push, an encounter.

Sc. [Of a horse]: A real deevil, sir, at a brastle wi' a brae, Wilson *Tales of Border* (1836) II. 54.

BRASTLE, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. To boast, brag. (K.)

Hence **Brastling,** *ppl. adj.* bragging, boasting.

n.Cy. A brastling fellow (K.).

[The same as OE. *brastlian,* to crackle, clatter.]

BRAT, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Wor. Shr. Pem. Also in form **brot** Sc. [**brat, bræt.**]

1. *sb.* A rag, cloth.

N.Cy.^{1} **Dur.** (K.) **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 227. **Wel.** *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 181. **Lin.** Grose (1790); Ray (1691); **Lin.**^{1} The child found in the river was lapt up in a brat.

2. A child's pinafore; an apron.

Frf. There he sat in his 'brot,' or apron, from early morning to far on to midnight, Barrie *Licht* (1888) 69, ed. 1893. **Ayr.** At a hauf shop door, are twa or three bodies in their brats, Service

Notandums (1890) 74. **Lth.** [She] had still on the rough worsted apron of nappy homespun wool, called a 'brat,' Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 135. **e.Lth.** Up she got, an' took the brat aff her heid, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 203. **Gall.** 'Brat' is but the Scots word for apron, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxvi. **Frm.** Quite common, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 233. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Ah pot on a clean cap, me white brat, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 2; **Cum.**^{1} In Borrowdale they have a saying 'that when it rains on maudlin (Magdalen) day [Aug. 2] Jenny Maudlin is bleaching her brat.' **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Her whol'd stockin's, her brat, and her gown, 302. **Wm.** Her brat has a hole in it (B.K.); **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{13} **ne.Yks.**^{1} In rare use. **w.Yks.** They went to play with their accustomed warning not to mucky theirsens or rive their brats, *Sad Times* (1870) 54; **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2} That child's brat is dirty; **w.Yks.**^{4} **Lan.** Hoo wur stonnin' i' th' front of a weshin'-mug, wi' a lin brat afore her, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 27, ed. 1879; **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1} **I.Ma.** A country girl mentioned among her qualifications for a housemaid that she could 'wash and iron brats,' *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 181. **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 140; **Chs.**^{123} **s.Chs.**^{1} Kùm aayt ŭ dhaat· duu·rti fuwd, yŭ lit·l nuwt; aay yŭ bin· mau·ksin yŭr klée-ŭn braat· [Come aït o' that dirty fowd, yŏ little nowt; haï yŏ bin mawksin yur cleean brat]. **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} Dhis choilt's ad təu klīn brats on dhis veri dī. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Lin.** Semi-cinctium ex panno vilissimo, Skinner (1671); *Obsol.* (R.E.C.) **n.Lin.**^{1} **w.Wor.**^{1} Pŭt on the child's brat afore yu feeds 'im. **Pem.** (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419; Ax thy muther to put on thy brat (W.M.M.).

Hence (1) **Brattie**, *sb.* a dim. of brat, an apron; (2) **Brattie-string**, *sb.* apron-string; (3) **Bratty**, *adj.* dirty, applied to children.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **n.Sc.** Od! but it's our Jenny's brottie sticking out thro' the snaw, Miller *Scenes and Leg.* (ed. 1853) x. (2) **Arg.** Jean Rob, with the bairn at her brattie-string, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 215. (3) **n.Lin.**^{1}

3. *Comp.* (1) **Bratful**, a lapful, as much as can be carried in an apron; (2) **Brat-strings**, apron-strings.

(1) **Cum., Wm.** A bratful of apples off—sec a wind! (M.P.) **Lan.**^{1} Aw'd raythev see it nor a brat-full o' guinea gowd, Waugh *Owd Blanket* (1867) i. **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419. (2) **Lan.** Don't expect him to be teed to yo'r brat-strings, Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, iv.

4. A large coarse apron or 'overall' made with sleeves, esp. that kind worn by workers in factories, &c.

Sc. (Jam.) **Ayr.** Weavers put aside their brats, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 98. **Wm.** Mob cap, check brat, an bed-goon clean, Bowness *Studies* (1868) 39. **w.Yks.** They'd fear to spoil ther little hand To touch thy greasy brat, Hartley *Ditties* (1863) 33; **w.Yks.**^{3} A wool-sorter, being stared at by a strange child, exclaimed, 'Bless t'lad! Did he nivver see a brat afore?' **w.Yks.**^{5} **Lan.** A single under-petticoat, and over that a 'bishop' or 'brat' (a long apron reaching from the neck to the heels), Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 275; Their coarse brats, too scant to give you any idea of clothing, encasing their bodies like the outer wrapping of a mummy, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 63. **n.Lan.**^{1} **Wel.** Toone (1834). **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Shr.**^{1}

5. An overbearing overlooker in a factory.

Yks. 'Brat' is in constant use in textile factories, both for the long cotton pinafore worn by overlookers . . . and to describe these officials themselves and the airs they often put on—a 'long brat,' an overbearing overlooker, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 217.

6. A kind of dual apron, made of sheepskin or sacking, worn by farm labourers when building corn-stacks, &c.

Nhb.^{1} [Also] worn by farm men when bathing sheep. It is [then] called a 'bathing brat.'

7. The cloth put on a sheep or ewe, either to protect it from the 'fly' or to prevent its being covered by the ram.

Cum. (J.A.), **n.Yks.**^{1}

8. Clothing, esp. in phr. *bit* or *bite and brat*, food and raiment.

Sc. Want o' bread, an' brats, an' brose, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 137; It's an ill warld that canna gie us a bite and a brat, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 80, ed. 1881. **Ayr.** They maun hae brose and brats o' duddies, Burns *Dr. Blacklock* (1789) st. 6. **Lnk.** To mak them brats then ye maun toil and spin, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 33, ed. 1783. **Ayr.** To get them a bit and a brat, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xvii. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Maw canny bairns luik pale and wan, Their bits and brats are varra scant, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1826) pt. i. 57. **Cum.** She's gitten her Sunday brats on (E.W.P.).

9. Scum formed on the surface of liquid, as cream on the top of cooled milk, &c.

Sc. Applied to the cream, esp. of what is called a sour cogue, or the floatings of boiled whey (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

10. In coal mining, a thin stratum of coarse coal or black stone, freq. found lying at the roof of a seam of coal.

Nhb. (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} Limestone brat 2 feet 6 inches, *Borings* (1881) 113. **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

11. *v.* To cover the hinder part of a ewe to prevent its being covered by the ram.

Cum. (J.A.); **Cum.**^{1}, **s.Cum.** (J.C.)

Hence **Bratting**, *vbl. sb.*, see below.

Frf. Bratting, which is done by covering the sheep with a cloth as an apron or brat, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) 235. **Cum.** When a shepherd wants a ewe to be fatted for the butcher, 'bratting' is resorted to, 'twinters,' or lambs of the second winter, being selected (J.A.).

12. To curdle, solidify.

Nhb.^{1} Thunder brats the cream. Earth is said to be bratted when baked and cracked with the sun, and plants, when similarly dried and cracked, are said to be bratted. **m.Yks.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Bratted**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Bratty**, *adj.* covered with a slight film, slightly curdled.

(1) **Nhb.** Bratted cream, when put into tea, separates itself into small white particles (C.T.). **Dur.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} (2) **ne.Yks.**^{1} In common use.

[**1.** Brat, a rag, Bailey (1721); A bratte, *panniculus*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). **8.** And a brat to walken inne by day-light, Chaucer *C. T.* G. 881. **11.** To bratte, *panniculis circumdare*, Levins. OE. (Nhb.) *bratt* (*Matt.* v. 40); OIr. *bratt* (Macbain).]

BRAT, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Oxf. Ess. and in *gen.* colloq. use. A child, *gen.* used as a term of contempt or disparagement.

Elg. Elgin brats, like kittlin cats, Will scamper ower the sward, Tester *Poems* (1865) 115. **Abd.** Oh! sorrow tak' the little brat! She's tumblet owre the basin, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 122. **Kcd.** A wife he had and twa three brats, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 44. **Ayr.** I bad Apollo's rhymin' brat Pay't up in haste, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 109. **Lth.** Girning, ragged brats for bread, Wi' their whimp'ring shall assail ye, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 121. **Rnf.** His wife and brats are starving, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 87, ed. 1817. **Gall.** Peace, devil's brats all! Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xix. **Ir.** Sure we was on'y brats thim times, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 65. **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Cum., Wm.** Now seldom used and always contemptuously (M.P.). **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Ringing for the servant she asks where are the brats, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 309; (J.T.); (J.R.R.); **w.Yks.**^{1} Not always used with contempt; **w.Yks.**^{5} **Lan.** Used *gen.* in a slightly reproachful sense, 'Thoose dirty brats' (S.W.). **m.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Lin.** Skinner (1671). **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} A large family of young children are 'a lot of little brats.' **Shr.**^{1} **s.Oxf.** John Henry had learnt to call them 'squalling brats,' Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 186. **Ess.** A smart, quick-witted brat, Downes *Ballads* (1895) 21. **Colloq.** Take your curly-wigged brat, and much good may he do ye, Barham *Ingoldsby* (1840) *Lay of St. Cuthbert.*

[To draw the brats of Clarence out of sight, Shaks. *Rich. III*, iii. v. 107; O Abrahams brattes, O broode of blessed seede, Gascoigne *De Profundis* (1575), in *Poems*, ed. 1869, I. 62.]

BRAT, *sb.*^{3} Nhb. Yks. [**brat.**] The turbot, *Rhombus maximus.* Cf. **bret.**

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The crabby and dealers in ling, cod, and brats, Wilson *Movement* (1839). **n.Yks.** (T.S.) [Satchell (1879).]

BRATCH, see **Brach**, **Breach.**

BRATCHEL, *sb.* Sc. The husks of flax set on fire.

n.Sc. A heap of husks . . . collected . . . while the young women were skutching their flax. The heap was soon formed and Norman carried the brand and set fire to the bratchel, *Clan-Albin* (1815) I. 75 (Jam.).

BRATCHET, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **bratchart** Sc. (Jam.) [**bra·tʃit.**]

1. A forward, ill-behaved child.

Rxb. (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{5} Thou young bratchet! al āather teich thee to du different ur else al see!

2. A term of familiarity and affection applied to a lively child.

Nhb.^{1} Ye cunnin' little bratchet; aa see ye there.

3. *Comp.* **Bratchett-clothes,** *fig.* childhood, period of adolescence.

w.Yks.^{1} When a young man has arrived at maturity he will exultingly say, 'Now I've gotten out of bratchett-clothes.'

4. A silly person. Slk. (Jam.)

5. A true lover.

Slk. 'She has seven wooers and a bratchet,' referring to the fidelity of a dog who constantly follows his master (*ib.*).

[Prob. the same as ME. *brachet* (so OFr.), a small hound. Brachetes bayed þat best, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1603.]

BRATH, *sb.* *Obs.* Cor. The mastiff dog.

Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 178.

[OCor. *brath*, a mastiff, *Cor. Voc.* in Borlase's *Antiq. Cornwall* (1769) 419; *Brathcy*, a mastiff, lit. a biting dog; cp. W. *brathu*, to bite (Williams).]

BRATH, *v.* Sc. To plait straw ropes round a stack, crossing them at intervals. n.Sc. (Jam.)

Hence **Brathins,** *vbl. sb. pl.* the cross-ropes or 'etherins' of the roof of a thatched house or stack. Ags. (Jam.)

[ON. *bregða*, 'nectere' (Egilsson).]

BRATH, see **Broth.**

BRATHERING, see **Bradow.**

BRATTICE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Stf. Also in form **bartice** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*); **brattish** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} [**bra·tis, bra·tiʃ.**]

1. A wooden partition between rooms.

w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1}

Hence **Brattished off,** *ppl. phr.* partitioned off.

Nhb.^{1} In a room, a portion is said to be 'brattished off' when a wooden partition has been run up to form a division or second apartment.

2. A partition, either of wood or strong hempen sheeting, placed in the shaft of a pit, &c., for the purpose of ventilation.

w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Its use is to divide the place in which it is fixed into two avenues, the current of air entering by the one and returning by the other, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **e.Dur.**^{1}, **n.Stf.** (J.T.) [The terms shaft brattice, drift, headways, board, &c., brattice, are used according to the situation in which the partition is placed, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

Hence **Brattishing,** *vbl. sb.* a partition placed in the shaft of a pit for the purpose of ventilation.

Nhb.^{1} The collerens which formerly supported the bratticing were all gone to decay, Scott *Ventilat. of Coal Mines* (1868) 31. **Stf.** (J.T.)

3. *Comp.* **Brattice-cloth,** strong tarred canvas used for making temporary air-courses.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Lan.** (F.R.C.) [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

4. The high wooden back acting as a screen to a 'long-settle.'

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} A Nhb. man was asked to come further into the room. He replied: 'No, thank ye; aa'll just sit ahint the brattish.' **e.Dur.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} In some parts of the *n.* the high screen reaching from the wall, close to the door, from an outer passage some way into the room, forming, with its back, a sort of passage, and having a seat affixed to its front by the fireside, is called a brattice; **n.Yks.**^{2}

5. A screen or reredos at the back of an altar or shrine. n.Yks.^{2}

Hence **Brattishing,** *vbl. sb.* the carved work on the top of a shrine.

Nhb.^{1} Before we descend let us glance between the brattishing which surrounds the sides, Consitt *Life St. Cuthbert* (1887) 247.

6. The sconce within which the roast meat is done before the fire. n.Yks.^{2}

[The same word as ME. *bretys*, a parapet for defence. *Defencio ante murum*, a bretys, *Nom.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 731. Cp. OFr. *bretesche*, see Hatzfeld (s.v. *bretêche*).]

BRATTLE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [**bra·tl.**]

1. *sb.* A loud clattering noise.

Fif. Ilk bluidy brulziement and battle Wi' swords, and staves, and chariots' brattle, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 4. **Ayr.** The first brattle of the storm brought them in troops to his side, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 143; Thou need na start awa sae hasty, Wi' bickering brattle! Burns *To a Mouse* (1785) st. 1. **Lth.** 'Mang Hallowfair's wild noisy brattle, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 66. **Slk.** Like thae commonplace burns that . . . contrive to get up a desperate brattle amang the lowse stanes, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 339. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** I dud come doon a reg'lar brattle, Gwordie Greenup *Anudder Batch* (1873) 14.

2. *Comp.* **Brattle-can,** a noisy chatterbox; a kicking cow.

Cum. (M.P.); She's a rare brattlecan to chatter, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 213.

3. A peal of thunder, the crash of a storm.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd.** The village swain . . . Maun bide the bick'rin' brattle, Beatties *Parings* (1803) 24. **Wgt.** (A.W.) **Ir.** There comes an accidental brattle of thunder, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) iv; *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 325. **N.I.**^{1} **Dwn.** Knox *Hist. Dwn.* (1875). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Cum.** Brattles leyke thunder were frequently heard, *Penrith Obs.* (Mar. 29, 1887); T'thunner-brattles was fearful (M.P.); (H.W.) **Wm.** By gen! Did thoo hear that brattle? (B.K.)

4. A sudden rush, start; short race.

Sc. Better the nag that ambles a' the day than him that makes a brattle for a mile, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xii. **Abd.** All in a brattle to the gate are gane, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 105, ed. 1812; An' the horse tak' a brattle now, they may come to lay up my mittens, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 15. **Ayr.** The sma', droop-rumpl't hunter cattle, Might aiblins waur't thee for a brattle, Burns *To his Auld Mare*, st. 10. **Cum.** They off wi' a brattle, Rayson *Misc. Poems* (1858) 23.

5. A fray, conflict; also used *fig.*

Ayr. Silly sheep wha bide this brattle O' winter war, Burns *Winter Night* (1785) st. 3. **Edb.** Just in the heart of the brattle, the grating sound of the Yett . . . was but too plainly heard, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Nhb.** An' ne'er a Hen o' Muffie's weight Could stan' her brattle, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 253; **Nhb**^{1} Says he, I have got quite enough, Sae thus we gave ower the brattle, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 167.

6. *v.* To make a loud rattling noise, to blow with compressed lips; *fig.* to boast, brag, talk noisily.

Fif. The town's-drummer wi' his drum Begoud to brattle and to bum, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 134. **Lth.** The feeding shower comes brattlin' doun, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 29. **Dmf.** Auld guns were brattling aff like thunner, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 45. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Cum.** Hoaf-swoabered he brattled oot 'What does ta say?' Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 20. **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} They brattled away [with trumpets]. [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

7. To run quickly, to hurry, rush.

Sc. Brattlin frae the howe A shepherd's cur . . . Cam skelping up, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 163. **Lnk.** Our twa herds come brattling down the brae, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 27, ed. 1783. **Kcb.** Rejoiced at the sight They brattle to the brow, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 6. **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Whell fwoke to th' skemmels brattl't, 202.

Hence **Brattling,** (*a*) *prp.* making a rattling, clattering noise; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* brawling, running tumultuously.

(1) **Lth.** Whiles ripplin' owre the shingle, Whiles brattlin' doon a corkscrew linn, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 297. (2) **Abd.** A brattlin' band, unhappily Drave by him wi' a binner, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 5. **Lnk.** Those birks that shade that brattlin' stream below, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 118. **Lth.** Heather braes An' brattlin' rills, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 192.

8. To spend money foolishly or ostentatiously; to squander.

Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 270.

[1. His harnass brak and maid ane brattill, Dunbar *Turnament* (c. 1505) 73, ed. Small, II. 124. 5. ȝe dou not byde a brattill, Montgomerie *Sonn.* xxii, ed. Cranstoun, 100. 6. Branchis brattlyng, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 78.]

BRATTLE, *adj.*, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Chs. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Ken. In form **brottle, bruttle** Ken. [**bra·tl, bræ·tl.**]

1. *adj.* Brittle.

n.Lin.^{1} As brattle as cheäny.

2. *v.* To lop off the branches of trees; to split off.

Lin. Come out here with the handbills and brattle all the willows anywhere nigh, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) iv. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. **w.Ken.** This wood brottles off much easier than that (W.F.S.).

Hence **Brattlings,** *vbl. sb. pl.* loppings from felled trees. **Nhp.**$^{1\,2}$, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

3. *sb. pl.* Brick ends. Chs.^{13}

[Prob. a pron. of ME. *brotel*, brittle, fragile. We han this tresour in brotil vesselis, Wyclif (1382) 2 *Cor.* iv. 7.]

BRATTLE-BRIG, *sb. Obsol.* Cum. The bridge of the nose. Cum. (E.W.P.); (A.S.-P.)

BRAUCH, see **Brawtch.**

BRAUCHIN, BRAUGHAM, see **Bargham.**

BRAUGHWHAM, *sb. Obs.* Lan. A dish made of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together. Cf. **brautin.**

Lan. (K.); Bailey (1721); Grose (1790).

BRAUN(D, see **Brand.**

BRAUNGE, *v.* Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **brooange** e.Yks.^{1}; **brawnge** w.Yks.^{25}; **braundge** n.Yks.^{2}; **bronge** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} Not.^{2} [brǭndʒ, brǫəndʒ.]

1. To lounge at ease, to sit with the legs stretched out. e.Yks.^{1}

2. To strut, to bear oneself conceitedly.

Not. (J.H.B.); **Not.^{1}** **s.Not.** She braunges about as if she were Lord Sumbudy (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Braunging at the door, as bold as brass, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) I. 53. **n.Lin.^{1}** He went braungin' along Brigg Markit-plaace as thof it was all his awn. **sw.Lin.^{1}** She braunges about with two or three necklaces on.

Hence **Braunging**, *ppl. adj.* swaggering, conceited; pompous; coarse-featured.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.^{2}** A great braundging weean. **ne.Yks.^{1}** Sha's a bold braungin'-leeakin woman. **m.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.^{1}** Sike a braungin, gaustril, taistril, ii. 306; **w.Yks.^{2}** A swaggering brawnging fellow; **w.Yks.^{35}**, **Not.^{1}**

3. To boast, talk conceitedly.

w.Yks.^{2}, **Der.^{2}**, **nw.Der.^{1}**, **Not.^{123}**

BRAUNY, see **Branded.**

BRAUTIN, *sb. Obsol.* or *obs.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also in forms **braftin** Cum.; **broughten** Nhb.^{1}; **brughtin** (Jam.). A girdle-cake sandwiched with cheese; see below. Cf. **braughwham.**

s.Sc. Provided for the shepherds at the Lammas feast. An oat-cake being put in a pot over the fire has butter poured on it, and receives the name of butter-brughtins (Jam.). **Rxb.** Green cheese-parings, or wrought curd, kneaded and mixed with butter or suet, and broiled in the frying-pan. Also called brughtin-cake (*ib.*). **N.Cy.^{1}** Formerly prepared for mowers in hay-harvest. A repast on Midsummer eve, and also on St. Thomas' night. **Nhb.^{1}** In Rothbury parish, cakes to give to mowers for their noon, or luncheons. **Cum.** Much used in former days at churn [harvest] suppers. It was made by putting a layer of yeasted cake, then one of rich cheese, and repeating these layers four or five times. It was cut into slices and eaten with sweet sauce flavoured with rum. Now scarcely known (J.P.).

BRAVE, *adj.*, *int.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Bdf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **bra'** Cor.; **braa** Cor.^{2}; **braave** Dev. Cor.; **braayve** Brks.^{1}

1. *adj.* Handsome; goodly; said of anything fine or superior of its kind. Also used ironically. See **Bravely, Braw.**

Sc. To wish for a new [gown], if she likes to be brave, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xi. **Frf.** The oldest cock of the farmyard . . . made a brave appearance in a shallow sea of soup, Barrie *Licht* (1888) 110. **Per.** A brave scholar (G.W.). **Ayr.** I'll buy you the bravest satin gown in a' Glasgow, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxvi. **Ant.** This is a brave lass, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.I.^{1}** A brave day. That's a brave chile ye've got. **s.Wxf.** 'Brave' is in use as describing the good qualities and attributes of men and things, but rarely means courageous (P.J.M.). **Nhb.^{1}** A brave lad. 'Brave' must always be joined with something agreeable. **Cum.** Bran new cwoat, and brave ruffl'd sark, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 4; (M.P.); **Cum.^{1}** **n.Yks.^{1}**; **n.Yks.^{2}** It's brave for t'job [suitable for the purpose]. A brave house. **ne.Yks.^{1}**, **m.Yks.^{1}**, **w.Yks.^{1}** **Hrf.** That's a brave boy! (W.W.S.) **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.^{1}** He just was a brave fox. **Sur.^{1}** A large, well-fatted animal is a 'brave beast.' **Sus.^{1}** **I.W.^{1}** Thee beest a breyave buoy. **Dev.** Tha Lord Mayor in his carridge, and a brave ol' dümeshaw 'twuz, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.^{1}** **nw.Dev.^{1}** Brave gwains-on. **s.Dev.** A braave catch of fish (S.P.F.). **Cor.** The coach es gawn—that's a brave job, edn't et? Pasmore *Stories* (1893) 3; Who es this bra maid? J. Trenoodle *Spec.* (1846) 23; **Cor.^{1}** Sometimes used without any well-defined meaning to qualify a noun, implying that the thing is moderately good of its sort. 'Tis brave weather; **Cor.^{3}**

Hence (1) **Brave-looking**, *adj.* comely; of good appearance; (2) **Bravery**, *sb.* splendour, display; fine clothes; (3) **Bravety**, *sb.* fine show, display.

(1) **n.Yks.^{2}** It's brave-looking beef and eats bravely. **Cor.** I'm black, but braave-looking, Netherton *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 5; **Cor.^{1}** A brave-looking man. (2) **Sc.** There's little bravery at it [a funeral]; neither meat nor drink, and just a wheen silver tippences to the poor folk, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxv; We must not be pleased or put off with the buskry or bravery of language, M'Ward *Contendings* (1723) 356 (Jam.). **Ayr.** All the unfinished bravery of mournings which lay scattered around, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ii. **War.** Wise *Shakespere* (1861) 151. **Brks.^{1}** (3) **Abd.** They dress Maist like a knight or squire: Wad ye nae think that something less o' bravety mith sair? Cock *Simple Strains* (1810) II. 62. **Fif.** Busk't in his bravitie o' claes, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 202.

2. In good health, hearty; recovered from illness.

s.Wxf. How is Anty to-day?—She's brave (P.J.M.). **w.Yks.** He wor badly, but is brave again now (C.C.R.); **w.Yks.^{4}** **Not.** (L.C.M.) **n.Lin.** (M.P.); **n.Lin.^{1}** Said especially with regard to women after lying-in. She's been straange an' braave this last weäk, straange an' braave she hes. **sw.Lin.^{1}**, **Nhp.^{2}**, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.^{2}** **Glo.^{1}** How's Mrs. Smith?—Oh! her's a gettin quite brave agyen; **Glo.^{2}** **Bdf.** A person is said to be 'not very brave' (J.W.B.). **Sus.^{1}**, **Hmp.^{1}** **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** He's main brave now (E.H.G.). **Wil.^{1}** **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.^{1}** Aew bee-ee z-mau·r-neen?—Brae·uv, dhangk ee [How do you do this morning?—Brave, thank you]. **Dev.** I reckon I shall see 'e out yet, Master Passon; for 'e don't look very brave, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) xxvi; **Dev.^{1}** **n.Dev.** Spoken of a person who is upon the recovery from sickness, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Cor.** When their health is inquired after, every man is 'brave,' and every woman 'charming,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) II. 231; Mornin', Old Zeb; how be 'ee, this dellicate day?—Brave, thankee, Uncle, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iv; **Cor.^{12}**

Hence **Bravish**, *adj.* tolerably well.

Cor. How be you?—Bravish, Quiller Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 174; **Cor.^{1}**

3. Great, considerable.

Per. (G.W.) **Dwn.** There's a brave lot of them (C.H.W.). **s.Wxf.** She's a brave old age (P.J.M.). **Cum.** Tom Linton was bworne til a brave canny fortune, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) *Tom Linton.* **n.Yks.^{1}** He's getten a brave bit o' brass; **n.Yks.^{2}** **Dev.** Bill . . . had a braave sight o' common sense, Phillpotts *Bill Vogwell* in *Blk. and White* (June 27, 1896) 824; 'Twas a brave storm we had last night. A brave lot o' vokes to fair, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 92. **nw.Dev.^{1}** Her liv'd to a brave age. **Cor.** A braave accident it was, I assure ee, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 7; One Christmas Eve, soas, a bra' while ago, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 72. **w.Cor.** Most freq. shortened into 'bra'' in 'a bra' few,' 'a bra' flink' (M.A.C.). **Cor.^{3}** A bra' deal. How far is it to Fraddam?—Aw, tis a brave step.

Hence (1) **Bravish**, *adj.* considerable, fairly large; (2) **Brave-like**, *adj.* large.

(1) **Dev.** They rag mats have brought me in a bravish lot, Mortimer *Tales w.Moors* (1895) 219. **Cor.** A bravish sum for travellin' expenses, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xix. (2) **n.Yks.^{2}** A brave-like lot [assemblage].

4. In phr. *brave and*, used with *advb.* force before another *adj.*: very, exceedingly.

Gall. It is indeed brave and dusty, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvi. **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.** Their streets are brave and blashy, Midford *Sngs.* (1818) 68; **Nhb.^{1}** 'Brave an' seun,' in very good time. Brave an' near. **n.Yks.^{1}** How are you this morning, Thomas?—Brave an' weel, thank 'ee. **w.Som.^{1}** Missus is brave and angry, sure 'nough. **Dev.** 'Tez brave an' dismal 'ome tü 'ouze zince Annie hath adied, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** He do hold his nose brave an' high, Forfar *Wizard* (1871) 8; **Cor.^{1}** I'm braave and well, thank 'ee. Brave and wicked; **Cor.^{3}** Brave an' cold.

5. *int. O brave!* indeed! good!

Dor.^{1} O brave! what wages do er meän to gi'e? 234. **w.Som.^{1}** 'Oa brae·uv!' a very common exclamation.

6. *adv.* Very, exceedingly.

Nhb.^{1} He's a brave strang un. **Dev.** Aw fegs! 'tez a brave bad job! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 77. **nw.Dev.^{1}** I zim you've bin a brave lung time. **Cor.** Miss Reeney es a bra' tidy maid, Forfar *Wizard* (1871) 8.

7. Capitally, in first-rate style.

Dev. He sawled pure heather honey at a shillin' a pound an' did braave 'pon it, Phillpotts *Bill Vogwell* in *Blk. and White* (June 27, 1896) 824. **Cor.** He . . . laughed and chatted bra-ave, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 25; **Cor.^{2}** He's gittin on braave.

BRAVELY, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Nhp. War. Brks. e.An. Sus. Dev.

1. Very well, satisfactorily; finely; prosperously. See **Brave.**

Per. 'He's doing bravely' is higher praise than 'brawly' (G.W.). **Ant.** Hoo ir you gettin' on?—Bravely, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.I.**^{1} He's doin' bravely [recovering finely]. **Cum.** Ah kent t'voice bravely at yance, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 6; Nin on us durst hev spokken, if we hed kent, ivver seah bravely, 'at he was 'rang, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 35; Ye've duin bravely (M.P.). **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} They get on bravely. **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**^{1} Thou's bravely donn'd. **War.**^{2} How's the missis?—Oh, she's doin' bravely, thank you. **Sus.**^{1} I have been making out bravely since you were last here. **Dev.** 'Er'th agüdied [improved] bravely thews last vew days, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 90; **Dev.**^{1}

2. In good health, well.

Dwn. (C.H.W.), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Aa's bravely, thenk ye (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** They er beaath braavely, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 115, ed. 1821; **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{12} **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**^{1} The reply to the customary 'How do you do?' **w.Yks.**^{12}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**^{13} **Brks.**^{1} A veels quite braayvely this marnin'. **e.An.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}

3. In phr. *Bad wi' the bravelies*, having nothing the matter, being quite well. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

BRAVOORA, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) A high degree of irritation or fury.

Sc. Thae—critics get up w̃i'—sic youfat bravooras—as wud gar ane . . . trow they ettlit to mak a bokeek o' 'im, *Blackw. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 351. **Ayr.** Of a ferocious beast: He's in his bravooras.

BRAW, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. I.Ma. Also written **bra'** Sc. Cum.; **braa** Sh.I. Nhb.^{1}; **brow** Bnff.^{1} [brǭ, brā.]

1. *adj.* Of persons: handsome, well-dressed; pleasing. Of clothes, &c.: smart, handsome. See **Brave.**

Sc. The plain swan's-down will be the brawer of the twa, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xv. **Sh.I.** Mony anidder boddy braa, Burgess *Rasmie* (1891) 74. **Bnff.**^{1} **Abd.** A muckle hoose an' braw fowk, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. **Kcd.** A braw and handsome dame, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 2. **Per.** The braw folk crush the poor folk down, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 173, ed. 1843. **Rnf.** If they wad drink nettles in March . . . Sae many braw maidens Wadna gang to the clay, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 60. **Ayr.** His locked, letter'd, braw brass collar, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786); We all went with our best breeding helped by our brawest cleeding, Galt *Provost* (1822) xi. **Lnk.** She's the brawest lass in the country-side, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) vii. **Lth.** A braw lad cam' wooin' oor Jean, McNeill *Preston* (c. 1895) 66. **Bwk.** The lasses o' Earlstoun are bonny and braw, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 79; As braw as Bink's wife, *ib.* 80. **Kcb.** I wad gien ilka steek o' my braw Sunday claes, Armstrong *Musings* (1890) 149. **Uls.** Every day braw mak's Sunday a daw, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1854) II. 129. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** May your braw lodger hunt his health, Graham *Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 14; **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **I.Ma.** A braw little rogue, Caine *Deemster* (1889) 35.

Hence **Braw-warld,** *adj.* showy, gaudy.

Sc. Golden chains and looped-up bonnets, with braw-warld dyes and devices on them, Scott *Q. Durward* (1823) III. 106.

2. Grand, fine; good.

Sc. We gaed on a braw simmer morning, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv; Braw news is come to town, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 118; France is . . . brawer, I believe, but it's no Scotland, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xii. **ne.Sc.** A braw day for the season o' the year, Grant *Keckleton*, 39. **Abd.** He made a braw penny aff o' you, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. **Frf.** 'Tis braw to be young, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 34. **Ayr.** Mony braw thanks to the meikle black deil, Burns *The Deil's Awa'*; Sic a braw property as the Plealands, Galt *Entail* (1823) viii. **Lnk.** Nine bra' nout were smoor'd, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 21, ed. 1783. **Lth.** Braw luck an' sonsy weans, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 16. **n.Ir.** A haw year, A braw year, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 4; *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 266. **Nhb.** He's gaen down iv a braw steam boat, Oliver *Local Sngs.* (1824) 6; **Nhb.**^{1}

3. In phr. *braw and*, used with *advb.* force before another *adj.*: very, extremely.

Frf. She was braw an' cool, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) 140. **Lnk.** Kirsty may put them on and wear them, . . . I'm brawen sure, Wardrop *Johnnie Mathison* (1881) 26. **Gall.** I'm braw an' prood to ken ye, sir, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) vi; (A.W.)

4. *adv.* Finely, well; very.

Sc. Yer legs'll be braw tired noo, Swan *Aldersyde* (ed. 1896) bk. II. i. **Fif.** The marble mawments [images] carvit braw, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 91; It was promisin' braw when I took ill, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 30.

5. *sb. pl.* Fine clothes.

Sc. I see you hae gotten a' your braws on, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi; Arrayed in all the glory of his Sunday braws, Dickson *Auld Pre.* (1894) 94. **Frf.** A' the bonny braws they wear, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 131. **Ayr.** The buying o' your bridal braws, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxx. **Lnk.** Wife and bairns were thrang lookin' ower the braws and ferlies he had brocht, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xii. **Lth.** Yon sun that shines on silken braws, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 172. **Cum.** Wi' bra's weel buskit, rig'd, and squar'd, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1807) 143.

[**1.** The Duke of Guise with . . . monie brawe and weirlie captanes, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) II. 379.]

BRAWARD, see **Breward.**

BRAWCHE, see **Brawtch.**

BRAWIS, see **Brewis.**

BRAWLER, *sb.* Dor. Som. A bundle of reeds or brushwood; a sheaf of straw weighing seven pounds. See **Braler.**

Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

BRAWLS, *sb. pl.* Lin. [brǭlz.] Small twigs among firewood.

n.Lin. Used in depreciation. Well, it is eldin, bud mostly brawls (M.P.).

BRAWLY, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Also in form **braaly** Nhb.^{1}; **brahly** Wm.^{1}; **brawlins, browlies** Sc. [brǭ·li, brā·li.]

1. Well, finely.

Sc. I believe ye ken brawly what I am, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) ix; God's ain are brawlie aff, Waddell *Ps.* (1891) xvi., heading. **Sh.I.** Da man 'at wirds his letter braaly, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 33. **e.Sc.** Ye ken what I mean.—Ay, brawly, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 32. **Elg.** Yer brawlies provided for, Barbara, I'm thinkin', Tester *Poems* (1865) 133. **Abd.** Bat for a' that we came browlies o' the road, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 14; 'Brawlins' is *obsol.* form (W.M.); They cud dee [do] brawly withoot it, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 76. **Frf.** She was aye brawly busket, an' tidy, an' clean, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 23. **Rnf.** O 'tis a weary pain, As I can brawly tell, Barr *Poems* (1861) 2. **Ayr.** 'Can ye gie a stranger his dinner wi' us the day?' 'Brawly,' answered Jock, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxviii; Brawly kens our wanton chief, Burns *Hee balou*; Wi' gratefu' heart I thank you brawlie, *ib. To W. Simpson.*

2. In good health.

Abd. Hoo's your ain folk?—Brawly—meat-hale and hearty, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 36. **Slk.** Hoo's a' wi' ye, Jeems?—Brawlies—brawlies, sir, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 36. **Nhb.**^{1} Hoo is thoo the day?—Aa's braaly, lad. **Wm.**^{1} I'se brahly, thank yah.

BRAWN, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Also written **bran.**

1. The fleshy part of the leg, the calf.

Inv. (W.M.), **Nai.** (Jam.) **Kcd.** Half the beets o' Spanish leather Risin owre his ample brawn, Grant *Lays* (1884) 81. **Edb.** His ankle was greater than my brans, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. **Gall.** (A.W.)

2. *Comp.* **Brawn-burdened.** Of persons: carrying sturdy calves.

Fif. Some, Sampson-thigh'd, and large and big of bone, Brawn-burdened, six feet high or little less, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 67, ed. 1871.

[**1.** Þe brawne of a man, *sura*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). OFr. *braon*, muscle; Fr. dial. (Norm.) *braon*, 'partie charnue du corps' (Moisy).]

BRAWN, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Rdn. Glo. e.An. Written **bran** Nhb.^{1} [brǭn, brǭən.] A boar pig.

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 416. **Rxb.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** A brawn of vast size, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 365; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Grose (1790); Loud as brawns war snowran, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) *Bridewain*; *Gl.* (1851). **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.** Ist weaud [mad] owse, that hiped at our brawn? Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 356; (T.S.) **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** It is of a brawn as you hear, Whose picture hangs up for a sign, Mather *Sngs. Sheffield* (1862) 42; **w.Yks.**^{12}, **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1},

s.Chs.^{1}, **Stf.**^{2}, **Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{1} **Rdn.** MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 7. **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} [STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 349.]

Hence **Brawner,** *sb.* a gelt boar.

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 417. [STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 349.]

[Brok-brestede as a brawne, with brustils fulle large, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 1095, ed. Brock, 33. A special use of **Brawn,** *sb.*^{1}]

BRAWN, see **Brand.**

BRAWNET, BRAWNY, see **Branded.**

BRAWSE, *sb. pl.* Lan.

1. Brambles, furze.

w.Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 227. **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1850).

2. *Comp.* **Braws-land,** light moss land which will produce straw without grain. s.Lan. *ib.*

[Perh. the same as Gael. and Ir. *preas*, a bush, briar (MACBAIN).]

BRAWSEN, *pp.* Lan. Burst; gorged with food; over-full. Cf. **brossen.**

Lan. There's nowt at a' coorse nor brawsen aboot him, WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) v; They're as reaunt an' as brawsen as frogs, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 177, ed. 1884; He's braws'n wi' sense [is conceited] (S.W.); **Lan.**^{1} There's plenty o' chaps i' Rachdaw teawn at's so brawsen wi' wit, WAUGH *Bury* (1857) 33.

BRAWSEN, see **Brust.**

BRAWTCH, *sb.* e.An. Ken. Written **brauch** (HALL.), **brawche** Ken.^{2} [brǭtʃ.]

1. A flexible twig of hazel, willow, &c., used by thatchers to peg down straw or reed.

Nrf.^{1} (s.v. Brattlings). **Suf.** (C.T.); **Suf.**^{1}

2. *Obs.* Rakings of straw, used to kindle fires.

Ken. LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); GROSE (1790); *Obs.* (P.M.); **Ken.**^{12}

BRAXY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also in forms **bracks** Sc.; **brakesowt, brakshy** Cum.^{1}; **braxied** Cum. See below. [bra·ksi.]

1. An internal inflammation in sheep, occurring in several forms known as Dry, Dumb, Watery Braxy.

Sc. Also called grass-ill, *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815). **Ags.** Another malady preys on the sheep here. Among the shepherds it is called the Bracks, *Barrie Statist. Acc.* IV. 242 (JAM.). **Cum.**^{1} [The braxy would never affect young hill-sheep, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 241.]

2. A sheep that has died of braxy or by some natural death.

Ayr. While moorlan' herds like guid fat braxies, BURNS *To W. Simpson* (1785). **Gall.** (H.M.)

3. The flesh of sheep which have died a natural death; diseased mutton.

Arg. A cogie of brose and a bit braxy in his belly, MUNRO *Pibroch* (1896) 193. **Edb.** Salt and water wi' twa or three nips o' braxy floating about in it, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvi. **Lth.** He ne'er wants a braxy, nor gude reestit ham, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 98. **Bwk.** Stinkin' braxy, teugh as wuddy, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. **Gall.** Feeding on fine porridge and braxy, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 50. **Nhb.** Here's milk and here's meal and here's braxie as weel, ARMSTRONG *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 76. **Cum.** Mutton ham, 'braxy,' as hard as a deal board and as salt as brine, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xvi; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** 'It is no better than brocksha.' Always a term of disgust, and one in current use (B.K.).

4. Used *attrib.* in *comp.* **Braxy-mutton.**

Sc. Feed him on bearmeal scones and braxy mutton, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xi; Braxey mutton alternated with fried bacon, CUNNINGHAM *Broomieburn* (1894) vi. **Nhb.**^{1} 'Traik' (also known as 'fa'en meat' and 'saf') is a *gen.* term for all dead mutton, as disting. from butchered mutton; 'braxy,' on the contrary, refers to death from a specific disease (s.v. Traik). **Cum.** Braxied mutton was a frequent article of diet, FERGUSON *Hist. Cum.* (ed. 1890) xx.

5. Food of any description. Bnff.^{1}

6. In phr. *to say breaksha*, 'to say Jack Robinson,' denoting a very short time.

Cum. He was geaan afooar yan could say 'breaaksha,' SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 14.

BRAY, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Irel. and all n. counties to Lan. Also Lin. [brē, breə.]

1. *v.* To beat; to bruise or grind to powder.

Uls. (M.B.-S.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Aw've bray'd for hours at woody coal, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 33; **Nhb.**^{1} Aa'll bray the sowl oot o' ye. **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** She brays the lasses, starves the lads, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 77; Jacob Fox brayt a Workington chap till he was o bleud ower, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 8; **Cum.**^{13} **Wm.** She'd bray'd him until he was broon as a brackin', BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 56; Before a bench of magistrates a wife lately pleaded that her husband had brayed her (M.P.); **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** The watchmen fand me, they bray'd me, they wounded me, ROBINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 7; **n.Yks.**^{1} Be sharp, and get thee yamm, or thee'll get tha' back bray'd a bits. T'moodher's lātin' thee; **n.Yks.**^{2} I'll bray thee to a mithridate [medicinal confection]. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ger oot o' t'hus, or ah'll braay tha. **e.Yks.** To bray limestones for the kiln, &c., MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Ah'll bray him black and blew wi besom shaft, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 23; **e.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} Wheat is brayed, to prepare it for boiling. **w.Yks.** Brayin' stoans at t'roadside, PRESTON in *Yksman.* (Sept. 1878) 171; Then, lifting up her umberel, shoo brayed him aght o' t'room, SOWREY *Gems* (1891) 49; Bray some sand [for the floor] with a flat-faced hammer, called the sand-hammer, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890); **w.Yks.**^{1} Pash'd an bray'd his harnes out, ii. 303; **w.Yks.**^{35} **Lan.** A man wad be bray'd to deeath befoor he'd give in, 'EAVESDROPPER' *Vill. Life* (1869) 24. **n.Lan.**^{1} **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 319.

Hence (1) **Brayed,** *ppl. adj.* pounded, pulverized; (2) **Brayer,** *sb.* a beater used in pounding soft sandstone; (3) **Braying,** *vbl. sb.* pounding; a beating; (4) **Braying-steeak,** *sb.* a public whipping-post; (5) **Braying-stone,** see below.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} Brayed sand. (2) *ib.* (3) **Nhb.** The stone bench used for 'braying' sand upon, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 97. **Cum.**^{1} Aal gie thee a brayin. **Wm.** That foks can co themsells Christians efter . . . braying to mummy ought of their awn likeness, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 165. **n.Yks.** It finisht up wiv her brayin' him out, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 42; **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A braying mortar. **w.Yks.** Sand costs nowt but t'fotchin' an' t'brayin', *Yks. Factory Times* (Aug. 2, 1889) 5. (4) **n.Yks.**^{2} (5) **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Cum., Wm.** The brayin'-stean is a flat-topped stone in a back-yard, on which was pounded, with another hard stone held in the hand, the sand for kitchen floors—usually red freestone. The white pieces were brayed for scouring the milk-vessels of wood (M.P.)

2. *sb.* A beating, a blow.

s.Dur. He's gitten his brays to-day (J.E.D.). **Yks.** He's gin t'chair mony a bray too, *Philip Neville*, xii. **e.Yks.** (G.C.), **w.Yks.** (W.A.S.)

3. A crumbling stone. Uls. (M.B.-S.)

BRAY, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Brks. [brē.]

1. *v.* Of a horse: to neigh.

Brks. GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**^{1}

2. To cry out; to shout; to abuse.

Nhb. Two women disputing in the street 'bray' each other, *Tit-bits* (Aug. 8, 1891) 280. **w.Yks.** Aw've seen chaps brayin one another, HARTLEY *Seets Paris*, 86. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

3. *sb.* A loud shout.

Cum. Theear was a greet bray fro them aw like as you heears noo an' then at t'leckshun times, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 30.

[**1.** Þat hors . . . ran awaye, and faste gan neye and loude braye, *Sir Ferumbras* (c. 1380) 3669. **2.** He sal here it . . . Bath cri and brai for dute and drede, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 22607.]

BRAY, *sb.*^{3} Glo. [brē.] Hay raked into long rows, before it is made into cocks.

Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); **Glo.**^{12}

BRAY, see **Brae.**

BRAYS, see **Breeze.**

BRAZE, *v.* e.An. To deny, contradict, argue.

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** Don't braze what I say. You would braze any one out of his chris'nin, *Prov.* (F.H.)

BRAZED, see **Breezed.**

BRAZEN, *v.* Yks. Also Brks. Written **braayzen** Brks.^{1} [bra·zən, Brks. brē·zən.] In phr. *to brazen out*, to carry a bold face after wrong-doing.

n.Yks.^{2} They brazzen'd it out. **Brks.**^{1}

BRAZEN-DISH, *sb.* Der. The standard measure for ore.

Der. HOUGHTON *Rara Avis* (1681); FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 33.

BRAZENED, *ppl. adj.* Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written **brassant** Wm.^{1}; **brassen(e)d** n.Yks.^{1}

ne.Yks.^{1}; **brazent** Chs.^{1} nw.Der.^{1}; **brazzant** w.Yks.^{5}; **brazzen'd** n.Yks.^{2}; **brazzent** n.Yks.^{3} e.Yks.^{1} See below. [**bra·zənd, bra·zənt,** nw.Der. **brē·zənt.**] Bold, impudent, shameless.

s.Dur. (J.E.D.), **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} She's as brassened a browl as ivver Ah ligged een on; **n.Yks.**^{23}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Tha'rt a nasty brazund gooid-for-nowt, *Yksman. Xmas No.* (1878) 10; **w.Yks.**^{5} As brassant as Hector, 20. **Lan.** Did hoo stare thee i' th' face, like a brazent snicket? Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 112, ed. 1884. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

Hence **Brazzandly,** *adv.* boldly, impudently.

w.Yks. Befooare t'winder he brazzandly stood, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 28.

BRAZEN-MADAM, *sb.* Not. Lei. War. An impudent or shameless 'wench.'

Not.^{1} **Lei.**^{1} 'Jup, yo breezen-madam!' said by a little girl to a crying baby she was carrying. **War.**^{3}

BRAZIER, *sb.* N.I.^{1} Applied to the following fishes: (1) *Morrhua lusca*, pout; (2) *M. minuta*, poor or power cod; (3) *Pagellus centrodontus*, sea bream.

BRAZIL, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. Mtg. Also written **brazzil** ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks. e.Lan.^{1} Der.^{2} In form **brazzin** Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1} [**bra·zil, bra·zl.**]

1. A hard wood, Brazil wood, *Caesalpinia Sappan*, taken as the type of hardness, in phr. *as hard as brazil.* Some refer this simile to **Brazil,** *sb.*^{2}

n.Yks. (W.H.) **ne.Yks.**^{1} Only occurs in two expressions, 'as hard as a brazzil,' and 'as fond as a brazzil.' **w.Yks.** It forhead is az hard as brazzil, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1854) 26; **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** I thought that Jack had bin as hard as brazzil, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 8; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} 'As hard as brazzin' is often heard in the neighbourhood of Middlewich; **Chs.**^{3} **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Only in the phr. 'as hard as brazil.' **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 319. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} The ground's as hard as brazil. **Mtg.** That fellow's head is as hard as brazil (E.R.M.).

2. *Comp.* **Brazil-dust,** powdered Brazil wood.

n.Lin.^{1} Used for making diet-drink.

BRAZIL, *sb.*^{2} Yks. Stf. Der. Lei. Shr. Pem. [**bra·zil, bra·zl.**]

1. Iron pyrites.

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Brazil is found chiefly in the 'yard-coal.' **s.Pem.** The lime-stone be'nt up to mooch, they be full of brazzle (W.M.M.).

2. Hard, inferior coal.

w.Yks. (S.O.A.) **s.Stf.** Theer's a putty lot o brazzil in this last load o' coal, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Lei.**^{1} Used in furnaces for the manufacture of crown-glass, &c.

BRAZZIL, *sb.* Chs.^{1} A Brazil nut.

BRAZZLE, *v.* Yks. To knock down. Cf. **broizle.**

n.Yks. Ah'll brazzle thee down tĭ t'hahstns (I.W.).

BRAZZLE, see **Bristle, Brizzle.**

BRAZZLED, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Yks. Also in forms **brizled, bruzled** Cum.^{1} Scorched, parched, over-cooked.

Cum.^{1} 'Brazzled pez' are scorched peas scrambled for by boys . . . amongst the hot ashes [of a burnt sheaf of peas]. **Yks.** Applied to meat too much boiled, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

BRAZZOCKS, see **Bazzocks.**

BREA, see **Brae, Breeze.**

BREAADY, *sb.* Wm. A cow.

Wm. I went . . . wie awr breaady toth bull, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 60.

BREACH, *sb., v.* and *adj.* Lin. Bdf. e.An. Sus. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also Amer. Also written **brache, brach** Bdf.; **bratch** e.An.^{1}; **breicht-** Lin. [**brītʃ,** w.Som. **brētʃ.**]

1. *sb.* A breach of manners or conduct.

Lin. (G.G.W.) **sw.Lin.**^{1} She made a sad breach before she left.

2. Land prepared for seed.

Wil. (G.E.D.) **w.Som.**^{1} If thoroughly broken up and pulverized it is said to be a good breach. If this is not done from any cause, a bad breach. **Dev.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.**^{2} Coarse, furzy, and heathy ground on which the turf has been cut and burnt.

3. *Comp.* **Breach-land,** land newly broken up from grass.

Lin., Cor. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

4. Any kind of spring-sown corn; all leguminous crops.

Bdf. Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809); They'll be getting in the brache (J.W.B.). **e.An.**^{1}

5. *Comp.* **Breach-crop,** any spring crop; the third crop in rotation.

Lin. What is commonly called the breach-crop being sowed in moities of beans and oats, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 49. **e.An.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

6. *v.* Of cattle: to break fences. Cor.^{1}

Hence **Breachy,** *adj.* wild, given to breaking fences; also *fig.*

Sus. Holloway; **Sus.**^{1} **Som.** A log of wood is hung round a cow's neck when the animal is breachy (W.F.R.). **Cor.** As wild and as breachy as deers, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 7; **Cor.**^{1} A breachy cow. [**New Eng.** Applied to unruly oxen, Bartlett. **Can.** He owned a yoke of villanous 'breachy' oxen, *Cornh. Mag.* XLVII. 592.]

7. *adj.* Wild, knowing no bounds.

Dev.^{1} Hold not so breach now, but hear first what I've to zay, 22. **Cor.** A horse or other beast is said to be breach, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423; She [the cow] is rather breach, and she've had a taste of Tom Delbridge's ooats theere, Tregellas *Rural Pop.* (1863) 53.

BREACHY, *adj.* Sus. Hmp. Cor. [**brī·tʃi.**] Brackish, having a salt taste. Cf. **brack.**

Sus.^{12} **Hmp.**^{1} Appl. to smuggled spirits which have been impregnated with salt water. **Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Cor.**^{1} Breachy water; **Cor.**^{2}

[Writers have distinguished . . . Odours and Savours, as sweet, bitter, salt, sharp, breachy, soure, Chandler *Van Helmont* (1662) 158 (N.E.D.).]

BREAD, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Also Colon. Also written **breid** Sc.; **breod** w.Yks.^{1} Lan.^{1}; **brade** Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1}; **breead** Wm.^{1} e.Yks.^{1}

1. A loaf of bread.

Sc. Still used by bakers (Jam.).

2. Oat-cake; hard biscuit.

Abd. Fat are ye deein pirlin aboot at yer breid? Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **Lan.** Win yo have hard brade? Waugh *Life and Localities* (1855) 24; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} [**Nfld.** Hard biscuit, *Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

3. A cake.

Lan.^{1} Wilto have breod or loaf?

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bread-berry,** soaked bread eaten by little children, pap; (2) **-biscuit,** a small round loaf baked in a shallow tin; (3) **-combed,** of honey: candied, sugary; (4) **-creel,** a frame, suspended in a kitchen, on which oat-cake is placed to dry; see **Bread-flake**; (5) **-jack,** a relieving officer; (6) **-loaf,** a loaf of bread; (7) **-meal,** (*a*) unrefined flour used in the making of brown bread; (*b*) the flour of pease and barley; (8) **-morning,** a piece of bread given to a ploughman on going to his work in the morning; (9) **-reel,** see **-creel**; (10) **-spade,** an iron instrument made in the shape of a spade used for turning bread on the griddle; (11) **-sticks,** a wooden frame upon which to dry bread-cakes before the fire; (12) **-trug,** a wooden basket for holding bread; (13) **-winner,** a means of livelihood.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **e.Yks.**^{1} (3) **Hrt.** The honey is apt to grow candied, or what we call bread-combed, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. (4) **w.Yks.** The bread-creel with its oaten cake laid on to dry . . . had been disbanded, Binns *From Vill. to Town* (1882) 10; **w.Yks.**^{3} (5) **Lin.**^{1} (6) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Yks.**^{1} Reach me here t'breead-leeaf, wilt 'ee. Ah deean't want nobbut a shahve. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} Gee him a cut off o't brēad-loaf, an' lehr him be off! **Lin.** She will gladly cut you a slice of the bread-loaf she makes herself, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 264. **sw.Lin.**^{1} Tak' us a bread-loaf when the baker comes. (7, *a*) **n.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{5}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (*b*) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (8) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (9) **w.Yks.**^{3} (10) **Abd.** (Jam.) (11) **Cum.**^{1} (12) **Ken.** (P.M.) (13) **Ayr.** An aged woman who has but the distaff for her bread-winner, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) 174.

5. Phr. (1) *Bread and dippy*, barley bread and thin cream; (2) *— and milk*, the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*; (3) *— and pull it*, dry bread; (4) *— and scrape*, bread with very little butter on it; (5) *— o' the pie*, pie-crust; (6) *in bad —*, out of favour; (7) *no — in nine loaves*, see below; (8) *out of —*, out of work; (9) *to bake one's —*, to kill, to 'do for'; (10) *to make —*, of a cat: to claw or tear at the ground, considered a sign of rain.

(1) **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* (2) **Gmg.** (B. & H.)

(3) **Stf.**^{2}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) (4) **Cor.** Half starving Jacob with bread and scrape, that she might have the more butter to sell, Botterell *Trad.* (1873) 3rd S. 162. (5) **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.) (6) **Sc.** (Jam.) **e.Lth.** I saw fine I was gaun to be in bad breid wi' baith sides, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 223. **Cum.** That's hoo he gat inteh sec bad bread wih t'maister, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 139; **Cum.**^{2} (7) **Nhp.**^{1} 'If I don't speak to such an one when I meet her, there will be no bread in nine loaves,' i.e. she will fancy I am proud or offended. (8) **Ayr.** It's my notion they were play-actors out o' bread, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xiii. **N.Cy.**^{1} He's out o' brede, poor man. **Wm.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} (9) **Ir.** One inch of it would have baked your bread for life, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 72. **w.Ir.** Now, says he, your bread's baked, my buck, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 232. (10) **Sus.**^{1} s.v. Quilt.

BREAD, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Shr. Pem. Also written **breead** Chs.^{1}; **brede** N.Cy.^{1} Dur.^{1} n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{12} ne.Lan.^{1} nw.Der.^{1} Not. sw.Lin.^{1}; **breed** n.Yks.^{12} e.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{5} n.Lin. s.Pem.; **breede** w.Yks.^{1}; **breid** Sc.; **brade** Shr.^{1} [**brīd.**]

1. Breadth; a breadth of material; a space in a field. Cf. **abrede.**

Sc. Wi unchristened fingers maun plait down the breeds, *Remains Sng.* 111 (Jam.). **Abd.** I winna flench a hair's breid, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliii. **Per.** A stockin' o' guineas,—a gown breed o' silk, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 128, ed. 1843. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **Dur.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} There was t'w'oll brede o' t'garth betwixen him an' me. T'brede o' t'road. T brede o' mah hand. Whyah, there's ten bredes iv her dress, if there's yan. **ne.Yks.**^{1} There was a greeat brede o' watther oot. **e.Yks.**^{1} What was size on't?—Aboot breed o' my hand. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2} When sportsmen are shooting, the beaters form a line and beat or drive the game before them. Each breadth or portion of ground beaten is called a brede; **w.Yks.**^{5} A rare breed,—yuh could swim a faew cockle-shells on't [alluding to the Humber]. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{12}; **Chs.**^{3} There is a good bread of corn sown this year. **nw.Der.**^{1} **s.Not.** Ah mean to sow a good brede of onions (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1} He's two breäds o' land e' Ep'uth field. **sw.Lin.**^{1} The mester left several bredes without management, and there's nothing on them. **Shr.**^{1} 'Ow many brades han 'ee got'n in yore gownd? it looks mighty skimity. **s.Pem.** The width carried by the harvesters or reapers when cutting corn (W.M.M.).

Hence (1) **Breaden,** *v.* to grow or make broad; to spread out; (2) **Breader,** *sb.* a slab-stone, the full breadth of the pavement; (3) **Breadness,** *sb.* breadth.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} He breeadens on't. **w.Yks.**^{3} (2, 3) **n.Yks.**^{2}

2. Phr. (1) *In breed,* of hay: spread out on the ground, not made into cocks; (2) *on the broad of one's back,* lying on one's back.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} T'hay had better be i' breed. (2) **Rnf.** 'Mang th' ferns on the braid o' his back, Barr *Poems* (1861) 120. **Ayr.** Hoo do you think I'm to lie here on the braid o' my back, for sax owks or mair? Service *Notandums* (1890) 1. **Cum.** Sprawlin on the brade o's back, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1807) 145.

[Throuch all cuntreyes in lenth and breid, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) I. 157; Al peynted was the wal, in lengthe and brede, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 1970. OE. *brǣdu,* breadth.]

BREAD, *v.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **breade** N.Cy.^{2} Nhb.; **bryed** Lan.; **braid** Cum.^{1} n.Yks.^{12}; **brade** ne.Yks.^{1} e.Yks.; **brede, breed** Nhb.^{1} e.Dur.^{1} n.Yks.^{2}; **breid** w.Yks.; **breeod** w.Yks.; **breead** n.Yks.^{2} e.Lan.^{1}; **brad** e.Yks. Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} [**brīd, brēd, brad.**] To broaden; to spread out, extend; also *fig.* to publish abroad. Sometimes with prep. *out.*

N.Cy.^{2} **Nhb.** Grose (1790); **Nhb.**^{1} Here, lads! let's breed a slidey. **e.Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} He brades it out everywhere, and the family don't like it; **n.Yks.**^{2} Braded abroad. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Sha brades it aboot. **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** It's soa thin it breeods eawt a greyt way (D.L.); Breiding, woollen trade term: stretching and fixing at its proper breadth while wet from the fulling stocks, on the tenders; effected by an iron lever with an attached fulcrum, called a 'gavlok' (W.T.). **Lan.** I munt oather bryed mowdywarp-holes or gut' Rachdaw, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1746) 16, ed. 1806; Th' felle conno o' towd o' i' th' tene by nah, if he'd done nawt else sin I brad meh een on him yusterneet, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 24; A noice clen cloth wur brad uppoth table, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 21; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

[He . . . arais all þe cite, Braidis ouire with bawdkyns, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 1514; Be þan (by that time) burdes were bred in the brade halle, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 383. OE. *brǣdan,* to make broad; cp. G. *breiten.*]

BREAD, see **Braid, Broad.**

BREAD-AND-BUTTER, *sb.* Lin. Ken. Sus. Guern. [**bre·n-bɐtə(r).**]

1. A slice of bread and butter.

Ken. (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} I've only had two small brenbutters for my dinner. **Sus.**^{12} **Guern.** She had a bread and butter to her tea (G.H.G.).

2. *Comb.* **Bread-and-butter dog,** a dog kept for amusement, not for use.

n.Lin.^{1} Whose dog's that, Dick?—It's th' parson's new un.—Oh, it'll be nobbut a bread-an'-butter dog, I reckon then.

BREAD-AND-CHEESE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. Also written **breed-** Nhb.^{1}; **bren-chaze** Brks.^{1}; **bre'n' cheise** s.Chs.^{1}

1. The mid-day meal. Brks. (M.E.B.); Brks.^{1}

2. *Comb.* **Bread-and-cheese friend,** a true friend as distinguished from a cupboard lover. Sus.^{1}

3. In plant-names: (1) the opening leaf buds of hawthorn, *Crataegus oxyacantha*; often eaten by children in spring; (2) the seed of mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; so called from its supposed taste; (3) *Oxalis acetosella,* wood sorrel; (4) *Linaria vulgaris,* yellow toad-flax; (5) *Agrostis vulgaris,* fine bent-grass; (6) *Rumex acetosa.*

(1) **N.I.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{2}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{23}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Shr.**^{1}, **Bck.**, **Mid.**, **Cmb.**^{1}, **e.An.**, **Ken.**, **Sus.**, **Hmp.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} **Dev.** Wills *w. Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6. **Cor.**^{1} (2) **Yks.** **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Oxf.**, **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.), **s.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** (G.E.D.) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** Wills *w. Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6. (3) **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164; **Lan.**^{1} Phr. used by children. **Chs.**^{1}, **Dev.** (4) **Wil.**^{1} (5) **Sus.** (6) **Dev.**

4. The yellow ammer, *Emberiza citrinella,* so called from the peculiar intonation of its song.

Shr. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 70; **Shr.**^{1}

BREAD-BOARD, see **Broad-board.**

BREAD-CORN, *sb.* Lin. Dev. Corn to be ground into bread-meal; formerly allowed to farm-bailiffs and labourers as part of their wages.

n.Lin.^{1} It was, until the recent fall in the price of corn, a common custom with farmers, when they engaged a bailiff, to contract to give him a certain sum of money per annum, and to allow him his bread-corn at the rate of forty shillings a quarter. **Dev.** To these wages must be added the standing supply of bread corn, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 574.

[A busschel of bred-corn he bringeþ þer-inne, *P. Plowman* (A.) vii. 58.]

BREAD-FLAKE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **-fleyk** m.Lan.^{1}; **breead-fleeak** n.Yks.^{2}; **breeod-flake** Lan.; **brade-fleigh, -flake** Lan.^{1}; **brade-fleygh** e.Lan.^{1}; see below. [**briə·d-, brē·d-flē·k.**] A stringed frame suspended from the ceiling upon which oatcake is placed to harden.

n.Yks.^{2} **w.Yks.** It's a queer kind iv a spot; ther's norther a man ner a breäd-fleäk (F.P.T.); Th' cubbords empty an th' breead-flaiks bare, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1894) 53. **Lan.** We never see'n no boggarts neaw, nobbut when the brade-fleigh's empty, Waugh *Birthpl. Tim Bobbin* (1858) ii; He kud reytch o kake awf brade-fleyk wi his meawth, *Sam Sondnokkur,* pt. iii. 10; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}

BREADTH, *sb.* Sc. Yks.

1. Area or acreage of a farm; a row of potatoes.

Sc. She could just as easily hoe a breadth of potatoes, . . . as she could sit by the fireside, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) i. **w.Yks.**^{2} A man who was inquiring as to the quantity of some land said to me 'What breadth is there?' **w.Yks.**^{3} What breadth o' land is there?

2. In phr. *to give one the breadth of his back,* to knock a person down on his back.

Dmb. Ye may shurely manage to gi'e ane o' them the breadth o' his back, and I'll tak' care o' the ither, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxviii.

BREAK, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. Nhp. e.An. Also written **brek** Cum.^{1}; **breck** Nhb.^{1} w.Yks. Not. e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.; **brick** Nhb.^{1}; **brake** Nhp.^{2}; **brak** S. & Ork.^{1}; **breake** w.Yks.^{2}

1. A piece of ground broken up for cultivation or other purposes; a piece of unenclosed arable land.

e.Lth. After the harrowing, the outworkers should go over the break, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 178. **Cum.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Land which has been broken up to extract stone, CUDWORTH *Manningham* (1896) 4; **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **e.An.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); The local word 'breck' is used to signify ground which at any former period has been broken up but not enclosed, MURRAY *e.Counties* (1892) 25. **Nrf.** RAY (1691); (K.); These coast insects have also occurred on the sandy 'brecks' around Brandon, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) xii. [GROSE (1790).]

2. A part of a field enclosed or divided off from the other part; a large division of an open corn-field; a division in a farm; see below.

Sc. Such farms are divided into three . . . breaks, *Kilwinning Statist. Acc.* xi. 152 (JAM.). **Frf.** A break of turnips is that part of a field occupied by sheep, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 212. **Ant.** A square or plot in a garden (W.H.P.). **Nhb.**^{1} A patch of growing turnips surrounded by a net within which sheep are placed to eat off the crop. **Not.** It has been an immemorial custom for the inhabitants of townships to take up breaks or temporary inclosures, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 149. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Large new made enclosures, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 289. [GROSE (1790); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

3. A field after the corn has been reaped. Nhp.^{2}

4. A furrow in ploughing. Sc. (JAM.)

5. The bursting of waves on the sea-shore.

S. & Ork.^{1} **e.Yks.** I fetched it aw' oop fra' the breck of the say, and the cobbles, BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* (1879) xvii.

6. A downfall, a heavy fall of snow.

Slk. Such a break of snaw as had scarcely ever been seen, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 299, ed. 1866.

7. *Obs.* A rout or defeat.

N.I.^{1} Used by the Uls. Scots. The Break of Drummore. The Break of Killeleigh.

BREAK, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also written **breck** Nhb.^{1} Cum. Wm.; **brek** Cum. Wm. n.Lan.; **brik** Cum. [**brek.**] An amusing occurrence, a jest, a practical joke.

Nhb.^{1} Od; I could tell ye ower as monie o' Jamie's brecks as wad fill a hale beuik, ARMSTRONG *Dandie Dinmont.* **Cum.** Till efter them Bill maade a brek, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 172; A jolly brek we'll hev, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 95, ed. 1876; Waent it be a gay brik to leaave Joe and let him woke yam, *Kendal Merc.* (Feb. 10, 1888) 5; **Cum.**^{3} **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Here's Yorkshire impudence, Advancin' for a brek, 185. **Wm.** He wes a varra cunning taggett, an used ta hev terble brecks wi fokes, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 33; Let's put a breck o' mi faddur, fer his queerness. [The said 'breck' consisted of driving slates, stones, and pieces of iron into the earth where 'faddur' was mowing] (B.K.). **n.Lan.** (W.S.)

[Prob. the same word as above.]

BREAK, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Colon.

I. Grammatical forms in var. dial. and lit. meanings. [For further examples, see **II.** below.]

1. *Pres. Tense*: (1) **Brek,** (2) **Breck,** (3) **Breke,** (4) **Breek,** (5) **Brik,** (6) **Brick,** (7) **Brak,** (8) **Brack,** (9) **Breyk,** (10) **Breighk,** (11) **Braayke,** (12) **Breik,** (13) **Bryk.**

(1) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Cum.** The mistress's tongue was about to brek loose, BURN *Fireside Crack* (1886) 9. **Wm.** T'll t'day brĕks, an' t'shaddo's flees away, RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 17. **w.Yks.** T'coord ud happen brek, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 7; WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 146; **w.Yks.**^{15}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **Dor.**^{1} (2) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Cum.**^{3} He teuk to breckan lumps off wid a queer lāl hammer, 2. **Wm.** Or o' mass that e'er was sed Could niver breck the lease, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 36. **w.Yks.**^{1} Flaid shoe sud faw an breck her neck, ii. 287. (3) **Sc.** **n.Yks.**^{1} (4) **ne.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** The gusts that on the casement breek, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 185. **s.Chs.**^{1} (5) **Sc.** Brik thair teeth, O God, in thair mooth, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) viii. 6. **Nhb.** Galloppin fit te brik their necks, BEWICK *Tales* (1850) 10. **Stf.**^{2} (6) **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** Until t'day brick, an t'shadows flee away, MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 17. **Lan.** String mun o' bin rotten to brick i' that way, 'EAVESDROPPER' *Vill. Life* (1869) 18. (7) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** A judgment for brakin' the Sabbath, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. (8) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Bnff.**^{1} (9) **e.Lan.**^{1} (10) **Lan.** (11) **Brks.**^{1} (12) **w.Yks.** (13) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 203.

2. *Pret.*: (1) **Brack,** (2) **Brak,** (3) **Brok,** (4) **Broked,** (5) **Bruck,** (6) **Breek,** (7) **Briuk,** (8) **Brauk,** (9) **Brake.**

(1) **Dmf.** A soun' brack on my ear, QUINN *Heather* (ed. 1863) 196. **Nhb.** He brack his shin, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) ii. st. 20; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** The form it brack, and down they fell, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 302. **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} It brack au to smash, ii. 287. **n.Lin.**^{1} He brack th' seein-glass all e' peäces, an' we've not hed noä luck sin'. (2) **Sc.** As day brak butter brak, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 203. **Abd.** The strap o' ane o' my queetikins brak, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **e.Lth.** The sweat brak on me, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 220. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** T'dance brak up at last, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 5, ed. 1876. **Wm.** Soo brak awt oth hull, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 112, ed. 1821; **Wm.**^{1} I nivver brak breead e t'hoose. **n.Yks.**^{12} It brak i tweea. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 146. **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1} (3) **w.Yks.**^{2} (4) **w.Som.**^{1} **w.Cor.** Our ma-aid broked two chaney plates (M.A.C.). (5) **Not.**, **Ess.**^{1} (6) **Lan.** (7) **Abd.** (8) **nw.Dev.**^{1} (9) **w.Yks.**

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Brokken,** (2) **Brocken,** (3) **Broke,** (4) **Broked,** (5) **Broak,** (6) **Bruk,** (7) **Bruck,** (8) **Brak,** (9) **Brekken,** (10) **A-brokt.**

(1) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 203. **Nhb.** He hesint brokken his fast to-day, BEWICK *Tales* (1850) 10. **Cum.** **Wm.** An awful silence . . . was sean brokken by a skirling bullet, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 336. **n.Yks.** Sheea'd neea beeans brokken, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 36; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** They say he duzzent knaw yet at its brokken, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1880) *Gl.*; Brokŋ, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 146; **w.Yks.**$^{2\,3}$ **Lan.** Brokken down, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iii. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**, **w.Yks.** **Lan.** Th' fence is brocken down, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1866) 20. (3) **Ir.**, **Chs.**$^{1\,3}$, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1}, **Dor.**^{1}, **Dev.** (4) **w.Som.**^{1}, **Dev.** (5) **n.Lin.**^{1} (6) **I.Ma.** A fellow's head That was bruk, BROWNE *Doctor* (1887) 6. (7) **s.Not.** Who's bruck the winder? (J.P.K.) (8) **Sc.** (JAM.) (9) **w.Yks.**^{3} (10) **w.Som.**^{1}

II. Dial. usages.

1. Of land: to prepare for cultivation by ploughing; sometimes with preps. *up* and *in*.

n.Sc. He brook-up's ae-year-aul girns and pat bere intill't (W.G.). **Bnff.**^{1} **Fif.** Break in, to go twice over ground with the harrow the first time that this instrument is applied (JAM.). **n.Yks.** Hev ye brocken t'pastur yit? (I.W.) **Lin.** Breaking up grass-lands, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 52. **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **w.Som.**^{1} Thick there field would stand well, 'tis murder to break-n. He've a-brokt the Little Ten Acres and a-put-n to wheat. **nw.Dev.**^{1} [**Can.** They . . . have been 'breaking' since the frost allowed it, ROPER *Track and Trail* (1891) vi.]

2. To become bankrupt; to fail; also *fig.*

Elg. I startit fairmin', an' brak like the lave, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 108. **Ayr.** Her gudeman brak and die't o' a broken heart, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xc; [He] brak and gaed a' to pigs and whussles, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 143. **Lth.** The wabsters are breaking, our looms they stand still, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 220, ed. 1856. **Ir.** Who dares to say I was 'broke,' LEVER *Martins* (1856) I. xv. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** If ide a brocken an let foaks in, ad a goan ta America aght at gate, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 35; **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Ten shillin' wain't breighk him, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) ii. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Booths has broke! an' cheppest farm i' Kelsa; **Chs.**^{3} 'I'm broke!' a lad's exclamation when he has lost his last marble. **Stf.**^{2} **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **War.**^{3} He is welly broke. **Oxf.**^{1} Broke all to pieces, *MS. add.* **Dor.** Mr. Chapman's a-broke, BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

Hence (1) **Break,** *sb.* failure; (2) **Broken,** *ppl. adj.* bankrupt.

(1) **Kcd.** The brak' o' a bank, GRANT *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 199. (2) **Cum.**, **Wm.** A brokken tradesman (M.P.).

3. In phr. (1) *to break with the full hand*, to make a fraudulent bankruptcy; (2) *to be broke for*, to have exhausted one's supply of.

(1) **Lnk.** Some . . . break wi' the fu' han', an' pay nocht ava', THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 221. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} We're broäk for kindlin', we hev'n't soä much as a stick aboot th' yard. **Nhp.**^{1} We're quite broke for water this dry weather.

4. To tear, to rend; sometimes in phr. *to break abroad*; also with prep. *up*, to tear open (a letter).

Nhp.^{1} This gown is worn out; it is good for nothing but to break. **Glo.**^{1} Please, governess, her's a-broke my jackut. **Hmp.** I have a-torn my best decanter. I have a-broke my fine cambrick apron, GROSE (1790); The girl's mistress had 'broken up' a letter which arrived for the maid, Blackley *Word Gossip* (1869) 157; **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} She'll break her gownd agen thuc tharn. **Dor.** (A.C.); (W.C.) **w.Som.**^{1} Dhús ez dree tuy·mz uur-v u-broa·kt ubroa·ud ur dhingz [this is three times she has torn up her clothes]. **Dev.** I've a brok'd my breeches, Davies *Memoir Russell* (1878) 293. **nw.Dev.**^{1} You'll break yur clothes to pieces.

5. To carve, to cut up.

Sc. The king had been so busy ... with the mystic operation of breaking, in vulgar phrase, cutting up the deer, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxvii; To brek a bouk or carcase, to brek a salmon (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} Breaking down a cow is taking down the carcase from where it has been suspended, and cutting it up. **Abd.** Stand up an' break the chuckie, Beatties *Time Parings* (1813) 9, ed. 1873.

Hence **Brekar,** *sb.* one who carves or divides a carcass, &c.

Sc. A bouk or carcase brekar (Jam.).

6. To rupture; also in phr. *to break one's body.*

Chs.^{1} **Lin.** He broke his body with picking corn (R.E.C.).

Hence (1) **Break,** *sb.*, (2) **Breaking-down,** *vbl. sb.* a rupture; (3) **Broken-bodied,** *ppl. adj.* ruptured.

(1) [Lowson *Mod. Farrier* (1844) 86.] (2) [It consists of rupture, more or less, of the muscles as well as fibrous expansion which form the wall of the abdomen, Armitage *Sheep* (1882) 164.] (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} He's broken-bodied i' baith sahds. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}

7. To break the skin of.

s.Not. She fell down and broke her face (J.P.K.).

8. With prep. *off*: to discharge, vent wind from one's stomach.

n.Yks.^{1} It's sair plagued wi' wind, puir lahtle thing! Caan't you gi'e 't some-'at t'break't off?

9. Of sheep and cattle: to break fence, to stray; also with prep. *out*, and in phr. *to break about*, to be accustomed to escape from enclosures, to stray habitually.

w.Som.^{1} Dhu kaew-z u-broakt aewt· ugee·un [the cow has broken out again]. **Dev.** He do break about! can't keep'm no place, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 92; Farmer Burneby's sheep that have broken, Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) vii.

Hence (1) **Break-about,** *adj.* wild, unmanageable, given to breaking fence; (2) **-ditch,** *sb.* a straying cow.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} Dhai bee dhu brai·k ubaewt·s laut u sheep úv·ur aay-d u-gaut [they are the break-aboutest lot of sheep (that) I ever had]. **Dev.** Her's a proper break-about old thing, her is, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 92. (2) **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 298.

10. To change money; to begin to use a store of food, &c.; freq. with prep. *into* or *on.*

Sc. To open a full bottle (Jam.). **Bnff.**^{1} Fin ye brack-o' yir new anker o' fuskie. **N.I.**^{1} Can you break that pound note for me? **w.Yks.** Aw'd to braik into a soverin 'at aw'd put i' mi fob for fear o' accident, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 65.

11. Of milk: to curdle. Of cheese: to reduce the lumpy curd to an even mass; *gen.* with prep. *down.*

w.Yks. (J.T.) **Chs.** To break the curd by repeatedly putting the hands down into the curd (the cheese-maker with the skimming dish in one hand) and breaking every part thereof as they catch it, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 52; **Chs.**^{3} Breaking down or dividing the curd of a cheese, when thick and solid, with the 'dairymaid.'

Hence **Breaking-down,** *vbl. sb.* the process of reducing curd to an even mass for cheese.

Chs. Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 52.

12. Of the water of a mere: to present the appearance of a broad surface-current running directly across it; to become troubled during the month of August by microscopic algae.

s.Chs.^{1} Baa·r-mae·r)z bin bree·kin dhŭs aaf·tŭrnóo·n [Bar-mere's bin breekin' this afternoon]. **Shr.**^{1} The winter-spores are doubtless the central spherical cells which sink to the bottom of the lake and remain there dormant until August, when they rise to the surface, and germination takes place by throwing out the radiating filaments, which eventually again produce the sporangia, which sink as before, *Report Severn Vall. Natur. Field Club* (Aug. 6, 1878). There are other meres and pools in Salop, besides Ellesmere Mere, that are known to 'break.' White Mere, Crosemere, Hawkstone Mere, Marton Pool (near Cherbury), and Berrington Pool, for instance.

13. Of a spring: to rise.

Wil.^{1} When the springs doe breake in Morecombe-bottom, in the parish of Broade Chalke, 'tis observed that it foretells a deer yeare for corne, Aubrey *Nat. Hist. Wilts*, 34, ed. Brit.

14. Of the hair or wool of animals: to fall off.

n Yks.^{1} Esp. of the wool of a sheep in the spring. Yon sheep's wool's breaking. **w.Yks.** That dog' hair's breaking (C.C.R.).

Hence **Broken,** *ppl. adj.* Of a horse's coat: rough, in process of changing. Chs.^{3}

15. Of a trap: to spring.

Dev. A rat was caught in the store-room, and the butler exclaimed 'She's broke the gin,' *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

16. To turn at a point, or make an angle sharply.

Yks. It's yonder-anenst, where the hill breaks [begins to decline] (C.C.R.).

Hence **Break,** *sb.* the turning-point of a road or hill; the discontinuance of a mineral vein; also in *comb.* **Break-off.**

Sc. (Jam.), **Nhb.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1} **w.Yks.** (J.P.); Yonder he is at the break of the lane (C.C.R.).

17. With prep. *up*: to open an ecclesiastical convention with a sermon.

Sc. [The] minister of the town did break up the assembly, Guthry *Mem.* (1747) 47 (Jam.).

18. To disappoint; also in phr. *I'm like to brak*, expressive of great grief. n.Sc. (Jam.); (W.G.)

19. With prep. *with*: to be no longer on friendly terms with a person.

Brks.^{1} To braayke with a person.

20. To break out.

Chs.^{1} The air [sky] broke red (s. v. Air).

21. With prep. *out*: to be afflicted with sores, boils, &c.

w.Yks. He can't hev his likeness ta'en yet 'cos his face is all brokken aht (S.K.C.). **Not.** (L.C.M.)

Hence **Break,** *sb.* a breaking-out on the skin, *gen.* used in phr. *breaks and byles.* n.Yks.^{12}

22. To sell by retail.

Sc. I darena sell the bouk, I man brek it to the neebours a' roun (Jam. *Suppl.*).

Hence **Brekar,** *sb.* a retailer, one who sells his goods in small portions (Jam. *Suppl.*).

23. With prep. *up.* Of weather: to change. Of frost, clouds, &c.: to go away, disappear, disperse.

Ant. This day's finely broken up [the rain has ceased], *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Stf.**^{2} ð weðərz ō brīkin up, wēi šən av it foin jet fər ðī. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} The weather's broke up; we shan't have it fine again at present. **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} 'The weather's caselty; but be-appen it'll break-up.' They say, too, the clouds will 'break-up.'

Hence **Broken,** *ppl. adj.* changeable, uncertain.

w.Yks.^{1} It's brocken weather.

24. In phr. (1) *to break out fine*, to become fine; (2) *to break the weather*, to bring about a change in the weather.

(1) **Suf.** I think it will break out fine in an hour or two (M.E.R.). (2) **Ayr.** When he was sayin' the grace, and saw the cat through his fingers washin' her face wi' her paw, he stopped immediately, and flung his Stewarton bonnet at bawdrons wi' the indignant question, 'Damn ye, would ye break the weather in my vera face?' Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 283.

25. To beat, thrash.

Cum. Aal breeak thy back for the (E.W.P.); **Cum.**^{1}

Hence **Brakin',** *vbl. sb.* a beating, thrashing.

Cum. He . . . gev them pooar lads sec a breakin, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 63.

26. *Comb.* (1) **Break-back,** name given by reapers to the harvest-moon, on account of the additional labour it occasions them; (2) **-faith,** perfidious, treacherous; (3) **-neck,** a great discomfiture; (4) **-stalk blight,** see below.

(1) **Abd.** (Jam.) (2) **Fif.** Attack . . . That break-faith Popish gang, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 152. (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} Sedan is as gret a braake-neck for this Emp'ror as Watterloo was for th' ohd un. **War.**^{3} (4) **Sus.** They was only fit for pigs as soon as the break-stalk blight come on 'em, Blackmore *Springhaven* (1887) xxxiv; Canker below the globe of the cabbage, which intercepts all sap, and leaves the top like a shrivelled apple (R.D.B.).

27. In phr. (1) *To break a bit*, to become convalescent after a cold; (2) *to — a day*, to have a day's holiday; (3) *to — a dream*, to recall a dream; (4) *to — an egg*, in the game of curling: to strike a stone with force just sufficient to crack an egg at the point of contact; (5) *to — a rib*, of a man: to have his banns of marriage published;

(6) *to — by kind*, to differ in habits and disposition from one's parents; (7) *to — deal*, to misdeal at cards; to lose the deal; (8) *to — ground*, to turn cattle out to grass to begin the fresh eatage; (9) *to — in*, of animals: to tame, to subdue; (10) *to — one's day*, (*a*) to fail to keep an appointment, (*b*) to be continually interrupted; (11) *to — one's horn-book*, to incur displeasure; (12) *to — out*, to become intoxicated; (13) *to — squares*, to upset a scheme, disturb an arrangement; (14) *to — the cup of sorrow*, to rejoice (?); (15) *to — the ground*, to dig a grave; (16) *to — one's heart*, used ironically to express meanness and illiberality in giving; (17) *to — the heart*, (18) *to — the neck*, to overcome the first difficulties; (19) *to — the year*, to leave a situation before the end of the year for which servants are usually hired; (20) *— your mother's heart*, the hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.

(1) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 63. (2) **w.Yks.** If ta sets off a drinking it mornin' an keeps at it till dark, that's breikin' a day, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1856) 32. (3) **w.Yks.**^{2} (4) At the close of a round, when the stones are well gathered near the cock, and it is difficult to run in another without doing damage, a friend of the player about to throw will lay his brush on a certain stone and cry, 'Jist breck an egg on't, man, and we'll win' (Jam. *Suppl.*). (5) **sw.Lin.**^{1} 'He's gotten one rib broke,' or 'He broke one rib of Sunday,' when [the banns] are published for the first time. (6) **N.I.**^{1} The son of a dhrunk man 'ill be inclined to be dhrunk hisself, if he dizint break by kind. (7) **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423. (8) **n.Yks.**^{2} (9) **w.Som.**^{1} He's gwain to make so good a pointer's ever I brokt in in my live. (10, *a*) **n.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He said he'd cum to sattle on Monda', bud he brok his daay, an' hesn't been near hand yit. (*b*) **n.Lin.**^{1} I hev my daays brokken reg'lar by different foäks cumin' botherin'. (11) **s.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (12) **Stf.**^{2} **w.Som.**^{1} Of one who has signed the pledge it is common to hear, 'He've a-brokt out again, worse than ever.' (13) **Wxf.** If I show myself eager to bring this match about and to break squares between Miss Therese and young Roche, I'll fetch down the wrath of every one of the two families upon myself, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 127. (14) **w.Yks.** Shood just been breikin t'cup a sorra, i' honour ov hur huzband cumin hoame sober, and all hiz week's waige in hiz pocket, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 35. (15) **Nhb.**^{1} **Ess.** Paid for breakeinge the ground in the churchyard for his buriall—0. 1. 0, *Wakes Colne Overseers' Acts.* (1696) (C.D.). (16) **Ir.** Said of a rich person who subscribes an insignificant sum to a charity, &c. (A.S.P.) (17) **w.Som.**^{1} When any piece of work is well in hand, it is very common to say, 'Ee ul zèon braik dhu aa·rt oa ut,' 'Dhu aa·rt oa ut-s u-broa·kt.' (18) **n.Lin.**, **sw.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} I have broken the neck of my job. I have broken the neck of her gossiping habits. (19) **s.Chs.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Bessy mak's a many Mays i' the 'ear, an' 'er's send 'er yarnest back twize this 'irin'; 'er broke 'er 'ear from Longden, an' agen from the Moat. (20) **Dor.** (G.E.D.)

[**2.** Before I brake, as also after I became bankrout, Bernard *Terence* (1629) 113. **4.** I brak your letter, *Paston Letters* (1461) I. 540. **5.** Breake up this capon, Palsgr. (1530); Breke that egryt (white heron), *Keruyng* (1513) in *Meals & Manners*, ed. Furnivall (1868) 162. **7.** He brake alle his browes, *Sonnes of Aymon* (c. 1489) 256. **21.** To break out (as the face), *Pustulas emittere*, Coles (1679).]

BREAK, see **Brack**, **Brake**.

BREAKBONES, *sb.* Chs.^{1} **1.** A term of contempt for a master who overworks his servants. **2.** The plant stitchwort, *Stellaria holostea*.

BREAK BREAD, *phr.* Sc. Yks. Dev. To taste food; to breakfast.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** We never bruik breid wi' them, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. **e.Lth.** I haena brak breid sin' denner-time, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 144. **w.Yks.**^{1} I never brack breeod. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Her's zo good a humman's ivver brauk braid.

Hence *Breaking of bread*, phr. (1) breakfast, (2) spoiling of prospects.

(1) **Sc.** A farmer son that comes down to his breaking o' bread when the beasts have begun to chew the cud, Steel *Rowans* (1895) 391. (2) **Ayr.** My first sermon—Oh! I was terribly frightened that day! It was the breaking o' my bread, and made me fain seek the lowly bield of a parish school, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcvii.

[And he wente vp, and brak breed, Wyclif (1388) *Acts* xx. 11.]

BREAKER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **bricker** Nhb.^{1}; **brekker** w.Yks.; **brikker** N.Cy.^{1}

1. A large crack formed in the roof of a pit next to the 'goaf'; a crack caused by cleavage in stratification. N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}

2. Woollen trade term: a shaft of wood whereby the pressure of the treadle was distributed over the lower shaft of the 'gears' or 'healds,' which opened the warp threads for the passage of the shuttle. w.Yks. (W.T.)

3. A machine for breaking stone. n.Yks. (C.V.C.)

4. A large hard marble used in the game of 'stappie.'

Lth. Marbles, stanies, frenchies, moral-leggers, doggles, breakers, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33.

5. An adept, esp. at marbles.

Abd. Some o' the breakers wad boastingly sing, 'Hie, first wi' ye, you, at the "bools" or the "ring,"' Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 76.

BREAK-FUR, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff. Abd. Also written **brack-fur** Bnff.^{1}

1. *v.* To plough roughly in such a way as to lay the upturned furrow over the uncut furrow. Sometimes in form **break-furrow.**

n.Sc. He brack-furt's ley. That's a bit stibble laan brack-furt (W.G.). **Bnff.**^{1}

2. *sb.* The condition of being ploughed in the above way.

n.Sc. The feedle [field] is lyin in brack-fur (W.G.). **Bnff.**^{1} **Abd.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

BREAKINGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Lin. Written **brakkins.** [**bra kinz.**]

1. The remains of a feast.

n.Sc. Brakkins o' the brackfist (W.G.). **Abd.** Will ye cum and eat brakkins? (Jam.) **Per.** There'll be some brakkins owre, and we're asked to tak' aboot them (G.W.).

2. The division of a tree-trunk into branches; hence the marks in polished wood caused thereby.

n.Lin.^{1} Faather's wem'led th' inkstand oher up o' th' best room taable . . . just ageän th' braakin' i' th' taable top.

BREAKSHA, **BREAKSHUGH**, see **Braxy.**

BREAKSTONE-PARSLEY, *sb.* Stf. The plant Parsley Pert, *Alchemilla arvensis.*

Stf.^{2} Growing on waste ground; greatly used in kidney complaints.

BREAKSTUFF, *sb.* Shr.^{1} Brks. (M.J.B.) [**brī·kstəf.**] Breakfast.

BREAL, *sb.*^{1} Cor.^{12} Also written **breel** Cor.^{12} [**brīl.**] A mackerel.

[Cp. W. *brithyll*, a trout; cogn. w. Gael. *breac*, trout, also speckled (Macbain).]

BREAL, *sb.*^{2} Wxf. A large fire. Cf. **breling**, *adj.*

Wxf.^{1} Trippeathès an brand-eyrons war ee-brougkt to a big breal, 98.

Hence **Brealoch**, *sb.* a pile of brushwood for firing; burning brushwood. Wxf. (P.J.M.)

[Cp. ME. *brule* (mod. *broil*), to burn. He gert brandis of fyre bynde, To brule it wes lewit be-hynde, *George* (c. 1415) 456, in *Leg. Saints*, ed. Metcalfe, II. 189.]

BREAN, *v. Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. To perspire, to sweat.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1}

[Cp. Norw. dial. *braana*, *braadna*, to melt (Aasen); ON. *braðna.*]

BREAR, see **Briar.**

BREARD, see **Braird.**

BREAST, *sb.* Var. dial. usages in Sc. Eng. and Colon.

1. The front or fore-part.

Per. Any one in the first pew might be said to sit in the 'briest o' the laft,' Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 103. **Cum.**^{3} As we were climmin t'fell breist, 2.

2. That part of a peat-moss assigned to a farmer, from which his peats must be cut.

Gall. The 'breast' is cut into *gen.* to a depth of from 3 to 5 feet. The wet peats are put to dry on the uncut part of the 'breast,' or on that part of it from which peats have formerly been taken (A.W.).

Hence **Breast-peat**, *sb.* a peat formed by the spade's being pushed into the earth horizontally.

Peb. A perpendicular face of the moss is laid bare, from which the digger standing on the level of the bottom digs the . . . breast peat, *Agr. Surv.* 208 (Jam.).

3. A step or layer in a manure-heap.

Frf. The breast of the turned dung, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 626. **Chs.** The compost should either be turned and mixt well, where it lies, or cut down in breasts, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 142.

4. That part of a plough which turns the furrow back after the soil has been cut through by the share.

n.Lin.^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Brús·, braes·.

5. That part of the circumference of a water-wheel which is near the level of its axis.

w.Som.^{1} When the water is conveyed to the side of the wheel, and not over the top, it is said to be carried in upon the breast. Hence a breast-wheel in distinction from an overshot or undershot.

Hence (1) **Breast-mill,** *sb.* a water-mill of which the water goes in at the side or breast to turn the wheel; (2) **-work,** *sb.* masonry built in a curve to suit the shape of a water-wheel; the sloping masonry of a weir, down which the surplus water rushes from the weir-head.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **w.Som.**^{1}

6. The upright or horizontal part of a kiln, quarry, stack, &c.

Cum. Bits o' steaans at t'oald man brak off t'crags an ugly spots eh t'fell breest, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 8; (E.W.P.)

7. The broad, flat stone which supports the shelf over a fireplace.

Nhb.^{1} **w.Yks.** A chimley brest iz like a good menny other brests,—dark within, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1866) 49.

Hence **Breast-summer,** *sb.* the mantelpiece or beam thrown across the projecting mantel of a chimney. Nhb.^{1}, I.W. (C.J.V.)

8. Term used in woollen manufacture: a cylinder covered with cards at the fore-part of a scribbling machine. w.Yks. (J.M.)

9. In phr. (1) *In a breast,* abreast; (2) *Breast and hand,* a fore-quarter of pork.

(1) **Abd.** The gentles came in view A' in a breast upon a bonny brow, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 105, ed. 1812. (2) **Nhp.**^{1}

10. *Comp.* (1) **Breast-beam,** a beam in a loom which reaches to the weaver's breast; (2) **-bone,** the breast-bone of a goose, used as a medium of prognostication for the coming winter; (3) **-bore,** an instrument used for boring; (4) **-doffer,** woollen trade term: the first cylinder on a card; (5) **-gripping-spade,** a spade which cuts a grip about three inches wide; (6) **-head,** the nipple of the breast; (7) **-ill,** a gathering of the breast; (8) **-knot,** knotted ribbons on the breast; (9) **-plate,** a strap of leather over a horse's breast, to keep the saddle from slipping backwards; (10) **-roll,** that part of the cloth newly woven on a loom; (11) **-spade,** a spade driven forward by pressing it with the breast; see **-plough**; (12) **-woodie,** the harness round the breast of a horse.

(1) **Lnk.** Milton an' Ramsay lay on the breast-beam, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 146. **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1857) V. 109. **w.Yks.** (J.M.); **w.Yks.**^{3}, **Chs.**^{1} (2) **n.Yks.**^{1} A mottled appearance of the bone is held to prognosticate changeable winter-weather, alternating snow and thaw; a prevailing whitish-opaque cast much snow; a dark colour severe frost; and comparative transparency, open weather. The goose also must be eaten before Martinmas (New Style). (3) **Cld.** (Jam.) (4) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (5) **n.Yks.** Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 84. (6) **w.Yks.**^{2} (7) **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** An inhabitant told me that his father went into Lydford Church and cut off some lead from every diamond pane in the windows; with which he made a heart to be worn by his wife afflicted with breast ills, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 259. **nw.Dev.**^{1} (8) **Lth.** Ribbans, and perlins and breast-knots enew, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 196, ed. 1856. (9) **n.Lin.**^{1} [**U.S.A.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) 378.] (10) **Lan.** I laid my head down upon the breast-roll and gave way to a paroxysm of grief, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 90. (11) **Frf.** Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 647. **e.Yks.** The breast-spade used in draining is driven forward by a man in the same manner as the paring-spade, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 513. (12) **Abd.** Sometimes the breast-woodies an' sometimes the theets brak, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 15.

BREAST, *v.* Var. dial. usages in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. To spring up and alight with the breast upon some object; to apply one's breast to the back of a horse in order to mount.

Sc. (Jam.) **N.I.**^{1} Cud ye breest that wall?

2. To spring up or forward.

Sc. And saw come breasting o'er the brae . . . Full fifteen hundred men and mae, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 21, ed. 1848. **Ayr.** Thou never lap, an' sten't an' breastet, Burns *To his Auld Mare,* st. 14. **e.Lth.** Owre the lugs in love, and breestin' up like a halflin' to Miss Jessie, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 179.

3. To repair or strengthen a hedge; see below.

Cum.^{1} To face a hedge with stone, or sod and stone alternately. **s.Chs.**^{1} To 'breast a cop' is to renew a hedge-bank with fresh sods. To 'breast a hedge' is to trim it on one side only, or to 'kùt au·)dh uwd stuwz of won sahyd' [cut aw th' owd stows off one side]. **Shr.**^{1} To lay thorn-boughs on the top of the hedge-bank, to prevent sheep or other animals browsing the hedge, or breaking down the top of the bank.

4. To cut peats horizontally. Bnff.^{1}

BREASTERS, *sb. pl.* Chs.^{1} Salt-making term: lumps of salt placed between distinct lots to separate them.

BREAST-HEE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also in forms **brestye, briestye** w.Yks.^{3} [**bre·st-ī.**] The mouth of a coal-pit; the mouth of a tunnel leading to a coal-pit in the side of a hill.

w.Yks. Called also 'dayhole,' 'e'ehoil,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 19, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{3} **Lan.** The collier brought his coal to daylight at the breast-hee, generally opening out, not unlike a large black sough, on some hill-side, Bamford *Tim Bobbin* (1850) *Introd.* iii; **Lan.**^{1} We coom to th' end of a ginnel 'at looked as dark as a breast-hee col-pit, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* in *Manch. Critic* (Mar. 21, 1874). **e.Lan.**^{1}

[The same as lit. E. *breast-high,* the passage being so low that the miner has to stoop. The form *briestye* (*brestye*) is due to the association of the latter element with 'eye.']

BREAST-PLOUGH, *sb.* Lin. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Dor. Also written **bress-plough** Brks.^{1} An instrument for paring the surface of land, shaped like a spade, and having a flat piece of wood at the upper end against which the plougher pushes with his breast.

n.Lin.^{1} **War.**^{3} In rare use. **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.** (S.S.B.), **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). [Commonly used in paring the turf in burn-beating, Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681).]

Hence **Breast-plough,** *v.* to pare the surface of the ground by means of a breast-plough.

Glo. After harvest the stubble is breast-ploughed, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 403. **Brks.**^{1}

[Breast-plough, a kind of plough driven with one's breast, and commonly us'd to part the turf in denshiring or burn-beating of land, Phillips (1706).]

BREATH, *sb.* Sc. War. Shr. Brks. Som. Cor.

1. An odour, a smell, esp. when unpleasant.

War. (J.R.W.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Her couldn't bear the breath of the lamp (L.K.L.). **w.Som.**^{1} Neef ded-n mak um u lee·dl beet aa dr dhu rae·ut, dhur-d bee jis brath· noa·baudee kèod-n kaa·r um [if one did not make them (parish coffins) a little after the rate, there would be such an odour, nobody could carry them].

2. An opinion.

Sc. I wad fain hear his breath about this business (Jam.). **e.Fif.** The nuptial day sud'na be preceesely fixed till I had smelt my faither's breath on the subjec', Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1894) xxii.

3. *pl.* Cattle.

Cor. Various tenants claim a right of putting what is called 'breaths' to depasture on it, Bond *Hist. Looe* (1823) 72.

4. In phr. (1) *In a breath,* in a moment; (2) *to fetch breath,* to pause, consider, deliberate; (3) *with the breath in one's hand,* breathless.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Brks.**^{1} Let's vetch bre-ath a bit awver't. (3) **Shr.** She heard the noise, and ran to the window with her breath in her hand (J.W.P.).

[1. Filthe with stynkand brethe, Hampole *Pr. Consc.* (c. 1340) 613. OE. *brǣþ,* 'odor,' *Voc. MS. Cott.* (c. 1080) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 327.]

BREATH, *v.* Dev. Also in form **braythe** nw.Dev. [brēþ, brēð.] To bray, to neigh.

Dev. Wills *w. Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6. **nw.Dev.** I yurd the 'oss braythin as I com'd up-along (R.P.C.). **Dev.**^{1}

BREATHE, *v.* Yks. Lin. [**briəð.**]

1. To give a horse time to take breath. n.Lin.^{1}

2. To let blood from a vein. w.Yks.^{2}

3. *reflex.* To take breath after strong exercise.

n.Lin.^{1} I'd been huggin' corn into th' laathe, an' was breäthin' my sen e' th' crew-yard.

BREATHE, *adj.* Glo. Som. Dev. [**brēð.**] Of land: open, thoroughly tilled and pulverized for a seed-bed.

Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **w.Som.** Dhúsh yuur graewnz brai·dhur-n dhaat dhae·ŭr [this soil is more tilled than that], Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 31; **w.Som.^{1}** Kaa·pikul vee·ul u graewn dhik dree ae·ukurz—yùe uun·ee gut-u plaew un drag-n wauns-n ez zu brai·dh-z u aa·rsh eep [capital field that three-acre—you (have) only to plough and harrow it once and (it) is as breathe as an ash-heap]. **nw.Dev.^{1}**

BREAWIS, see **Brewis.**

BREAWNS, *int.* Lan. An exclamation of surprise.

Lan. Breawns mon, it's not a twelmunt sin he koom eawt o' pris'n afore, Walker *Plebeian Politics* (1796) 67.

BREAY, see **Brae.**

BREBIT, see **Brevit.**

BRECHAM, see **Bargham.**

BRECK, *sb.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Cor. Also written **brek** Wm.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} Cor.^{2}; **brik** Cor.^{2}; **brick** Sc. Cor.^{1}; **breek** Cor.^{1} See **Break.** [**brek, brik.**] A rent, fracture, gap, breach. Also *fig.*

Rxb. An' whan they chance to mak a brick Loud sound their hawing cheers, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 80. **Wm.^{1}** Theear's a girt brek e' t'wau. **w.Yks.^{1}, ne.Lan.^{1}** **Der.** Breck, Buckler, Bunnin, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 33. **Cor.** There's a brick in your apron, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423; **Cor.^{12}**

[Breck, breach, Coles (1677); Saint Mihel doth bid thee amend . . . the brecke, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 40; Was funden þan na breke in land, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 2048.]

BRECKAM, see **Bargham.**

BRECKON, see **Bracken.**

BRECKSFUST, *sb.* Chs. Also written **brexfust** Chs.^{1} [**bre ksfəst.**] Breakfast.

Chs. Billy had getten his breksfust, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 4; **Chs.^{1}**

BRECKSUF, *sb.* Wxf. (P.J.M.) Stf.^{2} Also written **breksaf** Ir. [**bre·ksəf.**] Breakfast.

BRECKSUS, see **Bracksus.**

BRECKWIST, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Also written **brequist** N.I.^{1}; **breakquest, brukwust** Ir.; and in form **buckwhist** Ir.; **brickwast** Nhb.^{1} Breakfast.

Ir. His buckwhist will soon be ready, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 410; One often hears, 'Well, I have the price av me supper now, an' God is good for the brukwust,' *Spectator* (Nov. 30, 1889). **w.Ir.** He's ready for his breakquest by this, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 178. **N.I.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}**

BRED, see **Brod.**

BREDE, see **Bread.**

BREDER, see **Brether, Brither.**

BREE, *sb.^{1}* and *v.^{1}* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also written **brew, brie** Sc. (Jam.) [**brī.**]

1. *sb.* Liquor, juice in which anything has been steeped or boiled; broth, soup, gravy.

Abd. Her face was smear'd wi' some dun-colour'd bree, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 139, ed. 1812; A jilp o' treacle bree, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxx. **Fif.** I'd a plate-fu' o' the bree, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 15. **Rnf.** I tap the barrels and taste the bree, Barr *Poems* (1861) 166. **Ayr.** And ay we'll taste the barley bree, Burns *Happy Trio.* **Lth.** Ilk cuttie soon Is plung'd amang the reeking bree, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 75. **Kcb.** To keep the kettle boilin', lass, An' heads aboon the bree, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 42. **n.Yks.^{2}** **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

2. *v.* To pour water on vegetables, &c., to be boiled; to drain any solids that have been boiled.

Sc. Bried trashtrie for a bairn, Lumsden *Sheep Head*, 144. **n.Sc.** Lassie, gyang an bree the taties or they'll be a throuw the bree (W.G.).

[In fat bre fresshe of befe . . . þay schalle be soþun, *Liber Cocorum* (c. 1420) 49 (Mätzner).]

BREE, *sb.^{2}* Sc. Cum. Wm. [**brī.**]

1. A disturbance, fuss, strong agitation.

Abd. Ye'll in a hurry see It thro' the parish raise an unco bree! Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 67. **Cum.** They're off wi seck a bree, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1807) 8; An' pot o' t'country in a bree, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 128. **Wm.** The mind cannot continue lang in a bree, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 103; **Wm.^{1}**

2. In phr. *to get the bree of*, to bear the brunt of. Bnff.^{1}

BREE, *sb.^{3}* Sc. n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **bre** w.Yks.^{15} Chs.^{13}; **brea** m.Yks.^{1} n.Lan.; **brae** Chs.^{13} [**brī.**]

1. The eyebrow.

Sc. He ne'er came of an Englishman, Had sic an ee or bree, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 321, ed. 1848. **Abd.** And lay stane still, not moving ee nor bree, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 80, ed. 1812. **Bwk.** We'll dance till grey-eed morn Shall lift her drowsy bree, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 114. **w.Yks.^{15}**

2. The brow.

Sc. Silver nets to bind aboon her bree, Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 66; 'I read it in your bree,' said she, Stevenson *Catriona* (1895) iii; Thy brees are like til a piece o' pumgranate aneath thy locks, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 3. **Frf.** I met a lassie young an' gay, Wi' rosy cheeks an' lily bree, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 94. **n.Cy.** (K.), **m.Yks.^{1}** **Lan.** An' bote my lips, an' knit my brees, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 97. **Chs.^{13}**

Hence **Breea-band,** *sb.* a hat-band; a band of ribbon or velvet for the hair used by young girls; a leathern strap on a horse's bridle which passes around its forehead. Wm. (B.K.)

[**1.** Lyk golden threeds Hir siluer shyning brees, Montgomerie *Poems* (c. 1597), ed. Cranstoun, 183; Moving na mair hir curage, face nor bre, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 40. OE. *brǣ(w*, the eyelid; cp. MHG. *brā* (mod. *braue*), the eyebrow (Lexer).]

BREE, *sb.^{4}* *Obsol.* n.Dev. [**brī.**] Short earth, opposed to stiff and clayey.

n.Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); (R.P.C.)

BREE, *adj.* w.Yks.^{2} [Not known to our correspondents.] Cold, sharp.

BREE, *v.^{2}* *Obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Also written **brey** (Jam.). To frighten, to terrify.

Sc. (Jam.) **n.Cy.** (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.^{2}** **Lan.** I am e'e'n bree'd out o my senses, Shadwell *Lan. Witches* (1682) I. 31; What arto breed wi neaw? Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 48; **Lan.^{1}**

[Þare coms a bonde of a brenke & breed þaim vnfaire, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 4741. OE. *brēgan*, to terrify.]

BREE, see **Breeze, Briar.**

BREEA, see **Brae.**

BREEAD-, see **Broad-.**

BREEAR, see **Briar.**

BREECH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Glo. Suf. Wil. Also written **britch** Nhb. Wm. Yks. Wil.; **brich** Glo.^{1} Suf. [**brītʃ, britʃ.**] See **Britch.**

1. *sb.* Trousers; used as *sing.*

Nhb. We winna wark for him, nor mend hole in his britch, 'Crispin' *Advice* (1803) 11.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Breech-band** (also called **Arse-band, q.v.**), the crupper; also *fig.*; (2) **Breeches-slop,** the leg of a pair of trousers.

(1) **Chs.^{1}** He's allus backin i' th' breech-bant [of a tardy person]. **s.Chs.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}** (2) **Wm.** In *gen.* use (B.K.). **w.Yks.** One o' th' chaps roll'd up his briches slop, Hartley *Puddin* (1876) 100.

3. In phr. *It is in his breeches*, he is competent, fully equipped for an undertaking.

Not. *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 365.

4. In *pl.* The roe of a fish when unbroken or uncut. Nhb.^{1}, n.Yks. (T.S.)

5. *v.* To put into trousers.

Wm. We'll britch oor lad seun (B.K.). **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.)

6. Of female labourers: to tuck the skirts up above the knee.

Sc. A lassie when employed on the hurst rigg, breeches her 'coats,' *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 22.

7. In phr. *to be breeched*, to have money in the pockets, to be rich.

Glo. (H.S.H.); **Glo.^{1}** They were all briched with the same amount of money. We're not over briched. **Suf.** He is briched enough to treat us (F.H.); (C.G.B.)

[**1.** A breech and eek a sherte, Chaucer *C.T.* B. 2049. OE. *brēc* (pl. of *brōc*), a garment covering the loins and thighs.]

BREECH, see **Britch.**

BREECHING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Nhb. Oxf. Som. Also written **britchin** Nhb. Oxf.^{1}; **burchin** w.Som.^{1}; **brechin** Sc.

1. That portion of harness passing round the hinder parts of a shaft-horse, which enables him to push backwards.

Nhb.^{1} **Oxf.^{1}** *MS. add.* **Som.** Sundry breeching and string harness, *Auctioneer's Advt.* (Nov. 1895). **w.Som.^{1}** Please to lend maister your burchin.

2. The harness worn by the horse in the shafts in distinction to the crupping (q.v.) worn by a leader.

w.Som.^{1} Sometimes confined to the part consisting of saddle, crupper, and breech-piece.

3. *Fig.* in phr. *to hang in the breechin*, to lag behind, to be dilatory.

Sc. 'Fill up, gentlemen,' he said; 'nae hingin i' the brechin,' Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 34; (J.M.); (J.F.)

BREECHY, see **Britchel.**

BREED, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. *v.* To occasion; to develop a disease, &c.

w.Yks. An strive to bring me to my grave Wi breedin hurries here, Preston *Poems* (1872) 9, ed. 1881; I shall breed you nought but bother (C.C.R.). **Suf.** I hully thought he were breeding the fever, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Dev.** When the teeth of it [the baby] were breeding, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 86.

2. To educate.

Frf. The lassie was bred in a braw borough-town, Laing *Flrs.* (1846) 114. **Lnk.** I at first design'd, To breed you to the kirk, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 141.

Hence **Breeding,** *vbl. sb.* education, good breeding.

Abd. Eliza's been taucht breedin' owre weel to cairry clypes, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **Lth.** Tho' scant thy lair, an' laigh thy breedin', Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 71.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Bred-sore,** (2) **-venom,** a whitlow; a sore, &c., arising from disorders of the blood. See **Breeder.**

(1) **e.An.^{1}**, **Nrf.^{1}** (2) **Nhb.^{1}** It distinguishes from an income, which is a gathering occasioned by an outside cause.

4. In phr. (1) *breed and seed*, birth and parentage; (2) *to breed for*, used of the husband of a pregnant woman who is ill whilst his wife is in good health; (3) *to breed in-and-in*, to breed with parents of the same stock, or too closely related by blood.

(1) **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.^{1}** I know the breed and seed of him; **War.^{23}** (2) **e An.^{1}** (3) **n.Lin.^{1}** **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 250. **w.Som.^{1}**

5. *sb.* A brood, a litter of young ones.

n.Yks.^{1} A gran' breed o' pa'tridges. T'aud sow's getten a gay guid breed o' pigs.

6. Kind, sort, species.

Ir. Breeds of cabbages, potatoes, &c., *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 106. **Wxf.** A good breed of a knife (P.J.M.).

7. Way, result.

Rnf. I rather think that's no the breed o't, Barr *Poems* (1861) 34.

BREED, see **Braid, Bread.**

BREEDER, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Lin. e.An. A boil, a whitlow.

n.Yks.^{2}, **e.Yks.^{1}**, **n.Lin.^{1}** **sw.Lin.^{1}** She's got a breeder come on her leg,—a gathering like. **e.An.^{1}** **Cmb.^{1}** I think this here's a breeder a-coming on my finger. **Nrf.^{1}** **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

BREEDER, *sb.*^{2} Yks. e.An. An unseasonably fine day; also used of a red morning sky. See **Weather-breeder.**

e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 12, 1891). **w.Yks.^{3}**, **e.An.^{1}**, **Nrf.^{1}**

BREEDER, see **Brither.**

BREEDING, *ppl. adj.* Hrt. Som. [**brī·din.**] Of weather: unusually fine for the season, denoting bad weather to follow. See **Breeder,** *sb.*^{2}

Hrt. It's warm for the time of year.—Yes, I call it breeding-weather (G.H.G.). **Som.** (W.F.R.)

BREEDING-BAG, *sb.* Wil.^{1} The uterus of a sow.

BREEDING-STONES, *sb. pl.* Hrt. Plum-pudding stones; conglomerate?

Hrt. (H.G.); *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 389.

BREEDIR, see **Brether.**

BREEDS, *sb. pl.* Wor. Glo. Also written **breades** Glo. [**brīdz.**] The brim of a hat. See **Breward.**

s.Wor.^{1}, **se.Wor.^{1}** **Glo.** Grose (1790); The parishioners . . . touched the 'breeds' of their hats, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) II. 70; **Glo.^{12}**

Hence **Breedy,** *adj.* Of a hat: broad-brimmed.

Glo. This hat baint breedy enough (S.S.B.).

[Repr. an OE. **brēd*, a form of *breord*, brim, edge.]

BREEF, see **Brief.**

BREEG, *sb.* s.Pem. One cradleful of corn. (W.M.M.)

BREEIRS, see **Briers.**

BREEK, *sb.* mostly in *pl.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **breik** Sc. [**brīk, brik.**]

1. Trousers, breeches; also used rarely in *sing.*, as in phr. *without a breek.*

Sc. A wife is wise enough that kens her guidman's breeks frae her ain kirtle, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Wanting the breeks, and without hose and shoon, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxviii; When petticoats woo, breeks may come speed, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 9. **Elg.** Wi' decent breeks, an' shiny hat, Tester *Poems* (1865) 78. **Bnff.** As Tom's trousers were pretty wide, he thought he could get the kae in there. He got it safely into his breeks before he entered the school, Smiles *Natur.* (1879) II. 26. **Abd.** Get on the breeks yersel' for a fyow days, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. **Kcd.** For threescore years, wi' sicker steeks He made oor fathers' fathers' breeks, Grant *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 25. **Frf.** I'll need breeks for the burial, Barrie *Minister* (1891) ii. **Per.** His breeks they were torn, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 95, ed. 1843. **Fif.** Younksters, by the sea-side streikin', Gaed paidlin' in without a breik on, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 10; Peter's richt leg was in a breik, The tither leg was bare and bleak, *ib.* 42. **Rnf.** There he's comin' wi' his breeks Oot at ilka knee, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 93. **Ayr.** Wi' hale breeks, saxpence, an' a bannock, Burns *Auld Comrade*, l. 48; Spoiling the cut o' Tammy Daidle's breeks, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xi. **Lnk.** Cast aff yer duds tae breeks an' sark, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 114. **Lth.** The auld man's roomy waddin' coat, . . . Maks breeks to Tam, an' coat to Jack, An' spats to tailor Davie, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 137. **Bwk.** O Wattie Ross, pu' up your breeks, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 99. **Slk.** As if they had grupped the plagiary wi' his haun' in the man's breeks, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 329. **Gall.** My legs were covered with breeks of strong hodden grey, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xviii. **Kcb.** Jock . . . Drew on his breeks and seized his gun, Armstrong *Musings* (1890) 44. **N.I.^{1}** **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.^{1}** Ma bran new coat an breeks wis gyen, *Sng.* **Cum.** Owre went his het keale on his blue breeks, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 23. **Wm.** Stop a lal bit while oor Joan slips on another par a breeks, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 412; **Wm.^{1}**, **n.Yks.^{12}**, **m.Yks.^{1}**, **w.Yks.^{1}**, **n.Lin.^{1}**

Hence (1) **Breekens,** *sb. pl.* breeches; (2) **Breekless,** *adj.* without breeches; (3) **Breekumtrullie,** *sb.* one whose breeches do not fit him; a boy put too early into trousers.

(1) **Sc.** How is the lads to climb the praes wi' thae breekens on them? Scott *Midlothian* (1818) li. (2) **Sc.** Heard ye ever a breekless loon from Lochaber? *ib. Pirate* (1821) v. **n.Yks.^{1}**; **n.Yks.^{2}** Sarkless and breekless. (3) **Ayr.** (Jam.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Breek-maker,** a tailor; (2) **-pouch,** trousers'-pocket.

(1) **Lan.** A breek-maker, bi' th' look on him, Waugh *Dead Man's Dinner*, 348. (2) **Elg.** Deep in my breek-pouch, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 208. **Abd.** Keep yer han's oot o' yer breek pouches, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxi. **Per.** Pennies frae your auld breek pouch, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) ed. 1843. **Lnk.** Ye'll get my sermon oot o' my breek-pouch, Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 24. **Edb.** With the key in his breek pouches, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 50.

3. In phr. (1) *It's no in your breeks*, expressing inability to do anything; (2) *to pull up one's breeks*, to prepare or gird oneself for action; (3) *to wear the breeks*, to have the upper hand.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Ayr.** A period when it was needful for me to pull up my breeks, and when Ambition touched me on the arm, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 43. (3) There's ae wee faut I've

got to fin,—She wears the breeks hersel', SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 84.

[Breickis thay had verie slichte, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) I. 93. North. form of OE. *brēc*, see **Breech.**]

BREEK, *v.* Sc. Nhb.

1. To put into breeches. Cf. **breech, 5.**

Nhb. Frae bein' breek'd till fit to marry, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 33; **Nhb.**^{1}

2. Of female labourers: to tuck up the skirts to the knees in order to facilitate shearing, &c., in rainy weather. Cf. **breech, 6.** Lth. (JAM.)

3. To flog, to 'breech.'

Bnff.^{1} The maister breekit Jock the day for faichtan wee Jamie.

BREEKBAND, *v.* S. & Ork.^{1} To lay hold of by the waistband of the breeches; to wrestle. Hence **Breekbandit,** *vbl. sb.* a wrestling match.

BREEKIES, *sb.* Bnff.^{1} [**brī·kiz.**] The half-grown roe of the haddock.

BREEKIN, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Also written **brekin** m.Yks.^{1} [**brī·kin, bre·kin.**]

1. The natural forked division of a tree; a portion of a tree with diverging branches.

n.Yks.^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 12, 1891).

2. The bifurcated part of the human frame, the fork; also used of sheep.

Cum.^{1} **w.Yks.** (B.K.)

[*Breek* (sb.), q.v. + *-ing.*]

BREEKUMS, *sb.* Sc. [**brī·kəmz.**]

1. In *pl.* Short 'breeks,' knee-breeches.

Frf. His breekums were short by amaist a han'-breed, WATT *Sketches* (1880) 17. **Lth.** When I gat breekums and gaed to the school, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 14.

2. In *sing.* A person of short stature. Bnff.^{1}

BREELER, see **Brailer.**

BREEM, *v.* *Obsol.* Suf. [**brīm.**] Of a cat: to purr.

Suf. Don't pussy say 'breem brew, breem brew'? (F.H.)

BREEM, see **Brim.**

BREER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Also written **brere** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **brear** N.Cy.^{1} [**brīr, briər.**]

1. *v.* Of grain: to sprout, to spring up. See **Braird.**

Sc. A braw night for the rye, your honour; the west park will be breering bravely this e'en, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) vii. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} It had just breered when the caad nipt it. **Dur.** (K.)

2. *sb.* The first sprouting of a crop.

Per. The prospects of the turnip breer, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 232.

BREER, see **Briar.**

BREES(E, see **Breeze.**

BREESHA, *sb.* Irel. Broken remains, débris.

Ir. She sunk down like the breesha of a turf rick, YEATS *Tales* (1888) 211.

[Ir. *briseadh*, a breaking (O'REILLY).]

BREESHLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **breesil** Fif. [**brī·ʃl.**]

1. *v.* To hurry, to rush. Cf. **birsle.** Hence **Breeshlin,** *vbl. sb.* the act of hurrying.

Per. Breeshlin at yer wark never succeeds like a steady ca' awa' (G.W.).

2. *sb.* A rapid descent.

Bnff.^{1} The horse . . . ran doon the brae wee a breeshle (s v. Brent). **Fif.** [A fairy] at her command gaed scrievin' Wi' a breesil down the heaven, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 31.

BREEST, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} [**brīst.**] The iron in a smith's fire next the snout or nozzle of the bellows.

BREET, *sb.*^{1} e.Yks. [**brīt.**] A flood caused by excessive rains.

e.Yks. Watther started ti cum doon, an aboot midneet middas was all breet, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89; **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.)

BREET, *sb.*^{2} Sc. [**brīt.**] A term applied to a person; used somewhat contemptuously.

Bnff.^{1} She's nae an ill breet o' a dehm. The weel-naiturt breet o' cheel jist geed an' did faht he wiz bidden. **Abd.** Man, ye're a saft breet, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi.

[The same as lit. E. *brute.*]

BREETH, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} [**brīþ.**] Breadth; in phr. *a han's breeth.*

BREETHIR, see **Brether.**

BREETSOME, *adj.* and *adv.* Lan. [**brī·tsəm.**] Bright, clear.

ne.Lan. They burn breetsome to-neet, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 28. **e.Lan.**^{1}

[*Breet* (pron. of *bright*) + *-some.*]

BREEZE, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Chs. Not. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hrt. Also written **breese** n.Yks.^{1} Shr.^{1} Hrf.^{2}; **brees** Glo.; **brizz** Chs.^{123} Glo.^{2}; **briz** s.Chs.^{1} Shr.^{1} Glo.^{1}; and in forms **bree** n.Yks.^{12} Nhp.^{1} War.^{3} w.Wor.^{1} s.Wor.^{1} se.Wor.^{1} Shr.^{1} Hrf.; **brea** Hrf.^{2}; **bry** Glo.^{1} Hrt. [**brīz,** Chs. **briz.**]

1. The gadfly, *Oestrus bovis.* Also *fig.*

n.Yks.^{1} The eggs laid by the breese, when hatched, lead to the swellings in beasts' backs known as warbles; **n.Yks.**^{2} **Chs.**^{12}; **Chs.**^{3} A herd of cows pursued by the brizz. **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Not.** (W.H.S.), **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** WISE *Shakespere* (1861) 151. **w.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1} **Hrf.** *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 166; **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** 'My eye, he's got the bry to-day'—said of a man who is working faster than usual (S.S.B.); **Glo.**^{12} [(K.)]

2. *Comp.* **Bry-fly,** a gadfly.

Hrt. The horse is exposed to the torment of the bry-fly, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i.

3. A dragon-fly; any large insect resembling a bee in shape.

Chs.^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **w.Wor.**^{1}

[**1.** (*a*) The herd hath more annoyance by the breese Than by the tiger, SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 48; Brese, *asilus*, *Prompt.* OE. *briosa* (*breosa*), a gadfly. (*b*) A bree, *asylus*, COLES (1679); Certain brees and horse-flies come of it (timber), HOLLAND *Pliny* (1601) I. 329. *Bree*, as well as the other forms without the sibilant, is a sing. inferred fr. *brees(e*, taken as *pl.*]

BREEZE, *sb.*^{2} Irel. Nhb. Yks. Stf. Shr. Hrt. Lon. Sus. Cor. Also written **breez** Cor.^{2}; **brieze, breese** Lon.; **brese, brase** Shr.^{1}; **brays** Nhb.^{1} Yks.; and in form **breezes** Stf. [**brīz, brēz.**]

1. Fine cinders or coke; small coal, coal-dust used in brickmaking and for blacksmith's fuel.

N.I.^{1} The price of fine breeze has been reduced to 3*s.* per 40 bushels, *Belfast Paper* (1875). **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Burnt or roasted with coke or 'brays,' CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 59. **Stf.** To borrow from some other nailer a handful or two of 'breezes' for his fire, MURRAY *Note-bk.* (1887) 36. **n.Stf.** (J.T.) **Shr.**^{1} There are two kinds, charcoal-brase and coal-brase, of which the former is the better and the more expensive; but both alike consist of small nuggets, quite free from dust, and producing a glowing heat. Brase is employed in making the best quality of edge-tools, woodcutters' implements, and the like. 'I'n got two or three brummocks to mak', Sir, as well as yourn, but I conna mak' 'em wi'out brase, an' they hanna sen' me none yit.' **Hrt.** Soil is the term used for the fine ashes screened out from the breeze, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 179. **Lon.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); The fine portion of the house-dust is separated from the 'brieze,' or coarser portion, by sifting, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 170. **Sus.** (F.E.S.) **Cor.**^{2}

2. The burnt iron ore at the pit-bank. n.Stf. (J.T.)

[Breeze, in brick-making, are small ashes and cinders, CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (1788). Fr. *braise*, a burning coal (COTGR.); OF. *brese* (HATZFELD).]

BREEZE, *sb.*^{3} Not. Lin. [**brīz.**] The moisture which collects on anything in damp weather, &c.; perspiration from quick walking.

Not.^{3} The moisture or dew on the nose of an ox when in good health. **Lin.** It comes out all of a breeze on my wall where the pig was salted (M.P.). **n.Lin.**^{1} He was all of a breeze. **sw.Lin.**^{1} The floor's all of a breeze wi' the damp. Of eggs about to be hatched: A breeze comes out on 'em, like as if they sweat.

BREEZE, *sb.*^{4} Sc. n.Lin. Also written **breese** Sc. The act of moving in a hurry.

Sc. (JAM.) **n.Lin.**^{1} He did go by with a breeze.

BREEZE, *sb.*^{5} and *v.*^{1} In *gen.* dial. or slang use.

1. *sb.* A quarrel, disturbance.

n.Yks.^{2} A bonny breeze. **Lan.** If t'mester comes ther'll be a breeze (S.W.). **Nhp.**^{1} He kicked up a pretty breeze. **War.**^{3} He was not very angry, but made a bit of a breeze. **Lon.** A cirkimstance As is like to make a breeze, THACKERAY *Ballads* (1855) 147. **Cor.**^{3} **Slang.** A curry was sure to elicit a breeze, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (1840) *Lord of Thoul.*

2. *v.* To scold, to make a disturbance.

e.Yks.^{1} Maysther breezed up bonnily aboot them osses, *MS. ada.* (T.H.)

BREEZE, *v.*^{2} Cum. Also Hmp. Dor. Som. Written **breese** Cum.; **breaze** Som. [brīz.] To bruise, indent; to press, bear upon. Cf. **brize, bruz(z.**

Cum. When Deavie brees'd his shin, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 2. **Hmp.** Don't breeze, or you'll break the point, DE CRESPIGNY & HUTCHINSON *New Forest* (1895) 110. **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

BREEZE, see **Brize.**

BREEZED, *ppl. adj.* Wil. Dor. Som. In form **brazed** Som. Shivering, cramped with cold.

s.Wil. (C.V.G.) **Dor.** (A.C.); (W.C.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

BREFFET, BREFFIT, see **Brevit.**

BREGGAN, *sb.* *Obs.?* Sc. An iron collar worn as a punishment by offenders, and attached by a chain to a wall. See **Bargham.**

Ayr. The breggan was used for numerous offences, but most commonly against the sin of immorality, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 65.

BREGWORT, see **Bragget.**

BREIRD, see **Braird.**

BREIT, *adj.* *Obs.* w.Yks.^{2} Rife.

BREKKER, see **Breaker.**

BREKKLE, see **Brockle.**

BREKSES, BREKTUS, see **Bracksus.**

BRELING, *adj.* War. (W.S.B.) [Not known to our other correspondents.] Of the weather: broiling, very hot. Cf. **breal,** *sb.*^{2}

BREM, see **Brim.**

BREMBLE, see **Bramble.**

BREME, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Der. Also written **brim** Sc. ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.; **bream** w.Yks. Der.^{12} nw.Der.^{1} [**brīm, brim.**]

1. *adj.* Of weather: bleak, sharp, fierce. Of a house: exposed to the wind. Of persons: keen, eager.

Sc. For the Kelpie brim is out, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 235; When simmer suns are breem, *Blackw. Mag.* (Mar. 1820) (JAM.). **N.Cy.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} In fairly common use. Oor hus stan's varry brim. **w.Yks.** He's brim o' the job (C.C.R.); **w.Yks.**^{2} It's very breme uppa yond hill. **Der.**$^{1\,2}$, **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. *sb.* An elevated place exposed to the wind.

w.Yks. GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 82.

[**1.** Comes the breme Winter with chamfred browes, SPENSER *Sh. Kal.* (1579) Feb., 42; Athelstan . . . kast him in tille Temse, whan it was most brym, LANGTOFT (1330), ed. Hearne, I. 28; Herode king wass breme, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 7197.]

BREME, *v.* Cum. Ess. [**brīm.**]

1. To froth over. Cum.^{1}

2. To rage.

Ess. *Arch. Soc. Trans.* (1863) II. 183; *Obs.* (H.H.M.)

BREMEL, see **Bramble.**

BREMMISH, *sb.* N.I.^{1} [**bre·miʃ.**] A dash; a furious rush or blow; the sudden rush made by a ram.

BREN(D, *v.* Cor. [**bren(d.**] To frown, wrinkle the forehead.

Cor.^{1} Don't brend your brows so; **Cor.**^{2}

BRENDE, *v.* *Obs.* n.Cy. To make broad, to spread about (K.). Cf. **brenth.**

BREN(N, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Hrf. Glo.

1. To burn. Used freq. as an imprecation. *Pres. Tense*: (1) **Bren(n,** (2) **Bran,** (3) **Brun.**

(1) **Sc.** I sall brenn yoursel therein, HERD *Sngs.* (1776) *Edom o' Gordon.* **Nhb.** Sweir that they would bren it down, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 311. **Yks.** They're brenning every rag I have i' t'world, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) II. ix. **Hrf.** Bren it! DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12). (2) **Chs.**^{123} **s.Chs.**^{1} Bran yo! *or* Braan· yoa· wùl·i! **Shr.**^{2} **Glo.** Thuck vire don't y bran, SMYTH *Lives of Berkeleys* (ed. 1885) III. 26; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (3) **Nhb.**^{1} This is the common pron. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Mind thou doesn't brun that beef to a cinder, WAUGH *Chimn. Corner* (1893) 2; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** Th' rebels said . . . they'd brun every house, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 9; **Chs.**^{123}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

Hence **Brenning, Brunning,** (1) *vbl. sb.*, (2) *ppl. adj.* burning.

(1) **Lan.** It'll nobbo' be th' brunnin of a pipe o' 'bacco or two less, MULLINS *Johnny*, i. (2) **Ayr.** A brenning shame, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 27. **Lan.** Wat a brunnin shame, ORMEROD *Felley fro' Rachde* (1864) i.

2. *Past Tense*: (1) **Brent,** (2) **Brant,** (3) **Brunt.**

(1) **Kcd.** The flame that brent within his briest, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 16. (2) **N.Cy.**^{1} The lowe teuck its claes and brant it (s.v. Hunkers). **Nhb.**^{1} He brant the bed bottom out, *Jack Fairlamb.* (3) **Rnf.** She turned her cow into a cat, And for that same they brunt her, BARR *Poems* (1861) 51. **Ayr.** My auld mother brunt the trin'le, BURNS *Inventory.* **Lth.** They brunt my taws, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 139. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

3. *Pp.* and *ppl. adj.*: (1) **Brent (breant, breawnt),** (2) **Bran(t,** (3) **Brunt,** burnt; branded.

(1) **Sc.** There is none but ould Harry that can match ye for a brent broo, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) viii. **Lan.** Awst beh i' dawnger o' bein breant, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1746) 45. **Der.** In a fire to be brent, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 18. (2) **Chs**^{123} **Glo.** Thy house is on fire, thy children are bran, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (3) **Sc.** I think folk hae brunt for dwams like yon, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) xv. **Abd.** E'en like twa holes in a brunt flannen clout, OGG *Willy Waly* (1873) 196. **Cld.** In 'curling,' when a stone is improperly touched, or impeded in its course, it is said to be brunt. In blindman's buff, he who is twice crowned or touched on the head by the 'taker,' or him who is hoodwinked, instead of once only acc. to the law of the game, is said to be 'brunt,' and regains his liberty (JAM.). **Ayr.** Some, to learn them for their tricks, Were hang'd an' brunt, BURNS *To W. Simpson* (1785). **N.Cy.**^{1} A brunt child dreads the fire. **Nhb.** Aw like her [goose] stuff'd wi' onions best, . . . Not brunt, but beautifully brown, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 25; **Nhb.**^{1} The 'Brunt Hoose' was formerly a noted hostelry in the Side at Newcastle. During a game at ball, or marbles, if one steps in the way, so as to stop the course of ball or marble, the plaything is said to be brunt. 'Thoo's brunt maa tar.' **Cum.** The peat stack we us'd to lake roun'll be brunt er this, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 58; They brunt his wig, LONSDALE *Upshot* (1811) st. 34. **Yks.** Them poor colliers, as has getten brunt i' t'coal-pits, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) III. 47, ed. 1874. **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** Fair flingin' hersen intil fire ta be brunt, BANKS *Wooers* (1880) ii. **Lan.** After a chap's bin brunt to cinders, WAUGH *Snowed-up*, v. **e.Lan.**^{1}

4. *Comp.* (1) **Brun-fire,** a bonfire; (2) **-shins,** excessively hot coals; (3) **-stan(e,** brimstone.

(1) **Lan.** He'd put a stop to us havin' a brun foire, MELLOR *Uncle Owdem* (1865) 25, ed. 1867; **Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} (2) **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (3) **Sc.** Zeal catches fire at a slight spark as fast as a brunstane match, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xvii. **Ayr.** Bake them up in brunstane pies, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 20. **n.Yks.**^{2}

[The fyres brenne up-on the auter clere, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 2331; A flan, wit wild fire al brent, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 4314.]

BRENNER, *sb.* e.An. [**bre·nə(r).**] A sharp gust of wind over the water. Cf. **bren(d,** *v.*

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** *e.An. N. & Q.* (1861) I. ed. 1864.

BRENNET, *sb.* Som. The knotted fig-wort, *Scrophularia nodosa.* Cf. **brown-net.**

BRENT, *adj.*^{1}, *adv.* and *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lei. Nhp. Ken.? [**brent.**]

1. *adj.* Steep, difficult of ascent. See **Brant, Brunt.**

Slk. The brent broo o' the knowe, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 118. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Brent Brinkburn's shadowed cliff, CHARNLEY *Fisher's Garl.* (1841) 5; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1} **s.Dur.** Our steps is varra brent (J.E.D.). **n.Yks.**^{1} As brent's a hoos'-sahd; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{1} *Obs.*

2. *Comp.* **Brent-brow,** a steep hill, the edge or side of a precipice or hill.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Cum.** (K.) **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.)

3. Of the forehead: smooth, unwrinkled, high.

Sc. Brent as your brow is, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv; How brent's your brow, my lady Elspat? JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 191. **Ayr.** When we were first acquent . . . Your bonie brow was brent, BURNS *J. Anderson.* **Lnk.** Hair . . . Abune her bonnie brent broo, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 5.

Lth. Yon auld head, which ance was brent, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 173. **Gall.** Her brent brow like the snaw, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 99. **n.Yks.**^{2}

Hence **Brenty,** *adj.* smooth, unwrinkled.

Sc. Brow brow brenty, Ee ee winkey, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 20.

4. Pompous, consequential, 'stuck-up.'

N.Cy.^{1} You seem very brent this morning. **Nhb.**^{1} Wor lads . . . As streight as rashers, and sae brent, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 492. **n.Yks.**^{1} So-and-so's as brent as a yackeron [acorn].

Hence **Brent-browed,** *adj.* forward, impudent. Per. (Jam.)

5. *adv.* Straight, direct.

e.Lth. They maun aye rin brent at a thing, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 186. **Slk.** To come brent on (Jam.). **Rxb.** He look'd me brent i' the face (*ib.*).

6. In phr. *to hae* or *see brent*, to see distinctly, clearly.

Lth. I hae it a' brent i' my head, *The Smugglers* (1819) II. 116 (Jam.).

7. *sb.* The brow of a hill. Cf. **2.** Lei.^{1}, Nhp.^{2}

[**1.** Brant, steepe, procliuis, Levins *Manip.* (1570); Þan come þai till a barme of a brent lawe, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 4812. **3.** With browes full brent, brightist of hewe, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 3030. Sw. *brant*, steep (Widegren); ON. *brattr* (Fritzner).]

BRENT, *sb.*^{2} Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Spring. Also used *attrib.*

BRENT, *adj.*^{2} Sc. Irel. [**brent.**] In *comb.* (1) **Brent clean,** quite clean; (2) — **new,** quite new, 'spick and span.' Cf. **Bran.**

(1) **N.I.**^{1} (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Nae cotillion brent new frae France, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) st. 11. **N.I.**^{1}

BRENT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. [**brent.**] In *comp.* (1) **Brent-fir,** fir or pine dug out of bogs; (2) **-grass,** dried seed-stalks of grass. Also called **Winnel-straa** (q.v.). See **Bren(n,** *v.*

(1) **Per.** *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 495; *Obs.* It was the fir used instead of candles (G.W.). (2) **Nhb.**^{1}

BRENT, *v.* Sc. [**brent.**] To dart or spring suddenly and violently.

Bnff.^{1} The horse brentit oot o' ma han'.

Hence **Brent,** (1) *sb.* a sudden spring or bound; (2) *adv.* with a sudden bound or spring. *ib.*

BRENT, see **Brant.**

BRENTH, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. [**brenþ.**]

1. Breadth. See **Brende.**

Cum. T'length, an' brenth, an' depth, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 64. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}

2. In ploughing: once up or down the land.

Oxf.^{1} *MS. add.*

BRENTIN, *vbl. sb.* Nhb. [**bre·ntin.**] The act, in playing marbles, of placing the hand on the knee and so discharging the marble from an elevation.

Nhb.^{1} 'Brent doon' is the instruction to keep the hand down on the ground.

BRERE, see **Briar.**

BRESH, *sb.* *Obs.* Wor. A half fallow, made after the seed was got in. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Wor. Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815).

BRESNA, *sb.* Irel. Also written **brosnach** N.I.^{1} A bundle of dry sticks for firewood; a faggot.

Ir. A special good bresna of rotten boughs from the forest, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 105. **N.I.**^{1} Also called Brosna and Brasneugh. **Crl.** Common (J.T.M.ff.).

[Ir. *brosna*, a faggot (O'Reilly), see Macbain (s.v. *brosnaich*).]

BRESSES, *sb. pl.* Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Breasts.

Chs.^{1}, **Der.**^{1} **Not.** My daughter's been sadly plagued with bad bresses, sin the baby war a week old (L.C.M.). **sw.Lin.**^{1}

BRESSIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **brassy** (Jam.). The fish 'wrasse' or 'old wife,' *Labrus maculatus.*

e.Sc. Neill *Hist. Fishes* (1810) 13 (Jam.). **Fif.** Also called Sea swine, Sibbald *Hist. Fife* (1710) 128, ed. 1803 (Jam.). [Satchell (1879) 6.]

BRESTFUST, *sb.* Hrt. Breakfast.

Hrt. Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 320.

BRESTYE, see **Breast-hee.**

BRET, *sb.*^{1} *Obsol.* Var. dial. Written **brett** (Satchell). The turbot, *Rhombus vulgaris.*

n.Cy. Ray (ed. 1674) 99. **Yks.** *Gent. Mag.* (1785) 333, ed. Gomme, 1886. **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **Yks., Lin., e.An.** Ray *Corresp.* (1671) 94. **Sus.** I thank you for the account you sent of the Bret, *ib.* (1669). **w.Cy.** Ray (ed. 1674) 99. [Satchell (1879).]

[Brett turbut or halybut, Russell *Boke Nurture* (c. 1460) 735, in *Meals & Manners*, ed. Furnivall, 51.]

BRET, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Ken.^{1} **1.** *sb.* A portion of wood torn off with the 'strig' in gathering fruit. **2.** *v.* To tear off wood with the 'strig.'

[The young lambes . . . nibling and brettyng the toppes of the preatye pagles, Wotton *Courtly Controv.* (1578) 7.]

BRET, *v.*^{2} Or.I. Also written **brett** (Jam. *Suppl.*). [**bret.**] To strut, stride; to bounce along.

Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*); (S.A.S.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Norw. dial. *bretta*, to strut, stride (Aasen).]

BRET, *v.*^{3} Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] To beat.

Lan. His feyther . . . 'd bret him if he knew, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 12; For once my wits 're farely bretten, Mellor *Poems* (1865) 4.

BRET, *v.*^{4} *Obs.* Ken. To fade away; to alter.

Ken. (K.); **Ken.**^{1}

[Cp. ON. *breyta*, to alter, to change.]

BRETHER, *sb. pl.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also in form **breder** S. & Ork.^{1}; **breedir** Sh.I.; **breethir** n.Yks.^{3}; **brethir** Sc. (Jam.) [**bre·ðə(r).**] Brothers, brethren. See **Brither.**

Sc. Do to their neighbours and brether as they would be done withal, Lindsay *Hist.* (1728) 143 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **S. & Ork.**^{1} Twa breder, *ib. MS. add.* **Cai.** Common, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 160. **Bnff., Per.** Used by old people in Strathavon, *ib.* **Fif.** 'Brether' is in everyday use. In the town it has in some degree given place to 'brithers,' but in the country it still holds its own, *ib.* **s.Sc.** *Obsol.*, 'bruthers' being the common form, *ib.* **n.Yks.**^{3}, **Lan.**^{1}

[The seyd priour and his brether, *Paston L.* (1425) I. 21; His breþer als him-self he loued, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 1210.]

BREUK, see **Brook.**

BREVIDGE, see **Brevit.**

BREVIT, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* use in midl. counties. Also in form **brebit** Shr.^{1}; **breffet** Not.^{3}; **brevet** Chs.^{1} Stf.^{1} Lei.^{1} War.^{3} s.War.^{1} Hrf.^{1} Glo.^{1} Hmp.^{1} Wil.^{1}; **brevidge** Not.^{1} Lei.^{1} War.^{3}; **brevut** Oxf.^{1}; **briffut** Brks.; **brivit** Shr.^{1} Wil.^{1}

1. *v.* Of a dog or cat: to hunt, sniff, or beat about after game, &c.

Chs. *Sheaf* (1879) I. 237; **Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}, **Not.**^{3}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{23} **s.War.**^{1} How the dog do brevet about, poor thing! **Hrf.**^{12} **Shr.**^{1} Of a cat: 'Er's al'ays ibbidgin' an' snibbidgin', an' brebitin' about. **Glo.** (W.H.C.); **Glo.**^{1} **Brks.** (W.H.Y.); (M.J.B.) **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** A covey, put up by the dogs that went breveting about, Kennard *Diogenes* (1893) ix; Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1}

2. To search, rummage, ransack; to pry into, meddle.

e.Yks. I have brevitted about everywhere for it, and cannot find it (E.F.). **Lan.** (M.A.R.) **s.Stf.** Yo' shan't brevet among my linen, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.**^{1}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.**^{1} Breffet all over the place. **Lei.**^{1} A wur a-brevetin' ivvry drawer i' the 'ouse. **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.**^{23} **w.Wor.**^{1} I've brevitted thraow ahl them drahrs. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**^{1} Who's bin brevitin' i' my drawer? **Shr.**^{2} **Glo.** (H.S.H.); (A.B.) **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **Wil.**^{1} Brevettin' into other folks' business.

Hence **Breviting,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* a quick searching about, prying into; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* rummaging, gadding about.

(*a*) **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852). (*b*) **War.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{12}

3. To bustle about, to fidget. *Gen.* used with prep. *about.*

s.Chs.^{1} Ah nev·ŭr seyd aan·ibdi lahyk aa·r Pol·i fŭr briv·itin ŭbuw·t [Ah never seid annyb'dy like ahr Polly for brivitin' abowt]. **s.Not.** Ah can't hae thee breffetin like that, child, sit thee still (J.P.K.). **War.** (J.B.), **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.), **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** He's such a fidget, always brevetting about (A.B.). **Wil.** (W.C.P.)

4. To prowl or hang about.

w.Wor.^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **s.Wor.**^{1} Wot be them bwoys a-brevitin about in our lane for? **Brks.**^{1} I zin 'un a brevettin' about alang the hedges up to no good.

5. To pilfer.

Wil.^{1} If she'll brevet one thing, she'll brevet another.

6. *sb.* A fidgety, restless person; one who prys or searches ,about.

s.Chs.^{1} Óo)z ŭ óo·zi taal·ŭkin briv·it [Hoo's a hoozy tallackin' brivit]. **Lin.** 'Breffits' was a term applied to a child when in a state of breathless anxiety, *N. & Q.* (1861) 2nd S. xii. 483. **n.Lin.** Rarely used (E.P.). **Midl.** *N. & Q.* (1861) 2nd S. xii. 416. **Nhp.**^{1} What a brevit she is. **War.**^{2} **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.), **Hrf.** (W.W.S.), **Brks.** (M.J.B.) **Wil.**^{1} Brivet, a word often applied to children when they wander about aimlessly and turn over things, *Leisure Hour* (Aug. 1893).

7. A minute search; a short visit.

Shr.^{1} I've lost the kay . . . but I'll 'ăve another brevit for it. 'Er's on'y gwun on a bribit to owd Molly Price's.

[**5.** Massinissa . . . lived for some days by the breviting and robberie of the other two horsemen, HOLLAND *Livy* (1600) 734.]

BREW, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Cum. Lin. War. Wor. In *comp.* (1) **Brew-creesh,** a duty formerly paid for the liberty of brewing; (2) **-farm,** a fine paid for the licence to keep an ale-house; (3) **-house,** a scullery or back-kitchen, detached or otherwise; (4) **-lead,** a leaden vessel used in brewing.

(1) **Abd.** Still used. Sometimes called brew-tallow (JAM.). (2) **Cum.** They also pay a brew-farm, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 240. (3) **War.** In *gen.* use (G.F.N.); **War.**^{3} **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (4) **n.Lin.**^{1}

BREW, *sb.*^{2} Irel. I.Ma. Chs. e.An.

1. A steep bank or hill; an overhanging bank. See **Brow,** *sb.*^{1} **3.**

n.Ir. *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 73. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **I.Ma.** Cutting the long grass on the steep brews, CAINE *Manxman* (1895) pt. VI. i. **Chs.**^{3}

2. In phr. *going down the brewe, fig.* giving way in health. Chs.^{3} See **Brow,** *sb.*^{1} **4.**

3. The field side of a ditch.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (C.T.); **Suf.**^{1}

BREW, see **Broo.**

BREWARD, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Also in form **brewart** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; **brewerd** Yks.; **brooad** s.Chs.^{1}; **brooit** Shr.^{1}; **brord, brore** Chs.^{123}; **bruard** w.Yks.^{1} e.Lan.^{1}; **bruart** Lan.^{1} Chs.^{123} nw.Der.^{1} [**briu·əd, briu·ət.**]

1. *sb.* The young shoots of corn, grass, &c.; a crop or growth. See **Braird.**

w.Yks. (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{3} This corn is i' breward. That's a nice breward o' wheat. **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Lan.**^{1} Yo'n a fine bruart o' strawberry. **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Yo'n a fine brewart o' potatoes, BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**^{1} We speak of 'a good bruart' or 'a bad bruart'; **Chs.**^{23} **s.Chs.**^{1} Most commonly applied to corn or turnips. Yoa·)n got·n ŭ rai·r bróo·ŭd ŭ tuu·rmits i dhaat· feyld, gy'aaf·ŭr [Yo'n gotten a rare brooad o' turmits i' that feild, gaffer]. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. Pasturage found in wheat and oat fields after the harvest.

w.Yks. (M.F.) **Shr.**^{1} 'E's a ploughin' up that meado', an' theer's a good brooit on it for the yeows.

3. *v.* Of corn, vegetables, &c.: to shoot, spring, sprout.

Lan.^{1} Yo'r taties are bruartin' finely. **Chs.**^{123}

4. To turn cattle out to graze on a harvested field. w.Yks. (M.F.)

BREWARD, *sb.*^{2} Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. In form **braward** Yks.; **brewart** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; **brewerd** Yks.; **brewers** w.Yks.^{24}; **brewits** Lan.^{1}; **broward, brows** w.Yks.^{2}; **bruard** w.Yks.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} Der.^{1}; **bruart** Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{12} nw.Der.^{1}; **bruit** Lan. [**briu·əd, briu·ət.**]

1. The brim of a hat.

w.Yks. A regular chimley-poiper, wi' a varry narrah breward, *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xi; **w.Yks.**^{12345} **Lan.** Wi' th' rain drippin' off his hat brewits, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1868) ii; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** PICTON *Dial.* (1865) 14. **Chs.** (P.R.); (K.) **Der.**^{1} *Obs.*; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. The narrow thin edge or shavings of anything.

Chs.^{2} Hat-bruarts are the parings of the brim of a hat (?); **Chs.**^{3}

[*Aile,* the brim or brerewood of a hat, COTGR.]

BREWER, *sb.* Hmp. The foreman in a brewery, who actually brews the beer. Hmp. (H.C.M.B.); Hmp.^{1}

BREWER'S-APRON, *sb.* Suf. Inferior beer or 'swipes,' which are often said to be made from the washings of the brewer's apron.

Suf. (F.H.); Well known (C.G.B.).

BREWERY, see **Boorey.**

BREWING, *vbl. sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. [**briu·in.**] In *comp.* (1) **Brewing-brigs,** a forked stick placed across the brewing-tub to support the horsehair sieve (s.v. **Brig**(g, **3**); (2) **-stoo,** the bench on which the 'mash-tub' is placed in brewing.

(1) **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.) **Yks.** *Yks. Life and Character* (1868) 138. (2) **Chs.**^{1}

BREWIS, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Wal. Der. Shr. Mtg. Amer. Also written **brawis** Yks.; **breawis** e.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1}; **brewes** Chs.^{23}; **breweys** w.Yks.^{5}; **browes** Chs.^{13}; **browess** Der.^{1}; **browis** w.Yks.^{123} Chs.^{2} s.Chs.^{1} Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} Shr.^{1} [**briu·is, brou·is.**]

1. Broth, pottage.

Sc. Mountains of beef, and oceans of brewis, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) x. **w.Yks.** (D.L.) **Lan.** On Good Friday a jorum of browis and roasted wheat or frumenty was the treat for dinner, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 237. **Chs.** (E.F.)

2. Bread or oatcake soaked in hot water, fat, gravy, &c.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** We'n had menni a mess a nettle porridge an brawis, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 13; **w.Yks.**^{12}; **w.Yks.**^{3} Without fat it is 'water-browis'; **w.Yks.**^{45} **Lan.** Wet and warm like Oldham brewis, WAUGH *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 100, ed. 1879; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **n.Wal.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 562. **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Mtg.** (E.R.M.) [**Nfld.** *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894). **U.S.A., N.Eng.** Crusts of rye and Indian or other bread softened with milk and eaten with molasses, BARTLETT (1859).]

[**1.** Brewes, *brouet,* PALSGR. (1530); Potage, as wortes, Iowtes, or browes, *Boke Kervynge* (1513), in *Meals & Manners,* ed. Furnivall, 160. **2.** Brewis, *offulae adipatae,* BARET (1580). OFr. *broez,* broth, see HATZFELD (s.v. *Brouet*).]

BREWITS, see **Breward.**

BREWSTER, *sb. Obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also Cor. Also written **browster** Sc. N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}

1. A brewer.

Sc. BAILEY (1721); *Scotic.* (1787) 13. **Kcd.** A' their healths they noo were drunk, And Brewster Babie's too, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 73. **Fif.** Brewsters' tongues wi' dads and dabs, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 12. **Edb.** Ye browster never now busk ye braw, FERGUSON *Poems* (1773) 100. **Bwk.** The browster gie'd us a' a gliff Wi' his barley bree, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 4. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{15}, **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423; **Cor.**^{3} Used by old people.

2. *Comp.* **Brewster-wife,** a female publican.

Sc. The browster wives, are eident lang, Right fain for a' thing snod, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 92 (JAM.). **Ayr.** Browster wives an' whisky stills, BURNS *Third Ep. J. Lapraik* (1785) st. 5.

[**1.** Of Richard Cook, a common brewster, breaking the assize of bread and ale, vj^{d}, *Kirton Manor Fine Roll* (1632) (n.Lin.^{1}).]

BREXASS, see **Bracksus.**

BREYAD-, see **Broad-.**

BREZ, *v.* ne.Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] To do anything energetically.

ne.Lan.^{1} I brezzed away at it.

BRIAN, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.?* Nhb. Yks.

1. *v.* To keep fire at the mouth of an oven, either to give light or to preserve the heat. *Gen.* in phr. *to brian an oven.*

n.Cy. (K.); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.** Elsewhere this fire is called a spruzzing, GROSE (1790); **Nhb.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} Boilers, 'set-pots' (open boilers, set in brick), and large ovens, with the fire-grate underneath, are usually brianed.

2. *sb.* The residuum of the burning fuel retained alight when a large fireplace, &c., is cleaned out. m.Yks.^{1}

BRIAR, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Nhp. Wor. Shr. In forms **brare** Not.; **brear** w.Yks.^{1}; **bree** n.Yks.^{12}; **breear** Wm.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1}; **breeor** Lan.; **breer** Sc. Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} n.Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{13} s.Chs.^{1} Der.^{1} nw.Der.^{1} Rut.^{1}; **brere** Dur.^{1} n.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{12} Lan.^{1} nw.Der.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} Nhp. [**briə(r).**]

1. A bramble or other prickly shrub, esp. the wild rose, *Rosa canina.*

Ayr. The rose upon the breer, Burns *Wee Willie Gray.* **Slk.** He sprang o'er the bushes, he dashed o'er the breers, Hogg *Winter Ev.* (1820) II. 215 (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Nae rwose ... That yet grew on a breer, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 74. **Wm.** Keep out of the brears, to save your breeches, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 487. **n.Yks.** As the lily amang the breers, Robinson *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 2; Sharp as a bree, Linskill *Betw. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) xiii; **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} T'lad's as sharp as a breear. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**^{1} I yarks ya foote under a tetherin breear, ii. 302; **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** A little smart tweggink lass, ut nipt obewt us sharp us o' breeor, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 15; **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **Der.**^{1}, **nw Der.**^{1}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1} **Rut.**^{1} I'll clean up they breers. **Nhp.** The rose is on the brere, Clare *Remains* (1873) 149.

Hence **Briary,** *adj.* (1) prickly, thorny, also used *fig.*; (2) sharp, clever, bold, restless.

(1) **Lth.** Dew Shining on the breerie thorn, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 162. **n.Yks.**^{2} A breery trod [path]. Breery beck. (2) **Sc.** Stourie, stoussie, gaudy brierie, Dinging a' things tapsalteerie, Crawford *Mother's Pet,* st. 3 (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Lth.** (Jam.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Briar-ball,** (2) **-bob,** a spongy ball or excrescence growing on the wild rose; (3) **-boss,** the gall of the wild rose, formed by the insect *Cynips rosae*; (4) **-bunting,** the corn bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*; (5) **-crook,** a hedging sickle.

(1) **Nhp.**^{1} Placed by boys in their coat cuffs, as a charm to prevent flogging. **se.Wor.**^{1} (2) **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} (3) **Shr.** If you light on a briar-boss accidental w'en yo' 'an the tuthache, an' wear it in yore boasom, it'll cure it, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 194; **Shr.**^{1} (4) **n.Ir.** [So called] from its nesting in ditch banks run wild with brambles, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 69. **N.I.**^{1} (5) **n.Yks.** They cut their way wi breea creeaks (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{2}

3. Shoots of the bramble when split into thongs for binding straw beehives. Wm.^{1}

[A brere smale and slendre, Chaucer *R. Rose,* 858. OE. *brǣr.*]

BRIAR-BOT, *sb.* N.I.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] The fishing frog or sea-devil, *Lophius piscatorius.* Also called **Molly Gowan, Kilmaddy.**

BRIBE, *sb.* Yks. [**braib.**] A piece cut off an end or piece of cloth, which is damaged or imperfect; a short length of cloth.

w.Yks. (W.T.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884); **w.Yks.**^{5}

[Cp. Fr. *bribe,* 'gros morceau de pain, les restes d'un repas' (Littré); *bribe,* 'morceau de telle chose que ce soit' (Roquefort).]

BRIBE, *v.* Brks. Wil. To twit, taunt; to scold, 'nag.'

Brks. She terrible bribed I (A.C.). **Wil.** He be always bribing I with going after the rebbuts (W.C.P.); **Wil.**^{1} What d'ye want to kip a-bribing I o' that vur?

BRICCO, BRICHA, see **Britchel.**

BRICHEN, see **Brochan.**

BRICK, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. In *comp.* (1) **Brick-burr,** a brickbat; (2) **-clod,** a thin but tough sod cut from a peat-bog, used for covering bricks when they are piled up for drying; (3) **-earth,** earth from which bricks are made; (4) **-head,** a brickbat; (5) **-keel** or **-kill,** a brick-kiln; (6) **-layer,** (*a*) a brickmaker; (*b*) a term applied to clergymen; (7) **-maker,** the wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*; (8) **-noggin,** an old, strong method of building, in which the houses were framed in woodwork and filled up with bricks; (9) **-oven,** a baker's oven made of bricks; (10) **-pane,** a term used of a half-timbered house; (11) **-setter,** a bricklayer; (12) **-tiles,** bricks.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **Chs.**^{1} (3) **Sur.** A very singular and valuable bed of brick earth, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 371. (4) **s.Not.** I'll hull a brick-'ead at yer (J.P.K.). (5) **Brks.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{12}, **w.Som.**^{1} (6, *a*) **s Chs.**^{1} (*b*) **Oxf., Brks.** *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. vii. 115; Farmer. (7) **n.Lin.** The appearance and departure of the wagtail closely coincide with the opening and closing of the brick-making season (G.E.D.). (8) **Chs.**^{13}, **Suf.**^{1} **Sur.** Others are built of brick-nogging covered with tiles, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 389. (9) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) (10) **Chs.**^{3} Half-timbered houses are called brick-pane buildings. (11) **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (12) [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)]

2. In phr. (1) *Brick a bread* or *breed,* of a wall: as thick as a brick is broad, 4½ ins.; see **Abrede**; (2) *— a len(g)th,* double the breadth of a brick; (3) *-thanging,* a forfeit inflicted in some rustic games in which a person is taken by the head and heels and tossed up and down.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** We built squire a brick a breed wall, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 54; **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) (3) **Lan.** (J.L.)

3. *pl.* A paved walk or footpath.

Stf.^{2} Kūm on dh' briks, yə də̄rti lad, ait ə' dh' sluj. **Sus.**^{1} I'm always pleased to see him a-coming up my bricks.

4. A small loaf of bread, resembling a brick in shape.

Sc. A quarter brick (Jam.). **Nhb.** (W.G.), **Nhp.**^{1} **Dev.** Put es nauze in ma pokkit an took'd a girt brick, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 10, ed. 1865; Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) (s.v. Penny); **Dev.**^{1}

BRICK, see **Birk, Brock.**

BRICKEN, *adj.* Wil. Dor. Som. [**bri·kən.**] Made of brick.

s.Wil. (C.V.G.) **Dor.**^{1} Crickets roun' the bricken heth did zing, 155. **Som.** (C.V.G.)

BRICKEN, *v.* *Obsol.* n., s. and e.Cy. Also written **brecken** N.Cy.^{1} To bridle, hold up the head; to put on a smart appearance by holding up the head.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **s. & e.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Sus.** (K.); (G.A.W.)

[Bricken, bridle up the head, Coles (1677).]

BRICKER, see **Breaker.**

BRICKET, *sb.* Chs.^{13} [**bri·kit.**] A stool.

BRICKLE, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Suf. Sur. Hmp. Dor. Som. Amer. Written **bre'kl·** m.Yks.^{1} [**bri·kl.**] Fragile, brittle, easily broken. Also used *fig.* See also **Britchel.** Cf. **brackle, brockle, bruckle.**

Sc. I think how I am to fend for ye now in thae brickle times, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) vii; He understood well that an army being brickle like glasse, Monro *Expedition* (1637) II. 16 (Jam.). **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} It's feaful brickle weather; **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 21; **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**^{1} Yo' mun mind 'ow yo' 'ondlen that corn; the straw's despert brickle. **Suf.**^{1} **Sur.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 83. **Hmp.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} 'Tis so brickle's glass.

Hence **Brickly,** (1) *adj.* brittle, easily broken, friable; (2) *adj.* of sheep and cattle: given to break fences.

(1) **m.Yks.**^{1} Poor, dry straw is said to be mush and bre'kly. **Suf.** A horse was perfection, only that one hoof was 'brickly' (T.R.L.). **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**^{1} **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). [**U.S.A.** Used in Georgia, Bartlett (1859).] (2) **Som.** You can't keep no brickly stock in that field (W.F.R.).

[This man that of earthly matter maketh brickle vessels, Bible (1611) *Wisdom* xv. 13; Brickle, *fragilis,* Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

BRICKO, see **Britchel.**

BRICKUT, *sb.* in phr. *at brickut.* Glo.^{1} Of a cat: *maris appetens.*

BRID, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der.

1. A bird.

Yks. Brids of a feather aye flock together, Holroyd *Prov.* **Lan.** An' mi shuttle shall fly like a brid, Brierley *Waverlow* (1884) 178; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13} **s.Chs.**^{1} 19. **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Brid-breer,** *Rosa arvensis*; (2) **-een,** the plant *Lychnis diurna*; (3) **-legged,** slender-legged, spindle-shanked; *gen.* applied to a woman; (4) **-nase,** (5) **-nesses,** *pl.* birds' nests; (6) **-neeze,** a bird's nest; (7) **-neezing,** (8) **-neisenin',** bird-nesting; (9) **-'s-pin-cushions,** the mossy excrescences on wild rose-trees; (10) **-rose,** the white Scotch wild rose with black hips, *Rosa spinosissima.*

(1, 2) **Chs.**^{1} (3) **Chs.**^{123} (4) **Stf.**^{2} (5) **Lan.** He'd bridnesses show thi an' o', *Cy. Wds.* (Nov. 17, 1866) 40. (6) **Chs.**^{13} (7) **Lan.** Owd times when thee an' me wurn yunk . . . an' goo a brid neezin', Brierley *Tales* (1854) 147; An derectly went'n a brid-neezink, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 23. **Chs.**^{1} Let's go a brid-neezing. (8) **s.Chs.**^{1} Wùt kùm ŭ)brid·z·ney·znin wi ùz ŭ Set·ŭrdi? [Wut come a-brids'-neisenin' wi' us o' Setterday?] This is peculiar as being formed from the *pl.* of a *sb.* ney·zn. (9) *ib.* Brid·z-ping·-kùshinz. Also called Breer [briar]-bob (q.v.). (10) **Chs.**^{13}

3. A term of affection, in addressing men or animals, *gen.* in phr. *owd brid.*

Lan. Good neet, owd brid, Brierley *Ab-o'-th'-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) vii; [To a donkey.] Lifting a bucket of water which stood by the door,—'Sup, owd brid! It'll make thi yure curl!' Waugh *Besom Ben*, i.

[Y gadre togider thi sones, as a brid gaderith his nest vndur fethris, Wyclif (1388) *Luke* xiii. 34. OE. *brid* (*Corpus Gl.*).]

BRID, see **Breed.**

BRIDAL, *sb.* Sc. Also Som. In *comp.* (1) **Bridal-bread**, *obs.*, bread broken over a bride's head after marriage and scrambled for by the guests; (2) **-potion**, *obs.*, a drink, given in connexion with the 'bedding' (q.v.) of the bride and bridegroom; (3) **-wife**, a newly-married wife; (4) **-wreath**, the plant *Francoa ramosa*, bearing long racemes of small white flowers.

(1) **Lth.** Now broken was the bridal bread Owre the bride's cockernony, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 65. (2) *ib.* Auld doited Pate... Pray'd owre the bridal potion, *ib.* 70; (A.W.) (3) **Ayr.** The minister's come hame wi' his bridal-wife, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxv. (4) **w.Som.**^{1}

BRIDBILLED, *adj.* Chs.^{13} Also in form **bridbuild.** [**bri dbild.**] Said of accurately-fitting wood.

[Fitted as accurately as the two parts of a 'bird's bill.']

BRIDE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Bride-bun** or **-cake**, the cake provided at a wedding, formerly broken over the head of the bride; (2) **-day**, wedding-day; (3) **-'s-knots**, ribbons worn at a wedding; (4) **-'s-laces**, the ribbon-grass, *Calamagrostis variegata*; (5) **-'s-maiden**, bridesmaids; (6) **-'s-part**, the early part of the day on which a wedding takes place; (7) **-'s-pie**, a round pie with a strong crust, variously ornamented, which was always present at the feast after a wedding; (8) **-shoe**, money demanded at the church gate from the wedding-party; see also **Ball-money**; (9) **-spurs**, spurs allotted to the best runner after the marriage ceremony; (10) **-stones**, pillars of rocks found on the moors, at which marriage ceremonies were formerly practised.

(1) **Slk.** They were battling wha first to get a haud o' the bride's bunn, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 154, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} A thin currant-cake, marked in squares, though not entirely cut through, is ready against the bride's arrival. Over her head is spread a clean linen napkin; the bridegroom standing behind the bride, breaks the cake over her head. (2) **Sc.** The bride-day, you say, is to be on the thirtieth of the instant month? Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxvii. (3) **Lth.** Bride's-knots, an sic like gear... I'm gaun to Willie's wedding, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 62. (4) **Nhp.**^{1} (5) **w.Cor.** She's going to have six brides-maiden (M.A.C.). (6) **Ir.** The wedding morning, or the bride's part of it, as they say, was beautiful, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 60. (7) **w.Yks.**^{1} It would have been deemed an act of neglect or rudeness if any of the party omitted to partake of it. (8) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (9) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* (10) **n.Yks.**^{2}

2. *v.* To bridle up the head, to act the bride.

[She brides it, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 67.]

[**2.** *Cincischiáre*, to mince or bride it at the table, or in speech, as a bride, or some affected women do (Florio).]

BRIDE, *sb.*^{2} Shr.

1. A disease causing stiff joints in the feet of pigs. (G.F.J.)

2. *Comp.* **Bride-weed** or **-wort**, the yellow toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris.*

Shr. A decoction of the herb is used in the treatment of this disease [bride], whence the local name Bride-wort (G.F.J.); **Shr.**^{1}

[Fr. *bride*, pl. 'filaments qui, dans l'intérieur de la plaie, empêchent l'écoulement du pus' (Hatzfeld).]

BRIDE-ALE, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Also Som. Also written **bridal** Nhb.^{1}

1. A wedding feast. See also **Bride-door, Broose.**

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Bruy·d ae·ul. Still in use, but *obsol.* [(K.)]

2. The warmed, sweetened, and spiced ale, presented to a wedding party on its return from church. Also called **Hot-pots** (q.v.).

n.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} Whoever had the good fortune to arrive first at the bride's house, requested to be shown to the chamber of the new married pair. After he had turned down the bed-clothes he returns, carrying in his hand a tankard of warm ale, to meet the bride, to whom he triumphantly offers his humble beverage. The bride then presents to him [a] ribbon as the honourable reward of his victory.

[**1.** A bridale, *nuptiae*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). OE. *brȳdealo.*]

BRIDE-DOOR, *sb.* Dur. Cum. Yks. In phr. *to run* or *ride for the bride-door*, to join in the race for the bride's gift of a ribbon or handkerchief, run by the young men of the neighbourhood, at the conclusion of the marriage ceremony. See **Bride-ale, Broose.**

n.Cy. In Sc. the prize is a mess of brose: the custom is there called running for the brose, Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; The ribbon when won is supposed to be destined for the winner's sweetheart, actual or to be, Atkinson *Gl.* **Dur.** Still practised at St. Helen's, Auckland, and other villages in Dur.: only the handkerchief is supposed to be a delicate substitute for the bride's garter, which used to be taken off as she knelt at the altar, *ib.* **Dur., Cum.** (s.v. Bride-ale), Brockett *Gl.* **n.Yks.**^{1} In days gone by, the race was always from the churchyard gate to the bride-door, and the prize was not barely the bride's garter, but the added privilege of taking it himself from her leg as she crossed the threshold of her home; **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} *Obs.* **e.Yks.** The prize [is] a ribbon, which is worn for the day in the hat of the winner, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Should any of the competitors, however, omit to shake hands with the bride, he forfeits the prize, though otherwise entitled to win (s.v. Bride-ale), Brockett *Gl.* [**Wel.** After the wedding, the bridegroom mounts on horseback and takes his bride behind him. A certain amount of 'law' is given them, and then the guests mount and pursue them. It is a matter of courtesy not to overtake them, but whether overtaken or not they return with their pursuers to the wedding feast, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* II. 155; Atkinson *Gl.*]

BRIDE-WAIN, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan.

1. *Obs.* A wagon or cart, loaded with household goods, conveyed from the bride's house to her new home.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Such a waggon is styled the 'plenishing-wain,' Atkinson *Gl.*; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} It has obtained the name of wain from a very ancient custom, now *obs.*, of presenting a bride, who had no great stock of her own, with a waggon-load of furniture and provisions. Some forty or fifty years since it was the custom here to place one of those curious and handsome black oak cabinets or presses, well stored with the necessary graithing or gear for a newly married couple, in a wain, and harnessing to it several yoke of oxen gaily garlanded, to drive it as a part of the bridal procession to the church. One such bridewain had no less than sixteen oxen yoked to it; **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**^{1}

2. The bridal gifts. Dur.^{1}, Wm.^{1}

3. A 'bidden' wedding at which the friends of the bride and bridegroom are expected to contribute presents. See **Infaire.**

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** At a bride-wain (which is the carrying of a bride home), ... it is the custom to make presents of money, &c., Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1848) II. 150; An' iv'ry lad or lass they met, I' th' house or out, to the breydewain They bade that day, Stagg *Bridewain* (1805) st. 4; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 381; **Wm.**^{1} **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **Lan.**^{1}

BRIDEWELL, *sb. Obs.* Lin. A prison.

n.Lin.^{1} The bridewell meant the now disused prison of Kirton-in-Lindsey. 'I will put thee in bridewell to draw at the mill as long as thou livest,' Bernard *Terence* (1629) 16.

[Bride-well, a house of correction, a prison, *Nomencl.* (1585) (Nares). 'Bridewell' was the name of a house of correction given to the City of London by Edward VI. The house was so called from being near St. Bride's Well, close to St. Bride's Church.]

BRIDGE, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Dur. Nhp. Som. Nfld.

1. A weigh-bridge.

N.I.^{1} A coal carter was found to have been abstracting coals from his own load. 'Ah, ye fool,' said his comrade, 'shure A toul' ye ye had to go over a bridge.'

2. *Comb.* (1) **Bridge Fair**, an annual fair held at Peterborough; (2) **-rails**, malleable iron or steel rails used in the barrow ways; (3) **-ramps**, the ascents to the bridges over the railway.

(1) **Nhp.** *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 287; Orig. held on Oct. 2,

but now on the first Wed. and Thurs. in Oct. So called because it is principally held on land adjacent to the Bridge over the Nen (P.G.D.). (2) **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). [In *gen.* use in the rail trade (R.O.H.).] (3) **Som.** The sloping sides of the ascent are called the 'ramps' (W.F.R.).

3. A platform.

[**Nfld.** Commonly used (G.P.).]

BRIDGE, *v.* Yks. Lin. [**bridʒ.**] To cheapen, beat down in price; to 'bate.'

n.Yks. Ah bridged him down sixpence (I.W.). **e.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} I never go to that shop; they bridge nought. **w.Yks.**^{2} He wouldn't bridge sixpence. **n.Lin.**^{1}

[No but the Lord hadde breiggid tho dayes, Wyclif (1382) *Mark* xiii. 20. Aphetic form of *abridge.*]

BRIDGET-IN-HER-BRAVERY, *sb.* Lin. The rose-campion, *Lychnis chalcedonica.*

BRIDGNORTH ELECTION, *phr.* Wor. Shr. In phr. *All on one side, like Bridgnorth Election,* said of anything which is oblique or out of the perpendicular.

Wor. (J.W.P.) **Shr.** Members of the Whitmore families of Apley, near Bridgnorth, have represented the borough in Parliament from 1663 to 1870 [with rare exceptions]. . . . The contests were sometimes sharp, and the saying is prob. due to the . . . predestined success of the [Tory] Whitmore family, rather than to that of either political party, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 592; **Shr.**^{2}

BRIDIE, *sb.* Sc. [**bri·di.**] A small mutton or beef pie with gravy in it, about the size of a teacup saucer.

Frf. A hot sweet-smelling bridie, whose gravy oozed deliciously through a bursting paper bag, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 271; Bridies, which are a sublime kind of pie, *ib.* 98; Well known, but always called 'Forfar bridie' (G.W.).

BRIDLE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Bridle-arm,** the left arm; (2) **-backs,** short pieces of wood nailed across the upper end of the cupples, just below the hûnes; (3) **-bands,** an arrangement of strings or 'bands' which kept the slide or carriage of the spinning-jenny at right angles to the sides or 'races'; (4) **-duck,** the female scaup, *Fuligula marila*; (5) **-gate,** a wooden gate at the end of a 'riding,' or cleared road, in a wood; (6) **-hand,** the left hand; (7) **-road,** (8) **-sty** or **-style,** a road for horses and foot-passengers only; (9) **-tooth,** a tooth of a horse which grows out of the side of the gum; also called **-fang**; (10) **-track,** (11) **-way,** see **-sty.**

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **S. & Ork.**^{1} (3) **w.Yks.** The arrangement is still used in the self-acting mules (W.T.). (4) **Dub.** [So called] from the broad white band round the base of the bill, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 159. (5) **w.Yks.**^{2} (6) **n.Lin.**^{1} (7) **Dur.**^{1} **n.Yks.** (I.W.); (W.H.) **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Wor.** In the line of an old bridle-road across the fields, Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1840) 65, ed. 1852. **Oxf.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 277. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (8) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **w.Yks.** A string of these primitive carriers, . . . picking their way . . . up the 'bridle stye,' Cudworth *Manningham* (1896) 328; T'bridle sty 'at led onto t'moor, Preston *Yksman.* (1880) 54; **w.Yks.**^{12}; **w.Yks.**^{3} There was no cart road to Wakefield, it was only for packhorses; it was called Bridlestyle rōăd; **w.Yks.**^{4} **ne.Lan.**^{1} (9) **n.Lin.**^{1} There is a silly superstition that when this malformation occurs in mares the animals will be barren. (10) **n.Wil.** Bridle-tracks which once crossed the country in every direction, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 97. (11) **Nhp.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}

2. In phr. *to bite on the bridle,* to suffer hardships, to be in great straits.

Sc. Let her bite on the bridle when she was living . . . and gie her a decent burial now she's dead, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Thaay niver minded what end went fost when times was good, soä thaay hev to bite the bridle noo.

3. *Obs.* An iron frame with a gag, formerly placed as a punishment on a scold's head and mouth. Also called **Brank,** q.v.

[See *Obsol. Punishments* in *Chester Archaeol. Jrn.* II.] **Chs.**^{3}, **Der.**^{1}

4. The head of a plough; the piece of iron fastened to the end of the beam of a plough, to which the harness is attached.

Rxb. The bridle . . . moves upon a strong pin piercing the beam, *Agric. Surv.* 50 (Jam.). **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849. [Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

5. *v.* To curb, restrain, modify; to rope a stack.

Elg. A Macgruther, whose forefathers since the flood had been professors of the bagpipe and would have bridled it into any purpose-like thing, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 27. **Kcb.** (A.W.)

Hence (1) **Bridled,** *pp.* see below; (2) **Bridling-ropes,** *sb. pl.* ropes used to hold down the thatch on stacks or roofs of houses.

(1) **Frf.** The animal is in danger of being bridled. This is occasioned by the animal's bending its neck extremely to claw its throat with its teeth. . . . The teeth often fasten in the wool, so that it cannot disengage them, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 240. (2) **w. & s.Sc.** When the stacks have been built and covered, ropes of straw are fixed vertically over the thatch; . . . the bridlin ropes are then carried round and caught on the vertical ones (Jam. *Suppl.*).

6. To raise the head scornfully. Used with prep. *up.*

n.Lin.^{1} She did bridle up when thaay tell'd her what he'd been a saayin'.

Hence **Bridling,** *ppl. adj.* Of a bitch: *maris appetens.* w.Yks.^{1}

7. Of barley: to droop when ripe.

Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; Only known by old people, the usual word being 'rein' (q.v.) (F.H.).

[**2.** To bite upon the bridle, *être reduit fort à l'étroit,* Miege (1679). **3.** A brydle for a curste queane, *Macclesfield Corp. Rec.* (1623) in Ormerod's *Hist. Chs.* (ed. 1882) III. 790. **6.** The damoisel was mighty well pleased; . . . she bridled, she strutted, and strained to deserve it, *Annals of Love* (1672) (Nares).]

BRIDOON, *sb.* Irel. The snaffle and rein of a bridle.

Ir. Parnell promised them that by and by they would fit these same mouths [i.e. the landlords'] with bit and bridoon, *Standard* (Mar. 2, 1891).

[Bridon, a snaffle, a bit without any branches, Ash (1795). Fr. *bridon,* a snaffle (Cotgr.).]

BRIDTHER, see **Brither.**

BRIEF, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Wor. Shr. Glo. Cmb. e.An. Ken. Som. Cor. Also written **breef** Sc. Cmb.^{1}; **breif** Sc. (Jam.) [**brīf.**]

1. A begging letter, a petition for some charitable object, *gen.* signed by some responsible person.

Nhb. A kind neighbour wrote her a brief, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 389; **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} Many briefs, duly signed by minister and churchwardens, may commonly be seen still in course of circulation through the country side in Clevel. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** I never turned my back on a brief when I went to church, Everett *Blacksmith* (ed. 1834) 101; We had a brief and went round and gathered for him a tidy sum (A.C.). **w.Wor.** He's brought a brief, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 43. **Shr.**^{1}, **Glo.** (S.S.B.) **Cmb.**^{1} I have seen a woman come up with a brief for the Mayor to sign before she took it round the town. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** 1689. Collected June 17 & 18 on the briefe for the Irish and Protestants, £31 17*s.* 11*d.*, *Chwardens' Accs. St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich*; Still in every-day use (J.H.). **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} **Som.** To write a bit of a brief vor un (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**^{1} Tez u suyt ai·ziur vur t-uurn ubaew·t wai u bree·f-n tez tu-wuurk [it is much easier to run about with a begging petition than it is to work]. **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

2. A funeral or burial club.

w.Yks. Before a womman's wed, hur chap sud be in a brief, so az shoo may hev summat ta berry him wi', Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1867) 40; About Leeds, the exact equivalent for a club of this nature is 'Dêad-Brief'; about Halifax, 'Dêath-Brief' (C.C.R.); *Gen.* 'funeral brief' (S.P.U.).

3. *Comp.* (1) **Brief-club,** a burial club; (2) **-nights,** the nights on which the committee of a 'brief' meet to transact business.

w.Yks. (1) Deceased was a member of the brief-club, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 325. (2) (C.C.R.)

4. A spell, charm.

Sc. The brief was out, 'twas him it doom'd The mermaid's face to see, Finlay *Ballads* (1808) II. 85 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Ye surely hae some warlock-breef Owre human hearts, Burns *To J. Smith* (1785) st. 1.

5. A railway ticket. Also in *comp.* **Brief-jigger,** railway ticket-office.

Slang. Took a brief to London Bridge, Horsley *Jottings* (1887) i.

Cant. The milingtary-lookin' swell . . . as run his rule over you in the push by the brief-jigger, CAREW *Autob. Gypsy* (1891) xxxv.

[**1.** The frere . . . cam with hus letteres Baldely to the bushope and hus breef hadde, *P. Plowman* (c.) XXIII. 327. Fr. *bref*, 'courte lettre officielle' (HATZFELD).]

BRIEF, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. n.Cy. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Bdf. Ken. Amer. [**brīf.**]

1. *adj.* Plentiful, frequent, common.

Chs. Still in use. Fleigh [flees] are very brief this whot weather (E.G.); **Chs.**^{3} **Shr.** Of the gloomy Bomere Pool legends are brief, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) viii. **Ken.** Used to denote the plentifulness of blackbeetles (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}; **Ken.**^{2} Wipers are wery brief here.

2. Of diseases or epidemics: rife, prevalent.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **Chs.**^{12}; **Chs.**^{3} Smallpox is very brief. **s.Chs.**^{1} Mee·zlz ŭr ver·i brḗef ŭbaay·t [measles are very brief abaït]. **Der.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12} **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**^{123} **Shr.**^{1} Han yore childern 'ad the maizles? I 'ear as a bin mighty brif about. **Bdf.** An illness is said to be 'very brief about' (J.W.B.); Colds are very brief, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 127. [**U.S.A.** Much used in the interior of New England and in Virginia, BARTLETT (1859).]

3. Busy, bustling; quick; energetic.

S. & Ork.^{1} **Shr.**^{1} 'Er wuz that brif about clānin' the 'ouse down w'en I seed 'er. Now then, be brif an' finish that job.

4. Clever, apt, keen.

Abd. A brief joke or saying (G.W.). **Ags.** A brief discourse, a good sermon. He gae us a very brief sermon (JAM.).

5. *adv.* Quickly, swiftly, rapidly.

n.Lin. He went along as brief as a yung man, fer all he was soä ohd, *Lin. N. & Q.* (July 1890).

[Brief, rife or common, PHILLIPS (1706).]

BRIEKIT, *ppl. adj.* S. & Ork.^{1} Of sheep: particoloured, brindled, having white legs and belly. See **Brook,** *v.*^{2}

BRIERS, *sb.*^{1} *pl.* Sc. Written **breeirs** Bnff.^{1} [**briərz.**] The eyelashes. Also used *fig.*

Abd. 'Hingin' by the briers o' the een' is used metaph. of one in a shaky condition (W.M.). **Bnff.** Breears o' the een (W.G.); **Bnff.**^{1}

[Conn. w. *bree*, sb.^{3} Cp. *cilium*, brye, *Harl. MS.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 631.]

BRIERS, *sb.*^{2} *pl.* Nhb.^{1} Beams or girders fixed across a shaft top.

BRIESTYE, see **Breast-hee.**

BRIGANER, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **brigander** Bnff.^{1} [**bri·gənər.**]

1. A robber, brigand.

Sc. This Patrick Ger, . . . a notable thief, robber and briganer, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 31 (JAM.); I did na care to stilp upo' my queets, for fear o' the briganers, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 6 (*ib.*).

2. A person of rude, boisterous habits. Bnff.^{1}

[*Brigand* + *-er*, as in *barrister*, *chorister*.]

BRIGDA, *sb.* Sc. Also written **brigdie** (JAM.). [**bri·gdə, bri·gdi.**] The basking shark, *Squalus maximus.*

n.Sc., Sh.I. It is called pricker, and brigdie, NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 26 (JAM.). **Sh.I.** (W.A.G.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Norw. dial. *brygda*, also *brugda*, *brogda* (AASEN, 84).]

BRIGDER, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **brig, brigger** (JAM. *Suppl.*). The small cord or twisted hair to which a fishing-hook or a cast of flies is attached.

S. & Ork.^{1} **Sh.I., w.Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*)

[Conn. w. Norw. dial. *brigda*, to twist (AASEN).]

BRIG(G, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and n. and midl. counties to Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. Cmb. e.An. [**brig.**]

1. *sb.* A bridge.

Sc. Hackstoun of Rathillet keepit the brigg wi' musket, carbine, and pike, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. **n.Sc.** 'Brig on a hair' is a very narrow bridge (JAM.). **Abd.** The venerable Bow brig, the oldest bridge in Aberdeen, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) ii; The lan' stells o' the brig, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Frf.** By the auld brig that spans the wee burnie, WATT *Sketches* (1880) 48. **Ayr.** Sweeps dams, an' mills, an' brigs, a' to the gate, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) st. 7. **Edb.** Replacing his glasses on the brig of his nose, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi. **Bwk.** Hyndhaugh brig, and Hyndhaugh brae, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 21. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Gan over t'brig, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 65; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** At Carel the brig's tummel'd down, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) *Nicol the Newsmonger.* **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{123} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Hez t'brigg brok? **e.Yks.** As ther was neeah brig he was fooact ti lowp ower it, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 36; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Every one praises t'brig they go ower, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); **w.Yks.**^{12345} **Lan.** Nearly scrapin' th' skin off th' brig ov his nose, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 22; **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1} **Not.** A war crossing the foot-brig (L.C.M.); **Not.**^{1}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** I'll run up to the brig, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 14. **n.Lin.** SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Rut.**^{1} **Lei.** She lives down brigs (C.E.); **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12} **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 127. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cmb.** RAY (1691). **e.An.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Brig-end,** (2) **·fcot,** the foot or end of a bridge; (3) **·hable** or **·hebble,** the wall or parapet of a bridge; (4) **·hole,** the archway of a bridge; (5) **·stone,** (*a*) a stone culvert or drain; (*b*) *pl.* the flagstones over a drain or waterway; (6) **·stowers,** the timber-lengths used to strengthen the props or supports of a wooden bridge; (7) **·'s·wath,** the part where the stream is bridged over.

(1) **Gall.** I was . . . standin' on the brig-end o' Devorgill, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xliv. (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} (3) **w.Yks.** Ah hurt mi shoolder agean a brig-hebble (S.K.C.). **e.Lan.**^{1} (4) **Lei.**^{1} 'Doon't pull so 'ard theer, under the brig-ools,' [said] to a barge-horse driver by a canal bridge. (5, *a*) **n.Yks.** A brigstone is a kind of rough conduit for water across a gate-stead, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 64; (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{1}; (*b*) **n.Yks.**^{12} (6, 7) **n.Yks.**^{2}

3. A wooden frame placed over a tub to support the 'tems' or strainer used in brewing, and the 'sile' in dairy work. *Gen.* used in *pl.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Wm.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} In common use. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** The 'tems and brigs' were formerly to be seen in nearly every cottage (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{123}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Der.** A pair of cheese briggs, COX *Churches* (1877) III. 225. **Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**^{1} **s.Not.** So called because it is somewhat in the fashion of a bridge (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Sometimes a forked stick is substituted, called a 'pair of brigs.' **Nhp.**^{1}

4. *pl.* Irons set over the fire to support pots and pans.

w.Yks.^{13} **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

5. *v.* To build or throw a bridge over.

Lnk. To brig a burn (JAM.). **n.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{5}

[ME. *brig* (*Cursor M.* 8945); OE. *brycg.*]

BRIGGER, see **Brigder.**

BRIGHT, *sb.* Yks. [**brīt.**]

1. A clever contrivance.

w.Yks. Of a small mechanical toy: 'Well, that's a bright, reight enough!' (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{3} There's allys new breets.

2. In phr. *to strike a bright*, to awaken a new train of thoughts, ideas.

w.Yks. When Ah tell'd him that, it struck a bright intul him (S.K.C.).

3. A prank, trick.

w.Yks. We hed a bit ov a bright on wi him efter t'pub lowsed (B.K.).

BRIGHT, *adj.* e.An. Of marshes: covered with water.

e.An.^{1} The marshes are bright to-day. **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 78.

BRIGHTEN, *sb.* Hmp. A species of lichen.

Hmp. For weak eyes, brighten, another lichen, is recommended, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 176; **Hmp.**^{1}

BRIGHTEN, *v.* Yks. Also written **breeten** w.Yks. [**brī·tən.**] To make bright or quick (*refl.*); to become quick.

w.Yks. Come lad, breeghten thisen! (Æ.B.); Thah mun brighten a bit moor if thah meeans to get up to him (B.K.); Tha'll ha' to breeten if tha means hevin' done afore dinner, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 9, 1891).

BRIGHT-EYE, *sb.* Dev. The lesser celandine, *Ranunculus ficaria.*

Dev. Bright-eye, with its glossy leaves, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 318.

BRIHAM, see **Bargham.**

BRIKKER, see **Breaker.**

BRILLIANT, *sb.* Lon. A sweetmeat.

Lon. Sugar constitutes the base of an almost innumerable variety of hard confectionary, sold under the names of lozenges, brilliants, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 204.

BRILLS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Irel. Written **breels** Sc. (Jam.) [**brīlz, brilz.**] Spectacles, esp. double-jointed ones.

Cld. (Jam.) **N.I.**^{1} **Ant** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Du. *bril* (pl. *brillen*), a pair of spectacles (Hexham); G. *brille.*]

BRIM, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Wm. Chs. Lin. Som. [**brim.**]

1. *sb.* A bank or hedge-side covered with brambles or other wild undergrowth. w.Som.^{1} [**brúm.**]

2. *Fig.* The measure of endurance.

Wm. Ah was full up ta t'brim wi' bother o' yah sooart er anudder (B.K.).

Hence **Brimful,** *adj., fig.* full of sorrow or anger.

Lth. To sigh ower the days o' auld lang syne Wi' brimfou' bosom an' tearfu' ee, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 115. **Wm.** He was brim-full an' t'tears wor rowlin' doon his cheek. He wor sayin' 'at Ah wor a leer, see Ah went tue him, theer an' than, brim-full as Ah wor (B.K.).

3. *v.* Used in form (1) **Brimmed,** *pp.* flooded, full; (2) **Brimming,** *ppl. adj.* full to the brim, overflowing; (3) **Brimming over,** *phr.* overfull, overflowing.

(1) **Lin.** The tankards brimmed with beer, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 65. (2) **Sc.** A deep lock that's aye kept brimming with the hundreds of wee watercourses, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 180, ed. 1894. **Ir.** It glistened and shimmered in many a brimming pool, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 202. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (3) **Chs.**^{1} Yon pot's brimmin o'er.

BRIM, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **bream** n.Lin.^{1}; **breem** Sc. (Jam.); **brem** Glo.^{12} Ken.; **breme** N.Cy.^{1} Wm. n.Yks.^{1} [**brim, brīm.**]

1. *v.* Of swine: to be in heat, to copulate.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Wm.** The sew was bremed with a prize boar (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Ah've gotten t'sew brimmed (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Chs.**^{13}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Glo.**^{12}

Hence (1) **Brimmed,** *pp.* covered by a boar; (2) **Brimmer,** *sb.* a sow in kind; (3) **Brimming,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* the restless state of sows when at heat; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* of a sow: *maris appetens*; (4) **Brimward,** *adj.* of a sow: *maris appetens.*

(1) **Lan.** (J.L.) **Lan., Chs.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (2) **Nhb.**^{1} (3, *a*) **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); (J.N.) **n.Lin.**^{1} [Mayer *Sptsmn's Directory* (1845) 144.] (*b*) **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1} **w.Yks.** (C.W.H.), **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Suf., Ken., Sus.** Holloway. **Ken.** (P.M.) (4) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**^{1}

2. *sb.* The heat in sows.

n.Cy. Holloway. **w.Yks.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} We say, 'sow goes to brim'; but we never call the boar a brim.

3. A boar.

s. & e.Cy. Ray (1691). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{12}, **Suf.**^{1} **Ken.** A sow when brimming goes to brim (K.).

4. A harlot, strumpet, trull.

Lth. (Jam.), **Glo.**^{2}, **e.An.**^{1} **Slang.** Farmer.

[**1.** ME. *brimmen* (Stratmann). Cp. Du. *bremen,* to burn with lust or desire (Hexham).]

BRIM, *v.*^{3} e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] Past tense of *to broom,* or sweep with a broom.

e.An.^{1} I brim up all the muck I could.

BRIM, see **Bream.**

BRIMBLE, see **Bramble.**

BRIME, *sb.* Sc. [**braim.**] Brine, pickle, salt.

Sc. As saut's brime (Jam.). **Dmb.** Steep in brime o' yer ain sautin', Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxviii.

BRIME, *v.* Cor. [Not known to our correspondents.] To flash up, to blaze.

Cor. 'To brime a boat' is to melt the pitch on it by applying a flame of fire to it, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179.

BRIME, see **Bargham.**

BRIMELD, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} A very old female seal.

[Norw. dial. *brimul,* for older *bremulv* (Aasen).]

BRIMING, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **breeming** Cor.^{2} **brimming** Cor.^{1} [**brī·min, bri·min.**] Phosphorescence of the sea. See **Briny.**

Cor. The briming, or light excited at night in sea-water by anything that disturbs it, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 107; *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. x. 179; **Cor.**^{12}

BRIMMEL, see **Bramble.**

BRIMMER, *sb.*^{1} Suf. [**bri·mə(r).**] A bumper.

Suf. Very common (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} [There is no deceit in a brimmer, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 3.]

BRIMMER, *sb.*^{2} Brks. Wil. [**bri·mə(r).**] A broad-brimmed hat. Brks.^{1}, Wil.^{1}

Hence **Brimmin-tucker,** *sb.* a new hat. Wil. (G.E.D.)

BRIMMING, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. [**bri·min.**] Of soil or earth: having a mellow and crumbly appearance.

n.Cy. Hunter *Georgical Essays* (1803–4) I. 157, in *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 22. **Nhb.** 'Nivver sou corn till the land's brimmin'.' Corn sown at that juncture is almost immediately germinated (R.O.H.).

BRIMS, *sb.* Ken. Also in forms **brimsey, brimp** Ken.^{1} [**brimz.**] The gadfly. See **Breeze,** *sb.*^{1}

Ken. De ole cow's got de brimps (P.M.); 'You have a brims in your tail'; said of a restless person (K.); **Ken.**^{12}

[*Tahon,* a brizze, brimsee, Cotgr. ON. *brims* (Fritzner); G. *bremse.*]

BRIM-SAND, *sb.* Dor. Sea-sand. Dor. *Gl.* (1851).

BRIMSEY, see **Brims.**

BRIMSEY BROWN, *phr.* Irel. An undecided colour.

Ant. It's a brimsy brown, the colour of a mouse's diddy, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

BRIMSTONE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lon. Hmp. [**bri·mstən.**]

1. A match-seller.

Lon. I inquired of some of the present race of match-sellers what became of the 'old brimstones,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 431.

2. A word of abuse, used *attrib.*

Sc. Yon brimstane hussies, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 165. **n.Yks.**^{2} Brimstone weean, a female fury. Brimstone fang'd, hot in action, as one who fights with her fists and nails. **I.W.**^{2} Goo along, you brimstooun bitch.

BRIMTUD, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} The sound of waves dashing on the shore.

[Norw. dial. *brimtot,* the roar of the waves dashing on the rocks (Aasen).]

BRIN, *sb.*^{1} S. & Ork.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] A brook or rivulet.

[Sw. *brunn,* a well (Widegren); ON. *brunnr.*]

BRIN, *sb.*^{2} *Obsol.* Dev. Strong linen.

Dev. (R.P.C.); Yü'd best git zome brin; tez 'mazing strong stuff, an' 'tweel bear a rug an' a tug, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Git a vew yards ov pulleree-alleree, 'tez za güde as old-fashioned brin, *ib.* 125.

BRINDED, *ppl. adj.*^{1} Der. Not. Wil. Som. Written **brineded** Som. [**bri·ndid.**] Brindled, streaked, of a light-brown approaching to dun, red-brown. Cf. **branded.**

Der.^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.P.W.)

[Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd, Shaks. *Macb.* iv. i. 1.]

BRINDED, *ppl. adj.*^{2} Dev. [**bri·ndid.**] Angry, frowning, sour-looking. Cf. **brindle,** *v.*

Dev. *w.Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6, col. 4. **n.Dev.** 'S a bibbling, boostering, brinded chap, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 85. **Dev.**^{1} Es maester look'd brinded upon en, 17.

BRINDLE, *v.* Lan. Hmp. [**bri·ndl.**]

1. To be irritated, show resentment; to bridle up. Cf. **brinded,** *ppl. adj.*^{2}

Lan.^{1} He brindled up as soon as aw spoke to him.

2. In phr. *a brindled look.* Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp.^{1}

[A freq. fr. stem *brend-,* to burn; cp. MDu. *brenden* (Oudemans); Du. *branden* (Hexham).]

BRINDLED, *ppl. adj.* Wm. Lan. Der. Lin. Som. [**bri·ndld.**]

1. Coloured in stripes; of a black colour with lighter markings; *gen.* of cattle.

Wm. T'auld brindled coo wants milkin (B.K.). **Lan.** (S.W.), **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Buurn·dld. Applied only to cattle, implying nearly similar markings on a cow to those on a tabby cat. [Mayer *Sptsmn's Directory* (1845) 147.]

2. Of bricks: of blue and red colour, owing to their being imperfectly burnt. Lan. (S.W.)

BRINDY, *sb.* Der. Wor. [**bri·ndi.**] A nickname given to a person with red hair, or a cow of a red-brown or dark-red colour. Cf. **brinded,** *ppl. adj.*^{1} Der.^{1}, ne.Wor. (J.W.P.)

BRINDZEY, *adj.* Som. [**bri·nzi.**] Of a brown colour, with an intermixture of other colours, usually black.

Som. A brindzey-coloured short-hair dog, *Advt.* in *Bristol Paper* (1876); (W.F.R.)

[Conn. w. *brinded,* ppl. adj.^{1}; formed on the analogy of *linsey-woolsey.*]

BRINE, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Chs. Lin. Ken. Also written **brian** n.Lin.^{1}

1. *sb.* In phr. *blessing the brine. Obs.*

Chs.^{1} On Ascension Day, in days long past, the inhabitants of Nantwych used to assemble in gala dress round the 'Old Blat' Salt Pit, and pass the day in dancing, feasting, and merriment. This was called 'blessing the brine,' Leigh *Ballads,* 62.

Hence **Briner,** *sb.* an old term for a worker at the salt-mines.

Chs.^{1} The briners sometimes goe about to cleanse the pitt, *Phil. Trans.* (1669) 1061.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Brine-pit,** a salt-spring; (2) **-tub,** the tub in which pork is salted.

(1) **Chs.** The salt spring, or (as they call it) the brine-pit, is near the river, Ray *Acc. of Salt* (1691); **Chs.^{1}** (2) Paid for a brin tubb for the poor House, 13*s.*, *Pluckley Overseers' Acc.* (Oct. 31, 1787).

3. *v.* To dress wheat with brine to prevent the smut. *Obs.*

n.Lin.^{1} In 1645 Abel Barker ordered his servant to buy wheat and have it brined after the Lincolnshire fashion to avoid blasting, *Hist. MSS. Com.* V. 384.

[**3.** 'Tis yearly practiced thus to brine their fields, Plot *Oxf.* (1677) 39.]

BRINE, *v.*^{2} *Obs.* Nrf. Suf. To bring.

Nrf. Grose (1790). **Suf.** (K.); Brine it hither, Ray (1691); Bailey (1721).

BRINEDED, see **Brinded.**

BRING, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

I. Grammatical forms, in var. dial. and lit. meanings.

1. *Pret. Tense*: (1) **Braa·t,** (2) **Brang,** (3) **Branged,** (4) **Breng,** (5) **Broft,** (6) **Brong,** (7) **Brote,** (8) **Brout,** (9) **Browt,** (10) **Brung.**

(1) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 45. (2) **Sc.** Beath boil'd an' roast auld Bessie brang, Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 143 (Jam.); Murray *Dial.* (1873) 203. **Abd.** I scarce could hide the tear it brang, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 121. **Dur.^{1}** **Cum.** Two brayzent fellows . . . brang oot a quart in ayder hand, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 4; **Cum.^{1}** **Wm. & Cum.^{1}** Sea monny fwoke thes upshot brang, 199. **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 238. **Suf.** Common (F.H.). (3) *ib.* (4) **w.Yks.** Breŋ, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 132. (5) **Cor.** He broft up a g'eat rule, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 16. (6) **Nhb.^{1}** He brong it aall on hissel. **Cum.** Ther thy mudder brong thee furth, Rayson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 5; **Cum.^{1}**; **Cum.^{3}** Many a frind an' relation an' neighbour Brong hints an' queer teeàls, 43. **Lan.^{1}**, **n.Lan.^{1}** (7) **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Suf.** (C.G.B.), **E.s.^{1}** (8) **Nhb.** They . . . brout them oup to men and women, Bewick *Howdy* (1850) 11; **Nhb.^{1}** **w.Yks.** 'Brout' is also much used, but is not so common as the strong forms, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 133; **w.Yks.^{1}** (9) **Nhb.** The Lord browt us heam agean empy, Robson *Bk. of Ruth* (1860) i. 21; **Nhb.^{1}** He browt his fether win him. **Cum.** Thoo browt me in, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 153. **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.$^{2\,3}$**, **w.Yks.** (G.B.W.) **Lan.** Then they browt him whoam, Fothergill *Probation* (1879) xv. **Chs.^{1}** **Lin.** Sa I browt tha down, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889); **Lin.^{1}** She browt me to a stand, 233. **Nrf.** He browt me to the faastin'-house, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 4. (10) **Ir.** In common use (J.S.). **Ant.** It was her brung it (W.H.P.). **Lan.^{1}** **Suf.** (F.H.); (C.G.B.) **Sus.** *Obsol.* He brung 'n along (G.A.W.).

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Braa·t,** (2) **Brang,** (3) **Brocht,** (4) **Broft,** (5) **Brong,** (6) **Brongen,** (7) **Brote,** (8) **Browcht,** (9) **Browt,** (10) **Browten,** (11) **Brung.**

(1) **w.Som.** Aa·v-ĕe braa·t dhu plaa·ns? Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 51. (2) **Sc.** When the barley and meal was brang hame, *Ballads* (1885) 233 **Abd.** (G.W.) (3) **Sc.** I'll get them brocht up some way, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) ii. **Abd.** Nane o' them hed brocht a Bible, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. (4) **Cor.** See what things you have broft hum too, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 87; **Cor.^{1}** She was broft home in a cart; **Cor.^{2}** 95. (5) **Nhb.^{1}** If ye'd oney brong it seuner. **Cum.** The king hes brong me intui his chammars, Rayson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 4; **Cum.^{1}** (6) **Nhb.^{1}** (7) **Not.^{1}**, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Dor.^{1}** Never ax nar hook Be brote to spwile his stiately look, 70. (8) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 200. (9) **Nhb.** She wis browt te bed iv a son, Robson *Bk. of Ruth* (1860) iv. 13. **e.Dur.^{1}** **Wm.** Thoo hessant browt a single hopany heeam, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6. **n.Yks.** Mun yah day be te judgment browt, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 47; **n.Yks.^{2}**, **e.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.** Varry particular abaht ma being reyt browt up, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 15. **Lan.** Hoo's been browt up boi a naunt, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 287. **n.Lan.** T'king hez browt ma inta his rowms, Phizackerley *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4. (10) **Nhb.^{1}** It's a wonder he hadn't browten his grandfether. **e.Yks.^{1}** **Lan.** Han yo fowghten?—Yoi; un' a browten a bit'n im whoam i' ma pocket! Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 26; What's browten? Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877) xxiii. (11) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 203. **Ir.** Common (J.S.). **Ant.** (A.J.I.) **Myo.** I'll want her brung into Wistport before long, Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) vi. **e.Dur.^{1}** **w.Yks.** I'll not take 'em; I'll have 'em brung (H.L.); Bruŋ, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 132. **Lan.^{1}** Hasn't thae brung mi baggin? **Nrf.** (A.G.F.), **Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.** De king has brung me into his châmbers, Lower *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4; *Obsol.* (G.A.W.)

II. Dial. meanings.

1. In phr. (1) *to bring forth,* to lead to the grave; (2) *— home,* to bury at home; (3) *— in,* to convert; (4) *-ing in,* the formal reception of a convert among the Dissenting bodies; (5) *— in,* to recollect, recognize; (6) *— off,* to hatch and bring from the nest; (7) *— on,* to teach, train; (8) *— out,* (*a*) to give birth to; (*b*) to bury; (9) *— up,* (*a*) to rear young; (*b*) to stop, bring to a stand-still; (10) *— up against,* (*a*) to accuse, charge; (*b*) to come in contact with; (11) *— and take,* fetch and carry; (12) *-'m-near,* a spy-glass.

(1) **w.Yks.** Common (G.B.W.); **w.Yks.^{2}** (2) **Ir.** The people of a Roman Catholic priest often want to bring him home, unless the priest has willed where he is to be buried, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 121. (3) **n.Cy.** T'Salvation Army brought in many at their service (B.K.). **n.Lin.** Thaay wasn't as setten on bringin' foäks in as thaay hed been afoor, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 104; **n.Lin.^{1}** (4) **w.Yks.** Nor had she for many a day shown me ought but a cheerful face; especially since my bringing-in at chapel, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xvii. (5) **Suf.** I can't fare to bring him in nohow (C.G.B.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (6) **n.Lin.** That theare last cletch 'at graay hen's browt off, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 106. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) (7) **w.Som.^{1}** Aay shl bring un au·n tu roa·pee, aa·dr u beet [I shall train him to the trade of a ropemaker, after a while]. (8, *a*) **Wm.** Has thy rabbit browt oot yet? (B.K.) (*b*) **n.Yks.^{1}**; **n.Yks.^{2}** Mensefully through the world, and at last mensefully brought out (s.v. Menseful). (9, *a*) **n.Lin.^{1}** Oor bitch broht up three pups last time. (*b*) **e.An.^{1}** He brought up before me. [When a young fellow is once brought up by a pretty wench, Smollett *P. Pickle* (1751) lxvii.] (10, *a*) **n.Lin.^{1}** I wod niver bring up ageän an ohd man what he did when he was a lad. (*b*) *ib.* His herse broht up ageän George Todd hoose corner an' knock't a lot o' stoäns oot. (11) **Ir.** (G.M.H.); Common (J.S.). (12) *ib.* So he ups with his bring 'm near, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 163. **n.Ir.** (A.J.I.)

2. To take.

Ir. Will you bring me with you? *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 225; In common use (J.S.). **n.Ir.** (A.J.I.)

3. Of the wind: to raise.

Cor. The wind brings the pilme [dust], Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) II. 245.

4. To hit, strike, give a blow.

Cum. Brong sniftering Gwordie a cluff, Anderson *Clay Daubin'* (1808) st. 14; Than Billy . . . Brang him a gud whelt o' the lug, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 230; Occas. used, but 'fetch' is the more common term (J.A.).

BRING GOING, *phr.* Dor. Som. Dev.

1. To accompany some distance on a journey; to conduct, point out the way. Cf. **agatewards.**

Dor. Well I sholl goo and bring ye gwain, Young *Rabin Hill* (1867) pt. ii. 9; You brought us gwaïn o' Zundays, Barnes *Poems* (1879) 18. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.^{1}** Wee ul bring ee gwai·n su vaa·rz dhu vaaw·ur krau·s wai. **Dev.^{3}** I'll bring 'e gwaine part the way 'ome, or mayhap yü'll be pixie-led!

2. To get rid of. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

3. To spend recklessly, profusely.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.^{1}** Dhu yuung Mae·ustur Luuk·ees-v u-braa·t gwai·n au·l-v u-gau·t [young Mr. Lucas has spent all he has]. **Dev.**^{1}; **Dev.**^{3} I've brought going a sight o' cash, and there's nort tü show vor't.

4. To kill or pass the time.

Dev.^{3} Us can dü a bit ov work tü bring-gwaine the time. **nw.Dev.** You might take a hook and trim out the hedges, or bring going your time in more ways than one (R.P.C.).

BRINK, *sb.*^{1} Dur. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Cmb. e.An. [**briŋk.**]

1. The edge of a hill; the bank by the side of a river.

Cmb.^{1} Two parades by the side of the Great River at Wisbech are called the North and South Brinks. [KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

Hence (1) **Brinkers,** *sb. pl.* the riparian owners on the rivers Wye and Lug; (2) **·side,** *sb.* the river-bank; (3) **·ware,** *sb.* small faggots, *gen.* made of whitethorn, used to repair the banks of rivers.

(1) **Hrf.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 245. (2) **e.Dur.**^{1} It's i' the brinkside. (3) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

2. The brim of a hat. *Gen.* used in *pl.*

s.Not. (J.P.K.), **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **sw.Lin.**^{1} The hat looked very niced with its stiff brinks. **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.** Hat of rusty brown, Stranger to brinks and often to a crown, CLARE *Poems* (1821) II. 68. **War.**^{3}

Hence **Brinked,** *ppl. adj.* having a brim.

Lin. He had on a narrow-brinked hat (R.E.C.).

BRINK, *sb.*^{2} Cor.^{12} [**briŋk.**] The gill of a fish.

[Cp. Bret. *brenk* (DU RUSQUEC); Fr. *branchies*, the gills of a fish; Gr. *βράγχια*.]

BRINKIE, *sb.* Bnff.^{1} Also in form **brinkum.** A comely person of a lively disposition.

BRINKUM, see **Brinkie.**

BRIN(N, *sb.* *Obs.?* Sc. A ray, beam, flash.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** An' blink wi skyrin' brinns, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 10.

[Cp. OE. *bryne*, burning, heat.]

BRINY, *adj.* Cor. Of the sea: luminous, phosphorescent. Cor.^{1} See **Briming.**

Hence **Briny,** *sb.* (?) the phosphorescent sparkling of the sea at night. Cor.^{2}

BRIS, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} A break, rent, crack, rupture.

BRISED, see **Brizzed.**

BRISH, *sb.* I.W.^{12} [**briʃ.**] A brush.

[OFr. *broisse*, a brush (HATZFELD, s.v. *Brosse*).]

BRISH, *v.* and *adv.* Sus. Hmp. I.W. [**briʃ.**]

1. *v.* To move quickly, swiftly. Cf. **brush.**

Sus. De storm, however, blow'd away, An we brish'd on quite well, LOWER *Jan Cladpole* (1872) l. 47; (F.E.)

2. With *over*: to jump nimbly over anything.

I.W.^{1} Come, brishauver the gheeat; **I.W.**^{2}

3. *adv.* Quickly, nimbly.

Sus. Swish and brish he bowl'd away home, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 339.

Hence **Brish·athert,** *adv.* straight across. Hmp., I.W. (H.C.M.B.)

BRISH, see **Brush.**

BRISK, *sb.* Gmg. [**brəsk.**] The side of a hill or mountain under cultivation; the foot of a hill. (W.M.M.)

BRISKEN, *v.* Sc. Yks. [**bri·skən.**] With *up*: to refresh, to become more lively, animated.

Sc. It will brisken you up, STEVENSON *Ballantrae* (1889) 225. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**^{1}

Hence **Briskened,** *pp.* revived, enlivened. n.Yks.^{2}

[*Brisk* (fresh) + *-en*, as in *freshen.*]

BRISKET, *sb.* Sc. Yks. In form **bisket** Sc. (JAM.); **brusket** w.Yks.^{2} [**bri·skit.**] The breast; stomach.

Sc. Down through the fair wi' kilted coats, White legs and briskets bare, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 15 (JAM.). **Slk.** O'er muckle marth i' the back, an' meldar i' the brusket, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 55 (*ib.*). **Rxb.** Upon his brisket She saw a Heelan' dirk or star, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 132. **w.Yks.**^{2} To be 'fast in t'brusket' is said of a person who has eaten some indigestible food.

[A brusket, *pectusculum*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). Cp. Fr. *brechet*; OFr. *brichet*, *bruchet* (HATZFELD).]

BRISKIE, *sb.* Kcb. [**bri·ski.**] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* Also called **Brisk Finch.**

Kcb. [So called] from its smart, lively activity, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 63.

BRISMAC, *sb.* n.Sc. Also written **brismak.** The young tusk fish, *Brosmius vulgaris.*

Sh.I. The torsk, often called the tusk and brismac, is the most valued of all the cod kind, *Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. 15 (JAM.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} [SATCHELL (1879).]

[Norw. dial. *brosma*, also *bresma* (AASEN).]

BRISS, *sb.*^{1} Irel. Also written **brishe.** [**bris, briʃ.**] A smash; broken pieces, little bits.

Wxf. She let go the saucer, . . . and down it came, . . . and was made brishe of in a minute, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 216; It's wonderful the way the heart can be made brishe ov, *Shamrock Mag.* (1894) 444; 'Briss' is more refined than 'brish' (P.J.M.).

[Ir. *brise*, a fracture, fr. *brisim*, I break (O'REILLY).]

BRISS, *sb.*^{2} Som. Dev. Also in form **brist** Dev.^{1} [**bris.**]

1. Dust, fluff, esp. that which accumulates behind furniture, &c.

w.Som.^{1} Clean up all this briss behind the picture. **Dev.** Thicker baint briss, it's a seat o' reek, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. iv. **n.Dev.** Yer's a brave briss an' herridge! ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 121. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. Dust mixed with small pieces of furze, faggot-wood, &c.; small twigs used for lighting fires.

Dev. 'I've got some briss in my eye,' means not a particle of dust, but a small bit of furze, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423; **Dev.**^{1} Maester was staunding by the tallut whan the cob-wall sluer'd away all to wance and a come heal'd in brist and grute, 4. **s.Dev.** FOX *Kingsbridge* (1874).

3. In phr. *Briss and buttons*, fluffy cobweb dust from old sheds, &c.; sheep's droppings.

Dev. *w.Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6, col. 4; **Dev.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Thy Pancrock a kivered wi' Briss and Buttons, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 156.

BRISS, see **Brize.**

BRISSEL·COCK, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. The turkey-cock.

Sc. Plover, duck, drake, brissel-cock, *Lindsay of Pitscottie* (1728) 146 (JAM.).

BRISSETT, *sb.* *Obsol.* Lakel. A wooden frame used in brewing. Cf. **brig.**

Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895).

BRISSLE, see **Bristle.**

BRIST, *v.* Wm. Yks. [**brist.**] To burst, break. Cf. **brust, burst.**

Wm. (K.); Thoo'l brist thisel if thoo gangs at that bat (B.K.); **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{3}

[All þe filthes . . . sal brist vte, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 22395. A n. form of OE. *berstan*, to burst.]

BRISTLE, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Brks. Written **brissle** n.Yks.^{1} [**bri·sl.**]

1. *v.* To be lively; to set to work.

Nhp.^{1} **Glo.** We'll bristle into this an finish it to-night (S.S.B.). **Brks.** Come, bristle up (M.J.B.).

2. Of a breeze: to freshen.

s.Chs.^{1} The wind's bristlin' up a bit.

Hence **Bristling,** *ppl. adj.* Of the wind: brisk, blowing freshly.

n.Yks.^{1} A canny brissling wind: 't'll soon dry t'land. **n.Lin.**^{1} Ther's a bristling breeze to-daay maaster.

3. *sb.* A sharp fellow. Brks. (M.J.B.)

BRISTLE, *v.*^{2} Sc. (JAM.) Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in form **brazzle** Cum.^{1}; **brissle** (JAM.) N.I.^{1} N.Cy.^{1}; **brizzle** Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} m.Yks.^{1} To crackle in cooking or burning; to dry, scorch, burn. Cf. **birsle, brazzle, brustle.**

N.I.^{1} Don't be brissling your shins over the fire. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The carlins will then parch, crack, and, as we provincially call it, bristle, *Gent. Mag.* (1788) 189. **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

BRISTLE, see **Brazzle.**

BRISTLE·BAT, *sb.* *Obs.* Sus. A stone to sharpen a scythe with. See **Bat,** *sb.*^{1} **I. 7.**

Sus. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (E.E.S.)

BRISTOL WEED, *phr.* *Obs.?* Som. The *Mercurialis perennis.*

Som. *Trans. Medico-Botan. Soc.* (1832-33) 95.

BRISTOW, *sb.* *Obs.?* Sc. A white crystal.

Sc. The brooch of Rob Roy's wife . . . appears to be of silver, studded with what was once the vogue, bristow, *Edb. Ev. Cour.* (Oct. 22, 1818) (JAM.).

[Bristow-stones, a kind of soft diamonds found about the rock near Bristol, being lodged in a hollow sort of flint, PHILLIPS (1706).]

BRIT, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Som. Dev. [**brit.**]

1. *v.* To indent, make an impression.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); These here cans be a-britted a'al auver (F.A.A.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** Thee'st abritted thease bestest taypot, yü gert shacklebrained twoad! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); My hat was 'britted in,' *Memoir J. Russell* (1883) xiv; **Dev.**^{1} A swinging great apple, so mealy thee may'st brit en, 38. **n.Dev.** Britting o' thick an' crazing thack, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 7. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. *sb.* An indentation.

n.Dev. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **nw.Dev.**^{1}

BRIT, *sb.*^{2} Dev. Cor. [**brit.**] A small fish about the size of a sprat, which heralds the approach of a shoal of herrings.

Dev. When the rock-fowl dropped from their granite homes To prey on the brit below, CAPERN *Ballads* (1858) 131; (R.P.C.) **Cor.**^{12}

BRIT, *v.*^{2} Glo. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also written **bret** Ken.^{1} I.W.^{2}; **brite** Sus.; **britt** Sus.^{12} [**brit.**]

1. Of overripe corn or hops, &c.: to shatter, fall out of the husk, fall.

s.Cy. RAY (1691). **Glo.**^{12}, **Ken.**^{12}, **Sus.** (K.), **Sus.**^{12}, **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{12} **Wil.** The corn be all so dry 'twill half of it brit out afore it can be got in (W.C.P.). **n.Wil.** Thur's a main vew o' them beans britted out (E.H.G.). **Wil.**^{1} [LISLE *Husbandry* (1757).]

Hence (1) **Britted,** *ppl. adj.* of corn: shed, dropped; (2) **Brittings,** *vbl. sb.* shed or dropped seed.

(1) **Wil.** DAVIS *Agric.* (1813). [LISLE *Husbandry* (1757).] (2) *ib.* 284.

2. To rub grain out in the hand. Wil.^{1} See **Brittle,** *v.*^{1} **6.**

[OE. *bryttian*, to divide into fragments.]

BRIT, *v.*^{3} n.Cy. Wm. Shr. [**brit.**] To divulge, spread abroad.

N.Cy.^{2} **Wm.**^{1} What's tha britten aboot? thou's tellin all tha knas. **Shr.** (K.); To bruit, apud Salopienses 'to brit,' divulgare, HICKES *Instit. Gram. A.-Sax.* (1689) *Introd.*

[I find thou art no less than fame hath bruited, SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 68. From ME. *bruit*, noise, rumour. OFr. *bruit*.]

BRIT, *v.*^{4} Cum. Wm. [**brit.**] To break or bruise.

Cum., Wm. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 206.

[Norw. dial. *bryta* and *brjota*, to break (AASEN); ON. *brjōta*.]

BRITCH, *sb.*^{1} Yks. [**britʃ.**] A hard, fungous growth on ash trees. n.Yks. (I.W.)

BRITCH, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Yks. Shr. Written **breech-** Shr.^{1} [**britʃ, brītʃ.**] See **Breech.**

1. *sb.* Wool from the hind legs of sheep; the coarsest wool. w.Yks. (J.C.); (J.M.)

Hence (1) **Breechen,** *sb.*, (2) **Breeching-wool,** *sb.* the coarse foul wool attached to the fleece of each sheep.

(1) **Shr.** Their fleeces may weigh 2½ lbs., of which half a pound will be the breechen, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 256. (2) **Shr.**^{1} That brichin-ōōl mun be weshed an' sprad i' the sun.

2. *v.* To cut the wool from about the roots of sheep's tails before shearing-time.

Shr.^{1} *Obsol.* 'E's gwun to brich them ship.

BRITCH, *v.*^{2} S. & Ork.^{1} To cut into short pieces. Hence **Britched,** *pp.* of fish: scored deeply with a knife to facilitate the process of boiling.

[Cp. ON. *brytja*, to chop in pieces.]

BRITCHA, see **Britchel.**

BRITCHEL, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Also in form **breechy** Chs.^{13}; **bricco** Chs.^{2}; **bricha** nw.Der.^{1}; **bricko** Chs.^{3}; **britcha** s.Chs.^{1}; **britcher** Chs.; **britchy** Chs.^{3} Shr.^{1} [**bri·tʃl.**] Brittle, easy to break. See **Brickle.** Cf. also **brackle, brockle, bruckle.**

w.Yks. (D.L.) **Lan.** (J.L.); Aw sed britchil thyngs loike thoose, 'ul want meterly wele tentin, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) ii; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 141; RAY (1691); **Chs.**^{123} **s Chs.**^{1} Dhaat· mae·r'z got·n ŭ brich·ŭ fóo·t [that mare's gotten a britcha foot]. **nw.Der.**^{1} This wood's very bricha. **Shr.**^{1} The straw's that britchy yo canna 'ardly tie it up into boutins.

BRITCHEN, *vbl. sb.* s.Pem. The barking of trees before they are cut. (W.M.M.)

BRITCHIN, see **Breechin.**

BRITCHY, see **Britchel.**

BRITH, *sb.* Wil. [**briþ.**] Young plants of which thorn hedges are made, 'quick.'

Wil. In common use, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 109.

BRITHER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **breder** S. & Ork.^{1}; **breeder** Sc.; **brēēther** Bnff.^{1}; **brether** Cor.^{2}; **bridder** S. & Ork.^{1}; **bridther** Wm.; **briether** Lan. [**briðə(r), brī·ðər.**] See **Brether.**

1. *sb.* Brother.

Sc. (JAM.) **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Bnff.**^{1} 5. **Abd.** He wud bleck's breeder ony day, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. **Ayr.** Tam lo'ed him like a vera brither, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) st. 5. **Nhb.** An' mony a brither fisher's gane, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 59. **Cum.** But his brither's rychte han' rase high in wrathe, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 440. **Wm.** A saa yan a the bridthers nit sa lang sen, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 25. **m.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **w.Som.**^{1} The invariable form; 'bruudh·ur' is unknown. **Dev.** He went on talking to me more like me brither than me maiester, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) xxvii. **n.Dev.** An' leetle Will . . . Grows up jist like his brither, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 128. **e.Dev.** My awn brithers an' sisters was out wi' me, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 5. **Cor.**^{2} 95.

2. *v.* To match, find an equal to.

Bnff. Breethir that, gehn [if] ye can (W.G.). **Lnk.** (JAM.)

3. To initiate one into a society or corporation. Also in phr. *to brither down*, to accompany in being swallowed.

Ayr. Thick nevel't scones, beer-meal, or pease, To brither down a shave o' cheese, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 63 (JAM.); The initiation of an apprentice to his trade usually takes the form of a practical joke. After it the apprentice is said to be 'brithered' (J.F.).

BRITHIL, *sb.* Cor. Written **brithyll** Cor.^{1}; **breithal, brythall** Cor.^{2}

1. The trout, *Salmo trutta.* Cor.^{12}

2. The mackerel, *Scomber scombrus.* Cor.^{2} Cf. **breal.**

[**1.** Wel. *brithyll*, a trout. **2.** OCor. *brithel, brethil*, a mackerel (WILLIAMS); cp. Bret. *brezel*, 'maquereau' (DU RUSQUEC).]

BRITON, *sb.* Cor. [**bri·tən.**] The sea-pink or thrift.

w.Cor. Where hollensmoks and fragrant tags And britons, were in blowth, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 15. **Cor.**^{3} Fairly freq.

BRITRACK, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} Salt.

BRITT, *sb.* *Obs.* s.Pem. Leaf-mould; dark, rich soil. (W.M.M.)

BRITTEN, *v.*^{1} n.Cy. Wm. [**bri·tən.**]

1. To break, divide into fragments.

n.Cy. (K.); KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); **N.Cy.**^{2} To britten beef [to break the bones of it]. [*Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 150.]

2. To chastise, beat.

Wm. Ah'll britt'n thee thi jacket, thoo gurt slenk (B.K.).

Hence **Brittening,** *vbl. sb.* a severe thrashing.

Ib. T'maister's geen me seck a britt'ning as Ah'st net fergit, *ib.*

[**1.** God it wit-schild Þat þou britten sua mi child, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 8720. OE. *brytnian*, to divide, distribute.]

BRITTEN, *v.*^{2} *Obs.* Ken. Also written **brutten.** To bridle or pull back the head with an air of pride or disdain. (K.)

BRITTLE, *adj.* and *v.*^{1} Sc. Lan. Glo. Lon. Ken. Wil. Dor. Som. Amer. [**bri·tl.**]

1. *adj.* *Fig.* Shaky, on the verge of insolvency.

Ayr. Broken merchants, ravelled manufacturers, and brittle bankers, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxv; Occas. used (J.F.).

2. Of the temper: snappy, irritable, 'chippy.' Som. (W.P.W.)

3. Of the air: crisp. Of weather: variable.

s.Lan. Weather's varra brittle (H.M.). **Glo.**^{1} A brittle air. **s.Wil., w.Dor.** (C.V.G.) [**U.S.A., Penn.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249.]

4. Difficult, 'kittle.' Used in curling.

Sc. I promise that I will take all wicks and brittle shots, KERR *Hist. Curling* (1890) 366; (G.W.)

5. *v.* To render friable; to crumble, break away.

Sc. The clay brought to top (which will be brittled by the winter frosts), MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 109 (JAM.). **Lon.** Without either that ['mac'] or sand, the lime would 'brittle' away, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 199.

6. To knock or rub grain out in the hand; to shatter, drop out of the husk. See **Brit,** *v.*^{2}

Ken. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736) 51. **n.Wil.** Grain when dry 'brittles out.' You may brittle it out by rubbing or shaking it (E.H.G.). **Wil.**^{1}

BRITTLE, *v.*^{2} Som. [**bri·tl.**]

1. To frown.

Som. He brittled his brows (G.A.W.).

2. To examine closely.

Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

[A pron. of *bittle, beetle*, to scowl, to look with beetle brows. From ME. *bitel* in *bitel-browed* (*P. Plowman* (B.) v. 190).]

BRITTLE-BRATTLE, *sb.* Sc. Hurried motion, causing a clattering noise.

Per. Not common (G.W.). **Lnk.** (Jam.)

BRITTNER, *sb.* Wm. Yks. [**bri·tnər.**] A term of commendation for a clever, active, or useful man or boy.

Wm. In common use (B K.). **n.Yks.** He'll deea't like a Britner (I.W.). **e.Yks.** Set thy shoodher tiv it, an push like a brittner (R.S.); **e.Yks.**^{1} Bob's a reg'lar Brittner at wahk, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[Perh. for *Britoner*, a Briton, a native of Britain. *Briton* + *-er*.]

BRIVIT, *sb.* Glo.^{12} The privet, *Ligustrum vulgare.*

BRIVIT, see **Brevit.**

BRIZ, BRIZZ, see **Breeze.**

BRIZE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also Hmp. Wil. Som. Also written **brise** Wil. Som.; **briss** Sc. Nhb.^{1}; **briz** n.Yks.^{3}; **brizz** Sc. Nhb.^{1} [**braiz, briz.**]

1. *v.* To bruise, crush, squeeze; to press heavily, bear a weight on. Also *fig.* Cf. **birse, breeze, bruz(z.**

Sc. Dusky gloamin' Fast brizzin down the eyelids o' the day, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 111. **Fif.** Josiah . . . brized lewd priests for owre ensample, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 76. **Lnk.** Briss thy bonny breasts and lips to mine, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 73, ed. 1783. **Slk.** It wasna broken, but only dislockit and brizzed, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 8, ed. 1866. **Edb.** I brizzed the flats of my hands against the opening of my ears, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv. **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{3}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** If one wants an over-full box to shut, the direction is to 'brise' upon it, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 195; Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} A loaded waggon 'brizes down' the road. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence **Brizzed,** *ppl. adj.* bruised, crushed.

Sc. Mony a chiell has heard me squeal For sair brizz'd back and banes, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) 516, ed. 1839.

2. *sb.* Force, pressure.

Sc. Oh! would'st thou bide the briss o' time, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 14.

[He wile smite mid bredlinge swuerde and brisen, *Hom. Trin. MS.* (c. 1250), ed. Morris, 61. OE. *brȳsan*, to bruise.]

BRIZ(Z, see **Brize.**

BRIZZED, *pp.* w.Yks.^{2} Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} Written **brised** w.Yks.^{2} [**brizd.**] Used of cattle or other animals whose growth has been stopped for want of proper nourishment.

BRIZZING, *prp.* Chs.^{1} [**bri·zin.**] Used of cattle when they gallop about in very hot weather. See **Breeze,** *sb.*^{4}

[*Aller à S. Bezet*, to trot, gad, run or wander up and down, like one that hath a brizze in his tail, Cotgr. (s.v. *Bezet*).]

BRIZZLE, see **Bristle.**

BRO, *sb.*^{1} Hnt. Cmb. A small bridge with a hand-rail, crossing a stream.

Hnt. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iii. **Cmb.** (W.W.S.); *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 344.

[Norw. dial. *bru* and *bro*, a footbridge over a stream or valley (Aasen); so Sw. dial. (Rietz). Dan. *bro*, a bridge; ON. *brū*.]

BRO, *sb.*^{2} S. & Ork.^{1} A frothy white substance found on mossy ground which sickens animals that eat it.

[Fr. dial. (Norm.) *broe*, 'écume, salive écumeuse; mousse qui se forme à la surface d'un liquide agité; l'on dit aussi *broue*' (Moisy); (Manche) *broe*, 'écume' (Duméril).]

BRO, see **Browl.**

BROACH, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **broche** Sc. n.Yks.^{1}; **brooch** Yks.; **broitch** w.Yks. e.Lan.^{1}; **broich** w.Yks.^{3}; **broych** w.Yks.^{4}; **brooach** e.Yks.; **brutch** Sc.; **brauch, brotch** e.An.^{1} [**brōtʃ, broətʃ, broitʃ.**]

1. *sb.* The steeple or spire of a church; esp. one springing direct from the tower without any intermediate parapet.

n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} Chester broach. **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** Chester-le-Street has a bonny, bonny church, With a broach upon the steeple, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) 77. **Yks.** The three famous spires on the top of the tower in Rippon-minster (K.). **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} As kenspeck as a cock on church broach. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 534; **w.Yks.**^{3} **n.Lin.**^{1} Mr. Stoänehoose pot a broäch upo' Butterweek steäple.

2. A rod of pliant wood bent in the middle and sharpened at either end, used by thatchers to pierce and fix their work, or for holding ropes on ricks.

e.An.^{1} A fell of such wood is divided into hurdle-wood and broach-wood; the stouter and the slenderer. **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849. **Ess.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Thomas's *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*: **Cor.**^{3}

3. The spindle or reel upon which newly-spun yarn is wound; the yarn so wound.

Sc. Auld Luckydaddy winds at brutches, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 31. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The system in spinning was to put a nucleus of paper on the spindle on to which the yarn was wound as it was spun, until the spindle would not hold any more. It was then removed and a new broach commenced. **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Yks.** (K.); Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **n.Yks.**^{13} **w.Yks.** (W.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{3} It is 'thrown' [turned] like a lead-pencil, tapering to one end, thicker at the other, but pointed at both; **w.Yks.**^{4}, **Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Sh .**^{1} *Obs.* If yo' bin gwĕïn to wind that yorn, mind an' nod scrobble the nose o' the broach, or yo'n 'ăve it in a soor mess.

4. The steel tooth of a comb used by hand-wool combers. Yks. (S.P.U.), e.Lan.^{1}, w.Som.^{1}

5. Any large and clumsy tool.

Cor.^{3} A shovel, a button, or a needle which may be too large for a required purpose is described as a 'broach.'

6. A tool with which a hole is enlarged. w.Yks. (R.H.H.); (B.K.)

7. A narrow, pointed, iron instrument in the form of a chisel, used by masons in hewing stones. Sc. (Jam.)

Hence **Broached,** *ppl. adj.* Of stones: hewed, dressed. Nhb.^{1}

8. A butcher's prick. N.Cy.^{2}

9. *v.* To dress stones in a rough manner with a mason's pick, by indenting the surface.

Sc. (Jam.) **Nhb.**^{1} **Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **w.Yks.** (T.K.H.); **w.Yks.**^{1}

10. Of a bull: to gore.

n.Dev. George . . . Was broached by Gommer's bull, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 108.

11. To break a hole through the stopping in a pit. Nhb.^{1}

[**1.** With as high Innumerous broches, Tooke *Bel.* 12 (Nares). **2.** Broche for a thacstare, *firmaculum*, *Prompt.* **3.** A broche for garn, *fusillus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). **6.** Fr. *broche*, 'instrument avec lequel le cordonnier pratique des trous dans les pièces' (Hatzfeld).]

BROACH, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.?* Sc. A flagon or tankard.

Kcb. The herd-boy o'er his shoulder flings his plaid, His broach and luggy dangling by his side, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 59.

BROACHER, *sb.* Shr. Cor.

1. A very large sharp-pointed knife. Shr.^{1}

2. Anything very large or clumsy.

Shr.^{1} **Cor.**^{3} A gait [great] broacher.

BROAD, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. usages in Sc. and Eng. Also written **broard** Sur.; **braid** Sc.; **breead** Cum. Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} e.Yks.; **bread** Wil.^{1}; **braad** Cum. s.Wm.; **brade** e.Yks.^{1}

1. *adj.* Of distance: with prep. *of*: widely apart from, at a distance from.

Brks. (M.J.B.) **Wil.** Their home was 'broad' of Hurst—that is, in the Hurst district, but at some little distance, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 188.

2. Of time: large in amount.

Sur. A chap goes out a-artistin', 'ee say, an' 'ee only speands the broard daäy mouchin', Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xiii.

3. Of pronunciation: of a strongly marked dialectal peculiarity.

Ayr. In plain braid Scots, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787); Tell me, will you, in guid braid Scots, Service *Notandums* (1890) 2. **Cum.** Oor oan breead Cumberlan mak o' toak, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 6.

4. Of salt: coarse, the kind used for manure.

w.Som.^{1} Broa·ud, brau·ud. At Taunton is a large sign-board on which is painted, 'Rock, Broad, and Fine Salt.'

5. In phr. *as broad as it's long*, the same one way as the other; in *gen.* colloq. use.

e.Yks.^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Well, if he hes call'd you, you've called him an' all; fer all I seä, it's as broäd as it's long.

6. *adv.* Plainly, without reserve.

Sc. He can now look others broad in the face, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxiv. **Per.** Look me broad in the face (G.W.).

7. In phr. *to talk broad*, to speak in dialect, or with unrefined speech.

Stf.^{2} **Oxf.**^{1} Before 'er went to live at Oxford 'er talked broad, but now 'er talks fine.

Hence **Broad-spoken**, *ppl. adj.* accustomed to speak with a provincial accent; outspoken.

Wm.^{1} He's a breead-spokken chap.

8. *Comb.* (1) **Broad-best**, best suit of clothes; (2) **-bill**, the shovel'er, *Spatula clypeata*; (3) **-board**, the earth-board of a plough; (4) **-clover**, the plant *Trifolium pratense*; (5) **-fig**, a Turkey fig; (6) **-grass**, the common red clover; (7) **-kelk**, the plant *Heracleum sphondylium*; (8) **-kessen**, spaciously planned out; (9) **-leaf**, (*a*) *Plantago major*; (*b*) a kind of apple; (10) **-leaved Elm**, *Tilia parviflora*; (11) **-piece**, *obs.*, a coin; (12) **-ratched**, broad-striped; (13) **-scar, a broad stone**; (14) **-set**, short and bulky; (15) **-ways**, according to the breadth with the side foremost; also *fig.*; (16) **-weed**, (*a*) the plant *Heracleum sphondylium*; (*b*) the field scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*; (17) **-word**, a boastful remark.

(1) **e.An.**^{1} (2) **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) xii. [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 158.] (3) **Oxf.** (J.E.), **Wil.**^{1} (4) **I.W.** (5) **Dev.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 432. **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{1} (6) **Dor.** *w.Gaz.* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6. (7) **n.Yks.** (8) **n.Yks.**^{2} (9) **Chs.**^{1} (10) **Ess.** (11) **s.Wm.** I'll bet ta a braad piece, Hutton *Dial Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 27. (12) **Yks.** Meary would get donned oot in her bonny breead-ratched gown, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 2. **n.Yks.** Her bread-ratch'd feeace, and twa white hinder legs, Browne *Poems* (1800) 158. (13) **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 298. (14) **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (15) **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} Put it bradeways on, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** A blundering person goes bradeways, a persevering person is at it endways (B K.). (16, *a*) **Dor.** *w.Gaz.* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6. (*b*) **n.Dev.** (17) **n.Yks.**^{2} Monny a breead word comes off a weak stomach. **e.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 12, 1891).

BROAD, *sb.* e.An. An extensive piece of water formed by the broadening out of a river. *Gen.* in *pl.*

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Grose (1790); Them land-owners hev' been pullin' the string closin' up the Broads for shootin' an' fishin', Patterson *Broads* (1895) 62. **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787); The Broads are some of them considerably deeper than the rivers, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 406. **Nrf.**^{1}

Hence **Broadman**, *sb.* a wherryman on the Broads.

Nrf. Eve is naught but an eelman's daughter, and never will be more, unless it is a broadman's wife, Dale *Noah's Ark* (1890) v.

BROAD-BAND, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **braid-** Sc. N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1}; **breead-** Wm.^{1}; **breyad-** ne.Lan.^{1}; **braad-** w.Yks.^{1}

1. *sb.* Corn spread out in the fields upon the band to dry. *Gen.* used in phr. *to lie* [*lay*] *in broad-band*; also *fig.* to be ready, finally worked off.

e.Lth. Takin doun the stooks atween the shoo'rs, an' layin them in braid-band, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 10. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} As corn is usually cut with the scythe, the severed portion, or swathe, falls against the uncut corn, and is taken up thence by the raker, who follows the mower, and laid over on the band ready for the binder. Occas., however, it is cut the other way, or from the corn, and falls over in a regular band or swathe; and when a field or part of a field is cut thus, it is said to 'lie in braid-band.' **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. In phr. *to be in broad-band.* Of a house: to be in disorder and confusion. w.Yks.^{1}

3. *adv.* Of corn: spread out as wide as the length of the band upon which it is laid.

Wm.^{1} To lay corn out to dry breead-band.

4. In phr. *to fall broad-band*, to submit to dalliance without opposition. (Jam.)

BROAD-CAST, *pp.* and *sb.* Sc. Dur. Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. Hrf. Brks. Hnt. Ken. Also in form **brade-kest** Dur.^{1}; **braid-** Sc.; **breead-kessen** n.Yks.^{2}; **broadkeasted** Ken.

1. *pp.* Of seed: scattered abroad over the whole surface; also as *adv.* in phr. *to sow broadcast.*

Sc. (Jam.), **Dur.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **Hrf.** Pulse are sown broad-cast, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 282. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ken.** Dat fil's bin bröadkeästed (P.M.).

2. *sb.* The act of sowing seed as above. Brks.^{1}

BROAD-HOOK, *sb.* Hrf. Written **brod-uck.** A reaping-hook.

Hrf. I see th' bwoy ut th' Gaffer's opples ooth th' brod-uck (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (R.M.E.)

BROADLAND, *sb.* *Obs.* Mid. A large, even piece of ground.

Mid. They plow two, three, or four of these size-lands into one broadland, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i.

BROADS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Slang. Playing-cards. See **Book**, *sb.* **5.**

w.Yks.^{2} Come, bring t'broads, an let's have a game. **Slang.** Splodger, will you have a . . . touch of the broads with me? Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 418. **Cant.** Ecarté, whist, I never missed, And nick the broads while ruffling, Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1834) bk. iv. ii.

Hence **Broadsman**, *sb.* a card-sharper.

Slang. Toy-getters, . . . magsmen, . . . broadsmen, . . . and skittle-sharps, Reade *Autob. Thief* in *Macmillan's Mag.* (1879) 502; Horsley *Jottings* (1887) i.

BROADSHARE, *sb.* and *v.* Lin. Kent.

1. *sb.* A point which is fitted into the 'buck' (q.v.) of a plough in the place of the ordinary share.

n Lin.^{1} **Ken.** Used for surface cultivation, cutting up the weeds, and spuddling (q.v.) (P.M.).

2. *v.* To plough shallow and wide with a 'broadshare,' without turning over.

Ken. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); The more enterprising farmer now broadshares his stubbles, Furley *Weald* (1874) II. 656; (P.M.)

BROADSIDE, *sb.* Sc. Som.

1. The board by which a plough turns over the sod to form the furrow.

w.Som.^{1} Broa·ud zuy·d. Now that a peculiarly bent iron plate has superseded it, 'turnvore' is the word most used.

2. In phr. *at a broadside*, suddenly; unawares.

Per. Still used. He took me at a broadside [took advantage of me] (G.W.). **Dmb.** Though I had planned a nice bit snug meetin' wi' Jean Brown, I left a' at the braidside to speer after Miss Migumerie, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xv.

BROAD-WORK, *sb.* Suf. Work in the fields. See **Abroad.**

Suf. I couldn't get clothes nohow if it warn't for the broad-work, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 360.

BROAK, *v.* e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Also in form **brock** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} [**brōk, brok.**] To belch. Cf. **break**, *v.*

BROAK, see **Brook.**

BROAKIE, see **Brookie.**

BROAN, see **Brand.**

BROASEN, *prp.* Cor.^{1} Burning quickly (used by Mousehole fishermen).

BROATH, see **Broth.**

BROB, *sb.*^{1} Cum. Lan. [**brob.**]

1. A straw or twig stuck in the hat or worn in the mouth by those wanting to engage in service on the hiring-day. Cum.^{2}

2. A small bush or branch used to prevent netting of game, or to mark off certain stooks of corn or lots of hay grass when on sale. ne.Lan.^{1}

3. A branch of furze stuck into the sand to mark the track of a safe ford. See **Brog,** *v.* **6.**

n.Lan. [Used] by the people of Furness and Cartmel, WAUGH *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 46.

BROB, *sb.*^{2} Midl. Der. Nhp. Also written **brab** Midl. [**brob.**] A nail.

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Der.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Tier-nails of carts or waggons.

BROB, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Not. [**brob.**] To prick, pierce, poke.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Yks.** T'number o' red jackets 'at wor i' my bed, wi bayonets fixed, an' which brobb'd me most unmercifully, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1881) 29. **Der.**^{1} The cow with the tip of her horn brob'd the man's eye out. **Not.**^{3}

BROBLE, *sb.* Bwk. (JAM.) A short piece of wood with a sharp point at either end to keep horses asunder in ploughing.

BROCCOLI, *sb.* Yks. (J.W.) *Brassica acephala,* cow-cabbage or borecole.

BROCH, see **Brough.**

BROCH-, see **Brogh-.**

BROCHAN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **brochin** Sh.I.; **brochen** Lth.; **broghan, brichen** Uls.; **broughan** Ant. s.Don.; **broughen** Ldd. [**bro·χən.**]

1. Gruel, thin porridge.

Sc. O'er mickle cookery spoils the brochan, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); And much meal may they bear to make ye brochan, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xi; And there will be fadges and brachan, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (ed. 1871) I. 86; Breeks an' brochan (old toast), RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 59. **Sh.I.** Shü wid need Ta mak hersel a brochin, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 107. **Elg.** I'm sick o' brose an brochan dose, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 120. **Lth.** O' brochen now I'se hae my fill, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 165. **N.I.**^{1} There is a saying, 'Never bless brochan,' i.e. that brochan is not worth saying grace for. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.), **Ant.** (A.J.I.), **Ldd.** (M.S.M.) **s Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

2. *Comp.* **Brochan-roy,** 'brochan' with leeks boiled in it.

N.I.^{1} Used by the very poor.

[Gael. *brochan,* gruel, porridge; Ir. *brochán* (MACBAIN).]

BROCHE, see **Broach.**

BROCHLE, *adj.* and *sb.* Gall. (JAM.) Also written **brokle. 1.** *adj.* Lazy, indolent. **2.** *sb.* An indolent person.

BROCK, *sb.*^{1} *Obsol.* Sc. Ir. All n. counties of Eng. to Chs. Also in Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Brks. e.An. Sus. Wil. Som. Cor. Slang. Also written **broc** e.Yks.; **brok** Sc. [**brok.**] See **Bauson.**

1. A badger.

Sc. Ye may let the auld brock out o' the poke, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 103, ed. 1848. **Bnff.**^{1} **Frf.** Whar prowl unmolested the polecat an' brock, WATT *Sketches* (1880) 74. **e.Fif.** Tauld us hoo he had shot a brock, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1894) xv. **Ayr.** They gang as saucy by poor folk As I wad by a stinking brock, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) st. 4. **Lnk.** Now like a snake she'll twist a forked tail, And now a brock wi' dreadfu' teeth assail, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 122. **Lth.** Smeekin' wasps' binks, or huntin' brocks, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 67. **Slk.** I can thole the stink o' a brock better nor that o' a cawnle that has dee'd a natural death, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 37. **Rxb.** The fox, hyaena, and the brok, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) 229. **Gall.** The subtile brok and tod he killed, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 345. **N.I.**^{1} **n Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.** Breathed terror to the brocks, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 321; **Nhb.**^{1} To stink like a brock. **e.Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Huntin a brock or an otter, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 47, ed. 1815. **Wm.** Tigars an foxes, an brocks, *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1877) i. 14; **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** The word and the animal both extinct, though 30 years ago as many as a dozen badgers, in their barrels, for baiting purposes, could be seen at Magdalen Fair, Hedon, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 55. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Place stinks wo's 'an a brock (W.F.); **w.Yks.**^{234} **Lan.** They are o' as closely hunted by the Queen's bloodhounds as a brok is to its hole, THOMBER *Penny Stone* (1845) 17, ed. 1886; **Lan.**^{1}, **n Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Still found in several of our country family names, as Brocklehurst; **Chs.**^{3}, **n Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} Believed to be *obs.* In 1868, or thereabout, a gamekeeper on the Buildwas Park said of certain men that he thought 'they wun after a brock,' but 'they wun poachers after all.' **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} Only in phr. 'to stink like a brock.' **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 215; **Suf.**^{1} **Sus.** A capital brock, a most wonderful brock, BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* (1875) xxvi. **Wil.** A brock bides thar, KENNARD *Diogenes* (1893) vi. **w.Som.**^{1} Rare, but still in use in the Hill district. **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*

Hence (1) **Brock,** *v.* to 'badger,' tease, bully; (2) **Brockster,** *sb.* a bully. In use at Winchester School.

(1) **Slang.** SHADWELL *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864); (E.F.); COPE *Gl.* (2) (A.D.H.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Brock-faced,** white-faced; marked in the face with a streak like a badger; (2) **-hole,** a badger's hole; (3) **-skin,** badger-skin.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} A 'brock-faced cow.' **w.Yks.**^{1} T'brock-faced, branded stirk, ii. 304. (2) **w.Yks.**^{3} Brockholes, a place near Almondbury. **w.Som.**^{1} (3) **Sc.** With thy brock-skin bag at thy belt, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 127, ed. 1848.

3. A badger hound. Nhb.^{1}

4. An opprobrious epithet applied to a person.

Sc. As for James, he's a brock and a blagyard, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1895) ix. **Bnff.**^{1} **Abd.** Ye stinking brock, ye naisty brock (W.G.). **Ayr.** What ails ye, ye brock? JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 34. **Lnk.** Ye sheveling-gabbit brock! RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 86, ed. 1783. **e.Lth.** Ye stinkin brock o' an Irish byreman, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 237. **N.I.**^{1}

[**1.** Heo hudeden heom alse brockes, LAȜAMON (c. 1205) 12817. OE. *broc,* a badger; a Celtic word, cp. Ir. and Gael. *broc* (MACBAIN). **4.** Marry, hang thee, brock! SHAKS. *Twelfth Nt.* II. v. 114.]

BROCK, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. [**brok.**] The cuckoo-spit or frog-hopper, *Cicada spumata*; *gen.* in phr. *to sweat like a brock* (sometimes referred to **Brock,** *sb.*^{1} **1**).

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**^{1} To sweat like a brock. **Nhb.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1789) VII. 83; **Nhb.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1} **n.Yks.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 161; **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 22; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** He swet like a brock, or a engine-tenter, or a furnace-man, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 9; BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{1235} **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} Just look at the brocks on our hedge.

Hence **Brock,** *v.* to throw into a perspiration.

n.Yks.^{2} It brock'd me all over.

BROCK, *sb.*^{3} *Obs.* Nhb. Ken. An inferior or husbandry horse, a jade; a cow.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Ken.** Old broc (K.); **Ken.**^{1}

Hence **Brockman,** *sb.* a horseman (?). Ken.^{1}

[Sw. dial. *brok,* 'brokig häst,' a pied or spotted horse (RIETZ).]

BROCK, *sb.*^{4} Irel. [**brok.**] A derisive name applied to one whose face is marked with small-pox. Also in form **Brocky.**

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

Hence **Brocky,** *adj.* pock-marked. Ant. (W.H.P.)

BROCK, *sb.*^{5} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. I.W. Dor. Som. Also written **brok** Sc. [**brok.**]

1. *sb.* A scrap of bread or meat; broken victuals.

Sc. When we have done, tak hame the brock, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 176; Neither stock [money] nor brock, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 211 (JAM.). **Ayr.** Ye's neither hae bite nor sup to weet yer thrapple frae me, no nor yet the brock frae oor table, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 77. **N.I.**^{1} **I.W.**^{1} We onny got a few brocks left from dinner time. **Dor.** *List Wds.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; Their zwangèn bags did soon begin, Wi brocks an scraps, to plim well out, BARNES *Poems* (1863) 101. **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. Rubbish, refuse, remnants.

Per. (G.W.) **Fif.** Piper Jock . . . Pick't up the banes that lay like brock, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 91. **e.Lth.** Twa-three bit shopkeeper bodies doun here-a-way, that live aff the brok o' the laird's custom, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 21. **Hdg.** Auld smirkin Hughie Hume, whase post It is to soop [sweep] the brock an' dust, LUMSDEN *Sheep Head,* 203. **Nhb.**^{1} Any refuse straw or hay, &c., broken short.

3. A bump of turf dried for fuel.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); With brocks of turf plastered with clay they could form most comfortable walls for their huts, STRADLING *Desc. Priory of Chilton-super-Polden,* 25; (W.F.R.)

4. Sheep-dung dried for fuel. Lin. (J.C.W.)

5. *v.* To cut or crumble anything to shreds or small pieces. (Jam.)

[1. OE. *broccan* (dat. pl.), fragments (*Matt.* xv. 37, Hatton MS.).]

BROCK, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{6} Bnff. [**brok**] **1.** *v.* To perform any piece of work in an unskilful manner. Hence **Brockan,** *vbl. sb.* (1) the act of working unskilfully; (2) the act of wasting cloth in cutting out. **2.** To waste cloth in cutting out. **3.** *sb.* An unskilful workman. **4.** Work ill done.

Bnff.^{1} Baith the masons an' vrights hae brockit the new hoose. A widna hae that tailyor: he brocks sae muckle claith. He's a mere brock wee's wark.

BROCK, see **Broak.**

BROCKAGE, *sb.* Sc. Broken fragments of crockery, biscuits, furniture, &c.

Per. I'll gie ye a saxpence for the brockage (G.W.); (A.W.)

[*Brok-* (stem of *brok-en*) + *-age.*]

BROCKE, *v.* Wxf.^{1} To break.

BROCKED, see **Brook.**

BROCKET, *sb.* Som. Dev. A two-year-old stag.

w.Som.^{1} The pack here divided, and part of them were stopped by Joe Faulkner from a [braukut], which went into Span Wood, *Rec. n.Dev. Staghounds,* 49. **n.Dev.** One light hart or 'brocket,' as he calls it, Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* (1875) xxii; In the olden time he would have been called a brocke or brocket, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) ii.

[*Brocart,* a two year old deer, which if it be a red deer, we call a brocket, if a fallow, a pricket, Cotgr. See Hatzfeld (s.v. *Brocard*).]

BROCKET-GROUND, *sb.* Ant. A mixture of clay and boggy land. See **Brook,** *v.*^{2}

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

BROCKILO, *sb.* War.^{2} s.Wor.^{1} se.Wor.^{1} Cmb. (W.W.S.) Cor.^{1} Written **broccilo** War.^{2} se.Wor.^{1}; **broccolow** Cor.^{1} Broccoli.

[It. *broccolo,* cabbage-sprout, of wh. *broccoli* is the pl.]

BROCKING, *adj. Obs.* Dev. Of a horse: vicious, apt to throw its rider; also applied in contempt to persons.

n.Dev. And hot art thee? A brocking mungrel, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 259. **Dev.**^{1}

BROCKIT, see **Brook.**

BROCKLE, *adj., sb.* and *v.* Irel. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Bdf. Dor. Som. Cor. Also in form **brocle** Som.; **brokle** Bdf.; **brekkle** Cor. [**bro·kl.**]

1. *adj.* Easily broken, brittle. Cf. **brickle.**

Nhb.^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **Som.** Applied to cheese that breaks into fragments, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence (1) **Brockled,** *ppl. adj.* Of wood: cross-grained, liable to break; (2) **Brockly,** *adj.* brittle, broken.

(1) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). (2) **n.Dor.** (S.S.B.) **Som.** (J.S.F.S.); (F.A.A.)

2. Of weather: variable, uncertain.

n.Ir. *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 325. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} A brockle day.

3. Of cattle: liable to break fence.

Dor.^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

4. *sb.* Mining refuse and rubbish.

Cor. There are eight pits on the south side. . . . The excavated waste . . . comes down . . . to the foot. . . . Brekkles is their name for it; . . . brekkles, or brokkles, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) xii; **Cor.**^{3}

5. *v.* Of cattle: to break fence. Chs.^{13}

[Fleis es brokel als wax, *Metr. Hom.* (c. 1325) 154 (Mätzner).]

BROCKWELL, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} The lowest workable coal-seam of any district.

BROCKY, *adj.* Shr. [**bro·ki.**] Short and stout.

Shr.^{1} Yore new waggoner's despert brocky, 'e'll want a lungish pitchin' pikel.

BROD, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Also written **broad.** [**brod.**]

1. A board; a shutter.

Or.I. (S.A.S.) **Frf.** Your A B brod, an' lesson time, Ye maunna ance forget, Laing *Flrs.* (1846) 157. **Fif.** Birkies wi' broads afore and ahint them, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 12. **Ayr.** They gied me first the A B brod [sequel to the Hornbook], Sillar *Poems* (1789) 105; After a terr'ble tirlin' at the pin and chappin' on the window brod, he got Robin up, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 15.

2. The cover of a book.

ne.Sc. There's nae sic a name atween the twa brods o' the Bible, Grant *Keckleton,* 133.

3. The plate for holding the collection in a church.

Sc. The brod was formerly a circular board hollowed out so as to resemble a plate (Jam.); Dinging down a saxpence in the brod on the Sabbath, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) vi. **Abd.** Abstaining from dropping into the brod aught else but a copper, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. **Ayr.** Mr. Covenant, the Elder, was standing at the brod, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxvi. **e.Lth.** They tak the bawbees in a brod up at the Free, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 39.

[A pron. of *board.*]

BROD, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**brod.**]

1. *sb.* A goad.

Sc. He was never a good aver, that flung at the brod, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 168. **e.Yks.** (T.H.), **Not.** (J.H.B.)

2. A short nail, esp. a round-headed nail made by blacksmiths.

Sc. There's a nail and there's a brod, And there's a horsie weel shod, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 18. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* **Wm.**^{1} Nails for boot- or shoe-soles. **Stf.** A man is strong enough to make 4,752 'dogs' or 'brods' a week, *Sat. Review* (1888) 677, col. 2. **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 319. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

3. An awl.

N.Cy.^{1} **Der.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

4. A rod of pliant wood sharpened at one end, used in thatching. n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks.^{2}

5. An instrument used for cutting up thistles, a weeding-hoe, a spud. e.Yks.^{1}, Lin. (R.E.C.), n.Lin.^{1}

6. A thick stick. nw.Dev.^{1}

7. A stroke with a pointed instrument; a blow, a poke.

Sc. (Jam.) **Yks.** I got some hardish brods, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 67. **Dev.** Give him a brod, *w.Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6.

8. *v.* To prick, pierce, goad, poke.

Sc. (Jam.) **e.Fif.** Ane o' them got's han' broddit with a preen, Latto *T. Bodkin* (1894) vi. **Dmf.** Like cattle brodit wi' a prong, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 73. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** T'Missis brodded me wit knitting needle, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 6; **w.Yks.**^{2} Of a man in a crowded theatre it was said, 'He wur that brodded and thrussen at he wur fair sore.' **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 319. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} My foot was never reiet after he brodded it.

9. To cut up thistles. n.Lin.^{1}

[**1.** A brod, *stimulus, Cath. Angl.* (1483). **7.** Ane ox that repungnis the brod of his hird, he gettis doubil broddis, *Compl. Scot.* (1549) 28. **8.** Passand by the plewys, for gad wandis, Broddis the oxin wyth speris in our handis, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 255. Norw. dial. *brodd,* a prick, goad (Aasen).]

BROD, see **Brood, Brud.**

BRODDLE, *v.*^{1} n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lei. Also written **brodle** w.Yks.; **braddle** Lei.^{1} [**bro·dl.**] To probe, poke, goad, pierce, make holes. See **Brod,** *sb.*^{2}

N.Cy.^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Don't broddle thy warking tooth. To broddle in the water with a stick for fish, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890); **w.Yks.**^{12}; **w.Yks.**^{3} A thorn in the hand, rabbit in a hole, a broken cork, are broddled out. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} It [an old Bible in a church] were braddled, loike, all threw, an' as rotten as tinder.

Hence **Broddler,** *sb.* a toothed instrument for making holes of an irregular shape. w.Yks.^{2}

BRODDLE, *v.*^{2} and *sb.* Lan. [**bro·dl.**]

1. *v.* To assume, to swagger. Cf. **broggle,** *v.*^{3}

Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 227; **Lan.**^{1} See heaw he broddles, Bamford *Ed. Tim Bobbin* (1850) 145.

Hence **Broddlin,** *ppl. adj.* swaggering.

Lan. Still th' broddlin fussuck lookt a feaw as Tunor, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 29.

2. *sb.* A fat person. sw. Lan. (H.M.)

BRODDY, see **Broody.**

BRODEND, *adj.* Or.I. Also written **brodent.** Accustomed to. Or.I. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.^{1}

BRODEQUIN, *sb.* *Obsol.* Abd. (Jam.) A half-boot.

[I can mak schone, brotekins, and buittis, Lindesay *Satyre* (1535) 3143. Fr. *brodequin*, buskin; also *brousequin* (Palsgr. 907).]

BRODIE, *sb.* Sc. The fry of the rock-tangle or hettle codling. (Jam.)

BRODLE, see **Broddle.**

BROD·UCK, see **Broad·hook.**

BROE, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} The liver of the halibut.

BROE, see **Broo.**

BROG, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **brag** w.Yks.^{2} [**brōg, brog.**]

1. *sb.* A brad-awl or boring instrument.

s.Sc. Entering wi' the brog (Jam.). **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Arg.** The best [shoes] I ever put brog in, Munro *Pibroch* (1896) 247. **Ayr.** A lang brog or wummle to take a potato out of a cow's throat, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 82. **Ir.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 476.

2. A large nail.

w.Yks.^{2} Used in fastening flakes in fences.

3. A branch of a tree, a broken bough, a short stick; esp. the branches that are inserted on the sands to mark out the track.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Wm.^{1}, n.Yks.^{2}** **ne.Yks.^{1}** In fairly common use. A brog of oak. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **n.Lan.** The safe tracks are indicated by branches of furze, called 'brogs,' stuck in the sand, Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 46; If ye sä a brog on t'sand ye wod think it wos t'French, Morris *Siege o' Brou'ton* (1867) 6; Isn't dhis brog ful ə nuts? (W.S.) **Lan.^{1}, n.Lan.^{1}** [They are only branches of furze called 'brogs,' which are set up to mark the fords, Payn *Carlyon's Year*, i.]

Hence **Brogwood,** *sb.* brushwood; esp. the undergrowth on which cattle feed. n.Yks.^{1}

4. A poke or thrust with a stick. Sc. (Jam.), n.Lin. (E.S.)

5. *v.* To prick, pierce, goad, poke, push with a pointed instrument.

Sc. D'ye think I was born to sit here brogging an elshin through bend-leather, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) iv. **Edb.** Instead of driving a needle through the claith, he brogs it through his ain thumb, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvi. **n.Yks.^{2}** To bump, as an animal pushes with its horn. **n.Lin.** Sutton *Lin. Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.^{1}**

Hence **Broggit-staff,** *sb.* a staff pointed with iron, a substitute for an axe.

Sc. George Clark, arm'd wi' a broggit-staft, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 30.

6. To stick branches into the sea-shore.

Lan.^{1} After obtaining a safe ford, the guides, on the Ulverston and Lancaster sands, mark out the track by inserting branches of trees. This is called 'broggin' t'channel.'

7. To crop trees. Of cattle: to browse upon the small hedge-shoots or short herbage; also *fig.* of persons.

Wm.^{1} **Yks.** Where they have plenty of wood to brog upon, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 40. **n.Yks.^{1}**; **n.Yks.^{2}** Brogging the brous or young branches in a plantation. **ne.Yks.^{1}** **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **m.Yks.^{1}** I shall go to no more stattis [statute-hirings]; I shall brog at home. **w.Yks.^{1}**

8. To fish for eels. See **Broggle,** *v.*^{1} **2.**

Ant., Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lan.** Broggin for eels with a pole, or by thrusting a twig, furnished with hook and worm, into the holes where the eels lie, Davis *Races* (1856) 227; **Lan.^{1}**

[**8.** To broge for eels, *turbare aquam ad captandas anguillas*, Coles (1679).]

BROG, *sb.*^{2} Lan. [**brog.**] A bushy or swampy spot.

Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. ada.* (C.); Davis *Races* (1856) 227. **s.Lan.** Picton *Dial.* (1865) 10.

BROGER, *sb.* Yks. [**brō·gə(r).**] A broker.

e.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 58.

[Broggers of corn and forestallers of markets, Baker *Chron.* (1641), ed. 1679, 391 (N.E.D.). AFr. *broggour* (10 Rich. II. i. § 2).]

BROGGART, *sb.* Stf.^{1} [**bro·gət.**] A hobgoblin. See **Boggart.**

BROGGLE, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Sc. (Jam.) Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **brogle** (Jam.). [**bro·gl.**]

1. *v.* To prick, to poke at; see **Brog,** *v.* **5.**

Cld., Lnk. To try in vain to strike a pointed instrument into the same place. **Lth.** **n.Lin.^{1}** You're alus brogglin' at th' fire; noä wonder it can't bo'n.

2. To fish for eels.

w.Yks.^{1} **Lan.** The water is stirred to make the eels come out of their holes, and then they are struck with pointed sticks (J.D.); **Lan.^{1}** [(K.)]

3. *sb.* An ineffectual attempt to strike with a pointed instrument. Hence **Broggler,** *sb.* one who makes this attempt. Lnk. (Jam.)

[**2.** To brogue or broggle, to fish for eels, by troubling the water, Phillips (1706).]

BROGGLE, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **brogle** Nhb.^{1}; **brooghle** N.I.^{1}

1. *v.* To bungle, spoil, 'botch.' See **Boggle,** *v.*^{1} **2.**

Bwk., Slk. (Jam.) **Slk.** Broggling at a kittle chapter in Nehemiah, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 188, ed. 1866. **N.I.^{1}** **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Broggler,** *sb.* a bungler, an untrained, unskilful person; (2) **Broggling,** *ppl. adj.* of a road: rough, uneven; (3) **Brogly,** *adj.* shaky, twisted, uneven.

(1) **Slk.** (Jam.) **Nhb.^{1}** He's just a brogler. (2) **N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}** (3) **Nhb.^{1}** Aa've a pair o' compasses, but thor varry brogly yens. The road's a varry brogly yen.

2. To patch or cobble shoes. Rxb. (Jam.)

3. *sb.* An unskilful person.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

BROGGLE, *sb.*^{3} Shr. [**bro·gl.**] A brawl, quarrel.

Shr.^{1} Them theer neighbours of ours bin aukert folks to live anunst, but we never consarn 'em, an' so we never 'ăve no broggil wuth 'em.

BROGGLE, *v.*^{3} Der. Oxf. Also in form **brodgle** nw.Der.^{1} To boast. Cf. **broddle,** *v.*^{2} Oxf.^{1} *MS. add.*

Hence **Brodgelin,** *ppl. adj.* swaggering, blustering.

nw.Der.^{1} Wot a brodgelin' fellŏ dhat iz.

BROGH AND HAMMER, *phr.* Sc. Also in form **brugh and hammer** Lnk.; **broch an' haimil** Bnff.^{1}; **brogh and hammell** Abd.; **brough and hamble** Sh.I. Proof, evidence, legal security; also *fig.*

Sh.I. If they cannot give you a satisfying account thereof and brough and hamble, you are to inform against them, *Inst. for Rancelmen Surv. App.* 8 (Jam.). **Bnff.^{1}** To take broch an' haimil [to take into one's consideration]. **Abd.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** When one in a market purchases goods . . . he asks the seller to gie him brugh and hammer o' them [satisfactory evidence that he came honestly by them] (*ib.*). **Lth.** Ye maun bring brogh and hammer for't (*ib.*).

[The same as the old legal phr. *borgh of hamhald* (*haymhalde*), security that the goods sold are the seller's lawful property; see Skene *Expos.* (1641) 22. It is a statute be king David, that na man sall buy anie thing, except he quha selles the samine finde to the buyer ane lawfull borgh (quhilk commonlie is called an 'borgh of haimehald,' *Reg. Maj.* bk. 1. xviii. § 1 (Jam.). For *borgh* see **Borrow,** *sb.* *Hamhald* is the same as ON. *heimold* (*-ild*), right of possession; cp. *heimoll*, property in one's full possession (Vigfusson).]

BROGH, see **Brugh.**

BROGHAN, see **Brochan.**

BROGLE, see **Broggle.**

BROGUE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. [**brōg.**] A trick, an 'off-take.'

Sc. (Jam.) **S. & Ork.^{1}** **Ayr.** Ye came to Paradise incog., An' play'd on man a cursed brogue, Burns *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 16.

BROGUE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **brough** Wxf.^{1} [**brōg.**]

1. A kind of rough shoe, made *gen.* of untanned hide, and stitched with thongs of leather.

Sc. The Highlanders, who wore thin-soled brogues, . . . and moved with a peculiar springing step, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xvi. **Inv.** For use with the modern Highland dress (H.E.F.). **Elg.** Her nainsel', like the Apostle, Will dicht the dirt frae aff her brogues, Tester *Poems* (1865) 164. **Abd.** Auld Rob Wren That maks an' men's the brogues Sae strong, Cock *Simple Strains* (1810) II. 120. **Lth.** Puir folk may want brogues, but they never want brose, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 218. **Ir.** Commonly used by the wilder Irish (K.); Never mind their feet: sure they've their brogues on, *Paddiana* (1848) I. 17; Sure, I was thinkin' they've took away me ould brogues on me, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 71. **N.I.^{1}** As vulgar as a clash o' brogues [very vulgar indeed]. **Uls.** *Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Wxf.** De brogues matched so bad wud de coat, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 291; **Wxf.^{1}**

Smack lick a dab of a brough, 96. **Tip.** The row of nails he had driven into the toe of his brogue, Kickham *Knocknagow*, 283.

Hence (1) **Brogan,** *sb.* a coarse, light kind of shoe made of horse-leather; (2) **Brogueen,** *sb.* a little boot.

(1) **Gall.** A tramp of heavy Galloway brogans was heard, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 294. (2) **Ir.** Iligant little high-heeled brogueens, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 105.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Brogue-leather,** the leather from which brogues are made; *fig.* an inferior kind of cheese made from skim-milk; (2) **-shod,** wearing brogues.

(1) **Ant.** (W.H.P.) **Glw.** 'Tis me that tans the brogue leather, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xvii. (2) **Fif.** The brogue-shod men of gen'rous eye, Tennant *Anster* (1812) xxxvii.

3. A heavy clog.

Wm. Worn by drainers. Them's summat like a pair o brogues (B.K.). **Yks.** A coarse shoe with a wooden sole and heel, bound round with iron, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lan.** Bigger skeawndrills never troad'n brogues, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 1.

[My clouted brogues, Shaks. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 214. Ir. *bróg*; Gael. *bròg*, a shoe (Macbain).]

BROGUES, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lan. Der. Brks. e.An. Amer. [**brōgz.**] Breeches; esp. those made of leather.

e.Yks. *Obs.*, tho' in remote country districts the old tailors used to apply the term to trousers. The Blue-coat children, in Beverley, used to wear leather breeches, often called brogues, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **sw.Lan.** (H.M.), **Der.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Brks.** (F.H.), **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} [**Amer.** Every man being ordered to tuck in his shirt-tail and pull up his brogues, Irving *Knickerbocker* (1809) (Bartlett).]

[The skirts of their coates ... are gathered within long stammel broges that reach to their ancles, Sandys *Trav.* (1615) 48. Cp. LG. *broke*, hose, trousers (Berghaus); MLG. *brōk* (Schiller-Lübben).]

BROICH, see **Broach.**

BROIGH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel.

1. *v.* To be in a state of violent perspiration and panting.

Lnk. (Jam.) **Ant.** Here he comes broighan an sweatin', *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. *sb.* A state of perspiration. Per., Lnk. (Jam.)

[Ir. *bruighim*, I boil (O'Reilly); Gael. *bruich*, to boil, simmer (Macleod & Dewar).]

BROIL, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Cum. Yks. Wor. Also written **bruil** Cum. [**broil.**]

1. *v.* To throw into a state of heat; also used *intrans.*

w.Yks. A chap at's moiled an' broiled an' done his best to keep body an' sowl together, Cudworth *Sketches* (1884) 11. **Wor.** Cider I couldn't allus taake, a wuz used to broil mah, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 9, 1895) 4.

2. *sb.* A condition of heat.

Cum. My het bluid, my heart aw in a bruil, Relfe *Misc. Poems* (1747) *Harvest.*

BROIL, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Dev. Cor. [**broil, brail.**]

1. *sb.* Mining term: earth on the surface indicating a vein of metal.

Cor. Sometimes we do discover the lode by a broil, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) v; **Cor.**^{1} Broil, the burnt stuff, word used by Berryman, who professes to find lodes to this day by the divining rod; **Cor.**^{2}

2. The trimmings and cuttings of hedges. s.Dev. (G.E.D.)

3. *v.* To discover metal from the earth thrown up by the heat of the vein. Cor.^{1}

BROIL, *sb.*^{3} Cor. An eddy.

Cor. The inner or old quay would be unnecessary, if not injurious, in creating an eddy or broil when a storm rages, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 38.

BROILING-IRON, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Lin.^{1} A gridiron.

BROILLERIE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A struggle, disturbance.

Fif. Whan that broillerie was dune, Baith erth below and heaven abune Bare witness to that tulzie, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 89.

[OFr. *bruillerie*, disturbance, dissension (Godefroy *Suppl.*).]

BROITCH, see **Broach.**

BROK, see **Brock.**

BROKE, *sb.* Yks. Ken. Sur. Sus. [**brōk.**]

1. A rupture, scrotum hernia: applied only to animals and esp. to pigs. Ken. (P.M.); Ken.^{1} Hence **Broke,** *adj.* afflicted with scrotum hernia. Ken. (P.M.)

2. A pig, or occas. a sheep, afflicted with scrotum hernia.

Ken. Hadden' we better kill dem two brokes? (P.M.)

3. A fall of timber; a large quantity of timber. Sur.^{1}, Sus.^{1}

4. A stub in a hedge, formed by cutting the top of a sapling in such a way that the lower part of the stem sends out branches.

Ken. A broke standing in the hedge on the west side of the wood, Morris *Hist. Wye* (1842) 192; Brokes are formed in this way to serve as boundary marks (P.M.).

5. A piece of peaty soil, which has broken away from the mass. w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

BROKE, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.]

1. To crowd together under a broken bank of earth, as sheep. n.Cy. (Hall.), w.Yks.^{1}

2. *To broke over*, to cover with wings. w.Yks.^{1}

[To broke, to keep safe, Kersey (1715).]

BROKE, *pp.* Wil. Som. In *comp.* (1) **Broke-backéd,** loose-jointed, unstable, rickety; (2) **-bellied,** ruptured; (3) **-victuals,** leavings of food, remnants of meals.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} Broa·k-baak·ud oal shan·dreedan. (2) **Wil.**^{1} (3) **w.Som.**^{1} Plaiz tu gi mee u beet u broa·k vút·lz.

[ME. *broke*, pp. broken, oft. in comp., as in *P. Plowman* *broke-legged* (c. ix. 143), *broke-schonket* (a. vii. 131).]

BROKE, see **Brook.**

BROKEN, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **brokken-** Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1}

1. *ppl. adj.* in *comb.* (1) **Broken-backed,** (*a*) damaged, worthless; (*b*) loaded with wealth; (2) **-backed graves,** see below; (3) **-bellied,** (*a*) big-bellied; (*b*) suffering from hernia; (4) **-bred,** crossed between two breeds; (5) **-down tradesman,** a boys' game; (6) — **gate,** a road driven in the coal diagonally to the cleavage; (7) — **grass,** grass mown after a field has been grazed by cattle all the summer; (8) **-haired,** or **-yured,** (*a*) half-bred, having rough wiry hair; (*b*) applied to anything spurious or underbred, not straightforward; (9) — **man,** an outlaw; (10) — **meat,** meat left after a meal; (11) **-mouthed,** having lost the teeth; (12) — **pattern,** in weaving: when the ordinary pattern of 'crossover' is varied by broader stripes at intervals; (13) **-ribbed,** see below; (14) — **up,** started, begun, commenced.

(1, *a*) **n.Lin.**^{1} Sich'n a lot o' broäken-back'd rattle-traps as ther' was. (*b*) **Wm.** He was brokkun backt wi brass (B.K.). (2) **Ess.** The Rector directed my attention to various graves depressed in the centre. 'These indicate that the person buried died of consumption: all who die of that disease have sooner or later broken-backed graves,' *e.An. N. & Q.* (1859). (3, *a*) **Chs.**^{1} When a cow or ewe has had many calves or lambs, the animals are said to be brokken-ballied. (*b*) **Wm.** (B.K.) (4) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (5) **N.I.**^{1} (6) **w.Yks.** (S.J.C.) (7) **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} (8, *a*) **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} (*b*) **Lan.**^{1} He favvours a brokken-yure't doctor, or summat, Waugh *Owd Bl.* (1867) iv. **Chs.**^{13} (9) **Sc.** He belted the broadsword to his side, and became a broken-man, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi; Where be ye gaun, ye broken men, *ib.* *Minstrelsy* (1802) *Kinmont Willie.* (10) **Nhb.**^{1} (11) **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **Hrt.** Broken-mouthed sheep, Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1750). **Wil.**^{1} **Hmp.** Old father an' dog both dribbles together, they do, they be that broaken-mouthed (W.M.E.F.); (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**^{1} (12) **Chs.**^{1} (13) **sw.Lin.**^{1} 'He's gotten broken-ribbed to-day.' Said of a man who has had his banns of marriage published. (14) **w.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*)

2. Of a word becoming disused: obsolete, uncommon.

Sur. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 361; **Sur.**^{1} Summut of a broken word.

3. *sb.* A part of the mine where 'pillars' or masses of coal are being removed.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); (J.J.B.) [Wages for working out 'brokens,' that is, broken ground in a mine, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

BROKER'S SWIPE-SHOP, *phr.* Yks. A low kind of public-house kept by a ship-broker. Yks. *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

BROKET, *sb.* *Obs.*? Nhb. The sea-lark, *Alauda petrosus* (Newman).

Nhb. Pennant *Tour Sc.* (1790) I. 48 (Hall.); **Nhb.**^{1}

BROKYLL, see **Bruckle.**

BROLE, see **Browl.**

BRON(D, see **Brand.**

BRONDLING, see **Brandling.**

BRONGA, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} Also in form **brunga.** A well, a spring of water.

BRONGE, see **Braunge.**

BRONGIE, *sb.* Sh.I. The young cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo.*

Sh.I. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 142; The brongie is of a dusty brown colour on the back, Edmonston *Zetl.* (1809) II. 250 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BRONK, see **Brank(s.**

BRONKUS, *sb.* Yks. Not. Lin. Also in form **bunkus** w.Yks.^{5} Not.^{13} Lin.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1} [**bro·ŋkəs.**] A donkey. Cf. **funkas.**

n.Yks. (I.W.) **e.Yks.**^{1} In w.Holderness 'bunkas' is occas. used, but very rarely (s.v. Funkas). **w.Yks.** (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**^{5} When a lot of juveniles have been giving chase to one, the phr. 'Two to one'll kill a bunkus' has gone from mouth to mouth. **Not.** What's thee arter, bensilling bunkus a' that how? *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 212; **Not.**^{13} **Lin.**^{1} The bronkus ran helter skelter over the cratch. **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**^{1}

BRONSE, *v.* Sc. [**bronz.**] To overheat oneself by sitting in the hot sun or too near a hot fire.

Sc. (Jam.) **Per.** Lassie, ye'll bronze yersel i' the sun (G.W.).

BRONTITIS, see **Brown-Titus.**

BROO, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Yks. Also in forms **brew, broe** Sc. (Jam.); **breau** n.Cy.; **brû** S. & Ork.^{1} [**brū.**]

1. Broth, juice, liquor. See **Bree,** *sb.*^{1}

Sc. Bid Kate set on the broo, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xlii; Fry stanes wi' butter and the broo will be gude, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 5, ed. 1881. **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Frf.** Drink the devil's broo, Watt *Sketches* (1880) 23. **Fif.** The broo boils up wi' sotterin' sound, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 39. **Rnf.** Gied the kye the broo to drink, Barr *Poems* (1861) 50. **Ayr.** Kate sits i' the neuk Suppin' hen broo, Burns *Gude'en*, st. 2. **Edb.** A tankard of broo-and-bread, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv. **Bwk.** Horsley tattie broo, Gars the swine skunner, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 89.

2. Spoon-meat, fat skimmed from the pot to make 'brewis' (q.v.).

n.Cy. (K.) **n.Yks.** Here'st dubler broken, and nowther sowl nor breau, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 213.

3. Water, esp. snow water.

Fif. A ditch half fu' o' shlush an' snaw broo, Latto *T. Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Dmb.** Blashy wi' snaw broo, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxvi. **Ayr.** In many a torrent down his snaw broo rowes, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) st. 7. **N.I.**^{1}

[*Brode*, broth, pottage, brue, Cotgr.; The brue of this fleshe, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) I. 95. OFr. *bro*, broth; cp. It. *bródo*, any kind of kitchen-broth (Florio); see Hatzfeld (s.v. *Brouet*).]

BROO, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **brew** Sc. [**brū.**] Good opinion, inclination, taste for. *Gen.* used in the negative.

Sc. Thir ridings and wappen-schawings, I hae nae broo o' them ava, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) vii; She had nae great brew o' the minister, Dickson *Auld Min.* (1892) 67. **Dmb.** I ha'e nae brew o' bills, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xviii. **Ayr.** I canna say I hae ony broo o' the law, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) vi. **Edb.** I have no brew of your auld Major Weir, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. **Bwk.** The goodman o' Kilpalet—Owre simple for this world, And has nae broo o' the next, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 116. **Ant.** I have a very poor broo of it (W.H.P.). **Nhb.**^{1} Aa hed no broo on't.

BROO, *sb.*^{3} Yks. Lan. Written **brea, brou** m.Yks.^{1} [bɪū, m.Yks. also **brī.**]

1. Brother.

w.Yks.^{1} There's nut a pin to chuse between Sall an her broo, ii. 287; **w.Yks.**^{3} **m.Yks.**^{1} He's going to Thirsk, to see his brêa. **Lan.** Be up at once, and doin', Though th' wark may be up, broo, *Sngs.* (1867) 30; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Broo-chip,** a person of the same trade; a chip of the same block. w.Yks.^{1}

[Cp. pron. in Norw. dial. *bror* and *boa* (Aasen, s.v. *Broder*).]

BROO, see **Brae, Brow.**

BROOCH, see **Broach, Brook.**

BROOD, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lin. Nhp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **brod** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.^{1}; **brude** Sc. [**brūd.**]

1. *sb.* A litter of pigs.

Dev. A brood of pigs (as our John, in the truly Devonian phrase, called them), Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. 276.

Hence **Broddy,** *adj.* applied to a sow with a litter.

Bwk. The auld broddy sow, That wallows in the midden hole! Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 81.

2. A young child; the youngest child of a family.

Sc. She'll do guid, And lay an egg to my little brude, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 24. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

3. A goose that has hatched goslings. S. & Ork.^{1}

4. *Comp.* (1) **Brodmil,** a brood; (2) **Brod(s-mother,** (*a*) a hen that has hatched chickens; (*b*) the mother of a family; (3) **Brood-hen,** a sitting hen.

(1) **Abd.** My best brodmil o' Mairch chuckens, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliii. (2, *a*) **Lth.** Of a broody hen: She's a gude brods-mother (Jam.). (*b*) **Ags.** Said of one about to become a stepmother: She'll mak an ill brod-mother (*ib.*). (3) **Sc.** Kill the brood-hen without thinking twice on it, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) vii.

5. A young apple-tree shoot, which comes from a sucker.

Som. The shoots from the stock of an apple are called 'brood'—as opposed to the 'graft' (W.F.R.).

6. Impurities mixed with ore. Cor.^{12}

7. Beds of hard brown oolite in quarries.

Nhp. Phillips *Geol.* (1871) 408.

8. *v.* To nurse, fondle, as a mother does her child.

sw.Lin.^{1} Must I brood thee then, my bairn? **w.Som.** Her do broody over thick there cheel (F.T.E.).

9. To send out suckers, used of apple-trees. Som. (W.F.R.)

BROODIN, see **Browden.**

BROODLE, *v.* Lin. Shr. Dev. Also in form **broozle** Shr.^{1}; **brudle** Dev. [**brū·dl.**]

1. To brood like a hen over her chickens; to fondle.

n.Lin. Look at him broodlin' th' little lad as if noäbody niver hed a bairn afoore (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} I niver but once afoore seed a cat broodle a yung duck. **Shr.**^{12} **Dev.** See there, Betty is broodling Alick, *w. Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6, col. 4.

2. To meditate, reflect; to let a child lie till quite awake.

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Dev.** An' zent en on tha quar'l ta broodle, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 115; Of a child when just waking: Purty thing, it hathn't broodled yet, *ib. Gl.*

BROODY, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **broddy** Nhb.^{1}; **bruddy** se.Wor.^{1}

1. Prolific, inclined to breed; having a brood.

Sc. She was a kindly broody creature, Ruickbie *Wayside Cot.* (1807) 177 (Jam.). **Dmf.** Coaxin' me tae mak' a splutter, An' wyle me frae their broody litter, Quinn *Heather Lintie* (ed. 1863) 72. **Nhb.**^{1} 'Broody,' or 'broddy,' is said of a matron who has her children in quick succession.

2. Of fowls: inclined to sit.

Wm., Yks. (B.K.) **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** A broody hen crow'd from her perch on a cob, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 15; **Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{2} **Der.**^{1} 'Chuckish,' they say in Ken.; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Shay wur that brewdy shay'd 'a sot up of a 'edge-ug. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{12} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Hmp.**^{1} **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**^{1} The spickety hen's gettin [brèo·dee], I shall zit her 'pon duck-eggs. **Dev.** Zo tatchee's a old broody 'en, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 12; **Dev.**^{1}

Hence **Broodiness,** *sb.* the condition of a hen when she wants to sit.

Chs.^{1} Various methods are practised to make a hen's broodiness 'go off.' The most extraordinary is to tie a bit of tape round her tail; because a hen which is broody spreads her tail, and the ligature prevents her doing so, and thus is supposed to dispel her broodiness. **s.Chs.**^{1}

3. Sullen, sour-tempered, sulky, cross.

Wil. (G.E.D.) **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851). **n.Dev.** The Squire was so broody since his trouble, Chanter *Witch* (1896) iii.

4. Cloudy, dark, gloomy.

Nhp.^{1} A broody sky.

[**1.** The women are very broodie and apt for generation, Wallace *Orkney* (1693) 30; Broudie, *foecundus*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). **2.** They cannot spare the peahens company, while they are broody and sitting, Holland *Pliny* (ed. 1634) I. 301.]

BROOF, see **Brough.**

BROOGHLE, see **Broggle.**

BROOI, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} The master of the house; a term of familiarity, brother. See **Broo,** *sb.*^{3}

BROOIT, see **Breward.**

BROOK, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Eng.

1. In *comp.* (1) **Brook-apple,** the water used in the manufacture of cider; (2) **-lime,** (*a*) *Veronica Beccabunga* (Chs. Yks. Der. Suf. Hmp.^{1} Dev.^{4} and in *gen.* use); (*b*) the large form of *Nasturtium officinale* (Bck.); (*c*) *Helosciadium nodiflorum* (War.); (3) **-ouzel,** (4) **-runner,** the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*; (5) **-sparrow,** the sedge-warbler, *Salicaria phragmitis.*

(1) **Wor.** The brook-apple is a very bad cider fruit (E.S.). (3) [Forster *Swallows* (ed. 1817) 87; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 176.] (4) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). [Swainson *ib.* 176.] (5) **n.Wil.** In the osier-bed the brook-sparrow chatters, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 63. **Wil.**^{1}

2. A water-meadow; *pl.* low marshy ground, not necessarily containing running water or springs.

Ken. Common (P.M.); **Ken.**^{12}, **Sus.**^{1}

[**2.** Cp. Du. *broeck*, moorish or marshy land (Hexham); MLG. *brōk*, 'Bruch, eine tiefliegende von Wasser durchbrochene, mit Gehölz bestandene Fläche' (Schiller-Lübben).]

BROOK, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Yks. Lin. e.An. Also in form **breuk** Sc. (Jam.); **breeak** n.Yks.^{2}; **brooch** e.An.^{1}; **bruick-** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

1. A boil or abscess; a running sore.

Sc. On ilka knee she had a breuk, *Blackw. Mag.* (June 1817) 238 (Jam.). **n.Yks.**^{1} He's had a strange vast o' thae nasty brooks an' byles aboot 'im; **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.) **Lin.** Skinner (1671); (R.E.C.); **Lin.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Bruick-boil,** an inflamed tumour or swelling of the glands under the arm. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

BROOK, *sb.*^{3} Sh.I. In phr. *a brook of ware*, a quantity of seaweed driven on shore by stormy weather. See **Ware,** *sb.*

Sh.I. In common use (K.I.).

[ON. *brūk*, 'alga aestu maris evulsa' (Egilsson).]

BROOK, *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **bruck, bruick** Sc.; **bruik** Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy.; **bruke** Sc. (Jam.)

1. To use, possess, enjoy.

Sc. God grant your lordship may well brook your new conquest, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxiv; When a person is wearing a new dress it is freq. said, 'Weil bruik your new' (Jam.); An' syne the crop, in thack an' rape, Now snugly bruicks its winter cape, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 95. **Abd.** Sic brook their wealth wi' better grace, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 292. **Lnk.** Lang may they bruck The gear they ha'e won, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 151. **Dmf.** Weel may he bruik his new apparel, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 14.

2. To bear, carry the name.

Abd. The name her ain grandame brooked, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 10, ed. 1812.

3. In phr. *to brook one's name*, to answer in one's disposition to the purport of one's name.

Ken.^{1} Mrs. Buck makes every week washin' week; she brooks her name middlin', anyhows [see **Buck,** *sb.*]; **Ken.**^{2}

4. To grace, become.

Sc. He bruiked it weel, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Bwk.** She 'brookit her place' right faithfully, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 76.

5. To bear, endure, suffer; to digest, 'stomach.'

n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Glo.**^{2}, **Nrf.**^{1}

Hence **Brookable,** *adj.* endurable, tolerable.

Sc. It sall be mair brookable for the lan' o' Sodom, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) x. 15.

6. *Obs.* Of clouds: to draw together and threaten rain. With prep. *up.*

s.Cy. Grose (1790). **s. & e.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Sus.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).

Hence **Brooking,** *ppl. adj.* See below.

Hrt. Lest their gravelly soil should be bashed and bound by brooking or great rains, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. iii.

7. To need, require.

Yks. The hills brooked the rain (G.H.G.).

[ME. *bruke* (*Cursor M.* 2589); OE. *brūcan*, to enjoy.]

BROOK, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{4} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also e.An. Dor. Also in forms **brack-** Ir.; **breuk** Cum.^{1}; **broak, brock-, brouk-** Sc. (Jam.); **bruck** Sc. e.An.^{1}; **bruik** Sc.

1. *v.* To soil with soot; to dirty; to become spotted, streaked. Cf. **bruckle,** *v.*^{2}

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** In regular use (W.M.). **Bnff.**^{1} Fin the sheep begin to black and brook (s.v. Gair). **Nhb.** Grose (1790).

Hence (1) **Broakitness,** *sb.* the state of being streaked with black or white, or with dirt; (2) **Brooked,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) streaked with dirt, grimy, soiled with tears, &c.; (*b*) of sheep or cows: spotted, streaked, having black or white faces; (*c*) of oats: black and white growing promiscuously; (3) **Brookie,** (*a*) *sb.* a person whose face is streaked with dirt; a blacksmith; (*b*) *adj.* smutty, sooty, having a dirty face; (4) **Brookie-face,** *sb.*, see **Brookie** (*a*); **-faced,** see **Brookie** (*b*).

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2, *a*) **Sc.** Eh! sic a brookit bairn! What has he been blubberin' about? (*ib.*) **Abd.** Lat me to the brooket knave! Cock *Simple Strains* (1810) II. 137. **Frf.** [Vulcan] a limpin' spaviet, bruikit wicht, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 30, ed. 1882. **Lth.** Wee bit bruckit, drunken bodie, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 140. **Wm.** He gat drunk an' com hiam wi his fiace o' brīəkt wi grime (B.K.). **e.An.**^{1} Sometimes used *fig.* A brucket complexion. (*b*) **Sc.** The brockit cow has a quey, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxxix. **Kcd.** My sister lost the brocket lam', Grant *Lays* (1884) 13. **s.Ir.** The bracket heifer, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 141. **Cum.**^{1} **Dor.** These sheep have black noses, and are rather black intermixed with white near the hoof: they are said to be brooked, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 279. (*c*) **Nai.** *Gl. Surv.* (Jam.) (3, *a*) **Sc.** This coach . . . Old Brookie made with his own hand, Meston *Poems* (1767) 125 (Jam.). (*b*) **Kcd.** Gie yer bruikie face a dicht, Grant *Lays* (1884) 84. (4) **Bnff.**^{1}

2. *sb.* Soot adhering to kettles, pots, &c.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** (A.W.); In regular use (W.M.).

BROOK, *v.*^{3} Dev. To wither, to dry.

nw.Dev.^{1} The hay's hardly brook'd enoo vor carr'.

Hence **Brooking,** *ppl. adj.* drying.

nw.Dev.^{1} 'Tis a nice brookin' day to-day.

BROOLYIE, see **Brulyie.**

BROOM, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **breeam** n.Yks.^{2}; **broon-** Nhb.^{1}; **brum** Nhb.^{1} Shr.^{1} Brks.^{1}

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Broom-bat,** a broomstick; (2) **-besom,** a besom made of broom; (3) **-clisher,** a broom-maker; (4) **-cow,** a broom or heather bush; (5) **-dasher,** (*a*) a maker and seller of brooms; (*b*) a careless, slovenly, dirty person; (6) **-dog,** an instrument for rooting up broom; (7) **-squire,** see **-dasher** (*a*); (8) **-stail,** a broomstick; (9) **-stick marriage,** (10) **-stick match,** a marriage contracted to save the legitimacy of a child; see below; (11) **-striking,** using the plough without its mould-board; (12) **-swike,** a twig of a heather-broom; (13) **-tea,** an infusion of the green twigs of broom, used medicinally, esp. in cases of dropsy; (14) **-thackit,** overgrown with broom.

(1) **Ken.** (P.M.) (2) **Nhb.** He'll myek us broom buzzums for nowse, *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 144; **Nhb.**^{1} (3) **Sus.**^{1} (4) **Sc.** A broom-cow at his feet, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 30, ed. 1848. (5, *a*) **Lei.**^{1} **Ken.** (H.M.); (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} (*b*) **Ken.**^{1} (6) **Kcd.** *Agric. Surv.* 447 (Jam.). (7) **Sur.** [Applied to] the squatters in the Punch Bowl [Hindhead], Baring-Gould *Broom-Squire* (1896) iii. **Sus.**^{1} **Hmp.** Others who go by the name of broom-squires make brooms from the heath, Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 137. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} They there broom-squires be the ones that do's it [steal eggs]. (8) **w.Yks.**^{3}, **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **War.**^{3} A broom-stail would have a shaped end to fit into the hole of the broom. **Wor.** (J.W.P.) (9) **e.An.**^{1} Otherwise Hop-pole marriages. (10) **Lon.** I never had a wife, but I have had two or three broomstick matches, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 353. (11) **Ken.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (12) **Cor.**^{12} (13) **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Chs.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Yo should'n get some brum tay this spring-time; it's a mighty good thing for the stomach. (14) **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Broomy,** *adj.* covered with broom.

Abd. Past the broomy brae, Cock *Simple Strains* (1810) II. 122. **Kcd.** The broomy knowes, Grant *Lays* (1884) 134. **Per.** The shepherd's reeking cot Peeps from the broomy glen, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 77, ed. 1843.

2. In phr. (1) *to hang the broom out of window*, a sign to signify that the wife is from home and that the husband will receive friends; see **Besom**; (2) *not to hang out the broom*, to be very particular as to character, &c., before engaging servants, labourers, &c.; (3) *to be mops and brooms*, intoxicated; (4) *to broom-field*, to inherit the entire property, make a clean sweep of it; (5) *give it broom*, a direction in curling: sweep the running stone.

(1) **Der.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} (2) **Wil.**^{1} I bain't a-gwain to hang out the broom. (3) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 128. **Slang.** *Household Words* (1854) 75. (4) **Nrf.**^{1} (5) **Per.** (G.W.)

3. The heather, *Calluna vulgaris*. n.Yks.

4. The yellow bed-straw, *Galium verum*. Shr.^{1}

5. *v.* To signal by a broom how many whales are taken.

Sc. They had broomed the ship, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) xxi.

BROOMLE, see **Bramble.**

BROON, see **Broom.**

BROOSE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **braize, brooze** Nhb.; **brouze** Sc.; **bruize, bruse** Sc. (JAM.) [**brūz**, Abd. **brīz.**] A race on horseback at a country wedding, from the church, or the bride's former home, to the bridegroom's house. Cf. **bride-ale, bride-door.**

Sc. There will be a hundred strapping Elliots to ride the brouze, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) vii; It's ne'er a gude aiver that flung at the broose, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 82, ed. 1881. **Per.** Tammy, ye're first—but tailors for a broose! HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 30. **Ayr.** At brooses thou had ne'er a fellow, BURNS *To his Auld Mare*, st. 9. **Slk.** But nae races for siller or leather like a—broose, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 80. **Nhb.** He who arrives first may claim a kiss from the bride. Such a wedding is called a 'riding wedding,' and the race 'running the braize, or brooze,' HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) i.

BROOST, *sb.* Sc. A spring or violent motion forward.

Sc. The yaud she made a broost Wi' ten yauds' strength and mair, HOGG *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) I. 71 (JAM.).

BROOSTLE, see **Brustle.**

BROOZLE, see **Broodle, Brustle.**

BRORD, see **Breward.**

BROSE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also Cor. [**brōz.**]

1. Oatmeal mixed with boiling water or milk; porridge.

Sc. My sinews braced by gude meal brose, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 231. **Abd.** Brose made o' the best o' meal, COCK *Simple Strains* (1810) I. 136. **Kcd.** Sups his brose an' kail, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 17. **Fif.** He has to work a' day on a bowl o' brose, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 121. **Ayr.** They maun hae brose and brats o' duddies, BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* (1789) st. 6. **e.Lth.** Esau, wha sell't his birthright for a bowl o' brose, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 210. **Bwk.** Are ye for parritch or brose? HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 50. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** The kitchen woman offered it yowe browse, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 138.

Hence (1) **Brosilie,** *adv.*, *fig.* in an inactive manner; (2) **Brosiness,** *sb.* a state of semi-fluidity; *fig.* inactivity, heaviness; (3) **Brosy,** (*a*) *adj.* stout, well-fed; (*b*) *adj.*, *fig.* soft, inactive; (*c*) *sb.* a very fat person; (4) **Brosy-airt,** *adj.* fat, inactive, heavy; (5) **-faced,** *adj.* having a fat and flaccid face; (6) **-hehdit,** *adj.* fat, inactive, stupid; (7) **-mou'd,** *adj.* stupid, slow in speech.

(1, 2) **Lnk.** (JAM.) (3, *a*) **Sc.** When I was twall I was Brosy Wull, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 159. **Lnk.** This brosy laddie with the well-filled pockets, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) ii. **Kcb.** Laying the brosy weans upo' the floor, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 28 (JAM.). (*b*) **Lnk.** (JAM.) (*c*) **Bnff.**^{1} (4) *ib.* (5) **Lnk.** He was a fat, brosy-faced laddie, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) ii. (6) **Bnff.**^{1} (7) **Slk.** A brosey-mou'd beast, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 250, ed. 1866.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Brose-meal,** parched meal of which pease brose is made; (2) **-time,** supper-time.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Abd.** An hour after brose-time, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 317.

3. In phr. (1) *Athole brose*, honey mixed with whisky; (2) *Brose of het*, a great heat, copious perspiration.

(1) **Sc.** I spent a night with him over pancakes and Athole brose, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xx. **Elg.** Our fam'd Athole brose will restore ye, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 180. **Abd.** I'm not to sing of mistletoes, Nor buttered sowens, nor Athole brose, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 94. (2) **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} I'm in a brose of het.

[A mod. Sc. form of ME. *browes* (*Prompt.*); OFr. *broez*, broth, see HATZFELD (s.v. *Brouet*).]

BROSELEY, *sb.* Stf. Der. Shr. [**brō·zli.**] A clay pipe, so called from the place of its manufacture in Shr.

Stf.^{2}, **Der.**^{1} **Shr.** BOUND *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.**^{12}

BROSIER, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. Slang. [**brō·ziə(r).**]

1. *sb.* A bankrupt.

Chs.^{1}; **Chs.**^{2} Used by boys at play, when one of them has nothing further to stake; **Chs.**^{3} **Slang.** A boy at Eton was a 'brosier' when he had spent all his pocket-money, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 44.

2. *v.* To become bankrupt. At Eton and Westminster: to eat up everything provided for a meal; also in phr. *brosier my dame.*

Chs.^{3} **Slang.** I joined a conspiracy to brozier him. There were ten or twelve of us [at breakfast] and we devoured everything within reach, ROGERS *Remin.* (1888) 15 (FARMER); An Eton word. 'Brosiering my dame' was, for some crime, real or imaginary, eating up everything provided for the meal, and asking for more, LEIGH *Gl.*; Common (C.C.P.); *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. v. 235.

BROSNA(CH, see **Bresna.**

BROSSEN, BROST(EN, see **Brust.**

BROSTERING, *ppl. adj.* Shr. [**bro·stərin.**] Domineering, overbearing.

Shr.^{1} Sich a brosterin' fellow 'e is.

BROT, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Also called **brotach.** [**brot.**] A quilted cloth or covering, used for preserving the back of a horse from being ruffled by the 'shimach,' on which the pannels are hung. Cf. **brat,** *sb.*^{1} Sc. (JAM.), Per. (G.W.)

BROT, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Sc. [**brot.**]

1. *sb.* A tangle, muddle; a 'cobble.'

Per. Yer stocking or yer yarn has gone into a brot. A child's head may be 'in a brot o' vermin' when they are there in abundance, or a coat is worn out 'into a brot o' holes' (G.W.).

2. *v.* To entangle, quilt over; to darn clumsily, 'cobble.'

Per. A clumsily darned hole in an apron, stocking, &c., is 'a' brotted.' 'What gart ye brot the heel that wye?' (G.W.)

BROT, see **Brat.**

BROTCH, *v.* n.Sc. (JAM.) To plait straw-ropes round a stack of corn. See **Brath,** *v.*

BROTCH, see **Broach.**

BROTCHERT, BROTCHET, see **Bragget.**

BROT-GROUND, *sb.* Wm. [**bro·t-grund.**] Ground where the sward has been removed and the earth is in a friable condition.

Wm. (K.); **Wm.**^{1} Still in use.

[*Brot* fr. *brot-*, pp. stem of OE. *brēotan*, to break, cogn. w. lit. E. *brittle.*]

BROTH, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **brath** Cor.^{12}; **broath** Sc.; **brothe** Shr.^{1} [**broþ, brǭþ.**]

1. *sb.* Thin soup; always used as a *pl.*

Sc. The broth are very good, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 238. **N.I.**^{1} Broth, like porridge and sowans, is spoken of in the *pl.* **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} A few broth. **e.Dur.**^{1} **Cum.**^{1} Will ye hev a few broth? **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** These broth are very good (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1} I think thur er vara good broth. **Lan.** LAYCOCK *Rhymes*, 21. **Chs.**^{1} About Macclesfield the expression is 'a tewthry [two or three] broth.' **n.Lin.**^{1} Put th' broths up o' th' taable, lass. **Lei.** (C.E.); **Lei.**^{1} When the broth are ready crumb the basins. **Nhp.** (J.E.); **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} They [broth] bin good; let's han tuthree more. **Bdf.** ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 205. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Nrf.** (W.R.E.) **w.Som.**^{1} A few broth wi leeks in 'em. **Dev.** When the broth be wit [white], They'm fit, *Reports Prov.* (1895). **Cor.**^{1} 'A few brath,' a dish of broth with a few cubes of bread soaked in it; **Cor.**^{2}

2. In phr. (1) *to blow another's broth*, to give one a scolding; (2) *to warm up old broth*, to renew an engagement of marriage that has been broken off; (3) *a broth of sweat*, a violent perspiration; (4) *a broth of a boy*, a thoroughly good, capable fellow.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{5} Ah'll blaw her broth for her. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **Sc.** A great brothe of sweat (JAM.). **Abd.** (G.W.) (4) **Ir.** The broth of a boy at dancing, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 88. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.)

3. A liquor, made by boiling calves' feet, glue, alum, &c.,

used to clarify the brine and crystallize the salt in salt-making. Chs.^{13}

Hence *Brothing a pan*, *phr.* putting ‘broth’ with the brine.

Chs.^{1} Commonly spoken of as ‘givin’ th’ pon her brexfust.’

4. *v.* To thicken broth with oatmeal or flour.

Shr.^{1} ’Er took waiter an’ bacon liquor an’ brŏthed it ŏŏth flour.

Hence **Brothin**, *vbl. sb.* oatmeal or flour put into broth to thicken it. *ib.*

5. To be in a state of perspiration.

Sc. (Jam.) **Rxb.** Broathing in sweat till doilt and dizzy, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 42.

BROTHER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. In *comp.* (1) **Brother-bairn**, the child of an uncle, a cousin; (2) **-billy**, the owl; (3) **-chip**, a fellow-workman; (4) **-law**, a brother-in-law; (5) **-Will**, small beer.

(1) **Sc.** Sir Patrick Hamilton was sister and brother-bairns to the king's majesty, Pitscottie *Hist.* (ed. 1720) 104 (Jam.). (2) **Nrf.** Familiarly known in Yarmouth by the sobriquet of Brother Billy, Ritchie *e.An.* (1883) 177. (3) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (4) **Glo.**^{1}, **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **w.Som.**^{1} The ‘in’ always omitted; so also in all the similar relationships. **Cor.**^{1} (5) **Ess.**^{1}

2. In phr. *to be an eldest brother*, to scold, lecture.

Abd. I see a storm in Watty's brow Will light on him ere lang: I trow he'll be his auldest brother, Cock *Simple Strains* (1810) II. 133.

BROTHER, *v.* Sc. [bru·ðər.] To accustom, to inure, sometimes implying rough usage.

Bnff.^{1} Ye've been a gueede file at the sea; ye'll be weel brothert wee't by this time.

Hence (1) **Brother**, *sb.*, (2) **Brotheran**, *vbl. sb.* (*a*) inurement; rough usage; (*b*) exposure to rough weather. *ib.*

BROTHERING, *ppl. adj.* Chs.^{13} Of branches: spreading, over-luxuriant.

[*Brother* is prob. the same word as Sc. *broder*, to broider (*Compl. Scot.* 69).]

BROT(T, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Hrf. [**brot.**]

1. *sb.* Shaken, refuse corn; short, broken straw shaken out from the mass.

N.Cy.^{12}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}

2. Scraps, small fragments, odds and ends; a small quantity.

Nhb. (K.), **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1}

3. *v.* Of corn or grain: to shatter, fall out through over-ripeness. Cum.^{1} See **Brit**, *v.*^{2}

[*Brott*, the same as the *brot* in *brot-ground* (q.v.).]

BROTTA, *sb.* Lan. A few drops, a small quantity, a little in addition.

ne.Lan.^{1} I'll tak a brotta meyar.

BROTTLE, see **Brattle**.

BROUCE, *v.* Cum. To move rapidly, with noise; to push forward into a position to which one is not entitled.

Cum. Up brouc'd the taistrels in a leyne, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) 115; What's t'e broucin' aboot for, an' setten yersel up? (E.W.P.)

BROUGH, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Lakel. Yks. Lin. Also written **broch** Sc. Ir.; **brogh** Sc. (Jam.); **broof** Nhb.^{1}; **bruch** Sc. (Jam.); **bruff** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{12} w.Yks.^{5} n.Lin.^{1} Also in form **bluff** n.Lin.^{1} [**bruf, brūf,** Sc. and Ir. also **broχ.**]

1. A halo or luminous disk round the sun or moon, said to portend rain or storm. See **Bur(r.**

Sc. About the moon there is a brugh, The weather will be cauld and rough, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 186. **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **n.Sc.** A far-aff broch a near-han shoor, A near-han broch a far-aff shoor (W.G.). **Frf.** The corona or brough occurs when the sun or moon is seen through a thin cloud, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 138. **N.I.**^{1} A far awa brough, is a near han' storm. **Ant.** A sign of bad weather whenever the new moon appears on her back, with the new moon in her arms, and a brough round her, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1859) 78; *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **s.Wxf.** (P.J.M.), **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** One of the men points to a ‘bruff’ round the sun. Sure enough, there is a broken ring of angry ominous-looking clouds encircling the sun, White *Nhb. and Border* (1859) 361; **Nhb.**^{1} ‘He' ye seen the broof roond the myun thi' neet? It's a lang way off.’ The belief is that the larger the diameter of the circle the greater the anticipated storm. **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} The larger the bruff, the nearer the storm. **w.Yks.**^{5}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. The circle drawn round the tee in a curling rink.

Cld. (Jam.) **Ayr.** The curlers . . . were making ‘triggers,’ ‘tees,’ and ‘broughs,’ preparatory to action, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 108. **Lth.** Cheek by jowl, within the brough, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 274.

Hence **Brugher**, *sb.* a stone which comes within the circles in curling. Cld. (Jam.)

BROUGH, *sb.*^{2} Cmb. Also written **brow**. A plank laid across a ditch, forming a rustic foot-bridge. Cf. **bro**, *sb.*^{1}

Cmb. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 411.

BROUGH, see **Brow**, **Brugh**.

BROUGHAN, BROUGHEN, see **Brochan**.

BROUGHLY, *adj.* Yks. Stony, gravelly.

Yks. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

BROUGHTAGE UP, *phr.* Nrf. Bringing up, training.

Nrf. They had had a very hard ‘broughtage up,’ Jessopp *Arcady* (1887) vi.

[*Brought*, pp. of *bring* + *-age*.]

BROUGHTEN, see **Brautin**.

BROUGHTING-UP, *vbl. sb.* Nhb. Cum. Lan. Written **browtens-up** Nhb.^{1} Bringing up, training, education.

Nhb.^{1} ‘It just shows his browtens-up,’ *gen.* applied to misconduct or want of early training. **Cum.** Sec conduct sheam'd his browtins up, Burn *Fireside Crack* (1886) 13. **Lan.** It's aw owin' to his broughtin' up, *Essay on Dre-ams*, 4.

[*Brought*, pp. + *-ing*.]

BROUK, see **Brook**.

BROULYIE, see **Brulyie**.

BROUSTLE, see **Brustle**.

BROUT, see **Bruit**.

BROW, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **broo** Sh.I. Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1} Wm. e.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1}

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Brow-band**, a leather strap, passing across the forehead, by which the ‘fish-creel’ is suspended; (2) **-brenner**, a child's name for the forehead; see **Bren(d**; (3) **-head**, forehead; (4) **-square**, an infant's three-cornered linen head-cloth.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{12} (2) **Cor.**^{1} In old Nursery Rhyme. (3) **Sc.** But sic a gloom on ae browhead, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 321, ed. 1848. (4) **Shr.**^{1} *Obs.* **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. Hatting term: a cast or model of the head; the brim of a hat. Chs.^{1}

3. A hill, steep slope or incline. Cf. **brae**.

Sh.I. Wi dis he linns him on a broo, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 70. **Abd.** The gentles come in view, A' in a breast upon a bonny brow, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 105, ed. 1812. **Cum.** Wee Wully wuns on yonder brow, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 64. **w.Cum.** When there's sae monny broos it's hard wark bicycling (S.K.C.); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** It's a hard pu' up t'broo (B.K.). **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** (C.W.H.); **w.Yks.**^{5} **Lan.** It's bin a stiff poo up that broo, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 221, ed. 1879. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{2}, **Brks.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Dhu aewz du stan· pun u bruw luyk [the house stands on a hill, as it were].

Hence **Brooy**, *adj.* being on the edge or side of a hill. Cum.^{1}

4. In phr. *going down the broo*, *fig.* said of any one whose health or fortune is breaking, &c.

Lan. Aw've thowt a greit whoile that tha wur gooin deawn th' broo very fast, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 5. **Chs.**^{1}

5. The face or escarpment of a ‘trouble’ or dyke in a coal-mine; the front of the depressed roof at a ‘dip hitch.’

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

6. The brushwood overhanging the outside of a ditch. Dor.^{1}

7. One of a stag's antlers; also in *comp.* **Brow-antlier, -point.**

n.Dev. Brow, Bay, and Tray, I tell 'ee, with four on the top, Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* (1875) xxii; Above the ‘burr’ came the brow-antlier, now the brow-point, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) iv; Close to the head a point springs from the beam, and is curved upwards; this is called the brow-point, *ib.*

8. *v.* To face, browbeat.

Slk. I wad rather brow a' the Ha's and the Howards afore I beardit you, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 21 (Jam.).

BROW, *adj.* and *sb.*^{2} Glo. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Written **brough** Glo.^{1} [**breu,** Glo. also **brɐf.**]

1. *adj.* Brittle, easily broken ; fragile. Cf. **bruff,** *adj.*^{1}

Glo.^{12} **Hmp.**^{1} In the New Forest applied only to short, snapper, splintering timber of a bad quality. **I.W.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **n.Wil.** This 'ere stick's terrible brow (E.H.G.). **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** (C.W.B.) ; In common use (O.P.C.) ; (C.W.)

2. *sb.* A fragment. n.Wil. (W.C.P.), Wil.^{1}

BROW, *v.*^{2} e.An. To clear away rough grass and brambles. Hence **Browings,** *vbl. sb.* the rubbish collected after clearing away grass and brambles.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 168.

BROW, see **Brough.**

BROWARD, see **Breward.**

BROWDEN, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **broodin** Nhb.^{1}; **browten** Sc.

1. *v.* To be fond of, warmly attached to ; to be intent, set upon.

Sc. The millart never notic'd Tam, Sae browden'd he the ba', Skinner *Poems* (1809) 10. **Bnff.**^{1} With prep. *in* : They're unco browdent up in thir family. **Abd.** O'er browdened o' the warld she was aye, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 44, ed. 1812 ; He was sae browden'd upon't that he was like to smore us wi' the very ewder o't, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 14. **Lnk.** Sair browten't on him was her he'rt, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 35. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Yks.** Wee'r nut sea browden on't as you suppose, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 539.

2. To pet, pamper.

Bnff.^{1} They browden [or browden up] that lassie o' theirs our muckle.

Hence **Browdent,** *ppl. adj.* petted, pampered.

ib. He's a browdent [or browdent up] loon, that. He winna gang fae's mither's side.

3. *adj.* Conceited, bold, forward, self-willed.

S. & Ork.^{1} Applied to a child at the breast. It's time to wean the bairn, for it's getting browden upo' the breast. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

[*Browden* is prop. a *pp.*, being the same as OE. *brogden,* pp. of *bregdan,* to interweave, to net. From *browden* (netted) comes the *fig.* sense 'attached to, fond of.' The vb. *browden* (to be fond of) is a late formation fr. the *pp.*]

BROWE, see **Browl.**

BROWIS, see **Brewis.**

BROWL, *sb.* and *adj.* Cum. Yks. Also in forms **brole** n.Yks.^{1}; **brow(e** Cum. Wm. ; **bro** Wm.^{1}

1. *sb.* An impudent, rude child ; a 'brat.'

Cum. Very common (J.P.) ; **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A brazzened browl (s.v. brazzen'd). **m.Yks.**^{1}

2. *adj.* Saucy, impertinent ; handsome, clever.

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 298. **Wm.**^{1}

[The same as ME. *brol, brolle* (*P. Plowman* (B.) III. 204).]

BROWL, *v.* Yks. To scold, to urge a demand in violent or abusive terms. Cf. **browl,** *sb.*

n.Yks.^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} Going browling about in that ga'te—t'man's no hold of himself.

BROWLT, *adj.* N.I.^{1} Deformed or bowed in the legs ; *gen.* applied to a pig, young dog, or calf.

BROWN, *adj.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **broon** Nhb.^{1} Cum. Wm.

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Brown-back,** (*a*) a quarryman whose clothes are brown ; (*b*) the fern *Asplenium ceterach*; (2) **-beetle,** see **-clock** ; (3) —**bess,** a name given to the old flint-lock guns ; (4) **-bill,** a brown painted halberd, formerly carried by foot-soldiers and watchmen ; (5) **-bird,** the thrush ; (6) **-clock,** a cockchafer, *Melolantha vulgaris* ; (7) —**cream,** spirituous liquor ; (8) —**crops,** pulse crops, beans, peas, &c. ; (9) **-deep,** lost in reflection ; (10) —**George** or —**Geordie,** (*a*) coarse brown bread ; (*b*) *obs.*, a small close wig with a single row of curls ; (*c*) a large earthen pitcher ; (11) —**gled,** the hen harrier, *Circus cyaneus* ; (12) —**gull,** the common skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes* ; (13) —**hawk,** (*a*) the marsh-harrier, *Circus aeruginosus* ; (*b*) the kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius* ; (14) **-head,** the froth or head rising to the top of beer ; (15) **-headed duck,** the golden-eye duck, *Clangula glaucion* ; (16) —**hen,** (*a*) the black grouse, *Tetrao tetrix* ; (*b*) a base mineral found mixed with lead ore ; (17) —**kite,** see —**gled** ; (18) —**Janet,** a knapsack ; (19) —**kitty** or **kitty-wren,** the wren, *Troglodytes parvulus* ; (20) —**linnet,** the common linnet, *Linota cannabina* ; (21) —**money,** coppers ; (22) —**net,** (*a*) the fig-wort, *Scrophularia aquatica* ; (*b*) the brown nettle, *S. nodosa* ; (23) —**owl** or —**hoolet,** the tawny owl, *Syrnium aluco* ; (24) **-paper man,** a low gambler ; (25) **-porringer,** a large brown earthenware jar ; (26) —**rock,** strata in Lightmoor Winsey Pit ; (27) **-shellers** or **-shillers,** ripe hazel-nuts ; (28) **-shell-nut,** a brown-rinded apple ; (29) —**stud,** a brown study, state of abstraction ; (30) —**swallow,** the swift, *Cypselus apus* ; (31) —**Tommy,** see —**George** ; (32) **-wort,** the fig- or throat-wort, *Scrophularia nodosa* ; (33) —**yogle,** the short-eared owl, *Asio brachyotus.*

(1, *a*) **e.Lan.**^{1} (*b*) **Dev.**^{4} [So called] in reference to the colour on the back of the fronds. (2) **Der.**^{1} (3) **Wm.** Tak t'auld Broon Bess wi us an' shut a wild duck er tweea (B.K.). **War.**^{3} (4) **Sc.** A property belonging neither to Spanish pike, brown-bill, . . . or indeed any other modern staff-weapon whatever, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1830) xxi. (5) **Sus.**^{1} (6) **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (7) **w.Yks.** A cup o' good tea, wi a sup o' brahn creeam in it, to strengthen it, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) 15 ; T'braan cream went raand e full force, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 8. (8) **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851) ; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) ; **Glo.**^{1} (9) **Ken.**^{1} (10, *a*) **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Now seldom seen. It was made of barley and rye meal mixed, and leavened by a piece of soured dough, saved from the previous week's baking (J.P.). **Wm.** A lump o' broon Geordy and Dutch cheese fer t'supper (B.K.). **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** A krust o' breawn George, Axon *Flk-Sng.* (1870) 28. **Chs.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{2} (*b*) **Nhp.**^{1} Worn by, and so named after, King George the Third. *Obs.* **Slang.** He looked disdainfully at the wig, . . . one of the description commonly known during the latter half of the last century by the name of a Brown George, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864). (*c*) **Dev.** *w. Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6, col. 4 ; **Dev.**^{1} (11) **Sc.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 132. (12) [*ib.* 210.] (13, *a*) **Ir.** *ib.* 131. (*b*) **Glo.**^{1} (14) **w.Som.** Pour the liquor into a tub to kive, and when the brown-head which will rise on it sooner or later begins to crack, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 603. (15) **Nhb.**^{1} (16, *a*) **Nhb.**^{1} Also called black cock and black game. (*b*) **Der.** Brown-henns, budles, and soughs, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 260. (17) [Swainson, 132.] (18) Lugs up Brown Janet on his back, Picken *Poems* (1788) 158 (Jam.). (19) **Nhb.**^{1} (20) **Nhb.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Shr.**^{1} (21) **Ir.** He would willingly give a shilling for a copper ; but the more 'broun money' he got the better, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 115. (22) **Dev.**^{4} (23) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 45. **Wil.** Smith *Birds* (1887). [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 129.] (24) **Lon.** What we call only 'brown paper men,' low gamblers—playing for pence, and 1*s.* being a great go, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 450. (25) **e.Yks.**^{1} What a big heead he hez ; it's as fur roond as a broon-porringer. (26) **Shr.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 199. (27) **w.Yks.** As hungry as hunters, crackin' away at ther braan shillers, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1866) 31 ; **w.Yks.**^{24}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{2} **Shr.**^{1} I got a pocketle o' nuts o' Sunday, an' they wun aumust all brown sheelers ; **Shr.**^{2} (28) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (29) **s.Hmp.** Job, who was standing looking at them in a 'brown stud,' Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) vi. **w.Som.**^{1} What's the matter, Liz?—you be all to a brown stid. (30) **Rnf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 96. (31) **Lan.** 'A two-pund loaf, mester.' 'Which win yo' have—white or brown?' 'Oh, brown-tommy—it's good enough for t'childer.' **Chs.**^{1} (32) **Cor.**^{1} The leaves are much used as an application to ulcers ; **Cor.**^{2} (33) **Sh.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 129.

2. In phr. (1) *Brown man of the moors,* a dwarf, subterranean elf ; (2) *milk from the brown cow,* rum in tea ; (3) *to play* or *boil brown,* used of broth or soup when rich ; (4) *to look brown at one,* to look at with indifference, as if in a brown study.

(1) **Sc.** The Brown Man of the Muirs is a fairy of the most malignant order, the genuine duergar, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 394 (Jam.). (2) **w.Yks.**^{3} (s.v. Slither). (3) **Sc.** Did she [the witch] but once hint that her pot 'played nae brown,' . . . a piece of meat was presented to her, *Remains Nithsdale,* 289 (Jam.). (4) **Abd.** Tho' now he looks on me fu' brown, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 291.

3. Gloomy, dull.

Wil.^{1} A brown day.

4. *sb.* Ale or porter.

Abd. Swig a pint o' stoutest brown To you an' yours, Still *Cottar* (1845) 136. **Ayr.** Barrils fou o' nappy brown, *Ballads* (1846) I. 120. **Lth.** Nips or caups of foaming broon, Lumsden *Sheephead* (1892) 143.

5. A covey of partridges; in phr. *to fire* or *shoot into the brown*, to fire promiscuously into a covey.

Nrf. Very common (H.C.-H.). [Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 21.]

Hence **Brown,** *v.* to shoot into the midst of a covey.

Nrf. The last covey twisted up and you browned them, Haggard *Col. Quaritch* (1888) II. viii; (H.C.-H.)

BROWNIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also Hmp. Cor. Also written **broonie** Sc. Nhb.^{1} [Sc. n.Cy. **brū·ni.**]

1. A household sprite or fairy who performed kind services at night; so called from its supposed dark colour.

Sc. One might almost believe in brownies and fairies, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxxi. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Kcd.** Ghaists wad stalk, an' brownies frolic, Grant *Lays* (1884) 108. **Ayr.** Bogles, broonies, spunkies, and water-kelpies frae the dusk, Service *Notandums* (1890) 99. **Lnk.** Brownies, warlocks, ghaists, or deils, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 61. **Bwk.** Cranshaws was the habitation of an industrious brownie, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 65. **Gall.** Though the 'Brownie of Blednoch' lang be gane, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 84. **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb., Dur.** Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) II. 488. **Nhb.^{1}** **n.Yks.^{2}** Now seldom heard of in these parts. **Cor.** In some places the assistance of 'brownies' is still entreated when the bees begin to swarm, Whitcombe *Bygone Days* (1874) 156; *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423.

Hence (1) **Brownie-bae,** *sb.* a brownie; (2) **Brownie's stone,** *sb.* an altar dedicated to a brownie. *Obs.*

(1) **Bch.** But there come's Robie . . . How wild he glowrs, like some daft brownie-bae, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 3 (Jam.). (2) **w.Sc.** There is a flat thin stone, called Brownie's Stone, upon which the antient inhabitants offered a cow's milk every Sunday, Martin *West. Islands* (1716) 67 (Jam.).

2. The brown linnet, *Linota cannabina.*

e.Dur.^{1} Singing competitions of these birds are always advertised as Brownie matches.

3. A bee.

Hmp. 'Low brown' is the phrase used when bees swarm, meaning that the bees, or brownies, are to settle low, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 185; **Hmp.^{1}**

[**1.** Of browneis and of bogillis full this buke, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 2. (Ruddiman (in ed. 1710) remarks, 'They were a kind of ghosts . . . not only harmless but very useful, . . . they did not stick at the meanest drudgery. They are now become exceedingly rare. Their hard labour and mean employment made them of a swarthy or tanny colour, whence they got the name of *brownies*'; quoted in Notes (ed. 1874) III. 353.)]

BROWN-KITUS, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Hrf. Nrf. Sur. Dev. Also in form **broon-kitus** Cum.; **broun-keddies** Sc.; **brown-chitus** w.Yks. Sur.^{1}; **-kites** Hrf.^{2}; **-kitties, -kitty** Dev. Bronchitis. See **Brown-Titus.**

e.Sc. She has a sair fecht wi' thae broun-keddies i' saft weather, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. **Cum.** I dui think broon-kitus is a sad thing for an elderly body (M.P.). **w.Yks.** If it wasn't for that bit o' brownchitus, sha'd be as sound as a trout (F.P.T.). **Hrf.^{2}** **Nrf.** The doctor say as how the brownchitis and the asthma ha' met together (W.R.E.). **Sur.^{1}** **Dev.** I've ahad tha brownkitty drefful bad, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); It took off my father wi' a brownkitties, Baring-Gould *Idylls* (1896) 58. [A tailor got very ill with a severe attack of bronchitis,—or, as it is called, of the 'brownkaties,' *Spectator* (Nov. 30, 1887).]

BROWN-LEAMER, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also Dev. Also written **-leemer** Dur.^{1} Cum.^{1} n.Yks.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **-limer** Dev.; and in form **-leeming** Wm.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}

1. A hazel-nut, when ripe and ready to fall out of the husk. Also called **Brown-shiller** (q.v.). See **Leamer,** *sb.*

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.^{1}**, **Dur.^{1}**, **Cum.^{1}**, **Wm.^{1}**, **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.^{12}**, **ne.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.^{1}**, **ne.Lan.^{1}**, **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.)

Hence (1) **Brown-leeming-nut,** *sb.* a ripe hazel-nut; (2) **Brown-lime** or **-limed,** *adj.* applied to common hedge-nuts when they are easily removable from the husk.

(1) **w.Yks.** Grainge *Nidderdale* (1863) 225; Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). (2) **nw.Dev.^{1}**

2. *Fig.* A generous person. Nhb.^{1}

BROWN-TITUS, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Rut. War. Hrf. Oxf. Ken. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **braan Titus** w.Yks.; **brantitis** Wil. Som.; **bran-Titus** nw.Dev.^{1}; **breawn-Titus** m.Lan.^{1}; **brontitis** Hrf.^{2} Rut.^{1}; **browntitis, brown typhus** w.Yks.^{3} Also occas. called **Brown-creeper, -creeters** n.Lin.^{1}; **-gaiters,** Sur. *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 285. See **Brown-kitus.** Bronchitis.

w.Yks. Th' braan Titus or th' small pox or summat o' that sooart, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1872) *Pref.*; **w.Yks.^{3}**, **m.Lan.^{1}**, **Rut.^{1}**, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Hrf.^{2}** **s.Oxf.** That's the browntitis as 'ee's got, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 163. **Ken.** (P.M.) **n.Wil.** He've a got this here brantitus (E.H.G.). **Dor.** I've a-cotched the browntitis too, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 244. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.^{1}** Braewn-tuy·tees, buurn-tuy·tees. **nw.Dev.^{1}** Common.

BROWN TYPHUS, see **Brown-Titus.**

BROWS, see **Breward.**

BROWSE, *sb.^{1}* and *v.^{1}* Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hrt. Hnt. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **brouse** Nhp.^{1} Shr.^{12} Hrf.^{12} Glo.^{1} Dor. Cor.^{1}; **browst** Glo.^{1}; **browze** Dev. [**braus, brauz, breus.**]

1. *sb.* Brushwood, hedge-clippings, young furze, brambles, &c. Cf. **brash,** *sb.^{2}*

Nhp.^{1} **Shr.^{1}** *Obsol.*; **Shr.^{2}** **Hrf.^{1}** I did na take the faggots: it was only some bits of brouse anunt the stack; **Hrf.^{2}**, **Glo.^{1}**, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.^{1}** **Dev.** A vaggot o' browse thit was there ready vor th' oven, Pasmore *Stories* (1892) 8; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Dev.** Jan, clare tha 'cess . . . an' bring tha browze, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 4. **nw.Dev.^{1}** **Dev., Cor.** I'll stand here till it boils. Shove in some browse, Baring-Gould *Cy. Life* (1890) vi. **Cor.** 'Mong the fuz and browse, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 6; **Cor.^{123}**

2. *Comp.* (1) **Browse-hook,** a hook about half the length of an ordinary sickle, used for trimming hedges; (2) **-line,** the height to which cattle can reach to bite; (3) **-tree,** a tree of which the head and branches have been cut off; (4) **-wood,** (*a*) underwood; (*b*) young shoots of trees eaten by cattle.

(1) **nw.Dev.^{1}** The hook used for the tops of high hedges is provided with a long handle, and is known as a long-handled browse-hook. (2) **Hrf.^{2}** Trim them apple-trees . . . just above the brouse-line. (3) **Nhp.^{1}** (4, *a*) **Hmp.** The cutting of browse-wood admits of many depredations, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 290. (*b*) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii. [Carry the deer plenty of browse-wood, Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 30.]

3. A thicket.

Cor. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 434; **Cor.^{12}**

4. *v.* To trim the hedges, cut away the brambles and other undergrowth. w.Som.^{1}, nw.Dev.^{1}

Hence (1) **Browsing,** *vbl. sb.* (*a*) trimming hedges; (*b*) the feeding-rack in a cow-hovel; see **Boosing**; (2) **Browsing-gloves,** *sb.* gloves made of tanned leather, used in trimming hedges; (3) **Browsy,** *adj.* full of brushwood.

(1, *a*) **Dev.** Coachman-gardener, pointing to a man trimming a hedge, said, 'They call that browsing'; and said the little bundles of twigs were called 'nickies' (q.v.), *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (*b*) **Nhp.^{2}** (2) **nw.Dev.^{1}** (3) **Nhp.^{1}** **War.^{3}** Rough and inferior fodder is called browsy stuff. **Hrt.** The browsy heads of oaks, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. i.

[Browse or brouce, the tops of the branches of trees that cattle usually feed on, Worlidge (1681); If thou have any trees to shrede, . . . croppe them in wynter, that thy beastes maye eate the brouse, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 84. A der. of Fr. *brouser*, to brouze, knap, nibble off, leaves, buds, &c. (Cotgr.).]

BROWSE, *sb.^{2}* Cor. Bruised fish used as bait.

Cor.^{1} I'll pommel thy noddle to browse.

BROWSE, *v.^{2}* Suf. To crouch, 'croodle,' used of human beings or animals.

Suf. Very common. He sits browsing over the fire (F.H.).

BROWSE, *adj.* Cum. Friable, mellow.

Cum. Not common (J.P.); **Cum.^{1}** You may begin to sow, for t'land's browse now; **Cum.^{2}**

BROWSELLS, *sb. pl.* Ken. [**breu·zlz.**] The remains of the 'fleed' (q.v.) of a pig, after the lard has been extracted by boiling. Cf. **scratchings.**

Ken. Very common (P.M.); (D.W.L.); Browsels find a ready sale in lieu of butter to eat with bread (G.G.); **Ken.^{12}**

[Prop. 'coagulations.' Fr. **broussailles*, der. of Fr. dial. *brousser*: 'le lait se brousse, au lieu de, se caille' (Littré, s.v. *Brousse*); Prov. *broussa*, 'réduire en caillebottes, en parlant du lait,' *brousso*, 'caillebotte, masse de lait caillé' (MISTRAL).]

BROWST, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. [**brūst.**] A brewing, as much malt liquor as is brewed at one time; also used *fig.*, the consequences of one's own act. See **Brewster.**

Sc. Stay and drink of your ain browst, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); Mony a browst I hae brewed, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxviii. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Elg.** Bob brew'd a special browst for you, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 122. **Abd.** She tarrows at the browst that she had brown, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 65, ed. 1812. **Frf.** Ae day a special browst was brewin', WATT *Sketches* (1880) 22. **e.Fif.** She brews a browst of black lookin' graith, LATTO *T. Bodkin* (1864) viii. **Ayr.** She wadna trow't, the browst she brewed Wad taste sae bitterlie, BURNS *Daddie Forbad.* **e.Lth.** I'm thinkin it wull be an ill browst for the Leeberal pairty, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 143. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} The bigger the brewing, the better the browst.

BROWST, see **Browse.**

BROWSTER, see **Brewster.**

BROWSY, *adj.* Glo. Dev. Of a ruddy complexion; robust.

Glo.^{1} The browsiest of your daughters came to see me. **Dev.** Idden 'er a dear browsy cheel? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

BROWTENS-UP, see **Broughting-up.**

BROWTHY, *adj.* Cor. Of bread: light, spongy.

Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; **Cor.**^{12}

BROY, *adj.* *Obsol.* Pem. Brittle. See **Brow.**

s.Pem. This stick wonna do, 'tis broy (W.M.M.).

BROYANT, *sb.* Mtg. (B. & H.) **1.** The black bryony, *Tamus communis*, used to rub on the joints of animals, esp. pigs, that are lame. **2.** A disease in the joints of pigs. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BROYCH, see **Broach.**

BRU, see **Broo.**

BRUARD, BRUART, see **Breward.**

BRUB, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To check, restrain, oppress.

BRUCH, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb.^{1} A toad-stool, a fungus.

[Bruche, as the Northern Englishmen call it, a todstole, . . . in a birche or a walnut tre, TURNER *Herbal* (1562) II. 30.]

BRUCH, see **Brough.**

BRUCHLE, *v.* Sc. To wrap or muffle up a person in an untidy manner. Always with prep. *up.*

Bnff.^{1} The mannie's a' bruchlt up aboot the neck.

Hence (1) **Bruchlan**, *vbl. sb.* wrapping up closely and untidily; (2) **Bruchle-up**, *sb.* wrapping up.

Bnff.^{1} The've an aul' bruchle-up o' that bairn o' thirs ilky time it they gang oot wee't.

BRUCK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **bruk** Sh.I.

1. *v.* To smash in pieces. Cf. **bruckle.** S. & Ork.^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Bruck(e)-bread,** oatcake made with fat, which renders it brittle.

Uls. *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. vi. 358.

3. *sb.* *Gen.* in *pl.* Refuse, rubbish; broken pieces of wood; broken meat; the offals of fish or of cattle.

Sh.I. Da midden, whar frae haand He flings da bruk, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1891) 122. **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BRUCK, BRUCKIT, see **Brook.**

BRUCKLE, *adj.*, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also Brks. Ken. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **brukkle** Brks.^{1}; **brukle** Dur.; **brukyl** (JAM.). [bru·kl, brɐ·kl.]

1. *adj.* Brittle, fragile, friable. Also *fig.* uncertain, changeable, not trustworthy. Cf. **brock**, *sb.*^{5}, **bruck.** See also **Brackle, Brickle, Brockle.**

Sc. My things are but in a bruckle state, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxvii; Lasses and glasses are bruckle ware, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 62. **Rxb.** Right bruckle weather, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 166. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** Bruckle health, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** T'weather was brukle like, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 5; GIBSON *Weardale Gl.* (1870). **n.Yks.**^{12}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{12} **Dor.** This vinny [cheese]'s got quite bruckle (H.J.M.); We be bruckle folk here, HARDY *Casterbridge* (ed. 1895) viii. **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

Hence (1) **Bruckleness**, *sb.* the state of being 'bruckle'; (2) **Bruckly (broklie)**, *adj.* brittle, friable; *fig.* uncertain; (3) **Bruckly**, *adv.* in a brittle manner.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (2) **Sc.** Said of the weather (JAM.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} Used in *fig.* sense. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} **n.Wil.** I be afeard to touch on 'em, they be so bruckly (E.H.G.). **Dor.** (O.P.C.) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (3) **Cld.** (JAM.)

2. Of cattle and horses: given to breaking down fences. Dor. (C.W.B.)

Hence **Bruckley**, *adj.* Of cattle: given to breaking down fences.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

3. *v.* To crumble away, to break off easily, *gen.* used with *off*, or *away.*

S. & Ork.^{1} **Wil.**^{1} Applied to some kinds of stone which crumble away when exposed to the weather, also to the dead leaves on a dry branch of fir. **Dor.** (C.W.); (O.P.C.)

Hence **Bruckling**, *ppl. adj.* friable, crumbling.

n.Wil. The wall is built of very bruckling stone (W.C.P.).

4. *sb.* A quantity of broken pieces of rock, or other hard stuff.

Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

[**1.** In hewine eftyre þis brukil lyf, *Alexis* (c. 1400) 129, in *Leg. Saints*, ed. Metcalfe, I. 444. A der. of wk. stem of OE. *brecan* (break).]

BRUCKLE, *v.*^{2} *Obs.* Nhb. Also e.An. To make dirty. See **Brook**, *v.*^{2} N.Cy.^{12}, Nhb.^{1}

Hence **Bruckled**, *ppl. adj.* (1) Of the face: grimy, besmeared; (2) of the weather: wet and dirty, stormy.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{2}, **Nhb.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} That child's hands are all over bruckled. [GROSE (1790).] (2) **N.Cy.**^{1}

[We commonly say to dirty children that the gardener will sow leeks in their faces; we may more truly tell our bruckled professours that the devill will sow tares in their souls, GRIFFIN *Doctrine of the Asse* (1663) 12.]

BRUCKLE-HEARTED, *adj.* Dor. Also in form **buckle-** e.Dor. Of cabbage plants: 'blind,' having no central shoot. Cf. **buck-hearted.** Dor. (C.V.G.); (H.J.M.) e.Dor. (O.P.C.)

BRUCKLES, *sb. pl.* Sc.

1. *Carex stellulata*, the prickly-headed carex.

Bnff.^{1} Also called brochars and stars. **Bch., Abd.** *Obsol.* The dwellers in the parish of Strichen used to be nicknamed 'bruckle-strippers' (W.M.).

2. *Juncus squarrosus*, bent. Abd.

BRUD, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} [**brūd.**] A track or path.

BRUD, *v.* Nhb.^{1} Also in form **brod.** To separate peas from beans by means of a 'riddle.'

BRUDDY, see **Broody.**

BRUDE, see **Brood.**

BRUDLE, see **Broodle.**

BRUFF, *sb.*^{1} *Obsol.* n.Yks. [**bruf.**] The brow of a hill. Cf. **brow.** n.Yks. (T.S.); n.Yks.^{2}

BRUFF, *sb.*^{2} Yks. A glimpse, a hasty glance.

e.Yks. All but *obs.* (R.S.); **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah didn't see mich on him, Ah nobbot just gat a bruff.

BRUFF, *adj.*^{1} Dor. [**brɐf.**] Brittle. Cf. **brow**, *adj.*

Dor. (H.J.M.); (O.P.C.); *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; *Gl.* (1851); BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

BRUFF, *adj.*^{2} Irel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Wor. e.An. Ken. Sus. Also in form **brumf** N.I.^{1} [**bruf, brɐf.**]

1. Well and hearty, in appearance and manners; healthy-looking; jolly.

n.Yks.^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{5}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}

2. Somewhat rough and blunt in manner; hence, consequential, proud.

N.I.^{1}, **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Wor.** (J.R.W.); Well, yer needna be sa bruff, I ony axed tha (W.B.). **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}

BRUFF, *v.* and *sb.*^{3} Wm. Yks. Lin. [**bruf.**]

1. *v.* To cough or breathe violently.

Wm.^{1} He did nowt bit bruff an' cough au night. **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. *sb.* A short, deep cough. Wm. (J.H.)

BRUFF, see **Brough.**

BRUFFLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Also written **brughle** (JAM.). [**bru·fl.**]

1. *v.* To exert oneself violently, to get overheated with exertion.

Per., Dmf. He's brughlin' up the brae (JAM.).

2. *sb.* Excitement. Cum.^{1}

BRUG, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} A sandy, mossy, or heathery hillock.

BRUGGLE, *v.* Glo. [**brɐ·gl.**] To struggle, make strenuous efforts. Cf. **brogle**.

Glo.^{1} We've bruggled through this 'ere job some'ow.

BRUGH, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Also written **brogh** S. & Ork.^{1} [**bruχ, broχ.**] A town, borough; esp. the nearest town.

S. & Ork.^{1} **Bch.** A man gaun to the broch met me (G.W.). **Abd.** When they had a pretty large order, they should go to the Broch or elsewhere for it, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) 187. **Per.** In occas. use (G.W.). **Rnf.** They're up in brugh and toun, Allan *Ev. Hours* (1836) 84. **Ayr.** The ancient brugh of Ayr, Burns *Brigs* (1787). **Gall.** (A.W.)

Hence **Brughman**, *sb.* burgher, citizen.

Sc. Ye brugh-men good, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 3.

[The same as E. *borough*, OE. *burh.*]

BRUGH, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Also written **broch** Slg. A structure of prehistoric times, popularly supposed to have been built by the Picts (Jam.).

Per. An ancient cave dwelling is here called the Broch (G.W.).

[The many houses and villages in this countey which are called by the name of Brogh, Wallace *Desc. Orkney* (1693) 26. ON. *borg*, stronghold.]

BRUGHLE, see **Bruffle.**

BRUGHTIN, see **Brautin.**

BRUICK, see **Brook.**

BRUICK-BOIL, *sb.* n.Sc. (Jam.) An inflamed tumour or swelling of the glands under the arm.

BRUIK(IE, BRUIKIT, see **Brook(ie.**

BRUIL, see **Broil.**

BRUILIE, BRUILYIE, BRUILZIE, see **Brulyie.**

BRUIND, see **Brund.**

BRUIT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lan. Also written **brout** Sc.

1. *sb.* Rumour, noise.

Sc. For such evil bruits Mr. Touchwood cared not, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxviii; The cannons loudly fire: Contagion spreads wi' ilka brout, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 17. **Ayr.** Making such a bruit as could not be surpassed for grandeur, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xliv. **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) [Much bruit little fruit, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 106.]

2. *v.* To report, to publish.

Ayr. A sound was bruited about that the king's forces would have a hot and sore trouble, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xviii. **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 227. **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1850).

[**1.** All that hear the bruit of thee shall clap the hands over thee, Bible *Nahum* iii. 19. Fr. *bruit*, a great sound, the talk of people (Cotgr.). **2.** I find thou art no less than Fame hath bruited, Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, ii. iii. 68.]

BRUIT, see **Breward.**

BRUIZLE, see **Brustle.**

BRUK(E, see **Brook.**

BRUKKLE, see **Bruckle.**

BRUK-KNEED, *adj.* Sc. Broken-kneed. See **Bruck**, *v.*

Ayr. Various animals in different conditions of equestrian decrepitude—high-henched, höwe-backed, bruk-kneed, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 87.

BRUKLE, BRUKYL, see **Bruckle.**

BRULIE, see **Brulyie.**

BRUL(LE, *v.* Sh.I. To low, to bellow.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

Hence **Brulin**, *ppl. adj.* lowing.

Sh.I. An Nicht shü wheests da brülin baess [hushes the lowing cattle], Burgess *Rasmie* (1891) 61.

[Cp. G. *brüllen*, to bellow, to roar.]

BRULLIONS, *sb. pl.* e.Yks. [**bru·liənz.**] The kidneys and 'heart-skirts,' of which 'brullion-pies' are made.

e.Yks. Of cattle only, never of the pig or sheep. Can you let me have two penn'orth o' brullions? (R.S.); **e.Yks.**^{1}

BRULYIE, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also in forms **broolyie, broulyie** (Jam.); **bruilie** Kcb.; **bruilyie** (Jam.); **bruilzie** Abd. Fif. Edb.; **brulie** Ayr.; **brully** Cum. n.Yks.^{2}; **brullye** Or.I.; **brulye** (Jam.); **brulzie** Ayr. Edb. Gall.; **bruoly** Cum. [**bru·li.**]

1. *v.* To fight, be engaged in a broil. Abd. (Jam.)

2. To make a noisy disturbance.

Cum. T'wind roars and brullies outside, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 243; He brully't on a canny bit, *ib.* '*Tail' for Joe* (1866) 5.

Hence **Brulyiement (brulliment)**, *sb.* a disturbance, a broil.

Fif. Ilk bluidy brulziement, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 4. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Made a brulliment and bodder, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) *Jeff and Job*; **Cum.**^{1}

3. *sb.* A commotion, disturbance; an uproar.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Or.I.** When Paety fell wi' a' this rullye, His bairns made a fearfu' brullye, *Paety Toral's Travellye* in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} It's only a bit of a brully [of the sea].

4. A quarrel, quarrelling, an affray.

Sc. They hae been as forward in a brulzie as their neighbours, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xv; [He] was a gey stout birkie, and had been in mony a brulzie, Roy *Horseman* (1895) i. **Abd.** In this bruilzie Was the first man that drew my durk, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 5. **Fif.** The bruilzie then was dour, Wi' sticks, and stanes, and bluidy clour, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 2. **Ayr.** I hope we bardies ken some better Than mind sic brulzie, Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785). **Kcb.** The upshot o' the bruilie, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 20. **Cum.** Tom hed sec a bruoly An' hey-bey wi' his weyfe, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1808) *Tom Knott.* **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}

[Fr. *brouiller*, to marre by mingling together, to make a great hurliburly (Cotgr.).]

BRULYIE, *v.*^{2} Sc. (Jam.) Also written **bruilyie.** To broil; *fig.* to heat; to be overpowered with heat.

Fif. Prop. to roast on gridiron meat that has been boiled and has become cold. I'm brulyien' wi' heat. It bruilyies up my very blude.

[With fyre that thame sa brulȝeit, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) iv. 151. The same as lit. E. *broil* (to heat).]

BRUM, *adj.* Slang. In Winchester School: without money, poor, stingy. Cf. **brumpt.**

Slang. I am dead brum (A.D.H.); Cope *Gl.* (1883).

BRUM, see **Broom.**

BRUMBLE, see **Bramble.**

BRUMF, see **Bruff.**

BRUMMAL, *sb.* Cor.^{3} **1.** The tamarisk, *Tamarix.* **2.** The common broom, *Genista tinctoria.*

BRUMMAL-MOW, *sb.* Cor. Also written **brummel-.** A round rick of corn with pointed top.

Cor. Ricks of corn . . . made in the 'arrish-fields' where . . . cut. These are all called 'arrish-mows,' but from their different shapes . . . also 'brummel-mows' and 'ped-rack-mows,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) 248; **Cor.**^{3} All the sheaves are placed with the ears inwards in the lower part and outwards in the upper (s.v. Mow).

BRUMMEL, see **Bramble.**

BRUMMIN, *prp.* Fif. (Jam.) Of a sow: *maris appetens.* Cf. **brim.**

BRUMMOCK, *sb.* Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. [**bru·mək, brɐ·mək.**] A short curved knife used for hedging, pruning, and woodcutting.

w.Wor.^{1} **Shr.**^{1} W'eer's John Roberts gwun?—I spect 'e's gwun up to the uvver groun' to tine; I sid 'im tak' 'is brummock an' mittens an' 'is bay̆te-bag; **Shr.**^{2} **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881).

[The boy brought to him a bar of iron and a broken broom hooke, Gough *Antiq. Myddle, Salop* (1700) 36.]

BRUMP, *v.* and *sb.* e.An. [**brump, brɐmp.**]

1. *v.* To collect dry sticks fallen from trees; to lop trees.

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** To go brumping (F.H.).

2. To cut or 'stub' up whins or furze.

Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

Hence (1) **Brumper**, *sb.* one who thievishly lops trees in the night; (2) **Brumpin-scythe**, *sb.* an instrument used for cutting up whins, heather, &c.

(1) **Suf.**^{1} (2) **Suf.** Something like an adze (F.H.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

3. *sb.* One who lops or 'stoughs' trees in the night. Nrf.^{1}

4. A faggot of wood thus collected.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}

[Cp. Norw. dial. *brum*, fresh twigs from the branches of trees, broken off for fodder (Aasen); Sw. dial. *brumm* (Rietz).]

BRUMPS, *sb. pl.* Dev. In phr. *To have the brumps,* or, *a fit of the brumps.* Of cattle: to rush about wildly with their tails in the air. Cf. **brims.**

Dev. The cows have got the brumps, SHARLAND *Ways Village* (1885) 97.

BRUMPT, *adj.* Ken.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] Bankrupt; without money. Cf. **brum.**

BRUMSEN, see **Brumstone.**

BRUMSTONE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Also Brks. Also in forms **brumsen** Nhb.^{1}; **brumstane** Sc.; **brumstwun** Brks.^{1} [**bru·mstən.**] Brimstone.

Ayr. Burning brumstane, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 87. **Sc.** Fire an' brumstane, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) xi. 6. **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}

[Brumston be sprengd in his tabernacle, WYCLIF (1382) *Job* xviii. 15.]

BRUN, *sb.* Lan. In phr. (1) *O' their brun,* (2) *O' th' same brun,* of the same sort, similar.

Lan. (1) To keep company wi' some o' their brun, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 49. (2) Him an' a two-thri moore o' th' same brun, *ib. Waverlow* (1863) 77.

BRUN, see **Bran.**

BRUND, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) A portion, a vestige.

Sc. Of a garment or anything completely worn out: There's no a brund of it to the fore.

BRUND, *v.* Sc. Also written **bruind** Per. Fif.

1. To emit sparks, as flint does when struck. Hence **Bruindin,** *vbl. sb.* the emission of sparks. (JAM.)

2. Of the eye: to sparkle, to glance; *fig.* to be angry.

Per. The blink that bruindet in her e'e, CAMPBELL *Sc. Prob.* (1819) I. 331 (JAM.). **e.Fif.** Phemie was bruindin an' bleezin' awa' juist as gin naething cud haud her again, LATTO *T. Bodkin* (1894) xxix.

BRUN(D, see **Brand.**

BRUNDRIT, see **Brandreth.**

BRUNGEON, *sb. Obs.* Ken. A poor, neglected child, a brat.

Ken. A beggar's brungeon (K.); **Ken.**^{1}

BRUNGLE, *sb.* Cld. (JAM.) A job, a knavish bit of business.

BRUNGLE, *v.* Irel. To bungle, do poor work.

n.Ir. (J.S.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

BRUNI, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **brunny.** A round thick cake of meal. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.^{1}

BRUNKIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A brown horse. S. & Ork.^{1}

BRUNLIN, *sb.* Nhb. [**bru·nlin.**] One who is made a butt, or befooled.

Nhb.^{1} Ye needn't think yor gan to myek a brunlin o' me.

BRUNNET, *sb.* Dev. The fig-wort, *Scrophularia aquatica*; also *S. nodosa,* brown-wort. See **Brown-.**

Dev. *Science Gossip* (1869) 27.

BRUNSEL, *v.* ne.Lan.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] To be pompous and assuming.

BRUNT, *sb.* Hrt. [**brɐnt**] An attack; used of illness or severe cold.

Hrt. She's had a long brunt of illness (H.G.). [May seldom passes without a brunt of cold weather, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 45.]

BRUNT, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Also Dev. [**brunt, brɐnt.**]

1. Steep, precipitous. Cf. **brant.**

Nhb. GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781).

2. Unceremonious, abrupt. Cf. **brant, brent.**

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Varry shoort an brunt. **m.Yks.**^{1} He is over brunt for some folk. **Lin.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**^{1} What a brunt chap he is. **Dev.** (R.P.C.)

3. Keen, eager. Per. (JAM.)

BRUNT, *v.* Yks. To stop, turn.

n.Yks.^{2} In chasing an animal: I'll brunt him.

BRUNT, see **Brant.**

BRUNTIE, *sb.* Sc. [**bru·nti.**] A blacksmith.

Abd. Yestreen, I saunter'd o'er the gate To Bruntie wi' my couter, COCK *Simple Strains* (1810) II. 118. **Kcd.** Auld Bruntie's health was neist proposed, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 72.

[A der. of *brunt,* pp. of *burn,* vb. Cf. **burnewin.**]

BRUNTLIN, *sb.* Bch. (JAM.) A burnt moor; also used *attrib.*

Bch. Daffin' owre the bruntlin geck, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 119; A' that skims the bruntlin soil, *ib.* 41.

BRUNTLIN(G, *sb.* Yks. [**bru·ntlin.**]

1. A cockchafer, a black-beetle.

w.Yks. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 357; (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{2} Also called Dusty Miller.

2. A little child.

w.Yks. He doesn't seem satisfoied we his beautiful bruntlin, BYWATER *Shevvild Ann.* (1853) 14; **w.Yks.**^{2} Come here, thah little bruntling.

BRUNTLING, *adj.* Yks. [**bru·ntlin.**] Robust and obtrusively vigorous in manners.

m.Yks.^{1} A great bruntling fellow—he'd shift a horse, by the look of him.

BRUOLY, see **Brulyie.**

BRURIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Blood. S. & Ork.^{1}

BRUSCH, see **Brush.**

BRUSH, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} In var. dial. uses in Eng. Also in form **bruss** Cor.^{2} Cf. **brash, brish.**

1. *sb.* The branches or 'head' of a tree. Wil.^{1}

2. Small branches to be used as fuel, or for sticking peas, &c.

s.Wor.^{1}, **Shr.**^{1} **Glo.** (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1} **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.)

Hence **Brushy (Brussy),** *adj.* Of a tree: rough, having many short branches.

Nrf. (A.G.F.) **Sur.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 361; **Sur.**^{1}

3. A short faggot made of brushwood; freq. called **brush-faggot.**

Ken. Also used for forming a shelter or 'lew' for the ewes in lambing time (P.M.).

4. A thicket. Cor.^{2} (s.v. Browse).

5. Hedge-clippings. e.Yks.^{1}

6. A bunch of flowers.

Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423; **Cor.**^{13}

7. Stubble of wheat or leguminous crops.

Chs.^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ŭwùt brùsh [oat stubble]. **Stf.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**^{1} Of leguminous crops only.

8. *Comp.* (1) **Brush-crop,** (2) **-wheat,** a crop sown on stubble, directly after a similar crop.

(1) **Hrf.** If this brush crop produces somewhat more than half the quantity yielded by the fallow, the grower is satisfied, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 324. (2) **Chs.** He is also restrained from sowing brush-wheat, *ib.* II. 19; **Chs.**^{1} The sowing of two white or corn crops in succession is prohibited in most farm agreements. It was customary for the outgoing tenant to take two-thirds of the crop if the wheat were grown after a bare fallow; one-half if after any kind of green crop; but if it were brush wheat only one-third. Frequently the outgoing tenant would stick a small branch of hazel or other bush on the top of every other stook, then they each knew which were their own. **s.Chs.**^{1}

9. A primitive kind of harrow, made by weaving branches of thorn into a gate or hurdle; also in *comp.* **Brush-harrow;** cf. **bush,** *sb.*^{1} 4, and **bush-harrow.**

n.Yks. Gan ower t'manure wi' t'brush-harrow (I.W.). **w.Som.**^{1} Used for harrowing pasture in the spring.

10. *v.* In shooting: to beat the coverts; hence, to disturb, drive away.

n.Lin.^{1} Brush that theäre hen oot o'th' stick-hill. **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence (1) **Brusher,** *sb.* a beater; (2) **Brushing,** *vbl. sb.* beating the coverts.

(1) **Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **e.An.**^{1} A day's brushing with the governor.

11. To trim off rough growth from a tree, a hedge, the sides of a ditch, or path.

w.Yks. (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhai sen dhŭ Maa·rkwis)l bi kùm·in raaynd ŭfoa·r lùngg; bŭr ahy rae·li dù)nŭ waan·t im to kùm tŭ mahy bongk dhŭn ahy)v got·n mi ej·iz brùsht ŭ bit [They sen the Marquis 'ull be comin' raïnd afore lung; bur I räly dunna want him to come to my bonk than I've gotten my hedges brushed a bit]. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} To brush out the dykes. **War.** (J.R.W.), **Shr.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** For brushing the footpath, 1*s.* 0*d.*, *Warehorne Highway-bk.* (June 29, 1809); Also in regard to underwood which has been allowed to grow for hop-poles, the term is applied to the cutting away of the rough brambles, bushes, and lateral branches near the ground, which is necessary before the cutting down of the poles is attempted (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}, **Sur.**^{1}

Hence **Brushing(s,** *sb.* small branches; the trimmings off hedges after 'brushing.'

Cum.^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Nrf.** *Nrf. Arch.* (1879) VIII. 168. **Ken.** (P.M.)

12. *Comp.* (1) **Brushing (Brush)-bill,** (2) **-hook,** a long-handled curved implement for trimming hedges.

(1) **w.Yks.** (W.H.), **Not.**^{2}, **Suf.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.**^{2}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Oxf.** (J.E.)

13. To browse; to remove a crop from a field; to mow nettles, thistles, or rough grass.

n.Yks.^{2}, **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.), **Shr.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Just take your hook, John, and brush down that bank a little (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}, **Ken.** (P.M.), **Ken.**^{1}, **Sur.**^{1}

14. To break up the surface of the soil with a bush of thorns; freq. for the purpose of working into it manure or 'dressing.'

Wm.^{1} That muck wants brushin in sadly. **w.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}

BRUSH, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. War. Bdf. Lon. Suf. Sur. Hmp. Dor. Dev. Also in form **brish** Sur.^{1} [**bruʃ, brɐʃ.**]

1. *v.* To bestir oneself nimbly; freq. used with *about.*

Wm. Noo than, brush aboot an git finished afoor dark (B.K.). **e.Lan.**^{1} **Suf.** He takes his pole and brushes round again, Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy* (1805) 29, ed. 1845. **Sur.**^{1} We shall have to brish about to get done afore night. **Hmp.**^{1} **Dor.** I did brush along all ever I could! (H.J.M.); (O.P.C.)

Hence **Brusher,** *sb.* a boy who is quick and active. Hmp. (J.R.W.), Dor. (H.J.M.)

2. To run away, to make off; freq. with *off.*

w.Yks. Brush off (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{5} **n.Lin.**^{1} When he put th' ferrits in, my wo'd, them rats did brush! **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **Lon.** The man 'brushed,' or rather walked off, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 350. **Slang.** One Sergeant Matcham Had 'brushed with the dibs,' and they never could catch 'em, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Dead Drummer.*

3. *sb.* Vigorous exercise of any kind; a determined effort.

Sc. To gie a brush at any kind of work (Jam.). **War.**^{3} Come, we have had a good brush [walk] to-day. **Dev.** It's many a long day since we have seen such a brush [run with the hounds], Whyte-Melville *Katerfelto* (1875) xxiii.

4. In phr. (1) *To buy a brush,* to run away; (2) *a brush of a boy,* a sharp, active lad.

(1) [He has bought a brush, Ray *Prov.* (ed. 1813) 50.] (2) **Hmp.**^{1}

BRUSH, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Wm. Also Nhp. Hmp. Som. Also written **brusch** Fif. [**bruʃ, brɐʃ,** w.Som. also **briʃ.**] A struggle, a tussle; also *fig.*

Fif. Crail vy'd wi' Anster at the brusch, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 86. **Ayr.** We'll over the border and gie them a brush, Burns *Cock up your Beaver.* **Wm.** They fratch'd an' hed a bit ov a brush (B.K.). **Nhp.**^{1} 'Stand a good brush,' is a phrase used to signify that any article will endure, or wear a long time. 'They [a pair of mended shoes] will stand a good brush now.' Also used of sturdy, determined opposition: 'I'll stand a good brush before I'll give up.' **Hmp.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Wee ad u múd·leen brúsh wai un, uvoa·r kèod kaetch-n [we had a fine go with him before we could catch him].

[The many shrewd brushes that he met with, Bunyan *P. P.* (1678) 83.]

BRUSH, *v.*^{3} Som. Dev. Also written **bresh** Dev.; **bursh** w.Som.^{1} To beat, thrash.

w.Som.^{1} I'll bursh thy jacket vor thee, s·hear me, ya darn'd young osebird. **n.Dev.** Zey wone word more, and chell bresh tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 82.

[Cisse . . . must marke . . . what fault deserues a brushed cote, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 107.]

BRUSH, see **Bruss.**

BRUSHEN, *adv.* Dor. With adjectives of size: very, exceedingly.

Dor. (H.J.M.); **Dor.**^{1} A brushèn girt rat.

BRUSHES, *sb. pl.* Lin. Wil.

1. The wild teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris.*

Lin. **Wil.**^{1} Also called Clothes-brush.

2. Phr. *Brushes and Comb,* the prickly heads of the teasel.

Wil. Also called Barbers' Brushes, *Garden Wk.* (1896) 76.

BRUSHET, *sb.* Som. A thicket, a cluster of bush.

w.Som.^{1} Dhik·ee aj· ez u-groa·d au·l tùe u buur·shut [that hedge is grown all to a thicket].

Hence **Brushety,** *adj.* rough, shaggy; with all the branchlets left on.

w.Som.^{1} You never can't make no hand o' stoppin o' gaps nif you 'ant a-got some good burshety thorns to do it way. A quick-set hedge when grown thickly is said to be buur·shútee. In stopping gaps in hedges it is a good hedger's part to make the thorns stand out buur·shútee—i.e. bristling.

[In þat ilke brusschet, *Sir Ferumbras* (c. 1380) 800.]

BRUSH-OUT, *v.* n.Lin.^{1} To flush a drain or sewer.

BRUSH-SHANK, *sb.* Yks.

1. A brush-handle.

w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

2. A small brush used in cooking.

w.Yks. Used for working flour through a sieve for making tiffany cakes,' *ib.*

BRUSH UP, *vbl. phr.* Sc. Also Nhp. War. Wor. To smarten, 'titivate'; cf. **mense.**

Dmb. The prospect of the jaunt has made him brush up so much that you would hardly ken him now, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxviii. **Nhp.**^{1} He's brushed himself up, and now he's going to brush up his house.

Hence (1) **Brushed up,** *adj. phr.* smartened; (2) **Brushie,** *adj.* sprucely dressed, fond of dress.

(1) **Wgt.** (A.W.), **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) (2) **Rxb.** He's a little brushie fellow (Jam.).

BRUSK, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} [**brūsk.**] Gristle, cartilage.

[Dan. *brusk,* gristle; ON. *brjōsk.*]

BRUSLE, *v.* Hrf. To push roughly, to rub against, as cattle do when tormented by flies.

Hrf. (R.M.E.); **Hrf.**^{2} The cow was kicking and brusling agen it.

BRUSS, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also in form **brush** Cor.^{1} [**brɐs, brɐʃ.**]

1. The prickles or short broken twigs of furze or heath; dried furze for fuel.

Dev. (Hall.); (R.P.C.) **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544; Borlase *Antiq.* (1769) 420; **Cor.**^{1} When a younger sister marries first, her elder sister is said to dance in the bruss; from an old custom of dancing without shoes on the furze prickles which get detached from the stalk. Said of a half-witted man: Not quite baked; he'd take another brush [faggot of dried furze]; **Cor.**^{3} The fine and almost dusty fragments which would gradually accumulate on the ground where furze-faggots had been kept. Sometimes in cooking on the open hearth the latter would be covered with bruss, whereby a 'soaking' fire was produced.

2. Dust or litter of any kind.

Dev. Any kind of dust or rubbish, such as cobwebs, chaff, &c. (R.P.C.) **Cor.** How thick the brusse lies, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) II. 245; **Cor.**^{3}

BRUSS, *adj.* and *adv.* Ken. Sus. [**brɐs.**]

1. *adj.* Brisk; acute; petulant, proud.

Ken. He's a bruss little mon (A.E.C.); (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} Dese 'ere bees be middlin' bruss this marnin', they've bit me three times already; **Ken.**^{2} **Sus.** A slick bruss measter man, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 21; **Sus.**^{12}

2. *adv.* Loftily, proudly. Sus. (F.E.)

BRUSS, see **Brush.**

BRUSSEN, see **Brust.**

BRUSSLE, see **Brustle.**

BRUSSY, *adj.* Cor. [**brɐ·si.**] Short, as applied to pastry.

w.Cor. It eats all brussy-like (M.A.C.).

BRUST, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Sc. Irel. and n. and midl. counties to Lin. Lei. War. Shr. [**brust.**]

1. *v.* To burst, break, bruise. Cf. **bost, brist, burst.**

Sc. He that eats quhile he brusts, will be the worse while he lives, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) (Jam.). **Ayr.** Scriechin out prosaic verse, An' like to brust, Burns *Author's Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 2. **N.I.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} We've run till like to brust, Gilchrist *Blind Willie* (1844). **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** It fair brusts my heart, Brontë *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xxxiii; **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Doan't cork it ower teet ur it'll brust. **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.** Thaay's bound to brust clear an' cleän, Peacock *Taales* (1889) 131; Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence **Brusting Saturday,** *phr.* Saturday before Shrove Tuesday, when frying-pan pudding is eaten.

Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 319; **Lin.**^{1}

2. *Pret. Tense:* (1) **Brast,** (2) **Brost,** (3) **Brust,** (4) **Brusted.**

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} **e.Yks.** He ran full butt at deear an brast it oppen, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 55. **m.Yks.**^{1} Braast. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 27, 133. (2) **m.Yks.**^{1} In rural dial. 'brost.'

(3) **Cum.** He brust oot laughin', Waugh *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) 185. **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** Pooar fellow, he brust his sen, Bywater *Shevvild Ann.* (1851) 7. **sw.Lin.**^{1} The fox was brussen; it had run while it brust. (4) **Ayr.** The coffin brustit wi' a great explosion, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 284. **Nhb.**^{1} Sometimes used.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Brassen,** (2) **Brawsen,** (3) **Brosen,** (4) **Brossan,** (5) **Brossen,** (6) **Brossened,** (7) **Brosten,** (8) **Brussan,** (9) **Brussen,** (10) **Brussened,** (11) **Brust,** (12) **Brusted,** (13) **Brusten.**

(1) **Cum.**^{3} He'd brassen oot wid a meast terrable rooar, 25. **m.Yks.**^{1} In rural dial. 'braas·u'n.' **e.Lan.**^{1} (2) **Lan.** Sam's nose is brawsen, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 36; **Lan.**^{1} Chaps i' Rachdaw teawn at's so brawsen wi wit, Waugh *Sketches* (1857) 33. (3) **Wm.** Poor Bet . . . hed her noase brosen, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 29. **Lan.** Awst ha brosen wi leawin, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 47. (4) **Wm.** Ya mud a thowt thaed a brossan thersells, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 33. (5) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.**^{1} Brossen wi' wark. **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{3} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.** Aw've eyten till om welley brossen, Gaskell *Lectures* (1854) 25. **n.Lan.** Dik's brossən hiz nuəz (W.S.); **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} (6) **Yks.** T'bag's brossen'd itsen (F.P.T.). (7) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} I thowt he wad a brosten his sell, ii. 293. **Lan.** Us soyne us they'dn aw brostun theerseln, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 11. **Chs.** I can ait no more; I'm welly brosten, Brockett *Gl. MS. add.* (8) **Cum.**^{1} (9) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** He was sure 'he had brussen,' Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 265; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Fairly brussen wi' drink (J.Ar.). **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} We may drink till we're brussen, 123. **n.Yks.**^{1} He's getten his foot sairly brussen wiv' a wheel gannan ower it; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** The boil 'will be all reight as sooin as it's brussen,' Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1890) 34; Brusn, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 133; **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{3} 'Brussen i' taa' is said of sacks, bags, &c. **Der.** Au've iten till I'm weelly brussen, Howitt *Rur. Eng.* (1838) I. 150. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**^{3} **n.Lin.**^{1} That theäre herse hes eät soä many tars, he's o'must brussen hissen. **sw.Lin.**^{1} (10) **w.Yks.**^{5} Ommast brussen'd, an' couldn't heit a bit o' moar if it were ivver soa. (11) **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{2} (12) **w.Yks.**^{5} Ye've brusted two awalready. (13) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm.** Like bomb shell blasts, when brusten as they flee, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 26. **n.Yks.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Used chiefly as a prefix, as in brusten-up, brusten-oot. **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Brossen,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) full to repletion, overfed; (*b*) of a person or animal: overdone with work: (2) **Brossen-hackin,** *sb.* a corpulent, gluttonous person; (3) **-kern,** *sb.* a term of ridicule applied to a premature harvest-home; (4) **-kite,** *sb.* a big-bellied man; (5) **Brussen,** *ppl. adj.* bursting, overloaded with fat; (6) **Brussen-bagged,** *ppl. adj.* see **-kited**; (7) **-bags,** *sb.* one who drinks to excess; (8) **-belly Thursday,** &c., *sb.* Maundy Thursday, &c.; (9) **-big,** *adj.* exceedingly stout; (10) **-bodied,** *adj.* ruptured, flatulent; (11) **-broadways,** *adj.* as broad as long, owing to excessive fat; (12) **-faced,** *ppl. adj.* fat-cheeked, eruptive; (13) **-guts,** *sb.* a glutton, very corpulent person; (14) **-gutted,** *ppl. adj.* corpulent; ruptured; (15) **-hearted,** *ppl. adj.* heart-broken; (16) **-kite,** *sb.*, see **-guts**; (17) **-kited,** *ppl. adj.* having a protuberant, swollen belly; (18) **-out,** *adj.* covered with blotches, pimples; (19) **-poked,** *ppl. adj.*, see **-kited**; (20) **Brusten,** *ppl. adj.* swelled; swaggering; (21) **— up,** *ppl. adj.* reduced to small pieces, pulverized.

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **Lan.**^{1} There's nowt at a' coorse nor brawsen aboot him, Waugh *Jannock* (1874) v. (*b*) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (2, 3) **Cum.**^{1} (4) **n.Lan.** He's a girt brossenkite (W.H.H.). (5) **w.Yks.** Sich brussen fowk's nut fit ta live, Hartley *Yksmn.* (Feb. 3, 1877) 11, col. 2; Theaw greyt brossen foo, bi off wi thi whoam (D.L.). (6) **n.Yks.**^{2} (7) **n.Yks.** He's ə brussenbags, he's niver satisfied. (8) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 319. **n.Lin.**^{1} (9) **n.Yks.**^{12} (10, 11, 12) **n.Yks.**^{2} (13) **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Here's another plāatefull for thuh brussen-guts. **n.Lin.**^{1} (14) **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lin.**^{1} (15) **Dur.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (16) **m.Yks.**^{1} (17) **n.Yks.**^{12} (18) **n.Yks.**^{1} He's brussen-out wi' lahtle water-blebs all ower his body. (19) **n.Yks.**^{2} (20) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (21) **n.Yks.**^{1}

4. In phr. *to brust muck*, to spread dung. w.Yks.^{1}

5. *sb.* An attack, onset; rough usage.

n.Yks. Ti bahd [endure] a brust (I.W.).

[**3.** With such a crakkande kry, as klyffes haden brusten, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1166.]

BRUST, *v.*^{2} Sh.I. Of the tide: to ebb.

Sh.I. In common use. 'It is beginning to brust,' or 'it is brustin' (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BRUSTEN, see **Brust.**

BRUSTLE, *sb.*^{1} Dur.^{1} Cum.^{3} n.Yks.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{5} s.Not. (J.P.K.) n.Lin.^{1} Brks.^{1} e.An.^{1} Cmb.^{1} Sus.^{1} I.W.^{1} Written **brussel** Dur.^{1} n.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} I.W.^{1}; **brussle** Cum.^{3} e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{5} Brks.^{1}; **brusl** s.Not. Dial. pron. of *bristle.*

BRUSTLE, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Yks. Lin. Suf. Ken. Also written **broostle, broozle** Slk.; **broozle, bruizle** Rxb. (Jam.); **bruzzle** w.Yks.^{4} [**bru·zl, bru·sl, brɐ·sl.**]

1. *v.* To bustle about, make a great fuss or stir; to perspire violently from exertion.

Ayr., Lth., Slk., Rxb. (Jam.) **Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **w.Yks.** (M.F.); **w.Yks.**^{4} **Suf.** Why, the old girl [a boat] brustle along like a hedge-sparrow, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1889) 620. **Ken.** To brustle up (K.).

Hence **Bruzzling** (**brustling**), *ppl. adj.* bustling; suffering from excitement and fatigue.

Lin.^{1} He was a bruzzling sort of man. **Ken.** A brustling fellow (K.).

2. To crush to atoms, smash completely.

Slk. How do you mean when you say the bodies were hashed? —Champit like; a' broozled, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 22, ed. 1866.

3. *sb.* A bustling commotion, impetuous action.

Slk. Jock made a broostle, Hogg *Queer Bk.* (1832) 58. **Ken.** To make a brustle (K.).

4. A keen chase.

Slk. We gat twal fishes, an' sair broostles had we wi' some o' them, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866; He's aye gettin a broostle at a hare, *ib.* 23.

BRUSTLE, *v.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also Ken. Sus. Also written **brusle** N.Cy.^{2} w.Yks.^{1}; **brussle** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1}; **bruzzle** Nhb.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} [**bru·zl, bru·sl, brɐ·sl.**] To dry, parch, scorch; to crackle in cooking or burning. Cf. **birsle, bristle.**

Ayr. (J.F.) **n.Cy.** (K.); **N.Cy.**^{1}; **N.Cy.**^{2} The sun brusles the hay. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **ne.Lan.**^{1} They wor brussling their shins befoor t'fire. **Ken.** (K.) **e.Sus.** Holloway.

Hence (1) **Brustled,** *ppl. adj.* scorched, parched, overroasted; (2) **Bruzzling,** *ppl. adj.* scorching.

(1) **n.Cy.** Brusled pease, Grose (1790). **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.** (J.A.) **n.Yks.** We're eeatin' brussled peas (I.W.). **e.Yks.** The labourers [at Bridlington] ran and danced about, ate the 'brustled peas' Hone *Table-bk.* (1827) II. 582; **e.Yks.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** To be bruzzling hot, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 358.

[To brustle, *crepitare*, Skinner (1671).]

BRUTCH, see **Broach.**

BRUTHEEN, *sb.* Irel. Disorder, confusion.

Ir. His own was in such brutheen, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) 98.

BRUT(TE, *v.* and *sb.* Suf. Ken. Sur. Sus. [**brɐt.**]

I. 1. *v.* To browse, to bite or nibble young shoots off trees.

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** Bailey (1721). **Ken.** (P.M.); Grose (1790); Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**^{2}, **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** Ray (1691); **Sus.**^{12}

Hence **Brutting,** *vbl. sb.* nibbling young shoots.

Ken.^{1} In the printed conditions of the sale of cherry-orchards, there is generally a clause against 'excessive brutting,' i.e. that damage so done by the purchasers must be paid for.

2. To break off the young shoots of stored potatoes.

ne.Ken. He's bruttin 'taters (H.M.). **Ken.**^{12}

II. 1. *sb.* A young shoot or bud.

Ken. (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}, **ne.Ken.** (H.M.)

2. *v.* Of plants or roots: to sprout.

Ken. (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} My taturs be brutted pretty much dis year.

[Fr. *brouter*, 'manger l'herbe, les jeunes pousses, en les arrachant avec les dents'; *brout*, 'ce que broute le bétail, jeune pousse des arbres au printemps' (Hatzfeld).]

BRUTTLE, *adj.* Suf. Ken. Sur. Sus. [**brɐ·tl.**]

1. Brittle. Sur.^{1}, Sus.^{12} Cf. **bruckle.**

2. Of cows: given to breaking through fences.

Suf., Ken. Grose (1790). **Ken.** Yu'd better luk arter dat ole kēow, she's turrbul bruttle (P.M.). **Sus.**^{2}

[Al were it so that the yiftes of Fortune ne were nat brutel ne transitorie, Chaucer *Boethius*, bk. II. pr. v. 4.]

BRUTTLE, see **Brattle.**

BRUYANS, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **buryans** Cor.^{1} Crumbs.

Cor. The cake was . . . cut up. . . . Nothing of it was left—not even the bruyans, Bottrell *Trad.* (1880) 71 ; **Cor.**^{1}

[OCor. *browian, brewyon,* crumbs (Williams); cp. Wel. *briwion,* 'micae' (Davies).]

BRUZ(Z, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. **[bruz.]**

1. *v.* To bruise, batter, blunt. Cf. **breeze, brize.**

w.Yks. Aw've bruzzed mi foot agen a stone (D.L.); **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.**^{1} Th' skin bruzz'd off th' whirlbooan o' mi knee, Tim Bobbin *Wks.* (ed. 1750) 45; Aw've bruzzed mi clog-nose wi puncin' that owd can. **n.Lan.** A'v brəzd dhat stian, bət A hev'nt brokən it (W.S.). **e.Lan.**^{1} **Der.**^{2} To hurt a tool by striking it against anything hard. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Bruzly,** *adj.*, see **Bruzzled** ; (2) **Bruzz'd,** *pp.* bruised ; (3) **Bruzzen,** *v.* to bruise ; (4) **Bruzzened,** *ppl. adj.* bruised ; (5) **Bruzzled,** *ppl. adj.* bruised, rubbed, rough.

(1) **Nhp.**^{1} (2) **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} (4) **Nhp.**^{1} (5) **Nhp.**^{1} Faded, rubbed, very much bruised as a pewter plate. Also applied to a very rough face. Still in very general use; commonly applied to anything that has the surface roughened. When the handle of a stone-mason's chisel becomes soft and roughed from being repeatedly struck with the mallet, it is so bruzzled as to be unfit for use. If a tree or thorn have a large, strong, bushy head, matted, or intertwined, it would be termed bruzly or bruzzled.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bruz-beeans,** (2) **-man,** a boxer; a breaker of bones ; (3) **-midden,** a romp ; a dirty, untidy person ; (4) **-water,** a bad sailing ship ; (5) **-wood,** a clumsy mechanic.

(1, 2) **n.Yks.**^{2} (3) **n.Yks.** (T.S.) ; (S.K.C.) (4, 5) **n.Yks.**^{2}

3. *sb.* A bruise. Cum. (E.W.P.), n.Yks.^{2}, m.Yks.^{1}

BRUZZLE, see **Brustle.**

BRY, see **Breeze.**

BRYANSTONE BUCK, *phr.* Dor. The stag-beetle, *Lucanus cervus.*

Dor. So called from being often found in the neighbourhood of Bryanstone [near Blandford], Barnes *Gl.* (1863); *w.Gaz.* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6 ; *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 44.

BRYTHALL, see **Brithil.**

BRYTTLE, *v.* *Obs.*? Sc. To cut up or carve venison.

Sc. And Johnie has bryttled the deer sae weel, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 117, ed. 1848 ; Mackay.

[Seynt Thomas wes biscop, and barunes him quolde, heo brutlede him, *O. E. Misc.* (c. 1275), ed. Morris, 92.]

BU, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} **1.** A manor-house. **2.** Cattle.

[Norw. dial. *bu,* a dwelling ; also cattle (Aasen).]

BU, see **Boo.**

BUARD, see **Buer.**

BUB, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Not. Lin. Also in forms **bublin** n.Lin.^{1}; **bubbling** sw.Lin.^{1} **[bub.]** A young, unfledged bird. See **Bare-bub.**

m.Yks.^{1} **Not.** The nest bub [smallest bird in the nest] (J.H.B.). **Lin.** Bare bublins, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 97; Haäfe on 'im bare as a bublin', Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881) ; **n.Lin.**^{1} His skin was as black as a bub-craw. As bare as a bub. **sw.Lin.**^{1} They're only bubblings, let them be while they're fligged.

BUB, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Lan. Lin. Slang. **[bub.]**

1. *sb.* Intoxicating liquor of any kind.

Lin.^{1} **Cant.** See if you have any grub, and any more bub in the cellar, Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1834) bk. v. i.

2. A child's name for drink. e.Lan.^{1} See **Bup.**

3. *v.* To drink. Amer. (Farmer).

[In a short time these four return'd laden with bub and food, Head *English Rogue* (1671), ed. 1874, 36 (Farmer).]

BUB, *sb.*^{3} Dur. Yks. Lan. **[bub.]** Weaving term: a lump or thick place in the yarn.

s.Dur., n.Yks. A've always endivored to spin a level threed—with nowther bubs nor snocks in't (J.E.D.). **e.Lan.**^{1}

BUB, *sb.*^{4} *Obs.*? Sc. A gust, a blast.

Sc. Deep through the busteous bubs o' nicht Brak forth a strugglin grane, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) 233.

[Ane blusterand bub out fra the northt braying, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 28.]

BUBBERY, see **Bobbery.**

BUBBLAN, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Also written **bibblan.** The act of tippling, toping. See **Bibble,** *v.*, **Bub,** *sb.*^{2}

Bnff.^{1} Bubblan an' drinkan.

BUBBLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **bibble** n.Sc. **[bu·bl.]**

1. *v.* To 'snivel,' weep, 'blubber' ; to discharge mucus from the nose.

n.Sc. His nose is bibblin'. She bibblt an grat till her face wiz as red 's a collop (W.G.). **Ayr.** The first ane has yokit on [attacked] him and sent him hame bubblin', Service *Notandums* (1890) 74. **Lnk.** Bubbling and greeting like to burst, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) vii. **Nhb.** Maw feelin's will set me on a bubblin', Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 396 ; **Nhb.**^{1} The expression, 'he bubbled and cried,' is very common. 'The prayer wadn't de, so they started te bubble,' *Sng. The Devil.*

Hence **Bubbly,** *adj.* dirty, tear-stained, blubbering, drivelling.

Sc. His bubbly beard, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 17. **n.Sc.** This is the bibblie gaiger *or* ocean [nose], *Child's Rime.* He's a puir, sma-facet, bibblie bit bairnie, that (W.G.); (H.E.F.) **Dmb.** A bit bubbly wean, Cross *Disruption* (1844) vi. **n.Cy.** The bairn has a bubbley nose, Grose (1790) ; **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** He's an ugly body, a bubbly body, An ill-far'd, ugly loon, Bell *Rhymes* (1812) 48 ; **Nhb.**^{1}

2. *sb.* In *pl.* The secretion or mucus of the nose.

Nhb.^{1} Wipe the bubbles off the bairn's nose.

BUBBLING, see **Bub,** *sb.*^{1}

BUBBLY, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. **[bu·bli.]** Of stone: broken, decomposed.

Nhb., Dur. Bubbly freestone, *Borings* (1878) I. 166.

BUBBLY-JOCK, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also in form **bubbly. [bu·bli·dʒok.]** A turkey-cock.

Sc. A Duchess of Gordon asked a gentleman to rax her the spaul o' that bubbly-jock [leg of the turkey] (G.W.). **Abd.** Like a bubblyjock wi' 's tail up, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlvi. **e.Fif.** Blawin' out his skinny chafts like the snotter o' an angry bubbly-jock, Latto *T. Bodkin* (1894) vii. **Ayr.** Help to carve the bubbly-jock, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxvii. **Lnk.** He strutted about like a bubbly-jock in his gorgeous attire, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) vii. **Lth.** Jouks, bubbly-jocks, an' grumphies roastit, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 13. **Slk.** A gander, in sporting circles, would be backed at odds, in pedestrianism, against a bubbly, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 214. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** If wor bubbly-jock craws oot, Aw needn't o' bad weather doot, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 152 ; **Nhb.**^{1} Prob. so named from the wattles hanging from the front of his bill and down his neck. **Cum.** Cock an' hen, An' dog an' bubbly-jock, Burn *Poems* (1885) 282 ; His feàce grew as reed as t'chollers ov a bubbley-jock, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 26.

BUBBOCK, *sb.* s.Pem. **[bu·bək.]** A scarecrow.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419 ; Bill, the craws be main bad 'pan the tatas, put a bubbock up t'other end of the field, will yeà ? (W.M.M.)

[Wel. *bwbach,* 'terriculamentum' (Davies).]

BUBBY, see **Booby.**

BUBBY-HEAD, *adj.* Wil.^{1} The fish Miller's Thumb, *Cottus gobio.*

BUBOW, *sb.* s.Pem. Also in forms **bugo, bugaw.** A Jew's-harp. See **Gew-gaw.**

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419 ; Haw many tunes canst tha play with th' bubow, Jeck ? (W.M.M.)

BUCCA, *sb.* Cor. Written **bucha** Cor.^{2} **[bɐ·kə.]**

1. A ghost, hobgoblin.

Cor. Certain sounds in mines were believed to be the old miners working underground ; a great many people assembled to hear the knocking, but after a time the 'bucca' disappeared, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1882) V. 175 ; **Cor.**^{23}

2. A scarecrow. Cor.^{23}

3. A stupid person.

w.Cor. Some great plum-head bucca, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 5. **Cor.**^{1} Penzance boys up in a tree, . . . Newlyn buccas, strong as oak, Knocking 'em down at every poke.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bucca-boo,** a mischievous sprite ; a scarecrow; cf. **bugabo(o** ; (2) **-davy,** a simpleton ; (3) **-gwidden,** a good fairy; a simpleton ; (4) **-web,** a hobgoblin.

(1) **w.Cor.** Newlyn fishermen were wont, when they had 'a good catch,' to throw a fish into the sea as an offering to the

Bucca-boo, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 364. **Cor.**^{123} (2) **Cor.** This gayte bucca-davy, all'ys geekin' round, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. i. 19. (3) **Cor.**^{13} (4) **Cor.**^{3}

[OCor. *bucca*, hobgoblin, bugbear, scarecrow (WILLIAMS).]

BUCCA, see **Buck**, *sb.*^{10}

BUCH, see **Butch.**

BUCHARET, *sb.* Sc. The swift, *Cypselus apus.*

Frf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 96.

BUCHT, see **Bought.**

BUCK, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also Amer.

1. *sb.* A roe. m.Yks.^{1}

2. A male rabbit. n.Yks. (W.H.), w.Yks. (J.W.), War.^{3}, Wor. (J.W.P.), w.Som.^{1}, nw.Dev.^{1}

3. The stag-beetle.

Hmp. Children when chasing it sing—'High buck, Low buck, Buck, come down,' WISE *New Forest* (1883) 280; **Hmp.**^{1}

4. The spittle-fly. Cor.^{12}

5. An unlicensed cabdriver; any person riding illegally on a cab.

Lon. slang. Employed to take charge of the cab while the regular drivers are at their meals or enjoying themselves, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) III. 352; *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

6. A dandy, a fop.

Sc. Willie, my buck, shoot oot your horn, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 202. **Abd.** Ae buck o' a chiel, BEATTIES *Parings* (1813) 14, ed. 1873. **Nhb.** Od smash! what a buck was Bob Cranky, ALLAN *Coll. Sngs.* (1891) 88. **Cum.** When I was a young buck iv a chap, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1. **Lan.** A noice buck he wur, donned in his halliday jumps, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 74. **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 319. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Hmp** 'Ees,' sez I, 'my buck,' *Foresters' Misc.* (1846) 166. **Dor.** As we bucks used to do in former days, HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) x. **w.Som.**^{1} Waud-n [was not] ee· u beet uv u buuk? **Colloq.** How are you, my buck? DICKENS *Old C. Shop* (1840) lvi. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 329.]

Hence (1) **Buck**, *adj.* At Winchester School: good, fine; (2) **Buckish**, *adj.* dandified; (3) **Bucko**, *sb.* a roysterer.

(1) **Slang.** *Obs.* (A.D.H.) (2) **w.Som.**^{1} (3) **s.Wxf.** (P.J.M.)

7. Pride, vanity; bad temper.

Wm. Let's hev nin o' thi buck, but gang on wi' thi wark. She's plenty o' buck aboot her (B.K.).

8. *Comp.* (1) **Buck-bearing**, teasing, fault-finding; (2) **-buck**, see below; (3) **-finch**, the chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*; (4) **-fisted**, awkward, clumsy; (5) **-hearted**, of cabbages: having lost the centre or eye; (6) **-hoss**, a giggling person; (7) **-rat**, a male rat; (8) **-'s-leathers**, buckskin breeches; (9) **-stick**, a smart or sprightly fellow; an old friend; (10) **-sturdie**, obstinate; (11) **-swanging**, (12) **-thanging**, (13) **-thwanging**, the punishment of swinging a person against a wall; see below; (14) **-tooth**, a large or projecting tooth; (15) **-toothed**, having large or projecting teeth.

(1) **Lei.**^{1} The moment any one speaks she begins buck-beerin'. (2) **Nhb.**^{1} One boy 'makes a back,' and the other player leaps on it, calling out, 'Buck-buck, hoo many fingers div aa had up?' It the buck guesses right the players exchange places. [*Phil. Soc. Trans.* (1858) 150.] (3) [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 62.] (4) **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) (5) **Wil.**^{1} Also called Crow-hearted. (6) **Cor.**^{3} Laughing like a great buck-hoss. (7) **w.Yks.**^{5} As fierce as a buck-rat, 79. **w.Som.**^{1} Seldom used. (8) **Suf.** (C.T.) (9) **w.Yks.** CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886); **w.Yks.**^{25}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (10) **Frf.** (JAM.) (11) **w.Yks.**^{2} A punishment used by grinders, for idleness, drunkenness, &c. (12) **Lan.** The offender . . . is placed on his back; four boys seize each an arm, or a leg, and the person is swung as high as possible, and then allowed to fall with a heavy bump on the ground, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 175. (13) **Lan.** They dissarv't ther noses ringin urelze buckthwangin, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) i. (14) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Edb.** Grinding his buck-teeth like a mad bull, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii. (15) **Nhb.** Wour dance began, Awd buck-tyuth'd Nan, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 94.

9. *Comp.* in plant-names: (1) **Buck-bean**, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, also called **Bog-bean**, q.v.; (2) **-breer**, *Rosa canina*, wild rose; cf. **buckie**, *sb.*^{2}; (3) **-grass**, *Lycopodium clavatum*, cf. **buckhorn**, *sb.* 1; (4) **-hop**, the male hop-plant; (5) **-thistle**, a large thistle; (6) **-thorn**, *Prunus spinosa*, blackthorn.

(1) **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 222. **Yks.**, **Chs.** (2) **Ant.**, **Dwn.** (3) **Cum.** (4) **Ken.** (P.M.) (5) **e.Yks.**, **n.Lin.**^{1} (6) **n.Lin.**^{1}

10. *v.* Of animals: to push with the horns, to butt.

Per. (JAM.) **Crk.** The bull then began bucking the wall down. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) VI. 322. **m.Yks.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{2} **Hrt.** Many of these kickers are very apt and prone to buck other cows, ELLIS *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 174.

11. Of hares and rabbits: *copulare.* w.Yks. (J.W.), ne.Lan.^{1}, Stf.^{2}, n.Lin.^{1}, w.Som.^{1}

Hence **Buckish**, *adj.* w.Som.^{1}

12. In phr. *to buck up*, (1) to make oneself smart, to dress in one's best; (2) to be glad; (3) to pluck up courage; to stand up for; to subscribe for; (4) to approach boldly, to make advances, esp. in courtship.

(1) **Wm.** (B.K.), **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Buckin hursen up in a yolla bonnet, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1865) 22; **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.**^{1} He's parlish grand when he's o' buck't up. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n Lin.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Waud-n aaw·ur Saam u-buukt aup dhan, laas Zún·dee? [was not our Sam smartly dressed then, last Sunday?] (2) **Slang.** At Winchester School: Buck up, it's a half holiday! (A D.H.); SHADWELL *Wykeham. Slang* (1859–1864). (3) **Cum.** We bucked up for blin Jenny, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed. 1815) 67. **Wm.** Ah hard a awful queer noise, but Ah buckt up an' went in (B.K.). **I.Ma.** We're for bucking up for the man that's bucking up for us, CAINE *Manxman* (1895) 245. **War.**^{3} (4) **Cum.**^{1} Buck up till her, lad. **Wm.** (B.K.), **e.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Aw thowt aw'd buck up to her, HARLAND *Sngs. of Wilsons* (ed. 1865) 54. **Not.** (J.H.B.)

Hence **Buck**, *adv.* vigorously, with force.

Elg. May luck aye gang buck aye Agin the temperance tent, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 129.

BUCK, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} *Obsol.* or *obs.* In use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **bauk** Wm.; **booc** Som.; **book** Dur.^{1} Dor.^{1} Wil.^{1} w.Som.^{1}; **bouk** Sc. N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1} Wm. w.Yks.^{1} Nhp.^{1}; **bowk** ne.Lan.^{1} Cf. **bucking.**

1. *sb.* Lye made from cow-dung, stale urine, or wood-ashes, for washing coarse linen.

Sc. (JAM.), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} [A tub of cloaths laid in buck (K.).]

2. A large wash of clothes, esp. of the coarser kind; the quantity washed at once.

Nhp.^{12}, **Oxf.**^{1} **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**^{1} **Ken.**^{1} Sixty years ago farmers washed for their farm servants. In the bunting house were piled the gaberdines, and other things waiting to be washed until there was enough for one buck. **Wil.** What a book of cloothes, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.**^{1} She can iern up an' vuold A book o' clothes, 248. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Aay kèod-n uulp kaar oa·m dhu bèok u kloa·uz [I could not help carry home the wash of clothes].

3. *Comp.* (1) **Buck-basket**, a large clothes-basket; (2) **-house**, a wash-house; (3) **-lee, lye**, the lye of wood-ashes used in washing clothes; (4) **-sheet**, (5) **-sheeting**, coarse cloth; see below; (6) **-stick**, a 'batlet' used in washing clothes; (7) **-stone**, a stone on which linen is beaten; (8) **-tub**, a washing-tub; (9) **-wash**, (10) **-weshin'**, a wash of coarse linen.

(1) **Lei.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} (2) **N.I.**^{1} A good buck-house, with a well-watered bleaching green, *Belfast Newsletter* (1738) *Advt.* (3) **Shr.** Buck-lee . . . was most unlucky to keep in the house during 'the Christmas,' BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 397; **Shr.**^{1} Obtained from burning green 'brash' or fern. (4) **Nhp.**^{1} The cloth upon which ashes are spread for the making of lye. **Lei.**^{1} Used to lay the wet clothes on. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (5) **Bdf.** Used for making rough aprons, &c. (J.W.B.) (6) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883). (7) **Shr.**^{2} (8) **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.**^{3} (9) **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} The buk·wesh· took place about every three months. No soap was used, but the linen was boiled in buck-lee. It was then carried to a stream or spring, and laid upon a smooth stone or a block; there the linen was beaten with a 'batstaff,' after which it was well 'swilled' in the pure water. A wash of finer linen was called a 'soaping.' **Brks.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{1} (10) **Shr.**^{1}

4. *v.* To wash linen in lye; occas. to wash the face or hands; to soak, drench.

Sc. To bouk claise (JAM.); [They] had [their necks and arms] boukit an' graithed,—as housewives are wont to treat their webs in bleaching, *Glenfergus* (1820) III. 84 (JAM.). **nw.Abd.** I taks them oot to buck and bleach them well, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 25. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** They mend and darn, bauk and bleech, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 38. **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne Lan.**^{1}

Nhp.^{1} A mode of washing now almost exploded exc. in old-fashioned farm-houses; **Nhp.**^{2}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Theer's six an' twenty slippin's o' yorn to buck; **Shr.**^{2} **Hrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804). **Ken.** *Obs.* (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Buck,** *adj.* soaking, drenching; (2) **Bucking,** *ppl. adj.* of weather: showery.

(1) **Hrt.** Lest the buck rains harden the ground, ELLIS *Pract. Farm.* (1759) 19. (2) **Nhp.**^{1}

[**1.** Buck, the liquor in which cloaths are washed, ASH (1795). **2.** A buck of cloaths, *linteorum sordidorum incoctio et contusio*, COLES (1679). **3.** (3) Buck lie, *Lixivium*, *ib.* **4.** (He) laueth hem in the lauandrie, . . . and bouketh hem at hus brest, *P. Plowman*, (C.) XVII. 331. Cp. G. *bäuchen*, to steep in lye; *beuche*, lye, a wash of clothes.]

BUCK, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{3} Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Also Dev. Cor. [**buk, bɐk.**]

1. *sb.* A smart blow on the head. Cf. **buckie,** *sb.*^{3}

Dur. Part of a punishment called 'cobbing,' HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) i.

Hence *Buck i' t'neuks*, phr., a rude game among boys. Cum.^{1}

2. A piece of wood used instead of a 'billet' on hard ground. Lan.^{1}

3. The 'driver' used by players in the games of 'buck-stick,' 'spell and knur'; also the game itself.

Nhb.^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} A lad wi' a pickin'-stick an' a buck knocks id thro' th' chap's window.

4. *Comp.* **Buck-stick,** the 'driver' or bat used in 'spell and knur.' Also called **buck-head.**

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Canes is t'yuk t'm'yek bucksticks on, CHATER *Alm.* (1869) 12. **Dur.**^{1} The head is made usually of some soft wood, the shank or handle of a hazel cut in winter. **e.Dur.**^{1} *Obs.* The 'buck-head' was about the size and shape of a small Yorkshire Relish bottle, with one side flat. The stick inserted in the 'buck,' and fastened to it with cobbler's wax-ends, was *gen.* a cane about a yard long. **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 23, 1883).

5. *v.* To break ore into small pieces.

Der. MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) 261. **Cor.**^{12}

Hence (1) **Bucker,** *sb.* (*a*) a hammer for crushing lead ore; (*b*) an instrument for braying sand; (2) **Bucking,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. adj.* bruising ore; (3) **Bucking-iron,** *sb.* a flat hammer for crushing copper ore.

(1, *a*) **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* **Nhb., Dur.** FORSTER *Strata* (1821) 338. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 193. **Der.** FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 56. **n.Der.** The paltry pittance earned by beating ore with a bucker, HALL *Hathersage* (1896) vii. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (*b*) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} (2) **Cor.** Trudg'd hum fram Bâl from bucking copper ore, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 22; The bucking and jigging maidens, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 5. (3) **Cor.**^{1}

6. To pull out, extract.

Dev. Aching teeth extracted by Blacksmith Brooks, who was 'a rare good 'and fur bucking 'em out,' STOOKE *Not Exactly*, xi. **n.Dev.** To buck corn, to pick out all the grain in the ground, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

7. *Fig.* To beat, overcome; to give in, yield.

w.Yks. O think he'll be buck'd this toime, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 47; **w.Yks.**^{2} **n.Stf.** Used when a collier finds his work unprofitable or uncongenial and leaves it (J.T.). **Stf.**^{2} It dunər ləuk much fər lift, bər it klīn buks mei.

Hence (1) **Bucking,** *vbl. sb.* the extent of one's strength; (2) *put to buck*, *phr.* made conscious of difficulty.

(1) **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (2) **Dev.** He'd never been put to buck so much in his life before, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 128.

8. To obstruct, keep back.

nw.Dev.^{1} Jis putt a thorn in thucker rack vor buck back the bullocks.

BUCK, *sb.*^{4} and *v.*^{4} Sc.

1. *sb.* The sound made by a stone falling into water. S. & Ork.^{1}

2. *v.* Of liquids: to make a gurgling noise when poured out; to gulp in swallowing. Sc. (JAM.), S. & Ork.^{1}

BUCK, *sb.*^{5} and *v.*^{5} Bnff.

1. *sb.* Walking over the same ground repeatedly; crowding. **2.** *v.* To walk over the same ground; to crowd; to walk with a stately step. Hence **Buckan,** *vbl. sb.* the act of walking or crowding.

Bnff.^{1} He buckit oot an' into the hoose the hail day. The men buckit aboot the tent-door.

BUCK, *sb.*^{6} Lin. Lei. Nhp. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. (?) Also in form **bouk** (q.v.).

1. Size.

Lin.^{1} The cauf is no buck.

Hence **Buck,** *v.* to swell out (?).

Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). [Not known to our correspondents; see **Buck,** *v.*^{6}]

2. The breast, the belly.

Suf. GROSE (1790); **Suf.**^{1} **Sus.** RAY (1691); (K.); **Sus.**^{2}

3. The body of a cart or wagon, esp. the front part.

Lei.^{1} A ledge at the top [is] called the 'fore-buck.' **Nhp.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} **Ess.** *Ess. Arch. Soc. Trans.* (1863) II. 180. **Hmp.** GROSE (1790); **Hmp.**^{1} [(K.)]

BUCK, *sb.*^{7} Nhb. Wm. Yks. Chs. Shr. Ken. [**buk.**]

1. The front cross-piece of a plough, to which the horses are attached; see also below.

Wm. A prop attached to the shafts of a cart to keep the body level when the horse is unyoked (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Also called Landstroke (I.W.). **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} A T-shaped end to the plough-beam, having notches in it for the purpose of regulating the draught of the plough. Cf. Copsil.

2. *Comp.* **Buck-chain,** a chain connecting the swing-trees to the cross-piece of a plough. Chs.^{1}

3. A hook or ring for attaching the traces to a plough-beam. Nhb.^{1}, n.Yks. (W.H.), w.Yks. (J.J.B.)

4. The iron cap into which a ploughshare is fixed. Ken. (P.M.)

5. The movable handle to a whipsaw. n.Yks. (I.W.)

BUCK, *sb.*^{8} Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [**bɐk.**] A fermentation in milk or cream, producing a rank or sour flavour.

nw.Dev.^{1} Her tell'th ma they've a-got the buck in the dairy. **Cor.**^{1} The buck is in the milk; **Cor.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Bucked (buckard),** *adj.* (*a*) of milk: sour, fermented; (*b*) of cheese: rank and full of holes; (2) **Bucky,** *adj.* rank, sour.

(1, *a*) **n.Dev.** Let tha melk be buckard in buldering weather, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 205; GROSE (1790). **nw.Dev.**^{1} Mind you clain out the bucket proper; the milk's got buck'd. **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544. (*b*) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.**^{1} The cheese was a-buck'd and vinned, 12. (2) **Hmp.** GROSE (1790); **Hmp.**^{1} **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Dev.** HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

BUCK, *sb.*^{9} Hrt. e.An. *Polygonum fagopyrum*, buck-wheat.

Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. 183. **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). [GROSE (1790).]

[Sowe buck or branke, that smels so ranke, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 109.]

BUCK, *sb.*^{10} Yks. Chs. Der. Also in form **bucka** w.Yks.^{2}; **bucca** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} [**buk.**] Bread and butter; a slice of bread or bread and butter. Cf. **butty,** *sb.*^{2}

w.Yks.^{2} **Chs.**^{1} Th' babby wur clemt, but aw gin her a buck and 'oo et it up; **Chs.**^{3}, **Der.**^{2} **nw.Der.**^{1} A piece of bread spread over with treacle is a treacle-bucca; also bread with hogs' lard is lard-bucca.

BUCK, *sb.*^{11} Stf. War. Wor. Hrf. A fork-load of peas from the field or rick. Stf. (G.F.N.), War. (J.R.W.), Wor., Hrf. (G.F.N.)

BUCK, *v.*^{6} Nhb. Also Som. Dev. To warp a saw, so that it will not cut truly. w.Som.^{1}

Hence (1) **Bucked,** *ppl. adj.* of a saw: warped; (2) **Bucksheened,** *adj.* having the shin-bones bent or crooked.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} A buukt saw can only be put right by hammering. Any other tool would be buckled (q.v.). **nw.Dev.**^{1} (2) **Nhb.** Bucksheen'd Bob, fra Stella, *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) 78; **Nhb.**^{1}

BUCKALEE, *sb.* Sc. A call used to shepherds; occurring only in the foll. rimes.

Sc. Buckalee, buckalo, buckabonnie, buckabo, A fine bait amang the corn—what for no? CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 150; (G.W.) **Rnf.** The call which is used to negligent herds, who allow the cows to eat the corn. 'Buckalee, buckalo, bucka, bonnie belly horn; Sae bonnie and sae brawly as the cowie cows the corn' (JAM.).

[Gael. *buachaille*, shepherd.]

BUCKARTIE-BOO, *v.* Bnff.^{1} To coo as a pigeon.

BUCKEEN, *sb.* Irel. A well-to-do farmer; a young dandy.

Ir. The world's differ there is betuxt thim an' our own dirty Irish buckeens, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 418. **Wxf.** Your half-sirs, or buckeens, or squireens, Kennedy *Even. Duffrey* (1869) 355.

[*Buck*, *sb.*^{1} **6** + *-een* (Ir. *-ín*), dim. suff.; cp. *squireen.*]

BUCKER, *sb.*^{1} Chs.^{12} Written **buckow** Chs.^{2} A buckle. See etym. of **Bradow.**

BUCKER, *sb.*^{2} Nhp. e.An. Also in form **bucket** e.An.^{1}

1. A horse's hind leg. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1} Cf. **bought**, *sb.*^{1}, **buck**, *v.*^{6}

2. *Comp.* **Bucker-ham,** (1) the hock-joint of a horse; (2) the hollow of the knee.

(1) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} (2) **Suf.** (F.H.)

3. A bent piece of wood on which slaughtered animals are hung.

Nhp.^{1} Also called Gambril. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} As bent as a bucker, *Prov.*

BUCKER, *v.* and *sb.*^{3} Bnff.

1. *v.* To rustle; to wear rich, rustling clothes; also *fig.* to move or work fussily or awkwardly.

Bnff.^{1} She wiz jist buckerin' in silk an' saitin. She buckert but an' ben the fleer, an' wiz in a' bodie's rod.

Hence (1) **Buckeran,** *vbl. sb.* rustling; fuss; (2) **Buckerin',** *ppl. adj.* fussy, awkward. Bnff.^{1}

2. *sb.* The rustling of silk, paper, &c. **3.** Noisy bustle; an awkward, noisy person. *ib.*

BUCKET, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer.

1. *sb.* A wooden pail.

n.Lin.^{1} Sometimes a distinction is made, a wooden vessel being called a bucket and a tin one a pail. [**Amer.** The term is applied, in the *s.* and *w.*, to all kinds of pails and cans holding over a gallon, Bartlett.]

2. The sucker of a pump; the piston of a lifting set of pumps in a pit.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Chs.**^{1}

3. A revolving boat, seen at fairs. w.Yks.^{5}

4. A square piece of moorish earth, below the flat or surface. w.Yks.^{1}

5. *Comp.* (1) **Bucket-ears,** the holes in which the handle of a bucket is set; (2) **-leather,** horse-hide; (3) **-shell,** the metal frame of a bucket; (4) **-sword,** an iron rod connecting the bottom rod to the bucket; (5) **-tree,** the pipe between the working barrel of a pump and the windbore.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2, 3) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (4) *ib.* Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (5) **Nhb.**^{1}

6. In phr. (1) *The bucket is in the well*, of a trader: he has ventured as far as possible; (2) *to sup sorrow by the bucketful*, to have many sorrows.

w.Yks. (1) *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). (2) Ah's live ta see thee sup sorrow bi t'bucketful (B.K.).

7. *v.* To walk awkwardly, shamble.

w.Yks. He bucketed and swambled as he went up the aisle (E.L.).

BUCKET, see **Bucker.**

BUCKETLE, *sb.* s.Chs.^{1} Stf. A bucketful. Cf. **basketle.**

Stf.^{2} 'To suck sorrow by bucketles' is to suffer severely from one's misdoings.

BUCKFANG, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Written **-fan(n** Yks. Lan.^{1} [**bu·k-faŋ, -fan.**]

1. *sb.* A throw in wrestling. Lan.^{1}

2. *v.* To punish by bumping against a wall, by bumping in the posteriors with one's knee, or by 'riding the stang' (q.v.). Lan.^{1}, e.Lan.^{1}

3. To bully, to behave roughly towards.

Yks. He does buckfann t'wavers (W.C.S.).

BUCK-HEAD, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lin. e.An.

1. *sb. pl.* The live stumps of a thorn hedge, after the branching heads have been lopped. n.Yks.^{12}

2. *v.* To cut down quickset hedges to the height of two or three feet; to pollard a tree.

n.Yks.^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **e.Lin.** This tree's been buckheaded some time (G.G.W.). **e.An.**^{1} Also called Buck-stall (q.v.). **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Buck-heading,** *vbl. sb.* cutting down a hedge.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; **Suf.**^{1} **Suf., Ess.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

BUCKHORN, *sb.* Cum. Dev. Cor.

1. *Lycopodium clavatum*, club-moss. Also in *comp.* **Buckhorn-moss.** Cum.^{1} Cf. **buck**, *sb.*^{1} **9** (3).

2. A salted and dried whiting.

Dev. Cooke *Dev.* 136. **Cor.** Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 113; **Cor.**^{1} Once a considerable article of export from Polperro and other fishing towns. Also called Buckthorn; **Cor.**^{2}

[**2.** *Merlan salé*, a dried whiting, the fish which we call (of its hardnesse) buckhorn (Cotgr.).]

BUCKHUMMER, *sb.* Yks. In phr. *to go to Buckhummer*, to vanish, depart, 'go to Jericho.' See **Hummer.**

w.Yks. All t'rest may go to Buckhummer, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 31; He's goan ta Buckummer, whear ther's nawther winter ner summer, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889); **w.Yks.**^{5}

BUCKIE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. [**bu·ki.**]

1. Any spiral shell; a periwinkle; hence a trifle of no value.

Sc. Buckies and lampits, Scott *Pirate* (1821) xxix; Triton, his trumpet of a buckie, Adamson *Muse's Thren.* (1638) 2 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Bnff.** The periwinkle, or the edible 'buckie,' as it is usually called, Smiles *Natur.* (1879) xvii. **Abd.** In search of bonny buckies on the beach, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. **Frf.** My head against a buckie that he could! Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 429. **Fif.** I wadna care a buckie for them, MacDonald *Alec Forbes* (1876) 126. **Lth.** Upo' the rocks 'Mang mussels, crabs, an' buckies, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 35. **Gall.** Ye're no' worth a buckie at fechtin! Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 194. **N.I.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Buckie-man,** a seller of periwinkles; (2) **-prin,** a periwinkle.

(1) **Frf.** The voice of the buckie-man shook the square, Barrie *Licht* (1889) 16. (2) **Lth.** Also called water-stoups (Jam.).

3. A child's rattle made of rushes.

Abd. Rashen hoods and buckies made, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 12, ed. 1812.

BUCKIE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. The fruit of the wild rose. Also used *attrib.* in *comp.* **Buckie-berries, -briar.** Cf. **buck**, *sb.*^{1} **9** (2).

Dmf. An' gleg as ony buckie brier, Quinn *Heather Lintie* (ed. 1863) 131. **N.I.**^{1}, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.)

BUCKIE, *sb.*^{3}, *v.* and *adv.* Sc. [**bu·ki.**]

1. *sb.* A smart blow. (Jam.) See **Buck**, *sb.*^{3}

2. *v.* To strike or push roughly; to walk hurriedly. Hence **Buckiean,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* the act of striking, &c.; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* pushing, bouncing.

Bnff.^{1} He buckiet 'im i' the back, an' nockit 'im our. He geed buckiein' through the fouk.

3. *adv.* Violently.

Bnff.^{1} He cam buckie against 'im.

BUCKIE, *sb.*^{4} Sc. [**bu·ki.**]

1. A refractory person; a mischievous boy; esp. in phr. *a deil's buckie.*

Sc. The deil's buckie of a callant, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii; A thrawn buckie, a dytit buckie (Jam.). **e.Sc.** I'll grandfather ye, ye de'il's buckie! Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 214. **Ayr.** That daft buckie, Geordie Wales, Burns (1790) 111, Globe ed.

2. *Comp.* **Buckie-ruff,** a wild, giddy boy; a romping girl. Fif. (Jam.)

BUCKING, *vbl. sb.* *Obsol.* or *obs.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Ken. Sus. Wil. Also written **bookin** Wil.^{1}; **bowking** ne.Lan.^{1}; see below.

1. A large wash of coarse linen; the quantity of clothes washed at once. See **Buck**, *v.*^{2}

Slk. Help me to the water wi' a boucking o' claes, Hogg *Brownie* (1818) II. 161. **s.Chs.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{12}, **Glo.**^{12}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Brks.**^{1} I vound the house all of a caddle wi' the buckin' on. **Ken.**^{2}, **Sus.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} A good bookin' o' clothes.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bucking-basket,** a clothes-basket; (2) **-board,** a flat board used to wash or beat linen upon; (3) **-chamber,** the room in which clothes were steeped in lye, previous to washing; (4) **-dub,** a washing-pool; (5) **-kier,** a vessel used by bleachers; (6) **-sheet,** a sheet used for straining lye; (7) **-stone**, a stone upon which linen is beaten with a 'batlet'; (8) **-stool**, a stool for beating linen; (9) **-tub**, a washing-tub; (10) **-wash**, a large wash of coarse linen; (11) **-washer**, one who washes a 'bucking' of clothes; (12) **-washing**, see **-wash**.

(1) **Sc.** Off with Janet [the laundress] in her own bucking basket, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) ii. (2) **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 23, 1883). (3) **Ken.** *Obs.* (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} (4) **ne.Lan.**^{1} (5) **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1855). (6) **War.**^{3} (7) **Shr.**^{12} (8) **Hrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12). (9) **Lei.**^{1} (10) **Lei.**^{1}, **Ken.** *Obs.* (P.M.) (11) **War.**^{3} 'My father is a bucken-washer, and my mother is a tinker,' was said in a duologue recited at harvest-homes, *Long Ago* (May 1874) 130. **se.Wor.**^{1} An old lady called a child named Ann, 'Nance, Pance, the buckin'-wesher.' (12) **Sc.** She and I will hae a grand bouking-washing, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xvi; Tableclaiths . . . that never saw the sun but at the bookin-washing, *Glenburnie*, 143 (JAM.).

3. A thorough wetting; a state of profuse perspiration.

s.Chs.^{1} It wŭz nóo smau· weyt, ŭn it gy'en mi ŭ bùk·in [it was noo smaw weight, an' it gen me a buckin']. **se.Wor.**^{1} I'd got this ere oawd top coowut on; I sh'd a got a good buckin' else. **Shr.**^{1} I carried the batch an' the bran throm Habberley Mill, but it gid me a buckin'; **Shr.**^{2} To give a horse a good bucking. **Oxf.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 138.

[**2.** (9). *Essangé*, wet, as linnen before it be layed in the bucking-tub (COTGR.).]

BUCKLE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *to be buckle and thongs*, empty, poor, lean; (2) *to be up in the buckle*, to be elated; to be tipsy.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} Poor old blid, her's a'most come to nothin—can't call her nort but nere buukl-n-dhaungz. **n.Dev.** Es olweys thort her to ha be bare buckle and thongs, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 546. (2) **Sc.** Jean 'ill be up in the buckle the day, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) i. **Per.** In very common use (G.W.).

2. *Comp.* **Buckle-strap**, a leathern strap worn by men. **w.Som.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1}

3. A bent twig or withy, used by thatchers to fasten down the wooden rods or thatch.

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Buckles are employed for the top and eaves of a roof. **Hrf.**^{2} Known as buckle stuff. **Glo.**^{1}

4. A dint, bend, or twist in a plate of iron. Nhb.^{1}

5. A dispute; a struggle.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

6. Condition, 'form.'

Cum.^{1} He's i' girt buckle to-day. **Lan.** I hope yor i' good buckle, DONALDSON *Larnin' to Sing* (1886). **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} In good buckle. **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Oi dunər feil i' much bukl fər wərk this mornin.

7. *v.* To fasten; to wrap in; to secure, mend.

Sc. Ye'll buckle ye in your weet wee plaid, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 135. **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Abd.** Buckles on hersel', . . . The snaw-white muslin gown, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 22. **Rnf.** Buckle up . . . His broken pin, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 33.

Hence **Bucklin**, *sb.* a bandage; wrappings to keep out the cold.

Ayr. In common use (J.F.). **Lnk.** He rave the bucklins aff his haun', HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 37.

8. To join in marriage; to marry. Also in phr. *to buckle to* or *with*.

Sc. May . . . is the only month that nobody in the north country ever thinks o' buckling in, *Reg. Dalton* (1823) III. 163 (JAM.); Ye see folk marry every day, and buckle them yoursell into the bargain, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xvii. **Abd.** Fain wad I buckle wi' him, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 282. **Rnf.** Robin at last has got buckled, BARR *Poems* (1861) 106. **Ayr.** Jock and me was to be buckled together, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxix. **Lth.** Though askit by mony, she buckled wi' nane, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 47. **Ir.** (P.J.M.), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Buckl'd fifty years ago, BLAMIRE *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1842) 241. **Brks.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Buckle-beggar**, *sb.*, (2) **Buckle-the-beggars**, *sb.* a priest who conducts irregular marriages, a Gretna Green parson.

(1) **Sc.** A hedge parson or buckle beggar, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xvii. **Cum.**^{1} **Lan.** Go to the next buckle-beggar, ROBY *Trad.* (1872) II. 355. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.)

9. To bend, twist, warp. Also *fig.*

S. & Ork.^{1} **Kcd.** He buckles for the road, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 17. **N.I.**^{1} That saw's all buckled. **Cum.**^{1} **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{3} **ne.Wor.** The card on the mantelpiece has buckled (J.W.P.). **se.Wor.**^{1} **n.Wil.** How thuc wall's buckled (E.H.G.). **Som.** (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Dùe· ee tak kee·ur yùe doa·n buuk·l mee zuyv [do take care that you do not bend my scythe]. The word would never be applied to any article without some spring. **Dev.** He buckled under his load, *w. Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6. **n.Dev.** Tha wut lustree . . . and bucklee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 292.

Hence (1) **Buckled**, *ppl. adj.* twisted, bent; (2) **Buckle-horn**, *sb.* a crooked or bent horn; (3) **Buckle-mouthed**, *adj.* having a twisted mouth.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} A buckled plate. **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (2) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (3) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Buckle-mouth'd Jock, When he twined his jaws for the backy-o, *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) 79; **Nhb.**^{1}

10. To quarrel; to struggle, attack; to meddle with; to apply oneself to work, &c.

Fif. (JAM.) **Lth.** I dinna like to buckle Wi' hours our late, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 170, ed. 1856. **Gall.** (A.W.) **Cum.**^{1} Buckle till him, Bob. **Wm.** She'll buckle ta wark, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 30. **w.Yks.** Let us buckle to awr wark, HARTLEY *Ditties*, 1st S. 73. **Glo.** I bockled to the jub, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiii. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **n.Dev.** Zum buckle vor a lang time wi' en [Death], ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 101. **Cor.**^{2} To 'buckle up to,' to show fight.

11. In phr. (1) *To buckle in*, (2) *—to*, to set to work, to work vigorously; to renew an engagement between master and servant; (3) *—under*, to yield, acknowledge superiority; (4) *—up*, to warp, shrink; (5) *—up to*, to court.

(1) **Wm.** Thool hev ta bukkle in an help ma, 'JACK ROBISON' in *Kendal News* (Sept. 22, 1888). (2) **Nhb.**^{1} Come, lads, let's buckle to. **Cum.**^{1} Buckle teah, my men, ye're varra welcome. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Willin' to buckle to, an' work for it, HARTLEY *Budget* (1872) 73. **Lan.**^{1} I sit down, sometimes, just to gether mi wits together a bit; an' then I have to buckle-to again, WAUGH *Chimn. Corner* (1874). **m.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I can't dally noä longer; we mun buckle to, lads. **Nhp.**^{1} Of master and servant after a disagreement: They have buckled-to again. **War.**^{2}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** Buckle-to well arterwuds, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) 12. **Dev.** Düee buckle-tü wi' a güde listy will, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.**^{2} (3) **Brks.**^{1} (4) **Cor.**^{1} My dress buckles-up in the dew. (5) **Cor.**^{2}

[**8.** Is this an age to buckle with a bride? DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1693) VI. 37. **9.** Teach this body To bend, and these my aged knees to buckle, JONSON *Staple of News* (1625), ed. Cunningham, II. 291. **10.** In single combat thou shalt buckle with me, SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 95.]

BUCKLE, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.*? Sc. A curl; curliness.

Ayr. His hair has a natural buckle, BURNS *There's a Youth.* [Not known to our correspondents.]

[A hair-curl or buckle, *boucle de cheveux*, BOYER (1771); That live-long wig . . . eternal buckle takes in Parian stone, POPE *Moral Essays* (1732) III. 296.]

BUCKLE-HEARTED, see **Bruckle-hearted.**

BUCKOW, see **Bucker.**

BUCKRAM, *sb.* Chs. Wor. [**bu·krəm.**] Pride, high spirits, 'dash.'

s.Chs.^{1} Tùm)z nŭ sŭ mùch bùk·rŭm ŭbuw·t im ŭz iz brùdh·ŭr. **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

BUCKS, *v.* Sh.I. To trample through a soft or dirty substance; to walk carelessly through mire.

Sh.I. In common use. To go bucksin' through corn or mire (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BUCKSHEE-BUCK, *sb.* Cor. A guessing game.

Cor.^{1} One [player] shuts his eyes, and the others say in turn, 'Buckshee! Buckshee-buck! How many fingers do I hold up?' When the blindman guesses correctly, the one whose number is guessed takes his place.

BUCKSOME, see **Buxom.**

BUCKSTALL, *v.* e.An. To cut down a quickset hedge. See **Buck-head.** e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

Hence **Buck-stalling**, *vbl. sb.* cutting down a hedge.

Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Nrf.**^{1} [GROSE (1790).]

BUCKY-HOW, *sb.* Cor.^{12} A boy's game, resembling 'touch-timber' or 'tick.'

BUD, *sb.*^{1} Wor. Shr. Hrf. Suf. Dev. Cor. [**bɐd.**] In *comp.* (1) **-bird,** (2) **-finch,** (3) **-hawk,** (4) **-nope,** (5) **-oaf,** (6) **-picker,** the bullfinch, *Pyrrhula europaea*, so called from its habit of eating buds.

(1) **Hrf.** *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 35; **Hrf.**^{1}; **Hrf.**^{2} Sometimes Budding Bird. **Dev.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 66. (2) **Dev.** *ib.* 67; Johns *Brit. Birds* (1862). (3) **s.Wor.** (R.L.) (4) **Shr.**^{1} (5) **Suf.** (G.E.D.) (6) **Dev.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 66. **Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Rodd *Birds* (1880) 314; **Cor.**^{12}

BUD, *sb.*^{2} Der. Bdf. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. [**bud, bɐd.**] A yearling calf.

Der.^{1} **Bdf.** The creature retains this name till it is one year old (J.W.B.). **e.An.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** (G.E.D.) **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Grose (1790); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}, **Ess.**^{1} **Ken.** (K.); **Ken.**^{12} **Sus.** Ray (1691); **Sus.**^{12}, **Hmp.**^{1} [Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681).]

Hence **Buddy,** *adj.* foolish, stupid.

Sus.^{1} Used in the same sense as the word calf is often used for a stupid fellow.

[His cow came a moneth before Christmas . . . His bud came at Michaelmas, *Boteler MS. Acct. Bk.* (1652) (Ken.^{1}). So called, because the horns have not grown out but are in the *bud*.]

BUD, *sb.*^{3} Sh.I. [**bud.**] A booth or shed. Sh.I. (K.I.), S. & Ork.^{1}

[Norw. dial. *bud*, a booth (Aasen); cp. Da. and Sw. *bod*.]

BUD, *v.* s.Chs. With prep. *in*: to set energetically to work.

s.Chs. Wi)n bin bùd·in in tŭ)th wuurk [we'n bin buddin' in to th' work] (T.D.).

BUD-AN-AGE, *int.* Irel. An exclamation or disguised oath.

Ir. 'Why, then, bud-an'-age!' says he, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 347; One of those little colloquial oaths or imprecations common among the peasantry (P.W.J.).

[More correctly *Blood-an-age* or *Blood-an-ages* (P.W.J.). See **Blood,** *sb.* **3.**]

BUDDACK, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} A thick shoe.

BUDDAGH, *sb.* N.I.^{1} The large lake trout, *Salmo ferox*. [Satchell (1879).]

[Ir. *bodach*, a kind of fish (O'Reilly).]

BUDDEN, see **Bidden.**

BÜDDIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **büdie** S. & Ork.^{1}, **byeudie.** A basket or creel.

Sh.I. Wi waand an büddie ta da craigs, Aboot da nichts I go, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 101; (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (K.I.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BUDDING, *vbl. sb.* Not. A congestion of the stomach in young lambs, caused by nibbling hawthorn fences and thereby swallowing small locks of wool.

Not.^{3} 'E's lost a goodish few lambs this turn wi' buddin'.

BUDDLE, *sb.*^{1} Nhp. Hrt. e.An. Also written **boodle** Nhp.^{1} Hrt. e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} [**bū·dl.**] The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

Nhp.^{1} **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 101; **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}

[Like vnto boddle no weede there is such, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 112. Bothule, cow-slope, *Prompt.*]

BUDDLE, *sb.*^{2} Cor. [**bɐ·dl.**] A bubble.

Cor. Ther's no mor in a buddle than es in ther brath, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 230; **Cor.**^{1} Blowing buddles, art 'ee, cheeld? **Cor.**^{2}

[Cp. *buddle* (to bubble) in obs. lit. E.: Sinnes do dayly boyle upp and buddle from without us, Bell *Haddon's Answer* (1581) 268 (N.E.D.).]

BUDDLE, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{3} Nhb. Wm. Yks. Der. Cdg. Som. Cor. [**bu·dl.**]

1. *v.* Mining term: to wash ore.

w.Yks.^{1} **Der.** Buddling the old hillocks in search of small particles of ore, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 112; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Cor.**^{3} Tin stuff is buddled when it comes from the second lot of covers after the 'cleaner frames.'

Hence (1) **Buddler,** *sb.* a man employed in washing the ore; one who cuts into old workings in search of ore; (2) **Buddling,** *vbl. sb.* the washing of lead ore.

(1) **Wm.**^{1} **n.Der.** Mr. Elliott . . . recognized his visitor as the chief buddler, Hall *Hathersage* (1896) iv. **Cor.** Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) I. i. (2) **Nhb.** 'Buddling' and 'hotching,' which may be described as a kind of sifting with sieves suspended in water, White *Nhb. and Border* (1859) 46. **Cor.**^{2}

2. *sb.* A kind of tub or pit in which the ore is washed.

Cdg. The buddle where the sand and earth are washed from it [the tin], Ray (1691). **Cdg., Som.** In the silver mines the melted refuse of the lithurge, when beaten small and sifted thro a fine grate or strainer of iron, is put into a vessel made like to a shallow tumbrel, standing on a little shelving called the Buddle, wherein the matter is laid, and water running constantly over it is moved to and fro wth an iron rake or how, and so the water carries away the earth and dross, the metal remaining behind (K.). **Cor.** Traade from the buddle pits, Higham *Dia.* (1866) 14; **Cor.**^{12}; **Cor.**^{3} A buddle in its simplest form is a round pit. A stream of water laden with tin-stuff falls into it at the centre, and gradually forms into a pile, the very lightest part being washed away with the water. When the pit is full the flow of water is stopped, and it is found that the tin-stuff has been graduated, the heavier or more valuable part being at the centre, the light at the circumference, of the pile.

3. A process of washing sand which is used in sawing marble slabs. nw.Der.^{1}

4. *Comp.* (1) **Buddle-boy,** a boy employed in washing ore; (2) **-dam,** see **-pond**; (3) **-hole,** a hole in a hedge to carry off surface drainage; (4) **-pond,** a place where the small particles of ore are washed from the dirt and spar.

(1) **Cor.** I do knaw he for a buddle-boy, J. Trenoodle *Spec.* (1846) 57; **Cor.**^{1} (2) **n.Der.** Others were . . . throwing the lighter rubbish, as they skimmed it off, through a hole in the wall, that it might be transferred to the buddle-dam for further cleansing, Hall *Hathersage* (1896) iii. (3) **w.Som.**^{1} (4) **Der.** Enter on his lands and make poisonous buddle-ponds, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 112.

[**1.** To buddle (among miners), to wash and cleanse *Lapis Calaminaris*, Bailey (1721). (1) *Briddling* is used in Stat. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 94, art. 5; in the new art. 1 of April, 1859, it is ordered that the word *buddling* shall be substituted for the word *briddling* in the above art. 5, Skeat *Gloss. to Manlove*, 25. **2.** Budles and soughs, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) 260, ed. E.D.S. (1874) 19.]

BUDDLE, *v.*^{2} Wil. Som. Dev. [**bɐ·dl.**] To suffocate in mud; to choke.

Wil.^{1} There! if he haven't a bin an' amwoast buddled hisel' in thuck there ditch! **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} I got in to one o' those yer gurt zogs; and if there had'n a-bin two or dree there vor to help, I'm darn'd if should-n zoon a-bin a-buddled, 'oss and all. **Dev.** He only laughed when informed that his daughter would soon be 'crewnting wi' croop' or 'buddling itsel'' with its tiny dimpled fist, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) I. i; **Dev.**^{1} The stink-a-puss woud a been buddled had'n dame and I tugg'd hard to hall en out, pt. ii. 13. **n.Dev.** Whan tha wurt just a buddled, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 136; Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **nw.Dev.**^{1}

Hence **Buddled,** *pp.*, *fig.* intoxicated.

Dev. *w.Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6; *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iv. 533. **n.Dev.** Buddled in's drink was runty Jan, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 31. **Dev.**^{1}

BUDDLE, *v.*^{3} Yks. [**bu·dl.**] To tickle a child in the neck.

w.Yks. Thi soft an' fleshy neck below thi chin Is a reyt temptin plaace to buddle in, Binns *Originals* (1889) 2; (J.J.B.); (J.T.)

BUDDY, *sb.* Cor. A bunch, cluster, clump.

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{3}

BUDDY, see **Biddy, Butty.**

BUDDY-BUD, *sb.* N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Also in form **-buss.** The flower of the burr or burdock, *Arctium lappa*.

BUD(E, see **Bood.**

BUDGE, *sb.*^{1} Sus. A cask on wheels to carry water in. Cf. **bouge,** *sb.*^{1}

Sus. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Holloway; **Sus.**^{12}

[Fr. *bouge*, 'petite cuve qui sert à porter le raisin au pressoir' (Littré). Cp. *Water Bouget*, a vessel anciently used by soldiers to fetch water to the camp, Clark *Introd. Heraldry* (1873) 204.]

BUDGE, *sb.*^{2} Yks. [**bu·dʒ.**] A blacksmith's apron.

w.Yks. A 'leather budge,' such as a blacksmith uses, has been worn by the youths of an earlier generation than mine, Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 73; (B.K.)

BUDGE, *adj.*^{1} Sus. Hmp. Wil. [bɐ·dʒ.] Grave, solemn.

Sus.^{1} He looked very budge when I asked him who stole the apples. **Hmp.** Holloway.

Hence **Budgy,** *adj.* sulky, out of temper. Wil.^{1}

[The solemn fop, significant and budge, Cowper *Conversation* (1782) 299; Budge, surly, stiff, formal, Johnson (1755).]

BUDGE, *v.*^{1} Nhb. Yks. Also written **booge** Nhb.^{1} [**būdʒ.**] To swell, to bulge; see **Bouge,** *v.*

Nhb.^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} Look how it's budging up! **w.Yks.**^{1}

BUDGE, *v.*^{2}, *sb.*^{3} and *adj.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. e.An. Ken. Dev. Also in form **bugg** Dev. [**budʒ, bɐdʒ.**]

1. *v.* To move, stir, give way; to hurry; *fig.* to yield.

Abd. We cou'dna budge it, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 15. **N.I.**^{1} He's that ill he can't budge his feet or his legs. **Wm.** T'barns mun be reddy fer budgan when we cum back, 'Jack Robison' in *Kendal News* (Sept. 22, 1888). **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah caan't budge't a hair-breed: it's stiff as a stithy. It's gran'est drag at ivver Ah seen: 't weeant budge for now't. Price is fower pun', an' he weeant budge a hau'pny. **Lan.** The aw budgunt off, leofink meh o hearty curse, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 41. **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy thau·t wi shŭd ŭ oa··rky'ech·t Mis·iz Luw·is, bùt óo bùj·iz ŭlùng· sŭ [I thought we should ha' o'erketcht Mrs. Lewis, but hoo budges alung sŏ]. **Dev.**^{1} I'm zure her hath no junketings or floistering doings, nor nare bugg'th o'er the dreckstool to zee any gape's-nest from week's-end to week's-end, i. 5.

2. *sb.* A movement.

Ir. Not a budge did he make, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 107.

3. *adj.* Gay, brisk, jocund.

e.An. Ray (1691). **Ken.** He's very budge. He looks budge (K.). **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). [Grose (1790).]

[**1.** I will not budge for no man's pleasure, Shaks. *R. & J.* III. i. 58. OFr. *bouger*, to stir, budge (Cotgr.).]

BUDGE, *v.*^{3} Hrf. To mend a hedge. See **Boodge.**

Hrf. Pushing in fragments of the cuttings to fill up gaps here and there when engaged in laying or pleaching a hedge is called 'budging' (H.C.M.).

BUDGET, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Stf. Not. Shr. Wil. Dor. [**bu·dʒit, bɐ·dʒit.**]

1. A workman's bag, pack, or wallet, *gen.* made of leather; esp. a tinker's wallet and the leathern pouch in which a mower carries his whetstone.

Ayr. And tak a share wi' those that bear The budget and the apron, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785). **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **w.Yks.** The jolly mowers With budget and with bottle, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 171; (R.H.H.) **Lan.** Thi packt op thur budget, Collins *Poems* (1859) 42. **Stf.** I've a dogskin hairy budget, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 260. **s.Not.** There is an old saying, 'Yer mun wait while yer get it, like the tinker an' 'is budget' [which was often in pawn for board and lodgings] (J.P.K.). **Shr.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1}, **Dor.**^{1}

2. A milk- an shaped to fit the back to which it is strapped. See **Back-can.**

w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) v; (M.A.)

[Fr. *bougette*, 'sac de cuir que l'on portait en voyage' (Hatzfeld).]

BUDGY, *adj.* Nhp. Hmp. Thick, clumsy; round like a cask. See **Budge,** *sb.*^{1}

Nhp.^{1} App. to work that is badly mended. **Hmp.**^{1} A little budgy, quatty thing.

BUDLAND, *sb.* Nrf. The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum.* See **Buddle,** *sb.*^{1}

BUDRAM, *sb.* Pem. [**bu·drəm.**] Gruel consisting of oatmeal mixed with water and left until sour.

Pem. Also called Washporo. Before it is prepared, the mixture is called Siccans (W.H.Y.); (E.D.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419.

BU(E, see **Boo.**

BUER, *sb. Obsol.* Nhb. Yks. Lin. Also in form **bewer** n.Lin.^{1}; **buard** e.Yks.^{1}; **buver** n.Yks.^{12} ne.Yks.^{1} The gnat, *Culex pipiens.*

N.Cy.^{12}, **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* **Yks.** (G.E.D.) **n.Yks.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 161; **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Them bewers hes bitten me that bad.

[Fr. *buveur*, a drinker. Cp. Fr. dial. (Norm.) *bibet*, a gnat (Moisy), fr. Lat. *bibere.*]

BUESS, see **Boose.**

BUFE, see **Boof.**

BUFF, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Lei. In form **bufty** Lei.^{1} [**buf.**]

1. The game of blindman's buff.

w.Yks. Blindy-buff is the more usual form (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Lei.**^{1}

2. The person blindfolded. w.Yks. (B.K.), Lei.^{1}

[**2.** Behold the buff (*ecco la cieca*), Fanshawe *Pastor Fido* (1647) 78 (N.E.D.).]

BUFF, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Also Wor. Ken. [**buf, bɐf.**]

1. A tuft or patch of coarse grass growing in a field; a clump of growing flowers.

Wor. (H.K.) **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} That's a nice buff of cloves.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Buff-faces,** (2) **-fronts,** tufts of coarse grass, *Aira caespitosa.* Also called **Bull-faces** (q.v.).

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

BUFF, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{1} Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Lin. Lon. Slang. [**buf.**]

1. *sb.* The bare skin.

s.Don., Lim. He stood there in his buff, Simmonds *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**^{1} He wis stripped to the buff. **Cum.** And fain they'd hae stripp'd into buff, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 118. **Wm.** Nowt wad deea but they mud feit, seea they peeled off inta buff (B.K.). **w.Yks.**^{1} They stripped into buff and began a worslin; **w.Yks.**^{2} **Chs.**^{3} He fowt in his buffs. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Slang.** Strip him to the buff, Nairne *Tales* (1790) 52, ed. 1824; (Farmer).

2. A wheel covered with buff leather on which the horn handles of knives were polished. w.Yks.^{2}

3. *v.* To strip to the skin.

Lon. I didn't 'buff it'; that is, I didn't take my shirt off, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 247.

4. To polish a knife, after sharpening it, by stroking it on a soft leather strap, or covered wheel.

Nhb.^{1} **w.Yks.** Sum glazin, sum buffin, sum groindin, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 150.

[**1.** The slaves . . . had stripped the commissary to his buff, Jarvis *Don Quixote* (1742) bk. III. viii. (Dav.) The same word as *buff*, a buffalo, Phillips (1706).]

BUFF, *v.*^{2}, *sb.*^{4} and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Also in form **bouff** Sc.; **buft** w.Yks. Shr.^{12} [**buf, bɐf.**]

1. *v.* To beat, to knock with any soft substance, to buffet, box. See **Baff,** *v.*^{1}

n.Sc. He boufft the bairn till he grat. Bouff the stick into the grun' (W.G.). **Abd.** By Fortune I ha'e lang been buff'd, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 21. **Fif.** They baff't, buff't, cuff't, the tane the tither, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 154. **Ayr.** A chiel wha'll soundly buff our beef, Burns *Twa Herds* (1787) st. 13. **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* **w.Yks.** (Æ.B.); (G.B.W.) **Shr.**^{1} I took my 'at an' bufted 'im reet well about the yed; I wouldna thrash 'im.

Hence (1) **Buffer,** *sb.* (*a*) a boxer, bruiser; (*b*) an excuse; (2) **Bufting,** *vbl. sb.* a punishment, chastisement.

(1, *a*) **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (*b*) **Lan.** He didno' mak two buffers o' turnin into th' 'Crown an' Kettle,' Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 164, ed. 1884. (2) **w.Yks.** (Æ.B.)

2. To thresh corn; to give grain half threshing.

Sc. A field of growing corn, much shaken by the storm, is also said to be buffed, *Gl. Surv. Nairn* (Jam.). **n.Sc.** He's been bouffin at the flail sin four o'clock. He boufft an' threesh a' day (W.G.).

3. To rebound, to make no impression on.

Wm. If thoo hits it wi' t'mell it nobbut buffs (B.K.). **Lei.**^{1} When an axe or hatchet strikes without cutting, it is said to 'buff,' and such a piece of wood is said to 'buff' the axe. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{2} It bufted up like a blether.

4. To muffle the clapper of a bell.

Nhp.^{1} **War.**^{3} The bells have been bufted. **se.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

5. To embrace.

w.Yks.^{2} I wor fit for booath cooartin' and buffin', Mather *Sngs. Sheffield* (1862) 107.

6. To bother. Hrf.^{2}, Glo.^{1}

7. To labour heavily.

Nhb. Where's like Tyneside cheps for workin or owt? Buffin away, heart an' sowl, Allan *Coll. Tyneside Sngs.* (1872) 537, ed. 1891; He was buffin' at a back As hard as whinstone, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27; **Nhb.**^{1}

8. In phr. (1) *to buff off*, to finish off with the flail; (2) *the best of him is buft*, said of one whose strength is decreasing and who is getting old.

(1) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) (2) **Sc.** (Jam.)

9. To lose by a bargain.

Bnff.^{1} 'A sellt ma corn an' strae for aucht guineas the ackre.' 'Weel, he's bufft wee't; it's our dear.' **Per.** Not common (G.W.).

10. *sb.* A blow, which gives out a dull sound; a blow given by a boy to provoke another to fight.

n.Sc. (W.G.) **Lth.** With a rattling buff he gashed The furious blind man's ear, McNeill *Preston* (c. 1895) 45. **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}

11. The sound anything makes when it falls.

n.Sc. A gert's bottum cry bouff o' the fleer (W.G.).

12. *Comp.* **Buff-peal,** a muffled peal of bells.

s.Wor.^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}

13. *adv.* In phr. (1) *to play buff*, to make no impression; (2) *to stand buff*, to face boldly.

(1) **Sc.** The leid draps hadnae played buff upon the warlock's body, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xv. (2) **Sc.** Stand buff against the reproach of thine over-tender conscience, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xii.

[**1.** There was a shock To have buffed out the blood From ought but a block, Jonson *Love's Welcome* (1633), ed. Cunningham, III. 217. **10.** MLG. *buff*, 'verber, ictus' (Schiller-Lübben).]

BUFF, *v.*^{3} and *sb.*^{5} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Also in form **baff** Glo.^{1}; **buft** w.Wor.^{1} Shr.^{12}; **bufty** Shr.^{1}; **buffle** Hrf.^{2} [**buf, bɐf.**]

1. *v.* Of a dog: to bark gently.

n.Yks. T'dog buffs on (I.W.). **w.Yks.**^{1}

2. To burst out laughing, laugh aloud. Sc. (Jam.)

3. To boast, talk big.

sw.Lin.^{1} She did buff and bounce. **Suf.** Commonly used (C.G.B.).

4. To stammer, stutter.

w.Wor.^{1} Thaay've tuk a dill o' paay'ns wi' my Sam at the school, an' amost cured 'im o' buftin'. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**^{1} 'Er bufties a bit in 'er talk. Not commonly used. 'Ow that lad bufts to-day; **Shr.**^{2}, **Hrf.**^{12}, **Glo.**^{12}

Hence (1) **Buffer,** *sb.*, (2) **Bufter,** *sb.* a stammerer; (3) **Buffing,** *ppl. adj.* stammering.

(1) **Hrf.**^{1} (2) **Shr.**^{12} (3) **Hrf.**^{2} Buffing Billy.

5. *sb.* Nonsense; idle talk.

Sc. A haver o' buff, Donald *Poems* (1867) 146. **Elg.** Tho' the half o't were lees, an' the ither half buff, Tester *Poems* (1865) 137. **Abd.** It only gies him pain To read sic buff, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 338. **Edb.** That's all buff, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **e.Lth.** A' I had to dae wasna as simple as A B buff, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 123. **Bwk.** It was great buff to gie oursels any concern about it, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 116.

6. In phr. (1) *Buff nor baff*, not a word good or bad; (2) *—nor bum*, (3) *—nor stye*, neither one thing nor another, nothing at all.

(1) **Lei.**^{1} (2) **Nhp.**^{2} (3) **Sc.** I say neither buff nor stye to it, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xii. **Dmb.** He kent neither buff nor stye whether he was the Pope or wha he was, Cross *Disruption* (1844) x. **Ayr.** He would neither buff nor stye, Galt *Entail* (1823) li. **Lth.** The letters are that ravelled that ye can neither make buff nor stye o' them, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 5. **Nhb.**^{1} 'He could neither say buff nor stye,' said of a simpleton, or of one who is surprised past speech.

[**2.** *Esclaffer*, to buff, or burst, out into a laughter, Cotgr. (1611). **4.** *s'Esbouffer à parler*, to buff or burst out in speech, Cotgr. **6.** He wyste not what to saye buff ne baff, Caxton *Reynard* (1481) xxxix.]

BUFF, *v.*^{4} Sc. In phr. *to buff herrings*, to steep salted herrings in water and hang them up. (Jam.)

Hence **Buffed-herrings,** *sb.* salted herrings steeped in water, swollen out. (J.H.)

[Fr. *bouffer*, to puff, swell up (Cotgr.). See **Buffets.**]

BUFF, see **Boof.**

BUFFALO, *sb.* Yks. Also written **buffla.** The ox horn used for the handles of pocket penknives.

w.Yks. Wi' buffla, buck, or booan, Senior *Jerry Slit-Spring*, l. 6; **w.Yks.**^{2}

BUFFCOAT, *sb.* Dev. A large apple, plucked in September and fit for eating about the end of December.

Dev.^{3} Well known, but going out of cultivation; **Dev.**^{4}

BUFFER, *sb.* Sc. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. e.An. Sus. Slang.

1. A foolish person, dolt, fool, buffoon.

Abd. My maister, puir buffer! Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 110. **Fif.** The wee buffer, no the height o' an ellwand either, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 180. **Cld.** (Jam.), **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{2}, **War.**^{2}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{2}

Hence **Buffer-headed,** *adj.* doltish, stupid, loutish. Lei.^{1}

2. A familiar term of address; chap, fellow; also used half endearingly and half contemptuously to old people. In *gen.* use.

Stf.^{2} Tel ðat aud bufər get ait əð roud ər eil bi run uər. **Not.** (W.H.S.) **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} Now you young buffer, what are you doing here? **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Shr.**^{2} How bist, oud buffer? **Slang.** He seemed to think I'd not been treated well, And called me poor old buffer, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Misadv. at Margate.*

3. The master of a household. Cf. **gaffer.** Shr.^{1}

BUFFET, *sb.*^{1} In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and n. and midl. counties. Also e.An. [**bu·fit.**]

1. A low stool with three or four legs; a stool made with a board at each end instead of legs.

Sc. *Sheffield Independ.* (1874). **w.Yks.** Whear's t'buffet 'at we hing wer cloaz aht wi'? (Æ.B.); (J.J.B.); **w.Yks.**^{1235}, **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Buffet-stool,** a low wooden stool set on a frame like a table, *gen.* with four legs; a trestle.

Sc. Jean brought the buffet-stool in bye, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 96 (Jam.). **Nhb.** *Obs.* Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 130; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Lin.** Skinner (1671). **sw.Lin.**^{1} Commonly used for resting a coffin on at the churchyard gate, or in church. **Shr.**^{1} *Obs.* **e.An.**^{1}

3. A hassock, footstool. Cf. **bass,** *sb.*^{1} **4.**

Nhb.^{1}, **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890). **w.Yks.** He stumbles, when . . . he is informed that it was merely a buffet, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 313; (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{4} **Lan.** Wi a buffet for his shoon to rest on, Chapman *Widder Bagshaw's Trip*, 23. **s.Lan.** (F.R.C.), **Stf.**^{2} **n.Lin.**^{1} The difference between a bass and a buffet seems to consist in the former being covered with rush matting and the latter with carpet.

[**1.** Bofet, thre fotyd stole, . . . **Buffett,** stole, *scabellum, tripos, Prompt.*]

BUFFET, *sb.*^{2} n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Stf. Nhp. Bck. e.An. Dev. Cor. Also written **beaufet** N.Cy.^{1} Nhp.^{1} Cor. [**bufe·t.**] A corner cupboard, a recess for holding glass and china, *gen.* with glass doors.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{4} **w.Yks., n.Stf.** (J.T.) **Nhp.**^{1} The word as well as the thing itself is going out of fashion. **Bck.** This china that decks the alcove Which here [at Olney] people call a buffet, Cowper *Gratitude* (1786) in *Wks.*, ed. Southey, IX. 351. **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} **n.Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 4. **w.Cor.** In use in Scilly and Zennor (M.A.C.); (J.W.)

[Beaufet, buffet or bufet, was anciently a little apartment separated from the rest of a room, for the disposing china and glass ware, Chambers *Cyclop.* (1788). Fr. *buffet*, 'a court cupboard, or high-standing cupboard, also, a cupboard of plate' (Cotgr.).]

BUFFET, *sb.*^{3} and *v.* Nhp. War. Bdf. Wil.

1. *sb.* A blow with anything soft, as a cloth, &c. Nhp.^{1}

2. *v.* To strike with anything soft.

War.^{3} To be buffeted with handkerchiefs was a penalty often awarded in the game of forfeits.

Hence **Buffeted about,** *phr.* compelled by adverse circumstances to remove from place to place. Nhp.^{1}, War.^{3}

3. To fling the arms across the chest, as workmen, &c. do to warm themselves. Bdf. (J.W.B.), n.Wil. (G.E.D.)

BUFFETS, *sb. pl.* Sc. A swelling in the glands of the throat, mumps. Cf. **branks.** Abd. (G.W.), Ags. (Jam.), Ayr. (J.F.)

[A der. of *buff* (to swell); Fr. *bouffer.* See **Buff,** *v.*^{4}]

BUFFIE, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **buffle** (Jam.). [**bu·fi.**]

1. Fat, chubby.

Rnf. Their buffie hanns they clap wi' glee, Young *Pictures* (1865) 52. **Lth.** His chin upon his buffy hand, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 21.

2. Shaggy, dishevelled.

Fif. A buffie head (Jam.).

BUFFING-KNIFE, *sb.* Shr.^{2} An instrument used by shoemakers for scraping the bottom of soles, to make them white.

BUFFLE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Wor. Hrf. Glo. e.An. [**bu·fl, bɐ·fl.**]

1. *v.* To handle clumsily.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Nrf.**, **Suf.** Holloway.

2. To warm the hands in one's pockets or by beating them together.

n.Ess. Forby *Gl.*; Still in use (H.H.M.).

3. With *about*: to fuss, be in confusion; to bother.

n.Yks. While he was bufflin about, he wad tack neea noatish o' t'neeam (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Shoo buffled abaht an' hardly knew if shoo stood on her heead er her heels (B.K.). **Hrf.**^{2} s.v. Buff.

4. To fall out, give way.

Cmb. The window buffled out (W.W.S.).

5. To stammer, have an impediment in the speech; to speak thickly, indistinctly. See **Buff**, *v.*^{3} **4.**

s.Wor.^{1} **Hrf.**^{2} He was ă'way buffling in his talk. **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

6. *sb.* A bother, difficulty.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** That'll hull him in a buffle, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 86.

BUFFLE, see **Boffle, Buffie.**

BUFFLE-GREENS, *sb. pl.* Nhp.^{1} Brussels sprouts. Called also **Feather-legs** and **Muffle-greens** (q.v.).

BUFFLE-HEAD, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Lei. Shr. e.An. Ken. Sus. I.W. Dev. Cor. A stupid fellow, 'blockhead,' simpleton.

e.Yks.^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He's as big a buffleheäd as thaay could fin' e' all sheere. **Dev.** I don't want the bufflehead to be coming here, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1888) 405. **Cor.** High prenciple in a bufflehead's like a fish-bone i' the throat—useful, but out o' place, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xiii; **Cor.**^{12}

Hence **Buffle-headed**, *adj.* stupid, thick-headed.

(1) **Lei.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{2}, **e.An.**^{1} **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} Ya buffle-headed ass, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 84. **Sus.** Holloway. **I.W.**^{12} **Dev.** A buffleheaded sort of chap, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1888) 404. **Cor.** The buffleheaded fool, Tregellas *Rur. Pop.* (1863) 35, ed. 1868.

[Buffle-head, *buffelskop*, *plomperd*, Sewel (1727). Cp. Du. *buffel*, a blockhead, or an asse (Hexham).]

BUFFLER, *sb.* *Obsol.* Wil. A cheat.

Wil. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106.

BUFFLIN, *prp.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Rambling, roving, always engaged in some new project or other, *gen.* applied to boys.

Twd. (Jam.) **Slk.** Rinnin' bufflin' through the heather in their philabegs, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 705, ed. 1866.

BUFT, see **Bought, Buff.**

BUFTY, see **Buff.**

BUG, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. (Jam.) n.Cy. Lei. Nhp. War. Written **bugge** Sc. (Jam.) [**bug.**]

1. *sb.* A bogey, phantom; bugbear.

Sc. *Obs.* (Jam.) **n.Cy.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 78. [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)]

2. In phr. *to take bug*, (*a*) to take fright, be alarmed; (*b*) to take offence.

(1, *a*) **Lei.**^{1} I don't know whether your horse turned round of his own accord or took bug. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1896); **War.**^{1} A startled horse takes bug; **War.**^{23} (*b*) **Lei.**^{1} A wur as nassty as nassty, but ah did'n mek caount as a wur woo'th tekkin bug over.

3. *v.* To offend, take offence.

Lei.^{1} A wur quoite bugged ovver it. **Nhp.**^{1} He was quite bugged.

[**1.** Bug, an imaginary monster to frighten children with, Bailey (1721); Warwick was a bug that fear'd us all, Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 2; Thou shalt not nede to be afrayed for eny bugges by night, Coverdale (1535) *Ps.* xc. 5.]

BUG, *sb.*^{2} Irel. Chs. Stf. Shr. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Amer. Also in form **buggy** s.Chs.^{1} Shr.^{1} [**bug, bɐg.**]

1. A general term for any insect, esp. those of the hard-winged or beetle species.

Ken. *Science Gossip* (June 1874) 140; **Ken.**^{12}, **Sur.**^{1} **Sur.**, **Sus.** Most hard-winged insects are commonly called 'bugs,' Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 38; **Sus.**^{1} **s.Hmp.** Ye needn't be afraid o' him nor any other 'bugs,' Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) iv. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} So snug as a bug in a rug. [**Amer.** Applied to all insects of the Coleoptera order, Farmer; Bartlett.]

Hence (1) **Bug-blinding**, *vbl. sb.* insect killing with whitewash; (2) **-hunting**, *vbl. sb.* insect catching.

(1) **Dev.** 'Where are you going?' addressed by one workman to another, carrying a pail of whitewash and a brush. 'Bug-blinding,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (2) **s.Hmp.** He was fond of beast, and birds, . . . and insects, 'bug hunting' as it was irreverently called, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) v.

2. A louse, *Pediculus humanus*.

s.Chs.^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Eiz gotn sumət i iz jed bisoid bugz ən leis. **Shr.**^{1} 'I've bin drāmin' about bugs i' my yed; theer's sure to be sickniss for some on us i' the 'ouse.' Bugs—as usually understood by that appellation—would be distinguished from these *pediculi* as 'Bed-bugs.'

3. A caterpillar infesting fruit-trees. N.I.^{1}

BUG, *sb.*^{3} War. A clot of mucus from the nose. Cf. **boggle.**

War. Northall *Flk-Phr.* (1894) 37; **War.**^{2} Also called 'crow.'

BUG, *v.*^{2} *Obs.* Ken. To bend.

Ken. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736) 51; Grose (1790); **Ken.**^{12}

BUG, *v.*^{3} Sc. *Pret.* of *to big*, build. *Pp.* **buggen.**

Sc. He bug the bought at the back o' the knowe, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 40, ed. 1848; Ye ken we joyfu' bug our nest, Wilson *Poems* (1790) 189 (Jam.); My brither, ha'in buggen the draucht, tuk the naig, *Blackw. Mag.* (Sept. 1818) 155 (*ib.*); Murray *Dial.* (1873) 203.

BUG, *adj.* Yks. and in *gen.* dial. use in e. and midl. counties. Also in form **bogg** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1}; **boog** sw.Lin.^{1}

1. Conceited, vain, 'stuck-up'; forward, saucy.

e.Yks. As bug as a lad wiv a leather knife, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 17. **Der.** (H.R.); Ow [she] nedna be so bug, *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. ix. 315. **Not.** (L.C.M.) **s.Not.** He's noat of a workman, for all he's so bug an' conceited (J.P.K.). **Not.**^{13} **Lin.** He looks very bug of it, Skinner (1671). **n.Lin.** He is as bug as owt acos he has got th' fost prize (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} He's as bug as th' Queen's coächman. **sw.Lin.**^{1} They've raised a boy at last, and the old man is fine and boog about it. **s.Lin.** She wor ax'd i' chuch this mornin', and worn't she bug about it (T.H.R.). **Rut.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} How bug y'are o' yer new cloo'es. **War.**^{3} As bug as brass. **s. & e.Cy.** A very bog fellow, Ray (1691). **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

Hence **Bug-words**, *sb.* boasting words. Hrf.^{2}

2. Pleased, glad, elated.

w.Yks.^{2} He wur rare and bug. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** He is fine and bug wi' his new chair (L.C.M.). **s.Not.** When 'e seed the money in 'is 'and, 'e wor fine an' bug (J.P.K.). **Not.**^{2}

Hence **Buggy** (**boggy**), *adj.* pleased, contented, satisfied; proud; churlish.

Rut. Said of the occupants of a new house: 'They were quite buggy about it,' *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 445. **e.An.**^{2}

3. Fine, gorgeous; spruce.

n.Yks. (R.H.H.) **e.Yks.** (W.W.S.); In constant use. As bug as a cheese (R.S.). **Lei.**^{1} It's to bug for may.

BUGABO(O, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hrt. Amer. Also in form **buggy-bo** s.Chs.^{1}

1. A hobgoblin, ghost; an imaginary object of terror. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **bucca-boo.**

Inv. (H.E.F.), **Fif.** (Jam.), **Ir.** (G.M.H.), **s.Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{3} Don't tell me your bugaboo stories. **Shr.**^{1} Bugabo's comin', Tummy, if yo' binna still. **Hrf.**^{12}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Hrt.** (H.G.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 67.]

2. A troublesome, pestering person.

War.^{3} I can't abear to see him come near the house; he's a regular bugaboo.

BUGAN, *sb.* I.Ma. Chs. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Written **buggan(e** I.Ma. Glo.^{2}; **buggin** Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1} [**bu·gən, bɐ·gən.**]

1. An evil spirit, devil; ghost, hobgoblin.

I.Ma. Ten to one you'd have a buggane riding on your breast the night through, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. vi. i. **Chs.** (E.F.): **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ah daa·r)nŭ goa· ŭ)mil·kin, Dhŭ bùg·in)z i)dhŭ bùsh, *Pop. Sng.* **Shr.**^{1} If yo' dunna be qweet I'll let bugan tak' yo'.

2. In phr. *to play the bugan*, play the devil with, destroy.

Hrf.^{1} **Glo.**^{2} It will play the very buggan with you.

[Wel. *bwgan*, a bogey, hobgoblin, ghost, bugbear, terrifying object (Silvan Evans); cp. Manx *buggane*, a bugbear (Kelly).]

BUGAUN, *sb.* Irel. A soft-laid egg, one without a shell.

s.Ir. In *gen.* use (P.W.J.). **s.Lns., Wxf., Crl.** (P.J.M.)

[Ir. *bogán*, a soft egg, an egg in embryo (O'Reilly).]

BUGAW, see **Bubow.**

BUGDALIN, *sb.* Sh.I. The ceiling of a boat or ship.

Sh.I. No longer in use except among very old people (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

BUGE, see **Bulge.**

BUGG, see **Budge.**

BUGGART, *sb.*^{1} Stf.^{2} [**bu·gət.**] A louse. See **Bug,** *sb.*^{2} **2.**

BUGGART, *sb.*^{2} Stf.^{2} [**bu·gət**] A pottery term: a crude figure of a model made in one piece from the mould.

BUGGER, *sb.* *Obs.*? Glo. A hobgoblin, puck, ghost. See **Bucca.**

Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

BUGGEY-BO, *sb.* s.Chs.^{1} A louse. Cf. **buggin.**

BUGGIE, *sb.* Sh.I. [**bu·gi.**]

1. A sheep-skin bag with the wool oft. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.^{1}

Hence **Buggie-flay,** *v.* to flay an animal in such a manner as to keep the skin entire from the neck downwards. S. & Ork.^{1}

2. A nickname for a person with a large paunch. *ib.*

BUGGIN, *sb.* Chs.^{1} [**bu·gin.**] A louse. Cf. **buggart,** *sb.*^{1}

BUGGINS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Large flesh blisters on the foot.

Ant. I have walked till my feet are up in buggins, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Ir. *buicain*, a pimple (O'Reilly). Gael. *buicein* (Macleod & Dewar).]

BUGGINS' HOPPER, *sb.* Glo. The appearance of rayed clouds springing from a point in the sky; a sign of rain. (H.S.H.) [Not known to our other correspondents.]

BUGGLE, *sb.*^{1} S. & Ork.^{1} **1.** A large bannock. **2.** *Comp.* **Buggle-day,** Mar. 29, when a 'buggle' was baked for each member of the family.

BUGGLE, *sb.*^{2} n.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A morass, bog.

BUGGLE-ARSED, *ppl. adj.* Som. See below.

w.Som.^{1} You knows Page th'ïgler—little, fat, buug·l aa·sud, drunkin old fuller.

BUGGY, *adv.* Yks. [**bu·gi.**] Very, exceedingly. See **Bug,** *adj.*

e.Yks. Whah, it was ower bad; An Ah felt buggy mad, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 46; Quite common. Ah was buggy tired (R.S.).

BUGGY, see **Bug,** *sb.*^{2}

BUGGY-BANE, see **Bunky-bean.**

BUGGY-BO, see **Bugabo(o.**

BUGGY-COMB, *sb.* s.Chs.^{1} A small-toothed comb.

BUGH, see **Boof.**

BUGHT, see **Bought.**

BUG-HUNTER, *sb.* Lon. A robber of drunken men.

Lon. They loiter about the streets and public-houses to steal from drunken persons, and are called 'bug-hunters' and 'mutchers,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) IV. 282.

BUGLE, *sb.* *Obs.* Hmp. I.W. Also written **beugle, bewgle** Hmp.^{1} A young bull.

s.Hmp. Its very sign 'The Bugle' had lost its meaning, and had to be interpreted by the picture of an ox, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) ix. **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{12}

[AFr. *bugle*, a wild ox (Moisy); Lat. *buculus*, a young bull.]

BUGLES, *sb.* Hmp. The bugloss, *Echium vulgare.*

Hmp. (W.M.E.F.); *Nature Notes*, No. 3.

BUGLES, *sb. pl.* Shr. [**biu·glz.**] Beads of any kind. Shr. (M.L.); Shr.^{1}

BUGTH, see **Bougth.**

BUIK, *v.* *Obs.*? Sc. *Pret.* of *to beck.* Cf. **beck,** *v.*^{3}

Abd. The lass paid hame her compliment, and buik, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 71, ed. 1812.

BUIK, see **Book.**

BUIL, *sb.* and *v.* Sh. & Or.I.

1. *sb.* A sheep-fold, a byre; one of the divisions or stalls in a stable.

Sh.I. And that none scare, hound, or break up their neighbours punds and buils, under pain of £10 Scots, *Agr. Surv.* 2 (Jam.). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **S. & Ork.**^{1}

2. *v.* To drive sheep into a fold; to house cattle. Hence **Builling,** *vbl. sb.* the act of enclosing sheep or cattle. S. & Ork.^{1}

[1. ON. *bōl*, the place where sheep and cows are penned.]

BUILD, *v.* Var. dial. usages in Sc. and Eng. [**bīld.**]

I. Gram. forms.

1. *Pres. Tense*: (1) **Beeld,** (2) **Bield,** (3) **Beel,** (4) **Beild,** (5) **Belde.**

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **Nhb.** (3) **Nhb.**^{1} (4) **w.Yks.**^{1} (5) **Nhb.**^{1}

2. *Pret.*: (1) **Belt,** (2) **Builded.**

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.** (2) **Wor., Cmb., Sur.**

II. Dial. uses.

1. To pile, to stack.

Sc. My mother, to keep them [the peats] dry, aye builds them under our beds, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 139, ed. 1894.

Hence (1) **Builder,** *sb.* a man who builds the rick; (2) **Building,** *sb.* a stack, or rick of wheat, beans, clover, &c.

(1) **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* (2) **Bdf.** A building of wheat (J.W.B.).

2. With prep. *on*: to depend on.

n.Lin. You can't build o' what doctors says; why th're paaid to talk nist to a body (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} He built on keäpin' th' farm wheäre his faather deed.

3. With prep. *up*: to inspire with hope. n.Lan.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}

BUILDED, *pp.* w.Som. Of an egg just before hatching: cracked at the larger end. See **Beal,** *sb.*^{3}

w.Som.^{1} Dhur-z vaaw·ur u-aa·ch-n dree moar u-bee·uldud [there are four (already) hatched, and three more builded].

BUILY, *sb.* Or.I. A feast. Or.I. (S.A.S.), S. & Ork.^{1}

BUIRD, see **Board.**

BUIRDLY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. I.Ma. Also written **boordly** Nhb.^{1}; **beardly** n.Cy.; **bierly** Abd.; **beirly** N.Cy.^{1} Stalwart, well-made, fine-looking.

Sc. Twelve buirdly sons and daughters, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxii; A bang o' buirdly fishermen, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 46. **Abd.** His cousin was a bierly swank, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 6. **Frf.** He was fair and buirdly, wi' a full face, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 107. **Per.** Saunders wes a buirdly man aince, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 269. **Fif.** Owr a' the millers o' this shire His buirdly stature did aspire, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 68. **Rnf.** Although she's no a beauty She's buirdly and she's stout, Barr *Poems* (1861) 38. **Ayr.** An' buirdly chiels, an' clever hizzies, Are bred in sic a way as this is, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 85. **Lnk.** A younker nae mair, but a blythe buirdly carle, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 293. **e.Lth.** A muckle buirdly chiel he had been in his day, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 192. **Slk.** Oh! but you were a buirdly auld carle, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 181. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** A thoosan' bucklors . . . a' belangin' tiv boordly, clivor men, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 4; Sic dreams o' buirdly sheep and cattle. And heaps o' neeps, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. i. st. 4; **Nhb.**^{1} He's a boordly leukin chep. **Cum.** Two miners, buirdly fellows, Caine *Hagar* (1887) III. 118. **I.Ma.** The sleek little tailor and . . . the buirdly maltster, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 26, ed. 1889.

BUIS(E, see **Boose.**

BUIST, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Also written **bust** S. & Ork.^{1}; and in form **buit** (Jam.).

1. A box or chest. Cf. **boist,** *sb.*^{1}, **boit,** *sb.*^{1}

Sc. The meal-buist. The tar-buist in which the tar is kept for marking sheep (Jam.). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Lnk.** Twa buits of barkit blasnit leather, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 175.

2. *Obsol.* A coffin. Hence **Buistmaker,** *sb.* a coffin-maker. Lth. (Jam.)

3. The match for a firelock.

Sc. There were no lighted buits among the musketry, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 275 (Jam.).

4. *Fig.* A thick or gross object.

Per. A dirty buisht (G.W.). **Lnk.** He's a buist of a fallow [a gross man]. A buist of a horse [a strong-bodied horse] (Jam.).

[Alexander incloset the reliques of S. Margaret in a capsell or siluir buist, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) I. 340; A buyste (v.r. bust), *pixis*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

BUIST, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Nhp. Also written **buest, baste** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **bust** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Nhp.^{1}; **byest, beyst** Nhb.^{1}; **boost** Sc.

1. *sb.* An instrument for marking sheep; a branding-iron.

Inv. Usually a piece of wood on one end of which is carved a distinctive mark, which is impressed on the sheep with tar (H.E.F.). **Nhb.**^{1}

2. A mark of ownership made with tar upon sheep or cattle.

Sc. He has not the buist of these black cattle, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xxxiv; Or catch them in a net or girn Till I find out the boost or birn, Ruickie *Cottager* (1807) 112. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

3. *v.* To mark cattle or sheep with tar.

Sc. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Slk.** The farmers hae been buisting their sheep, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 19. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} After clipping, each sheep is byeasted. **Nhp.**^{1}

Hence **Buisting·iron**, *sb.* the instrument used in marking sheep.

Slk. Adamson . . . with the buisting-iron struck a dog, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 301, ed. 1866.

[The same as **Buist** (above).]

BUIST, see **Boost.**

BUIT, see **Buist**, *sb.*^{1}

BUITIE, see **Bootie.**

BUITTLE, *v.* Rxb. (Jam.) To walk ungracefully, taking short, bouncing steps.

BUK, see **Bouk.**

BUKE, *v.*^{1} Chs. To litter; to use for bedding.

Chs.^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} It will only do for buking the yard.

BUKE, *v.*^{2} Sc. Also written **bewk.** *Pret.* and *pp.* of *to bake.*

nw.Abd. I buke the kyaaks aye wi' fye, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 40. **Lnk.** Maggie by this has bewk the supper scones, Ramsay *Poems* (1727) 92, ed. 1733.

[The cornes in quernis of stane Thai grand, and syne buik at the fire, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 32. OE. *bōc*, pret. of *bacan*, to bake.]

BULBACK, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} In phr. *to take bulback*, to take the upper hand.

BULCH, *sb.* Bnff. A stout person or animal. Cf. **bolsh, bulchin.**

Bnff. Sic a bonnie bulch o' a bairn is that it ye're cairrin' (W.G.).

BULCH, *v.* Cor. [**bɐltʃ.**] To butt, push with the head. Cf. **bulk,** *v.*^{2}

Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544. **w.Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{3} His little maid come out and bulched agen the other chap.

BULCHIN, *sb.* Shr.

1. *Obs.* A calf. See **Bullkin.**

[Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

2. A stout child. Cf. **bulch.** Shr.^{2}

BULDER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. e.An. Also in form **buller** Sc. N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} e.An.^{1}; see below.

1. *sb.* A loud gurgling noise; a bellowing. Cf. **bolder,** *sb.*^{2}

Abd. (Jam.) **Slk.** Buller, buller down my throat, Hogg *Queer Book* (1832) 99. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}

2. *v.* To make a gurgling or rattling noise; to gush out; to bellow, roar.

S. & Ork.^{1} **Ags.** [It] would duck under water, snorting and bullering, Spalding *Hist. Troubles* (1792) I. 46 (Jam.). **Frf.** You that aye 'mang water buller, Beattie *Arnha'* (c. 1820) 29, ed. 1882. **Gall.** It boils and bullers deep an' dark, Harper *Bards* (1889) 37. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} When the spirit moved me at last, the words cam bullerin oot. **e.An.**^{1}

Hence **Bullering**, (1) *vbl. sb.* gurgling, roaring; (2) *ppl. adj.* bellowing, gurgling.

Sc. (1) We could hear a bullering of the sea, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xxix. (2) That great bullering whale, the public, *ib. Vailima Lett.* (1895) 95.

[Norw. dial. *bulder*, *buller*, a bubbling circle or whirlpool (Aasen); Da. *bulder*, the gurgling noise of water; cp. Sw. *buller*, noise (Widegren).]

BULDERING, *adj.* Som. Dev. Cor. Written **boldering** Cor.^{12}; **bouldering** Dev. Also in form **boldery** Dev.; **buldery** w.Som.^{1} nw.Dev.^{1} Of weather or sky: threatening, thundery; sultry.

w.Som.^{1} We shall have rain avore long, looks so buul·duree. **Dev.** Great bouldering clouds, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); **Dev.**^{1} Cruel hot, buldering, quilstering weather, 8. **n.Dev.** Let tha melk be buckard in buldering weather, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 205. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.**^{12} 'Tis boldering hot.

BULE, see **Bool.**

BULF, *sb.* Sc. [**bulf.**] A fat person; used esp. of children. Bnff.^{1}

Hence (1) **Bulfart**, *sb.* a big, clumsy person; (2) **Bulfie,** *adj.* stupid; (3) **Bulfin,** *sb.* a very stout person.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} (2) **Abd.** (Jam.) (3) **Bnff.**^{1}

BULFER, BULFIS, see **Bull·fiest.**

BULGAD, see **Beergood.**

BULGE, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Yks. Stf. Shr. Also Som. Also in forms **bodge** Stf.^{2}; **buge** e.Yks.^{1} [**bulʒ, bɐlʒ.**]

1. *v.* To indent; to batter out of shape.

w.Yks. (J.T.) **Shr.**^{1} Somebody's gid that new milk-tin a fine knock an' bulged the side in. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Dhee-s u-buulj·een mee aat· [thou hast battered in my hat].

2. To distend; to become distended.

e.Yks.^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Dunna thĕĭ bodge thi pockets ait wi apples a thatns. Ləuk ai iz pokits boj ait.

3. *sb.* An indentation; an impression caused by a blow.

Yks. Tryin to tak th' bulge aght ov his chest, Hartley *Sts. Paris*, 58. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} How come this here gurt bulge in the spranker?

4. A fat, gluttonous person. Ant. (W.H.P.)

BULGRANACK, *sb.* Cor.^{12} [**bu·lgrænək.**] The 'bull-toad.'

[*Bul+granack*; OCor. *cranag*, a frog, also *cronec*, cp. *croinoc*, a toad (Williams). *Bul* is the same as *bull*, sb.^{1}; cp. lit. E. and Amer. *bull-frog.*]

BULGRANADE, *sb.* Cor.^{12} The stickleback.

BULHORN, *sb.* Cor. A snail.

Cor. If tinners in going to 'bal' met a bulhorn they always took care to drop before it a 'crum' from their dinner, or bit of grease from their candle, for good luck, Bottrell *Trad.* (1873) 194; **Cor.**^{12}

BULING, *vbl. sb.* Lan. Linking arm in arm. Cf. **bool,** *sb.*^{1} Lan. (J.L.); Lan.^{1}

BULK, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Der. Lin. Wor. Cor. Also in form **bilk** Wor.

1. *Obs.* A beam; the open stall of a shop. Cf. **balk,** *sb.*^{1} **II. 1.**

Nhb.^{1} The shop windows retained, within living memory, what were known as open bulks, *Old Newc.* (1887) 4. **Der.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Bulker,** *sb.* an open shop-front, a counter; a wooden hutch in a workshop or a ship; (2) **Bulk·headed,** *adj.* stupid; said of one who is always 'running his head against a wall.'

(1) **Lin.** Skinner (1671); Ray (1691); Sides o' beëf from ceiling swung, above the bulker, Brown *Poems* (1890) 72. **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Cor.**^{12}

2. *Obs.* An old-fashioned fireside settle or seat.

Wor. A fairy lamenting over his broken bilk, which was a kind of cross-barred seat, Allies *Antiq.* (1852) 419; (H.K.)

BULK, *sb.*^{2} Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1} [**bulk.**] The internal part of the vagina of a cow.

BULK, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{1} Cor.^{12} **1.** *sb.* A pile of salted pilchards. **2.** *v.* To cure pilchards with salt. Cf. **balk,** *v.* **II. 2.**

BULK, *v.*^{2} Cor. To toss or butt with the horns. Cf. **boke,** *v.*^{1}, **bulch,** *v.*

Cor. The poor little heifer bulked un in the side, Tregellas *Tales* (1868) 139; **Cor.**^{12}

BULK, *v.*^{3} e.An. Som. Dev. Cor. To belch, eructate. Cf. **boke,** *v.*^{2}

Suf. (F.H.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Dawnt yü bulkee in my veace again, Hewett *Peas Sp.* (1892). **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.), **Cor.**^{2}

[Bulk not as a beene were yn þi throte, *Harl. MS.* (c. 1480) 47, in *Meals & Manners*, ed. Furnivall, 267.]

BULK, *v.*^{4} Yks. e.An. Also written **booak** n.Yks.^{2}; **boolk, bullock** Suf.^{1} [**bulk, bōk, boək.**] To throb, palpitate.

n.Yks.^{2} It booaks an loups. **e.An.**^{1} **Suf.** A gathering is said to 'bulk or bullock wonnerful,' *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}

Hence **Bulking,** (1) *vbl. sb.* a throbbing in the flesh; (2) *ppl. adj.* throbbing, palpitating.

(1) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} (2) **n.Yks.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.)

BULKER, *sb.* Sc. The puffin, *Fratercula arctica.* See **Bouger.**

Heb. SWAINSON *Biras* (1885) 220.

BULKY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Slang. A policeman; also used *attrib.*

Kcd. The bulky lads were aye about, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 113. **N.I.**^{1} **Slang.** Keep out of the vay of the bulkies, LYTTON *Paul Clifford* (1848) 257.

BULL, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. In phr. (1) *the black bull of Noroway*, an imaginary monster; (2) *the black bull's trodden on him*, he is in a bad temper; (3) *as fell as a bull*, angry, savage; (4) *to get the bull down*, in Sheffield: to finish extra work before Christmas; (5) *the bull's head*, a signal of condemnation and execution; *obs.*; (6) *to play with the bull*, to run needless risks, to be foolhardy.

(1) **Ags.** A child is kept quiet by telling it the Black Bull of Noroway shall take it, *Blackw. Mag.* (Feb. 1817) 117 (JAM.). (2, 3) **n.Lin.**^{1} (4) **w.Yks.** Has tha getten t'bull dahn, Jack? SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 59; **w.Yks.**^{2} s.v. Bull-week (q.v.). (5) **Sc.** If the bull's ill-omen'd head Appear to grace the feast, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 399 (JAM.). (6) **n.Lin.**^{1} You'll plaay wi' th' bull while you get a horn in yer ee.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Bull-badgering,** bull-baiting; (2) **-baiting,** a disturbance among neighbours; (3) **-box,** a small barn in which a bull is kept; (4) **-chain,** a chain attached to a car in a coal-mine; cf. **jackcatch**; a chain in a cow-stall; (5) **-coppie,** the yard or croft in which a bull is kept; (6) **-dance,** a merrymaking at cattle-show feasts; (7) **-faces,** tufts of coarse grass; a laid mass of growing wheat; (8) **-grips,** iron clasps for leading a bull by the nose; (9) **-hassocks,** raised tufts of grass; (10) **-hided,** unable to sweat; (11) **-hole,** a deep hole in a 'beck'; (12) **-jumpings,** the first milk given after calving, 'beestings,' q.v.; a custard made of 'beestings'; (13) **-'s liver,** a hard peaty substance found below the surface of marshy soil; see below; (14) **-lugged,** strong, thick; esp. of leather; (15) **-men,** rearers of bulls; (16) **-'s noon,** midnight; (17) **-nosed,** flattened; (18) **-pated,** of grass: beaten down by wind or rain; (19) **-ring,** see below; (20) **-scurrying,** rough horseplay; (21) **-scutter,** liquid *excrementum* of a bull after gorging with new grass; *fig.* anything worthless and nasty; (22) **-seg,** a bull castrated when full grown; (23) **-sowerlugs,** a sullen fellow; (24) **-squitter,** a fuss about a trifle; (25) **-stag,** (26) **-stub,** see **-seg**; (27) **-week,** the week before Christmas, in Sheffield; see below; (28) **-wheel,** to case a wet hole with clay for shot firing; (29) **-wolloper,** a cattle-dealer; (30) **-young-uns,** the rubbish in a deserted bird's-nest.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (3) **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* (4) **w.Yks.** (J.H.B.), **Shr.**^{2} (5) **Cum.** (J.Ar.) (6) **n.Yks.**^{12} (7) **Nhb.**^{1} Called also bull-fronts, buff-fronts, bull-snouts, and winnelstrae. **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhŭr)z ŭ men·i bùl·-fai·siz i dhaat· wéeŭt. (8) **Cum.** Ye'll want the bull-grips to keep him quiet, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 33; **Cum.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} (9) **n.Lin.**^{1} (10) **w.Yks.**^{2} (11) **n.Lin.**^{1} (12) **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} (13) **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} 'Bull's liver and sawdust' is a meaningless term used in answering an awkward or impertinent question. (14) **e.Yks.**^{1} (15) **Lin.** Fashionable breeders and bullmen, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 177. (16) **Lan.** Stood gawpin at um till bull-noon, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 58. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Cmb.**^{1} **Ess.** No bull's-noon hours I'll ha ya keep, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) 17; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1} (17 **Der.** The nuts most prized for the game of 'cob-nut' were 'bull-nosed cobberers' or 'cob-nuts,' or 'bulleys,' *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 138–9. (18) **Nhp.**^{1} (19) **Cum.** He wad shek the bull-ring, and brag the heale town, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 59; **Cum.**^{1} To 'shak t'bull-ring' was to challenge the village, &c., to produce a champion to fight the 'shakker.' (20) **Lan.** There's olez a lot o' slotchin' an' bullscurryin' afther one o' thoose doments, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) xv. (21) **Lan.** O' beggar-berm an' bull-scutter, WAUGH *Chimn. Corner* (ed. 1879) 56; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} (22) **Sc.** Roaring like bull segs, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) iv. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Makinge a bull segge of a bull that is two or three years old, BEST *Farming Bk.* (1642) 141–2. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **War.** (J.R.W.) (23) **n.Yks.**^{2} (24) **se.Wor.**^{1} (25) **War.**^{3}, **Glo.**^{12} **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i. **Wil.**^{1} Almost *obs.* **Dor.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1} (26) **Shr.**^{1} (27) **w.Yks.** What sooat an a bull week had ta? BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 22; When the work is over the men say they have 'gotten t'bull by t'tail,' *Sheff. Leader* (Mar. 1874); **w.Yks.**^{2} The cutler works harder than usual during this week. At the end of the last century a master told his workmen that if they got their work done before Christmas they should have a bull cut up amongst them; **w.Yks.**^{4} (28) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (29) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1895). (30) **s.Chs.**^{1} Eyŭr)z ŭ neyst fùl ŭ bùl-yùngg·ŭnz.

3. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Bulls-and-cows,** *Arum maculatum*, cuckoo-pint; (2) **-s-and-wheys,** (*a*) *A. maculatum*; (*b*) *Aconitum napellus*, monk's-hood; (3) **-s-bags,** any tuberous orchid; (4) **-bine,** *Clematis vitalba*, wild clematis; (5) **-s' brows,** patches of rough tangled grass, esp. *Aira caespitosa*; (6) **— buttercup,** *Caltha palustris*, marsh marigold; (7) **— daisy,** *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, ox-eye daisy; (8) **— flower,** see **— buttercup**; (9) **-'s foot,** *Tussilago farfara*, colt's-foot; (10) **-'s forehead,** (11) **-front,** see **-s' brows**; (12) **-grass,** *Bromus mollis*; (13) **-haws,** the double-stoned fruit of hawthorn; (14) **-jumpling,** *Trollius europaeus*, globe flower; (15) **-pates,** (16) **-peats,** (17) **-poll,** see **-s' brows**; (18) **-rattle,** (*a*) *Lychnis vespertina*, white campion; (*b*) *Silene inflata*, bladder campion; (19) **-seg,** (*a*) see **-bags**; (*b*) *Typha latifolia*, bulrush; (20) **-slop,** *Primula variabilis*, large hybrid oxlip; (21) **-thistle,** *Carduus lanceolatus*; see **Boar-thistle**; (22) **-toppin,** see **-s' brows**; (23) **-tree,** *Sambucus nigra*, elder; see **Bour-tree**; (24) **-tussock,** see **-s' brows.**

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Also called Lam lakens. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Also called Bobbin and Joan. **War.**^{1} (2, *a*) **Wm., n.Yks.** (*b*) **n.Wm.** Also called Priest's Pillys (B.K.). (3) **Ags.** People attribute a talismanic and aphrodisiacal virtue to the root (JAM.). (4) **Hrt., Hmp.** (5) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (6) **Ess.** (7) **Cum., n.Yks., Chs.**^{1}, **e.An.** (8) **Dev.**^{4} (9) **s.Bck.** (10) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Som.** (W.F.R.) (11) **Cum.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} (12) **Rxb.** *Science Gossip* (1876) 39. **Nhb.**^{1} Called also Goose grass. (13) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2} (14) **n.Yks.** (15) **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.** (W.W.S.), **Glo.** (A.B.) (16) **Nhb.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1} (17) **Glo.**^{1} **Wil.** Bull polls, on which snakes often coil in the sunshine, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) ii; **Wil.**^{1} (18, *a*) **Bck.** (*b*) **Bck., I.W.** (19) **Sc.** (JAM.) (20) **Chs.**^{1} (21) **n.Ir. Dor.** (G.E.D.) **w.Som.**^{1} Bèol·duy·shl—daash·l. (22) **Cum.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (23) **Cum.** (24) **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

4. *Comb.* in names of animals, &c.: (1) **Bull-bird,** *Aegialitis hiaticula*, ringed plover; (2) **-of-the-bog,** *Botaurus stellaris*, bittern; (3) **-fit,** *Cypselus apus*, swift; (4) **-french,** a bullfinch; (5) **-frog,** an imaginary monster; (6) **-huss,** *Scyllium catulus*, large spotted dog-fish; (7) **-joan,** (*a*) a small fish with a large head, prob. *Cottus gobio*; (*b*) a tadpole; (8) **-jub,** (9) **-knob,** *Cottus gobio*; see **Bull-head**; (10) **— mackerel,** *Scomber scombrus*; (11) **-olph,** see **-french**; (12) **-rout,** *Gobius minutus*, goby; (13) **-spink,** (*a*) *Fringilla coelebs*, chaffinch; (*b*) bullfinch; (14) **-stang,** a dragon-fly; a gadfly; (15) **-stanger,** a horse-fly; (16) **-tang,** a dragon-fly; (17) **-thrush,** *Turdus viscivorus*, missel thrush; see **Bothresh**; (18) **-ting,** see **-tang**; (19) **-trout,** a large variety of salmon trout.

(1) **I.W.**^{2} (2) **Sc.** The deep cry of the bog-blitter, or bull-of-the-bog, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) i. **Rxb.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 146. (3) **Dmf.** (JAM.) (4) **Lnk.** (*ib.*) (5) **n.Dev.** Believed to live under the foundation stones of old houses, &c., *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 512. (6) **Ken.**^{1} **Sus.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xii. 193. (7, *a*) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 9, 1892). **e.Lan.**^{1} (*b*) **Lan.** Th' raisin-puddin' 'at owd Mall made, wi' bull-jones in it, WAUGH *Besom Ben* (1865) i; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} (8) [SATCHELL (1879).] (9) **Shr.**^{2} (10) [SATCHELL (1879).] (11) **Nrf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 283; (G.E.D.) (12) **Ken.**^{1} (13, *a*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Yks.**^{123}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} (*b*) **w.Yks.**^{23}, **e.Lan.**^{1} (14) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Cum.** GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** That mare will run away if she hear a bull-stang buzzing about (B.K.); **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} Called also Flying-ether and Stang; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} (15) **Cum.** (M.A.R.) (16) **m.Yks.**^{1} (17) **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest*

(1883) 189; **Hmp.**^{1} (18) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 9, 1892). (19) **N.Cy.**^{1} Tarras for the good bull-trout, *Old Rhyme.* **Nhb.**^{1}

5. A steam whistle used in factories, &c. War., Wor. (J.W.P.) Oxf.^{1} *MS. add.*

6. A large marble. N.I.^{1}

7. A round bar of iron, used in blasting wet stone.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** This process consists in filling a drill hole in wet stone with strong clay, and then driving a round iron rod, nearly the size of the hole, to its far end, previous to putting in the gunpowder, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **w.Yks.**^{1}

8. A prop to prevent a set of 'tubs' from falling down a mine-shaft.

Nhb.^{1} Also called 'a cow.' The recoil of the load causes the horns of the cow, or bull, to be thrust into the ground, whilst the bull holds the weight.

BULL, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Shr. **[bul.]** The bar or beam of a harrow. Cf. **bowle,** *sb.*, **bun,** *sb.*^{5}

Or.I. (Jam.) **Nhb.**^{1} Disting. from the lighter crossbars, or sheth. **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} In common use. **m.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Also called Buns. **Shr.**^{12}

[An oxe-harowe, the whiche is made of sixe smal peces of timbre, called harowe-bulles, made eyther of asshe or oke.... The horse-harrowe is made of fyue bulles, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 24. Dan. dial. *bul*, pl. *bulle*, the beams of a harrow (Molbech).]

BULL, *sb.*^{3} Sh. & Or.I.

1. The chief farm-house on an estate. S. & Ork.^{1} Cf. **bow,** *sb.*^{4}

2. A dry, sheltered place.

Sh.I. Driving [flocks] for shelter in time of snow, to what are called bulls, *App. Agr. Surv.* 44 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Norw. dial. *bōl*, an abode (Aasen); ON. *bōl*; in Icel. common in local names.]

BULL, *sb.*^{4} Nhb. Wm. Yks.

1. A whetstone for a scythe. Nhb.^{1}, w.Yks.^{1}

Hence **Bullin(g,** *adj.* Of a scythe: growing blunt.

Wm.^{1} Thor lay's a bullin. **w.Yks.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Bull-stone, a whetstone.** Wm. (B.K.), Wm.^{1}, ne.Yks.^{1}, w.Yks.^{1}

[ON. *böllr*, a ball.]

BULL, *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Shr. Som.

1. To desire the bull; to serve a cow. Sc. (Jam.), n.Yks.^{1}

Hence **Bulling (bullen),** *ppl. adj.* Of a cow: *maris appetens.*

Sc. (Jam.) **s.Chs.**^{1} (s.v. Brim). **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{2} **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

2. Of cattle: to tear up fences. w.Yks.^{1}

BULLACE, *sb.* Sc. and in *gen.* use in Eng. Also in forms **bollas** m.Yks.^{1}; **bōlace** Wor.; **bullas** m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{4} Oxf.^{1}; **bullasen** Stf.; **buller(s** Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1}; **bullases** Brks.^{1}; **bullies** n.Lin.^{1} Nhp.^{1} Hrt.; **bulloe** Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1}; **bully** w.Yks.^{2} sw.Lin.^{1} s.Not. Not.^{3}; **bullen** Som.; **bull-horn** Dev.; **bullin(s** Shr.^{2} Som. nw.Dev.^{1}; **bullum(s** Dev.^{4} Cor.^{12}

1. A wild plum; gen. *Prunus insititia*, a larger variety than the sloe, *P. spinosa.* Also used *attrib.* Cf. bullister.

w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** An e'e 'at's as breet as a bullace, Dickinson *Remains* (1888) 226; (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} The word is the synonym for what is bright, black, or sour. **w.Yks.**^{124}, **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.** (E.F.), **nw.Der.**^{1}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Not.**^{3} **Lin.** Bullace cheese is preserve made of fruit of blackthorn (J.C.W.). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Shr.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.*, **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Cmb.**^{1} **ne.Ken.** A half-wild plum found in many cottage gardens (H.M.). **Hmp.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** Bullums gin is güde vur tha colic, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{14} **n.Dev.** Sloans, bullans, and haigles be about, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 12. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Not the same as crisling or slone; the former is much larger and the latter smaller. **Cor.**^{12}

Hence **Bullosin,** *vbl. sb.* gathering 'bullaces.'

Not. The little gell's gone a bullosin (L.C.M.). **Nhp.**^{2}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bully-blow,** (2) **-flower,** blackthorn blossom.

sw.Lin.^{1} Some folks'll call it Bully-blow, and some Sloe-blow.

[Bullace vel bullis, *Prunum Sylvestre*, Skinner (1671); The bullesse and the sloe tree are wilde kindes of plums, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 1498; Bolaces & blake-beries, *Wm. Pal.* (c. 1350) 1809. Wel. *bwlas, bulas*, wild plums (Silvan Evans); Bret. *bolos* (Du Rusquec). Cp. It. *bulloi*, 'bullos, shegs, sloes' (Florio).]

BULLARD, *sb.* *Obsol.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Shr. Also in form **bellart** n.Cy. Chs.^{123}; **bellert** s.Lan.; **bullart** Lan.^{1}; **bullward** w.Yks.^{3} The man who has charge of a bull, a 'bull-ward'; a runner at a bull-running. See **Bellart.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.**^{3} **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1850). **Lan.**^{1} A greight brawsen bullart, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874). **Chs.**^{1} The man who looked after the game bull that was bated at Mobberley Wakes; **Chs.**^{23} **Lin.** A name given to the admirers and supporters of bull-running at Stamford, Chambers *Bk. of Days* (1869) II. 574; For which legacy every bullard [at Stamford] ought to drink on that day [Nov. 13], Lowe in Hone's *Every-day Bk.* (1825) I. 1484; **Lin.**^{1} The bullards had uncouth and antic dresses, which they prepared against the grand day. **Shr.**^{2}

BULLAS, see **Bullace.**

BULLAX, *sb.* Bnff.^{1} Also in form **balax. 1.** A hatchet. **2.** *Comp.* **Bullax-vright,** a clumsy, unskilful wright.

[Dan. *bul-øxe*, a heavy axe; ON. *bol-øx*, a carpenter's axe.]

BULL-BEEF, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Ken.

1. In phr. (1) *as big* or *bold as bull-beef*, proud, conceited; (2) *as big as bull-beef*, very intimate.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Ei went dain dh' streit əz big əz bulbeif. **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Ken.** (P.M.) (2) **Stf.**^{2} Dhei'ər əz big əz bulbeif təgethər.

2. The young shoots of wild roses and blackberries, freq. eaten by children. Chs.^{1}

3. A fall on a slide. m.Lan.^{1}

BULL-BEGGAR, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **-bagger** Dor. Dev.; **boobagger** Som.; **bully-bagger** Wil. A hobgoblin; anything that causes a scare; a scarecrow.

Ayr. A man with great holes in his elbows and look altogether like what we call a bull-beggar, Galt *Life Byron* (1830) 73. **n.Cy.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 78. **Wil.** (K.M.G.), **Dor.** (H.J.M.) **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Reg.* (1834). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**^{1} Uur-z u-fee·urd tu g-een dhu daa·rk, eens uur múd zee u bèol-bag·ur [she is afraid to go in the dark, lest she should see a ghost]. **Dev.** 'Er's za ugly's a witch. I'll hāt thickee ole bull-baggar a skāt in tha 'ead ef 'er cometh yer again, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** Tie a bull bagger to tha tree, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 5.

[Bull-begger, *larva, terriculamentum*, Skinner (1671); They haue so fraied us with bull beggers, spirits, witches, urchens, elues, hags ... and such other bugs, that we are afraid of our owne shadowes, Scot *Discov. Witchcraft* (1584) 153.]

BULL-DOG, *sb.* Nhb. Lin.

1. The slag run from a puddling urnace. Nhb.^{1}

2. *pl.* In *phr.* **Barton bulldogs,** rough waves on the Humber. n.Lin.^{1}

BULLED, *ppl. adj.* *Obsol.* Nhp. Shr. Swollen.

Nhp.^{2} **Shr.**^{1} Said of cheeses that generate fermentation after being pressed, and consequently rise and bulge.

[His bodi was bolled, *P. Plowman* (A.) v. 67; Al my breste bolleth, *ib.* 99.]

BULLED, see **Bullward.**

BULLEN, *sb.* *Obs.* Wm. Yks. Hemp-stalks peeled.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Called also Buins (K.); **N.Cy.**^{2} **Wm.** Threw on [the fire] a bullen to make a loww, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 384. **Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896).

BULLERS, *sb. pl.* Som. Dev. The flowers of any umbelliferous plant; also the plant itself. See **Bilders.**

w.Som.^{1} Búl·urz, Buul·urz. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 13. **nw.Dev.**^{1} The stems are used by boys for making squirts, and are freq. dried as spills.

BULLER(S, see **Bulder, Bullace.**

BULLET, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. **[bu·lit.]**

1. A round sweetmeat.

Nhb. Sells bullets an claggum for bairns, Wilson *Sngs.* (1890) 235; **Nhb.**^{1} **e.Dur.**^{1} A large sweetshop in a certain n.Cy. town is 'The Bullet King.'

2. *Comp.* **Bullet-stane,** a round stone. Sc. (Jam.)

BULLET, *sb.*^{2} Stf.^{1} In phr. *to get the bullet*, to get notice to leave.

[The same word as lit. E. *billet*, a short written document, a notice, which was also written *bullet*. There is a bullet for the warrant of your lodging, *Passenger Benvenuto* (1612) (Nares). Fr. *billet*, a little bill, note, or ticket (Cotgr.); see **Billet**, *sb.*^{2}]

BULL-FIEST, *sb.* e.An. Also in forms **-feist** e.An.^{1}; **-fuss** Nrf.; **-fyce** Suf.; **bulfis** Nrf.; **bulfer** Suf.; **bulver** Nrf. *Lycoperdon bovista*, the puff-ball.

e.An.^{1} In some counties called Puck-fist. **Nrf.** Used by a barber to stop bleeding from cuts in shaving (J.H.); (F.H.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** His face ha' swelled up like bull fice, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}

[*Vesse de loup*, the dusty or smoaky toad-stool, called a Bull-fyste, Wolves-fyste, Puck-fuss, Cotgr. See **Fiest.**]

BULLFINCH, *sb.* Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. Slang. [**bu·lfintʃ.**] A high clipped hedge. In *gen.* use as a fox-hunting term.

Not.^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Slang.** Could see a weak place in a bullfinch, Davies *Mem. Russell* (1883) iii.

Hence **Bullfincher**, *sb.*, in phr. *to get a bullfincher*, to fall over a high hedge. n.Lin.^{1}

BULLFINCH SKY, *phr.* Nrf. A red-hued sunset.

Nrf. Glyde *Garl.* (1872) ii.

BULL-HEAD, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. Also written **-heed** Cum.^{1}; **-yed** w.Yks.^{23} Chs.^{123} Stf.^{2}

1. The fish *Cottus gobio*, miller's thumb.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Wm.** (B.K.) **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**^{13}, **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.** We went to catch bull-heäds, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 122. **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{1} **Glo.** (S.S.B.). **Hmp.** Our streams yield nothing but the bull's head or miller's thumb, White *Selborne* (1788) 27, ed. 1853. **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1}

2. A tadpole.

Cum.^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{23} **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164. **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **n.Stf.** A small pond full of tadpoles, alias bullheads, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 290. **Stf.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **Shr.**^{1}

3. A simpleton, a blunderer. e.Yks.^{1}, w.Yks. (J.T.), e.Lan.^{1}

Hence **Bulyedded**, *adj.* stupid.

s.Chs.^{1} Yŭ bùl·yedid fóo.

4. A fire-brick, wider at one end than the other. Nhb.^{1}

5. Stones amongst lime. Chs.^{1}

6. *Comb.* **Bull-headed wigeon**, *Fuligula ferina*, the pochard.

n.Ir. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 160.

[**1.** *Capito*, a bulhede, *Nom.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 704. **2.** *Cavesot*, a pole-head or bull-head, the little black vermine whereof toads and frogs do come, Cotgr.]

BULLIE, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff. [**bu·li.**]

1. *v.* To speak, call, or weep loudly. Hence (1) **Bulliean**, *vbl. sb.* a loud raising of the voice; (2) **Bulliein**, *ppl. adj.* roaring, weeping.

Bnff.^{1} He keepit a bulliean aifter's father. A big bulliein bulfart o' a bairn.

2. *sb.* A loud cry or weeping.

Bnff.^{1} The loon geed oot wee a bullie o' a greet.

BULLIEGRUBS, *sb.* Bnff.^{1} A colic. Cf. **mulligrubs.**

BULLIES, see **Bullace.**

BULLIMONG, *sb.* Hrt. e.An. Also written **bulmong** e.An.^{1} Suf.; **bully-mung** e.An.^{1}

1. Peas, oats, and vetches sown together; mixed meal.

Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. ii. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813). **Ess.** Ray (1691); *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1} [To play the Devil i' th' bulmong, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 239.]

2. Scurrilous and abusive language. e.An.^{1}

[**1.** But rather sowe otes, or else bullimong there, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 51.]

BULLIN, *sb.* *Obs.* Shr. A receptacle for 'bottoms' of yarn.

Shr.^{1} Bullins were of straw, fashioned like a bee-hive. 'W'eer mun I pŭt these bottoms o' yorn, Missis?—bŏoäth bullins bin fŭll.'

BULLIN(S, see **Bullace.**

BULLION'S DAY, *phr.* Sc. July 4, the Translation of St. Martin.

Sc. If the deer rise dry and lie down dry on Bullion's Day, there will be a good goose harvest. Bullion's Day, gif ye be fair, For forty days 'twill rain nae mair, Inwards *Weather Lore* (1893) 31; see Jam. (s.v. Martin).

[*S. Martin le bouillant, le* 4 *juillet*, 'S. Martinus callidus, S. Martini Bullionis festum' (Ducange, s.v. *Festum*). There is in the Louvre a picture of St. Martin by Le Sueur, in which the saint is represented with a globe of fire above his head.]

BULLISTER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Written **bullaster** Ant. A sloe-bush; the wild plum.

w.Sc. Jam. *Suppl.* **Gall.** Sourer than the green bullister, Harper *Bards* (1889) 207. **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cum.**^{1}

[Gael. *bulaistear* (*-ir*), a bullace, a sloe (Macleod & Dewar). Borr. fr. ME. *bolastre* (*Trin. Coll. MS.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 601).]

BULLKIN, *sb.* e.An. Written **bulkin** Suf.^{1} [**bu·lkin.**] A bull calf. See **Bulchin.**

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; **Suf.**^{1}

BULL-NECK(S, *sb.*, *adj.* and *adv.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Also Dev. Also in form **bully-** n.Lan.; **bull's-** Dev. [**bu·l-nek(s.**]

1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *to turn* or *tumble a bull-necks*, to turn a somersault; (2) *to bear a bull's neck*, to bear a grudge.

(1) **w.Yks.** Gettin' into bed after aw'd turned a bullnex ovver th' clooas, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1879) 3; **w.Yks.**^{1} (2) **Dev.**^{1} I'll be hang'd it a dothn't bear thee a bull's neck, 43.

2. *adj.* Rash, intrepid. Wm. (B.K.)

3. *adv.* Headlong, precipitately; also *fig.* rashly, hurriedly.

Cum. Runnan bull-neck at meh, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 199. **Wm.** She tummels bullneck in, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 22; He was always at it bulnecks if he had anything to do (B.K.); **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Lan.** (W.H.H.), **ne Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Bull-necked**, *adj.* stiff-necked, thick in the neck.

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **s.Not.** Said of onions (J.P.K.).

BULLOCK, *sb.* Nhb. Wm. Brks. Bdf. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [**bu·lək.**]

1. Horned cattle of either sex.

Brks. Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**^{1} **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{12} **Sus.**^{1} She's a purty cow, and she'll make a nice bullock. **Dor.** Where be I to put a sick bullock when he d' calve? (C.K.P.) **n.Dor.** (S.S.B.), **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**^{1} V-ee zoa·ul dhik yaef·ur? Aa! vuur·ee nuy·s buul·eek! [have you sold that heifer? Ah! very nice bullock!] **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544.

2. A steer of at least a year old. Nhb.^{1}

3. *Comp.* (1) **Bullock-bow**, a U-shaped piece of wood, passing round a bullock's neck into the yoke; (2) **-'s-heart**, a large coarse cherry; (3) **-leaze**, the right of turning one bullock to graze on a common; (4) **-man**, a cow-tender; (5) **-s'-tongue**, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, hart's-tongue fern.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} *Obsol.* (2) **Ken.** (P.M.) (3) **Sus.**^{1} (4) **Wm.** (B.K.) (5) **Nhb.**^{1}

BULLOCK, *v.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Shr. Hrf. Hrt. e.An. Sus. Som. Cor. Written **bullack** s.Chs.^{1}; **bullak** e.An.^{1} [**bu·lək.**]

1. To cry or speak loudly; to abuse, bully, domineer. Cf. **bellock.**

n.Yks.^{12}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} Yo' should ne'er bullock a chap bigger nor yo'rsel'. **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{2}, **Hrt.** (H.G.), **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.), **Suf.**^{1} **Sus.** Holloway.

Hence (1) **Bullocking**, *vbl. sb.* abuse, a scolding, loud talk; (2) **Bullocking**, *ppl. adj.* noisy; rude, imperious; (3) **Bullocky**, *adj.* swaggering.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah' wean't bide nae mair o' thah bullockin'; **n.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Umbuggin, an bullokin, un sich like wark, *Gt. Eggshibishun* (1856) 29. **Shr.**^{2}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **e.An.**^{1} (2) **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} Naabody can be saaf as lang as that bullockin rascad [Bonaparte] lives, ii. 306; **w.Yks.**^{2}, **n Lin.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (3) **Cor.**^{1}

2. To cheat, overreach. Nhb.^{1}, Lan.^{1}, e.Lan.^{1}

BULLOCK, see **Bulk**, *v.*^{4}

BULLOCKER, *sb.* Nhb. [**bu·ləkər.**] The largest marble used by boys.

Nhb. Bummin tops, alley marvils, an' bullickors, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 12; **Nhb.**^{1}

BULLRAGEOUS, *adj.* e.Lan.^{1} Raging like a bull.

BULLS, *sb. pl.* e.An. The stems of hedge-thorns.

e.An.^{1} **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). [Grose (1790).]

[ON. *bulr, bolr,* the stem of a tree. The same as lit. E. *bole.*]

BULL'S-EYE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **bull-eye** Chs.^{1}

1. A hard round sweetmeat, usually streaked and flavoured with peppermint. In *gen.* use.

Rnf. Bulls-eyes, an' candy in sticks, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 47. **Nhb.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Oil gi ði ə eipərþ ə bulzoiz fər ði glasi. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{2} **Lon.** Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 203. **Ken.** (P.M.) **Slang.** Huge bull's eyes and unctuous toffy, Hughes *T. Brown* (1856) iii.

2. White marbles with circular rings. w.Yks. (J.T.)

3. Applied to plants with round flowers: (1) *Caltha palustris,* marsh marigold; (2) *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum,* ox-eye daisy; (3) *Lychnis diurna,* red campion.

(1) **Dor.** (G.E.D.), **Som.** (L.K.L.) (2) **Chs.**^{1} (3) **Dev.**^{4}

4. *Aegialitis hiaticula,* ringed plover.

Ir. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 182.

5. Holes in cheese, due to careless preparation. Shr.^{1}

BULLUM(S, see **Bullace.**

BULLWARD, *adj.* Dor.^{1} w.Som.^{1} Dev.^{1} nw.Dev.^{1} Cor.^{1} Also in form **bulléd** w.Som.^{1} Dev.^{1} nw.Dev.^{1}; **bullard** Cor.^{1} Of a cow: *maris appetens.*

BULLY, *sb.*^{1} Irel. Nhb. [**bu·li.**]

1. A brother; a comrade; esp. of the crew of a 'keel.'

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** The bullies ower neet had their gobs se oft wet That the nyem o' the ship yen an' a' did forget, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 11; **Nhb.**^{1} A common appellation among the people concerned in the coal works, Brand *Hist. Newc.* (1789) II. 261.

2. A fine child; a term of endearment.

Ir. Kiss your child, man alive. . . . Throth, you're not worthy of havin' such a bully, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) i. **w.Ir.** 'Right, my bully boy,' says the mother, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 547.

[**1.** In Shaks. the word is used as a term of endearment: My hand, bully, *Merry W.* II. i. 225. Conn. w. MDu. *boel,* a lover (of either sex), also, brother (Oudemans).]

BULLY, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Rut. Cor. [**bu·li.**] Applied to birds, fishes, &c., which are short and thick-set.

1. The bullfinch. Nhb.^{1}, s.Not. (J.P.K.)

2. The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.*

n.Yks. (I.W.); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 63.

3. A tadpole. sw.Lin.^{1}, Rut.^{1}

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bully-cods,** the fish *Blennius pholis,* 'mulligranoc' or 'pull-cronack,' q.v.; (2) **-frog,** see **Bull-head.**

(1) **Cor.**^{2} (s.v. Pull-cronack). (2) **ne.Lan.**^{1}

BULLY, *sb.*^{3} Dev. Cor.

1. A stone rounded by the action of water; cf. **boulder,** *sb.*^{1}

w.Cor. Aw went and clunked [swallowed] a bully, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 3. **Cor.**^{13}

2. A boy's large marble. nw.Dev.^{1}, Cor.^{2}

BULLY, *sb.*^{4} and *v.* Yks. [**bu·li.**]

1. *sb.* A child's hoop; also in *comp.* **Bully-bowl.** See **Bool,** *sb.*^{1} **5.**

w.Yks. *Dewsbury Wds.* in *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1884); (J.H.); **w.Yks.**^{3}

2. *v.* To drive a hoop. w.Yks.^{3}

BULLY, see **Bullace.**

BULLYMUNG, see **Bullimong.**

BULLYRAG, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **bullirag** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.^{1} w.Yks.^{5} Stf.^{2} Der.^{1} Shr.^{12}; **bullrag** Oxf.^{1} See **Ballyrag.**

1. *v.* To scold violently, abuse; to tease, annoy.

Sc. (Jam.); Bullyragging that gate, Hogg *Shep. Cal.* viii. **Abd.** Fat's this 't he's been bullyraggin Mains aboot? Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxiii. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{123}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Am noan barn to be bulliragged wi' him. **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **n.Stf.** (J.T.), **Stf.**^{12}, **Der.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{23} He bully-ragged me in the most shameful way. **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{12} **Hrf.** Don't bullyrag a fellow (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Glo.** (F.H.), **Oxf.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Sur.** It be baäd enough . . . without being bully-ragged by 'ee, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. i. **Wil.**^{1} [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 329.]

Hence (1) **Bullyragger,** *sb.* an abuser, a bully; (2) **Bullyragging,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* blustering, abuse; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* bullying, reviling; (3) **Bulliraggle,** *sb.* a noisy quarrel.

(1) **m.Lan.**^{1} (2, *a*) **Ir.** From that they got to bullyraggin' and bargin' one another outrageous, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 175. **N.I.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** Inclined for bullyraggin' him, Brierley *Irkdale* (ed. 1868) 16. **Chs.**^{1} **Der.** Doan't keep bully-raggin like 'at, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. v. **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He gev him a straange bully-raggin'. **Lei.**^{1} Ah shan't stan' non o' yewer bully-raggin'. **War.**^{3} **Cor.** There'll be more set . . . to Adam's bullyraggin', Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) II. 193. (*b*) **Dmb.** The bully-ragging Doctor, Cross *Disruption* (1844) vi. **w.Yks.**^{5}, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) (3) **Cld.** (Jam.)

2. *sb.* One who bullies or teases; a ranting fellow.

Wm.^{1} **w.Yks.**^{3}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Of a keen landlord looking after his rents: 'T'gurt bullirag! ah wur nobbut behinthand a week.' **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{2}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} 'E's a reg'lar bullirag—never lets one be.

BULMIE, *sb.* Bnff.^{1} A large edible root, as a turnip, &c.

BULMONG, see **Bullimong.**

BULRUSH, *sb.* Chs. Wil. Dev. (1) *Caltha palustris,* marsh marigold; (2) *Juncus,* rush; (3) *Scirpus lacustris,* water rush.

(1) **Wil.**^{1} So called from some nursery legend that Moses was hidden among its large leaves. (2) **Dev.**^{4} (3) **Chs.**^{1}

BULRUSHER, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} [**bu·lruʃər.**] A bulrush.

BULSH, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan.

1. *v.* To indent; to bruise. Cf. **bulch,** *v.*

m.Yks.^{1} A plastered wall may be bulsh'd, or bulshed in, by a blow of the foot. **w.Yks.** Porridge so stiffly made . . . that . . . he could stand on his head on his plate of porridge for an hahr withaat bulshing 'em, Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 72; **w.Yks.**^{3}

2. *sb.* A bulge, a projection. e.Lan.^{1}

BULT, *v.* and *sb.* Sh.I. Also Lei. [**bult.**]

1. *v.* To push violently, jolt; to butt. Cf. **buck,** *v.*^{1} **10, bulk,** *v.*^{2} S. & Ork.^{1}, Lei.^{1}

Hence **Bultin,** *adj.* Of a cow: apt to butt. S. & Ork.^{1}

2. *sb.* A violent push or thump. Lei.^{1}

[**1.** Cp. Sw. *bulta,* to knock, beat (Widegren).]

BULTREE, see **Bour-tree.**

BULTYS, *sb.* Cor.^{12} A moored fishing-line, with 'snoods' and many hooks attached; used for catching conger, pollack, &c. See **Boulter.**

BULVER, *v.* e.An. To increase in bulk by being rolled over and over; to collect into a heap. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

Hence (1) **Bulver-head,** *sb.* one whose brain is confused; (2) **Bulvering,** *ppl. adj.* cumbersome; sticking out.

(1) **e.An.**^{1} (2) *ib.* **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 100.

BULVER, see **Bull-fiest.**

BULWAND, *sb.* Sc. (1) The bulrush, *Typha latifolia*; (2) Common mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris.*

(1) **S. & Ork.**^{1} (2) **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Or.I., Cai.** (Jam.)

BULWAVER, *v.* S. & Ork.^{1} To go astray. Cf. **bell-waver.**

BULYIEMENT, *sb.* Sc. Written **bullament** S. & Ork.^{1}

1. Clothing, habiliments.

Abd. Bids the stoutest of the gather'd thrang Gird on their bulyiements, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 132, ed. 1812; Still used ludicrously for clothes (Jam.).

2. Odds and ends of any kind. S. & Ork.^{1}

BUM, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses. In *comp.* (1) **Bum-bags,** breeches; (2) **-bal,** a clot of cow-dung; (3) **-fly,** a very stout, pursy person; (4) **-ful,** a lump or gathering of things badly arranged, chiefly referring to clothing; (5) **-leather,** the skin of the buttocks; (6) **-sucker,** a toady, tuft-hunter.

(1) **War.**^{3} Hodgson in white leathers, tights, Braces, bumbags, brogues, or breeches, *Blackw. Mag.* (Feb. 1840) 308. (2) **Nhp.**^{1} (3) **Ayr.** The Abbot himsel',—awfu' kin' o' bumfly, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 258. (4) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (5) **Sc.** And tann'd his ain bum-lether, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 2. (6) **w.Som.**^{1}

BUM, *sb.*^{2} Yks. Som.

1. The bung of a cask, &c. n.Yks. (I.W.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bum-cork,** a bung; (2) **-hole,** a bung-hole; (3) **-shave,** a taper cutting tool for enlarging bung-holes, used by coopers.

Som. (W.P.W.) **w.Som.**^{1} We never use the word bung alone. So buum·-oal, buum-shee·uv.

[Du. *bomme*, the bung of a barrill, . . . *een vat bommen*, to bung a vessel (Hexham).]

BUM, *sb.*^{3} Gall. A term of contempt applied to a dirty, lazy woman, *gen.* of high stature.

Gall. She's a perfect bum (Jam.); (A.W.)

BUM, *sb.*^{4} and *v.*^{1} *Gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Eng.

1. *sb.* A bailiff or sheriff's officer, who serves writs and makes arrests. A contraction for **Bum-bailey** (q.v.).

Nhb.^{1} **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.** If ther is a lot o' men 'at aw hate it's bums, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1878) 41; **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{2} Oi sei Sali Tuməs əz gotn ðandl of ð dūər ðis mornin; dust þiṅk ð bums ər əbait? It is a common custom to take the handle out of the door when such a visit is expected. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **s.Not.** They've got the bums i' the house (J.P.K.). **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23} **Wor.** A' axed Jack Allwit to lend 'e twenty pun to git the bums out, *Wor. Jrn.* (Mar. 9, 1895) 4. **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{12} **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** I heard a report as the bums were a-coming in, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. v. **Ken.** (D.W.L.), **Sus.** (F.E.S.) **Som.** When yer creditor puts tha bums in, 'Agrikler' *Rhymes* (1872) 34. **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** *w.Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6, col. 4. **Slang.** Queen's Sergeant Barham with his bums and tipstaves, Barham *Ingoldsby* (1840) *House Warming.*

2. *Comp.* **Bum-proof**, bailiff-proof.

n.Yks. Those . . . al allus stand bum-pruf, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 37.

3. *v.* To distrain, put the bailiffs in the house; to dun one for payment.

Chs.^{1} If tha does na pay me, aw'll bum the'. **Stf.**^{2} Wel, if jə wunər pī jər rent, oisll af bum jə. **Shr.**^{2} **w.Som.**^{1} I can't abear t'urn about bummin vokes vor money. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 13.

BUM, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{5} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. *v.* To make a humming, buzzing noise like a bee or a top.

Sc. Bees bummed in the gardens, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) iii. **Frf.** His head bumming like a beeskep, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 248. **Fif.** The foul-waste bumm'd wi' blitter-blatter, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 108. **Ayr.** The busy bumbling hive Bum owre their treasures, Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 16. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The soon's bummin in my ears. **Cum.** The lang room it bumm'd an' thunner'd, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) 16, ed. 1807. **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} **Lin.** [I] 'eerd 'um a bummin' awaäy loike a buzzard-clock ower my 'eäd, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 5. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

2. To make a top hum, to spin a top.

Abd. Gar the peers [tops] bum (W.M.). **Ayr.** Let me bum your peery (J.F.). **Nhb.**^{1} Hadaway bum yor top.

3. To rush about like a buzzing insect; to be furiously busy.

Cum.^{1} Bumman about like a bee in a bottle. **Nhp.**^{12}

4. To drone, make a sound like that emitted from a bagpipe or other musical instrument; *fig.* to be glad, sing.

Sc. Jenny Cuthbertson may bum, her gettin at the rate o' sevenpence ha'penny a week for cannles alane, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 164. **Frf.** I think I hear the fiddles bummin', Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 111. **Ayr.** She's heard you bummin Wi' eerie drone, Burns *Address Deil* (1785) st. 6; Pipes and fiddles thro' the fair, Gaed bummin' roun' and roun', *Ballads* (1846) I. 94. **Edb.** Sae sweetly as it wont to bum, Ferguson *Poems* (1773) 115. **Dmf.** Louder the big bass-fiddle bums, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 79.

5. To read in a droning, indistinct manner; to sing or play badly. Bnff.^{1}

Hence (1) **Bumman**, *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the act of reading or talking to one's self in a drawling, indistinct manner; (*b*) the act of singing or playing badly; (2) **Bummer**, *sb.* (*a*) one who reads in a blundering, droning tone; a bad singer or player; (*b*) a managing, officious person, *gen.* used in a depreciatory sense; a manager, headman; (3) **Bumming**, *vbl. sb.* (*a*) a humming, murmuring sound as of insects, &c.; (*b*) boasting, talking big; (4) **Bumming**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) humming, buzzing; (*b*) having a habit of reading in an indistinct tone or of singing and playing in a droning style; (5) **Bum-bumming**, *vbl. sb.* a continuous humming sound.

(1, *a*) **Bnff.**^{1} **Wm.** He would start a bumming, and it was bum, bum, bum, stop, Rawnsley *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 168. (*b*) **Bnff.**^{1} He keeps a bumman o' that sang the leefou-lang day, an' a'm jist scunnert wee't. (2, *a*) **Bnff.**^{1} (*b*) **Sc.** (J.M.); Quite common (A.W.). **Ayr.** Johnnie was ane o' the heid bummers in the kirk, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 20; (J.F.) (3, *a*) The birrin' an' bummin' o' wheels, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 145. **Lth.** That organ's bummin' i' my lug, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 169. **Edb.** The bumming in the lum-head, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 50. **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{2}, **Brks.**^{1} (*b*) **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (4, *a*) **Lnk.** The hame-gaun wearied busy bees Flee hye on bummin' wings, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 127. **n.Yks.** A bummin' noise (I.W.). **Nhp.** Bumming gadflies ceased to teaze, Clare *Poems* (1821) 131. (*b*) **Bnff.**^{1} (5) **ne.Sc.** I heard only the bum-bummin' o' the gudeman's voice, Grant *Keckleton*, 134.

6. To cry, have a habit of weeping.

Bnff.^{1} **Elg.** There's naething on earth sets me sooner a bummin', Tester *Poems* (1865) 135.

Hence (1) **Bumman**, *vbl. sb.* weeping; (2) **Bummer**, *sb.* one who is addicted to weeping; (3) **Bumming**, *ppl. adj.* much given to weeping, chicken-hearted.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} Ye canna spyke nor leuck t'that bairnly loon, bit he jists sets up's bumman. (2, 3) *ib.*

7. *Comp.* (1) **Bum-bass**, a violoncello; (2) **-bore**, the gad-fly, *Oestrus bovis*; (3) **-clock**, a humming flying beetle; (4) **-fiddle**, a bass viol; (5) **-pipe**, the dandelion, *Leontodon taraxacum*; (5) **-thunder**, to make a loud, startling noise.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{2} (2) **n.Yks.**^{1} (3) **Ayr.** The bum-clock humm'd wi' lazy drone, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) st. 35. **Lnk.** The pleasant drone O' bum clocks fleein' by, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 196. **Gall.** Something whistled like a bum-clock past me, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xx. **Ant.** Mammy, daes plums fly?—Naw.—Weel, a hae et a bum-clock, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Ldd.** Not common (M.B.-S.). **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2} (4) **n.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 356. **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** I wə pərin laud əz əni bumfidl, Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 194. **ne.Lan.**^{1} (5) **Bnff.**^{1}, **Lnk.** (Jam.) (6) **Cum.** T'chairman knockt an bum thundert t'teaable, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 147.

8. *sb.* The humming, buzzing sound emitted by insects, tops, &c.; the confused sound of talking.

Abd. Bum of busy honey-bees Delights the air, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 97. **Frf.** I likit to hear the bum o't, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 287. **Fif.** The sky sough'd wi' ane eerie bum, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 144. **Ayr.** (J.F.) **Edb.** The bum and bustle of the High Street, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. **n.Yks.**^{1}

9. One who reads indistinctly; one who plays or sings without taste or skill.

Bnff.^{1} He's a mere bum o' a fiddler, that.

BUM, *v.*^{3} and *sb.*^{6} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. Also Som. Dev. Cor. Written **bom** Som. **[bum.]**

1. *v.* To strike, knock, boom.

Ayr. He bummed me against the wall (J.F.). **Cum.** Saint Mary's muckle clock bumm'd eight, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 70. **Som.** I wish to goodness he would bom the bell, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 37. **Cor.**^{2} I bummed my head right against the door.

2. To beat or din into by constant reiteration.

w.Som.^{1} You can't bum nort into the head o' un. **Dev.** You can't bum it into this chap, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 13.

3. To swell up after a blow.

n.Lin.^{1} It bumm'd up as big as a egg.

4. To drive violently, to hurry.

Nhb. But they fand aw nawd nowt, se they bumm'd us belaw, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 346; In bye they bummed me in a crack, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27; **Nhb.**^{1} They were bummed oot.

5. To throw away carelessly.

Sc. It's naething less nor mair than bummin' guid siller inter the fire, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 172. **Ayr.** (J.F.)

6. *sb.* A blow; a ball that strikes a player when rebounding from a wall, &c.

w.Yks. Ah'm noan aht, it wor a 'bum,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 9, 1892). **Lan.** Theer's Oliver Crummill's bums and balls, Wilson *Sngs.* (1865) 59. **Cor.**^{2}

7. *Comp.* (1) **Bum-ball**, a ball with which boys play 'rounders' or similar games; (2) **-kep**, a ball caught on the rebound from a wall, &c.

(1) **se.Wor.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 9, 1892).

BUMAL, see **Bumble.**

BUM-BAILEY, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. War. Wor. Hrf. Sus. Wil. Som. [**bu·m-bēli, -beəli.**]

1. A sheriff's officer or bailiff, appointed to serve writs and make arrests or prosecutions. See **Bailie**, *sb.* **2**, **Bum**, *sb.*^{4} **1**.

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **w.Yks.** If yo scent a bum-bailey i' th' air, Hartley *Ditties* (1868) 12; **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** I'm as blynt as a mowdiwart, an' as deeaf as a bum-baily, Brierley *Waverlow* (1884) 197; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **Sus.** (F.E.S.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **w.Som.**^{1}

2. *Fig.* A loud and overbearing person. Lan.^{1}

[Scout me for him at the corner of the orchard like a bum-baily, Shaks. *Twelfth N.* iii. iv. 194.]

BUMBARREL, *sb.* Not. Lin. Nhp. Oxf. Bck. Hnt. Wil. Written **bombarrel** Nhp.^{1} Wil.^{1} The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea* or *caudata*. Also in *comp.* **Bumbarrel-tit.** See **Bum-towel.**

Not. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 32. **s.Not.** Also called Jug-pot, Mug-pot (q.v.) (J.P.K.). **s.Lin.** (F.H.W.) **Nhp.**^{1} There the bumbarrel builds her nest, Clare *MS. Poems.* **Oxf.** Aplin *Birds* (1889) 214; **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1891) 119. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Wil.** He would tell about the bombarrel tit, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1881) ii; **Wil.**^{1}

BUMBASTE, *v.* e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} Dev.^{1} To beat soundly, severely, esp. to inflict school discipline.

[If it be in a gelding, you must bumbast his buttocks with a good long sticke taken hot out of the fire, Markham *Countrey Farme* (1616) 146. *Bum*, *sb.*^{1} + *baste* (vb.), q.v.]

BUMBAZE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. e.An. Also in form **bombaze** Bnff.^{1} e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} To confound, bewilder, perplex; to look aghast, confounded, stupefied. Cf. **baze**, *v.*^{2}

Sc. The scoundrel red-coats must have been bumbazed, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xi. **Bnff.**^{1} Bombazle is the intensive form. **Abd.** Lindy looked blate and sair bombazed, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 93, ed. 1812. **Fif.** Dan Momus look't bombas'd a wee, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 20. **Ayr.** The bits o' spengs and starlings . . . maun be clean bumbazed, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 132. **Lnk.** Then aft by night bombaze hare-hearted fools, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 22, ed. 1783. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Aw was fairly bumbazed, like a dog in a dancin, Marshall *Sngs.* (1819) 9; **Nhb.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.**^{1} I am right on bombazed. **Slang.** While the party below stand mouth open and stare, Clean bumbaized and amazed, Barham *Ingoldsby* (1840) *Witches' Frolick.*

BUMBEE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. I.Ma. Lin.

1. The bumble-bee or humble-bee.

Inv. (H.E.F.) **Abd.** Like bumbees bizzing frae a byke, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 1. **Per.** Could a' follow a bumbee? Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 219. **Fif.** Bumbees an' midges Were buzzin' fu' thrang, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 12. **Ayr.** I hae catched a muckle bumbee, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxiii. **Lnk.** There were bumbee's bykes to rob, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) vii. **Edb.** The bumbees were bizzing among the gowans and blue bells, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. **Gall.** Oot on the wide uplands, where there are but the bumbees an' the heatherbleats, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xliv. **Kcb.** Auld farnyear stories come athwart their minds of bum-bee bykes, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 5. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **I.Ma.** She's as sweet as clover with the bumbees humming over it, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. iii. xiv. **s.Lin.** That bone's as bare as a bumbee's knee (F.H.W.).

2. *Comp.* **Bumbee-wark**, *fig.* nonsense. N.I.^{1}

[*Bum*, vb.^{2} + *bee.*]

BUMBELEERY-BIZZ, *phr.* Lnk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A cry used by children when they see cows startling, in order to excite them to run about with greater violence.

BUMBLE, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Sc. Yks. Lin. Shr. Also Ken. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also written **bombell, bummil, bummle** Sc. (Jam.) [**bu·mbl, bu·ml.**]

1. *v.* To make a humming noise.

n.Yks.^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} s.v. Bumble-kites. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} **Hmp.**^{1} To bumble like a bee in a tar tub.

Hence (1) **Bumbling**, *vbl. sb.*; (2) **Bumbulation**, *sb.* a humming noise.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}

2. To rumble, roll about as loose stones upon a road; to trundle down noisily like stones on a hillside, &c.

ne.Yks.^{1}, **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.)

3. To read in a low, indistinct voice; to sing or play on a musical instrument in a bungling manner.

Bnff.^{1} There's her bummlin' o' the piano.

Hence (1) **Bummlan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of reading in a low, indistinct manner, or of playing or singing in a blundering way; (2) **Bummling**, *ppl. adj.* having a habit of reading in a blundering, indistinct manner. Bnff.^{1}

4. To weep. Bnff.^{1}

Hence (1) **Bummlan**, *vbl. sb.* much weeping; (2) **Bummling**, *ppl. adj.* much given to weeping, chicken-hearted.

Bnff.^{1} There's that bummlin' loon t'the rod again. He hiz his finger eye in's ee.

5. *sb.* The bumble-bee.

Kcb. While up the howes the bummles fly, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 63 (Jam.). **Shr.**^{1} Eh! theer's a big bumble. **w.Som.**^{1} I tell thee tidn a dummle-dary, 'tis a bummle.

6. In *comp.* (1) **Bumble-dore**, (2) **-drum**, a bumble-bee.

(1) **Som.** She would be as busy and merry as a bumbledore in a pitcher, Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 285. (2) **Dev.** A can zee every crinkle crankum of they leaveses, and a girt bumble-drum coom to sniff at 'un, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) I. xvi.

7. The common bittern. [Newman (1866) 10.]

8. *Fig.* A drone, lazy fellow.

Fif. Bury beggin'-freir and bummel, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 30. **Ayr.** Some drowsy bummle, Wha can do nought but fyke an' fumble, Burns *Sc. Bard*, st. 4.

[**1.** As a bitore bombleth (v.r. bumblith) in the myre, Chaucer *C. T.* d. 972. **5.** Dost see yon tender webs Arachne spins, Through which with ease the lusty bumbles break, Whiting *Albino* (1638) (Nares).]

BUMBL(E, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sh.I. Written **bummle** (Jam.).

1. *v.* To make a splash in the sea. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.^{1}

2. *sb.* A commotion in liquid substances, caused by throwing something into them; the hollow sound produced by a fall. Sh.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.^{1}

BUMBLE, *v.*^{3} and *sb.*^{3} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **bombell** Sc. (Jam.); **bumal** w.Yks.; **bummel** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Wm.^{1} Lei.^{1}; **bummil** Sc. (Jam.); **bummle** Sc. Bnff.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} n.Lan.^{1} Lei.^{1} w.Som.^{1}

1. *v.* To bungle, blunder, make a mess of; to halt, stumble.

Sc. 'Tis ne'er be me Shall scandalize, or say ye bummil Ye'r poetrie, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 330 (Jam.). **Per.** What are ye bummlin' at? (G.W.) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Cum.** (M.P.); As for a bang he bummel'd, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1807) 145. **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** He bummled on an' spoiled his work (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Bummlekite . . . bummled t'writin'-desk soa . . . 'at here wur an hoor an' a hauf's joiner's war ta dew at it, *Yks. Comet* (1844) No. iii. 34. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Hmp.** Of a mended coat: 'It is bumbled up' (W.H.E.); Wise *New Forest* (1883) 189; **Hmp.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Bumbled**, *pp.* hard up, in consequence of being out of work; (2) **Bumbler**, *sb.* a bungler, blundering fellow; (3) **Bumbling**, *ppl. adj.* awkward, blundering; (4) **Bumbly (bomboly)**, *adj.* rough, uneven; awkward to fit; (5) **Bumblesome**, *adj.* clumsy, awkward; ill-fitting, inclined to pucker or cockle; (6) **Bummler's-luck**, *sb.* the result of bungling work; (7) **Bummlan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of doing work in a clumsy, bungling way; (8) **Bummling**, *ppl. adj.* stupid and clumsy at work.

(1) **Wil.** I be ter'ble bumbled (G.E.D.). (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** He's nae bumler, mind ye, Service *Notandums* (1890) 87. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Dur.** Bummelers 'n' bullethers, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 9. **Wm.**^{1}, **Lan.** (J.L.) **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) (3) **Cum.** His own trim, slight, well-built figure, by no means of the bumbling order, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) iv. **w.Yks.** Differences 'at seems made in a random, bumlin, haphazard soart of a way, *Yksmn.* (July 1878) 10. (4) **Hrf.**^{2} It's a bomboly stone. **n.Dev.** Isn't this road bumbly? (F.A.A.) (5) **Suf.** (C.T.) **Ken.** If you have a dress made of this thick material, it will look so bumblesome (W.H.E.); (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1} (6) **Cum.** (M.P.), **Wm.**^{1} (7, 8) **Bnff.**^{1}

2. To bustle about, work busily, but noisily and not effectively.

Elg. We preach'd an' bummel'd time aboot, Tester *Poems* (1865)

128. **e.Yks.** He bummled aboot like a bee iv a bottle (J.N.); **e.Yks.**^{1}

3. *sb.* A bungle, blunder, muddle; a 'botch,' clumsy performance.

Bnff.^{1} It's bit a bummle noo fin t'iz deen. **Per.** He's made a complete bummle (G.W.). **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.** (E.W.P.) **w.Yks.** Whot a bumal we mak' on't when t'maister axes us to spell 'colonel,' *Yksman.* (Oct. 1878) 265. **Dor.** (C.W.B.); If I've a-seed anybody in ar a bit of a bumble about his work, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 245.

4. A bungler; a clumsy, heavy person.

Sc. Loud bawl'd the bummil, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 20. **Rnf.** At gaun I'm sic a bummel, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 170. **Kcb.** The Muse at that grew capernoited An' ca'ed me bumble, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 181.

5. A low, indistinct, blundering reading; a person who reads in such a manner; one who sings or plays without skill or taste.

Bnff.^{1} He made an unco bummle o' the paiper. He's naething bit a mere bummle at readan.

6. A state of awkward bustle. m.Yks.^{1}

7. A bundle; a thick, clumsy, untidy package.

Der.^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Aay zeed-n wai u guurt buum·l tùe úz baak. Dhaat-s u fuyn buum·l, shoa·r nuuf!

8. A club-foot. War. (J.R.W.)

9. The ball of the hand or foot. Lei.^{1}

10. *Comp.* (1) **Bumble-foot,** (*a*) a club-foot; (*b*) a name given to any one with a misshapen or club-foot; (2) **-footed,** (*a*) having a club-foot; (*b*) of a horse: having the foot turned in; (3) **-kite,** one whose clumsiness is productive of mischief; (4) **-puppy,** (*a*) a term of contempt for domestic whist, chess, &c.; (*b*) a game of skittles or ninepins; (5) **-rooted,** said of turnips when they form several small roots instead of one large one.

(1, *a*) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Sur.** She 'ad a bumble foot, poor thing, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 238. **Dev.** *w.Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6, col. 4. **se.Cor.** (W.P.) (*b*) **War.**^{3} **Cmb.**^{1} Where are you coming to?—you great bumble-foot! (2, *a*) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 700. **War.**^{2}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Wil.** (W.H.E.); (G.E.D.) (*b*) **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* (3) **w.Yks.**^{5} Go it bummlekite! (4, *a*) **War.**^{3}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* (*b*) **War.**^{2} The missile used is a two-pound weight of metal, or a similar disk; and this must be pitched, not bowled at the pins; **War.**^{3} (5) **War.**^{3}

BUMBLE, *v.*^{4} and *sb.*^{4} e.An.

1. *v.* To muffle, cover up.

e.An.^{1} The bells were bumbled at his burial. **Nrf.** I never wear gloves; I hate to have my hands bumbled up (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1}

Hence **Bumbled,** *pp.* blinded as with a handkerchief. e.An.^{1}

2. *sb. pl.* Coverings for the eyes of a horse, more effectual than blinkers.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} [MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

3. A cover of a vessel. e.An.^{12}

4. A hoarding in front of a building which is being rebuilt. e.An.^{1}

BUMBLE, *sb.*^{5} and *v.*^{5} Cum. Yks. Hmp. Wil. Written **bummell** Cum. Hmp.^{1}; **bummul** Hmp.; **bummle** Yks. [bu·ml.]

1. *sb.* The blackberry or bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*. *Gen.* used in *comp.* **Bumble-kite** (q.v.). See **Bramble.**

Cum. *Gl.* (1851). **Cum., Hmp. Hmp.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Bumble-berry,** (1) the fruit of *Rosa canina*; (2) the fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*.

(1) **Wil.**^{1} (2) **Cum.**

3. *v.* To gather 'bumbles' or 'bumble-kites.'

w.Yks. Are yer gooin' a-bummlin'? (F.P.T.); (B.K.); *Obsol.* Known only by old people (M.F.).

BUMBLE, *sb.*^{6} Yks. Lin. [**bu·ml.**]

1. The bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*, with which chairs are bottomed. Also used *attrib.*

Lin. The chair's got a bumble bottom (R.E.C.). **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375; **n.Lin.**^{1} I can't abide them bumble-seäted chairs; it's makkin' onessen like a Paapist to set doon 'e one on 'em. **sw.Lin.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Bumble-barfan,** a horse-collar made of reeds or rushes as distinguished from the leather bargham (q.v.).

n.Yks.^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} The bumble-barfam was specially used for young colts and fillies when first yoked (s.v. Barfhame). **m.Yks.**^{1}

[Bull-rushes . . . in some countries . . . are called bumbles, WESTMACOTT *Script. Herbal* (1694) 32.]

BUMBLE, *sb.*^{7} Hrf. A large water-worn stone found among gravel.

Hrf.^{1} Have you enough stone for that wall?—No, but I can make him out with a few of these bumbles.

BUMBLE-BEES, *sb. pl.* n.Yks. The self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*.

BUMBLE-BUNNEN, *sb.* Dor. A sea fish; the smaller kind of cunner, *Crenilabrus melops*.

Dor. *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7.

BUMBLE-KITE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also Hmp. Also in form **bummel-** N.Cy.^{1} Dur.^{1} Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{12} m.Yks.^{1} Hmp.^{1}; **bummelty-, bummely-** Cum. Wm.; **bummle-** Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{3} e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}; **bummlers-** Nhb.^{1}; **bumly-** Cum. [**bu·ml-kait.**]

1. The fruit of the 'bramble' or blackberry bush, *Rubus fruticosus*. Cf. **bramble-kites.**

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The fruit is vulgarly known by the name of bumble kyte, from its being supposed to cause flatulency when eaten in too great a quantity. No knowledgeable boy will eat these berries after Michaelmas Day, because the arch fiend is believed to ride along the hedges on the eve of that great festival, and pollute everything that grows in them, except the sloes, by touching them with his club foot. The same notion prevails further North, where the bramble-berries are called lady's garter berries, BROCKIE *Leg.* 115. **Dur.** The devil has set his foot on the bumble-kites, *Durham Tracts*, 8; **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** One of blackberry wine called bumble-kite, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xii; *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9; **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** Hips and bummelkites, FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger*, 78; BAILEY (1721). **n.Yks.**^{123} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Oor Bess hez been getherin bumml-keytes. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**^{1} **Hmp.** *Hmp. Mag.* (1828) 481; **Hmp.**^{1}

2. In phr. *bummel-kite with a spider in it*, a bad bargain, a disappointment. N.Cy.^{1}

3. A person with a protuberant stomach. e.Yks.^{1}

[**1.** So named from the rumbling and bumbling caused in the bellies (*kites*) of children who eat its fruit too greedily, PRIOR *Pop. Names Plants* (1879) 32. This expressive term would not shock the sensibilities of people in Yorkshire, who still call the Sunday in Martinmas week, when much feasting goes on, 'Rive-kite Sundah,' i.e. Tear-stomach Sunday, E.G. in *Academy*, July 19, 1884.]

BUMBLER, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Nrf. Also in form **bumler** N.Cy.^{1}; **bumly** Cum.^{1}; **bummler** Nhb.^{1}; **bummeller** Nhb. e.Dur.^{1} [**bu·mlə(r).**]

1. The humble- or bumble-bee. See **Bumble,** *sb.*^{1}

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** They're the bumlors i' luve's hive, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 363; **Nhb.**^{1} 'He hummed the tune like a bummler iv a rose bush,' said of a minister who had attempted to raise a tune. **Dur.** T'lassies wer buzzin' aboot as bissy as bumblers, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 11. **e.Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** As bissy as a bummely, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 82; **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 161; (G.E.D.) **Nrf.** (E.M.); (A.G.F.)

2. A large fly or bluebottle; a humming beetle.

Nhb. Patent bumlers and mennims, patent rods and click reels, *Fishin' Club* (1883); **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}

3. *Comp.* **Bumbler-box,** (1) a small wooden box to hold bees; (2) a small house; (3) an old square bed with sliding panels in front; (4) a passenger one-horse van.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1} (2, 3) **Nhb.**^{1} (4) **Nhb.** BROCKETT *Gl.*

4. A term of derision given to the old yeomanry cavalry before the days of volunteers.

Nhb.^{1} Blue-tailed bummler, cock-tailed tummler, darsn't gan ti war. **Dur.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 68.

BUMBO(O, *sb.* Nhb. Sus. Slang. A liquor composed of rum or gin, sugar, water, and nutmeg.

Nhb. They drink bumbo made of gin, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 104. **Sus.**^{1} *Obs.* We drank one bowl of punch and two muggs of bumboo. **Slang.** Making merry round a table well stored with bumbo and wine, SMOLLETT *R. Random* (1748) xxxiv; *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 195, 294.

BUMBRUSH, *v.* Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} To beat soundly, esp. to inflict school discipline.

[Cp. *bum-brusher*, a name for a schoolmaster. I (Dionysius) was forced to turn bum-brusher, T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 86 (DAV.).]

BUMBY, *sb.* Hrt. e.An. Also written **bumbay** e.An.^{1}

1. A quagmire from stagnating water, dung, &c.; a cess-pool; marshy land. Also used *attrib.*

Hrt. CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 320. **Nrf.** (J.H.); **Nrf.^{1}** **Suf.** CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); Let him inter that owd bumby ditch, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.^{1}** Wet insolid land is said 'ta quail like a bumby.' **Suf., Ess.** YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815). **Ess.** RAY (1691).

2. A receptacle for filth and rubbish.

e.An.^{1}, Suf. (F.H.) **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.^{1}**

BUMBY, see **Bimeby(e.**

BUM-FIRE, see **Burn-fire.**

BUMFITT, *num. adj.* *Obs.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Ess. Also written **buomfit, buumfit** Wm.

1. Fifteen. Used by shepherds in scoring sheep. Cf. **boom.**

Dur., Cum. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 38. **Wm.** Bumford, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 540. **Dur., w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 1, 1884). **w.Yks., Ess.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 38.

2. Twenty.

Wm. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 38; *Trans. Antiq. Soc.* (1877) 390.

[1. Wel. *pymtheg*, fifteen.]

BUMLET, *sb.* Hrf.^{2} A round stone used for filling up walls in building.

BUMLOCK, *sb.* Sc. Also written **bumlak** (JAM.). A small, prominent, shapeless stone; anything which endangers one's falling or stumbling.

Abd. (JAM.); Not very common (W.M.).

BUMMACK, *sb.* Sc.

1. *Obs.* An entertainment given at Christmas by tenants to their landlords.

Or.I. The Christmas bummacks are almost universally discontinued, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 393–4 (JAM.). **S. & Ork.^{1}**

2. The brewing of a large quantity of malt for the purpose of being drunk at once at a merry meeting.

Or.I. The mickle bicker of Scapa . . . brimful of the best bummock that ever was brewed, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) xxxvi. **Cai.** (JAM.)

BUMMAREE, *sb.* and *v.* Lon. Slang.

1. *sb.* A class of salesmen or middlemen in Billingsgate Market.

Lon. In Billingsgate the 'forestallers' or middlemen are known as bummarees, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 67; *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 39.

2. A usurer.

Lon. Usurers, commonly called bummarees, trudging about after their debtors, PARKER *Low Life* (1764) 6.

3. *v.* To buy up large quantities of fish to sell retail.

Lon. This wholesale retailing of fish is also called bummareeing it, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 39; (FARMER).

4. To run up a score at a newly opened public-house.

Slang. FORBY *Gl.*

[The same word as Du. *boomerie*, *bodemrye*, usurie or gaine of shipping (HEXHAM). Cp. lit. E. *bottomry*, a contract whereby money is advanced on the security of the keel or bottom of a ship.]

BUMMEL, see **Bumble.**

BUMMELTY-, BUMMELY-KITE, see **Bumble-kite.**

BUMMER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer.

1. A bumble-bee, bluebottle fly, or any humming insect. See **Bum,** *v.*^{2}

Bnff.^{1} **Dmb.** We've nane o' your moorland foggy bummers wi' their bykes in the grund, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xl. **Slk.** Feckless even to catch flees—for by comes a great bummer, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 131. [**U.S.A.** *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 163.]

2. *Obs.* The bittern, *Botaurus stellaris.*

e.An. Before the bittern was exterminated I have often heard it called the 'bummer,' and not long since a fen-man said 'there are no more bummers and no more copper-flies,' *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 261.

3. A boaster, empty foolish talker; an idler; a swinger, great one, speaking of any large thing.

Rnf. *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 214. **w.Yks.** He wor a tapraam bummer, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1889) 28. **Der.^{1}** *Obs.* [**U.S.A., Calif.** *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 75, 163.]

4. A child's toy made with a piece of twine and small circular disc, usually of tin, which makes a humming noise.

Sc. Bummers—a thin piece of wood swung round by a cord, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 35 (JAM.). **N.I.^{1}**

5. A carriage that sounds from a distance on the road; the driver of a carriage or gig.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** A road for horse—a road for foot—And yen for a' the bummers, WILSON *Dicky's Wig* (1843) 83; **Nhb.^{1}** In former times commercial travellers were all gigmen, or bummers.

BUMMICK, *sb.*^{1} Brks. Hmp. Wil. Som. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A rising in the ground causing an uneven surface.

Brks., Hmp., Wil. There were so many bummicks in the field that it strained the mowing machine very much (W.H.E.).

Hence **Bummicky,** *adj.* rough, uneven.

sw.Som. A man with a tricycle said that he had found the roads very bummicky (W.H.E.).

BUMMICK, *sb.*^{2} Wil. A cow or ox.

Wil. Go an' sar the bummicks. Not in common use (G.E.D.).

BUMMIL, *v.* Shr.^{1} [**bu·ml.**] To beat, pound. Cf. **pommel.**

BUMMLE, see **Bumble.**

BUMMLER, see **Bumbler.**

BUMMLERSKITE, see **Bumble-kite.**

BUMMY, *sb.* Sc. A stupid person, fool.

Kcd. Ye senseless guid-for-naething bummy, BURNESS *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 298. **Per.** (JAM.)

BUMP, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. *v.* To strike, beat, thump; to take a boy by the arms and legs and knock him against a tree or post.

Wm.^{1} Bump em 'is chops! **Der.^{1}, e.An.^{1}** **Nrf.** We was a beating the bounds of the parish. Din't they just bump that bo-e agin yon tree (W.R.E.); **Nrf.^{1}** **Nrf., Suf., w.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

Hence (1) **Bumper,** *sb.* (*a*) the buffer of a railway carriage; (*b*) the heavy weight used in driving piles; (2) **Bumping,** *vbl. sb.* a punishment inflicted amongst boys; (3) **Bumpy,** *adj.* uneven, having lumps.

(1) **n.Lin.^{1}** (2) **N.Cy.^{1}, Suf.^{1}** (3) **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.** U buum·pee soa·urt uv u roa·ud.

2. In phr. *to bump against*, to fall or run against with violence.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** (W.G.); **Nhb.^{1}** The keel went bump agyenst Jarrow, *Allan's Coll.* 194.

3. To thresh with the flail.

s.Chs. 'Oo bumpt what 'oo songad, DARLINGTON *Ruth* ii. 17. **s.Chs.^{1}** Yŭr mes·tŭr)z wi)dhŭ men bùmp·in i)th baa·rn [Yur mester's wi' the men bumpin i' th' barn].

4. To ride without rising in the stirrups, on a trotting horse.

Nhp.^{1} He goes bumping along. **War.^{3}, e.An.^{1}** **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

5. *sb.* A stroke, blow, thump.

Sc. He came bump upon me [with a stroke] (JAM.). **Nhb.^{1}, Cum.^{1}, w.Yks.^{1}**

6. The posterior, buttocks.

Wm. Mi feet shot oot an' Ah went o' mi bump (B.K.).

Hence **Bumpy,** *sb.* the buttocks.

Ayr. She reishelled his bumpy weel, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 225.

7. A woman's hair, tied into a knot behind. n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks. (B.K.)

8. A hillock, the escarpment or abrupt termination of a ridge of high land. e.Yks.^{1}; *ib. MS. add.* (T.H.)

9. *pl.* Blocks of wood placed under a spring-cart, when too heavily loaded, to relieve the springs. Chs.^{1}, s.Chs.^{1}

BUMP, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Sc. Lan. Pem. [**bump.**]

1. *sb.* The bittern, *Botaurus stellaris.* Also in *comp.* **Bump-a-gorse.** See **Butter-bump.**

ne.Lan.^{1}, s.Pem. (W.M.M.) [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 147.]

2. The booming sound made by the bittern. ne.Lan.^{1}

3. *v.* To make a booming sound like the bittern.

Slk. The bleater came bumping from the moss, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) 42.

BUMP, *sb.*^{3} Wm. Yks. [**bump.**]

1. Very coarse wool or yarn; coarse linen canvas.

Wm. (B.K.); A robust girl in a short petticoat of Kendal bump, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 174. **Wm., w.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **w.Yks.** SEDGWICK *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 58.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bump-cap,** a cap made of coarse wool or yarn; (2) **-sheets,** sheets made of coarse cotton.

(1) **w.Yks.** A kind of caps worn by the negroes, called bump-caps, Howitt *Rur. Eng.* (1838) I. 309. (2) **w.Yks.** They'n stacks a blankits an bumpsheets, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 172; (F.K.); **w.Yks.**^{2}

BUMP, *sb.*^{4} Wor. A great deal, quantity, lot.

s.Wor. 'It baint so far by a bump.' A way through some fields was pointed out to me by which I should save a bump (H.K.).

BUMPER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [**bu·mpə(r).**] Anything unusually large, well developed. Cf. **bumping.**

w.Yks. Yond bairn's a bumper (B K.). **e.Lan.**^{1}

BUMPER, *v.* Sc. Cum. [**bu·mpər.**] To fill to the brim; drink the health in a bumper.

Fif. Their glasses soon are bumper'd to the brim again, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 41, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** And bumper his horn with him twenty times o'er, Burns *Whistle*, st. 8. **Cum.** Come, bumper the Cummerlan' lasses, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 175.

BUMPER, *num. adj.* *Obs.* w.Yks. Fifteen. Used by shepherds in scoring sheep. See **Bumfitt.**

w.Yks. Used at Knaresborough, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 38; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 1, 1884).

BUMPING, *ppl. adj.* Lan. War. Glo. Brks. Som. Large, big. Cf. **bumper,** *sb.*

Glo.^{1} **Brks.**^{1} A gid I a bumpin' lot. **w.Som.**^{1} I calls-n a gurt buum·peen cheel vor his age.

Hence **Bumping weight,** *phr.* full weight, overweight.

Lan. If aw'd bin givin' bumpin' weight, Aw'd ne'er ha' kep' my books an' payments straight, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 7. **War.**^{3} People expected bumping weight, and if only exact weight were given the seller was thought to be greedy and skinny, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Jan. 25, 1896).

BUMPKIN, *sb.* Cor.^{12} Also in form **bunken.** A piece of iron projecting from the bow of a boat to which the jib is fastened.

[The bumkin in a ship, *Chicambault*, une piece de bois long & gros, attachée d'un bout, & par le dedans du navire, avec des amarres au masterel, Sherwood (1672). *Boom* (as in *jib-boom*) + *-kin.*]

BUMS, *sb. pl.* Sus. The coralline known as 'Dead Men's Fingers.' (F.E.S.); (E.E.S.)

BUM-TOWEL, *sb.* Som. Dev. The long-tailed or bottle titmouse, *Acredula rosea.*

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Aay noa·us u buum-taew·ulz nas· wai zab·m agz een un [I know a bottle-tit's nest with seven eggs in it]. **Dev.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 32.

BUM TURF, *phr.* Irel. To cart turf to a town for sale.

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

BUM-UP, *adv.* Yks. [**bu·m-up.**] Completely, entirely.

e.Yks.^{1} He nobbot gă mă a pint o' yal, an' Ah finished it bum-up at yah sup.

BUN, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. Bdf. e.An. Also written **bune** Sc. [**bun.**]

1. A dry stalk, hollow stem, 'kex,' esp. of *Heracleum sphondylium.*

s.Wxf. He hot me wid a cabbage bun (P.J.M.). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 66; **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} The hollow stems of the hogweed or cow-parsnip, used by boys to blow peas through. Also called Kecksies. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1} Used for candle-spells. **Der.**^{2} Dried nettle-stalks for fire-lighting. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}

2. The dry stalky part of flax or hemp.

Ags. When flax has not been steeped long enough, so that the blair, which constitutes the useful part of the plant, does not separate easily from the core, it is said 'The blair disna clear the bune' (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{2} **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375; **n.Lin.**^{1}

3. The stubble of beans left by the scythe after mowing.

Nhp.^{1} Often cut for burning and lighting fires; **Nhp.**^{2} **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809).

4. The wild beaked parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris.* n.Yks.

5. The hollow end of a cow's horn. w.Yks.^{2}

[**1.** Flasshes, and lowe places, and all the holowe bunnes and pypes that growe therin, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 62. OE. *bune*, 'harundo, calamus,' *Harl. MS.* (c. 1000) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 198.]

BUN, *sb.*^{2} Irel. Yks. Nhp. War. Wor. [**bun**] A rabbit. The word is used for calling them to their food.

N.I.^{1}, **w.Yks.** (H.L.), **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.)

BUN, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Irel. Nhb. [**bun.**] The tail of a hare or rabbit; also *fig.* the seat.

Sc. Till morning we ne'er jeed our bun, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 237, ed. 1871. **Kcb.** Poor maukin . . . Cocks her bun in rude defiance of his pow'r, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 27. **N.I.**^{1} **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**^{1}

[Gael. *bun*, a stump, *bun-feann*, a tail (Macleod & Dewar); Ir. *bun* (O'Reilly).]

BUN, *sb.*^{4} Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Dev. Cor.

1. A dinner-roll, a small loaf of bread. Wm., Yks. (B.K.)

Hence **Bun-bread,** *sb.*, in phr. *to beat to bun-bread*, to administer a severe thrashing. Cor.^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bun-feast,** a public tea, where buns are eaten; (2) **-loaf,** plum cake; (3) **-scramble,** see **-feast.**

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} Ther' was a bun-feäst at Butterwick Methodis' Chapil. **Dev.** *w. Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6. (2) **Lan.** (A.C.) (3) **Cor.**^{3}

[*Bignets*, buns, Lenten-loaves, Cotgr.; Thow must square . . . þy bred clene & evenly, and þat no loof ne bunne be more þan oþer, Russell *Bk. Nurture* (c. 1460) 211, in *Meals & Manners*, ed. Furnivall, 14.]

BUN, *sb.*^{5} Yks. Lin. [**bun.**] *Gen.* in *pl.* The longitudinal bars in the frame of a harrow, in which the teeth are fixed, and through which the slots pass. Cf. **bull,** *sb.*^{2}

w.Yks. (J.J.B.); **w.Yks.**^{2} A four bun harrow. **n.Lin.**^{1}

BUN, *sb.*^{6} Yks. Lan. [**bun.**] A bobbin for thread. w.Yks.^{3}

Hence **Bunhorns,** *sb. pl.* briars to wind yarn on. Lan.^{1}

BUN, *sb.*^{7} se.Wor. A bung. Sometimes also **Bun-cork.** (H.K.); (R.M.E.)

[Cp. MDu. *bonne*, a bung, see Franck (s.v. *Bom*, 1).]

BUN, *sb.*^{8} Ken. The excrement deposited by a sheep on being shorn. (P.M.)

Hence **Bun-boy,** *sb.* the boy who waits on sheep-shearers.

Ken. If a sheep deposits excrement while being shorn there is a cry for 'Bun-boy,' whose duty it is to cast the bun out of the shearing place in order that the wool may not be soiled. In common use (P.M.).

BUN, *sb.*^{9} Ags. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A large cask placed in a cart, for the purpose of bringing water from a distance. See **Boyne.**

BUN, *v.* Sc. All n. counties to Der. Also Lin. War. Shr. Also written **bund** Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} Cum. Wm. Lan. Chs.^{1} Shr.^{1} [**bun.**]

1. *Pret.* and *pp.* Dial. pron. of *bound.* See **Bind, Bound,** *pp.*

2. *Comp.* **Bun-hedge,** a hedge of stakes bound together with twigs.

w.Yks.^{1} **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

BUNCE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Slang. [**buns**]

1. *sb.* A bonus, commission; profit.

Edb. Used by boys at the High School. When one finds anything, he who cries 'Bunce!' has a claim to the half of it. 'Stick up for your bunce' (Jam.). **N.I.**^{1} A consideration in the way of commission given to persons who bring together buyer and seller at a flax market. **Slang.** All over that amount being the boys' profit or bunts, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 33; To sell upon commission, or, as it is termed, for 'bunse,' *ib.* I. 470.

2. *v.* To share money.

Ir. He would not bunse with me (M.B.-S.). **N.I.**^{1} Bunce the money. **m.Lan.**^{1} To bunce at profits is to join at 'em, or share an' share alike at 'em.

BUNCH, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **bunge** s.Chs.^{1}; **bunse** Sc.

I. *sb.* As a specific measure of quantity.

1. Of wheat: eight gleans or handfuls bound together.

ne.Yks.^{1} Spreead oot t'bunch arses an' then they weean't whemm'l ower.

2. Of teazles: (Ess.) 25 heads, (n.Yks.) 10, (Glo.) 20. Of king's teazles: (Glo.) 10 heads.

Yks., Glo. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Glo.**^{1} **Ess.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

3. Of osiers: a bundle measuring 45 in. round at the band. Of reeds: a bundle 25 in. round.

Cmb. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

4. Of cotton and worsted: six hanks. Of wool: four hanks. w.Yks.^{3}

II. 1. A group, cluster, collection, company.

Sc. A bunch of candle, *Scoticisms* (1787) 23. **Wm.** Ah'll feit o' t'bunch o' ye fer a quart o' yal (B.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} A bunch of laths. **Nrf.** Gimmingham, Trimmingham, Knapton, and Trunch, North Repps, and South Repps, are all of a bunch, *Prov.* in White *e.Eng.* (1865) I. 188. **Sur.** She lives in one o' that bunch o' cottages by the Green, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222.

2. A small drove or herd of cattle; a flight of plovers, &c.

Hrf.^{2} **Glo.**^{1} A bunch of beasts. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** A bunch of wild-fowl, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 14.

3. A bow of ribbons; a posy for the buttonhole.

ne.Lan. (H.M.) **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**^{1} A pramised to buy muh o' bunch of blue ribbon To tie up my bonnie brown haair.

4. A mass of ore in a lode.

Dev. The bunch of nearly pure metal was before him, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1888) 345. **Cor.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Bunch,** *v.* of ore: to be irregularly distributed in a lode; (2) **Bunchy,** *adj.* in irregular masses.

(1) **Dev.** The vein 'bunched,' Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1888) 345. (2) **Cor.**^{2}

5. A swelling.

Hrt. Running a red hot iron through the bunch, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. **Ken.** (P.M.) **Sur.**^{1} A swelling when it is soft and yields to the touch [as disting. from a 'callus']. **Sus.**^{1} It came out in bunches all over me. **I.W.**^{2} **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**^{1}

6. A blotch or sore.

Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 281; **Hmp.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Ee-d u-guut buun·chez au·l oa·vur dhu fae·us oa un [he had spots or marks all over his face].

7. An awkward-looking woman or girl.

Ayr., Gall. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **e.An.**^{1} (s.v. Bundle). **Dev.** That great idle bunch, Sophy, Sharland *Vill.* (1885) 135.

8. *Comb.* (1) **Bunch-berry,** the fruit of the stone-bramble, *Rubus saxatilis*; (2) **— o' fives,** a doubled fist.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1} Used for tarts. **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** Aw felt varry mich inclined to shov a bunch o' fives in his face, Hartley *Tales*, 2nd S. 33. **Lei.**^{1} Ah'll gie ye a bunch o' foives i' yer feace. **War.**^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1}

9. In phr. (1) *All to a bunch*, stumpy, squat; (2) *hold your bunch*, hold your tongue, be silent.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} Uur lèok·ud au·l tùe u buunch. (2) **Rut.**^{1}

10. *v.* To tie in bunches.

Chs.^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} Bunching carrots for market. **s.Chs.**^{1} Bùnzh is slightly depreciatory in meaning, and conveys the idea of binding together heterogeneous things, or of binding together a lot of things carelessly or untidily.

11. Of seed, &c.: to come up thicker in some places than others; to plant beans in bunches instead of in rows.

Hmp. (W.M.E.F.) **Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**^{1}

Hence **Bunching,** *vbl. sb.* seed sown too closely, several being put in a hole; springing in clusters.

Wor. Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815). **Hmp.** She be such seed for bunchin', she be (W.M.E.F.).

12. To offer a bunch of flowers.

Ess. The children bunched well t'year, ma'am [bringing flowers for decoration] (A.R.B.W.).

BUNCH, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Cor. Also written **bunce** Wil.^{1}; **bunse** Cum.^{2} [**bunʃ, bɐnʃ, buns.**]

1. *v.* To strike with the head, foot, or knee; to butt at, kick, push.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.** (W.G.), **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **n.Yks.** To a child it is said, 'Thūz bunsh'd dhi biut tias ūt, dhū bunshiz dhi feet təgidhər' (W.H.); **n.Yks.**^{1} He bunched me wiv his foot. 'Deean't thee coom na furder, or Ah'll bunch'; addressed to a clergyman at the font in a Dale's church, by a juvenile candidate for 'Christening'; **n.Yks.**^{23} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Pleeas'm, tell Jane to give ower; sha bunches an sha nips. He was fit ti bunch t'deear doon. **e.Yks.** Bunch him, Ned; he sed thoo was a feeal. Mahnd an deean't bunch tonnaps up, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 24; **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah's not boon to he' mah lad bunch'd aboot like that. **m.Yks.**^{1} Limited in application to persons, not employed *fig.* **w.Yks.** Or mebbe thoo'll be bunched aboot Wi' t'barns across o' t'fleur, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 33; **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Ah'll bunch him nobbud let me gehr a seet on him! **Not.** (W.H.S.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Defendant came to him in a field and bunched him because he would not drive the horses steadier, *Gainsburgh News* (May 19, 1877). Cauves bunches the'r muther's bags as soon as thaay can stan. **sw.Lin.**^{1} I feel as sore as thofe I had been bunched. **Nhp.**^{1} Bunch me up on the wall. **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 281; **Hmp.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} **Cor.**^{2} Children playing and running 'head on,' cry out, 'I'll bunch 'ee, I'll bunch 'ee.'

Hence **Bunching,** *ppl. adj.* Of animals: given to butting or striking.

Cum.^{2} A bunsin cow.

2. *Comp.* **Bunch-clot,** a clodhopper, a farm labourer.

n.Yks.^{12} **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 24; **e.Yks.**^{1} So called by townspeople. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** ɜ bunshklot gits lotz ə fresh ēre (W.H.). **n.Lin.**^{1}

3. To beat hemp.

e.An.^{1}; **e.An.**^{2} In other days, lads and lasses who had misbehaved were sent, not to the treadmill, but to bridewell to bunch hemp for a destined term.

4. To offend, to make angry. Lei.^{1}, War.^{3}

5. To be off, to hurry away, 'bunk,' start up.

War.^{3} 'Now then, bunch quickly,' would be said angrily or threateningly—as to an impudent tramp. **Nrf.** As [the geese] bunched up, Peggy blazed intu 'em, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 123.

6. To hobble, walk clumsily or with difficulty. Rxb. (Jam.), n.Yks.^{2}

7. *sb.* A blow, kick, push, punch.

Sc. Ane gat a bunch o' the wame, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 89, ed. 1848. **Dur.**^{1} **e.Yks.** He ga' ma bunch ower mi leg, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 24; **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Grainge *Nidderdale* (1863) 225. **Nhp.**^{1} Give me a bunch up. **Wil.**^{1} Gie un a good bunce in the ribs.

8. The mark from which the spring is made in the game of leap-frog; the starting-point in a race.

Per. 'Heel the bunch' or 'toe the bunch,' as previously agreed on (G.W.).

[**1.** To bunch, *percutere*, Skinner (1671); Bunchon, *tundo*, *Prompt.* **3.** I will reele, and bunch hempe, Cornwallis *Disc. on Seneca* (1631) sig. O o 2.]

BUNCHING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Dashing in dress or manner, of imposing appearance.

Sc. An' up I gat twa bunching megs, An' fill'd the ring, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 11.

BUNCHY, *sb.* Som. The Banksia rose.

w.Som.^{1} I never didn zee my buun·sheez so fine's they be de year.

BUNCHY, *adj.* Hrf. Som.

1. Short and stout.

Som. A bunchy little man with a round face, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 34. **w.Som.**^{1} Uur-z u buun·shee leed·l dhing, uur aez· [she is a short, fat, little thing, she is].

2. Of celery: rank, coarse.

Hrf.^{2} Bunchy, busky stuft.

BUNDATION, *sb.* Shr. Abundance. See **Abundation.**

Shr.^{1} Theer'll be a bundai·shu'n o' fruit o' them ras'b'ry-canes.

BUNDIE, *sb.*^{1} Or.I. Name given to the foll. birds: (1) the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*; (2) the dunlin, *Tringa alpina.*

Or.I. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 194, 196.

BUNDIE, *sb.*^{2} N.I.^{1} The posteriors.

[Conn. w. Ir. *bundún*, the fundament (O'Reilly).]

BUNDING, *sb.* Wm. Der. Also written **bunnin',** **bunning** Der. [**bu·ndin, bu·nin.**] A lodgement or stage connecting the ends of ladders used in a vertical or 'climbing' shaft; a platform or cover of planks.

Wm.^{1} **Der.** Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802); Buckler, bunnin, brazen-dish, &c., Furness *Medicus* (1836) 33.

[Bunnings, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) 257, ed. 1874, 19.]

BUNDLE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer.

1. *sb.* Of barley straw, 35 lbs.; of oat straw, 40 lbs.; of wheat straw, 28 lbs.

Dev. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

2. Of osiers: a quantity tied up together, measuring in Hmp. 42 inches round the lower band, in Wor. 38 inches.

Wor., Hmp. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

3. A great gust of wind. Dor. (C.V.G.)

4. A large, fat woman; an opprobrious epithet applied to a woman.

War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**^{123}, **e.An.**^{1}

5. A 'frog's hornpipe.'

w.Yks.^{3} Doncin' a bundil.

6. In *pl.* a game of cards. Hmp.^{1}

7. *v.* To go off in a hurry, *gen.* with prep. *off*.

Wm. Pack up thi traps an' bundle oot o' mi seet (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Thah can bundle thisen off as sooin as thah's a mind (*ib.*). **Hrf.**^{2} He bundled off. **Brks.**^{1} Us bundled pretty sherp, I can tell 'e. **Sus.**^{2}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.**^{1} She scream'd, an' bundled out o' house, 278.

8. With prep. *down*: to fall violently.

Ess. Oh! smack he bundled down, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) 22.

9. To sleep in one's clothes on the same bed or couch with (as was formerly common in Wales and New Eng.).

Wal. The Welsh folk-lorists do not 'bundle' at their solemn meetings, *Sat. Review* (1889) LXVIII. 319. **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419. [**New Eng.** Van Corlear stopped occasionally in the villages to eat pumpkin-pies, dance at country frolics, and bundle with the Yankee lasses, Irving *Knickerbocker* (1809) (Bartlett).]

Hence **Bundling,** *vbl. sb.* See below.

Cum., Wm. A custom, formerly in vogue, of a betrothed pair going to bed in their clothes, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1870) II. 56. [In the majority of those counties in which the per centage of female offenders is inordinately great, that peculiar form of courtship which is termed 'bundling,' or some equally loose modification of it, is known to prevail, Mayhew *Prisons* (1862) 461.]

10. To live in a state of concubinage.

Bnff.^{1} Term in use among the agricultural servants.

BUND-WEED, *sb.* Sc. e.An. Also written **bunweed** Suf.^{1}, and in form **bunds** e.An.^{1} Name given to various plants: (1) *Centaurea nigra*; (2) *Scabiosa succisa*, devil's-bit; (3) *Senecio jacobaea*, ragweed; (4) *Heracleum sphondylium*, cow-parsnip.

(1) **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.**^{1} Much infesting grass land. (2) **e.An.**^{1} (3) **Sc.** The witches always went by air on broom-sticks and bunweeds instead of venturing by water in sieves, *Blackw. Mag.* (June 1820) 266 (Jam.). **Suf.**^{1} (4) **Suf.**^{1}

BUNE, see **Boon, Bun.**

BUNE-HOUSE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **byuness.** A church.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Lit. a 'prayer-house'; cp. ON. *bǣna-hūs*, a chapel; see Jakobsen *Norr. Sprog* (1897) 94. See **Boon,** *sb.*^{2}]

BUNEMOST, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Also written **been-** Bnff.^{1}; **boon-** Sc.; **beunnmest** Cum.^{1} Uppermost. See **Aboon.**

Sc. Tam o' the linn, he had three bairns, They fell in the fire, in each other's arms; 'Oh,' quo' the boonmost, 'I've got a het skin'; 'It's hetter below,' quo' Tam o' the linn, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 33. **Bnff.**^{1}, **Abd.** (G.W.) **Lnk.** He pits the workin man in his richt place, an' that's bunemost, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 91. **Cum.**^{1}

BUNEWAND, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also written **bunnen, bunwand** Yks.; **bunnon** n.Yks.^{12}

1. *Heracleum sphondylium*, cow-parsnip. See **Bun,** *sb.*^{1}

Sc. (Jam.) **n.Yks.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 66; **n.Yks.**^{12}

2. The dock.

Ags. The produce of these neglected stripes is generally a coarse grass intermixed with docks (Sc. Bunewands), *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1818) 125 (Jam.).

[**1.** Some buckled on a bunwand, and some on a been, Montgomerie *Flyting* (ed. 1629) 276.]

BUN-FIRE, see **Burn-fire.**

BUNG, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. *sb. Comp.* (1) **Bung-ball,** a small leather ball such as children play with; (2) **-dock,** the custom of docking a horse's tail; (3) **-grog,** the washings of spirit-casks; (4) **-stodged,** sated, well-fed; (5) **-tail,** the tail of a draught-horse, which has been docked; (6) **-tailed,** having a docked tail. Cf. **bunged.**

(1) **Bdf.** For some unexplained reason, this sport is connected with Shrove Tuesday. It seems to be the frail, surviving emblem of the sports of a carnival (J.W.B.). (2) **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; **Suf.**^{1} (3) **n.Lan.**^{1} (4) **War.** I'm bung-stodged and jammed full (N.R.). (5) **e.An.**^{1} (6) **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; (F.H.)

2. *v.* To stop up, cram, close up as with a blow; *gen.* in phr. *to bung up one's eye*; also *fig.*, see below.

Nhb.^{1} The cundy's bung'd up wi' clarts. He gat sic a bat it bung'd his eye up. **e.Yks.** Bung his ees up for him, he desahves it, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 24; We're fair bung'd up wiv wahk, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 16, 1892); **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** His eyes are bunged up wi' cold (J.T.). **Lan.** (F.R.C.) **Stf.**^{2} Applied to stopping any hole. **Not.**^{13} **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' mohds hes bung'd up the suffs in Naathan-Land. **Sus., Hmp.** To bung your eye, to drink until a person is so drunk that he cannot see, Holloway. **nw.Dev.**^{1} I can't bung it into the 'aid o'n nohow.

Hence **Bung,** *sb.* a blow, with the idea of stopping something up; a crash, bang.

Sh.I. Ta da door comes a aafil-laek bung, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 10. **Bnff.**^{1} He flew till's wark wee a bung. **Stf.**^{2} Oil gi ðī ə bung i ð īəroul.

3. To throw with force. Also a schoolboy's term: to knock against a tree.

Abd. (Jam.) **Brks.** To perform the ceremony of 'bunging' (W.H.E.).

Hence **Bunging,** *vbl. sb.* the ceremony of bumping a new boy against a tree.

Brks. Employed by the other boys as a process of initiating the new boy to what might be called the freedom of their society. 'Have you got your bunging yet?' (W.H.E.)

4. To fly into a fit of bad humour; to walk quickly with a haughty air; to incur a person's displeasure.

Bnff.^{1} Y'ive bungt 'im at ye. He bungt at it at aince, an' wid hae naething mair t'dee wee't.

Hence (1) **Bung,** *sb.* ill-temper, sometimes in phr. *to take a bung*, to take offence; (2) **Bunging,** *ppl. adj.* hasty, violent; (3) **Bungy,** *adj.* petulant, touchy.

(1) **Sc.** But now the lave are i' the bung, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 30. **Abd.** He's hame nae time syne in a terrible bung, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxv. (2) **Bnff.**^{1} (3) **Sc.** (Jam.)

5. To emit a buzzing or twanging sound as of something thrown through the air. Hence (1) **Bung,** *sb.* the sound produced when a stone is thrown through the air; the act of throwing a stone in this way; (2) **Bung-tap,** *sb.* a humming-top. Sc. (Jam.)

BUNG, *sb.*^{2} Chs. Stf. [buŋ.]

1. A lot, a large quantity.

s.Chs.^{1} Dhŭ)z tuwd ŭ praat·i bùngg ŭ lahyz [Tha's towd a pratty bung o' lies].

2. Pottery term: a pile of dishes or plates.

Stf.^{2} ōr kən kari foiv duzn ə pleit i won bung. ['Bungs of saggers' are piles of saggers filled with ware and placed in the oven, one on the top of the other, until the roof of the oven is reached, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

BUNG, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Nhp. [buŋ.]

1. A worthless person; one who is very lively.

Nhb.^{1} It is very usual to call a person 'a lazy bung,' 'an idle bung.' **Cum.** She's a girt bung (E.W.P.). **Nhp.**^{2}

2. An old worn-out horse. Sc. (Jam.), Per. (G.W.)

BUNG, *sb.*^{4} Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The instep of a shoe.

BUNG, *adj.* Sc. Bdf. Intoxicated.

Sc. Poor Willie by this time was bung, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 296. **Lnk.** Changed her mind when bung That very day, Ramsay *Poems* (1725) I. 268, ed. 1800.

Hence (1) **Bung-full,** *adj.*, (2) **Bungie,** *adj.* tipsy, intoxicated.

(1) **Rnf.** Whan a rake's gaun hame bung-fu', Picken *Poems* (1785) 52 (Jam.). (2) **e.Sc.** (Jam.) **Bdf.** Bungi, Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809).

BUNGAY-PLAY, *sb.* e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} A way of playing whist by leading all winning cards in succession, without finesse.

[From 'Bungay,' the name of a town in Suffolk.]

BUNGE, see **Bunch.**

BUNGED, *ppl. adj.* Suf. Of a horse's tail: docked. Cf. bung, *sb.*^{1} 1 (2, 5, 6).

Suf. Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; **Suf.**^{1}

BUNGELBERRY, *sb. Obs.?* Cum. The stone-bramble, *Rubus saxatilis*.

Cum. Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 41.

BUNGER, *v.* Brks. Sus. Som. [bɐ·ŋgə(r), bɐ·nʒə(r).] To do anything awkwardly.

Sus.^{12} **Som.** Cooper *Gl.* (1853).

Hence **Bungersome,** *adj.* clumsy, unwieldy.

Brks. Grose (1790); Nichols *Bibl. Top. Brit.* (1790) IV. 56;

Gl. (1852); **Brks.**^{1} That ther bundle o' zacks be too bungerzome vor I to car. A be a bungerzome zart o' chap.

[Cp. *bungerly*, clumsily. Bungerly done, *infabre*, Baret (1580).]

BUNGEY, *sb.*^{1} Stf. Also written **bungy** Stf.^{2} [**bu·ŋgi.**]
1. A bricklayer's assistant. Stf.^{1}
2. A general factotum; a drudge.

Stf.^{2} Tum'z gon fər bei bungi fər dh' parsən. Yə won av mi tə bi yər bungi.

BUNGEY, *sb.*^{2} Wil. Name given in derision to the inhabitants of Imber, near Heytesbury. (G.E.D.)

BUNGLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. **1.** *sb.* A clod or other hard substance used as a missile to pelt with. **2.** To throw a sod or turf at a person. S. & Ork.^{1}

BUNGLEMENT, *sb.* Glo. [**bɐ·ŋglment.**] Confusion, mismanagement.

Glo. If the Vicar's given the orders, there'll be a bunglement; I knows 'un (A.B.).

BUNGLESOME, *adj.* Ken. [**bɐ·ŋglsəm.**] Muddled, tangled, confused. (A.E.C.); (P.M.)

BUNGOW, *sb.* sw.Lan. An idiot. (H.M.)

BUNGUMS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [**bu·ŋəmz.**] A game at marbles.

w.Yks.^{2} Four holes are made in the ground, three of them being in a row, and the fourth at some little distance from the others. Two or three boys stand by the fourth hole and bowl their taws in turn to the first of the three holes, and then to the second and third. It is agreed before the game begins that the boy whose taw is the last to get into the last hole must lay his hand on the ground with the knuckles upwards, about three feet from the last hole, to be shot at by the taws of the other boys. This last hole is called the 'old lass.' As soon as the last boy has bowled his taw into the 'old lass' he shouts, 'Knuckle down and bird eggs,' whilst the other boys immediately shout, 'Lights up and no bird eggs,' and the party which is the first to say these words has the choice. If the cry 'Knuckle down and bird eggs' is first heard, the last boy can put his taw between his knuckles, and the other boys must shoot at him with their knuckles in the last hole. Any boy who hits the taw between the knuckles cannot shoot again. If the cry 'Lights up and no bird eggs' is first heard, the boys may put one hand into the hole, and rest the other hand thereon, so that they may shoot with greater force, and in this case the last boy cannot put his taw between his knuckles. Then they each have the full number of shots at the knuckles agreed on at the commencement of the game.

BUNGY, *adj.* and *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **bungee** Som. [**bɐ·ŋgi.**]
1. *adj.* Short and squat.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**^{1} Puur·dee lee·dl au s—u lee·dl tùe· buung-gee luyk [pretty little horse—a little too squat and short]. Bungy old fuller like, all ass an' pockets. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 128. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. Stupid, clumsy. Cor.^{3}
3. *sb.* A person who is short and stout; anything thick and squat.

Som. Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **Dev.** He's a nice little chap, sure 'nuff; a proper little bungy. Bungy 'pon truckles, All vlaish an' no knuckles, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

BUN-HEDGE, see **Bun**, *v.*

BUNHILL, *sb.* Nhp.^{1} A bunion.

BUN-HOLE, *sb.* Yks. [**bu·n-oil.**] A game at marbles, a diminutive form of the game of golf. See **Bungums.**

w.Yks.^{2} [*N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xii. 344.]

BUNJEL, *sb.* Sc. Also written **binjel.** A bundle of hay, straw, &c. Per. (G.W.), Gall. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

BUNJELL, *sb.* Nhp.^{2} A hard blow.

BUNK, *sb.*^{1} Sc. A chest which also serves for a seat. Cf. **benk**, *sb.* **1**, **bunker**, *sb.*^{1} **1.**

Frf. Blinder was in the bunk pulling the teeth of his potatoes, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 121. **Per.** A long wooden seat in the form of a sofa with a panelled back and no padding (G.W.).

BUNK, *sb.*^{2} Nrf. Suf. Name given to var. plants: (1) any large hollow-stemmed *Umbelliferae* (Nrf. Suf.); (2) *Conium maculatum* (Nrf.); (3) the roots of *Convolvulus sepium* (Nrf.).

BUNK, *v.*^{1} e.Yks. [**buŋk.**] To put up the back like a cat. (W.W.S.)

BUNK, *v.*^{2} Dev. [**bɐŋk.**] To blindfold in the game of hide-and-seek. See **Bunky-bean.**

n.Dev. Let us bunky Ned. . . . I've vound 'e out, And you'll be bunked ta last, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 27, 30.

BUNKAS, *sb.* e.An. [**bɐ·ŋkəs.**] A confused crowd.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} Kinda!—what a bunkas on 'em.

BUNKEN, see **Bumpkin.**

BUNKER, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Also in form **bonker** Nhb.^{1}; **bunkert, bunkart** Sc. [**bu·ŋkər.**]
1. A chest, window-seat which forms a chest, settle.

Sc. No seat accommodated him so well as the bunker at Woodend, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) viii; Johnstone was sitting in the bunker by the fireside, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 283, ed. 1894. **S. & Ork.**^{1} A large chest for containing meal. **Ayr.** A winnock bunker in the east, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 119. **Lnk.** Ithers frae aff the bunkers sank, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 280. **Slk.** She's sittin on a bunker by her lane, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 307. **Nhb.**^{1}

2. An earthen seat in the fields; a bank by a roadside; a large heap of stones, clay, &c.

Sc. While snaw the frosty bunkarts theeks, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 106 (Jam.). **Bnff.**^{1} **Abd.** The fishers . . . built an open bunkart or seat to shelter them from the wind, *State Leslie* (1805) 146 (Jam.). **N.I.**^{1}

3. The desk of a schoolmaster or precentor in a church.

Lth. They brunt my taws, my wig they hid, Syne lap upon the bunker lid, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 139; He most frequently occupied the 'desk,' as the precentor's seat was called (sometimes, however, the 'bunker'), Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 107.

4. An inequality in the surface of ice.

Lth. Yet bunkers aften send aglee, Altho' they weel did ettle, *Curlers' Sng.*, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 274.

5. A small sand-pit, a roadside channel.

Sc. What you might call a bunker, a little sand-pit, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. x. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** He tumbled into a bunker, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

6. *Comp.* **Bunker-coal,** the coal used by a steam-ship for its own consumption during the voyage.

Nhb., **Dur.** Bunker coals are abundant, no improvement in prices, *Newc. Dy. Leader* (July 6, 1896). [The coal . . . stored in the 'bunker,' *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

BUNKER, *sb.*^{2} Nrf. [**bɐ·ŋkə(r).**] One who fails to face danger.

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 92.

[Der. of *bunk* (colloq. and slang), to be off, to run away.]

BUNKER, *sb.*^{3} Not. Suf. [**bɐ·ŋkə(r).**]
1. A blow, bang.

Suf. He slipped and hit his nose such a bunker (J.H.).

2. A defeat in a game. In marbles: total loss.

s.Not. We bet 'em in one innins; it wor a bunker (J.P.K.).

BUNKER, *v.* Sus. Amer. [**bɐ·ŋkə(r).**] To win at a game; to outdo another in feats of agility; hence, to leap over.

e.Sus. Can you bunker that hedge? Holloway. **Sus.**^{1} To jump better [than another] over a gate, ditch, wall, or hedge. [**Amer.**, **Miss.** I bunkered him, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 220.]

BUNKER-HEADED, *adj.* Cor.^{12} [**bɐ·ŋkər-edid.**] In phr. *bunker-headed fools*, fools with head full of rubbish.

BUNKERS, *sb. pl.* e.An.^{1} [**bɐ·ŋkəz.**] Name given to any large rank-growing weed, e.g. *Carex caespitosa.*

BUNK-EYE, *sb.* War. [**bu·ŋk-ai.**] A person who squints, or has the eye half closed.

War.^{2} Bunk-eye, Squint-eye, went to the fair, Bought two horses, and one was a mare, One was blind, and the other couldn't see, Bunk-eye, Squint-eye, one, two, three! *Street-rhyme.*

Hence **Bunk-eyed**, *ppl. adj.* squinting, having the eye half closed. War.^{2}

BUNKING, *ppl. adj.* *Obsol.* w.Yks. Ess. Fat, large.

w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400. **Ess.** (W.W.S.)

BUNKLE, *sb.* Sc. A stranger.

Ags. The dog barks because he kens yon to be a bunkle (Jam.).

BUNKS, *sb.*^{1} e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} [**bɐŋks.**] A rabbit. See **Bun**, *sb.*^{2}

BUNKS, *sb.*^{2} e.An. [**bɐŋks.**] The wild chicory, *Cichorium intybus.*

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1883) 113.

BUNKST, *pp.* Not. [**buŋkst.**] A boy's word when playing at marbles, 'cleaned out,' without a marble left, bankrupt. Also **bunkst up.**

s.Not. I'm bunkst. Shall yer set uz up again? (J.P.K.) **Not.**^{1} Ah caan't play no more, Ah bunkst.

BUNKUM, *adj. Obsol.* w.Yks. Of imported beef: tough, stringy.

w.Yks. In a comic paper (c. 1865) there was a narrative of the struggles of the purchaser of a piece of bunkum beef (F.K.).

BUNKUS, see **Bronkus.**

BUNKY-BEAN, *sb.* Dev. Also in forms **buggy bane, buckee bene.** [**bɐ·ŋki-bīn.**] A game of hide-and-seek.

n.Dev. Lusus puerilis in tenebris, vulgo, 'shall I come away.' Buggy Buggy (vel Buckee Buckee) biddé Bane, Is the way now fair and clean, Is the goose gone to nest, And the fox ygone to rest, Shall I come away? GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); Try a game o' bunky-bean bam-bye, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 27. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

BUNNACK, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} A lump, a large bone.

BUNNED, *pp.* Dor. [**bɐ nd.**] Shrunk. Dor. *Gl.* (1851).

BUNNEL, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **bunnle** Sc. [**bu·nl.**] Name given to the dried stalks of: (1) Hemp, *Cannabis sativa*; (2) Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium*; (3) Ragwort, *Senecio jacobaea.* See **Bun,** *sb.*^{1}

(1) **Cum.** Used by smokers to light their pipes, GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**^{1} Hemp bunnels is good to nowt. (2) **Lnk.** (JAM.) **Cum.**^{1} Used for candle lighters. **Wm.** It snapt like a bunnel, GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 20; **Wm.**^{1} (3) **Slk.** (JAM.)

BUNNELL, *sb.* Wor. Shr. [**bɐ·nl.**] A drink made from crushed apples after nearly all the juice has been extracted for cider; also applied to any kind of drink.

s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 12; **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} The chief ingredient is water.

[A small thin wine . . . much like our bunnel, in the Perry-countrey, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693) 1327.]

BUNNEN, see **Bunewand.**

BUNNERTS, *sb. pl.* n.Sc. (JAM.) Yks. The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium.*

[*Bunnert* for *bun-wort*, see **Bun,** *sb.*^{1}]

BUNNOCK, see **Bannock.**

BUNNY, *sb.*^{1} Chs. Stf. War. Wor. Glo. Ken. Sur. Dev. Also written **bonny** Dev. A rabbit; in *comp.* (1) **-backed,** having high and somewhat round shoulders; (2) **-boy,** a rabbit; (3) **-mouth,** the plant *Antirrhinum majus*; (4) **-rabbit,** (*a*) a child's name for a rabbit, (*b*) see **-mouth.** See **Bun,** *sb.*^{2}

(1) **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) (2) **Glo.** (A.B.) (3) **Ken., Sur.** (4, *a*) **Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{2}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Wor.** (J.W.P.) (*b*) **Dev.**

BUNNY, *sb.*^{2} Chs. e.An. Cor. Also written **bunney** Suf.; **bonie** Ess. [**bu·ni, bɐ·ni.**]

1. A swelling, *gen.* one arising from a blow.

Chs.^{13}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** RAY (1691); (K.); COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 85; Wall, wall, never mind, we'll put a leetle brown paper and winegar on the bunny (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** GROSE (1790); Used only of a swelling on the head (F.H.). **Ess.** (K.)

2. Mining term: a sudden enlargement or bunch of ore in a lode.

Cor.^{2} A bunny of ore (s.v. Pipe). [*N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 113.]

[Bony or grete knobbe, *gibbus, Prompt.* OFr. *buyne*, a swelling from a blow (GODEFROY); see HATZFELD (s.v. *Bigne*).]

BUNNY, *sb.*^{3} Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. [**bɐ·ni.**]

1. A 'chine,' gully on the sea-coast, wooded glen, ravine.

Hmp. The chink or narrow rift in the cliff-line . . . is known in the New Forest as a bunny, BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* (1873) *Introd.*; The glen, or 'bunny,' as it is locally called, runs right down into the sea, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 147; **Hmp.**^{1} Chewton Bunny, Beckton Bunney.

2. A culvert, a short covered drain connecting two ditches.

Sus. In the 'bunny's' [*sic*] or culverts some fish up to 3lb. weight are occasionally secured, *Fishing Gazette* (Mar. 26, 1887) 197; (F.A.A.); **Sus.**^{1} Laid under a road or gateway to carry off the water. **Hmp.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); (W.M.E.F.); **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{2}

3. A brick arch or wooden bridge, covered with earth across a 'drawn' or 'carriage' in a water-meadow, just wide enough to allow a hay-wagon to pass over. Wil.^{1}

4. A small pool of water. I.W.^{1}

BUNSE, see **Bunce, Bunch.**

BUNT, *sb.*^{1} Lin. Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. [**bunt, bɐnt.**]

1. Sometimes in *pl.* The smut in wheat caused by *Tilletia caries.*

Lin. No number of winnowings would act as a preventive against bunt, *Chron.* (Dec. 19, 1896). **s.Lin.** Theer's a lot o' bunts i' the wheät-crop ta 'ear (T.H.R.). **Nhp.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Nhp.**^{12} **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) [The ordinary dressings with which seed-corn is 'pickled,' to prevent bunt or smut, . . . destroyed the vitality of a considerable portion of the seed, *Standard* (Oct. 21, 1889) 2.]

Hence (1) **Bunted,** *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Bunty,** *adj.* Of wheat: smutty.

(1) **Lin.** The bunted wheat, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) x; As a practical farmer he would not sow bunted seed if he knew it, *Chron.* (Dec. 19, 1896). **n.Lin.** His crop of oats was bunted, that is, although the greater part was long and of a dark green colour, promising a good yield, there were irregular patches, here and there, very short and yellow, which would produce little or nothing (E.P.). **Nhp.**^{1} (2) **Lin.** If he sowed bunty seed he should expect to reap bunty crop, *Chron.* (Dec. 19, 1896). **Nhp.**^{1}

2. A defective ear of wheat.

Lin.^{1} Half corn and half chaff.

3. The puff-ball, *Lycoperdon bovista.*

Nhp.^{1} When ripe they emit a kind of brown farina; an idea prevails that the dust of the puff-ball causes blindness.

BUNT, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} *Obsol.* Yks. Lan.

1. *sb.* A bundle, made by a weaver, of the pieces of material which he has woven.

w.Yks. I've nobbet hed wun bunt this last three weeks, *Peter Pickingpeg* (1838) 5; Bunts at ah tuck tut wareas, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 8.

2. *v.* Weavers' term: to pack up and carry home pieces of cloth to the manufacturer; *gen.* in phr. *to go bunting.*

w.Yks. Aw used to goa buntin mysel, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 32; Aw'm buntin to-morn. Aw've bin a buntin an' drawn the brass (D.L.); Ah reckon thah bunted yesterday (B.K.). **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 273; **Lan.**^{1}

[Cp. Sw. *bunt*, a bundle; Da. *bundt.*]

BUNT, *sb.*^{3} Wor. Sus. Hmp. Wil. [**bɐnt.**]

1. A small faggot or bundle of wood.

Sus. (F.A.A.) **e.Hmp.** Bunts are distinguished from bavins by being shorter (H.C.M.B.).

2. A handful of straw used to stop up a hole, light a fire, &c.

s.Wor. A good bunt o' straw (H.K.).

3. A short, thick-set person. Wil.^{1}

4. A short, thick needle.

Wil.^{1} A tailor's bunt.

BUNT, *sb.*^{4} Cor. Naut. [**bɐnt.**]

1. The middle part of a sail formed into a bag, that the sail may gather more wind.

Cor. QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 106; **Cor.**^{12} **Naut.** In furling, the strongest and most experienced stand in the slings (or middle of the yard) to make up the bunt, DANA *Bef. the Mast*, 26 (C.D.).

2. The bagging part of a fishing-net.

Cor. The middle of the tuck-seine is formed into a hollow or bunt, *Household Wds.* (1855) X. 130; The fish become collected in the hollow bunt of the tuck-seine, *ib.* 131; The volyer . . . has another sean-net . . . differing from . . . the stop-sean in having a hollow or bunt in the middle, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 106; **Cor.**^{12}

[**1.** Bunt (sea-term), the bag, pouch, or middle part of a sail, which serves to catch and keep the wind, as the bunt holds much leeward wind, i.e. the bunt hangs too much to the leeward, PHILLIPS (1706). Perh. the same word as **Bunt,** *sb.*^{2}]

BUNT, *sb.*^{5} Shr.^{1} The third swarm of bees from one hive.

BUNT, *sb.*^{6} Sc. Lin. [**bunt.**] The tail of a rabbit or hare.

Sc. A strolling hound Had near hand catch'd me by the bunt, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 79 (JAM.). **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 320. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}

BUNT, *v.*^{2} Chs. Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sus. Wil. Dor. Dev. [**bunt, bɐnt.**] To push, butt, strike with the head, horns, or feet; to bump; to raise, lift up. Cf. **bunch,** *v.*^{2}

s.Chs.^{1} Quarrelsome boys often bunt one another, instead of fighting with the fists. **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} Ǝ drunkən mon buntid əgen ar Sali last neit, ən nokt ər dain. **Lei.**^{1} The poony had use to bunt at the door wi' it nose. **Nhp.**^{1} To kick or strike with the feet; **Nhp.**^{2} Bunt me up. **War.**^{3} The calf is beginning to bunt. **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875); **s.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{12} **Glo.** (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1} To bunt, as a lamb striking the udder with its nose. **Oxf.** A child bunts when it springs in the arms to raise itself up (K.); **Oxf.**^{1} Bunt n uup aa·rtuur uuy, uol ee? [Bunt'n up arter I, ŏŏl ee?] **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852). **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** (A.G.F.); **Nrf.**^{1} Take care, yinder old cow bunts. **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} De old brandy-cow bunted her and purty nigh broke her arm. **Sus.**^{1} To rock a cradle with the foot. **Wil.** Bevis . . . told two of them to 'bunt' Charlie up one of the ash-trees till he could grasp a branch, JEFFERIES *Bevis* (1882) x; **Wil.**^{1}, **Dor.**^{1} **Dev.** Do not let the cow bunt you, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

Hence (1) **Bunt,** *sb.* a blow, push, lift up; also used in a quasi-adv. sense; (2) **Bunting,** *ppl. adj.* butting.

(1) **Lei.**^{1} A coom bunt right up agen me. A wur gooin full bunt agen the poost. **Nhp.**^{2} Give me a bunt. **Brks.**^{1} 'Gie us a bunt up' is the phr. used by a boy when he wishes another to raise him from the ground on his attempt to mount a tree. **Sus.**^{1} A bunt is described to me as a push with a knock in it, or a knock with a push in it. 'I'll give you a middlin' bunt prensley if you döant keep still.' **Wil.**^{1} (2) **Dev.** They didn't coalvarty es bed Down ta tha 'Bunting Tups,' ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 109.

[And I have brought a twagger for the nones, A bunting lamb, PEELE *Paris* (1584) I. i.]

BUNT, *v.*^{3} Sc. Irel.

1. To hurry, hasten, run away.

Bwk. Auld Hipperty Clinch o' Edrom town, To Kelloe's laird gaed buntin' down, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 98. **N.I.**^{1}

2. With prep. *for*: to attend to, look after.

Lth. Tho' I was born armless, an' aye unco wee, My Maggy was muckle, an' bunted for me, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 92.

BUNT, *v.*^{4} Oxf. [**bɐnt.**] To plait, twist, or coil the hair at the back of the head.

Oxf.^{1} Uur bunts uur aa·r uup nuuw [Er bunts 'er ar up now].

Hence **Bunt,** *sb.* a plait or twist, coiled at the back of the head.

Oxf.^{1} Uuy sh doo muuy aa·r in u bunt suon [I sh'll do my ar in a bunt sŏŏn].

BUNT, *v.*^{5} and *sb.*^{7} n.Cy. (?) Ken. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. [**bunt, bɐnt.**]

1. *v.* To sift bran from wheaten flour through a fine sieve after it has been newly ground. Cf. **bolt,** *v.*^{1}

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{12}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Dev.**^{3}, **Cor.**^{12}

Hence (1) **Bunter,** *sb.* a machine for cleaning corn; (2) **Bunting,** *sb.* a kind of cloth of which sieves are made; (3) **Bunting-house,** *sb.* an outhouse where the meal is sifted; (4) **-hutch,** *sb.* the bin in which the meal is sifted; (5) **-room,** see **-house.**

(1) **Sus.**^{1} (2) **s.Cy.** The material of which ships' flags are made, HOLLOWAY. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) (3, 4) **Ken.**^{1} (5) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

2. *sb.* A bolting-mill, a machine for dressing flour.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Hunt Hid Ned the michard in a bunt, And fairly squeezed en droo', ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 104.

3. Bolting-cloth.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

[**1.** Þe ilke þet bonteþ þet mele, þet to-delþ þet flour uram þe bren, *Ayenbite* (1340) 93. (4) Item in the buntting house, one bunting hutch, two kneading showles, a meale tub, *Eastry Mem.* (1600) 226 (Ken.^{1}).]

BUNTER, *sb.*^{1} Lin. Rut. Cmb. Lon. [**bu·ntə(r), bɐ·ntə(r).**]

1. A man or woman engaged in gathering rags and bones in the streets. Cf. **bunt,** *sb.*^{2}

Lon. Bunters, with bits of candle between their fingers, and baskets on their heads, PARKER *Low Life* (1764) 9; Great trafficking among the bunters in Rotten-Row, . . . for rags and bones, *ib.* 30; Old women alone gathered the substance, and they were known by the name of 'bunters,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 142, ed. 1861.

2. A disreputable woman.

n.Lin.^{1} Bunters attending the archbishop's door, *Coll. Epigrams* (1737) II. 73. **Rut.**^{1} She stood at the gate and called me a bunter. **Cmb.**^{1} As bad as the bunters in Tiger Alley. **Lon.** A class of women technically known as 'bunters,' who take lodgings, and after staying some time run away without paying their rent, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 142, ed. 1861.

[**1.** *Bunter*, a gatherer of rags in the streets for the making of paper, BAILEY (1721).]

BUNTER, *sb.*^{2} Ken. [**bɐ·ntə(r).**] A large migratory bird.

e.Ken. Found in winter, otherwise called Greyhead, or Greyback (W.F.S.).

BUNTER, *sb.*^{3} Ken. [**bɐ·ntə(r).**] A dun cow (P.M.).

[Cp. Du. *een bonte koe*, a pide (pied) cowe (HEXHAM).]

BUNTIN, *sb.* Nhb. [**bu·ntin.**] The cone of a fir-tree.

Nhb. *Nature Notes*, No. 9; **Nhb.**^{1} 'To pepper buntins' is to throw buntins in play.

BUNTING, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Not. Brks.

1. The wood-lark, *Alauda arborea.* Brks.^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Bunting-lark,** *Emberiza miliaria*, the common or corn bunting.

Sc. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 69. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

[**1.** A bunting, *Alaudula*, COLES (1679); A bunting, *Terraneola, Rubetra*, 'auis alaudae similis,' BARET (1580).]

BUNTING, *sb.*^{2} Ken.^{1} [**bɐ·ntin.**] The grey shrimp, *Crangon vulgaris.*

BUNTING, *sb.*^{3} Nhb. Dur. Also written **buntin** N.Cy.^{1}; **bunton** Nhb.^{1} Dur. [**bu·ntin.**] A piece of squared timber; a beam placed across a shaft to support any fittings.

N.Cy.^{1} Balks of foreign timber secured on the shores of the Tyne, afloat at high water. 'Let's go hikey on the buntins.' **Nhb.**^{1} In timbering the shafts of coal mines buntons and sheets are put in for the purpose of conducting the cages up and down the shafts, *Wkly. Chron.* (May 22, 1886). **Nhb., Dur.** Standing set bunton holes left upon this crib, *Borings* (1881) IV. 50; GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

[It. pd. for one bunting and two sparres to a yeat and the makeing it, 4*s.* 4*d.*, *Gateshead Ch. Bks.* (1633) (Nhb.^{1}).]

BUNTING, *sb.*^{4} Lin.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1} [**bu·ntin.**] The boys' game of tip-cat.

BUNTING, *adj.*^{1} and *sb.*^{5} Sc. Nhp. Written **buntin** Sc. Also in form **buntling** Frf.

1. *adj.* Short and thick-set, plump.

Frf., Rxb. A buntin' brat (JAM.). **Nhp.**^{1}

2. *sb.* A short, thick-set person. Bnff.^{1}

BUNTING, *adj.*^{2} and *sb.*^{6} e.An. Ken. Also written **buntin** Ess.; and in form **bunty** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} [**bɐ·ntin.**]

1. *adj.* Mean, shabby, untidy in dress and appearance.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Ess.** Nought she had on look'd buntin, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) 13; *Gl.* (1851); *Arch. Soc. Trans.* (1863) II. 183; **Ess.**^{1}

2. *sb.* A slovenly person. ne.Ken. (H.M.)

[A large pattern embroider'd gown . . . unfashionable and bunting, *Compl. Letter-Writer* (1759) 224 (N.E.D.).]

BUNTING-CROW, *sb.* Irel. The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix.*

Ir. So called from its partiality for chickens and eggs, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 86. [NEWMAN (1866) 40.]

[Cp. Du. *bonte-kraai*, a Roiston crowe (HEXHAM), *bont*, parti-coloured.]

BUNT-LARK, *sb.* Oxf. Nrf. Hmp. Wil. [**bɐ·nt-lāk.**] The corn bunting, *Emberiza miliaria.*

Oxf. APLIN *Birds* (1889) 214. **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51. **Hmp.** 'Bunt-larks' is rare, but 'mud-larks' is very common hereabouts (W.M.E.F.). **Wil.**^{1} [The general resemblance of this bunting to the sky-lark in the colour of its plumage has given origin to another provincial name by which it is known, that of the bunting-lark, YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Birds* (ed. 1845) I. 481.]

BUNTLING, *sb.* Sc.

1. The blackbird, *Turdus merula.*

Gall. (JAM.) **Kcb.** And gars the buntlins throstle by thy power, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 8.

2. *Comp.* **Buntling-lark,** *Emberiza miliaria*, corn bunting. See **Bunting-lark.**

Sc. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 69. **Abd.** (Jam.)

BUNTON, see **Bunting,** *sb.*^{3}

BUNTY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Wil. Amer.

1. *adj.* Short and stout, squat. Cf. **bunting,** *adj.*^{1}

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Wil.**^{1} [**Phil., U.S.A.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249.]

2. *sb.* A cock or hen without a tail.

Sc. Clipped arse, quoth Bunty [spoken when a man upbraids us for what he himself is guilty of], Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 78 (Jam.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

BUNTY, see **Bunting,** *adj.*^{2}

BUNWAND, see **Bunewand.**

BUNWEED, see **Bundweed.**

BUNYELL, *sb.* Ant. A flannel head-dress worn by women. Freq. in *pl.* (W.J.K.); (S.A.B.)

BUOCK, *sb.* Or.I. A pimple. (Jam. *Suppl.*); (K.M.E.)

BUOM, see **Boom.**

BUOMFIT, see **Bumfitt.**

BUP, *v.* Yks. Lan. [**bup.**] To drink. Used in addressing children. Cf. **bub,** *sb.*^{2}

w.Yks. Bup, den, dere's a ducky. Bup it all up (H.L.); Bup, doy (S.O.A.). **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Buppy,** *sb.* a drink.

Yks. Will Joe 'ave a buppy of Sissy's nice milk? (F.P.T.) **w.Yks.** He likes his buppy, t'old cock (H.L.).

BUP-HORSE, *sb.* Som. Also in form **buppo** w.Som.^{1} A child's term for a horse.

w.Som.^{1} Lèok, dhae·ur-z u puur·dee buup-au·s [look, there is a pretty bup-horse]. The old nursery rhyme is here varied to 'Ruy·d u buup-au·s tu Baam·buree Krau·s' [Ride a cock-horse]. Kau·m, Júm·ee, dhur-z u gèod bwuuy, un ee shl ruy·d dhu buup·oa [come, Jimmy, there's a good boy, and you shall ride the horse].

BUR, *conj.*, *adv.* and *prep.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. [**bər.**] Dial. pron. of *but* (q.v.); *gen.* used when the next word begins with a vowel.

w.Yks. Bur o'd ne'er heed that, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 2. **Lan.** Which nob'dy could mester bur hissel, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 53; He can move nowt bur his yead an' his meauth, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 33; If yo'd bur let him come, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 76. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Yo munna do that.—Ah! bur oi shall. **nw.Der.**^{1}

BUR, see **Birr.**

BURBENK, *v.* S. & Ork.^{1} To fortify a frail building with a bank of turf or stones. Cf. **bur(r,** *v.*^{3} **7.**

BURBLE, *v.* and *sb.*^{1} Sc. e.An. [**bə·rbl, bə̄·bl.**]

1. *v.* To bubble or boil up like water from a spring; to purl.

w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** (J.F.)

2. *sb.* A 'bell' or bubble on water; a purl, purling. w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

3. *pl.* Small tingling pimples, such as are caused by the stinging of nettles or small insects. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

[**1.** I boyle up or burbyll up as a water dothe in a spring, *Je bouillonne*, Palsgr. (1530). **2.** Burble in the water, *bubette* (Palsgr.).]

BURBLE, *sb.*^{2} *pl.* Sc. Perplexity, trouble.

Ayr. He made him do as he pleased, and always made burbles, by which the deponent understood trouble, Case *Moffat* (1812) 45 (Jam.). **Gall.** In web o' my life monie burbles hae been, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 163.

Hence (1) **Burbled,** *ppl. adj.* confused, perplexed; (2) **Burble-headed,** *adj.* stupid, confused.

(1) **Sc.** A nervous system all bedevilled, and his external life fallen into a horribly burbled state about him, *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* (1843) I. 244, ed. 1883. (2) **Dmf.** (Jam.)

BURBLEK, *sb.* Wm. [**bə·rblək.**] *Petasites vulgaris*, bog rhubarb.

Wm. Ther's a lot o' burblək leaves wants gedderin' up (B.K.).

BURBOT, *sb.* Stf. Also in form **birdbolt** Stf.^{1}; **burbolt.** A freshwater fish, somewhat like an eel but with a flat head, *Lota vulgaris*.

Stf. (K.); We may allow it to be a *Mustela fluviatilis*, though in Stf., by some, it is call'd a burbot or bird-bolt; perhaps from that sort of arrow rounded at head, Plot *Stf.* (1686) 241; **Stf.**^{1} [Satchell (1879).]

[Borbotha be fisshes very slepery, somewhat lyke an ele hauinge wyde mouthes & great hedes, it is a swete mete, Andrewe *Fishes* (c. 1500) in *Meals & Manners*, ed. Furnivall, 115. Fr. *bourbotte*, 'poisson qu'on appelle aussi *barbote*' (Littré); *bourbete*, in Joinville (Roquefort).]

BURCOT(T, *sb.* Som. A load.

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

BURD, *sb.*^{1} Sc. A young lady, a maiden.

Sc. When in my arms burd Helen dropt, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) *Fair Helen*; The king he had but ae daughter, Burd Isbel was her name, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 127. **Lth.** Burd Ailie sat doun by the wimplin' burn, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 28.

[I lufe no mo Bot hir—the well of womanheid, . . . That bird of bliss, A. Scott *Poems* (c. 1560), ed. Cranstoun, 34; But Mary byrde, thowe neyd not soo, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 439.]

BURD, *sb.*^{2} Sc.

1. Offspring; always used in a bad sense.

Lnk. Witch burd, the supposed brood of a witch (Jam.).

2. A young seal not weaned. S. & Ork.^{1}

[Dan. *byrd* (offspring), the same word as E. *birth.*]

BURD, *sb.*^{3} Som. Dev. [**bə̄d.**] Bread.

Som. Let's have our bit o' burd and cheese, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 122. **w.Som.**^{1} Always by real peasants. Aew-z buurd u-zúl-een? **n.Dev.** Grose (1790).

BURD ALONE, *phr.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **-alane** (Jam.). Entirely alone, all alone.

Sc. And Newton Gordon, burd-alone, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) *Gallant Grahams*; One who is the only child left in the family; unequalled (Jam.). **Lnk.** She's dead o'er true, she's dead and gane, Left us and Willie burd alane, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) *Lucky Wood.*

[Lord, sen my gratious gyde is gone, And I am left as byrd allone, *Kingis Complaint* (c. 1570) 52, in *Sat. Poems*, ed. Cranstoun, I. 119.]

BURDEN, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **burthen** w.Yks.^{1} e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1}

1. *sb.* A truss or bundle of straw, sticks, &c. See **Burn,** *sb.*^{2}

ne.Yks.^{1}, **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.) **Glo.** In common use (H.S.H.); **Glo.**^{2} **Suf.** Burdens of straw, the cattle's welcome bed, Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy* (1805) 83, ed. 1808.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Burden-band,** a hempen hay-band; (2) **-carrier,** a wood-carrier.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} More commonly called a plet-band. **n.Yks.**^{12} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1} (2) **Sc.** Cheviot *Prov.* (1896) 3.

3. A quantity, amount; a crop.

Sur.^{1} There ain't a great burden of grass this year. **nw.Dev.**^{1} A capital burden in thucker viel.

Hence **Burthensome,** *adj.* Of land: productive, yielding good crops.

w.Yks. It always had a name for being good burthensome land (C.C.R.); **w.Yks.**^{1}

4. The rubble or dead ground which overlies a stratum of tin ore. In china clay works: the top ground, from the surface to the bed of clay which lies below. Cor.^{2}

5. *v.* To bear down; to oppress, esp. in the way of imposing too much work for given pay.

n.Yks. He's sare bodden doon wiv a lot o' bairns (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{1} T'highway maaster bodden'd t'men over sair wi' t'flints.

Hence **Burdenous,** *adj.* burdened.

Fif. The burdenous and bustling multitude, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 126, ed. 1871.

6. To charge with or impute closely and pressingly.

n.Yks.^{1} Ah bodden'd her heavily wi' 't [pregnancy]; but she steead me out she warn't. **e.An.**^{1} I burthened him with it as strong as I could, but he would not confess. **Nrf.**^{1}

7. To forebode, foretell.

s.Wor. Common. Folks burdened as a'd be suer to be a tempus (H.K.); **s.Wor.**^{1} I burdens tempest afore night.

8. To yield, bear.

w.Yks. The ten-acre close burthened nought last year (C.C.R.).

BURDEN, see **Burdoun.**

BURDIEHOUSE, *sb.* *Obs.*? Sc. In phr. *gae* or *gang to Burdiehouse*, an exclamation used by old people when they are displeased with any one's conduct or language.

Sc. (Jam.); Used perhaps in Edb., near which is a village named Burdiehouse (J.F.).

[*Burdiehouse* repr. *Burdeous,* the old pron. of *Bourdeaux.* See Acts Mary (1551), ed. 1814, 483 (Jam.).]

BURDIT, *pp.* Sc. Of stones: split into laminae. (Jam.)

BURDOUN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **burden.** The drone of a bagpipe.

Sc. And teen [tune] to the praise o' Scotch pipers Her chanter, reeds, burdens and drone, *Old Ballads* (1825) *Pipers o' Buchan*; Young Tubal had tun'd up his burden, Was liltin' at 'Clout the Caldron,' *ib.* **Per.** (G.W.)

[Fr. *bourdon*, a drone or dorre-bee, also, the humming or buzzing of bees, also, the drone of a bag-pipe (Cotgr.).]

BURE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. A woman of loose character, not necessarily a prostitute; a country woman.

Sc. (E.W.P.) **Cum.** A bure, her neame was Meg, A winsome weel-far'd body, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 144; Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) *Gl.*

BURE, *v.* Sc. *Pret.* of *to bear.*

Sc. And Uskie-bae ne'er bure the bell Sae bald as Allan bure himsel, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 239. **Ayr.** Where glorious Wallace Aft bure the gree, as story tells, Frae Southron billies, Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 10; Ane o' the swankies bure Mally awa, Service *Notandums* (1890) 111. **Slk.** I trowed that even-down truth bure some respect, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 24, ed. 1866.

BUREGH, *v.* Abd. To crowd together. See **Bourach, 6.**

Abd. [Some] bureght roun' the carlie, An' wonnert at the carlie, Thom *Rhymes* (1845) 153.

BURERK, *sb.* Lon. Slang. **[bə·rək.]** The mistress of a house, lady.

Lon. They are most successful when the 'swell' is not at home; if they can meet with the 'Burerk' or the young ladies, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 244. **Slang.** Let him ask the loafer ... which sex gives him most, the 'burerks' or the 'toffs,' *Answers* (July 20, 1889) 121 (Farmer).

BURG, *sb.* Sc. In *comp.* (1) **Burg-hall, town hall;** (2) **-town,** burgh or borough town. See **Brugh.**

Rnf. (1) That nicht within our auld burg-hall, Young *Pictures* (1865) 14. (2) Sune auld burg-toun met their view, *ib.* 15.

BURGAGE, *sb.* Pem. **[bə̄·gēdʒ.]** A small field, at a short distance from the house or farmyard, usually less than half an acre in area.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419; Put the pony in the burgage to-night, as we met knaw where to find 'n in the mornin' (W.M.M.).

[Fr. *bourgage*, an estate, or tenure in burgage, held either of the king or of other lords of the borrough, and subject to no other than the customary rents and services thereof (Cotgr.).]

BURGE, *sb.* Irel. Som. Dev. Also written **burdge** Dev. **[bə̄dʒ.]** A bridge.

Wxf.^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** Long by the burdge be the keeper's cottage, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1895) 39. **e.Dev.** Th' fine wold stwonin' burge, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 54, ed. 1853. **s.Dev.** I saw him going over the burge (F.W.C.).

BURGESS, *v.* *Obs.* Fif. When the marches of a town were 'rode,' to take those who had been made burgesses during the year, and strike their buttocks against a stone. (Jam.) See **Bejan,** *v.*

BURGH, *sb.* Sus. Also written **burg.** **[bə̄g.]** A hillock, rising ground; a term applied to the barrows or tumuli on the Downs. Cf. **barrow,** *sb.*^{3}

Sus. Over dat yonder hill—by de burg, Lower *Stray Leaves* (1862) 92; Two fellurs wur holdin toight wud de grasp ov deth two burghs dat de devil hed mäad sim haussesses, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 389; **Sus.**^{12}

BURGHER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. A member of that section of the Scottish Secession Church which upheld the lawfulness of the burgess oath.

Sc. A worthy old Seceder used to ride to Bucklyvie every Sabbath to attend the Burgher kirk, Ramsay *Remin.* (1861) II. 126. **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* There are in Newcastle six congregations of Presbyterians, ... and one of each of the classes of the secession from that church, stiled Burghers and Anti-Burghers, *Impartial Hist. Newc.* (1801).

BURG OF ICE, *phr.* Sc. A whaler's term for a field of ice floating in the sea. (Jam.)

[Cp. Norw. dial. *isberg*, iceberg (Aasen).]

BURGONET, *sb.* Sc. A form of **Biggonet,** q.v.

Sc. 'Tis not beneath the burgonet, nor yet beneath the crown, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 51.

BURGOO, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhp. Hrt. A kind of oatmeal porridge.

Nhp.^{1} As thick as burgoo. **Hrt.** Whole greets [grits] boiled in water, ... formerly called loblolly, now burgoo, Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 206.

BURGY, *sb.* Lan. Chs. **[bə̄·dʒi.]**

1. Unriddled coal, containing all the small coal and dust.

e.Lan.^{1} **s.Lan.** In common use (S.W.). **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}

2. An inferior, cheap beer or ale sold at 2*d.* a pint.

Lan. Bobby can tell as weel as a Christian whether he's let o' th' rale stuff or nobbut burgy, Brierley *Traddlepin Fold,* xii. **s.Lan.** Becoming less common (S.W.).

BURIAL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Hrf. Also Dev. **[bə·riəl.]**

1. A funeral, interment. Cf. **burying.**

Sc. He walked at the burial, *Scotic.* (1787) 13; (A.W.) **Inv.** He was at the burial (H.E.F.). **Hrf.**^{2} **Dev.** Be you going to the poor maid's burial, ma'am? O'Neill *Dimpses* (1893) 55.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Burial-boding,** death-warning; (2) **-house,** the house where a person lies dead.

(1) **Slk.** Bow-wowing as ye war a burial-boding, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 223, ed. 1866. (2) **Nhb.** Something awful had happened at the burial house, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 72.

BURIAN, *sb.* Sc. A mound, tumulus; a kind of fortification. Cf. **borran, burrent.**

s.Sc. There are a great number of cairns or burians, *Statist. Acc. Dmf.* IV. 522 (Jam.). [See *Proceed. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* (1895–96) 82.]

BURIED, see **Bur(r,** *sb.*^{6}

BURIN, see **Burying.**

BURK, *v.* Nhp. **[bə̄k.]** To warm by fondling, 'nuzzle'; to try to lull a child to sleep.

Nhp.^{1} Burk the child off to sleep. A brood-hen burks her chickens under her wing.

[This is a spec. use of lit. E. *burke* (vb.), to murder by suffocation (as the notorious criminal Burke did, who was executed in 1829); also, to smother, 'hush up.']

BURL, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Yks. Der. Wor. Shr. Glo. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in form **burr** w.Yks.; **berl·** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; see below. **[bə̄l.]**

1. *v.* To pick out from cloth all knots, loose threads, or other irregularities; to mend or darn small holes in pieces slightly damaged in weaving.

w.Yks. (D.L.); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{3} It [cloth] was next trailed over furze bushes, ... then burled in the house by the family. **Wor.** Skinner (1671). **Shr.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Buur dl, buur·dlee. Always done by women, who draw the cloth carefully over a sloping bench in a good light. 'I do burdly down to factory hon I be able vor to stan' to it.'

Hence (1) **Burler,** *sb.* the woman who picks knots and other irregularities from cloth; (2) **Burling,** *vbl. sb.* the process of removing knots, &c., from cloth; (3) **Burling-iron,** *sb.* (*a*) a strong pair of tweezers, having very fine and strong points used in 'burling'; (*b*) the 'rubbing-stone' or instrument used in giving the cloth a gloss.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.M.); (F.M.L.); **w.Yks.**^{3}, **Glo.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Buur·dlur. **Dev.** *Obs.* Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. 15. (2) **w.Yks.** (W.T.); Buildings in which weaving, winding, warping, burling, &c., were done, Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 55. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dev.** *Obs.* Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. (3, *a*) **w.Yks.** (W.T.) **Shr.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Buur·dleen-uy·ur. (*b*) **Uls., Dev.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1857) V. 98.

2. To cut away the dirty wool from the roots of sheep's tails before shearing time. See **Britch.**

w.Yks.^{2}, **Shr.**^{12} [Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

Hence (1) **Burlings,** *vbl. sb.* dirty wool cut from the hind parts of a sheep; (2) **Burling-wool,** *sb.* inferior wool sold at a low price, chiefly to saddlers for stuffing. Cf. **daglocks.**

(1) **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{12} (2) **Shr.**^{2}

3. To rub off the grown-out shoots of potatoes in spring. Wil.^{1}

4. *sb.* A knot or other irregularity in cloth.

w.Yks. (F.M.L.); Picking off the cloth the swats or 'burrs' entangled in the fibre of the wool (W.T.); (D.L.)

5. *Comp.* (1) **Bur-cart**, see quot.; (2) **Burr-takers-out**, the workers who clear away the burrs in the wool thrown out by the swift, on to the top of the carding machine.

(1) **Yks.** The jigging sound of the 'bur-carts' on their way to and from the woollen manufactories, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 28. (2) **w.Yks.** (S.A.B.)

[**1.** *Desquamare vestes*, to burle clothe, Cooper (1565); To burle clothe, *extuberare*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). **4.** Burle of clothe, *tumentum*, *Prompt.*]

BURL, see **Birle.**

BURLEY, *adj.* Cum. [**bə·rli.**] Forward, uncivil or surly. Cf. **burly.**

Cum. Isn't he a burley beggar? (J.A.)

Hence **Burley,** *sb.* a forward young man. (E.W.P.)

BURLING, *sb.* Lin. [**bə̄·lin.**] A yearling ox or heifer.

Lin. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Lin.**^{1} That burling will be fit for slaughter fore-end of the year. **s.Lin.** Bed the burlings down, and tek 'em their drink (T.H.R.).

[A kowe & a burlyng, *Etton Will* (1503) (N.E.D.). *Bur*, an ox + *-ling*. Welsh cattle 'are thick-hided, especially the *burs*, i.e. the oxen,' Lisle *Obs. Husb.* (1757) 267.]

BURLY, *sb.* Sc. A crowd, tumult.

Gall. Common (A.W.).

[This is the second element in lit. E. *hurly-burly.*]

BURLY, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also Dor. Dev. [**bə·rli, bə̄·li.**]

1. Thick, clumsy, rough. See **Boorly.**

Sc. (Jam.), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** He [Earl of Derby] looking upon the executioner, said, Thy coat is too burly that thou canst not hit right, the Lord help thee and forgive thee, *Civil War Tracts* (1651) *Chet. Soc.* (1844) 322; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

Hence (1) **Burly-faced,** *adj.* rough or pimply faced; (2) **-headit,** *adj.* having a rough appearance; (3) **-twine,** strong coarse twine, somewhat thicker than pack-thread.

(1) **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Dev.**^{3} **n.Dev.** Ees, there is burly-faced Jan, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 65. (2) **Rxb.** A burly-headit fallow (Jam.). (3) **Rnf.** (*ib.*)

2. Ugly. Dor. (C.W.B.)

[**1.** Tantelus . . . was a tulke hoge, borly of brede, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 3769.]

BURLY-MAN, see **Birlie-man.**

BURM, see **Barm.**

BURN, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Stf. Also written **born** Nhb.^{1} [**bərn, bə̄n.**]

1. A stream, rivulet, brook. Cf. **bourn.**

Sc. I would hae ye dookit in the burn for your impudence, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxv. **Sh.I.** I aff an dembled dee In burn, wal, an daffik, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 26. **Abd.** The whir o' the witherin' wind Drives madly o'er burn an' brae, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 107. **Kcd.** A reamin' burn cam' rum'lin doon, Grant *Lays* (1884) 2. **Frf.** Washing themselves in the burn, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iv. **Per.** The lowly hames beside the burn, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 71, ed. 1843. **Rnf.** Yon burn O'erhung wi' rocks sae dreary, Barr *Poems* (1861) 27. **Ayr.** We twa hae paidl't i' the burn, Burns *Auld Lang Syne.* **Lnk.** Glens and wimplin' burns, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 15. **Lth.** Noo she's soakit i' the burn, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 23. **Gall.** A bonny bit burn that flows through a smooth meadow, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xviii. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} A burn is smaller than a river, but larger than a syke. 'No burn really gets so far south as the Tees itself,' *Arch. Aeliana*, IX. 181. **e.Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Or wanderin' by the burn, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 203. **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **n.Yks.**^{1} Very little used in this district; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Only occurs in the name of the river Burn, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); Our rivulets are sykes, burns, or becks, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 366; Willan *List. Wds.* (1811).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Burn-bank,** the bank on the margin of a 'burn'; (2) **-becker,** (*a*) the water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*; (*b*) the water-wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*; (3) **-brae,** the slope at the foot of which a 'burn' runs; (4) **-grain,** a small rill running into a larger stream; (5) **-side,** the side of a brook or stream; (6) **-trout,** see below.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} The name of one of the filthiest alleys in Newcastle. (2, *a*) **Sc.** This bird is a frequenter of burns; it keeps its body in continual motion, beck-becking: hence the name burn-becker, *Gall. Encl.* (Jam. *Suppl.*) (*b*) *ib.* (3) **Sc.** While our flocks are reposing on yon burn-brae, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 119 (Jam.). **Bwk.** There's nae courtin' gaen on now amang the burn-braes, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. (4) **Lnk.** (Jam.) (5) **Sc.** I can neither whistle nor sing for thinking of the bonny burnsides and green shaws, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxvii. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} (6) **Sc.** The river trout vulgarly called Burn trout, yellow trout, Arbuthnot *Hist. Peterhead*, 22 (Jam.).

3. Water, esp. that used in brewing; the brew itself.

Sc. Caller burn beyond compare, Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 41 (Jam.). **Or.I.** They are carrying burn, meaning water for brewing (S.A.S.). **Abd.** She'd gang, fell blyth, and heat her burn, And brew o' ma't a dainty curn, Cock *Simple Strains* (1810) I. 134. **nw.Abd.** The wort's jist queelin there; The hinmost burn's nae latten aff, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 5. **w.Sc.** 'Visk,' which in the language of the natives signifies water, they call 'burn,' Martin *w.Islands* (1816) 17 (Jam.). **Lth.** Pate wi' solemn face . . . brings in the reeking burn and bowl, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 171, ed. 1856. **n.Yks.** Fetch a skeel of burn, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 76.

4. *Comp.* **Burn-chink,** dregs of beer. Stf.^{1}

5. Urine.

n.Sc. Or stap the very haly sang To mak his burn, Picken *Poems* (1788) 118 (Jam.).

[**1.** At that burn eschapit the king, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) vii. 78. **3.** Mekill burne and lytill malt, Lyndesay *Satyre* (c. 1565) 4140.]

BURN, *sb.*^{2} Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **birin** Dev.^{3} [**bə̄n.**]

1. A burden, load, bundle, esp. a load of sticks, straw, &c. Cf. **birn,** *sb.*^{3}

w.Yks. That's a heavy burn he has ov his back (D.L.). **Lan.** Thae never had as bonny a burn o' stuff upo' thi back, sin thae begun o' wearin' a tail! Waugh *Sneck-bant* (1868) iii; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** A good back burn, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 237; **Chs.**^{13} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ah waan·tid ŭ tóo·thri stik·s tŭ róo·zl ùp dhŭ fahy·ŭr, ŭn óo kùm baak· widh ŭ óo·ŭl buurn, ŭz mùch ŭz ev·ŭr ŭr kŭd gau·m [Ah wanted a toothery sticks to roozle up the fire, an' hoo come back with a hooal burn, as much as ever her could gawm]. **Stf.**^{2} Oil džust put ə bərn ə stiks ið uvn. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} I got a gŏŏd burn o' laisin afore my breakfast, an' fat a burn o' sticks throm the coppy. **Glo.** (H.T.E.); **Glo.**^{1} **Som.** The men would come wi' a burn of hay (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**^{1} Aay waz· vur aaks oa ee, plai·z, wur yùe kèod spae·ur faa·dhur u buurn u stroa· [I was sent to ask you, please, whether you could spare father a burden of straw]. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 4. **Cor.**^{12}

2. *Comp.* **Burn-rope,** a small rope used for tying up a burden or load of straw, furze, &c.

w.Som.^{1} At one end is fastened a pointed piece of wood having a deep rounded notch by means of which the rope is drawn tight and instantly made fast. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 4. **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

3. A pottery term: a quantity of ware sufficient for a person to carry.

Stf.^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} There's another burn ready.

4. Twenty-one hake.

Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 4; **Dev.**^{3} Hake are always sold by the birin. That is, in heaps of 21—or baskets containing 21 hake. **Cor.**^{12}

[Here Isaack . . . taketh a burne of sticks and beareth after his father, *Chester Plays* (c. 1400) iv. 236 (stage direction). A pron. of OE. *byrðen*, a burden.]

BURN, *sb.*^{3} Cor.^{12} A rick of hay.

BURN, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **barn** Dev.^{13}; **bon** Nhb.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} See also **Bren(n.**

1. In *comp.* (1) **Burn-gully,** a term of derision applied to an inefficient workman; (2) **-iron,** an iron instrument used for branding sheep, &c.; (3) **-mark,** (*a*) iron letters used for marking stock of all kinds; (*b*) the mark or brand so made; (*c*) to mark stock, &c., with a brand-iron; (4) **-wood,** wood for fuel.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} Formerly country blacksmiths were the principal makers of edge-tools, such as axes, gullies [large knives], &c., and many of them attained to great proficiency in the art of tempering steel. Others, again, not proficient in their attempts at the business, burnt the temper out of the steel, and consequently spoiled their

work, and were called in derision 'burn gullies.' (2) **Abd.** (Jam.) **e.Lth.** They're a' brunt wi' the same burn-airn, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 37. (3, *a*) **War.^{2}** Common. (*b*) **War.^{2}, Shr.^{1}** (*c*) **Shr.** Burn-mark that spade handle, Northall *Gl.* (4) **S. & Ork.^{1}** **Zetl.** The inhabitants make use of the wrack for burn-wood, Brand *Zetland* (1701) 93 (Jam.).

2. In phr. (1) *to burn the beck*, to take no fish; (2) — *the biscuit*, a boy's game; see below; (3) — *charcoal*, to be without a Sunday suit; (4) — *daylight*, to light candles before they are wanted, *fig.* to waste time; (5) — *the fingers*, to be unsuccessful in some undertaking or speculation, to be overreached; (6) — *the grass*, to mow with a blunt scythe; (7) — *the picture*, a form of objurgation or ridicule; (8) — *a pig*, to singe the hair off a pig's carcass; (9) ·*shin-da-eve*, a term for a woman who is fond of crouching over the fire; (10) — *tobacco*, to smoke; (11) — *the water*, to kill salmon at night with a lister; (12) — *the old witch*, see below; (13) *to be burnt with the same*, or *one iron*, to be all of the same kind, none better than another.

(1) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (2) **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.** A boy is chosen, called the biscuit. He stands with his eyes closed and back towards the other players. One of these touches the biscuit on the back and he has to guess who touched him. If he guesses right the biscuit sends him to some post where he has to stand; if wrong, the biscuit has to go to the post himself, and another takes his place. When all the players have been sent to a post, the biscuit shouts 'Burn the biscuit,' and all the players run towards him; the last one to reach him gets basted and is 'biscuit' for the next game (R.O.H.); **Nhb.^{1}** (3) **w.Yks.** When a fellow had no clothes to go out in on Sunday 'he was burning charcoil' (C.V.C.). (4) **w.Yks.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}, Nhp.^{1}, War.^{2}, se.Wor.^{1}, e.An.^{1}** (5) **Cum.^{1}, w.Yks.^{1}** **Nhp.^{1}** If he don't mind he'll burn his fingers. **War.^{2}, Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (6) **n.Lin.^{1}** (7) **Cum.** Wey, burn t'picter o' thee, Jim, fer a girt clot-heid, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 68. (8) **Oxf.^{1}** *MS. add.* **Wil.^{1}** (9) **N.I.^{1}** (10) **ne.Sc.** I wud gang in without the excuse o' requirin' to burn tobacco, Grant *Keckleton*, 29. (11) **s.Sc.** The fishers follow the practice of their forefathers; . . . killing them with listers; . . . this they call burning the water, because they are obliged to carry a lighted torch in the boat, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 591 (Jam.). (12) **e.Yks.^{1}** On the last day of harvest a fire of stubble is made in the field, in which peas are parched and eaten with a plentiful allowance of ale; the lads and lasses dancing and romping round the fire, and deriving great fun from the blackening of each other's faces with the burnt peas. **Lan.** Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 154. (13) **n.Yks.** Ōl burnt wi t'siam irən (W.H.).

3. Pottery term: to bake or 'fire' earthenware. Chiefly used in *prp.* Stf.^{2}

4. To scald.

Dev.^{3} 'Er'th a-turned awver tha taykittle an' burned 'er vüte wi' tha bowling watter. **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544. **Cor.** I upscud [upset] some boiling water and burnt my arm (M.A.C.).

5. Of crops: to heat, spoil; to become smutted or blighted.

Hrt. A very dry hot season came on the young turnips, that plainly discovered the crop would burn or spoil, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii; Cole-seed heated (or what we call burnt) in the mow, *ib.* IV. iv. [The way to prevent smutting or burning of any corn is to lime it, Ray (1691).]

Hence **Burnt-wheat,** *sb.* smut.

Suf. Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815).

6. To show a light to warn smugglers not to attempt a landing.

Dor. I only went to-night to burn the folks off, because we found that the excisemen knew, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 141.

7. *Fig.* Used in *imp.* or in *pass.* as an imprecation.

Nhb.^{1} Go bon. Di bon. **s.Wm.** We ha sick a plague with them; burn them! Hutton *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 22. **n.Yks.^{2}** Burn-lit-on't! **e.Yks.** Ah can't deah this, bon it! It caps cock-fightin' (J.N.); Whah, bon it! he's that soft he mun be a bohn feeal, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 32; **e.Yks.^{1}** Bonlet o' yă, yă raggils, Ah'll gĭ yat' if yă deeant mak less noise. **m.Yks.^{1}** Burn-lit-on't! **w.Yks.^{5}** Burn 'em! say I. Ord burn thuh! **n.Lin.^{1}** Bo'n it. Bo'n thoo. **e.An.^{2}** Burn your eyes. **Suf.** (F.H.) **Dev.** No, I'm burned ef I'll dü't! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); An zich a zight, aw, I'll be burned! Bevaur wiz niver zeen, Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1866) 34; **Dev.^{1}** Barn your tay, siss a, 'tis the ruin of the nation, 4; **Dev.^{3}** Barn yer neck vur ee.

Hence **Bon,** *int.* an exclamation.

n.Yks. Bon! its a strange gre'at ple'ace, Brown *Yk. Minster Screen* (1834) l. 33; Bon, Ah was seea crazed, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 48.

8. To deceive, cheat in a bargain; to suffer in any attempt.

Sc. Our people were so ill burnt, that they had no stomach for any further meddling, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 396; One says that he has been brunt when he has been overreached (Jam.). **Per.** Very common. He bought it and was burned (G.W.). **Ayr.** He was burned by that bargain (J.F.).

9. To derange a game by improper interference.

Cld. In curling 'to burn a stane' is to render the move useless, by the interference of one who has no right to play (Jam.). **Per.** Very common. In curling: 'That stone's burnt. I saw you burn it wi' yer besom' (G.W.).

10. To approach near, used by children in the game of hide-and-seek, &c.

w.Yks.^{24}, e.Lan.^{1} **Nhp.^{1}** When a person, hunting for anything which is concealed, is near the object of his search without finding it, he is said to burn. **War.^{3}** Quite common. **Ken.** (P.M.)

BURN-BAKE, *v.* and *sb.* Nrf. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **burn-beak** Wil.^{1}; **·biake** Dor.^{1} [**bə̄·n-bēk, ·bīk.**]

1. *v.* To reclaim new land by paring and burning the surface before cultivation. Wil.^{1} Dor.^{1} See **Burn-beat.**

Hence **Burn-baking,** *vbl. sb.* the process of preparing the land by turf-paring.

Nrf. He would seem to prefer even fallowing to burn-baking, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 316. **Wil.** Paring and burning land, or, as it is called, 'burn-beaking,' Davis *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) xii. [Lisle *Husbandry* (1757).]

2. *sb.* Land reclaimed by the process of burn-beating. Wil.^{1}

3. A smouldering heap of weeds. Som. (W.W.S.)

BURN-BATE, see **Burn-beat.**

BURN-BEAK, -BIAKE, see **Burn-bake.**

BURN-BEAT, *v.* Stf. Hmp. Dor. Dev. Also written **burn-bate** Hmp.^{1} [**bə̄·n-bīt, ·bēt, ·biət.**] To pare off and burn the surface of soil and dress it with the ashes. See **Beat,** *v.*^{3} Cf. **burn-bake.**

Stf. Upon these ashes, esp. in windy weather, . . . 'tis a common thing to cast parings of the earth near by, upon the most flaming parts, then turf or stubble again, then earth, and so *stratum super stratum*, and this they call burn-beating, and in some places denshiring their land, Plot *Stf.* (1686) 334; (K.) **Hmp.^{1}** **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.^{1}**

Hence **Burning-beat,** *vbl. sb.* sod-burning.

w.Dev. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

BURNDOCKIE, *sb.* Cor. [**bə̄·ndoki.**] A liquor made of hot cider, sugar, and eggs.

Cor. First bring me the burndockie, For I love that liquor well, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 30.

BURNER, *sb.* Lin. [**bə̄·nə(r).**] A man who burns bricks or lime.

n.Lin.^{1} To brickyard hands: Wanted, two steady men as burners, *Lin. Chron.* (Dec. 4, 1874).

BURNEWIN, see **Burn-the-wind.**

BURNEY-BEE, see **Barnabee.**

BURN-FIRE, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Cor. Also written **bun-fire** w.Yks.^{2} Chs.^{1} Not.; **bum-** Cor.^{1} A bonfire. See **Bonefire.**

Nhb.^{1} (s.v. Byen-fire). Until about 1878 the burn-fire was annually lighted at Winlaton on the 29th of May. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 16, 1892); **w.Yks.^{23}** **m.Yks.^{1}** About Halifax, buon·faayr; and about Huddersfield buon·faoyr. In m.Yks., and *gen.* n., buon·faa··r and baon·faa··r. **Lan.** You have had burnfires and bells and shooting and drinking, Byrom *Remin.* (1736) in *Chet. Soc.* XL. 35. **Chs.^{1}, s.Chs.^{1}, s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Cor.^{1}**

BURNIE, *sb.* Sc. A small brook. See **Burn,** *sb.*^{1} In *comp.* **Burnie-baker,** the water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus.* Kcb. (W.G.)

BURNING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Der. Gmg. Nrf. Cor. Also written **barning** Cor.

1. Phosphorescent.

Cor. The sea is barning, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; (M.A.C.); **Cor.^{3}**

2. *Comp.* (1) **Burning-drakes,** certain atmospheric phenomena; (2) **-tide,** (3) **-water,** the phosphorescence of the sea.

(1) **Der.** Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 116. [Their apparent fall to the earth was thought to point out the situation of . . . veins of ore, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1885) III. 9.] (2) **Gmg.** The 'burning tide,' as they called it, had been heard of far inland, and pronounced to be the result of the devil improperly flipping his tail while bathing, Blackmore *Maid Sker* (1872) I. xii. **Nrf.** Gregg *Leaflets* (1888) XLIV. 118. (3) **Nai.** (W.G.)

BURNIN' BEAUTY, *phr.* Sc. (Jam.) A person of great beauty.

Rxb. She's nae burnin' beauty mair than me.

BURNING OF THE HILL, *phr.* *Obs.* Som. A punishment inflicted by miners in the Mendips, on any one found guilty of stealing ore, &c.

Som. He is shut up in a hutt, and then dry fearn furzes and such other combustible matter is put round it and fire set to it; when it is on fire the criminal who has his hands and feet at liberty may with them (if he can) break down his hutt and be gone, but must never come to work, or have to doe any more on the hill; this they call burning of the hill (K.); *Laws of Miners of Mendip* (1687) in *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 498.

BURNISH, *v.* Der. Sus. Dev. To grow fat, lusty, strong, used both of persons and animals. See **Barnish**

Der.^{1} **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Sus.**^{1} 'You burnish nicely' is meant as a compliment. **n.Dev.** Grose (1790); *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544.

[*Femme qui encharge.* That grows big on't, who burnishes, or whose belly increases, Cotgr.]

BURNT, *pp.* Irel. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. In *comb.* (1) **Burnt-ear,** *ustilago* in corn; (2) **-mouthed,** speaking with hesitation, as if the mouth were blistered; (3) **-sand,** hard lumps of sand of a dark colour; (4) **—to,** of milk or porridge: burnt in boiling and hence acquiring an unpleasant taste; (5) **-weed,** the hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*; (6) **—wine,** a preparation of port wine, sweetened and spiced.

(1) [Lisle *Husbandry* (1757) 151.] (2) **n.Yks.** Ah'z nut bont-moothed (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{2} Deean't be burnt-mouth'd about it. (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} (4) **Nhp.**^{1} At an annual feast of furmety her ladyship inquired of the children how they liked it; a blunt little fellow answered, 'Not at all, it is burnt to so bad'; **Nhp.**^{2} **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 127. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (5) **Wmh.** (6) **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} At the funerals of the rich, 'burnt wine from a silver flagon' was handed . . . to the company before the body was removed, *Pref.* 9.

BURN-THE-WIND, *sb. phr.* Sc. Cum. Written **burnewin** Sc.; **burnywind** Cum.^{1} A blacksmith.

Sc. Thou hast had a quarrel with some Edinburgh Burn-the-wind, Scott *F. M. Perth* (1828) ii; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Per.** Our Burn-the-wind was stout and strang, . . . At hammerin' airn he was gude, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 98, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** Then Burnewin comes on like death At ev'ry chaup, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 10. **Cum.**^{1}

BUR(R, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. *sb.* The prickly seed-vessel or fruit of various plants. In *comp.* (1) **Burr-crowfoot,** field crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*; (2) **-docken,** burdock, *Arctium lappa*; (3) **-head,** see **-weed**; (4) **-thistle,** spear thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus*; (5) **-weed,** goose-grass, *Galium aparine.*

(1) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 122. (2) **Sc.** The burr-docken thy coffin was, Train *Poet. Reveries* (1806) 95. **n.Yks.**^{1} (3) **Nhp.**^{1} (4) **Ayr.** The rough bur-thistle, spreading wide Amang the bearded bear, Burns *Answer to Verses* (1787) st. 2. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **nw.Der.**^{1} (5) **Nhp.**^{1} **Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1891) 119. **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii.

2. The blossom of the hop.

Ken. (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} **Sur.**^{1} The hops likes still weather when they're in burr. **Ken., Sus.** Holloway. **I.W.** (C.J.V.)

3. A wart-like excrescence on trees.

Shr.^{1} **Nrf.** Forby *Gl.*

4. *Comp.* **Bur-knot,** an excrescence growing on elm and oak trees.

Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 168.

5. The butt end cut off a tree of fancy wood, valuable because of the curled grain which comes out when it is polished. Lan. (S.W.)

6. A pollard. Used *attrib.* in *comp.* **Bur-oak.**

Hrf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Hrf.**^{12}

7. The ball or knob of a stag's horn at its juncture with the skull.

w.Som.^{1} The horn is always shed immediately below the bur. [Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) iv.]

8. The sea-urchin.

ne.Abd. Also called Canniburr (W.M.).

9. *Fig.* A strong, thick-set person of stubborn temper. Bnff.^{1}

10. *v.* Of hops: to come into blossom.

Ken. Dem hops wŏan' be long afore dey burr (P.M.).

[**1.** They are but burs, thrown upon thee in holiday foolery, Shaks. *As You,* I. iii. 13. **7.** *Perles,* the little spotted curlings wherewith the bur of a deers head is powdered (Cotgr.). **8.** Sw. *borre,* sea-urchin. **9.** Sw. dial. *borre,* an obstinate person (Rietz).]

BUR(R, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Yks. Nhp. Wor. Wil. Dor. [**bər, bə̄(r).**]

1. *sb.* A rabbit-burrow; a hole in the ground made by burrowing. See **Bury,** *sb.*^{1}

w.Yks. *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 16; Back ah went ta me bur agean, as sharp az a rabbit at crack ov a gun, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1856) 42; **w.Yks.**^{3}, **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851).

2. Any place of shelter, as the leeward side of a hedge, &c. Also used *attrib.* See **Burrow,** *sb.*^{1}

Nhp.^{2} The burr side of the hedge. **Wil.** Come into the bur, Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1}

3. *v.* To burrow.

w.Yks. *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 16; **w.Yks.**^{2} A rabbit burs when he makes a hole in the ground.

4. To take shelter; to afford shelter.

w.Yks. As sooin as ivver we started lakin, we hed ta burr up (M.F.); Wi'l bər in iə(r) wol treən z ouə (J.W.). **s.Wor.** It s'ms burring anant theas 'edges, but a-top o' Red-'ill it bla-awd despirately (H.K.).

[The same word as lit. E. *burrow,* just as *fur* (q.v.) is a variant of lit. E. *furrow.*]

BUR(R, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{3} Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Written **ber** w.Yks.; **birr, byrr** Dur. (K.) [**bər, bir, bə̄(r).**]

1. *sb.* The stone or other obstacle put behind a wheel to stop its progress. Also *fig.*

N.Cy.^{1}, **Dur.** (K.), **Cum.** (J.P.), **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891); Put a burr ontul her nagglin' tongue, Binns *Yksman. Xmas. No.* (1888) 23; **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

2. An impediment, annoyance; a hinderer.

Cum.^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}

3. An obstruction of solid rock found in cutting a 'gate' or level shaft in soft strata; rough stone from the quarry.

Wm.^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}

4. The chock placed behind a crowbar and used as a fulcrum.

Nhb.^{1} Raised by levers and burs on rollers up an inclined plane, Hodgson *Hist. Nhb.* pt. ii. III. 276.

5. *v.* To block or stop the wheel of a cart, wagon, &c., by placing a stone or other obstacle behind it.

Dur. Gibson *Up Weardale Gl.* (1870); (K.) **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Burr that back wheel and give the horse a rest (M.N.); Ber that wheel!—Ah am burrin it, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{23}, **Nhp.**^{1}

6. To hinder, impede.

Cum.^{1} He bur't me. **w.Yks.** *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 16.

7. To prop up, to fix open.

m.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1888) II. 16; **w.Yks.**^{3} To bur a gate.

8. *Comp.* **Bur-wall,** a wall inclined against a bank; a supporting wall. w.Yks.^{13}, e.Lan.^{1}

BUR(R, *sb.*^{4} Stf. Lin. Shr. Hrf. Ken. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. [**bə̄(r).**]

1. A hard siliceous stone, used esp. for millstones.

Stf. *Geol. Surv. Vert. Sect.* 43. **Wil.** Old French burrs be the best stone [for millstones], Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1881) 164.

2. A millstone, the centre of a millstone. n.Lin.^{1}, I.W. (C.J.V.)

3. A whetstone, of sandstone formation, for a scythe.

Shr.^{1}; **Shr.**^{2} 'A Brister burr' is one from Bristol, *gen.* flat on either side. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** (W.F.R.)

4. Rubble-stone for the construction of walls, &c.; a soft limestone found in the Purbeck quarries.

w.Cy. Bur is still a west-country name for rubble-stone, Jackson *Wadham Coll.* (1893) 39. **Dor.** Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 205.

5. A coagulated mass of bricks which by some accident have refused to become separated. Ken. (P.M.); Ken.^{1}

BUR(R, *sb.*^{5} Yks. Chs. and in *gen.* dial. use in midl. and s. counties. The sweetbread or pancreas of any animal, esp. of a calf or lamb.

w.Yks.^{1}, **Chs.**^{123}, **Stf.**^{12} **Der.**^{1} *Obs.*; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.** (J.R W.), **War.**^{2}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{12}, **Hrf.**^{12}, **Glo.**^{12} **Mid.** Rumps and Burs sold here, and baked sheep's-heads will be continued every night, if the Lord permit, *Life J. Lackington* (ed. 1830) 175, in *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 175. **Ess.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[*Pancreas*, the sweet-bread, bur, Coles (1679).]

BUR(R, *sb.*^{6} Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. **[bər, bə̄(r).]** A halo or faint luminous disk round the moon, *gen.* betokening rain. See **Brough,** *sb.*^{1}

Cum. If t'bur o' t'muin be far away Mek heaste an' hoose yer cworn an' hay, *Prov.* (E.W.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **n.Yks.**^{2}, **Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Near burr, far rain; far burr, near rain, *Prov.* (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} The larger the burr the nearer the rain. **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway.

Hence **Burred (buried),** *adj.* Of the moon: surrounded by a halo.

Nhp. And 'buried [*sic*] moons' foretel great storms at night, Clare *Village Min.* (1821) II. 27.

[Burrow, a circle about the moon foresheweth wet, cloudy, rough or uncertain weather, Comenius (1647) 64.]

BUR(R, *sb.*^{7} Nhp.^{1} War.^{3} se.Wor.^{1} Oxf. (J.E.) Cor.^{3} **[bə̄(r).]** The nut of a screw or bolt; a piece of iron or wood to protect the screw or bolt. See **Purr.**

BUR(R, *sb.*^{8} Sc. **[bər.]** The tongue of a shoe; the edge of the upper leather. S. & Ork.^{1}, Bnff.^{1}

BURR, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum.

1. *sb.* The pronunciation of the letter *r.*

n.Cy. I consider [the burr] a modern accidental growth very conspicuous . . . though quite inessential to the dialect. . . . [North of the Cheviots] a strong burr has been heard at Kielder and Falstone, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 641, 644; The northern limits of the burr are very sharply defined, there being no transitional sound between it and the Sc. *r*. . . . Along the line of the Cheviots, the Sc. *r* has driven the burr a few miles back, perhaps because many of the farmers and shepherds are of Scottish origin, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 86–7; **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Say wor burr becomes us weel, Oliver *Sngs.* (1824) 7; The tradition is that the Nhb. burr began as a personal defect of the celebrated Hotspur, was imitated by his companions, and by the Earldom as a whole, *Anglia* (1880) III. 376; **Nhb.**^{1} The line within which the burr is spoken may be said to coincide with Nhb., but it passes *n.* of the Tweed at Berwick, and over into the county of Dur. on its *n.* centre. At Sunderland and South Shields an absence of the strong *r* marks off a dial. difference. **Cum.** Heard on the Nhb. border (M.P.).

2. *Comp.* **Burr-castle,** a contemptuous name for Newcastle. N.Cy.^{1}

3. *v.* To make a whirring sound in the throat in pronouncing the letter *r.* Hence **Burran,** *vbl. sb.* the act of sounding the letter *r.* Bnff.^{1}

BURR, see **Birr, Burl.**

BURRA, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. **[bə·rə.]**

1. The common kind of rush or coarse grass, *Juncus squarrosus.*

Sh. & Or.I. Burra is a valuable food for sheep in Sh. in winter, *Agric. Surv. Sh.* 65 (Jam.). **Sh.I.** (W.A.G.); (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **S. & Ork.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Burra-soil,** dry, peaty soil. S. & Ork.^{1}

BURRALS, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Wm. Som. A contraction of Burrow-walls, applied to the town walls at Appleby and Bath. (K.)

BURRAN, *sb.* n.Rxb. A badger.

n.Rxb. *Nature* (Aug. 11, 1887) 339 (in Nhb.^{1}); The Yetholm gypsies call the badger 'Burran,' Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Introd.* 24.

BURRANET, *sb.* Cor. The sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta.* Cf. **burrow-duck.**

Cor. Carew *Survey* (1602) 35; **Cor.**^{12}

[*Bur(r,* sb.^{2} + *anet,* ME. *enede,* a duck, cp. MLat. *aneta* (Ducange).]

BURRAS, *sb.* w.Yks.^{24} **[bə·rəs.]** Borax.

[Boras, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 630. Fr. *borras,* borax (Cotgr.).]

BURREL, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A hollow piece of wood used in twisting ropes. Also called **Cock-a-bendy** (q.v.). Cf. **boral.**

BURREL, *adj.* Sc. See quot.

Abd. The inferior land . . . was called one fur ley, if the whole surface was ploughed, or burrel ley, where there was only a narrow ridge ploughed, and a large stripe of barren land between every ridge, *Agric. Surv. Abd.* (1811) 235 (Jam.); Burrel rigs in various places not under the plough within living recollection, Alexander *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 47.

BURREN-MYRTLE, *sb.* Glw. The red bearberry, *Arctostaphyllos Uva-ursi,* so called from its abundance on the Burren mountains.

BURRENT, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Also written **burran** w.Yks. **[bə·rənt.]** A fox's earth. See **Borran.**

Cum. Though Borrowdale and Wyburn heids He ivvery burrent kent, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 40, ed. 1876. **w.Yks.** Barean, Barend, and Borron, a well-known word in n.Cy., a rocky slope or hill, where foxes and badgers burrow. It ranges at least as far *s.* as Kettlewell, where it appears as Borrance, the stony screes below the limestone girdles or cliffs. It is also called Burran, *Nature* (Aug. 11, 1887) 339 (in Nhb.^{1}).

BURRIAN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. The red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis.*

Ayr. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 214. **N.I.**^{1}

BURRIE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **[bə·ri.]**

1. *v.* To push in a rough manner; to crowd round in a somewhat confused, violent manner.

Bnff.^{1} A' the loons cam roon him, an' burriet 'im [*or* at 'im]. A' the bairns cam burriein' aboot the door.

Hence (1) **Burrie,** *adv.* rudely, roughly; (2) **Burriean,** *vbl. sb.* the act of crowding or pushing in a rough manner.

Bnff.^{1} He came burrie against the bairn, an' knockit it our.

2. To overpower in working, or in striving at work. n.Sc. (Jam.)

3. *sb.* The act of crowding; a rough push.

Bnff.^{1} Ane o' the loons ran past him, ga' 'im a burrie, an' gogglt 'im fin he wiz vreetin'.

4. A game among children.

Bnff.^{1} **Abd.** A boy's game played in the open street, within marked bounds, *gen.* the space occupied by so many houses on either side. Within this boundary a boy stands in the middle of the street, while his playmates stand on one or both of the pavements, endeavouring to cross the street without being caught or touched. If one of them is caught he has to take his place in the middle of the street until he catches another (A.W.).

BURRING, *prp.* Sur. I.W. **[bə·rin.]** Making a droning noise; purring.

Sur. The child's burrin' like a puckeridge [night-jar], Baring-Gould *Broom-Squire* (1896) 272. **sw.Sur.** (T.T.C.) **I.W.** The clink, clink, of the blacksmith's hammer made cheery melody to the burring accompaniment of bellows and flame, Gray *Annesley* (1889) III. 23.

BURRIT, *sb.* w.Yks.^{2} **[bə·rit.]** The rounded head of a rivet. See **Bur(r,** *sb.*^{7}

BURRIT, *adj.* S. & Ork.^{1} Applied to sheep: black with white round the tail.

BURROCH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. **[bə·rəχ.]**

1. *sb.* An enclosure; a band to keep a cow still while being milked.

Ayr. In the byre she's aye cannie, nor e'er needs a burroch, *Ballads* (1846) I. 101.

2. *v.* To fasten a cow's legs to prevent her kicking. Per. (G.W.) Cf. **barroughed.**

BURROE, *sb.* Irel.

1. A kind of seaweed; the tangle, *Laminaria digitata.* N.I.^{1}

2. *Fig.* A tall, shapeless person.

N.I.^{1} When I was sixteen I grew up as tall as a big burroe.

BURROUGH, see **Barrow**.

BURROW, *sb.*^{1}, *adj.* and *v.*^{1} Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Wil. Written **burru** w.Wor.^{1} se.Wor.^{1} s.Wor.^{1} [**bəˑrə, bəˑrō.**]

1. *sb.* Shelter from the sun or wind; the leeward side of a hedge, &c. See **Bur(r**, *sb.*^{2}

Nhp.^{1} You've got a cold place there, mistress; why don't you get under the burrow? **War.**^{23}, **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **w.Wor.**^{1} The wind is pretty teart to-daay, but if yŭ kips in the burrŭ t'ull do yŭ good to go out. **se.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{1} **Glo.** Sit down for thy 'nunchin' in the burrow of the hedge, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xii; **Glo.**^{12} **Wil.**^{1} Why doesn't thee coom and zet doon here in the burrow?

2. *Comp.* **Burrow-hurdle**, a hurdle with straw drawn through it to protect the ewes and young lambs from the wind.

War.^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{1}, **Oxf.** (J.W.), **Oxf.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}

3. *adj.* Sheltered, secure from the wind, shady.

Nhp.^{1} The plants were nicely sheltered from the frost under the burrow wall. **War.**^{2} It is very burrow here in the winter. **s.War.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1} **Glo.** A very burrow place for cattle, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 205. **Oxf.** Let us move over the other side, it is more burrow there (A.N.); **Oxf.**^{1}, **n.Bck.** (A.C.)

4. *v.* To shelter, protect from the wind.

War. That house is nicely burrowed amongst the trees (L.M.). **Wor.** We'll be well burrered from the wind here (R.M.E.).

[A burrow (covert), *latibulum*; burrowed, *tutus, injuriae ventorum non patiens*, Coles (1679).]

BURROW, *sb.*^{2} Som. Dev. Cor. [**bəˑrə.**] A mound of earth, heap; a sepulchral barrow or tumulus. Cf. **barrow**, *sb.*^{3}

w.Som.^{1} Mole heaps are waunt buur-uz. **Dev.** Kerton, among what he called 'burroughs and buildings,' found some human bones, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 394. **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.** The turf is collected into separate burrows or heaps, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 118; Beyond the burrows or heaps of dead, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. i; **Cor.**^{123}

BURROW, *v.*^{2} Shr. To bore, penetrate.

Shr.^{1} Them ship han burrowed thar backs i' the dyche bonk i' the sandy leasow till the roots o' the trees bin bar'.

[The same as lit. E. *burrow* (vb.), to make a burrow (as rabbits).]

BURROW, see **Barrow**.

BURROW-DUCK, *sb.* Irel. Cum. Glo. e.An. Wil. Som. Written **burrough** N.I.^{1}; **borrow** Cum. The common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta*. Cf. **burranet**.

N.I.^{1} **Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 455. **Glo.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 50. **Wil.** Known as the 'Burrow Duck' from its habit of selecting for its nest a cavity in a rock, or a deserted burrow of a rabbit, Smith *Birds* (1887) 475. **Som.** (W.F.R.) [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 154; The sheldrake breeds in burrows made by rabbits and foxes in sand-dunes (hence the name Burrow Duck by which it is sometimes called), Chambers *Cycl.* (1895) s. v. Sheldrake.]

BURROW(S-TOWN, see **Borough**.

BURRU, see **Burrow**.

BURRY, see **Bury**.

BURSAR, *sb.* Sc. A scholar or exhibitioner at a Scottish University.

Sc. This name [was] given to poor students, probably because they were pensioners on the common purse, *Univ. Glasg. Statist. Acc.* xxi (Jam.); (A.W.)

Hence **Bursary**, *sb.* a scholarship or exhibition.

Sc. He's gotten a bursary worth thirty pound a year for twa year, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) v; (A.W.) **Frf.** Give him a chance of carrying a bursary, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 223. **Gall.** Two students competed for Bursaries at the examination held on Oct. 3, *Report of Free Ch. Synod of Gall.'s Bursary Fund* (1873).

BURSEN, see **Burst**.

BURST, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **borst** Nhb.^{1}

I. Gram. forms. [For further examples, see **II.** below.]

1. *Pret. Tense*: (1) **Bursted**, (2) **Burstit**, (3) **Bussed**, (4) **Bust**, (5) **Busted**. See **Bost, Brist, Brust**.

(1) **n.Lin.** I o'must bursted mysen, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 79. **Hrf.**^{1} It bùrsted open the door. (2) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 203. (3) **nw.Der.**^{1} (4) **Yks.** Fifteen years sin' I took t'pledge, and never bust out but once, Baring-Gould *Pennyqks.* (1870) 52, ed. 1890. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} (4) **Lan.** Wi wer blowin th' bledther full o' wind an it busted (S.W.). (5) **Nhp.**^{1} The wind busted the door open. **se.Wor.**^{1} Tho bwiler o' the stem injin busted this marnin'. **Hrf.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.)

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Bawsen**, (2) **Borsend**, (3) **Bursen**, (4) **Bursted**, (5) **Bursten**, (6) **Bussen**, (7) **Bust**, (8) **Busted**, (9) **Busten**, (10) **Bysted**.

(1) **Lan.** Four little childer kry'dn oz iv the'r harts wud'n baws'n, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 11, ed. 1801. **Chs.**^{1} Aw've etten so mony poncakes, aw'm welly bawson. (2) **Stf.**^{2} (3) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 203. (4) **Lei.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1} (5) **Sc.** Many were bursten in the flight and died without stroke, Baillie *Lett.* II. 92 (1775), Note in Scott *Leg. Mont.* (ed. 1830) xv; (Jam.) (6) **Not.**^{1}; **Not.**^{2} He has bussen his braces. **s.Not.** *Obsol.* (J.P.K.) **se.Wor.**^{1} (7) **Lan.** The boiler's bust at Taylor's Mill (S.W.). **s.Not.** My mester's bust hissen (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} (8) **Glo.**^{1} (9) **e.An**^{1} (10) **Sus.** He's hed be so bunched he ha bysted, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 389.

II. Var. dial. meanings.

1. *v.* To overfeed, fill to excess.

Dmf. A' that I noo dare say for shame, Is that he didna burst them [swine], Quinn *Heather* (ed. 1863) 251.

Hence (1) **Bawsen-**, (2) **Bussen-**, (3) **Busten-bellied**, *adj.* of animals: ruptured; (4) **Bussen-**, (5) **Busten-billy**, *adj.* ruptured; (6) **Bust-pig**, *sb.* a 'broke' pig.

(1) **Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (2) **War.** (J.R.W.), **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} (3) **Glo.** (S.S.B.) (4, 5) **e.An.**^{1} (6) **Ken.** (P.M.)

2. To be breathless and overheated from great exertion; to be too much for one's strength.

Fif. It was an awfu day o' heat, an' I bursted mysel' and didna get owre't for mony a day, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 169. **Lnk.** See me burstin' mysel' here to death, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 133. **Stf.**^{2} Dh' aud os puld ard, bər ər wər borsənd, ər kudnər shift dh' kart ə fut.

Hence (1) **Bursen**, (2) **Bursten**, *pp.* breathless, panting from over-exertion, overpowered with fatigue; (3) **Bursted** or **Bursen churn**, *phr.* harvesting accompanied with such labour that the sun sets before all the grain is cut.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **S. & Ork.**^{1} (2) **Fif.** Wearied, half-bursten with their hot turmoil, Tennant *Anster* (1812) xxx. (3) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **N.I.**^{1}

3. To break up into small pieces, to pulverize.

n.Yks.^{1} Gan thou an' bost thae clots i' t'far intak'. 'T'war a shamm te bost it all i' bits.

4. *sb.* An outburst of drinking.

Rnf. I wadna just say that she's drucken, But it's either a burst or a starve, Barr *Poems* (1861) 110.

5. An outburst, vehement attack. Cf. **birst, 1.**

Nhb.^{1} To 'bide the borst' is to stand the oncome.

6. Over-exertion or fatigue. Cf. **birst, 2.**

Sc. He got a burst (Jam.). **Fif.** It's a nasty thing a burst, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 169.

BURSTER, *sb.* Sur. A drain under a road to carry off water.

Sur. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 361; **Sur.**^{1}

BURSTIN, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I.

1. Corn dried over the fire instead of in a kiln.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **Or.I.** (S.A.S.); **S. & Ork.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Burstin-bruni**, a round thick cake made of burstin. S. & Ork.^{1}

3. A dish made of corn, roasted by rolling hot stones among it till it be brown, then half ground and mixed with sour milk. Or.I. (Jam.)

BURSTLE, *sb.* and *v.* Som. [**bə̄ˑsl.**]

1. *sb.* A bristle.

w.Som.^{1} I wants a wax-end—mind you puts a good burstle in un.

2. *v.* To bristle.

w.Som.^{1} Didn th' old dog burstle up his busk then. Our Jim's a quiet fuller let'n alone; but he'll zoon burstly up nif anybody d'affurnt'n.

[Burstyll, *seta*, *Prompt.* (Pynson's ed. 1499). Cp. Du. *borstel*, hoggs bristle (Hexham).]

BURT, *v.* Som. [**bə̄t.**] To dent, bruise, make an impression. See **Brit**, *v.*^{1}

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Neef dhee as-n u-droaˑd daewn dhu taungˑz un u-búrt eeˑn dhu taiˑpaut [if thou hast not thrown down the tongs and dinted in the teapot].

BURTACK, *sb.* Sh.I. Fire.

Sh I. Not common (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Lit. a little brightness. ON. *birti*, light, brightness + -*ack*, dim. suff., see Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetland* (1897) 94, 104.]

BURTHEN, see **Burden.**

BURTON, *sb.*^{1} Glo. A blend of two kinds of beer drunk at Bristol.

Glo. When the Burton came we found that it was a very poor drink—a sort of small beer, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 276; Largely drunk by the poorer classes: it consists of three parts ale and one part beer. The ale is the commonest brewed, and is known as 'One X.' (S.S.B.)

BURTON, *sb.*^{2} Irel. A chap-book.

Wxf. Various chap-books or Burtons, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 292.

BURTON-CHINE, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} A chain made of very good iron, used in lowering and hoisting the masts of keels and wherries.

BUR-TREE, see **Bour-tree.**

BURVIL, *sb.* *Obs.* Pem. Bed.

s.Pem. Now then, brats, be off to burvil, 'tis gwayin laȧt (W.M.M.).

BURY, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hrt. Bdf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Written **berry** w.Som.^{1}; **burry** Wil.^{1} [**bə·ri.**]

1. *sb.* A rabbit-hole. Cf. **burrow**, *v.*^{2}, **bur(r**, *sb.*^{2}

s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 12. **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Brks.** (M.J.B.), **Ken.** (P.M.), **Ken.**^{1}, **Sur.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1} **Hmp.** Rats . . . makes their burries in the hill, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) x. **Wil.** Bevis wanted to see the glade and the rabbits' burries, Jefferies *Bevis* (1882) xxix; **Wil.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Called also u buur·ee u oa·lz [a berry of holes]. It is applied equally to the 'earths' or holes of foxes or badgers; never applied to a single hole. Dhu buur·ee wuz dhaat baeg, dhu fuur·uts kèod-n git um aewt [the berry was so big the ferrets could not get them (the rabbits) out]. A single hole might be called a burrow, though rarely, but never a buur·ee. **Dev.** (W.L.-P.)

2. A hole in the ground, in which potatoes, &c., are stored for winter use. Hence a heap of roots or potatoes covered with earth to protect them from frost.

s.Chs.^{1} *Obs.* **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** You must get some more potatoes to-morrow out of the bury (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.*

3. A heap of manure or compost.

War. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Hrf.** (W.W.S.)

4. *v.* To cover or to be covered over with earth.

Hrt. Be sure to plow as shallow as possible that you do not bury, as we call it, the sheep's dung, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. **Bdf.** Wheat that is ploughed into the soil is liable to bury, in consequence of which a shallow furrow is preferred, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 373.

BURY, *sb.*^{2} Bdf. The chief homestead, residence of the chief lord of the soil; used only in place-names (J.W.B.). Cf. **barton, 3.**

BURYANS, see **Bruyans.**

BURY-HOLE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. War. A child's name for the grave.

w.Yks.^{2} **Lan.** He . . . felt at he could ha' fun in his hart t'a chuck her into a berry-hole, Brierley *Traddlepin Fold*, v; **Lan.**^{1} Eawr little Ben's i'th bury-hole, isn't he, mam? Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) iii. **Chs.**^{13}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **s.Not.** They put 'er in a bury-'ole, an' we never seed 'er again (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

BURYING, *vbl. sb.* *Gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also Amer. Written **berrin** w.Yks.^{124} Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{13} Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} Nhp.^{1} War.^{2} Shr.^{1} Oxf.^{1} Hmp.^{1} Cor.^{12}; **berryin** Cum.^{1} Wm.^{1} w.Yks.^{2}; **burin** w.Som.^{1} Dev.^{3} [**bə·rin.**]

1. A funeral, burial.

Sc. The evening of their father's burying, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) x. **e.Lth.** A man . . . wha by a' appearance wad offeeciate at our buryins, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 245. **Ir.** The expenses of her 'buryin' would certainly be defrayed by the House, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 163. **w.Ir.** Saint Kairn gev him an illigant wake and a beautiful berrin', Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 16. **s.Ir.** At his brother's berrin, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 57. **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** We laugh at a wedding, and we cry at a berring, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 11; **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} To be 'decently brought out,' or in other words to have 'a menseful burying,' *Pref.* 9. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Tha'll coom to t'berrin? Yus, says ah, Ah sall be varry dlad, Preston *Poems* (1864) 9; Ta dream of a wedding is t'sign of a berrin', *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 20, 1889); **w.Yks.**^{1234}; **w.Yks.**^{5} It is the custom to serve those who are bid in the 'house.' Wine is handed round, and a large sponge-cake given to each in a sealed packet, having printed on the outside an appropriate verse or two, even if those most concerned are unable to read them. Chairs are carried into the middle of the street and the corpse brought out, sung over, and then carried by the bearers (still singing) at a slow march to the top of the street where the hearse is waiting. **Lan.** Yo'r laitht to th' buryin to-morrow at one o'clock, Brierley *Waverlow* (1884) 6; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} There is a superstition that coffin-makers, shroud-makers, and grave-diggers can always tell when they are going to have a 'berryin'; **Chs.**^{3}, **Flt.** (T.K.J.), **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{2} A berrin, a berrin, A good fat herrin, *Children's game-rhyme at a mock funeral*; **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{1} **Hrf.** Wen anney boddy died, we young 'uns liked to zee the berryin (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Oxf.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Dhai bee gwain t-oa·l dhu buur·een u Zad·urdee. **Dev.**^{3} **Cor.** Aw looked so solemn, soas, as ef aw wor to a berren, Trfgellas *Tales* (1860) 38; **Cor.**^{12} [**U.S.A.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 385.]

Hence **Berriner**, *sb.* a person attending a funeral.

w.Yks. Common in Wilsden, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Burying-biscuits**, sponge biscuits distributed to the mourners at a funeral; (2) **-cake**, a funeral cake; (3) **-coach**, a funeral hearse; (4) **-ground**, a graveyard or cemetery; (5) **-hole**, a grave; (6) **-house**, the house from which the funeral comes; (7) **-stools**, the stools or trestles on which coffins are set at a funeral; (8) **-towels**, towels used for carrying a coffin; (9) **-tune**, the tune to which a hymn is sung on the way to the church at a funeral.

(1) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (2) **w.Yks.** With berrin' cakes he wer' sent, *Wadsley Jack* (1866) *Introd.* 1; **w.Yks.**^{2}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **Lan.** Does thae see that berrin-coach? Waugh *Ben an' Bantam* (1867) 224. (4) **Frf.** I was walking wi' the wife i' the buryin' ground, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xiii. **Fif.** We entered the old burying-ground, as the graveyard was called, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 163. **w.Yks.** Yo' mud as weel seek wark i' a burying ground, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) iv. (5) **Stf.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (6) **n.Yks.**^{2} If the 'burying house' itself is not large enough, the neighbours offer their apartments, *Pref.* 9. (7) **n.Lin.**^{1} (8) **n.Yks.**^{1} The coffin is almost never borne on the shoulders, but suspended by means of towels passed under it (s.v. Arval); **n.Yks.**^{2}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Not.**, **Lin.**, **Dev.**, **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 344, 458. (9) **Cor.**^{1}

3. In phr. *He's been ta Jerry' berrin' an' helped ta hug*, prov. answering to 'once bit, twice shy,' he has been deceived once and won't be again; (2) *to fetch a burying*, to accompany the corpse.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889). (2) **Hrf.**^{12}

4. A heap of potatoes covered with mould to protect them from frost. Oxf.^{1}

BURYING, *prp.* Cum. Nhp. Hrf. In phr. (1) *burying old Tom*, a drinking festivity among labourers on New Year's Eve; (2) —*his* or *the old wife*, the feast given by an apprentice at the expiration of his articles.

(1) **Hrf.** Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1870) I. 12. (2) **Cum.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

BURY-ME-WICK, *int.* Der. An ejaculation, exclamation, meaning bury-me-alive!

Der. You'll do it to-day, bury-me-wick, but you shall, Le Fanu *Uncle Silas* (1865) I. 295.

BURY-MUFFS, *sb. pl.* Lan. A jocular term applied to the inhabitants of Bury. (S.W.)

BUSE, see **Boose.**

BUSEFUL, *adj.* Wil. Abusive, foul-mouthed. See **Abuseful.**

n.Wil. He's a terrible buseful chap (E.H.G.). **Wil.**^{1}

BUSEY, *adj.* w.Som. Abusive.

w.Som. Bùe·zĕe, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 20.

BUSGY, see **Busky.**

BUSH, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Stf. Lin. Wor. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Cor.

1. *sb.* A thorn.

Hrt. I hear as how the master has a bush in his foot (H.G.). **Suf.** A man says he has a bush in his finger (C.T.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Sus.** (F.A.A.); (F.E.) **Hmp.** Your dog has a bush in his foot, De Crespigny & Hutchinson *New Forest* (1895) 112; I've a rose-bush down me nail, an' it do hurt (W.M.E.F.); **Hmp.**^{1}

2. The gooseberry bush. [Unknown to our correspondents.]

Ken.^{1} Them there bushes want pruning sadly; **Ken.**^{2}

3. A faggot made of whitethorn or blackthorn. See **Bush-faggot.**

Ken. Edward Colings [paid working] Bourn Wood [inter alia] 112 bush, £0. 3. 2, *Maylam Farm Accs.* (1794).

4. A heavy hurdle or gate with its bars interlaced with brushwood and thorns, which is drawn over pastures, in spring, and acts like a light harrow. Wil.^{1} See **Bush-harrow.**

5. A bed of reeds.

e.An.^{1} When a wounded fowl swims from the open water into the reeds it is said to have got into the bush.

6. A tree.

Ant. (W.H.P.); Who lives over there among the bushes? (W.J.K.)

7. In *pl.* Masses of seaweed growing on sunken rocks, and exposed at low water. N.I.^{1}

8. *Comp.* (1) **Bush-bred,** of sheep: bred upon the hills in the neighbourhood of Romney Marsh; (2) **-chat,** the whinchat, *Pratincula rubetra*; (3) **-draining,** under-draining done with bushes; (4) **-eels,** snakes; (5) **-faggot,** a faggot made of whitethorn or blackthorn; (6) **-house,** a house which on the occasion of a fair or other festivity sold beer and cider with or without a licence; (7) **-lark,** the corn bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*; (8) **-magpie,** the common magpie, *Pica rustica*; (9) **-oven,** the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*; (10) **-sparrow,** the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

(1) **Ken.** Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784-1815). (2) **w.Yks.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 11. (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Review* (1783). [Grose (1790).] (4) **Lin.** Hone *Table-bk.* (1827) II. 224. (5) **Suf.** As rough as a bush-faggot, *Prov.* (F.H.) **Ken.** Of Jno. Lester for 68 bush faggots, 1 cord of wood, and 200 of staiks, £1. 5. 6, *Maylam Farm Accs.* 1787, Dec. 29 (P.M.). (6) **se.Wor.**^{1} Indicated by a bush fixed up at the door. Suppressed 1863. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **Cor.** Starting from some 'bush-house' where he had been supping too freely of the fair-ale, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 233; **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.* (7) **Ir.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 69. (8) **w.Wor.** Like a bush magpie, he's two holes in his coot—one to go in at, and the tother for boltin', *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888); In days of cock-fighting it was not unusual to put the eggs of game-fowl into the nests of carrion-crows and bush-magpies, under the notion that the fowls thus hatched would be more game (H.K.). (9) **Nrf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 32. (10) **Slg.** *ib.* 28.

9. *v.* To place thorns on land to prevent poachers from netting partridges. See **Bosk.**

s.Chs.^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Midl.** That field is not half bushed. I've been bushing all the week [said by an under-keeper] (W.B.T.).

10. To drag a hurdle, or gate interwoven with rough bushes, over grass land. See **Bush-harrow.**

n.Wil. This is to beat up the lumps of earth or manure that have been scattered over it (E.H.G.). **Wil.**^{1}

11. In phr. *Bush the fire*, put on more furze.

Cor.^{1} Only used where there are open chimneys and no grates.

12. *Obs.* To retreat from a bargain, as though getting behind a bush for shelter.

s.Cy. (Hall.) **e.Sus.** Holloway.

13. To be idle, to shirk work. Stf.^{1}

BUSH, *sb.*^{2} Cor. Two hoops fixed on a short pole, passing through each other at right angles, used for signalling the position of a school of pilchards.

Cor.^{1} Hoops are covered with white calico, and used as signals by a person standing on a hill to show where pilchards lie in a bay; **Cor.**^{2}

BUSH, *sb.*^{3} Sc. n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. [buʃ.] A ring of metal inserted round a shaft, axle-rod, &c., to take the wear and reduce the friction produced by the constant rubbing; an iron socket. Also *fig.* Cf. **bowk,** *sb.*^{2}

Frf. For cleaning harness, the bushes of cart-wheels, &c., Stephens *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 312. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Wm.** A heavy drinker will be frequently referred to as one whose throat 'wants a new bush' (B.K.); **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 11, 1883) 6. **n.Yks.** T'bush o' t'grunston is lowce (I.W.). **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{1} [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

Hence (1) **Bush,** *v.* to sheathe, enclose in a case or box, fit a metal lining to a cylindrical body; (2) **Bushing,** *vbl. sb.* the operation of fitting a metal lining as above; also *fig.*; (3) **Bushing-piece,** *sb.* a piece of metal made to increase or reduce the size of the thread on or in the end of a tube, &c.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.), **War.**^{3} (2) **Wm.** One who has suffered from diarrhœa will say, 'Ah want bushing afresh' (B.K.). [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (3) **War.**^{3} A fitter would ask for a 2/8 3/8 (bushing piece) or a 3/8 2/8 (reducing piece), according to the nature of the work to be done.

[The busshes are irons within the hole of the nave to keep it from wearing, Holme *Ac. Armory* (1688) 332. Cp. Bremen *busse* (*Wtbch.*), Sw. *bösse*, G. *büchse.*]

BUSH, *v.*^{2} Dev. Cor. [buʃ.] To administer the rite of Confirmation. See **Bishop,** *v.*

n.Dev. Bushed or unbushed, if Death jet'th one, Ha must obey es call, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 100. **s.Dev.** 'Tis always Bishops who bush the folks, *Church Times* (Oct. 10, 1890) 965. **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

BUSH, *v.*^{3} Pem. Glo. Dev. To butt with the head or horns, gore, toss. Cf. **buck,** *v.*^{1}

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419; Is that bull bushing? (W.M.M.) **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Dev.** But now she bushing roars, and makes a pudder, Peter Pindar *Hair Powder* (1816) III. 25; *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 128; **Dev.**^{1} Thicca bull yender look'th zo.—Why, thee dist'n think a will bush tha, mun? pt. ii. 12. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Mind yurzell now, er he'll bush ee.

[He may busche aȝenst men . . . and breke strong dores wiþ his heed, Trevisa *Higden* (1387) II. 191.]

BUSH, *v.*^{4} Cor. [buʃ.] To strike the ears of corn against a barrel instead of threshing it with a flail.

Cor.^{1} When straw was wanted for thatching, women were employed to beat out the corn into a barrel with the head out; **Cor.**^{2}

BUSH, *v.*^{5} Sc. *Gen.* with prep. *up* and *about*: to move nimbly, tidy up. See **Busk,** *v.*^{3}

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Slg.** Bush about, lassie; bush up, noo (G.W.).

BUSH, *int.* Sc. Expressive of a rushing sound.

Peb. Till bush!—he gae a desperate spue, Nicol *Poems* (1805) 115 (Jam.).

BUSH, see **Push.**

BUSHEEN, *sb. pl.* Wxf.^{1} Growing bushes.

[*Bush*, sb.^{1} + *-een*, Ir. *-ín*, dim. suff.]

BUSHEL, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* *Obsol.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Eng. and Wal. Also written **bushely** w.Som.^{1}

1. *sb.* A dry measure of capacity used for corn, vegetables, &c., varying according to district.

Ayr. Two pecks. **Gall.** Of barley: from 46 to 53 lbs. Of lime or potatoes: the Carlisle bush. **Dur.** Of corn: *gen.* 5 per cent. above the standard; in some parts 8½ gall. At Stockton, of oats: 35 lbs. Of wheat: 60 lbs. **Cum.** At Carlisle, 96 quarts = 24 gall. At Penrith, of barley, oats, and potatoes: 20 gall. Of rye and wheat: 16 gall. **Wm.** 3 Winchester bush. At Appleby, of barley: 2½ bush. Of potatoes, 2 bush. **n.Yks.** In *s.* part 1 quart above the standard; in *n.* 2, sometimes 10 per cent., or more than 3. **e.Yks.** Farmers sell by 1 bush. above the standard; corn-merchants by the Winchester bush. **Lan.** Of potatoes: *gen.* 90 lbs. not cleaned. At Liverpool, of barley, beans, and oats: a gall. Winchester measure; barley is sold at 60 lbs. to the bush., oats at 45. Of wheat: 70 lbs. **Chs.** Of barley: 60 lbs. Of oats: 45 to 50 lbs. Of potatoes: 90 lbs. Of wheat: 70 to 75 lbs., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Chs.**$^{1\,2\,3}$ **n.Wal.** Of potatoes: 74 lbs., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Stf.** Six [strikes] of malt or oats, Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.); Of barley, beans, oats, and pease: 9½ gall. Of wheat: 72 lbs. **Der.** Of potatoes: 90 lbs., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Der.**^{1} 2 strikes or 8 pecks. **n.Lin.**^{1} One-fourth of a quarter of corn, not one-eighth, as in most other parts of Eng. The strike or half bush. represents here, and in some other parts of Lindsey, the legal bush. **Lei.** Of grain: 8½ to 9 gall. Of malt: 8 gall. Of potatoes: 80 lbs., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **War.** 2 strikes or 2 bush., Winchester measure, Ray (1691). **Wor.** At Worcester, 8½ gall.; at Evesham, 9 gall.; in some parts 9½ or 9¾ gall. Of wheat: 9 gall. weigh 70 lbs. and make 56 of flour. **Shr.**

Of barley, pease, and wheat: $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 gall.; of wheat, weighing from 70 to 80 lbs.; of oats, at Shrewsbury $3\frac{1}{2}$ bush., weighing about 93 lbs., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Shr.**^{1} Strike, bushel, measure, are synonymous terms, but 'strike' is giving place as a *gen.* usage to 'bushel.' The quantities sold under these respective denominations are not, however, uniformly equal, *Introd.* lxxxv. **Mtg.** 20 gall., called 2 strikes. Welshpool, of malt: $\frac{9}{10}$ of the corn bush. = 18 gall. Of oats: 7 hoops of 5 gall., heaped. Fishguard, 2 Winchester bush. Caerphili, of wheat: the Winchester bush., estimated to weigh $67\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.; at Aberthaw 64; at other places the bush. of 10 gall. is required to weigh 80 lbs., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Hrf.** Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–1812); Of grain: 10 gall. Of malt: $8\frac{1}{2}$ gall. **Mon.** From 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ and nearly 11 gall. **s.Wal.** Of oats: the Winchester bush. of the old kind of oats required to weigh $41\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; of the new, 45 lbs. **Brk.** 10 gall. **Glo.** Commonly $9\frac{1}{2}$ gall., but varying from 9 and $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10. **Oxf.** Of wheat: 9 gall. 3 pints. **Brks.** Of corn: in some parts, 9 gall. **Bdf.** Till lately 2 pints above the standard. **Mid.** Of potatoes: 56 lbs., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Ken.** One still speaks of a gallon of bread, but formerly one also spoke of a bushel of bread. 'In the pantry 4 bush. of wheat ground, 1 bush. and 5 gall. baked into bread,' *Pluckley Vestry Bk.* (Oct. 29, 1789) (P.M.). **Sur.** Of potatoes: 60 lbs. Of turnips: 50 lbs. **Sus.** Of wheat: in some parts, 9 gall. **Dor.** Of hemp seed: sometimes 9 gall. **Dev.** Of barley: often 30 lbs. Of oats: often 36 or 40 lbs. Of wheat: the fourth peck heaped. **Cor.** 24 gall. The double measure of 16 gall. is also used in the *e.* parts and runs occasionally to 17 or $17\frac{1}{2}$; the triple in the *w.* parts. Of potatoes: 220 lbs., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Cor.**^{3}

2. A custom observed at the Red Lion Inn, Shoreham, on New Year's Day, when a bushel measure is filled with beer, and all comers are entitled to a free drink.

Sus. A new bushel corn measure is used, decorated with flowers and green paper. When filled with frothed-up beer, it has the appearance of a huge cauliflower. It is filled twice, first by the brewers, Vallance, Catt and Co., and next by the company, who partake of it, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 192; The Bushel [is] an old custom still kept up, Sawyer *Flk-Lore* (1883) 2.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Bushel-breeks**, wide, baggy trousers; (2) **-iron**, scrap-iron; (3) **-loaf**, a bushel of flour made into bread and baked in one large loaf.

(1) **Ayr.** I daursay I lookit droll enough in his bushle-breeks, which were a worl' owre big for me, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 131. (2) **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* (3) **Ken.** Bushel-loaves were formerly baked for Christmas (P.M.).

4. In phr. (1) *To measure another's corn by one's own bushel*, or *to measure another a peck out of one's own bushel*, to judge of another's disposition or experience by one's own; (2) *under the bushel*, in subjection.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} (2) **Dev.** Mrs. Smith seems to keep Smith pretty much under the bushel, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 83.

5. *v.* To measure grain with a bushel measure.

w.Som.^{1} Bèo·shl. [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

6. To yield so as to quickly fill the bushel measure; sometimes with prep. *up.*

w.Wor.^{1} Good hops are said by the pickers to bushel-up well. **w.Som.**^{1} The wheat don't half bèo·shlee de year, same's I've a knowed it avore now.

BUSHEL, *sb.*^{2} Fif. (Jam.) A small dam made in a gutter in order to intercept water. See **Gushel.**

[Cp. Du. *busse*, a channell or a gutter (Hexham).]

BUSHERIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Clumps of bushes.

Elg. What fine lawns and fawns, shrubberies and busheries, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 131.

BUSHET, *v.* Glo. Also in form **busket** (H.T.E.). To throw out suckers, shoot out at the roots, sprout.

Glo. *Gl.* (1851); (H.T.E.); **Glo.**^{1}

[The same word as OFr. *bouset*, 'petit bois' (Godefroy *Suppl.*, s.v. *boschet*).]

BUSH-HARROW, *sb.* and *v.* Lin. War. Mid. and in *gen.* dial. use. [**bu·ʃ-arə.**]

1. *sb.* A harrow made by inserting thorns in a frame of wood. See **Bush**, *sb.*^{1} **4.**

n.Lin.^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Mid.** The seed is covered by a bush-harrow, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 136. [Bush-harrows, which are at work in the meadows at this time of year, are drudges or dredges, Jefferies *Hdgrw.* (1889) 201.]

2. *v.* To go over land with a bush-harrow. n.Lin.^{1}, sw.Lin.^{1}

BUSHMENT, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. A thicket, a bushy place.

w.Som.^{1} Twaud-n noa vuur·dur oa·f-n dhik dhae·ur bèo·shmunt [it was no further off than that thicket]. Very common. **Dev.**, **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544.

[Woods, briars, bushments, Raleigh *Hist. World* (Johnson).]

BUSHT, *sb.* n.Sc. A box, used *fig.* See **Saut-boosht.**

n.Sc. The aul' 'umman lives in a bit busht o' a roomie, bit a' thing in't's as nait's a new preen (W.G.).

BUSHY BANDY BEE, — BARNABY, see **Bishop Barnabee.**

BUSHY-TOPPIN'D, *ppl. adj.* Lin. [**bu·ʃi-topind.**] Having a bushy tuft of feathers on the head.

Lin. It was bushy-toppin'd like a dozzil (M.P.).

BUSINESS, *sb.* Lin. Wor. Brks. Ken. [**bi·znəs.**]

1. A fuss.

Brks.^{1} A maayde a gurt business about um a-taaykin' his spaayde wi'out axin.

2. Farming, a farm; *to be in business*, to be a farmer. s.Wor. (H.K.), Ken.^{2}

3. *Comp.* **Business-cow**, a cow which gives a good supply of milk and cream. n.Lin.^{1}

BUSK, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. [**busk.**]

1. *sb.* A bush.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **Cum.**^{1} *Obsol.* **Wm.** That little cottage down under that busk of wood was empty, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 13; Trinnalt doont broo intet Scroggs amang t'busks, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 12; **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Well, Lookstee, gan for yon busk o' ling, Atkinson *Lost* (1870) xxii; **n.Yks.**^{1} A Ling-busk. Seave-busk; **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah ho't mysen sadly i yan o' them whin-busks. **e.Yks.** Whin busks were stubbed up an meead inti whin kids (R.S.); Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.**^{1} Appl. to furze bushes only, which are fast disappearing, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2} A gooseberry-busk. **n.Lan.** It's haidən bihint ə holin busk (W.S.). **Chs.** Lad's love's a busk of broom, Hot awhile and soon done, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 54; **Chs.**^{13}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.** Reight awaays ower th' eller-busks i' th' gardin hedge, Peacock *Taales* (1889) 22; **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} We used to hing our clothes on the gorse-busks.

2. A bunch of flowers.

Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 320; Thou'st gotten a fine busk of gillivers (R.E.C.); **Lin.**^{1}

3. *v.* To beat the bushes in cover-shooting.

Lan. Yo're gooin a buskin . . . where's yor guns? Clegg *Pieces Rochd. Dial.* (1895).

Hence **Busker**, *sb.* a beater in cover-shooting. w.Yks.^{3}

4. *To busk out*, to beat out with bushes a fire spreading in turfy ground.

sw.Lin.^{1} They've gotten busks, and are busking the fire out.

[Buske or busshe, *rubus, dumus, Prompt.*; A busk I se yondir brennand bright, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 74. ON. *buskr.*]

BUSK, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Som. Dev.

1. *sb.* The hair growing along dogs' backs, which when in a pugnacious mood they cause to stand straight upright; also *fig.* of a man, when he is irritated.

w.Som.^{1} It is very common to talk of a dog wai uz buusk au·l un ee·n [with his busk all on end]. The freq. description of a man being made angry—Puut úz buusk au·p [put his busk up], precisely equiv. to the Amer. 'his dander was riz.'

2. *v.* To irritate, to stroke the wrong way, i.e. to cause the 'busk' to rise.

w.Som.^{1} **n.Dev.** Tamzen and thee be olweys . . . tacking or busking, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 312; Grose (1790) *Suppl.*

BUSK, *sb.*^{3} Dev. A calf too long unweaned.

n.Dev. An' whare tha busks an' barras be, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 5.

Hence **Busker**, *sb.* a boy too long unweaned; also used *attrib.*

n.Dev. Ott a gurt busker toad thee art, *ib.* st. 3.

BUSK, *sb.*^{4} Irel.

1. A small spiced cake made of white meal.

Wxf.^{1} Thou ne'er eighthest buskès, 100.

2. A small tambourine made of sheepskin stretched on a hoop. Wxf.^{1}

BUSK, *sb.*^{5} In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **busken** Cor.^{2} A piece of rigid material, formerly wood or whalebone, passed down the front of a corset in order to stiffen and support it; sometimes appl. to the whole corset; also *fig.* the waist.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Ayr.** Crossing her fingers daintily on her busk, she made me a ceremonious curtsey, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xiv. **N.Cy.**^{1} **s.Dur.** A've brokken my stay's busk (J.E.D.). **Wm.** He'd his arm aroond her busk (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**^{1} I lost my holland busk, finely flowered, at my husband gamma 'fore I war wed, ii. 15; **w.Yks.**^{3}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1} **Cor.**^{1} About an inch and a-half broad by fourteen long; formerly worn by all, now only by old women, in front of their stays; **Cor.**^{2}

BUSK, *sb.*^{6} e.An.^{1} The piece of wood or iron that confines the bung of a churn.

BUSK, *v.*^{3} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. e.An. [**busk.**]

1. To prepare, make ready.

Sc. [For defence] the covenanters . . . busked the yard dykes, Spalding *Hist. Troubles* (1792) I. 208 (Jam.); But Johnie's busk't up his gude bent bow, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 116, ed. 1848. **Frf.** The others sat down and with the help of the turnip lantern 'busked' their spears, Barrie *Licht* (1888) 56, ed. 1893. **e.An.**^{1}

2. To dress, deck out, adorn.

Sc. A bonny bride is soon busked. Ye breed o' the herd's wife, ye busk again e'en, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Jean maun . . . busk her cockernony the gate the gudeman likes, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. **Abd.** Trigly buskit frae tap to tae, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 32. **Frf.** [She] was aye brawly busket, an' tidy, an' clean, Laing *Flrs.* (1846) 23; A wheen kimmer weans stood buskit in duds Like bogles for fearin' the craws, Watt *Sketches* (1880) 38. **Per.** He'll busk ye juist as braw, nae doot, He'll hae a gude wheen claes aboot, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 52; Thae Muirtown drapers can busk oot their windows, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 209. **Ayr.** But now they'll busk her like a fright, Burns *To Mr. Creech* (1787) st. 2; Blithesome trees and hedges, a' buskit in their new cleeding, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv. **Lnk.** Wi' thee I tent nae flow'rs that busk the field, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 53; Busk up yersel' baith snod an' braw, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 75. **Lth.** Their dark hair was buskit wi' sweet-smellin' blossoms, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 185. **e.Lth.** A' thro' the spring, the land o' cakes Ne'er buskit her green shaws an' brakes, Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 33. **Edb.** Her loving spouse . . . busked out in his best, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. **Slk.** The family were buskin themselves for the kirk, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 53. **Rxb.** Kate, half busket, tript alang the floor, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 5. **Dmf.** Buskit wi' flow'rs and yellow whun Sae sweetly shining, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 78. **Gall.** We send him awa' weel buskit wi' muirland claith, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 277. **N.I.**^{1} **Nhb.** Auld North Tyne's buskit like a bride, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 154; **Nhb.**^{1} Aa'll just busk mesel an gan. He's weel buskit. **Cum.** I busk me wi' a careless han', Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 207. **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Wi' bra's weel buskit, rigg'd, an' squar'd. **Lan.**^{1} Come busk up, an' let's be off.

Hence (1) **Busk,** *sb.* dress, decoration; (2) **Buskie,** *adj.* fond of dress, smart; (3) **Buskin',** *vbl. sb.* dressing; (4) **Buskry,** *sb.*, see (1).

Sc. (1) The busk and bravery of beautiful and big words, McWard *Contendings* (1723) 356 (Jam.). (2) Kintra lairds, and buskie cits, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 136 (*ib.*). (3) A' her skill lies in the buskin', Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 360. (4) The buskry or bravery of words, McWard *Contendings* (1723) 324 (*ib.*).

3. To dress flies for fishing.

Sc. Unless trimming the laird's fishing-wand or busking his flies, Scott *Waverley* (1814) ix. **Frf.** He gave them fly-hooks which he had busked himself, Barrie *Licht* (1888) 152, ed. 193. **Lth.** Feathers for 'buskin'' fly-hooks, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 54. **Nhb.** Come busk your flees, my auld compeer, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 59; **Nhb.**^{1} Aa'l busk a troot flee.

4. To straighten up fences, cut off thorns, &c., in the winter.

Chs.^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} I've been agait busking in the coppy.

5. *refl.* and *intr.* To hurry, bustle.

Wm. Busk aboot an' git deun weshin' an than we'll hev a walk (B.K.). **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah busk'd aboot. **m.Yks.**^{1} Now, come, busk! **w.Yks.** A bilīv yan mə sympəthiz wi fūəks tə mitch sumtaims, wen tə busk əm əbūt wəd kiur əm t'best (W.H.); **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{3} **n.Lin.**^{1} Noo busk thy sen off an' doänt stan' theäre gawmin' for a weäk. **e.An.**^{1} [Rimes said to a lady-bird]: Busk ye, busk ye, all hands on deck. Co', busk ye, mates, ta' grow late, and time to go (s.v. Bishop Barnabee).

[**2.** All suld arme thame hastely, And busk thame on thar best maner, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xi. 394. **5.** Þe kyng . . . to his bed buskes, *Jos. Arim.* (c. 1350) 202. ON. *būask*, to make oneself ready, *refl.* of *būa*, to prepare, to make ready (Vigfusson).]

BUSK, *v.*^{4} Lei. e.An. Also written **bask** Lei.^{1}; and in form **bussock** Suf.

1. Of birds: to nestle or rub the breast in the dust, and flutter the wings. Cf. **bather.**

Lei.^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** A groom shot a brace of partridges in the garden, and when I remonstrated with him he replied, 'What right had they to be busking about there for?' (W.R.E); (A.G.F.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** The peacocks are very fond of bussocking there, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 86.

2. To lie idly in the sun.

Suf.^{1} Tha' love to busk i' th' sun. **Ess.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1}

BUSK, *v.*^{5} Yks. Lin. To drive away, drive off.

w.Yks.^{3} Aw've busked her off her nest. **n.Lin.**^{1} I'll busk that hen fra' off'n her nest. Theäre's a man that's alus saayin' 'I'll busk yĕ,' an' soä he's gotten th' naame w' iviry body of Buskem.

BUSK, *v.*^{6} Nhb. Yks. Lan. Slang. [**busk.**] To obtain money by playing or singing in the streets or in public-houses.

w.Yks. We've been e buskin an' made ten bob apiece, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 16, 1892); Ah've known him mak as much as ten bob a day busking (H.L.). **Slang.** So I said to Sam, 'You must go out one way and I and Johnny the other, and busk in the public-house,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 97, ed. 1861.

Hence (1) **Busker,** *sb.* a professional mendicant minstrel; (2) **Busking,** *vbl. sb.* the act of obtaining money by playing or singing in the streets, by the sea-shore, &c.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** For yo see we dooant do onny business wi' show actors, nor buskers, Hartley *Sts.* (1895) ix. **Slang.** So unlike common buskers was he, Lloyd *Flying Lady* (Barrère). (2) **w.Yks., Lan.** Busking is a profitable and pleasant way in which many operatives spend their summer holiday (J.H.).

[Cp. It. *buscáre*, to proul or shift by craft, to go a free-booting (Florio); Sp. *buscar*, to seek.]

BUSK, *v.*^{7} w.Yks.^{2} To kiss. See **Buss,** *v.*^{1}

BUSKER, *sb.* Cor.^{12} A fisherman who dares all weathers.

BUSKET, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Yks. Som. A little bush.

Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 11, 1883) 6. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

BUSKET, see **Bushet.**

BUSKIN, *sb.* e.Yks.^{1} A farm servant.

BUSKINS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Yks. Nhp. e.An. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **bosgins** w.Yks.^{2}; **busgins** Dor.^{1} Leather gaiters, half boots.

w.Yks.^{2} 'Breeches and bosgins' is often used to describe breeches with loose leggings attached to them. **Nhp.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Ess.** (W.W.S.), **Dor.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Buuz·geenz, covering the leg but not reaching to the knee. I have never heard this name applied to cloth leggings. **Dev.** *w. Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6.

Hence **Buskin-boot,** *sb.* a man's low laced boot. N.I.^{1}

BUSKS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.^{2} [**busks.**] The slight strips of jet in the natural rock, as thin as cardboard.

BUSKY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Hrf. Bck. Also written **buskie** Sc.; **busgy** Hrf.^{2} [**bu·ski.**] Bushy. See **Bosk, Busk,** *sb.*^{1}

Sc. His locks are busky an' black as a corbie, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 11. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **Hrf.**^{2} The quick are busgy.

Hence **Buskyleys,** *sb. pl.* fields which have been formed by clearing the forest.

Bck. Buskyleys are somewhat of the same nature, except they have not been the property of the Crown as chaces have, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 521.

BUSNIE, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} [**bū·sni.**] A term of reproach.

[Der. of ON. *býsn*, a portent; see Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetland* (1897) 63.]

BUSS, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp.

Dor. Cor. Also written **buz** w.Yks.^{1}; **bus** Lin.; also in form **boss** Chs.^{13} [**bus, bos.**]

1. *sb.* A kiss.

Ayr. It's the last buss, Betty Bodle, ye'll e'er gie to mortal man while I'm your gudeman, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxix. **Nhb.**^{1} Come gi's a buss, ma bairn. **Yks.** You must give me a buss, if you please, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 235, ed. 1857. **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Hoo gan me a smack of a buss, Brierley *Red Wind.* (1868) 25; Let mammy have a buss, Waugh *Sngs.* (1859) *Neet-Fo'*; **Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13} **Stf.**^{2} Ei gen mi ə buss, ən oi slapt im i' dh' feis'. **Der.** She welcomed me with a hug and a hearty buss, Le Fanu *Uncle Silas* (1865) I. 270. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Lin.** Come gies a bus, thou can't do less, Brown *Neddy* (1841) 5. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{2} A young lady asks for one, according to a well-known conundrum, in a single word—circumbendibus, Sir, come bend a buss. **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851). **Ken.** Gi' me a buss and go to bed (H.M.). **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **Cor.**^{3}

2. *v.* To kiss.

Sc. 'Buss me, my bairns.' The dogs accordingly fawned upon him,—licked him, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxvii. **Cum.** Sae we buss'd, and I tuik a last luik at the fell, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 55, ed. 1815; He straive to buss her twice, Lonsdale *Upshot* (1811). **Lan.** They'rn offerin' ther bits o' peawchers for anybody t'buss, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 59; They . . . busst one another i' the church, *ib. Sweepings*, v; **Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} A witness in a sort of breach of promise case at Macclesfield said, 'Oi'm sure they wern coortin, for they wern allis bossin'; **Chs.**^{3}, **Stf.**^{12} **Der.** When the governor told me to buss ye, Le Fanu *Uncle Silas* (1865) II. 57. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{2} **Ess.** Whene'er he troyd to buss her, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) 10; **Ess.**^{1} **Sus.** 'Ah, Tom,' ses she, a bussin an a hussin ov un, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 339. **Cor.**^{3}

Hence **Bussing**, *vbl. sb.* kissing.

Chs. Ossing comes to bossing, Ray *Prov.* (1678). **Sus.**^{1} Children play a game, which is accompanied by a song beginning: 'Hussing and bussing will not do, But go to the gate, knock and ring' (s.v. Huss). **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Reg.* (1834).

[**1.** Every Satyre first did give a busse To Hellenore, Spenser *F.Q.* (1596) bk. III. x. 46. **2.** I will . . . buss thee as thy wife, Shaks. *K. John*, III. iv. 35. Cp. Bavar. dial. *bussen*, to kiss (Schmeller); so Tirol. dial. (Schöpf); Sw. dial. *puss*, a kiss (Rietz).]

BUSS, *sb.*^{2} Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **borse** Hmp.^{1}; **bos, boss, bus** Som.; **bossy** Wil.^{1} [**bʊs, bos.**]

1. A young calf. See **Busk**, *sb.*^{3}, **Buss-calf.**

Hmp. Grose (1790); *Wheeler's Mag.* (1828) 481; **Hmp.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** One fat heifer and one extra fat boss, *Auctioneer's Advt. from Newspaper* (Nov. 1895); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Used only of a well-grown, fat calf, as a term of commendation (F.A.A.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Buus, a young fatted bullock which has never been weaned. **n.Dev.** A calf suffered to run with its dam in the woods or forest lands, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Cor.**^{12}

Hence **Buss-beef**, *sb.* the flesh of a calf which has remained unweaned till full grown.

w.Som.^{1} Túd-n au·vees tai·ndur, aay-v u·noa·d zaum u dhúsh yur buus·-beef maa·yn tuuf· [it is not always tender, I have known some of this here buss-beef very tough].

2. *Fig.* A milksop.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 356.

[Cp. Hesse dial. *busseling*, 'der ein- bis zweijährige Stier, zumal der eben verschnittene' (Vilmar); Cassel dial. *boteling*, in Accounts (1451), see Vilmar; LG. *bötlink*, 'ein junger Ochs, verschnittener Stier'; *böteln*, 'mit einem Meissel abschlagen' (Berghaus).]

BUSS, *sb.*^{3} e.An. A fishing-boat.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** (A.S.-P.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** The 'Fishing Buss' Inn, White *Directory* (1855) 327.

[Ships, such as our neighbouring Hollanders call busses, principally to fish for herrings, *Britain's Buss* (1615), in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, III. 623. Du. *buysse*, 'a heering-busse' (Hexham).]

BUSS, *sb.*^{4} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **bus** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} [**bus.**]

1. A bush.

Elg. Caul, caul aneath the drappin' buss, O Paulo, still thou lies, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 212. **Abd.** Upon the busses birdies sweetly sing, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 26, ed. 1812; Breem busses an' heather knaps, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliv. **Frf.** They thrave out an' in like the buss i' the beil', Laing *Flrs.* (1846) 18. **Per.** See whaur the leaves o' buss an' tree Gang streamin' owre the plain, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 63. **e.Fif.** Like bumbles roon' a buss o' withered carl-doddies, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **Ayr.** My trunk of eild, but buss or bield, Burns *Auld Man*, st. 2; A wee theekit hoose so overgrown with trees and busses, that it was all but hidden, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 75. **Gall.** There are briers i' the buss, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) ii. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} A whin bus. A corrin bus. A grozer bus. **Cum.** I laited . . . lang For growen nuts the busses neak'd amang, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 95; She tel't ov a man yance bein' rob't beside a hollin buss, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 87; **Cum.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Bussie**, *adj.* bushy; (2) **Buss-sparrow**, *sb.* the hedge-sparrow; (3) **Buss-taps**, *sb.* in phr. *to gang o'er the buss-taps*, to behave in an extravagant manner.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Ayr.** The bussparrow and the robin chase ilk ither, Service *Notandums* (1890) 52. (3) **Rxb.** (Jam.)

2. Straw or other soft material used for the beds of animals, or by birds for their nests. S. & Ork.^{1}

3. A sunken rock, on which at very low tides the long seaweed is visible, like a bush.

Sc. (Jam.) **Nhb.**^{1} Bondicar bus. Pan bus. Togston bus.

[**1.** Ane buss of bitter slaes, Montgomerie *Cherrie and Slae* (1597) 322, ed. Cranstoun, 14. A pron. of *bush.*]

BUSS, *v.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also written **bus** n.Cy.; **buz** Dur. [**bus.**]

1. To dress, deck, adorn; see **Busk**, *v.*^{3} **2.**

Lnk. I'll buss my hair wi' the gowden brume, *Blackw. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 327 (Jam.). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Smash! Jemmy, let us buss, we'll off, And see Newcassel Races, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 5; If wor Sir Matthew ye buss iv his wig, By gocks! he wad just leuk as canny, *ib.* 69; **Nhb.**^{1} Faith, thoo's buss'd like any lady, Chicken *Collier's Wedding* (1735). **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** The blushin' breyde An' maids theirsells are bussin, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 7.

Hence **Bussin**, *sb.* a linen cap or hood, worn by old women.

Rnf. Wi lang-tailed bussins ty'd behind, Picken *Poems* (1788) 59.

2. In phr. *to buss the tyup*, to decorate with candles the last load of coals drawn out of the pit on the last day of the year.

Nhb. Thou's often help'd te buss the tyup, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52; 'Tyup' is the last basket or corf sent up out of the pit at the end of the year. The name is got from a tup's horn accompanying it. This same horn is sent up throughout the year with every twentieth corf, or the last in every score. The lads beg, borrow, or steal candles for the occasion, *ib. Gl.*; **Nhb.**^{1}

3. To dress flies for fishing. Nhb.^{1}

BUSS-, see **Buzz(er**, *sb.*^{1}

BUSSA, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **buzza** Cor.^{12} A coarse earthenware vessel. Also *fig.* an empty-brained person, a simpleton.

n.Dev. That cloam buzza wi' two handles . . . Was tored abroad to-day, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 119. **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544; Cloam buzzas on the planching, J. Trenoodle *Spec.* (1846) 38; The old woman placed it [a fish] into her bussa, Tregellas *Tales* (1868) 14; For she called me a scovey [mean] great bussa, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 5; **Cor.**^{1} Stinking like buzza. A buzza used before cess-pits; **Cor.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Bussa-brains**, *sb.*, (2) **-head**, *sb.* a simpleton, empty-headed person.

Cor. (1) She would soon see that buzza-brains warn't wuth 'es salt as a man, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) I. ii; (M.A.C.) (2) So 'pon that the g'eat bussa-head got as maazed as a curley, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 18; Till I'm mazed enough to scat thy great bussa-head, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 5; **Cor.**^{12}

[Cf. Fr. (*obs.*) *busse*, 'espèce de tonneau,' also *bussard* (Hatzfeld).]

BUSS-CALF, *sb.* Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **bussa-** Cor.^{12}; **boss-** s.Dev.; **bosse-** Som.; **bossy-** Wil.^{1} Dor.

1. A young, unweaned calf. See **Busk**, *sb.*^{3}, **Buss**, *sb.*^{2}

Wil.^{1} **Som.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 356. **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.) **Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Cor.**^{12}

2. A spoilt child.

Dor. *Gl.* (1851). **Som.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 356. **Cor.**^{2} *MS. add.*

BUSSED, see **Burst.**

BUSSEL, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Dor. Som.

1. *sb.* A felloe-piece of a wagon; the iron bar which keeps the framework of a timber-carriage rigid.

Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863) (s.v. Hounds). **w.Som.**^{1} When timber is loaded on a 'top carriage,' the but end always rests on the 'pillar-piece' or 'bolster' of the 'fore carriage'—and inasmuch as the shafts of this kind of truck are hinged, the framework of the carriage has to be supported and kept rigid independently. For this purpose there is a strong iron bar called the buss·l, having a ring sliding loosely upon it, with a short but strong chain attached to this ring. No bussel is required for an 'under-carriage.'

Hence **Bussel-chain**, *sb.* a short, strong chain attached to the bussel. w.Som.^{1}

2. *v.* *To bussel up.* See quot.

w.Som.^{1} To bussel up is to make fast the bussel-chain to the tree with 'dogs,' so that the front wheels may be able to 'lock' while the 'carriage' may at the same time be held firmly in its place.

BUSSEL, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Ess.

1. *sb.* In phr. *to get the bussel of*, to get the better of a person or a thing.

Ess. It sha'n't get the bussel of me (H.H.M.).

2. *v.* To get something out of a person.

Ess. I busselled him out of a shilling (H.H.M.).

BUSSELLY, *adj.* Sur. Bushy. s.Sur. (T.T.C.)

BUSSES, *sb. pl.* Nhb.^{1} Hoops for the top of a cart or wagon.

BUSSIN, see **Buss**, *v.*^{2}

BUSSOCK, *sb.*^{1} Chs. Stf. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hrt. Ess. Also in form **buzzock** Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1} Glo.^{1}; **buzzack** War.^{2} [**bu·sək, bu·zək, bɐ·sək.**] A donkey. Also *fig.*

Chs.^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Iv ahy aad· ŭ bùz·ŭk, ŭn ey wùd)nŭ goa·, Wùd)nŭ ahy wol·ŭp im? Oa·, noa·, noa·! [If I had a buzzack, an' hey wudna go, Wudna I wollup him? Oh, no, no!] **Stf.**^{2} Eiz əbait əz fast əz ə runin buzək. **Lei.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{23}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1} **Hrt.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 521. **Ess.**^{1}

BUSSOCK, *sb.*^{2} Lin. Nhp. War. Also in forms **buzzock** War.^{3}; **bossock** Nhp.^{1}; **bossacks** n.Lin.^{1}; **bossocks** sw.Lin.^{1} [**bu·sək, bo·sək, bu·zək.**] A fat, heavy woman.

n.Lin.^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} They'd say of old Betty, 'Look what a bossocks yon looks,' but I sca'ce ever hear it now; now they say, 'Look at yon for a fat old stodge.' **Nhp.**^{1} A great, fat bossock. **War.**^{23}

Hence **Bussocking**, *ppl. adj.* large, fat, gross.

Nhp.^{1} A great bossocking woman. **War.**^{3}

BUSSOCK, *sb.*^{3} Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **bussack** Lin. [**bu·sək.**]

1. A sheaf of corn.

Wm., Yks., Lan. *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 452.

2. A large tuft of coarse grass.

s.Lin. The bussacks in the ten aäcre wănts cuttin' bad (T.H.R.).

Hence (1) **Bussock-knife**, *sb.* a sharp, heart-shaped flat knife, fastened to a strong handle, used for cutting 'bussocks'; (2) **Bussocky**, *adj.* abounding with 'bussocks.'

(1) **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) (2) **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 287; The gress land's bussocky, and teëms wi' rushes (T.H.R.).

BUSSOCK, *v.* and *sb.*^{4} Wor. Dev. Also written **boosock** s.Wor.^{1}; **bussack** w.Wor.^{1}; **bussick** Dev.

1. *v.* To cough.

w.Wor.^{1} **s.Wor.** A-bussocking (H.K.); **s.Wor.**^{1}

Hence **Bussicky**, *adj.* asthmatical, short of breath.

Dev. I'm rather tissicky, and when I come to go against a hill I get bussicky, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 13; **Dev.**^{3} Ef I go'th out o' a vrasty morning airly, I git'th za bussicky 'pon my chest, I can 'ardly braythe.

2. *sb.* *Gen.* in *pl.* A cough.

w.Wor.^{1} **s.Wor.** A've got the boosocks. A bit o' the bussocks (H.K.); **s.Wor.**^{1} Chiefly applied to cattle.

BUSSOCK, see **Busk**, *v.*^{4}

BUST, *v.* Abd. (Jam.) To powder, to dust with flour.

BUST, see **Boost, Buist, Burst.**

BUSTA, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} A dwelling.

[Norw. dial. *bustad*, a dwelling (Aasen); ON. *būstadr* (Fritzner).]

BUSTARD, *sb.* Wm.^{1} A large moth. See **Buzzard**, *sb.*^{1}

BUSTEOUS, *adj.* *Obsol.* Sc. Also written **bousteous, bustyious, bustuous.** Boisterous, powerful, terrible, fierce.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Deep through the busteous bubs o' nicht Brak forth a strugglin grane, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) 233; Clatterin hooves and busteous taunts Brast on their startit ear, *ib.* 245; A busteous troop it was, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 10. **Fif.** Sae clos'd wi' bustyious bang and baff Clerk Diston and Freir Tullidaff, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 144.

[Scho alluiret thame . . . partlie with craibet, busteous, and sour wordes, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) II. 347.]

BUSTER, *sb.* Brks. Ess. Wil. Dev. Cor. Slang. [**bɐ·stə(r).**]

1. Anything very large, esp. a big lie. Cf. **banger.**

Brks.^{1}, **Ess.** (W.W.S.), **Wil.**^{1} **nw.Dev.**^{1} Ot busters thee dis tell up o'. **Cor.**^{3} **Slang.** Farmer.

2. A conclusive argument or action, a 'settler.'

Cor. If that edn't a buster for un, I dooant knaw what es, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 20.

3. One fond of fun or mischief. Cor.^{3}

[A pron. of *burster.*]

BUSTINE, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. A cotton fabric used for waistcoats.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Ayr.** (Jam.) **Lnk.** Neat, neat she was in bustine waistcoat clean, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 23, ed. 1783.

[*Restagno*, a kinde ot stuffe like bustian, such as they make wastecotes of, Florio (1598). OFr. *bustanne*, 'sorte d'étoffe fabriquée à Valenciennes' (Godefroy).]

BUSTION, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Also written **bustin** e.Lan.^{1}; **bustian** Lan. A gathering or whitlow on the hand. See **Boist**, *sb.*^{2} **1.**

Lan. My mother's a bustian at th' end ov her thumb, Laycock *Rhymes*, 20. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} A bustion when neglected sometimes necessitates the removal of a joint. It often begins with a thorn or splinter, acting on a bad part of the body **s.Chs.**^{1} Bùs·tyŭn.

BUSTIOUS, *adj.* Cor. Also written **boostis** Cor.^{12}; **boistous, busthious** Cor.^{2} Corpulent. See **Boist**, *adj.*

Cor. Used at Polperro, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; The Commodore was a little purgy, bustious sort o' man, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xix; **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} He is getting quite boostis.

BUSTLE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Hrf. [**bu·sl.**]

1. *v.* With adv. *off*: to take oneself off, to go away quickly.

Stf.^{2} Nā you ladz, just busl of wi yə.

2. To drive away angrily; to remove.

e.Yks. Noo, away wi y'u; or Ah'll bussle ya off i' quick sticks, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 24. **s.Chs.**^{1} Dùz aan·ibdi noa· uwt tŭ mahy stok·inz? Ah pùt ŭm ŭ)th bed, bŭ sùm·di)z bùs·ld ŭm of [Does annyb'dy know owt to my stockins? Ah put 'em o' th' bed, bu' someb'dy's bustled 'em off]. **Stf.**^{2} Wēt ə bit weil oi just busl dheiz thingz of dh' teibl.

3. *sb.* A scolding.

Hrf.^{1} To get into a bustle about a thing.

BUSTLE-HEADED, *adj.* Hmp. Also written **bussle-headed.** Of trees, plants, &c.: badly-grown, stunted. See **Buzzly.**

Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 183; **Hmp.**^{1} Bustle-headed, as are the oak-trees whose tops are rounded and shorn by the Channel winds. [The ears being long and heavy were bussle-headed, that is, did hang their heads downward into the sheaf, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757).]

BUSY, *adj.* Irel. Suf. Dev. Cor. In *phr.* (1) *Busy all*, with difficulty, barely, hardly; (2) *— as a bag of fleas*, (3) *— as Batty*, (4) *— as the devil*, very busy; (5) *to be — growing*, to grow fast; (6) *it is —*, it requires, employs, occupies.

(1) **Cor.** You do spaik et [English] busy all so well as we, Werner *O'Driscoll's Weird* (1892) 97; **Cor.**^{3} Can you finish to-night?—Well, busy all. It will be busy all if we get done in time. (2) **Suf.** Very common (F.H.). (3) **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 475. (4) **Suf.** (F.H.) (5) **Ir.** The corn is busy growing (G.M.H.). (6) **Cor.** It is busy three men to heave it, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Cor.**^{1} It es busy all my time looking arter the childern. It es busy all my money to keep house.

BUSY, *v.* Sur. Cor. To employ, keep occupied.

Sur.^{1} I throws the beans to the pig just as they be, and it busies him to open them. **Cor.**^{2} It will busy all the time. It will busy all he can rise to pay it. It will busy all he can do to finish it in time.

[*Embesongner*, to busie, occupie, Cotgr.]

BUSY-GAP-ROGUE, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. A thief, an evilly-disposed person.

Nhb.^{1} Busy-gap is a wide break in the ridge of basalt, about a mile from Sewingshields. This was the pass most frequently chosen by the freebooters of the Middle Ages when on their marauding expeditions to the rich valley of the Tyne, and hence it acquired an evil reputation. In Newcastle formerly, to call a brother burgess a Busy-Gap-Rogue was to incur the censure of one's guild, as is attested by an entry in the books of the Company of Bakers and Brewers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tomlinson *Guide* (1888) 192.

BUSY-GOOD, *sb.* Som. A busybody, meddlesome person.

w.Som.^{1} Her's a riglar old búz·ee-gèod.

BUT, *sb.*^{1} Som. The spade of cards.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

BUT, *sb.*^{2} n.Cy. A shoemaker's knife. (Hall.)

BUT, *sb.*^{3} n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A kind of cap. (Hall.)

BUT, *adj.*^{1} n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Rough, rugged. (Hall.)

BUT, *v.*^{1} w.Yks. [but.] To exchange, barter. (Hall.)

BUT, *v.*^{2} Cor. To sprain or put out of joint.

Cor.^{1} I've butted my thumb; **Cor.**^{2}

BUT, *prep., adv.*^{1}, *sb.*^{4} and *adj.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **bot, butt** Sc.

1. *prep.* Without. See **Bout,** *prep.*

Sc. In bluidy fight with sword in hand Nyne lost their lives bot doubt, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 223, ed. 1871; Beauty but bounty availeth nothing, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 3. **Abd.** Gie me the man, whate'er his creed, . . . Wha speaks the truth but fear or dread, Still *Cottar* (1845) 175; Say ye're in love, and but her cannot cowr, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 38, ed. 1812. **Ayr.** Thou art the life o' public haunts; But thee, what were our fairs and rants? Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 8. **Lnk.** Sic nonsense! love tak root but tocher-good! Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 84, ed. 1783. **Dmf.** There was a time Whan birds micht stan', hop, bound or chime, . . . But scathe, Quinn *Heather* (ed. 1863) 31. **Kcb.** An soon the tweelie settl'd But bluid that day, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 79. **Nhb.** So rudely they fell to the meat But napkin, trencher, salt or knife, Ritson *N. Garland* (1810) *Ecky's Mare.*

2. Without, outside; in the outer part of; in phr. *but the house*, the outer or kitchen end of a house.

Sc. 'But the hoose' means the kitchen end of the house, and 'ben' the parlour, yet 'but' and 'ben' often interchange these meanings (G.W.). **Abd.** Will ye jist step but the hoose, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 2; An' little Pate sits i' the nook An' but-a-house dare hardly look, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 26. **Frf.** He would . . . slowly withdraw to stand as drearily but the house, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) iv. **Fif.** 'Gae wa' butt the hoose, Robert.' . . . Robert retired to the kitchen, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 61. **Ayr.** Gae but the house and see gin supper's ready, Galt *Entail* (1823) viii. **Nhb.**^{1} 'But the house an' ben the house, In the house and out the house.' This old rhyme was used by the spinners of yarn when forming their hanks on the great wheel.

3. *adv.* Out, outside of, in the outer room. Used in opposition to *ben* (q.v.).

Sc. Syne capered ben and capered but, *Ballads* (1885) 9; He woo'd her butt, he woo'd her ben, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 93. **Abd.** Here's yer father comin' butt, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 27, ed. 1873. **Per.** The flytin' auld rudas cam but wi' a bang, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 130, ed. 1843. **e.Sc.** Soon Alison came 'but,' Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 8. **Ayr.** Gang and tell her to come but to see my leddy, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxviii. **Lth.** He wha seems the furthest but, aft wins the farthest ben, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 58. **e.Lth.** Ye canna bring but what's no ben, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 89.

4. In phr. *but and ben*, inside and out, from the inner to the outer room of a house; backwards and forwards.

Elg. I will miss thy footstep roamin' but an' ben, Tester *Poems* (1865) 176. **Abd.** Surely happy hearts are yon'er—Surely pleasure but an' ben, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 32. **Kcd.** [She] made doors an' windows but an' ben As fest as they cud steek, Grant *Lays* (1884) 20. **Rnf.** I couldna rest, But wan'ert but an' ben, Young *Pictures* (1865) 15. **Ayr.** Now butt an' ben the change-house fills, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 18. **Edb.** Benjie . . . toddled but and ben, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 205. **Slk.** They'll herry you in and out, but and ben, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 8, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** A hame wad mak' baith snug and warm, Croose but and ben, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. i. st. 2. **Cum.** While 'bacco reek beath but an' ben, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 206; They . . . bicker but an' ben Wi' picks an' poles, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1807) 41.

5. *sb.* The outer room of a cottage; the kitchen.

Sc. His loom stood in the but, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xv; He could reconnoitre the interior of the but, or kitchen apartment, of the mansion, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. **S. & Ork.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Elg.** His but an' his ben are a heaven o' hope, Tester *Poems* (1865) 186. **Abd.** In ilka but, in ilka ben, A couthie welcome found, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 36. **Per.** The But, the kitchen where the work was done, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 193. **Frf.** The usual hallan or passage divided the but from the ben, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 128. **Lnk.** Baith the but an' the ben are fu' o' aul' memories, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 147. **Lth.** The house . . . had two small ends, a but and a ben, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 185.

Hence (1) **But-house,** *sb.* the kitchen, outer room; (2) **Butwards,** *adv.* towards the outer part of a room.

(1) **Per.** In the but-house an' ben-house, baith outby an' in, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 133, ed. 1843. (2) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Wha with his Jean sat butwards in the mark, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 139, ed. 1812.

6. In phr. *but and ben*, a two-roomed cottage, the inner and outer rooms.

Kcd. My father had a hoose in Birse, A decent but and ben, Grant *Lays* (1884) 26. **Per.** The aik-tree throws its leaves O'er the lowly but and ben, Nicoll *Poems* (1837) 77, ed. 1843. **Fif.** Come awa' wi' me and hae a look at the comfortable but-an-ben I've got for ye, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 20. **Rnf.** My but an ben an aumrie clad Wi' fouth o' halsome cheer, Allan *Poems* (1836) 51. **Ayr.** When some kind, connubial Dear, Your but-and-ben adorns, Burns *Calf*, st. 4. **Lth.** The wee bit cosy but-an'-ben, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 73. **e.Lth.** I ken what a but an' a ben's like, for I was brocht up in ane mysel, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 58. **Dmf.** The peace an' content o' ane's ain but an' ben, Quinn *Heather* (ed. 1863) 214. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

7. *adj.* Outer, outside; belonging to the 'but' of a cottage.

Bnff.^{1} She's at the but eyne o' the hoose. 'Butter' is used as compar. **Abd.** There's her but bed, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvi. **Frf.** He was bann'd to the farthest but neuk o' the house, Watt *Sketches* (1880) 55.

[**1.** Nocht sped but diligence we se, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1507), ed. Small, II. 85. **4.** Furius flamb . . . Spreding fra thak to thak, baith but and ben, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 217.]

BUT, *conj., adv.*^{2} and *v.*^{3} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. See also **Bur.**

I. Dial. forms. (1) **B'd,** (2) **Bo',** (3) **Bod,** (4) **Boh,** (5) **Bu,** (6) **Bud.**

(1) **Dur.** B'd my Fahther gar'd us gan to bed, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Visit*, 3. (2) **Lan.** Aw durstn't speighk, aw could bo' look, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 96; **Lan.**^{1} (3) **Lan.**^{1} (4) **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Boh I could na see him (E.F.). (5) **Lan.** One con bu thank yo, Laycock *Billy Armatage*, 8. **Der.**^{1} (6) **w.Ir.** Bud I'll say you're the cleverest fellow, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 9. **Nhb.** Bud it galls me sair, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) i. 13. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Sutha bud! (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** I've hed things stown afoor to-day, bud they'n generally bin things wi' feathers on, Bowker *Tales* (1882) 65. **n.Lin.**^{1}

II. In dial. uses.

1. *conj.* Except, unless.

Sc. But ye maun read my riddle, . . . And but ye read them right Gae stretch ye out and die, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 32, ed. 1848. **w.Yks.** God nivver sends maaths bud he sends meyt, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} I'll leather yow but yow do this.

2. Rather than not.

w.Yks. Very common in Keighley district (M.F.); I'll work my finger nails off but we'll hev a nice hahse, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 5.

3. Just, only, though; used as an exclamation.

n.Ir. Used commonly (A.J.I.). **Lou.** It is but!—It isn't but! (G.M.H.) **w.Yks.** Sitha but! (S.K.C.); Very common (M.F.).

4. *adv.* Almost, all but.

w.Yks. Common (M.F.). **Der.**^{2} He caw'd me but ev'ry thin'. **War.** (J.R.W.), **Som.** (W.P.W.) **w.Som.**^{1} Uur kyaal·d-n bud úv·ureedhing. 'I thort a was a quiet sort of a man avore, but he cuss'd, he damn'd, he call'd me but everything.' Very common as above, but not used otherwise in this sense. **s.Dev.** (R.P.C.)

5. Nothing but, save; only, alone.

Rxb. Though His help who but can save, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 33; The cruel will come where the kind but should be, *ib.* II. 87. **Som.** (W.P.W.) **w.Som.**^{1} I ant a-'ad but a bit o' bread since yes'day mornin'.

6. Verily, indeed, certainly; often used redundantly to give emphasis.

Abd. Gin I had him here, But he sud get his thuds, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 28, ed. 1873. **Lth.** I wat but the carle was strappin and gleg, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 55. **Der.**^{2} Hey! how hoo did but syke [sigh]. **n.Lin.**^{1} I couldn't help but see. I couldn't but get weet o' my feät.

7. In phr. (1) *but and*, besides, as well as, and; (2) *but an if*, if; (3) *butgif*, (4) *butgin*, but if; (5) *but if*, unless; (6) *but just*, only just, just this moment; (7) *but little rather*, but a little while ago; (8) *but now*, just now, any time past of the same day; (9) *butsomever*, notwithstanding; (10) *but what*, (*a*) still, and yet; (*b*) but that, used with the force of a negative; (11) *but why*, but that; (12) *be done* or *damned but*, actually, really; used as an exclamation.

(1) **Sc.** Fifteen ploughs but and a mill I'll gie thee till the day thou die, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 232; He shot them up, he shot them down, The deer but and the rae, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 197. **Slk.** The rook but and the corbie crow, Hogg *Queer Bk.* (1832) 33. **Nhb.** He has made a cleek but and a creel, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 76; Between the Yule but and the Pasch, Ritson *N. Garl.* (1810) *Ecky's Mare*; **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.**^{2} (3, 4) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (5) **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah weeant gan, bud-if he gans an-all [also]. (6) **War.**^{2} He's but just gone. **s.Wor.** (H.K.); **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2} (7) **n.Dev.** Tha cortst tha natted Yeo now-reert or bet leetle rather, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 211. (8) **n.Wil.** I sid un but now (E.H.G.). **Dor.** (A.C.); (W.C.) (9) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) (10, *a*) **Cum.** Bit what, aa thought 'at aa'd russelt many a hard fo' wid Will Cass, Dickinson *Tail for Joe* (1866) 5. (*b*) **w.Yks.** Ah nivver knew but what shoo wor gettin' on all reight (S.K.C.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} (11) **sw.Lin.**^{1} I don't know but why I am as good as he. (12) **Ir.** They won't send you a bailiff with the writ; no, but it's by post it would come, be done but (G.M.H.). **n.Ir.** (A.J.I.)

8. *v.* To hesitate, to raise a doubt.

w.Yks. If ahd been a lile bit yunger ah sud nivver hev buttid a bit aboot hevvin another chap, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1868); (B.K.)

BUT, see **Bood**.

BUT-AN-SPLIC, *phr.* n.Lan.^{1} A game played with pins upon a hat, formerly very common in Furness.

BUTCH, *sb.* I.Ma. [**butʃ.**] A witch.

I.Ma. If the boys quarrelled with him at play, their first word was 'your mother's a butch,' Caine *Manxman* (1895) pt. I. ii; Not common (T.E.B.).

[Manx *buitsh*, a witch, in Bible, *Ex.* xxii. 18.]

BUTCH, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also Som. Dev. Also written **buch** n.Yks.^{1} [**butʃ.**] To act as or carry on the trade of a butcher; to slaughter.

Sc. (Jam.), **N.Cy.**^{1} **Cum.** (J.Ar.); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** He oaways used tae butch it his sel, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 40; **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** He can judge a cut o' meyt sin' he went to butch (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.**^{1} He use't to be a farmer, but he butches neaw. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Butching**, *vbl. sb.* butchering; the trade of a butcher; also used *attrib.*; (2) **Butching-book**, *sb.* a butcher's account-book; (3) **-knife**, *sb.* a butcher's knife.

(1) **Ayr.** Sax thousand years are near-hand fled Sin' I was to the butching bred, Burns *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 13. **Nhb.**^{1} He's started the butchin' business. **Cum.** One of our thrunters, or three-winter-old ewes, sold to a man at Cockermouth for 'butching,' *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) *Helvellyn*, 382. **w.Som.** Aay dùe·s u lee·dl tu bèoch·eĕn, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 54; **w.Som.**^{1} This is an exception to the usual rule as to trades, which is that the frequentative flection *-ing* is added not to the verb, but to the verbal noun. One of her boys is gwain taildering and tother bèoch·een. **nw.Dev.**^{1} (2) **Wm.** [She] never allowed you an inch in the butching-book, Rawnsley *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) vi. (3) **n.Lan.** It's varra lucky 'at I shou'd hev my butchin knife wi' ma, Morris *Lebby Beck Dobby* (1867) 56.

BUTCHER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. Also Slang.

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Butcher's bill**, see **-'s cleaver**; (2) **-bird**, (*a*) the missel thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (*b*) the red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*; (3) **-'s cleaver**, the constellation *Ursa major*, also the Pleiades; (4) **-'s guinea-pigs**, woodlice; (5) **-'s jelly**, meat which is 'licked' or injured by the attack of warbles; (6) **-'s plums**, meat.

(1) **e.Yks.**^{1} So called from the stars being grouped in the form of a butcher's iron chopper, called a bill, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2, *a*) **Don.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 2. (*b*) **War.**^{3} **Oxf.**^{1} So called because it impales the bodies of insects and young birds on branches near its nest, *MS. add.* **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43. **Som.** She found rare bird's eggs—a butcher-bird's nest, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 22. (3) **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} The pale Night-waggon driving through the sky, And Butcher's Cleaver, Clare *Shep. Cal.* 3. **War.**^{3} (4) **Wil.**^{1} (5) **Slang.** The injured meat, sometimes termed 'butcher's jelly,' has to be pared off to render the rest of the carcase sightly, *Standard* (Sept. 24, 1889) 3, col. 1. (6) **e.Dur.**^{1} 'Who lives next door?' 'The butcher. That's where we get our butcher's plums.' Only heard once.

2. A slop-master.

Lon. A first-rate artisan . . . reduced in the world by the underselling of slop-masters (called 'butchers' or 'slaughterers,' by the workmen in the trade), Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 114, ed. 1861.

3. The parten or shore crab, *Carcinus moenas.* N.I.^{1}

4. The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus.* e.Dur.^{1}

5. *v.* To slaughter animals as a butcher does.

n.Lin.^{1} He's butchered that sheäp real well.

Hence **Butchering**, *vbl. sb.* the business of a butcher.

n.Lin.^{1} He was a farmer, but he's taken to butchering.

BUTHERY, see **Bour-tree**.

BUTLAND, *sb.*^{1} Chs. e.Cy. Waste land, a narrow strip of waste ground. See **But(t**, *sb.*^{4}

Chs.^{13} **e.Cy.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 150. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BUTLAND, *sb.*^{2} e.An. Land set apart for butts at which to practise archery.

e.An.^{12} **w.Nrf.** The narrow strip of land which was used in ancient times for a 'butland' (or ground where our village youths used to practise archery), Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 7.

BUTLER, *sb.* Nhb. A woman who keeps a bachelor's house; a housekeeper.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} 'Cook, slut, and butler,' a common expression applied to a person who does all the turns of work in a house.

BUTLIN, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} Part of the intestines of a sheep.

BUTMENT, *sb.* Glo.^{1} The base or foundation of a building.

BUT-MOUND, *sb.* Wm. A raised path or cartway leading to a barn-door.

Wm. We sat on t'but-mound wo' fer an hoor er tweea an' gat wer bacca (B.K.).

BUT(T, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Yks. Lin. e.An. Ken. Any flat fish, esp. (*a*) the halibut, *Hippoglossus vulgaris*; (*b*) the flounder, *Pleuronectes flesus.*

(*a*) **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} Quite common in this district. (*b*) **Lin.** Brooke *Tracts*, 4. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Flat fish [are] locally called 'butts,' Jarrold *Guide to Cromer*, 38; Some good catches of 'butts,' or flounders, are now being taken in purse-nets, *East. Dy. Press* (Oct. 2, 1894); **Nrf.**^{1} **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} At Margate they call turbots 'butts.' [Satchell (1879).]

[Bremen dial. *butt*, *butte*, 'rhombus, passer marinus' (*Wtbch.*).]

BUT(T, *sb.*^{2} Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng.

1. The lower part of the trunk of a timber-tree; the stump or root of a tree after it has been thrown.

Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{1} **Sur.** M^{rs}. L. had them butts put in to grow things on, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 222. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. An esculent root, such as turnips, carrots, &c.

Hence **But**, *v.* to form esculent roots.

Shr.^{1} 'Yore garrits an' inions looken well.' 'Aye, but I doubt they bin on'y toppy; I dunna think as they bin buttin' well.'

3. A buttock of beef.

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544; **Cor.**^{12}

4. The posterior, buttocks.

n.Wm. This shirt doesn't cover mi but (B.K.).

5. Part of the shoulder of a pig. w.Yks.^{2}

[**1.** Sw. dial. *butt*, a little stump (Rietz); so Norw. dial. (Aasen).]

BUT(T, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lin. Hmp. Dor. Som.

1. Ground appropriated for practising archery; earthen mounds used for archery practice. See **Butland.**

Sc. (Jam.), **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}

2. The distance between a player and the goal or target.

Lth. 'Marbles' was entirely a boys' game from the Ring, Winny, or Funny, with its hail- [whole] butt and half-butt, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33. **Gall.** The sheep-house, which is three or four pair of butts distant, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 21.

3. *Comp.* **Butt-hills,** mounds which have been used for butts in archery, frequently barrows. n.Lin.^{1}

4. The mark or boundary line from which to start in running or jumping. Cf. **bittas.**

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

5. A sepulchral barrow in the New Forest.

Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 197.

6. A bunch, obtuse lump, esp. in *comp.* **Emmet-but,** an ant-hill or heap.

Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863); The common name for the lumps raised by ants or emmets. 'Throwing the emmet-butts' is the term applied to levelling them down (O.P.C.). **m.Som.** (C.V.G.)

[Fr. *butte*, 'petite éminence de terre' (Hatzfeld).]

BUT(T, *sb.*^{4} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **batt** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} I.W.^{2}

1. A ridge or 'land' lying between two furrows.

Lan. Laying down land in small ridges, called butts, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813). **Chs.** (E.F.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Chs.**^{13}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Butt-rigg,** a ridge. Sc. (Jam.)

3. Narrow detached strips of land abutting on a boundary; short ridges of land of unequal length, often at right angles to the other ridges in the field. Cf. **balk,** *sb.*^{1} **I; bat,** *sb.*^{1} **III. 3, 4.**

Abd. [He] liv'd a thrivin' man, And till'd some scanty buts o' lan', Cock *Simple Strains* (1810) I. 136. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Occasionally they appear to have been small plots which had been brought under cultivation after the adjoining land, and therefore intruded on the general plan of the township; but *gen.* they abutted either on the boundary of the township or upon a road (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} Where the strips abruptly meet others, or abut upon a boundary at right angles, they are sometimes called butts, Seebohm *Eng. Vill. Community*, 6. **Dur.** Raine *Charters* (1837) 98; **Dur.**^{1} **Cum., Wm.** Also called Buttings (M.P.). **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** There is also belonginge to the Demaines three buttes, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 41. **w.Yks.** Cudworth *Hist. Manningham* (1896) 6; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 14, 1885) 8; **w.Yks.**^{12} **Chs.** Farm-yard dung is frequently mixed with the furrows drawn from between the butts of pasture land, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 25. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Rut.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Oxf.** The 'Butts' known as 'Blencow's Butts' were at the *nw.* of the village [of Kidlington]. The word Butt was sometimes used for the ends and corners of lands, Stapleton *Three Oxf. Parishes* (1893) 124. **Hrt.** Ground which, being open field-land, lies in buts of grass, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. **I.W.**^{2} **Som.** You must make a butt there (W.F.R.).

4. Border, boundary, in phr. *butts and bounds*, the borders of a person's estate.

Sus. Heard very rarely (E.E.S.). **e.Sus.** Holloway.

5. A small piece of ground disjoined in any way from adjacent land; a small enclosure of land.

Sc. A small parcel of land is often called 'butts' (Jam.). **n.Yks.**^{2}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Hmp., I.W.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (S.) **I.W.** I was climbing the shoot at the side of the butt, Moncrieff *Dream* in *Gent. Mag.* (1863); **I.W.**^{12}

6. Low flat land adjoining the river-banks.

N.Cy.^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1}

[**1.** That other rigg or butt of land ... lyand in the ffield called the Gallowbank, *Acts Ch. II*, ed. 1814, VIII. 295 (Jam.).]

BUT(T, *sb.*^{5} and *v.*^{1} Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **bat** Wor.

1. *sb.* The end of anything, esp. the end of a sheaf of corn opposite to that in which the grain is situated.

Crl. The end of a hayrick would be 'a butt of a rick' (J.F.M.ff.). **Wm.** Them shavs hev a lot o' clover i' t'butt (B.K.). **Lan.** To admit the sheaf to stand upon its butt or bottom end, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 304. **War.**^{3} **Wor.** Placing the sheaves into small wind-ricks with the crops of corn in the centre and all the bats inclining outwards, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 10, 1896).

Hence (1) **Buttings,** *vbl. sb.* single sheaves of corn reared on the butt ends to dry; (2) **Butt-welt,** *v.* to turn the bottom end of corn up to the sun and wind to dry.

(1) **n.Wm.** (B.K.) (2) **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Wm.** (B.K.)

2. The last inch or so of a cigar, usually thrown away. See **Bat,** *sb.*^{1} **III. 1.**

Ir. Will yer honor give me the butt? *Paddiana* (1848) I. 235.

3. A hedge. Also used *attrib.* in **butt-hedge.**

w.Som.^{1} Not confined to a boundary hedge. A farmer rabbiting said: Aa-l waurn dhur-z waun een dhik dhae·ur buut [I will warrant there is one in that there hedge]. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 92.

4. *Comp.* **But-gap,** a hedge of pitched turf.

e.Cor. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cor.**^{12}

5. *v.* To abut, border on, adjoin.

w.Yks.^{1}, **Stf.**^{2}, **Rut.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **War.**^{3} It's the first house that buts on the road. **e.Sus.** Holloway.

BUTT, *sb.*^{6} Wmh. In phr. *the butt of the wind*, the 'wind's eye,' the point from which it comes. (W.M.)

BUT(T, *sb.*^{7} Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Chs.

1. A hide of sole leather made of the best cow or ox hides, and usually rolled up into bales like a cylinder.

Nhb. Commonly called Crop-butts (R.O.H.). **n.Wm.** (B.K.), **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} [*N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 133.]

2. Those parts of the tanned hides of horses which are under the crupper. Sc. (Jam.)

BUTT, *sb.*^{8} Irel. Som. Dev. Cor.

1. A heavy two-wheeled cart made to tip.

Lim. A kind of coverless box 12 ins. or so in depth. He had a butt full of sand (P.W.J.). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Used chiefly for carrying manure, and hence very commonly called a duung-buut. In local advertisements of sales it is usually spelt 'putt.' **Dev.**^{3} **n.Dev.** Mus' kiss tha velly o' tha butt, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 36. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.** All the cotches, the wains, and the butts, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 20; **Cor.**^{12}

Hence **Butty,** *adj.* resembling a butt or heavy cart.

Dev. Speaking of a carriage: 'Shall it be a giggy thing, or a carty thing, or a butty thing?' *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 472.

2. *Comp.* **Butt-load,** a cart-load, about 18 cwt.

w.Dev. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.** They used to be sold for about 9*s.* or 10*s.* a butt-load, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 540.

3. A cart with three wheels, resembling a wheelbarrow in shape.

w.Som.^{1} A druug-buut or dree·wil-buut, with three low wheels, two of which take the place of the legs of a wheelbarrow. This is drawn by one horse in chains, and the 'druug' is a very simple, self-acting break contrived with the chain to which the horse is attached. **Dev.** Here are also three-wheel butts, with barrow handles, drawn by one horse, Cooke *Devon*, 52. **n.Dev.** It has two long handles like the handles of a plough, projecting behind for the purposes of guiding it, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 45.

[OCor. *butt*, a dung-cart (Williams); cp. Wel. *bwt*, a dung-cart (S. Evans).]

BUTT, *sb.*^{9} Wil. Dor. Som. Dev.

1. A kneeling cushion or hassock used in churches.

w.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 146. **Wil.** (K.M.G.) **Dor.**^{1} **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. *Comp.* **Butt-woman,** a sextoness, female verger or pew-opener.

w.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 146. **Dev.** Also called Butty-woman. In many churches a woman is employed to keep the interior of the edifice clean ... and beat the butts. At quiet weddings she gives away the bride and signs the register, and often stands sponsor at christenings, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

BUT(T, *sb.*^{10} Som. Dev. Cor.

1. A straw bee-hive.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Dhu bee·z bee zwaur·meen, un wee aa·n u beet uv u buut vur tu puut· um ee·n. **Dev.** Rub tha bee-butts wi' zome bayne-stalks, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 51. **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790). **Cor.**^{123}

2. A hive or swarm of bees.

w.Som.^{1} Tau·k ! uur·d tauk u buut u bee·z tu dath·, uur wid [she would talk a swarm of bees to death, she would]. Very common. **Dev.**^{1} Aunt Madge hath a promised me a butt o' bees, 47.

[**1.** OCor. *butt*, a bee-hive (WILLIAMS).]

BUT(T, *sb.*^{11} Glo. Som. Dev. A basket or trap of a conical shape used for catching salmon.

Glo. These baskets are called putts or butts, SEEBOHM *Eng. Vill. Community* (1883) 152. **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); A knaw'd well how ta make buts, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 124. **Dev.**^{1}

[Wel. *bwt*, a kind of basket to place in the stream to catch fish (S. EVANS).]

BUTT, *sb.*^{12} Som. A guard worn on the left hand at cudgel-playing or singlestick, consisting of a small, half-round basket, having a stick thrust through it.

w.Som.^{1} Sometimes the butt is merely an improvised padding of cloth, or a garment wrapped round the arm. When about to play a bout it is usual to say, 'Keep aup yur buut, un Gaud prai·zaa·rv yur uy·sait.' So 'keep up your butt' is a very favourite *fig.* expression for 'be on your guard.'

BUT(T, *sb.*^{13} and *adv.* Yks. Chs. Wor. Dev. Amer.

1. *sb.* Momentum, force. Cf. **bat**, *sb.*^{1}, **birr**, *sb.*

s.Chs.^{1} Óo kùm in ŭt sich· ŭ bùt [Hoo come in at sich a but].

2. *adv.* Suddenly, with violence; face to face.

e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889). **ne.Wor.** He ran full butt against me (J.W.P.). **Dev.** As I was gwain round the cornder, I mit'n full butt (R.P.C.). **n.Dev.** ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* [**Amer.** I go full butt fer Libbaty's diffusion, LOWELL *Biglow* (1848) 127.]

[ffulle butt in the frunt . . . he hitteȝ, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 1112, ed. Brock, 33.]

BUTT, *v.*^{2} Sc. Ir. Wm.

1. To knock or push anything into position with a rough blow or push.

Wm. Butt that streea aroond t'taty heep wi' thi speead back, ta keep t'frost oot (B.K.).

2. In curling: to drive at a stone or stones lying near the mark, so as if possible to push them out of the way.

Per. Come buttin up here (G.W.). **Gall.** (JAM.) **Kcb.** Ralph, vexed at the fruitless play, The cockee butted fast, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 167 (*ib.*).

3. Fig. *to butt at*, to hint at. N.I.^{1}

BUTTAL, *sb.*^{1} Chs., e. and s. counties. Written **buttle** e.An.^{1} Suf.^{1}

1. The bittern, *Botaurus stellaris.* Also called **Bottle-**, **Butter-bump** (q.v.).

Chs.^{3} **s. & e.Cy.** RAY (1691). **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Sus.** (K.) [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 146.]

2. *Comp.* **Buttle-blow**, the note or cry of the bittern. Suf.^{1}

BUTTAL, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Lin. Som. That part of unenclosed land which abuts on another property. See **Butt**, *sb.*^{4} **3.**

n.Lin.^{1} *Obs.* The buttalls and boundaries thereof, *Lease of Brumby Warren* (1628). **Som.** Quantities and contents, situation, buttals and boundaries of the same, *Worle Enclosure Act* (1802); (W.F.R.)

BUTTEN, *prep.* *Obs.* Sc. Without. See **Bout, But.**

Fif. Butten jeopardie, nae wicht Could stand that lauchter-lowin' sicht, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 28.

BUTTER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. *Comp.* (1) **Butter-badger**, a dealer in butter; an itinerant tradesman who collects butter from the farms to sell at the market; see **Badger**, *sb.*^{1}; (2) **-bakes**, butter-biscuits; (3) **-basin**, a large wooden bowl to work or make butter in; (4) **-bit**, the small strainer in which each pound of butter is wrapped when ready for market; (5) **-brass**, see **-money**; (6) **-cake**, a slice of bread spread with butter; (7) **-clocks**, small pieces of butter floating on the top of milk; (8) **-crock**, an earthen vessel or jar for holding butter; (9) **-cross**, a market cross in villages where butter, &c., was sold on market days; (10) **-cup**, a small wooden cup used for rounding the bottom of a pat of butter; (11) **-fingered**, unable to hold hot articles, having tender fingers; (12) **-fingers**, a name given to those who cannot hold hot substances in their hands; (13) **-firkin**, a cask holding 56 lbs. of butter; (14) **-fish**, the fish *Blennius Gunnellus*; (15) **-gob**, a large front tooth; (16) **-kits**, square boxes for carrying butter to market on horseback; (17) **-kiver**, (18) **-mit**, a tub for washing newly made butter; (19) **-money**, the money which the farmer's wife makes from the sale of butter, eggs, &c., which is *gen.* her perquisite; (20) **-mowt**, a butterfly; (21) **-penny**, a penny for placing on the scale with the 'pundstan' (q.v.) in weighing butter; (22) **-print**, (23) **-runners**, the block used in stamping butter when ready for market; (24) **-salt**, a fine boiled salt, not stoved, used esp. for making up butter; (25) **-saps**, see **-sops**; (26) **-scot**, butterscotch, toffee; (27) **-shag**, (28) **-shive**, a slice of bread and butter; (29) **-skep**, a round straw box or basket with a lid, in which butter is packed for market; (30) **-slate**, a slab of slate kept in the dairy for holding butter; (31) **-sops**, oatcake or wheaten bread soaked or fried in melted butter and sugar, *gen.* provided at a child's birth or christening; (32) **-spot**, a freckle; (33) **-stope**, a vessel or firkin for holding butter; (34) **-teeth**, the upper front teeth; broad, yellow teeth; (35) **-tubs**, holes in mountain limestone districts into which streams disappear; (36) **-wife**, a woman who sells butter.

(1) **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **Lth.** Feedin' them wi' butter-bakes, Snaps an' sugar-bools, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 24. **Edb.** A tumbler of strong beer and two butter-bakes, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxi. (3) **nw.Der.**^{1} (4) **Nhp.**^{1} (5) **Cum.**^{3} She's thrimlin' for her bŭtter-brass, 25 [see also s.v. Brass]. (6) **Wm.**^{1} **w.Yks.** 'Na thank you' has lost many a gooid butter-cake, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); **w.Yks.**^{12} **Lan.** Th' yungest chilt wur cryin' for a butthurcake, BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 19; **Lan.**^{1} Aw remember thi mother ga' mo a traycle butter-cake, WAUGH *Besom Ben* (1866) 43. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** The child asked for a buttercake. The father cut the bread without speaking and handed it to his wife, who spread the butter, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1883) III. 80. **nw.Der.**^{1} (7) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (8) **Dev.**, **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433. (9) **w.Yks.** When aw coom to th' buttercross aw saw a chap 'at had a cock an two hens in a basket, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1877) 41. (10) **Chs.**^{1} (11) **w.Yks.**^{125}, **e.An.**^{1} (12) **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} One who can't take a heated tin or vessel out of the oven without the aid of a cloth, is pushed aside with the words, 'Gehr art o' t'wāay butter-fing-ers!' **e.Lan.**^{1} (13) **n.Yks.** Ash timber . . . is particularly valuable . . . for the purpose of making butter-firkins, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 188. [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (14) **Sus.** (F.E.S.) **Cor.** What your Cornish Butterfish is I know not, RAY *Corres.* (1677) 128. [SATCHELL (1879).] (15) **n.Lin.**^{1} (16) **Cum.** Now joggan to market on butter-kits two, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 222; **Cum.**^{1} (17) **Glo.**^{1} (18) **Shr.**^{1} (19) **Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} Things wenten very low i' the market to-day, Missis; I hanna brought yo' much butter-money. (20) **Chs.**^{1} (21) **n.Yks.**^{2} The practice among country matrons of giving their daughters on the wedding day a 'butter penny' for placing on the scale along with the 'pundstan,' that customers may never have to complain of hard weight (s.v. Pundstan). (22) **Lan.** A face as wrinkled as a butter-print, BRIERLEY *Cotters*, iii. **e.Lan.**^{1} (23) **n.Yks.** Run t'butter ower wi' t'butter-runners (I.W.). (24) **Chs.**^{1} (25) **Fif.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 424. **e.Fif.** A hearty sook o' the butter-saps, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. (26) **n.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} (27) **Cum.** But gie them furst a butter-shag, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 34, ed. 1808; *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** His deeam . . . gemma sick buttre shaggs baarn, an o macks a things it wes good, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 14. **w.Yks.** A buttershag reddy for thee, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 26. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} (28) **w.Yks.** (G.H.); **w.Yks.**^{3} There's neer been no gooid doins since thumb buttershauvs went daan. (29) **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 23, 1892). (30) **Cum.**^{1} (31) **Cum.** How we feast on cruds, collops, and guid butter sops, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 39. **Cum.**, **Wm.** (M.P.) **Wm.**^{1} (32) **Mid.** A few butter-spots upon his cheeks, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II. xx. **Sus.** Not common (E.E.S.). (33) [(K.)] (34) **w.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Hmp.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Droa·d-n rai·t aew·t-n dhu roa·ud-n aa·t aewt tùe·-v úz buad·r-tai·dh [pitched him right out into the road, and knocked out two of his butter-teeth]. (35) **Yks.** WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 345. (36) **Frf.** The

stones on which the butter-wives sat have disappeared, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) v. **N.Cy.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* in plant-names: (1) **Butter-basket,** *Trollius europaeus,* globe flower; (2) **-bleb** or **-blob,** *Caltha palustris,* marsh marigold; (3) **-bump,** (*a*) common Ranunculus or buttercup; (*b*) see **-basket**; (4) **-burn** or **-burr,** (*a*) *Petasites vulgaris,* bog rhubarb; (*b*) *Tussilago farfara,* colt's-foot; (5) **-churn,** (6) **-creeses,** common Ranunculus; (7) **-daisy,** (*a*) common Ranunculus; (*b*) *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum,* large ox-eye daisy; (8) **-dock,** (*a*) *Rumex obtusifolius,* broad-leaved dock; (*b*) *Arctium lappa,* burdock; (9) **-dockin,** (*a*) see **-dock**; (*b*) *Rumex alpinus,* monk's rhubarb; (10) **-flower,** (*a*) see **-bump** (*a*); (*b*) see **-bleb**; (11) **-haws,** *Crataegus oxyacantha,* common hawthorn; (12) **-jags,** *Lotus corniculatus,* bird's-foot trefoil; (13) **-leaves,** the leaves of var. plants used for packing butter, esp. (*a*) *Atriplex hortensis*; (*b*) *Rumex alpinus*; (*c*) *Beta cicla*; (14) **-pats,** the fruit of *Viola sylvatica,* wood violet; (15) **-plate,** *Ranunculus flammula,* spearwort; (16) **-pumps,** the seed-vessels of *Nuphar lutea,* yellow water-lily; (17) **-root,** *Pinguicula vulgaris,* common butterwort; (18) **-rose,** (*a*) *Ranunculus acris,* buttercup; (*b*) *Primula vulgaris,* common primrose; (19) **-twitch,** *Avena elatior.*

(1) **w.Yks.** (2) **e.Yks.** (W.W.S.), **w.Yks.** (3, *a*) **n.Yks.** The children brought in some butter-cups, and Susey seeing them cried out, 'What bonny booter-boomps,' FETHERSTON *Smuggins Family,* 38. **m.Yks.**^{1} (*b*) **n.Yks.** (4, *a*) **n.Bck., Cmb., s.Eng.** (*b*) **w.Yks.** Used for making cleat wine (J.T.). (5) **War.**^{3} (6) **Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1869) 30. (7, *a*) **s.Bck.** (*b*) **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863); Called 'London Daisy' in the neighbourhood of Broadwindsor (C.W.). (8, *a*) **Chs.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{3} (*b*) **Cor.**^{12} (9, *a*) **Lakel.** (*b*) **Cum.** (10, *a*) **Der.**^{1} **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. (*b*) **Wil.**^{1} The watered meadows, at the later end of April, are yellow with butter flowers, AUBREY *Nat. Hist.* 51, ed. 1847. (11) **Nrf.** (12) **n.Cy.** (K.); **N.Cy.**^{2} (13, *a*) **Glo.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**^{1} (*b*) **Cum.**^{1} (*c*) **Shr.**^{1} Sometimes the Sicilian beet (*Beta cicla*) is cultivated expressly for the sake of its long, cool, green butter-leaves. (14) **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164. (15) **Nhb.**^{1} (16) **Dor.** (C.W.) (17) **Yks.** (18, *a*) **Dev.**^{4} (*b*) **n.Dev.** Sweet butter-rosems, gooly-cups, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 49. **Dev.**^{4} (19) **Cum.**

3. In phr. (1) *butter and bear-caff,* flattery, nonsense; (2) *— and bread,* (*a*) bread and butter; (*b*) the plant *Crataegus oxyacantha*; see **Bread and Cheese**; (3) *— and cake,* bread and butter; (4) *— and eggs,* (*a*) the pace of a horse between a trot and a canter; (*b*) a method of sliding which consists in going down the slide on one foot and beating with the heel and toe of the other, at intervals; (5) *-my-eye,* a butterfly; (6) *— in the black dog's hause,* said of anything irrecoverable; see **Black,** *adj.* **II. 5**; (7) *— in the gulls,* said of anything that is sure to be discovered, found out; (8) *to agree like butter and mells,* said of people who do not agree or get on together; (9) *butter to butter is no kitchen,* see below; (10) *to get butter out of a dog's throat,* to attempt a difficult or impossible task; cf. (6); (11) *to put butter on bacon,* to attempt to improve a thing which is already perfect; (12) *butter goes mad twice in the year,* in summer it runs away, and in winter is too hard and dear.

(1) **Sc.** It's a' butter and bear-caff (JAM.). (2, *a*) **Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 435. **Dur.**^{1} Butter and brede. Cheese and brede. (*b*) **n.Yks.** (3) **Yks.** She browt me an egg, an' two lile bits o' butther-an-caäke (F.P.T.). (4, *a*) **n.Lin.**^{1} (*b*) **Wil.** I can do butter-and-eggs all down the slide (G.E.D.). (5) **War.**^{2} (6) **Sc.** Had Dustansnivel ken'd it was there, it wad hae been butter in the black dog's hause, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxxviii. (7) **n.Yks.** Butter put in a hole in the centre of a plate of hot gulls [hasty pudding] is sure to find its way out. Hence the figure, 'Murder will oot, like t'butter i' t'gulls' (W.H.). (8) **Sc.** KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 323 (JAM.). (9) **Ant.** Remark made if two girls are walking together, meaning that each would prefer the companionship of a sweetheart, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (10) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (11) **Ken.** (P.M.) (12) **N.I.**^{1}

BUTTER, *v.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Lin. Mid. Sus. Som. Slang.

1. To coax, flatter, 'soft-soap.' *Gen.* used with prep. *over, up,* or *down.*

Sc. (JAM.) **Frf.** She's dependent on Jeames, so she has to butter up at 'im, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xiii. **Ir.** He first butthers them up, LEVER *H. Lorrequer* (1839) xii. **n.Lin.**^{1} He butter'd her doon so wi' talkin' to her aboot her bairns. It's noä ewse butterin' on me up i' this how, bairn. **Mid.** An old stupe like that can be buttered up to anything, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) III. i. **w.Som.**^{1} We never say 'butter up' or 'butter down.' You knows the way to buad·r oa·vur the paa'sn, don'ee now?

Hence **Buttering,** *vbl. sb.* flattery. Sc. (JAM.)

2. In phr. (1) *Butter my wig,* a strong asseveration; (2) *I'll be buttered,* an exclamation of surprise.

(1) **Sus.**^{1} No I wunt; butter my wig if I will! (2) **Lan.** Aw'l be butter't iv e didn't say as that 'ud do noane, fur e mun ha' six-punze moore, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) i.

BUTTER-AND-EGGS, *sb.* Var. flowers which are of two shades of yellow. (1) *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus,* common daffodil (Nhp.^{1} Som. Dev.); (2) var. species of Narcissus, esp. *N. incomparabilis* (Lan. War.^{3} Sur. Wil. Dev. Cor.^{12}), *N. biflorens* (Dev.), *N. poeticus* (Dev. Cor.); (3) *Lotus corniculatus,* bird's-foot trefoil (Cum. War. Sus.); (4) *Linaria vulgaris,* yellow toadflax (Cum.^{1} Yks. Wor. Glo.^{1} n.Bck. Ess. Ken. Sus. Wil.^{1} Dor. Som. Dev.^{4}); (5) *Leucojum vernum* (Dor.); (6) *Iris pseudacorus* (Nhp. Oxf. Bck.); (7) a variety of the primrose having a double calyx, growing one out of the other (w.Som.^{1}).

(1) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} (2) **n.Dev.** Lent-roses, withy-wind, butter'n eggs, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 50. **Dev.**^{3} (3) **Sus.**^{1} s. v. Shoes and Stockings. (4) **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863); (C.W.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} (5) **Dor.** (C.W.)

BUTTER-BUMP, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Also in form **bitter-bump** Cum.^{1} Lan.^{1} Chs.^{13} [**bu·tər-, bu·tə-bump.**] The bittern, *Botaurus stellaris.* Also called **Mire-drum.**

Cum.^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); When the butther bumps cry, Summer is nigh, *Flk-rhyme,* NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 132; **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** There'll either be rain or else summut waur, When Butter Bumps sing upon Potteric Carr, *Zoologist* (Feb. 1869); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 147. **Lan.** Conno tell a bitter bump fro a gillhooter, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 2; **Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13} **Der.**^{1} Bùt·ŭr-bùmp. **Lin.** Moäst loike a butter-bump, fur I 'eerd 'um aboot an' aboot, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 8. **n.Lin.**^{1} **s.Lin.** Ah heer'd the butter-bumps boomin', and the craäns cronk-cronkin' (T.H.R.). ['I knew a man of very high dignity,' says Sir Humphrey Davy, . . . 'who never went out shooting without a bittern's claw fastened to his button-hole by a riband, which he thought insured him "good luck,"' SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 147.]

[Butter-bump, *Onocrotalus avis,* SKINNER (1671).]

BUTTERCUP, *sb.* (1) Var. species of Ranunculus, esp. (*a*) *R. ficaria,* lesser celandine (Cum. w.Yks.^{1} Chs. War. Glo.^{1} Bck. Suf. Sus. Wil. Dev.^{4}); (*b*) *R. auricomus* (Sus.); (2) *Caltha palustris,* marsh marigold (Dev.^{4}); (3) *Potentilla anserina* (s.Bck.).

(1, *a*) **Wil.**^{1} At Huish, all other varieties of Crowfoot being 'Crazies.'

BUTTERED, *ppl. adj.* Irel. Cum. Yks. Nhp. Shr. In *comb.* (1) **Buttered ale,** ale boiled with sugar, butter, spice, and eggs; (2) **— claret,** claret boiled with butter, sugar, spice, &c.; (3) **— eggs,** the plant *Lotus corniculatus*; (4) **— faggot,** see below; (5) **— haycocks,** the toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*; (6) **— white wine,** see **— claret.**

(1) **Nhp.**^{1} If a little gin is added, it is called Hot-pot. **Shr.**^{1} Said to be an excellent specific for cold. It is made thus: boil a pint of ale with a lump of butter in it, beat up two eggs with sugar and spices, pour the boiling ale upon the eggs, stirring briskly; **Shr.**^{2} (2) **Ir.** Buttered claret was then a favourite beverage, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. iv. (3) **Cum.** (4) **Nhp.**^{2} He that must eat a buttered faggot let him go to Northampton, *Prov.* (5) **Yks.** (6) **Ir.** Nourished by a tumbler of buttered white wine, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. viii.

BUTTERFLY, *sb.* Yks. Chs. War. [**bu·tə·flai, -flī.**]

1. In *comp.* (1) **Butterfly-cabmen,** cabmen who drive only during the best season of the year, and for the remaining nine months follow another calling; (2) **-shooter,** a volunteer, member of a rifle-corps.

(1) [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (2) **War.**^{2}

2. A small patch or speck of cotton in material, which has not taken the dye on account of 'snarls.' w.Yks. (J.G.)

3. *pl.* The small patches of salt which float on the top when the 'set' on a pan becomes broken.

Chs.^{1} In bay-salt making, the salt at times forms small flakes or collections of light crystals, which are also called butterflies.

BUTTERIE, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} [**bu·təri, bu·tri.**] The sand-martin, *Cotile riparia.* Cf. **bank-martin.**

BUTTERMILK, *sb.* Chs. War. In *comp.* (1) **Butter-milk-cake**, cake raised by mixing buttermilk and carbonate of soda; (2) **-can**, the long-tailed tit, *Acredula rosea*; (3) **-man**, an opprobrious term for a trooper of the Cheshire Yeomanry; (4) **-wedding**, a wedding at which no 'ball-money' (q.v.) is distributed.

(1) **Chs.**^{1} They are frequently split and buttered whilst hot from the baking, or they may be left to go cold, and be eaten like ordinary bread. (2) **War.**^{2} (3) **Chs.**^{1} (4) **Chs.** In Knutsford it has been customary to throw money to the boys who follow the bridal party from the church, and if this is omitted or forgotten, the youngsters shout 'a buttermilk wedding,' *Wit and Wisdom* (Aug. 1889) 162; **Chs.**^{13}

BUTTERY, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. Shr. Brks. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Written **buttry** Nhp.^{2} Brks.^{1} Suf.^{1} Wil.^{1}

1. A pantry, larder.

n.Yks.^{2} **Lan.** Nought i' th' buttery but pork, FRANCIS *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 173. **m.Lan.**^{1} Trust a payson for nod knowing wod a buttery is. **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1850). **Chs.**^{1} Still in use at Hyde. **s.Chs.**^{1} Bùt·ŭri no longer freq. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{2}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{12} **Suf.** Used by the old only (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}, **Ess.** (W.W.S.), **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} *Obsol.* **Dor.** The ravenous appetites engendered by the exercise causing immense havoc in the buttery, HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 9.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Buttery-entry**, the common pansy, *Viola tricolor*; (2) **-hack**, a buttery hatch or half door, through which provisions were passed.

(1) **Der.** The pansy rejoices in a considerable number of endearing names: amongst these names is found 'Meet her i' entry, kiss her i' buttery,' of which the above seems to be a contraction. (2) **e.An.**^{2}

3. In phr. *cuddling in the buttery*, cupboard love.

Shr.^{1} Theer's a power too much cuddlin' i' the buttery gweïn on.

[*Promptarius*, a spence, or butterie, COOPER (1565) s.v. *Promptuarius.*]

BUTTERY, *adj.* Irel. Cor. In *comb.* (1) **Buttery broth**, boiling water poured on bread, seasoned with salt, pepper, butter, and sometimes the green tops of spring onions; (2) **— fingers**, a term applied to a person who lets things slip from the fingers, esp. any hot article.

(1) **Cor.** Elder tay, or butteray broth, THOMAS *Aunt Kezziah*, v. (2) **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

BUTTING-IRON, *sb.* Shr.^{12} An implement used in peeling the bark off trees.

BUTTLE, *sb.* Sc. A sheaf, bundle of corn. See **Bottle**, *sb.*^{2}

Ayr. An' 'hint a' the shearers, wi' Peggie I bindit the buttles o' grain, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 193 (JAM.). **Ayr., Lth.** In common use (J.F.).

BUTTLE, *v.* Yks. Lan. Der. [**bu·tl.**] To pour out drink and hand it round.

w.Yks. Coom lad, buttle that drink eawt, wilta (D.L.); 'All reight,' aw sed, 'aw'll buttle it raand,' HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1884) 32. **Lan.** Fotch a bottle o' that wine yo' han i' yo'r cage, an' buttle it round, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) xviii; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

Hence **Buttler**, *sb.* the one who pours out drink and hands it round, in an ale-house.

m.Lan.^{1} Th' big'st slotch i' th' comp'ny meks his-sel th' buttler.

[Back-formation fr. lit. E. *butler*, one who has charge of the liquor.]

BUTTLES, *sb. pl.* e.An.^{12} A piece of land set apart for archery and the butts. See **Butland**, *sb.*^{2}, **But(t**, *sb.*^{3}

BUTTOCK, *sb.*^{1} Sc.

1. The remainder, end, bottom.

Lth. She had the buttock o' the last grady cheese still i' the press, LUMSDEN *Sheephead* (1892) 250.

2. *Comp.* **Buttock-mail**, a ludicrous term given to the fine exacted by an ecclesiastical court in cases of fornication.

Sc. D'ye think the lads wi' the kilts will care for yer synods and yer presbyteries, and yer buttock-mail, and yer stool of repentance? SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxx; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); (JAM.)

BUTTOCK, *sb.*^{2} Stf. Der. War. Coal-mining term: the slice or layer in which coal is taken out in the step system of long-wall working.

Stf., Der., War. In Yks. we use the word 'Fall' and in Lan. 'Jon' (C.B.C.); (J.H.B.)

BUTTON, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. *sb.* *Fig.* Intellect, senses, esp. in phr. *to have all one's buttons, to have lost a button, have a button off*, &c. In *gen.* use.

Wm. *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 457. **w.Yks.** In Wilsden, one lacking full mental capacities has 'some of his buttons off,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 23, 1892). **Lin.** Speaking of a person's fitness for any particular undertaking, that he will easily do it, we say 'It's in his buttons,' *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 365. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1} **w.Wor.** He seems to have all his eye teeth about him, he's got all his buttons, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 169. **Hnt.** He has got all his buttons, shanks an' all (T.P.F.). **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Hrt.** (G.H.G.) **Nrf.** She has two buttons off [is partly silly] (A.S.P.); (E.M.) **Ess.**^{1} 62. **Hmp.** (T.L.O.D.) **Wil.** They said he had not got all his buttons, meaning he was not all there, KENNARD *Diogenes* (1893) xi; **Wil.** (G.E.D.) **Som.** But ad got hes whack o' buttons, which es moor than zome o' we, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 15. **w.Som.**^{1} Sharp little maid—her've a-got all her buttons, I'll warn her. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. In phr. *Buttons and buttonholes*, entirely, completely; 'neck and crop'; (2) *by the buttons*, an oath, expletive; (3) *to take the button*, to excel, to surpass all credence.

(1) **Ayr.** 'Are you fairly set on turning William Dickie oot o' his place?' 'Buttons and buttonholes, stump and branches,' JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 37. (2) **w.Yks.**^{2} Often heard in and about Sheffield. (3) **w.Yks.** Theer! that'll do, that taks t'button (B.K.).

3. *Comp.* (1) **Button-cap**, a fairy; (2) **-clothes**, a boy's first suit of jacket and trousers, with the latter buttoning over the former; (3) **-crawler**, a woodlouse; (4) **-grass**, the plant *Avena elatior*, couch-grass; (5) **-hole**, the plant *Scolopendrium vulgare*, hart's-tongue; (6) **-hole-ratcher**, a term applied to any very appetizing dish; (7) **-mouse**, a small mouse found in the fields; (8) **-pound**, money, cash; (9) **-smasher**, see **-hole-ratcher**; (10) **-stockings**, gaiters, leggings; (11) **-twitch**, *Avena elatior*; (12) **-weed**, *Centaurea nigra*, knapweed.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{2} (2) **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) (3) **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7. (4) **Cum.** From the round bulb-like bodies which are frequently found at the base of the stems. (5) **e.Sus.** The fructification in a young state much resembles a button-hole. (6) **Lan.** We were to have three scalding potato pies, . . . a 'gradely button-smasher, and button-hole-ratcher,' BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) x. (7) **S. & Ork.**^{1} (8) **Nhp.**^{1} If I had as many fat sheep as you, I'd soon turn them into button-pound [sell them, and pocket the money]. (9) **Lan.** See (6). (10) **Som.** (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Buut·n stau·keenz. (11) **Cum.**^{1} (12) **Sus.**

4. A mushroom in its unexpanded state, used esp. for pickling.

Chs.^{1} The smallest buttons are gathered, the excuse being that, according to the old saying, 'A mushroom never grows any more after it is once seen'; **Chs.**^{3}, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.**^{3}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Shr.**^{2}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Wil.** He gathered between twenty and thirty in a few minutes—'buttons,' full-grown mushrooms, and overgrown ketchup ones, JEFFERIES *Bevis* (1882) xxix; **Wil.**^{1}

5. A small round gingerbread cake.

n.Lin.^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}

6. A name given to var. button-shaped flowers, esp. (1) the garden or double daisy, *Bellis perennis*; (2) the feverfew, *Pyrethrum parthenium*; (3) the common tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare.*

(1) **w.Yks.** (W.F.) **sw.Lin.**^{1} Our pigs raved all the garden up, all but the buttons. (2) **w.Som.**^{1} (3) **n.Yks.**

7. The burrs of var. plants, such as the burdock, thistle, &c. Also called **beggar's buttons** (q.v.).

w.Som.^{1} **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

8. Sheep's droppings; dung.

Hrt. Ellis *Shep. Guide* (1750) 148. **w.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Som.**^{1} **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544. [His breech makes buttons, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 231.]

9. The navel.

w.Yks. T'bairn hes a lot o' pain abaht it button. T'belly button's nooan as it owt ta be (B.K.).

10. An inferior stone found in Swanage quarries. Also in *comp.* **Button-stone.** Dor. (C.W.)

11. *v.* *Obs.* To make buttons.

Dor. *Good Wds.* (1870) 97; In common use until of late years. Not linen, but thread buttons worked upon a wire ring, and made by every woman and child. The materials were always spread in the lap on a piece of green stuff to try and neutralize the effect of the white cotton thread constantly on the eyes (O.P.C.).

12. Of sheep: to make dung, 'buttons.'

n.Dev. Hot ded tha yoe do, when tha had'st a cort en ... but vurst ha button'd, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 214.

13. To shut up. Oxf. (Hall.)

14. In phr. (1) *button for*, to assist, favour; (2) *button up*, to be silent.

(1) **w.Yks.** (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{2} (2) **n.Lin.**^{1}

[4. When young it (the mushroom) appears of a roundish form like a button, the stalk as well as the button being white, Chambers *Cyclop.* (1788) s.v. *Mushroom.*]

BUTTON, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Yks. Not. **[bu·tən.]**

1. *sb.* A rest.

Not.^{2} I'm going to ha a 'button,' yow can dow as yuv a mind.

2. *v.* To take a rest. Not.^{2}

Hence **Buttoning-time,** *sb.* a short period of rest about 11 o'clock, just before the midday meal.

w.Yks.^{2} Not a country word, but used by Sheffield workmen.

BUTTON, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{3} Not. Lon. Slang.

1. *sb.* One of the persons engaged in the thimble-rigging swindle; a decoy of any kind. Also called **buttoner.**

Not.^{1} In striking a bargain over cattle, &c., the buttoner is employed to cry up or cry down the value of the goods. **Lon.** One of the confederates, who is called 'a button,' lifts up one of the thimbles with a pea under it, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 111. **Slang.** The button, that is the confederate who egged on the flats, Besant & Rice *Vulcan* (1877) ix (Farmer).

2. *v.* To act as an accomplice at a sale or bargain. Not.^{1}

BUTTONY, *sb.* Sc. A children's game.

Frf. The pretty buttons Tommy had won for her at the game of buttony, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 172. **Per.** Boys or girls stand in a row with eyes shut, and palms placed together and open to receive a button from one of them going along the line. 'Buttony' asks who has the button—they guess; if the guess is correct the person becomes buttony; if no one guesses correctly, the receiver of the button becomes buttony in turn (G.W.).

BUTTRESS, *sb.* Nhb. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Shr. e.An. Som. Also written **buttrace** w.Som.^{1}; **buttrice** Nhp.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **buttrise** n.Lin.^{1} **[bu·trəs, bu·tris.]** An instrument used by farriers to pare a horse's foot before shoeing.

Nhb.^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Almost superseded by the paring knife. **s.Wor.** (H.K.); **Shr.**^{2}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 56. **Suf.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} The buut·rees is used by pushing the instrument away from the operator, while the parer is drawn towards the user.

[*Boutoir*, a farriers buttress, Cotgr.; A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and naile, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 36.]

BUTT-SHUT, *v.* Wil. To join iron without welding, by pressing the heated ends squarely together, making an imperceptible join. Also used *fig.*

Wil.^{1} A glaringly inconsistent story or excuse is said 'not to butt-shut.'

BUTTY, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* *Gen.* dial. use in Eng.

1. *sb.* A fellow-workman, partner, mate; an intimate friend, chum. Also used as a term of address.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **w.Yks.** Ike Smith an his butty Bill Brust, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1894) 40; Give us a lift, butty (H.L.); **w.Yks.**^{2} **sw.Yks.** They're fearful butties (F.P.T.). **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123} **s.Chs.**^{1} Wi wŭn bùt·iz oa·r dhaat· job. **Stf.**^{12} **s.Stf.** Wheer's thy butty? What good cost du by thyself? Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** (L.C.M.); **Not.**^{2} 'Butty canna foller butty.' Heard in the game of marbles, meaning that one partner cannot follow one on his own side; **Not.**^{3}, **Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{23}, **s.War.**^{1}, **w.Wor.**^{1} **s.Wor.** We was butty servants together (H.K.). **se.Wor.**^{1} 'Er's my butty when I weshes at the pawson's. **Shr.** Job Rogers told his butties, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xiv; **Shr.**^{1} **Hrf.**^{1}; **Hrf.**^{2} In some trades the butty is necessarily the inferior man, as with sawyers. Some very good workmen prefer working in pairs, the butty being the younger man. **Glo.** One o' my butties cummed up and I gets un to teak my place, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xxii; **Glo.**^{1} We'm butties. **Oxf.** So I say, butties, I see now that I be right, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 117; **Oxf.**^{1} Not used in sw.Oxf., *MS. add.* **Nrf.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 267. **Cmb.**^{1} Well, butty; and how's your granny to-day? **Hmp., I.W.** (H.C.M.B.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Cor.**^{2} [In a blast-furnace, if a man is working on the night shift, the day-shift man is termed his butty, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Butty-brew,** a social meeting at which each person pays for his own share of drink; (2) **-gang,** a gang of men who share equally; (3) **-lark,** the meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*; (4) **-man,** a sub-contractor in a colliery; (5) **-piece,** a field belonging to two owners, but undivided by a fence; (6) **-shop,** a shop where goods were formerly given on account of wages.

(1) **Chs.**^{1} (2) **s.Wor.**^{1} (3) **s.Cy.** *Poetry Provinc.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 36. **Hmp.** So called from its accompanying the cuckoo, or rather pursuing it (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**^{1} (4) **Glo.**^{1} (5) **Chs.**^{13} (6) **n.Lin.**^{1}

3. Mining term: a stall man or contractor who has a few men under him. Also used *attrib.* in **butty collier.**

Stf. The worst place o' the lot, kept by old Evans, a butty collier, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 493. **n.Stf.** (J.T.) **Stf.**^{2} Moi feiðərz betərtn ðoin; moi feiðərz ə buti. **Not.** It's one of them butty colliers as did it (L.C.M.); **Not.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1} [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

4. Among boys: one to whom the hard work falls, a drudge, cat's-paw.

s.Not. Ah didn't play butty, ah promise yer. Yo all on yer mek the poor lad yer butty (J.P.K.).

5. A fellow, one of a pair of shoes or gloves.

Shr.^{1} I've fund one shoe, but canna see the butty no-w'eer.

6. In phr. (1) *to do butty*, to act unfairly; (2) *to go butty*, to be in collusion with another; (3) *to play butty*, to act unfairly by purposely losing at a game at first, in order to draw on an opponent to his ruin. See **Booty,** *sb.*

(1) **w.Yks.** He'll do 'butty' iv he isn't watched (D.L.). (2) *ib.* The auctioneer is going butty with the broker, and knocks down all these cheap lines to him (M.N.); **w.Yks.**^{3}, **Chs.**^{1} (3) **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{2}

7. *v.* To work together, keep company with.

s.Chs.^{1} Dhi)n tai·n it [wée-ŭt] bi aag·, ŭn dhi bin góo·in tŭ bùt·i oa·r it [they'n tayn it by hagg, an' they bin gooin' to butty o'er it]. **Stf.**^{2} Jə ort ōvriz tə buti wi fouks əz ər betərtn jərsel. **Lei.**^{1} Oi buttied wi' 'im all lasst summer. **War.**^{2} I butty with Jackson; **War.**^{3}

8. To cohabit, as man and wife.

Shr.^{1} Did'n'ee 'ear as Jim Tunkiss brought three children to the parish? I reckon 'e inna married, but 'e's bin buttyin' alung o' one o' them Monsells; **Shr.**^{2} Her inna married, her butties.

9. To act in concert with intent to defraud; to play unfairly.

Yks. Seldom heard except among farmers or old men, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890). **w.Yks.** (J.T.)

BUTTY, *sb.*^{2} Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. **[bu·ti.]**

1. A slice of bread and butter; also bread spread with treacle, sugar, &c.

w.Yks. (A.C.) **Lan.** (S.W.); Here, Polly, get howd o' this butty, an' then run an' tell thi feyther to come here, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 13; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} When aw were a lad id were a bit o' clap cake dipt i' wayter, an' then sprinkled o'er wi' sawt. **Chs.** Give me a sugar-butty (E.F.); **Chs.**^{13} **s.Chs.**^{1} A piece of bread and butter is often distinguished as a 'brembùt·ŭr bùt·i.' **Stf.**^{2}

2. *Comp.* **Butty-cake,** bread and butter. See **Butter-cake.**

Lan. They'd each on um a buttycake i' their hont, a dainty allowed at th' close uv every porritch-eitin beawt, Staton *B. Shuttle*, 4; **Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** An' a dirty face, eatin a butty-cake, Yates *Owd Peter*, x.

BUTTYWOMAN, see **Butt,** *sb.*^{9}

BUUM, see **Boom,** *num. adj.*

BUVER, see **Buer.**

BUVES, *sb. pl.* Yks. The brisket or bosom of a horse. n.Yks.^{2}, ne.Yks. (M.C.F.M.)

BUXOM, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. War. Brks. e. & s. counties. Also in forms **boxin** n.Yks.; **buckzome** Brks.^{1}

1. Prompt, brisk, sprightly in obeying.

w.Yks. Come, come, my lass, be buxom! (C.C.R.)

2. Blithe, jolly.

N.Cy.^{2} **n.Yks.** A boxin', cumley lad, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 41. **Brks.^{1}** Often followed by 'like.' A zimmed got quite well an' buckzome like. **e. & s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). [Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

3. Of a lad: strong and healthy; good-looking.

w.Yks. (W.C.S.), **War.^{3}**

[**1.** Many a beggere . . . buxome was to swynke, *P. Plowman* (B.) VI. 197. **2.** *Vago*, blithe, buckesome, full of glee, Florio (1598).]

BUY, *v.* Sc. Lan. Chs. War. Wor. Suf. Sur. Cor.

1. *Pret.*: (1) **Bote**, (2) **Buyed.**

(1) **War.^{2}** I bote a couple o' ducks isterd'y. (2) **Suf.** (F.H.) **Sur.** I never buyed none, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xiii. **Cor.^{1}**

2. In phr. (1) *Buy a broom*, (*a*) to take out a warrant; (*b*) *Dipsacus pilosus*, shepherd's rod; (2) *— a father*, amongst hatters: to give a shilling for beer as a treat to workpeople; (3) *— in*, (4) *— into* (*a house*), to cater for a household.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** The people got rusty about it, and they had bought so many brooms, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxviii. (*b*) **Wor.** (E.S.) (2) **Chs.^{1}** (3) **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 99; Sithee wheer yo'r Sall is comin back fro' beighin-in (S.W.). (4) **Lnk.** What div they [husbands] ken aboot buying intae a hoose? Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 26.

BUYED, *v.* Suf. To buy.

e.Suf. I mean to buyed a knife. I'll go and buyed one. Go and buyed a rake. Very common (F.H.).

BUYNHOGA, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} Home, the place of birth.

[ON. *barn*, a bairn (q.v.) + *haga*, acc. of *hagi*, a pasture; see Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetland* (1897) 101.]

BUZ, see **Buss**, *sb.*^{1}

BUZGUT, *sb.* Cor.^{3} A great eater or drinker.

[OCor. *bus* (*būz*), later form of *bōs* or *boys*, meat, food (Williams).]

BUZKNACKING, see **Buzznacking.**

BUZLY, see **Buzzy**, *adj.*

BUZ(Z, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Yks. Chs. Stf. Ken. (?) Som. [**buz.**]

1. *v.* To move hurriedly, to fuss about.

Stf.^{2} Ei went buzin əlung ət ə priti reit. **w.Som.^{1}** Uur-z au·vees u buuz·een ubuw·t waun plae·us ur nuudh·ur [she is always buzzing about one place or another].

2. To run against a person, with prep. '*agen.*'

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 23, 1892); **w.Yks.^{3}**

3. To throw with violence. Cf. **bazz.**

s.Chs.^{1} Buz a pebble at his top-nut. **Ken.** (W.H.E.) [Not known to our other correspondents in Ken.]

4. *sb.* Speed, activity.

Stf.^{2} Dh' bobi'z just gon past ət ə reər aud buz.

BUZ(Z, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Lan. Also Som. Amer. [**buz.**]

1. *v.* To gossip; to whisper; to tell tales.

Lan. Buzz a great word or two i' Matty's ear, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) i. **w.Som.^{1}** [**U.S.A.** He buzzed me a straight hour, Carruth *Kan. Univ. Quar.* (Oct. 1892) I.]

2. *sb.* A tale.

Lan. That felley ut writes thoose Lanky [Lancashire] buzzes, thoose ut's bin i'th *Bury Guardian*, Wood *Sketches*, 84; I had heard the buzz, Westall *Old Factory* (1885) 67. **m.Lan.^{1}**

BUZZ, *sb.*^{3} Yks. Suf. The prickly calyx of certain weeds; a burr. e.Yks.^{1}, Suf. (F.H.)

BUZ(Z, *v.*^{3} Yks. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Sus. Hmp. [**buz, bɐz.**] In drinking: to empty the bottle.

w.Yks.^{3} **Shr.^{2}** To fill a glass brimful, in defiance of the chance that if some is left in the bottle, the drinker must also toss off a second. **Glo.** Lysons *Vulg. Tongue* (1868) 20. **Oxf.** We must buzz the bottle (M.A.R.). **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. [*N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 187.]

BUZZ, see **Buzz(er**, *sb.*^{1}

BUZZA, see **Bussa.**

BUZZACK, see **Bussock.**

BUZZARD, *sb.*^{1} Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Bck. Dev. Also in forms **buzzart** Lan.; **buzzer(d** e.Lan.^{1}; **buzzert** Lan.^{1} nw.Der.^{1} [**bu·zəd, bu·zət, bɐ·zəd.**]

1. A moth or butterfly; also *fig.* Cf. **bustard.**

Cum. (E.W.P.) **w.Yks.** A silly buzzard fellow Doncin' raand a bit o' leet, Hartley *Ditties* (1868) 11; (S.H.B.); **w.Yks.$^{1\,2\,3}$** **Lan.** George has catcht thee a new sort ov a buzzart, aw colours, Mullins *Johnny*, ii; **Lan.^{1}** He's olez after buzzerts and things. **ne.Lan.^{1}**, **e.Lan.^{1}** **Chs.^{1}** Also applied to a short-sighted person. **nw.Der.^{1}** **Glo.** As blind as a buzzard, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Dev.** (Wright.)

2. A cockchafer; any buzzing insect; a grub, caterpillar.

Lan.^{1}, **e.Lan.^{1}**, **Chs.^{1}**, **nw.Der.^{1}**, **Nhp.^{2}** **Wor.** One o' thahy great bluebottle buzzards fled agen mah heye (H.K.). **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.)

3. *Comp.* (1) **Buzzard-bat** (**-battle**, or **-beetle**), a blue stag, or other beetle; (2) **-clock**, a cockchafer; (3) **-fly**, a bluebottle fly; (4) **-moth**, a downy moth which flies by night.

(1) **Wor.** (H.K.) (2) **Lin.** 'Eärd 'um a bummin awaäy loike a buzzard-clock ower my 'eäd, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 5. **n.Lin.^{1}** (3, 4) **Wor.** (H.K.)

BUZZARD, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **buzzert** Cum.^{1} [**bu·zərd, bu·zəd.**] A timid person, a coward; esp. one who is afraid in the dark.

Nhb.^{1} What a buzzard—freetened o' the dark. **Dur.^{1}** **Cum.** Tom a buzzard was at heame, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) 94; **Cum.^{1}** She's a fair buzzert at neets. **Wm.** (J.M.); **Wm.^{1}** A's fleyt on't a sewer; a is sic a buzzard. **n.Yks.** (T.K.); (I.W.) **m.Yks.^{1}**, **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **w.Yks.^{1}** **n.Lan.** T'gərt buzərt's frītənd əv ə maus (W.S.); Ye men-folk er sic buzzards, Morris *Siege o' Brou'ton* (1867) 6. **ne.Lan.^{1}**

BUZZARD-HAWK, *sb.* Sc. Also Nrf. The buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris.*

Frf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 133. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 47.

BUZZAROON, *sb.* n.Yks.^{2} An umbrella.

BUZZED UP, *ppl. phr.* Yks. Chs. [**buzd.**]

1. Of the edge of a sharp tool: blunted.

s.Chs. Let mi strey·tn dhŭ ej ŭ mahy shùv·l; it)s bùzd ùp (T.D.).

2. Ruffled, dishevelled.

w.Yks.^{2} My word, he has got it buzzed up [said of a man's hair brushed backwards].

BUZZEL-HEARTED, *adj.* Wil.^{1} Of cabbage or broccoli: having no 'eye,' or central shoot. Cf. **bruckle-hearted.** See **Buzzly.**

BUZZ(ER, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. In form **buzz** w.Yks. s.Chs.^{1} [**buz·ə(r), buz.**] A steam whistle or 'hooter,' used to call operatives to their work. Cf. **bull**, *sb.*^{1} **5.**

Nhb. As soon as the buzzer blew to begin work, *Newc. Dy. Leader* (Aug. 25, 1896) 6. **e.Dur.^{1}** **w.Yks.** Tbuz əz guən, þal bi lat tə ði wāk, if tə duznt liuk šāp (J.W.); **w.Yks.$^{2\,3}$**, **s.Lan.** (S.W.), **s.Chs.^{1}**, **n.Stf.** (J.T.), **Stf.^{2}**

Hence **Buzzed** (**bussed**), *adj.* too late for work. w.Yks., n.Stf. (J.T.); Stf.^{2}

BUZZER, *sb.*^{2} w.Yks. A hydro-extractor, used for expelling water from material by centrifugal action. (H.H.)

BUZZER(D, BUZZERT, see **Buzzard.**

BUZZLY, *adj.* Sur. Hmp. Of trees and plants: pinched, stunted; having no central shoot. Cf. **buzzel-hearted.**

Sur.^{1} I doubt we shant get many apples this year, the blossoms come so buzzly-like, so blackified. **Hmp.^{1}** Of a tree whose branches are thick and stunted.

BUZZNACKING, *prp.* and *sb.* Yks. Also Som. Dev. Also written **buzknacking.** [**bu·znakin.**]

1. *prp.* Fussing, gossiping, tattling. See **Buz(z**, *v.*^{2}

n.Yks.^{1} To knack is to talk in an affected way. She's in an' oot t'toon thruff, buzknacking aboot; **n.Yks.^{2}** **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 92.

2. *sb.* Gossiping, 'buzzing.' w.Som.^{1} [**buuz·naak·een**]

BUZZOCK, see **Bussock.**

BUZZOM, see **Besom.**

BUZZOM, BUZZUM, see **Bozzom**, *adj.*

BUZZY, *sb.* Nhp. A familiar name, used in speaking to a person.

Nhp.^{1} Well, my buzzy, how do you do?

BUZZY, *adj.* Shr. Brks. Also in form **buzly** Brks.^{1}

1. Rough, bushy, like a fox's brush. Brks.^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Buzzy-ball**, a wild-rose gall, formed by the insect *Cynips rosae.*

Shr. At Church Stretton . . . a 'buzzy-ball,' a 'Tommy-tailor' (the caterpillar otherwise called 'miller' and 'woolly bear'), and some hair stolen from the cross of a 'Jack donkey,' must be secured in a piece of silk without the use of pin or needle, and hung round the child's neck. As the Tommy-tailor wastes away, the [whooping-]cough will gradually disappear, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xv; **Shr.**^{1} Also called Briar-boss, q.v.

BWODE, see **Bode.**

BWY(E, *int.* Som. Good-bye!

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Bwai·ee; lit. bee wai· ee, be with ye, spoken rapidly.

BY, *sb.* Yks. Also Suf. [**bai.**] In phr. (1) *to give a person the by*, to ignore, pass him by; (2) *on the by*, by chance.

(1) **w.Yks.** Ah saw him when t'chapel lowsed, but ah gav' him t'by (J.T.). (2) **e.Suf.** I happened with him on the by (F.H.).

BY, *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **bi, be**; see below. See **Be, Biv.** [Stressed form **bai**, unstressed **bi.**]

I. Of place or position: beyond, past, by the side of. Also *fig.*

Slk. Why . . . should you endeavour to put grist by your own mill, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 209, ed. 1866. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Aether thruff or by [by hook or by crook], 84. **e.Yks.** It's a case o' thruff an' by [we must get through it or over it] (R.S.). **se.Wor.** She corn't abear nothing to go by her [of a grasping person] (R.M.E.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.)

II. Of means, cause, relation, &c.

1. Of means: by the help of, by means of; upon, with.

Ayr. (J.F.) **Gall.** Common (A.W.). **Wm.** It war paid for bi nooats. T'babby hes just begun ta walk across t'kitchen bi haulds. We leev a gay bit bi poddish an' treacle (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **e.Yks.** (G.C.); Tak it doon by endways (R.S.). **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) **s.Wor.** The pig doesn't come on noane by thot sart o' stuff (H.K.). **s.Pem.** Pigs feeds well by baarley (rare) (W.M.M.). **Glo.** To 'buy bĭ hand' is to buy cattle according to the way they feel to the hand, and by estimation with the eye. 'How do 'ee sell em—bĭ hand or bĭ wāte?' (S.S.B.) **e.Suf.** He must have something but bread to work all day by (F.H.). **w.Sus.** (E.E.S.) **sw.Sus.** In common use (G.A.W.). **Dor.** (H.J.M.), **e.Som.** (G.S.) **w.Som.**^{1} There idn nort like good hard bread and cheese and cider to work by. In ref. to a particular sort of food for pigs: Dhai du dùe· vuur·ee wuul buy· ut [they thrive very well upon it]. This would be quite the common mode of expression. **nw.Dev.** 'On' is more *gen.* used. Have 'ee got ort vor tie'n up by? (R.P.C.) **Cor.**^{3}

2. In consequence of; judging from.

Per. We'll hae fine weather by the barometer (G.W.). **Ayr.** (J.F.), **Edb.** (J.G.) **Gall.** Common (A.W.). **n.Ir.** (A.J.I.), **s.Ir.** (J.F.M.ff.) **Nhb.** Yor tired bi yor waak, aa see (R.O.H.). **Wm.** He's plenty o' brass bi t'way it rattles i' his pocket (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **e.Yks.** Train's comin', by signal (R.S.). **w.Yks.** Thah's been laikin' i' t'muck, bi thi cloas (S.K.C.); Be that, ah sud say at boath t'mester an his coil wor raand, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852). **Stf.**^{2}, **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.** I should think by the colour of his nose that he drinks (J.T.F.). **Lei.** It's going to rain, by that sound in the chimney (C.E.). **War.**^{3} The ice is giving, by the noise. **s.Wor.** I've fund thot by the broccolo (H.K.). **se.Wor.** We'll ha' falling weather, by the wind (R.M.E.). **s.Pem.** I've a found your blacklid [pencil] as you'd a lost, by sweeping. She've a hurted her knee by comin' downstairs. In these cases a stress is laid on 'by' (E.D.); Th' rabbat is ket, by the dog (rare) (W.M.M.). **s.Oxf.** That there horse have got a colic, by the manner of him (M.W.). **e.Suf.** (H.J.L.R.); There's a bird in that bush, by the cat (F.H.). **w.Suf.** (C.G.B)., **w.Sus.** (E.E.S.) **s.Wil.**, **Dor.** Usual (C.V.G.). **Dor.** (H.J.M.) **w.Som.**^{1} Thick rabbit's a-passed on, by the dog. He 'ont never 'gree to it; can tell by un. **nw.Dev.** There was brave doings, by the papers (R.P.C.). **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.) **Cor.**^{3} He's a dead man, by his groaning.

3. Relating to, concerning, about, of, towards.

Ayr. Louis, what reck I by thee, *title*, Burns. **Gall.** Rare (A.W.). **Nhb.** It'll come in biv him [retribution will follow some time for an injury done] (R.O.H.). **Wm.** Ah think nowt bi yon nag, does thoo? Nowt fine at o', as t'man said bi his wife (B.K.); I never saw anything wrong by him (T.E.); **Wm.**^{1} I knaa nowt but weel by im. **n.Yks.** As t'man sed biv hiz wife (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Say t'same by them, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1850). **Lan.** What have you done by your father, as he has not come with you? (S.W.); (H.M.) **ne.Lan.**^{1} **s.Chs.** Rarely used (T.D.). **Stf.**^{2} Oi'l dəu mi dəuti boi ər. **s.Not.** He didn't do amiss by his pigs. A know no harm by him, nor yet no good. But a slight shade of depreciation is perhaps conveyed, as we could not say 'A know no good by him.' Jack's gone.—Well, what by that? (J.P.K.) **Not.**^{3} As the chap said by his brother—'e was aw reet wen 'e warn't drunk. **Lin.** I done moy duty boy 'um, as I 'a done boy the lond, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 3. **n.Lin.**^{1} Well, what by that? **Lei.** If you tell a native, near Melton Mowbray, that he has done something he ought not to have done, or vice versâ, he will reply 'Well, what by that?' (C.C.B.) **Wor.** (W.B.) **s.Wor.** I doesn't knaow what-hever us shall be to do by thahy rots i' the barn (H.K.). **sw.Wor.** To be well done by [well cared for] (E.R.D.). **Shr.**^{1} Whad did they say by 'er? The rots bin snivin', I dunna know whadever's to be done by 'em. **s.Oxf.** He said he'd do a good part by her (M.W.). **e.Suf.** Something must be done by the green-fly on the roses. Not that I know by. Your allotment will do better by you, if you take more pains with it. You've hurt me, but I don't care by it (F.H.). **w.Suf.** (C.G.B.) **sw.Sus.** You'll do no good by that (G.A.W.). **s.Wil.** I han't the money to do it by her. We've had a good bit to do by bells. I can't do nothing by him (C.V.G.). **Dor.** (H.J.M.), **e.Som.** (G.S.) **w.Som.**^{1} Jis the same's the man zaid by 'is wive—her's a rare forester vor butter-n cheese. You don't hear it by many vokes. After the verb *to know*, 'by' is constantly used in negative answers: Naut·-s aay noa· buy [not that I know of]. **nw.Dev.** He won't do't if he hath'n a mind to, as the man said by his jackass. I don't know 'ot us shall do by't. I don't mind lending 'ee a hand, if thee't do the same by me (R.P.C.). **w.Cor.** Are you going?—Not as I knows by. What will you do by all the cold meat? (M.A.C.) **Cor.**^{3} Do you know by a house that will suit me?

4. In accordance with, by the rule of.

Wm. Ah buy my nags by mi Bible [i.e. they are honestly bought] (B.K.).

5. In comparison with, compared with.

Inv. It's less sore now by what it was before (H.E.F.). **Abd.** Sindle I sing, by what I us'd to doe, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 100; She's bonnie be him (W.M.). **Per.** He's old by [more commonly *byse*] me (G.W.). **Ayr.** (J.F.) **e.Lth.** Archie was auld by me, but a hale carle yit, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 74. **Edb.** He's rich by me (J.M.); (J.G.) **Gall.** (A.W.) **n.Ir.** No matter what he says, he's nothing by them (A.J I.). **Wm.** He's a licker frae bi me. Oor pig's nowt bi yon o' yours (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Very common (R.H.H.). **ne.Yks.** Hoo's them beeas' by yours? Occas. also 'Ah's an au'd woman fra-by you' (M.C.F.M.). **e.Yks.** (G.C.); Farmer—'Thoo's fair doon stupid!' Man—'Thenk ye; hoo's Ah by you?' (R.S.) **w.Yks.** My face is mucky, but it's clean through by thine (S.K.C.); Very common (M.F.). **Lan.** (H.M.), **Stf.**^{2} **s.Not.** Look at your work by mine, yer lazy thing! (J.P.K.) **Not.**^{1} He's a poor fool by his wife. **e.Suf.** Occas. used, but more freq. 'again' (H.J.L.R.); Your head is big by mine (F.H.). **w.Suf.** (C.G.B.), **w.Sus.** (E.E S.), **Dor.** (H.J.M.), **e.Som.** (G.S.) **w.Som.** Uur-z yuung bee yùe [i.e. she is younger than you]. Ai·z tau·l [tall] bee ai·. Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 24. **Cor.**^{3}

6. Resembling, like.

e.Suf. He has a face by a monkey (F.H.).

7. Together with, in company with.

e.Som. I'll go if you'll go by me. Come along by me (G.S.).

8. Of difference: from.

Sc. He kens na a B by a bull's foot, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Gretein kend not gude be ill, Herd *Sngs.* (1776) I. 53. **Sh.I.** He doesna ken right by wrang (K.I.). **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Abd.** He disna ken the een [one] be the ither (W.M.). **Per.** (G.W.) **Ayr.** (J.F.) **e.Lth.** Ninnyvites wha didna ken their richt han' by their left, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 37. **Gall.** Common (A.W.). **Kcb.** Misted souls in a dark night cannot know east by west, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 123. **n.Ir.** (A.J.I.) **Cum.** You cudn't tell ther toke by geese, *Borrowdale Lett.* (1787) 4, ed. 1866. **Wm.** Ther necks an feeaces lile differant bi' sweeps, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 27; **Wm.**^{1} He didnt knaw em be ony odther thing. **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) **e.Suf.** His talk doesn't differ by an Essex man's. Your watch is different by mine [i.e. keeps different time] (F.H.). **Dor.** (H.J.M.)

9. Against, to the detriment or injury of.

Gall. Not very common (A.W.). **Ir.** I know nothing by that man, Booker *Obs. Wds. and Phr.* (1859) 77. **Wm.** Ah'll say nowt bi a man when he's away (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.); (R.H.H.) **ne.Yks.** (M.C.F.M.) **w.Yks.** Ah've done nowt by thee (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** What have you done by that child? (H.M.) **Der.**^{2} I know nothing by him. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **s.Wor.** A didn't sahy nothin by (more commonly 'agen') 'im (H.K.). **Shr.**^{1} 'E's a tidy mon, sir, leastways I know nuthin' by 'im. **s.Pem.** The *gen.* idiom. A did a nasty trick by the owl man his father (W.M.M.). **Glo.**^{1} I know no harm by him. **e.Suf.** What have you done by the man that he is angry? (F.H.) **w.Cy.** The wumun axed un wat had a dun by hur, for she suffered agonies, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) II. 80. **Dor.** I've nothing to say by him, he was always very quiet (C.V.G.); (H.J.M.) **w.Som.**^{1} Yùe nur noa mae·un uul·s kaa·n zai noa·urt buy· ur [you nor no man else can't say nothing against her]. **nw.Dev.** Occas. used (R.P.C.). **Cor.**^{3}

10. Excepting, except; beyond, omitting; past.

Sc. Grizzy has naething frae me by twa pair o' new shoon ilka year, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxii; There's just twa living by mysell, *ib. Antiquary* (1816) xxi. **Sh.I.** (K.I.) **Abd.** Mairryin' yer minaister bye the maiden o' Clinkstyle, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlix. **Per.** Naething's wrang wi' ye by the rheumatisms. By Wednesday, I'm idle ilka nicht this week (G.W.). **Ayr.** He will put nothing by you (J.F.). **Edb.** (J.G.) **Gall.** He is by his usual [not in ordinary health] (A.W.). **n.Ir.** By (more freq. 'for-by') me, he wouldn't sell it to any one (A.J.I.). **Nhb.** Aa'll not let the hoose by (more commonly 'past') ye (R.O.H.). **Wm.** They selt t'sheep by him, and he was sair put aboot (B.K.). **n.Yks.** He cou'd na see at he had any mak' or mander o' duds by an au'd ragg'd soort ov a sark, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 55; Not to sell it by him [i.e. not to another] (I.W.). **e.Suf.** Nobody at home by him. No clothes on by a shirt and trousers (F.H.). **Dor.** (H.J.M.)

11. In phr. *to put* or *set by*, to deprive of, to spoil one's appetite for a meal; to prevent or hinder from doing.

Sh.I. He was put by his dinner [with no ref. to time] (K.I.). **Per.** That ill-roasten beef pat me by my dinner (G.W.). **Edb.** (J.M.), **n.Ir.** (A.J.I.) **Wm.** Ah was put bi mi dinner bi fashin wi yon sheep (B.K.); (T.E.) **n.Yks.** Very common. It put me by me breekfast (R.H.H.). **e.Yks.** (G.C.); That coo deein's reglar put me by my meals to-day (R.S.). **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) **n.Lin.** The bairns made such an a noise I was put by sayin' what I'd gotten to tell her (E.P.). **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Dor.** (H.J.M.)

12. Out of; in phr. *by himsel(f, by his mind*, distracted, demented.

Abd. (J.G.); (W.M.) **Per.** Very common (G.W.). **Rnf.** He noo was fairly by himsel', Barr *Poems* (1861) 93. **Ayr.** Monie a day was by himsel, He was sae sairly frighted, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 16. **Edb.** (J.M.) **Dmb.** I wad never be demented or gang by my mind, Cross *Disruption* (1844) ii. **Gall.** Common (A.W.). **n.Ir.** (A.J.I.) **Nhb.**^{1} The man's fairly bi his sel. 'Past his sel' is the commoner form. **Wm.** Ah's varra near by misel wi' t'tic (B.K.). **n.Yks.** By hizsel [deranged], but bĭv hizsel [alone] (I.W.); Common (R.H.H.). **ne.Yks.** Sha's fair by hersen (M.C.F.M.). **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.), **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **Dor.** (H.J.M.), **Cor.**^{3}

13. Beside, in addition to; over and above, beyond. Also *fig.*

Sh.I. I never caa'd him by his name [said anything derogatory of him] (K.I.). **Or.I.** (J.G.) **Abd.** Naething by the common (W.M.). **Ayr.** There was something by the common o' cousinship atween them, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxiv. **Edb.** (J.M.) **Gall.** Used with such words as expectation, hope, desire, imagination (A.W.). **n.Ir.** It is by all that ever I heard (A.J.I.). **Nhb.** It's by common, aa can tell ye (R.O.H.). **Wm.** They co'd yan anudder ivverything by ther awn neeams (B.K.); To call a person by his name [i.e. by another name] (I.W.). **e.Suf.** He's a bad fellow by the common. Don't call him by his name (F.H.).

14. *Comb.* (1) **By·bush**, in ambush, in hiding; (2) **·common**, out of the common, extraordinary; cf. **by·ordinary**; (3) — **course**, of course; (4) **·hap**, by chance; as the case may be; peradventure, perhaps; (5) **·keease**, by chance; as the case may be; (6) — **much**, by a good deal; (7) — **now**, a short time ago, just now: (8) — **ought**, by any conceivable quantity; (9) — **row**, in order; (10) — **(good) right(s**, properly; in justice; (11) — **that**, (*a*) in a moment, immediately; (*b*) thereabouts; (12) — **then**, by the time that; (13) — **this**, by this time; (14) **·times**, sometimes, occasionally; see **Betimes**; (15) — **when**, by the time when; (16) **·whiles**, now and then, at times.

(1) **Ken.**^{1} I just stood by-bush and heard all they said. [Not known to our correspondents.] (2) **Sc.** Ye do seem to be a chap by common, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) III. xxiii. **Ayr.** He's mair than well enoough, he's by-common, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxxiii. **Slk.** To hae something by common on that occasion, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 24. **Nhb.**^{1} (3) **Ir.** By coorse it is, Lever *C. O'Malley* (ed. 1880) xii. **Cor.** I . . . got tended immedjunt, by coose, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 6. (4) **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Som.**^{1} Behap you mid-n be there, and then what be I to do? Dhai oan lee·ust aewt bee-aap [perhaps they will not last out]. (5) **n.Yks.**^{2} (6) **n.Yks.**^{1} There's nit eneugh by mich. (7) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**^{1} **Dor.** Surely, shepherd, I seed you blowing into a great flute by now at Casterbridge? Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii; He be only gone back to's wark, a little bit by now, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 97. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Wur-z mee nai·v? aay-d u-gau·t-n beenaew· [where is my knife? I had it just now]. Very common. (8) **n.Yks.**^{1} *Gen.* used after a comparative; as, Better, Mair, Warse by owght, &c. (9) **n.Lin.**^{1} He knaws th' naames o' all th' kings and queens o' England by raw. (10) **n.Yks.** Yon chap owt tə 'ev pēd his rēts bifūr nū bireet (W.H.). **e.Yks.** This job owt ti be deean ti neet, bi reets, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.**^{1} Tom owt tĭ gan bĭ reets, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** (W.H.), **Chs.**^{1} **s.Not.** By good rights Johnny 'd ought to a hed the property (J.P.K.); **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Them two cloäsis is mine by good reights, but I ha'n't munny to try it wi' him. **Lei.**^{1} A should 'a bin 'ere afore naow by good roights. **War.**^{2} You ought by rights to put them seeds in now. 'E belongs the very cottage 'e pays rent for, by rights; **War.**^{3} **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **w.Som.**^{1} Dhai ad-n u-gau·t noa búz·nees dhae·ur bee gèo·d rai·t [in justice they had no business to be there]. (11, *a*) **n.Lin.** If th' Squire gets to knaw you'll hev' a summons an' be up afore th' magistrates by that (E.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} He gave three gasps, and was gone by that. (*b*) **Sur.**^{1} I'll be round at one o'clock or by that. (12) **s.Not.** He'll have grown out of it, by then he's ten year old (J.P.K.). **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{23} **s.Wor.** By then a'd got 'ome, the t'others wuz gwon (H.K.). **s.Oxf.** (M.W.) **e.Suf.** I shall have it finished by then he is ready for it (H.J.L.R.). **Sus.** Bythen he wur old he had brass, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 339; **Sus.**^{1} (13) **Wm.**^{1} It's ower be this. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.**^{1} (14) **Ant.** (W.H.P.) **Lei.**^{1} A'd oon'y 'ad a drop or tew moor nur a knood aow to carry awee loike, as a man mut do by toimes. **s.Wil.** (C.V.G.) (15) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (16) **Gall.** By whiles muttering and mumbling the words over to himself, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 70. **Shr.**^{1} By-w'iles they [owls] sin a mouze an' they droppen on 'im (s.v. Owlert).

15. In phr. (1) *By ab or by nab*, by hook or by crook; (2) *by cause of*, because of; (3) *time by chance*, occasionally; (4) *by the east nook*, slightly touched in the head, 'cracked'; (5) *by the hand*, on hand; (6) *by hulch and stulch*, by hook or by crook; (7) *by long and by late*, some time or other, in the long run; (8) *by the ordinar*, out of the common; see **By·ordinary**; (9) *by scowl o' brow*, of work: done by rule of thumb or by eye, without exact measurement; (10) *by side and by seam*, (11) *by the way*, in pretence, feignedly.

(1) **w.Yks.** Ah mun finish to-neet by ab or by nab (J.T.). (2) **Lin.** Couldn' I luvv thy muther by cause o' 'er munny laaïd by? Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 9. (3) **ne.Yks.**^{1} 35. (4) **Sc.** Wowf—a wee bit by the East Nook or sae; it's a common case—the ae half of the warld thinks the tither daft, Scott *Redg.* (1824) vii. (5) **Lan.** Aw've a quare job bi th' hont, aw con tell yo, Wood *Sketches*, 5. (6) **Chs.**^{13} (7) **Dor.** Do that and you'll have him by-long and by-late, Hardy *Greenwood Tree* (1872) II. 125. Well known (H.J.M.). (8) **Frf.** I d'na kin am onything by the ordinar, Barrie *Licht* (1888) 161. (9) **Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 359. [**Amer.** A carpenter, having finished a chair, remarked, 'There, that's a pretty good job, ben't it? Made by no rule nor measure, but jest by scowl er brow,' *ib.* 309.] (10) **Dor.** She hunted everywhere, ballyragging Jack by side and by seam, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 172, ed. 1895. (11) **Ir.** Oonagh set up a loud laugh, of great contempt, by-the-way, Yeats *Flk-Tales* (1888) 275.

16. In oaths or expletives: (1) *By the blest*; (2) — *the blood and wounds*; (3) — *cavers*; (4) — *Cock*; (5) — *the crass o' Moses*; (6) — *Crike*; (7) — *Crikey*; (8) — *Dad*; (9) — *Der*; (10) — *eye*; (11) — *the feraps*; (12) — *Gad*; (13) — *Gar*; (14) — *Gell*; (15) — *Gen*; (16) — *Gens*; (17) — *Gew* (*Gaow*); (18) — *the gins*; (19) — *Gock* (*Gok*); (20) — *Gockers*; (21) — *Gocks*; (22) — *Goes*; (23) — *Gol*; (24) — *Golls*; (25) — *Golly*; (26) — *Gom*; (27) — *Gommany*;

(28) *by Gommins*; (29) — *Gonnies*; (30) — *Gor*; (31) — *Goramaity*; (32) — *Goramassy*; (33) — *Gorries*; (34) — *Gorsh*; (35) — *Gosh*; (36) — *Goshen*; (37) — *Gow*; (38) — *the Gowky*; (39) — *Gox*; (40) — *Goy*; (41) — *Gum*; (42) — *Gummers*; (43) — *Guy*; (44) — *the haft and sides*; (45) — *th' hairty mon*; (46) — *the heart*; (47) — *th' heartly death*; (48) — *the heartly gins*; (49) — *the holy poker*; (50) — *Jaiminie King*; (51) — *Jegs*; (52) — *Jen*; (53) — *Jiggers*; (54) — *Jing*; (55) — *Jings*; (56) — *maa jinkers*; (57) — *Jinks*; (58) — *Jobs*; (59) — *Jol*; (60) — *the laws*; (61) — *th' mack*; (62) — *th' mackins* (*makkins*); (63) — *th' maskins*; (64) — *the mass*; (65) — *mass mas*; (66) — (*the*) *megs*; (67) — *t'meskins*; (68) — (*th'*) *mess*; (69) — *th' mon*; (70) — *th' mons*; (71) — *the pipe*; (72) — *shots*; (73) — *me sowl*; (74) — *this and by that*; (75) — *th' wunds*.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{2} *Obsol.* (2) *ib.* At Eyam this is pronounced as Bith lud unz uns. (3) **Nhb.**^{1} (4) **Ess.** I combed his head well for him, I did by cock! Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 84. (5) **Ir.** By the crass o' Moses, I'll do it in style, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) 228. (6, 7) **Nhb.**^{1} (8) **w.Ir.** Oh, by dad, you must say more nor that, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 9. (9) **Stf.**^{2} (10) **Nhb.**^{1} (11) **w.Yks.** *Pogmoor Olm.* (1893) 51. (12) **se.Wor.**^{1} Used more in the same sense as 'indeed': 'Ower Jack fund a shillin' this marnin'.' 'Did a, be-gad.' (13) **Dev.** A cockney youth, by gar, thinks I, Pulman *Sketches* (1853) 12. **Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (14) **Nhb.**^{1} (15) **Wm.** (B.K.) (16) **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (17) **se.Wor.**^{1} (18) **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (19) **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm.** By gock, I'll be chokt, Jack Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 4. **m.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Bigock, but aw have it neaw, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 34. (20) **Cum.**^{3} 57. (21) **Nhb.**^{1} (22) **n.Lin.** 'By goes!' says man, 'that thowt niver cum'd i'to my head,' Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 65. (23) **Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (24) **Ken.** Grose (1790). (25) **N.I.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} Often at the end of a sentence, 'Luke here be golly!' and when so used, is always indicative of surprise. **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1} (s.v. Oaths.) (26) **Wm.** (B.K.), **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{2}, **Nrf.** (E.M.), **Suf.** (F.H.), **Ess.** (W.W.S.), **w.Som.**^{1} (27) **N.I.**^{1} (28) **s.Chs.**^{1} (29) **N.I.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{2} (30) **w.Ir.** By gor, . . . that's impossible, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 7. **w.Som.**^{1} (31, 32) **w.Som.**^{1} (33) **Sus.** Holloway. (34) **Shr.**^{2} (35) **Shr.**^{2}, **w.Som.**^{1} (36) **Nhb.**^{1} (37) **w.Yks.** By gow! worn't ther a malak i' t'mule-hoil, Cudworth *Sketches* (1884) 14; **w.Yks.**^{5} (38) **Nhb.**^{1} (39) **Nhb.**^{1}, **Wm.** (B.K.) (40) **Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (41) **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{5} **Lan.** By gum, aw'll believe thee, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) v. **Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{2}, **Shr.**^{12}, **War.**^{2}, **Nrf.** (E.M.), **w.Som.**^{1} (42) **w.Som.**^{1} (43) **w.Yks.**^{2} (44) **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (45) **Lan.** By th' hairty mon, that theer eighteenpence war soon ernt, *New Wkly.* (Jan. 19, 1895) 7, col. 2. (46) **w.Yks.** (Æ.B.) **Lan.** Bith heart! this is a grand brew, Waugh *Owd Cronies* (1875) iv. (47) **nw.Der.**^{1} (48) **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (49) **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) (50) **N.I.**^{1} (51) **w.Yks.**^{5} (52) **w.Yks.**^{1} (53) **Lei.**^{1} 203. (54) **Ayr.** Willie lap, an' swoor by jing, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 9. **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.** (J.A.) (55) **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Used chiefly by children to express approbation. By jings! Surrey, lad, yo'n copped that. (56, 57) **Nhb.**^{1} (58) **w.Som.**^{1} A very common oath. (59) **Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (60) **Wxf.** Be the laws if you don't make more haste we'll give you a cobbing, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 29. (61) **Lan.** By th' mack, hoo says, thet's th' shop, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 5. (62) **Lan.** Harland *Wilsons* (1865) 44. **s.Chs.**^{1} (63) **Lan.** Bi th' maskins, aw wur fain if aw cud get traycle to my porritch, Wood *Sketches*, 19; **Lan.**^{1} Neaw, byth maskins if I be naw fast, Tim Bobbin *Wks.* (ed. 1750) *Introd.* 35. (64) **w.Yks.** Withaat ivver thinkin'—bith mass—'At yor wearin' soa mitch off yor booit, Hartley *Plenty o' Brass* (1868); **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.**^{1} Bith mass, iv he'll let me, aw will, Waugh *Sngs.* (1859) *Dule's i' this Bonnet.* **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1850). **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} *Obs.* **nw.Der.**^{1} (65) **Lan.** Bi mass mas, there's a greight tall chap, Wood *Sketches*, 20. (66) **w.Yks.** Bi t'megs, bud it's time to be lewking rahnd t'corners, Cudworth *Sketches* (1884) 11; **w.Yks.**^{5} (67) **w.Yks.**^{1} (68) **w.Yks.**^{12} **Lan.** Winneh forgi' meh then?—Byth' miss well eh meay froth bothum o' me crop, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1746) 69. **w.Lan.** (B.K.) **Lei.**^{1} *Obs.* 203. (69) **Lan.** Eh! bi th' mon, ther wur such row in that hoile, Wood *Sketches*, 6; **Lan.**^{1} Am aw to goo at this time o' neet?—Ay, bith mon, mun tha'. (70) **Lan.** Bi'th mons aw hadn't gone so far, Lahee *Owd Yem*, 5. (71) **Wxf.** Oh, by the pipe! down he began to sink, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 31. (72) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 23, 1892). (73) **Nhb.**^{1} (74) **w.Ir.** By this and that, I'll make you sorry, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 50. (75) **Lan.** Bith' wunds, Whistle-pig, ov o' th' scheeams ot won has hyerd on, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1792) 12, ed. 1801.

III. Of time.

1. Of point of time: at.

e.Suf. Be here by your time [i.e. at the time named for you] (F.H.). **nw.Dev.** I don't know whe'er 'twas there by his time (R.P.C.).

2. Beyond, past, after.

Sh.I. (K.I.), **Or.I.** (J.G.) **Abd.** Always emphatic. Is he by his time?—No, he said he wid be here be ten, an' it's nae lang by nine (W.M.). **Per.** What o'clock is it?—Five minutes by three (G.W.). **Ayr.** (J.F.), **Edb.** (J.M.), **Gall.** (A.W.), **s.Ir.** (J.F.M.ff.) **Nhb.** He was lang by the quarter day afore he could pay his rent (R.O.H.). **Wm.** She's by her time a gay bit noo (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.); (R.H.H.) **e.Yks.** It's by eleven o'clock (G.C.). **e.Suf.** You have gone by your time [have come late] (F.H.).

3. Of length of time: during, in the space of; over.

Nhb. Ye'll not be deun'd bi this year (R.O.H.). **Not.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} He took care to do it by his life-time, 154. **e.Suf.** I shan't get through the job by this week. I stopped too long by my dinner. He stayed here by a whole month (F.H.). **Dor.** (H.J.M.) **w.Som.**^{1} Wút-n dùe· ut bee dhee luy·vtuym [thou wouldst not do it in the space of thy lifetime]. **nw.Dev.** Seldom used, prob. only with word 'lifetime' (R.P.C.). **Cor.**^{3}

BY, *conj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. War. Suf. Sus. Wil. Dor. Cor. [Stressed form **bai**, unstressed **bi.**]

1. By the time that.

Per. The schule'll be skailed by you win till't (G.W.). **Ayr.** (J.F.), **Edb.** (J.M.) **Gall.** In common use (A.W.). **n.Ir.** (A.J.I.) **Nhb.** Ye'll think se bi y'or as aad as me (R.O.H.). **Wm.** T'supper'll be ready by thoo is (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.** Sall you be ready by Ah get my bonnet on? (R.S.); You won't finish by you die (G.C.). **w.Yks.** Very common (M.F.); **w.Yks.**^{3} **Lan.** (S.W.) **s.Chs.**^{1} Bi ahy gy'et wom [home]. **Stf.**^{2} **Der.**^{1} By he is of age. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I'll hev it ready by you cum back. **e.Lin.** (J.C.W.), **War.**^{3} **e.Suf.** The house will be built by the month is out (F.H.). **sw.Sus.** Common (G.A.W.). **Wil.** (G.E.D.), **Dor.** (H.J.M.) **Cor.**^{3} I'll be there by you [are].

2. Nevertheless, yet.

Sc. Come weel, come woe, I carena by; I am a king! *Poems and Ballads*, 399. **Ayr.** How we love and how we 'gree, I care na by how few may see, Burns *Whistle owre the Lave o't*; (J.F.)

BY, *int.* Yks. [**bai.**] Used as a mild expletive.

w.Yks. By! lad, tha'll cop it when thi fatther gets to knaw (J.T.).

BYACK, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} A useless, good-for-nothing person.

BYAS, see **Bias.**

BYAUCH, *sb.* Sc. Any small living creature.

S. & Ork.^{1} **Cai.** A peerie byauch [a small child, a puny calf] (Jam.).

BYD, see **Bood.**

BY(E, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**bai.**]

1. *adj.* Of places: lonely, desolate; retired, away from the main road.

Sc. In the forenoon they came into a bye fell, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 105, ed. 1848. **Or.I.** (J.G.) **Lakel.** A bye place, Ellwood (1895). **Wm.** It's a by dowly auld hoose, an' maks yan's teeth jadder ta gang in (B.K.). **n.Yks.** I' the clefts o' the rock in the bye spots o' the stairs, Robinson *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 14; The house is down a bye land (R.H.H.). **Wor.** (W.B.) **Glo.** It's a lonely road to Northwood, but Tranch Lane is a deal byer. **nw.Dev.** Not common (R.P.C.). **Cor.**^{1} Our house is rather bye; **Cor.**^{2}; **Cor.**^{3} Comparative form not known, but positive is used.

2. *adv.* Used with a *prep.* or *adv.* denoting place, to form *adv. phr.*, with the suggestion of proximity.

Sc. Huw yr ye aa doon-bye? Cum yn-bye an' gie's yeir cràks [come in this way and tell us your news]. An oot-bye wurker [an out-of-doors servant], Murray *Dial.* (1873) 227; Gang in by, and be a better bairn another time, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) iv. **Sh.I.** (K.I.), **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Abd.** Inveetin' the coachman an' gamekeeper up bye, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix; Exceedingly common usage (W.M.). **Per.** Very commonly used with *up, down, in, out, owre.* It is there or there by. Sit out by from the fire (G.W.); As for the fouks doon bye, ye can get naething oot o' them, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 121. **Fif.** They'll no keep her up-bye, Meldrum *Margredel* (1894) 147. **Rnf.** Found them in an outbye stable, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 182. **Ayr.** (J.F.); The millman doon by has a dochter in service.

Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 157. **Lnk.** The Hoose wi' sic confusion, Hold their Parliament oot by, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 109. **e.Lth.** The pairty up by roun' the hill-fits, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 136. **Edb.** (J.M.) **Slk.** Ye had better come in by, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 362, ed. 1866. **Gall.** (A.W.) **n.Ir.** Put that dog out-by. He is out-by feeding the cows (A.J.I.). **Nhb.** He hasn't much to say to them owerby. Ye'll find his shop just through by. When ye come ti the church it's just up by (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} Inby is further in, or inside; in a pit it is in from the shaft. Ootby is just outside, or in a pit it is the direction towards the shaft or exit. Owerby is just across; Backby just behind; Upby is just up the street or road; and Doonby is just down the way. In all these, close neighbourhood is suggested. **Nhb., Dur.** The ventilation had not been damaged any further out-bie by the shock of the explosion, and encouraged them to hope that they might still be able to save the lives of some of the people at the in-bie end of the horizontal stone drift, Buddle *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Nhb. and Dur.* (1830) I. 192. **Wm.** Ur ye yen o' the doon by priests [a clergyman belonging to this locality]? (T.E.) **Glo.** I come down thur bye, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) x. **nw.Dev.** Where was a to, then?—Why, home by [close at hand]. The nest was home by the gate-poss (R.P.C.). [See **Home.**]

3. Used redundantly with *adv.* of place.

s.Wel. In the Swansea valley and adjacent districts *by* is used redundantly before *here* and *there*. Put it by here. I met him by there [i e. at that very spot] (E.S.H.); In constant use. Come by here (D.M.R.). **s.Pem.** I put'n up by there (W.M.M.).

4. Past, gone by, finished, over.

Sh.I. (K.I.) **Inv.** Very common (H.E.F.). **Abd.** Oor denner's by (W.M.). **Frf.** When the buryin' was bye, an' relations a' gane, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 20. **Per.** The meeting was by before ten o'clock (G.W.). **Rnf.** I wish it [her marriage] was just fairly by, Barr *Poems* (1861) 130. **Ayr.** As soon's the clockin-time is by, Burns *To J. Rankine*; (J.F.) **e.Lth.** See ye come straucht hame after it's by, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 166. **Edb.** (J.M.) **Gall.** The days of curses are by with, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 85. **n.Ir.** (A J.I.) **Nhb.** When the new year's by we'll start fresh. Wait till the rain's by (R.O.H.). **Cum.** For, lo, the winter is bye, the rain is ower an' geane, Rayson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 11. **Wm.** Ah wish it war by, Ah fair dreed it (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Very common (R.H.H.). **e.Yks.** The winter is almost by (G.C.). **n.Lin.** Them times is all by now (E.P.). **War.**^{3} **e.Suf.** The shower is almost by (F.H.). **Wil.** (G.E.D.), **Dor.** (H.J.M.) **Cor.**^{3} That's all by.

5. Finished off, 'done for,' ruined, dead; esp. in phr. *to be by with it.*

Sc. You're by with it, James More. You can never show your face again, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xxx; The ancient old chiefs that are all by with it lang syne, *ib.* xii; He's a' pains, an' he has an unco like hoast. I doot he's by wi't this time, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) xiv. **Per.** I'm sair by wi't (G.W.). **Fif.** I'm aboot by wi't, that's the truth, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 173. **Ayr.** When the dykes are broken you're bye, ye ken,—Ou ay, fairly bye, Service *Notandums* (1890) 34. **Edb.** He's about by with it (J.G.). **Gall.** (A.W.)

6. Aside, on one side; out of the way; up.

Sc. Your bread's baken, ye may hing by your girdle, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); They'll haik ye up and settle ye bye, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 127, ed. 1848. **Sh.I.** Stand by, there! (K.I.) **Per.** Pack by the eggs (G.W.). **Ayr.** (J.F.) **Lnk.** [To a dog:] Hist, awa bye, Rover! Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 9. **Lth.** Stand bye, and let the wee things see, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 312. **n.Ir.** (A.J.I.) **Nhb.** Come by! what are ye croodin' aboot like that for? Hadaway by [get out of the way] (R.O.H.). **Cum.** He wad no'bbut shoot, 'Hy the', git away by,' as he does when he sends him for the sheep, Richardson *Talk* (1886) 75; It slipt away by and left us, *Borrowdale Lett.* (1787). **n.Yks.** Come by! A shepherd sending out his dog round a flock cries 'ger away by' [i.e. get on one side and turn them] (R.H.H.); (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} He's brass enew for owght: he'd ex t'Queen t'coom by, if ivver she war in's road (s.v. Brass). **e.Yks.** Coom by, wi' ye! (R.S.) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) **s.Not.** Hang 'em by (J.P.K.). **Not.**^{1} **War.**^{3} Stand by and let me have a try at it. **s.Wor.** Ston' by, 'ool 'ee? (H.K.) **se.Wor.** Get by, out of the road! (R.M.E.) **e.Suf.** (F.H.), **w.Sus.** (E.E.S.) **sw.Sus.** Stand by! Common (G.A.W.). **Wil.** (G.E.D.), **Dor.** (H.J.M.), **e.Som.** (G.S.), **Cor.**^{3}

7. Back, back again.

n.Lin. In constant use. She lost it agean th' brigg, an' she nivver could get it by agean. When he com'd by agean he'd grow'd to be clear a man (E.P.); You mun let me 'eve it by agean (J.T.F.).

8. *Comb.* (1) **By(e-begit,** an illegitimate child; (2) **·bill,** a bill that is statute-run; anything that is out of date; (3) **·bit,** an extra bit, a 'snack' of food; (4) **·blow,** see **·begit;** (5) **·body,** one who procrastinates; (6) **·bootings** (**·boltings**), the finest kind of bran; (7) **·chance,** an accidental or unexpected circumstance; (8) **·chap,** an illegitimate son; (9) **·child,** (10) **·come,** see **·begit;** (11) **·coming,** passing or coming by; (12) **·courting,** courting on the sly; (13) **·dyke,** a feeder or narrow stream for a mill-dam; (14) **·end,** a sinister end; a side issue; (15) **·farm,** see **·tack;** (16) **·gang,** (*a*) a byway; also *fig.* an underhand proceeding; (*b*) in *pl.* bygones; (17) **·ganging,** (18) **·going,** passing by; incidentally; (19) **·help,** an aid in reserve; (20) **·heppened,** aided by things taking a fortunate turn; (21) **·hours,** extra time, odd hours; (22) **·leap,** see **·begit;** (23) **·let,** a river island; see below; (24) **·lope** (**·loup**), see **·begit;** (25) **·market,** an intermediate market; (26) **·near,** close by; almost; (27) **·neuk,** an out-of-the-way corner; (28) **·part,** a secret place; (29) **·pass,** an arrangement of pipes and taps for lowering or raising gaslights, without extinguishing them; (30) **·pit,** a shaft sunk near the engine-pit of a colliery; (31) **·place,** see **·neuk;** (32) **·put,** (**·pit**), (*a*) a temporary substitute; a pretence; (*b*) a slight repast between meals; (*c*) one who procrastinates; (33) **·putting** (**·pittin'**), procrastinating; (34) **·set,** (*a*) anything set aside until wanted; (*b*) a channel or gutter across a road; (35) **·spot,** a lonely place; (36) **·stead,** (*a*) an out-of-the-way place; (*b*) a byway, see below; (*c*) a meadow or enclosure of land; (37) **·table,** a side-table or sideboard; (38) **·tack** (**·tak(e)**, (*a*) a house or farm which is sublet; (*b*) a farm, on which the tenant does not reside, taken in addition to a larger holding; (39) **·tail,** the right handle of a plough, fastened to the 'shell-board'; (40) **·time,** see **·hours;** (41) **·vore,** a by-furrow in ploughing; see below; (42) **·wash,** a weir or mill-race; a place by which excess of water can run off; (43) **·watch,** a reserve, 'nest-egg'; (44) **·way,** a back entrance; (45) **·wipe,** (*a*) an indirect sarcasm, an insinuation; (*b*) see **·begit.**

(1) **n.Yks.**^{3} (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} Some of the neighbours wanted to read the Bible to her, but she said it was naught but a bye-bill, Thorpe *Surv. of Kirton-in-Lindsey* (1616). (3) **Sc.** I had set that down for a by bit between meals for mysell, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) v. (4) **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{12}, **Hrf.**^{2} (5) **Per.** (G.W.) (6) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} (7) **n.Yks.**^{2} Their coming was a soort o' bychance. **m.Yks.**^{1} (8) **N.I.**^{1} (9) **s.Ir.** (A.J.I.) **I.Ma.** You'd be hearing of the by-child, it's like? Caine *Manxman* (1895) pt. III. xvi. **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). (10) **e.Yks.** (R.S.) (11) **e.Fif.** I geid a glower in at the hallan-winnock i' the bye-comin', Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1894) v. (12) **Gall.** Bitterly did I regret I had done my by courtings so near home, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 230. (13) **w.Yks.**^{2} (14) **Sc.** They are all for by-ends, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xviii. (15) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (16, *a*) **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} We'll hae neea by-gangs an that mak o' wark. **m.Yks.**^{1} (*b*) **n.Yks.** Let by-gangs be by-gangs (T.S.). (17) **Sc.** Ye caredna to face the tenants where your beasts had been taking a rug of their moorland grass in the by-ganging, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxv. (18) **Sc.** King George came in for a few digs in the by-going, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xvii. **Abd.** Ca' on's freen's at Clinkstyle i' the byegaein, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii. (19) **n.Yks.**^{2} (20) *ib.* All was varry mitch by-heppen'd. (21) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (22) **nw.Der.**^{1} (23) **Shr.**^{1} [Applied to] land between the natural course of a brook and the mill-stream, or 'flem.' 'The second annual exhibition [Bridgnorth Horticult. Soc.] was held on the Bylet yesterday,' *Eddowes' Shrews. Jrn.* (Sept. 9, 1874). **Mtg.** Bits of land on the banks of the Severn, where osiers are grown for basket-making (E.R.M.). (24) **n.Yks.**^{2}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (25) **w.Sus.** (E.E.S.) (26) **n.Yks.**^{2} (27) **Per.** Ye live in a by-neuk o' the parish (G.W.). (28) **e.Dev.** Yeue, mai dove, that abāid'th in . . . th' bai-pāārts o' th' stairs, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 14. (29) [Term used at railway stations (B.K.).] (30) **w.Yks.** Often the drawing pit by which the coal is drawn (S.J.C.). (31) **ne.Lan.**^{1} [(K.)] (32, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **Or.I.** (J.G.), **Bnff.**^{1} **Per.** Nane o' yer by-pits here (G.W.). (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (*c*) **Bnff.**^{1} (33) **Bnff.**^{1} (34, *a*) **Cum.**^{1} (*b*) **w.Yks.**^{23}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (35) **Cum.** (J.P.) (36, *a*) **n.Yks.**^{2} (*b*) **m.Yks.**^{1} Usually applied to a distinctively-featured byway, as one which is paved, used by vehicles, or flanked at intervals by some kind of structure. (*c*) **Wm.** We'll start ta mow t'bye-steeds first (B.K.). (37) **Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436; *Scoticisms* (1787) 12.

(38, *a*) **n.Lin.**^{1} **Shr.** His father had the farmhouse to live in, 12*s.* a week, the use of a cow, had two labourers under him, and was responsible for the working of the farm of 150 acres, which was thus a 'by-tag farm' (K.B.). **Dev.** It was a sort of by-tack; that is, a farm sublet by the tenant, *Reports Provinc.* (1891). (*b*) **n.Lin.**^{1} He hed th' cliff farm as a by-tak, he alus liv'd beloä th' hill. **w.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.** They madden up thar minds to goo an live at a bytack a good way off, an' try an' o'erget the bŏŏgies, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) vi; **Shr.**^{1} Theer'll be a bundation o' housen to be 'ad, for one 'afe o' the farms bin let bytack. **Hrf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Hrf.**$^{1\,2}$ (39) **Shr.**^{1} The left handle is called the 'master-tail,' and is fastened to the foot of the plough; **Shr.**^{2} (40) **Sc.** I've aye a book for by-time. At a by-time, now and then, occasionally (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Lan.** They still met at by-times, Waugh *Tufts of Heather*, 221. **n.Lin.**^{1} He couldn't write when he was thoty year ohd, bud he toht his sen at by-times. (41) **w.Som.**^{1} In ploughing a field, one half of the furrows are turned in one direction, and the other in the opposite. A freshly-ploughed field has the appearance of alternate strips of furrows, thus lying in opposite directions. These strips meet alternately in a buy·-voa·ur and 'a all-vore'—the former where the last furrow of one is turned towards the first of the next strip; and the latter, when these two are turned away from each other, leaving a trench between. 'In gatherin, you know, they've a-got vor to make a by-vore, and in drowin abroad they makes a all-vore.' **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 14. **nw.Dev.**^{1} (42) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); Also termed 'th' dam-stones' (J.T.). **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 250. (43) **n.Yks.** We'll seeave this for a by-watch (I.W.). (44) **Wm.** Ther's a bye-way ta t'public-house (B.K.). (45, *a*) **Cum.** I mak' no doobt he thought it was a bye-wipe, Caine *Hagar* (1887) III. 2. **Wm.**^{1} Nin o thi by-wipes! **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (*b*) **n.Lin.**^{1}

9. In phr. (1) *Bye attour*, moreover; (2) *to lay by*, to finish work; (3) *to put a person by*, to interrupt, disconcert, put out.

(1) **Ayr.** Bye attour, my gutcher has A hich house and a laigh ane, Burns *Gat ye me.* (2) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); Ah s'l lay by a bit sooiner to-neet, as Ah want to get home (J.T.). (3) **Lei.** I forget what I meant to say, you've put me by (C.E.).

BYE, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} The line from which each player first shoots in a game at marbles.

BYES, *sb. pl.* Som. [**baiz.**]

1. The corners and ends of a field which cannot be reached by the plough, and must be dug by hand; also called **bats** (see **Bat,** *sb.*^{1} **III. 3**). w.Som.^{1}

2. Furrows.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

BYEST, see **Buist,** *sb.*^{2}

BYET, *sb.* Nhb. In phr. *to leave some byet*, to leave some work undone.

Nhb. She's flaid te deeth aw've left some byet, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 9; 'Leaving some byet' means [that one] has not hewed the number of corves 'placed' him by the overman, *ib. Note*; **Nhb.**^{1}

BYE WELL, *phr.* n.Lin. The town well, or perennial spring, at North Kelsey.

n.Lin. It is said that whoever drinks of it never wishes to leave the place, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 111.

BYFLETE, *sb.* Chs. A piece of land cut off by the change of a river's course, which used to belong to the other side.

Chs.^{1} On this account, when a brook divides two people's property, one frequently sees odd little corners which belong to the owner at the other side of the water; the land having changed sides, but not ownership. The fencing of such detached little bits often causes a good deal of trouble and annoyance; each side repudiates the work; **Chs.**^{3}

[*By* + *flete* (ON. *fljōt*), a stream.]

BYG, see **Big,** *v.*^{2}

BYGONE, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Also written **-gane** Sc. Nhb.^{1}; **-geane** Cum.

1. *sb.* The past, bygone days.

Kcb. I had seen all this in the bygone, Away in the other years, Armstrong *Musings* (1890) 3.

2. In phr. *in the by-gaun*, in passing, by the way; incidentally.

Slk. Gied it a kick in the by-gaun, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 50. **Ayr.** Dannie merits mair from me than the mere mention of his name in the bygaun, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 44; I would slip roon the back way . . . and leuk after Robin in the byegaun, *ib. Notandums* (1890) 19. **Lnk.** Every ane she sees she tells to ca' on me in the by-gaun, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii.

3. *ppl. adj.* Past, ago, gone by.

Sc. There has been a lusty good-looking kimmer of some forty or bygane, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xiv; A gude wheen years bygane, *ib. St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Lth.** What for need I make my mane, Sin' thae auld times are lang byegane, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 139. **Slk.** I ask ye gin Kate hasna been oot o' her bed for some nights bygane, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 2, ed. 1866. **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Now four years are by-geane, red Robin, Sin furst thou com singin to me, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) *Redbreest.* **Lan.** Robbed fro' Scarsdale lond a hunderd year byegone, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 307.

[**3.** Mony years bygane, Stuart *Joco-Ser. Disc.* (1686) 36.]

BY-HAND(S, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb.

1. *adj.* Casual, accidental; devious, underhand.

Ayr. The merriment and jocularity that his wily by-hand ways used to cause among his neighbours, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxiii; Pass me off as a by-hand job, *ib. Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxviii.

2. *adv.* Finished, settled; aside.

Abd. The wark is feckly a' byehan', *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 27. **Ayr.** For the present, set the twa questions by hands, for I've got dreadful news, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxiii. **Nhb.**^{1}

BYKE, see **Bike.**

BYLE, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Som. Written **bile** Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} Cum.^{1} n.Yks.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{2} e.Lan.^{1} nw.Der.^{1} s.Not. n.Lin.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1} Lei.^{1} Nhp.^{1} Shr.^{1}; **beighe** Lan.; **bwile** Som. [**bail.**] A boil.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Bayn's getten a bile on his aym [arm] an can't cum ti skeeal, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Lug me till my yed wur as sore as a beighl, Staton *Rivals* (1888) 5. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **s.Not.** He's gor a bile on the back of 'is neck (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} To smart like a bile. **sw.Lin.**^{1} There's another boy agate with a gum-bile. **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Shr.**^{1} **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

[Houndis camen, and lickiden hise bilis, Wyclif (1388) *Luke* xvi. 21; Bile and blister, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 6011. OE. *bȳl.*]

BYLEAKINS, see **Byrlakin(s.**

BYLEDDY, see **Byrlady.**

BY-LIKE, *adv.* w.Yks.^{4} Same word as **Belike,** q.v.

BY-NAME, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also Cor. Also written **bye-name** Sc. Cor.; **by-neamm** Cum.^{1}; **bynaam** Wm.^{1} [**bai·-nēm, -neəm.**] A name other than the principal or main one; a sobriquet; a nickname.

Sc. The inferior sort o' people, ye'll observe, are kend by sorts o' bye-names some o' them, as Glaiket Christie, and the Dewke's Gibbie, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) v; Orig. the epithet to one's name, which almost everyone had. . . . The by-name was an absolute necessity in clans, fishing villages, &c., where there were many persons of the same name. . . . To the boys of my time these were nicknames; but to our parents and the older people the by-names were simply distinctive (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Or.I.** (J.G.) **Ayr.** 'Jock Regairdless' was the byename he got, Service *Notandums* (1890) 13. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.** (R.O.H.), **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.** (B.K.), **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Trucky was his by-neeam (I.W.). **ne.Yks.**^{1} In common use. **m.Yks.**^{1} Bynames, attaching to persons, are a feature of the manufacturing district, and esp. of the clothing villages. But the practice of conferring bynames prevails more *gen.* in the rural localities. The village is known by a byname; the church, chapel, or meeting-barn have their homely equivalents in such phrases as 't'aud hoose,' 't'aud plêace,' &c. **w.Yks.** (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{3} Some names are so common that it is almost necessary to have the byname. **Lan.** Billy Alone, as some folk co'n him for a by-name, Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, i. **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

[He got himself a by-name, and everie man called him Epaminondas, Holland *Plutarch's Morals* (1603) 207.]

BYNE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Cmb. Malt.

Cmb. (K.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

BY-ORDINARY, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Also in form **-ordinar, -or'ner**; see below.

1. *adj.* Extraordinary, out of the common. See **By,** *prep.* **II. 14** (2), **15** (8).

Sc. Ye hae paid her by-ordinar attention, Swan *Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) 234; Something by-ordinary maun have happened in the town, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 211; They thought there was something in it by ordinar, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Sh.I.** (K.I.), **Or.I.** (J.G.) **Kcd.** Scores o' things She notit as by-ordinar', Grant *Lays* (1884) 4. **Per.** Very common (G.W.); They hed a by-ordinar' sermon frae the student, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 86. **Rnf.** By-or'ner looks o' comfort, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 44. **Ayr.** There is nothing by ordinar' happening (J.F.). **e.Lth.** There was a by-ordinar congregation that day, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 70.

2. *adv.* Unusually, remarkably.

Sc. A by-ordinary bonny blink of morning sun on Arthur's Seat, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xii. **Arg.** The kings of the land fairies are by-ordinar big, Munro *Pibroch* (1896) 160. **Fif.** He puts them whiles by-ordinar' weel, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 129. **Rnf.** A by-ordinar' good man, Gilmour *Weavers* (1876) i. **Lnk.** A decent beggar's by-ordinar' guid company, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **e.Lth.** A by-ordinar healthy pairish, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 159. **Gall.** Unless a chance opens by-ordinar' sure, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xvii.

BYOUS, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Also written **bias** (Jam.). [**bai·əs.**]

1. *adj.* Extraordinary, wonderful.

Sc. A byas life wi sic a man, sma' wonder she was dwynin', Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxxix. **Abd.** Man, ye're a byous han' for breedin fyke, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 30; Our faithfu' servant Colonel Stuart . . . met nae bias courtesy, *St. Johnstoun* (1823) II. 276. **nw.Abd.** Is this you, in sic a byous day? *Goodwife* (1867) st. 6. **Per.** (G.W.)

Hence **Byouslie,** *adv.* remarkably, very. Cld., Lth. (Jam.)

2. *adv.* Extraordinarily, wonderfully.

Abd. A byous clever chiel, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix; We had a byous weety time, Grant *Lays* (1884) 1. **Per.** Very common. Ye're byous lazy (G.W.). **Rnf.** But was't no truly byous strange, Young *Pictures* (1865) 24.

[*By* (prep.), more than, beyond + *-ous* (adjl. suff.), as in *marvellous.*]

BY-PAST, *ppl. adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Der. Also Glo. (?)

1. *ppl. adj.* Past, bygone, gone by. Cf. **bygone.**

Sc. These thirty years bypast, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) v. **Gall.** There were things by past that I was now sorry for, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 18. **Cum.** It brings that that's by-past, and sets it down here, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1842) *Auld Robin Forbes.* **n.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} It's some days by-passed. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Glo.** For many years bypast, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 325.

2. *sb.* The time gone by; in *pl.* bygones.

n.Yks.^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} Let by-pasts be by-past, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[Haldin about a zere (year) bypast, Winzet *Tractates* (1563), ed. Hewison, I. 56.]

BYRE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lei. Glo. (?) Also written **byer** N.Cy.^{12} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} Cum. n.Yks.^{2}; **byar** N.Cy.^{1} [**bair, bai·ə(r).**]

1. A cow-house.

Sc. Bring a kow to the hall, and she will to the byre again, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 362; My barns, my byres, and my faulds, a' weil fill'd, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 79, ed. 1848; If the law canna protect my barn and byre, *ib. Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi. **nw.Abd.** To lie ayont the byre, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 8. **Frf.** Fastened to stakes in byres or feeding-houses, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 187; Not a barn or a byre in the district that had not its horseshoe over the door, Barrie *Licht* (1888) 54. **Fif.** Couches at night with oxen in the byre, Tennant *Anster* (1812) xlv. **Ayr.** Ye've trusted 'ministration To chaps, wha, in a barn or byre, Wad better fill'd their station Than courts yon day, Burns *Dream* (1786) st. 5; One of our cows . . . fell in coming from the glebe to the byre, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xii. **Lth.** In the byre amang the kye, Sleepin' soun' an' fast, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 25. **Gall.** The cattle starved in the byres, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 24. **Ir.** Unless he takes the cows out of the byre or the bed from anundher us, what in the wide earth is there for him? Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 7. **N.I.**^{1}, **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **Ldd.** At dead of night, . . . an elf will often enter the byre, and shoot a small sharp stone, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi. **Cav.** (M.S.M.) **Wxf.** The lowing of cows was heard from the byre, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 305. **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.** Aw so him stannin at th' lown end oh the byer, Bewick *Howdy* (1850) 10; **Nhb.**^{1} The mucking o' Geordie's byre. **Dur.** We've gitten a grand new byre belt (J.E.D.); **Dur.**^{1} **e.Dur.**^{1} Keep the cows' bier clean. **Cum.** We've kye i' the byre, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 51; T'spea'd in t'byre's gettin' far worn, Rigby *Midsummer* (1891) xiii; Grose (1790). **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} I can pleugh, sow, mow, muck a byre, 225. **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** He gans inti byre An fills a awd hen wi sum wheels an sum wire, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 45. **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** He fed an' looked after his own cattle; he cleaned his own byre, Waugh *Jannock* (1874) viii; **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **Not.** (W.H.S.), **Lei.**^{1} **Glo.** She listened breathlessly, and heard a cow low in the byre, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. xiv.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Byre-man,** the man who attends to the cattle on a farm; (2) **-time,** time for bringing cows to the byre; (3) **-woman,** the woman who attends to the cows on a farm.

(1) **e.Lth.** Ye stinkin brock o' an Irish byreman, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 237. **Gall.** (A.W.), **e.Dur.**^{1} (2) **Sc.** 'Is Mistress Cam'll awa', Susan?' 'Ay, it was byre-time,' Swan *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) ii. (3) **Slk.** Him that kissed our byre-woman, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 26, ed. 1866.

[It was laied to his charge the drivyng of kine hem to his father's byre, Bulleyn *Dial.* (1573) 4; A byre, cow-house, *bouile*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). OE. *bȳre* (pl.), 'mapalia' (*Corpus Gl.*).]

BYRLADY, *int.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Shr. Written **birlady** n.Yks. Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; and in forms **bilady, belady** Lan.; **byleddy** w.Yks.^{124}; **bileddy** s.Chs.^{1}; **beleddy** w.Yks. Stf.^{1} Der.^{1} nw.Der.^{1}; **be(l)ledda** w.Yks.; **bi t'leddy** w.Yks.^{1} Contr. of *By our Lady*, used as a petty oath or expletive. See **Byrlakin(s.**

n.Yks. Birlady! but my barne shall never be A battingstock for her, thou's plainly see, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 611; Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Belledda! o'st not be surproized if there's a plague it tahn afooar long, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 8; Beledda, lad, O think thah's getten a soft place e the toll-dish, *ib. Shevvild Ann.* (1853) 1; Beleddy, dame, it's t'owd church bells, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 37; **w.Yks.**^{124} **Lan.** Ay, bilady, I remember him, Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, iii. **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1846) 17. **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} By leddy me! **s.Chs.**^{1} Ay, bileddy con I, 65. **Stf.**^{1}; **Stf.**^{2} The form 'by'r Lady' was heard occas. in n.Stf. about sixty years ago. Boi ledi ei. oi'l put sort on yər tīlz [i. e. thrash you] wen oi kech yə! **Der.** Grose (1790); Cassie mun ha' hers, beleddy, mun she, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) iii; *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 42; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** Only used by old people. Byrlady! you don't say so! (L.C.M.) **Lei.**^{1} *Obs.* **Shr.**^{1}

[By'r lady, I think it be so, Shaks. *Much Ado*, III. iii. 89.]

BYRLAKIN(S, *int.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Also in forms **byleakins** Chs.^{2}; **bileakins** Lan.; **beleakins** Lan.^{1} Stf.^{1} Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; **belakins** w.Yks.^{2}; **belakin** Der.^{1}; **by laekin** Chs.^{3} A contr. of *By our Ladykin*, used as a petty oath or expletive. See **Byrlady.**

w.Yks.^{2} **Lan.** Grose (1790); By'r lakins, thinks aw, this'll do, Harland *Wilsons* (1865) 45. **n.Lan.** Bi leakins! au've meyde o brast ont, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 47. **Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123}, **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

[By'r lakin, I can go no further, Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 1.]

BYRLAW, *sb.* *Obsol.* Cum. Yks. Also written **byarlaw** Cum.^{1}; **bierlaw, byerlaw** w.Yks.^{2}; **byelaw** m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{4}

1. A custom or law established in a township or village.

Cum.^{1} **w.Yks.** *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 16.

2. A district having its own byrlaw court, or local law.

w.Yks. The above (i. e. Ecclesfield, Greno Firth, Southey Soke, Wadsley) are the four byer laws, or divisions of the parish, and the four churchwardens used separately to collect in their respective byer laws, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 92; **w.Yks.**^{2} The parishes or townships of Ecclesfield, Rotherham, and Bradfield are divided into bierlaws; **w.Yks.**^{4} The townships of Ecclesal and Brightside are called byerlaws.

3. A parish meeting for overseers' business.

n.Yks. Bellman: O, yes! O yes!—this is to gi'e nôatidge! Awe', aweay to t'bahlaw, to t'Skêal-hoose, at seven o'clock to-neet, Robinson *Dial. m.Yks.*

[Byrlaw or laws of burlaw (*leges rusticorum*), laws made by husbandmen concerning neighbourhood, to be kept among themselves, Blount (1670); A byrelawe, *agraria, plebiscitum*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

BYRLEY-MAN, see **Birlie-man.**

BYSACK, *sb.* *Obs.*? Ken. A satchel, or small wallet.

Ken.^{1}; **Ken.**^{2} A kind of wallet, for a man to carry anything from market in. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[*By* (as in *by-name*) + *sack*.]

BY'S(E, *prep.* Sc.

1. Compared with, in comparison with.

Abd. Little to be expeckit fae them, by'se fae the set of leernt men, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Per.** He's old byse me. In common use (G.W.).

2. Besides, in addition to.

Per. Three or four by's me (G.W.).

[*By* (prep.) + *-es*, advb. suff.; cp. ME. *agayns*, under **Against.**]

BYSEN, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **bizon** Nhb. Dur. N.Cy.^{1} n.Yks.^{2}; **bisen** Cum. n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1}; **bizen** Nhb.^{1} Cum. Lan.; **byzen** Cum. Lan.^{1}; **bison** Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{2}; **byson** Nhb.; **bysson** n.Yks.^{2}; **barzon** n.Yks.^{2} m.Yks.^{1}; **bazon** n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.; **bizzen** Cum.^{1} [**baizən, bi·zən.**] A disgrace, shame; a spectacle of ridicule or contempt; sometimes in phr. *a shame and a bysen.* Also used *attrib.*

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** The reck'ning, my saul! was a bizon, MIDFORD *Sngs.* (1818) 69; Te get her husband a nick nyem, an' myek him a holy byzin, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 12; **Nhb.**^{1} She's that dressed, she's a fair bizen. 'And was I not a very wise one To gang and make my-sel' a by-zon?' STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* (1686). 'A bison sight, on Monday night, The worst that ere you saw,' ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* (1849). **Dur.** She called him a bizon, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 5. **Cum.** 'Twas a shem and a byzen, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 63; The authors of a shame and a bizen like this, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xxi; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.**^{1} Thou'll be a shem en a bysen! **n.Yks.**^{1} Loo' ye! Didst 'ee ivver see sike a mucky bisen! 'What a "holy bisen" she be, for seear': spoken of a tawdrily dressed female. The allusion prob. points to the custom, practised within the memory of living men in some of our Dales churches, of setting offenders against morality, supposed or required to be penitents, arrayed in white sheets, on the stool of repentance during the hours of Divine Service; **n.Yks.**^{2} A greedy barzon. What a holy barzon! **ne.Yks.**^{1} Thoo mucky bahzen. **m.Yks.**^{1} A good to- (for-) nothing barzon. **Lan.** It'll be a sham an a bizen if we connot find him a menseful bit of a dinner, WAUGH *Jannock* (1872) ii; **Lan.**^{1}

[Cp. ON. *bȳsn*, a wonder, a portentous thing; OE. *bȳsen*, an example.]

BY·SHOT, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) One who is set aside for an old maid.

Sc. On Fastren's Een [Shrove Tuesday], bannocks [are] baked of the eggs, which have been previously dropped into a glass amongst water, for divining the weird of the individual to whom each egg is appropriated; she who undertakes to bake them, whatever provocation she may receive, must remain speechless during the whole operation. 'If she cannot restrain her loquacity, she is in danger of bearing the reproach of a by-shot,' TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 72 (note).

BYSPEL(L, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Also written **bispel** N.Cy.^{12}; and in form **byspelt** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **·spale** (JAM.).

1. *sb.* One who has become a byword for any remarkable quality.

Rxb. He's just a byspale. He's nae byspel mair than me (JAM.).

2. A mischievous person; applied *gen.* to youngsters; an awkward figure.

n.Cy. (K.); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* **Cum.** Thow byspell, thou! (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1}; **Cum.**^{3} Tak' care o' my collar—thou byspel! I'll shoot, 41. **Wm.**^{1} **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

3. An illegitimate child.

Rxb. (JAM.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2} **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Chs.**^{123}

4. *adv.* Exceedingly, remarkably.

Rxb. Byspel weel (JAM.).

[The word orig. meant a proverb or parable. *Bigspel* signifies a by-word or proverb; or (as it is used in the North) *By-spell*, BLOUNT (1670), s.v. *Gospel*; Her-bi men segget a bi-spel (proverb), *Owl & N.* (c. 1225) 127. OE. (Nhb.) *bispell*, a parable (*Matt.* xxi. 33).]

BYSSUM, see **Besom**, *sb.*^{1}

BYST(E, see **Boist**, *sb.*^{1}

BYTHE, *sb.* Ken. The black spots on linen produced by mildew. Cf. **abited.** Ken.^{1}

Hence **Bythy**, *adj.* spotted with mildew.

Ken.^{1} When she took the cloth out it was all bythy [bei·thi].

BY·THE·WIND, *sb.* Wil.^{1} *Clematis vitalba*, wild clematis or traveller's joy.

BY TOKEN, *phr.* Sc. Irel. Also written **betoken**, see below. In phr. *more by token*, besides, moreover; used to introduce a confirmatory statement.

Sc. It's a bit o' the tenony hough, mair by token that yours, Maggie, is out o' the back sey, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxiv; My auntie thought it very kind of the man, more by token as he would carry her bundle and basket, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 215. **Ir.** More betoken, that one pint of it was worth a keg of this wash of yours, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 10. **s.Ir.** I knew the proud toss of Janaway's head, more betoken the white coat of him makes him so noticeable, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 395.

BYTTE, *sb.* *Obs.* War. Wor. A bottle or flagon.

War. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). **Wor.** The leathern baggs in which they formerly carried water from the Severn to particular houses in the city of Worcester were called Byttes, and each horse load of water was termed a bytte of water (K.).

[OE. *byt, bytt.*]

BYUN, see **Aboon.**

BYUNESS, see **Bune-house.**

BYV, see **Biv.**

BY·WORD, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Wm. Stf. [**bai·-wərd, ·wə̄d.**] A proverb, proverbial saying; a catch-word or phr. characteristic of the user.

Arg. They say . . . in the by-word, MUNRO *Pibroch* (1896) 117. **Ayr.** It's an auld byword and true that delays are dangerous, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxii. **Gall.** Ye ken what the auld by-word says, 'Set a caird on a cuisser an he'll ride to the Deevil,' NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 128. **N.I.**^{1} Paddy Loughran seen a ghost that had come to frighten him, but he only sayd, 'Ye're late,' an with that the bye-word riz, 'Ye're late, as Paddy Loughran sayd t'the ghost.' **Wm.** It's a bye-word o' his—'it's a gay fine day like' (B.K.). **s.Stf.** It's a honest byword as a rollin' stone gethers no moss, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 78.

[OE. *bī-word*, proverb.]

BYZANT, see **Besom**, *sb.*^{1}

BYZEN, see **Bisson.**

C

CA, *sb.* Sc. A pass, or defile between hills.

Sth. By the heights of Lead-na-bea-kach until you arrive at the Ca (the slap or pass) of that hill, *Statist. Acc.* XVI. 168 (Jam.).

CA, see **Caw.**

CA', see **Calf, Call.**

CAA, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} Also written **caw.** A tin pail.

CAA, *v.* I.W. Also written **kaa** I.W.^{1} To çry like a rook.

I.W.^{1} What bi'st caaun about like that vor?

CAA, see **Car.**

CAA-, see **Caw-.**

CA(A, see **Call.**

CAAD, see **Cold.**

CAAKER, see **Calker, Corker.**

CAAL, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Written **call** N.Cy.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}; **cawl** e.Lan.^{1}

1. A mill-dam or weir; the outlet of water from a dam.

Nhb.^{1} He was fishin below the caall, and tumbled into the wettor. **w.Yks.**^{1} Called also a by-wash and dam stones. Not in common use. **e.Lan.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Call-back,** the weir or dam put across a river or stream to turn water to the mill; (2) **-head,** the top of a weir or dam crossing a stream.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Sometimes called a 'caa-back.' (2) *ib.*

CAAM-, see **Camb-.**

CAAMERAL, see **Cambrel.**

CAAN, see **Call.**

CAAPIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A heavy stone used as a sinker to a fishing-line.

S. & Ork.^{1} One of these, with a buoy-rope attached to it, is fastened to each end of a ground-line, and at intermediate distances small sinkers, called bighters, are fixed to keep the line at the bottom, and to prevent the tide from carrying it too rapidly along.

[ON. *köppu-steinn*, a boulder, round stone; sẹe Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetland* (1897) 87.]

CAAR, see **Calf, Cower.**

CAAR-, see **Car-.**

CAAS(E, see **Cause.**

CAASY, see **Causey.**

CAAT, see **Can.**

CAAW, see **Cow.**

CAAYVINS, see **Cavings.**

CAB, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Bck. Som. Dev. Cor. **[kæb.]**

1. *sb.* A sticky mass; anything dirty, wet, or clammy; a cold sweat.

Bck. A mother will tell her child 'to come away and not make such a cabb,' Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **w.Som.**^{1} U guurt kab u duung [a great cake of dung]. **Dev.** There's cabs awl awver thease yer plate, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1} Linen laid by moist and rumpled is said to be 'all of a cab.' **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Cabs and cauches, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Cor.**^{12}; **Cor.**^{3} Badly cooked rice all cohering is a cab.

Hence **Cabby,** *adj.* sticky, adhesive, dirty, muddy; used also of weather.

w.Som.^{1} This here bread's propper kab·ee. **Dev.** 'A proper cabby day.' 'What do you mean by cabby, Dick?' 'Well, sir, I reckon it be a zamzedy sort o' weather,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889); Daw'nt yü niver bring sich a beāstly cabby theng tü me again, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **s.Dev.** The road's cruel cabby after the rain (G.E.D.). **Dev.**^{1} **Cor.**^{1} A cabby mess; **Cor.**^{2}

2. Anything slovenly or untidy. Cor.^{1}

3. A clumsy person. Cor.^{3}

4. *v.* To clog with dirt, to soil by handling.

w.Som.^{1} No wonder the machine 'ont work, he's all a-cab'd up way graise. **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{1}

Hence **Cabbed,** *ppl. adj.* blotched, messy, soiled by handling; sometimes with adv. *up.*

Dev. Cabbed like the glaze on inferior earthenware, *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 84. **Cor.**^{2}

CAB, *sb.*^{2} Cor.^{1} **[kæb.]** A horny gall on the hand caused by friction. Cf. **cabarouse,** *sb.*

CAB, *sb.*^{3} Sus. **[kæb.]** A small number of persons secretly united in the performance of some undertaking. See **Cabal,** *sb.*

Sus. Rarely heard (E.E.S.); Holloway; **Sus.**^{1}

CAB, *v.*^{2} Sc. Slang. **[cab.]** To pilfer. See **Cabbage,** *v.*

Sc. (Jam.) **e.Lth.** Juist anither o' their dodges to cab a wheen Leeberal votes, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 115. **Slang.** Among schoolboys: to pilfer, to use a 'crib' (Farmer).

CABAGGED, *ppl. adj.* Cor. Also in form **cabag(g)led** Cor.^{12} Covered with mud or dust, dirty. See **Cabbled.**

Cor.^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} (s.v. Cabbed, Keddened.)

CABAJEEN, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. A cloak with a hood to it, formerly worn by women.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Worn more than a century ago.

[The same as lit. E. *capuchin(e*, a cloak and hood, made like the dress of a capuchin friar. With bonnet blue and capuchine, Gray *Long Story* (c. 1771). Picard dial. *capuchin*, Fr. *capucin*, a friar of the order of St. Francis, a capuchin (Littré).]

CABAL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Not. Nhp. War. Hnt. Cor. Also in form **cabble** Bnff.^{1} **[kəba·l, kəbæ·l.]**

1. *sb.* A group of people met together for gossip; sometimes a party of drinkers. Cf. **cab,** *sb.*^{3}

Slk. To keep cabals o' drinkers in my house, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 320, ed. 1866. **s.Not.** There wor Jane, an' Hoppy, an' Sal, an' the hull cabal on 'em i' the lane (J.P.K.).

Hence **Caballing,** *vbl. sb.* gossiping, chattering.

w.Yks. They hevvant time ta clean em for caballin an traypesin abaht, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1891) 13.

2. A great noise of talking, &c.

Wm. T'ducks, an' hens, an' geese mak a reg'lar cabal at t'fauld when they want sarrain'. They war makkin' a fine auld cabal at t'public-hoose last neet (B.K.). **Nhp.**^{1} What a cabál you're making. **War.**^{3}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Cor.** What a cabal! I can't hear myself speak (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{3}

3. A violent dispute.

Bnff.^{1} Faht's a' the cabble aboot?

4. *v.* To quarrel, dispute, find fault with.

Bnff.^{1} Ye needna cabble aboot it wee 'im. He's eye cabblin' at the puir bit thing o' a lassie aboot faht she canna help.

Hence (1) **Cabblan,** *vbl. sb.* dispute, quarrelling; (2) **Cabblin,** *ppl. adj.* querulous, troublesome.

Bnff.^{1} They're keepin' an unco cabblan aboot that thing. He's a cabblin' bodie.

[1. A cabal (private confederacy), *conciliabulum*, Coles (1679). Fr. *cabale*, a secret assembly of intriguers; see Littré.]

CABAROUSE, *sb.* Cor.^{2} A gall, 'callous,' thickening or hardening of the skin. Cf. **cab,** *sb.*^{2}

CABAROUSE, *v.* Cor.^{12} Seaman's term: to pull altogether at a rope with shouting and singing.

CABBACK, see **Kebbuck.**

CABBAGE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Also written **cabbish** Yks.; **cabbitch** Chs.^{1}; **kabbige** Lan. [**ka·bidʒ.**]

1. In phr. (1) *Bacon o' one side an' cabbage o' th' uther,* said of exceedingly fine cabbages; (2) *green as a yellow cabbage,* said of one who assumes ignorance or innocence; (3) *to run all day on a cabbage-leaf,* to be a poor runner.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **e.Yks.** As green as a yalla cabbish, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 19. (3) **Not.**^{2}

2. The head. ne.Lan.^{1}

3. *Comp.* (1) **Cabbage-daisy,** the globe-flower, *Trollius europaeus*; (2) **-fauld,** a place where cabbages grow; (3) **-head,** a simpleton, blockhead; (4) **-looking,** silly-looking.

(1) **Sc.** The Lucken Gowan, or Cabbage Daisy of the Scots, Tweddell *Hist. Clevel.* (1873) 39. (2) **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (3) **s.Chs.**^{1} Ky'aab·ij·yed. **n.Lin.**^{1} I niver heärd o' sich an' a cabbage-heäd in all my life. (4) **Lan.** We're not so green as we're kabbige lookin', tha knows, *New Wkly.* (Jan. 12, 1895) 7. **Chs.**^{1}

CABBAGE, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Brks. Sur. Dev. Cor. Slang. Also in form **cabbish** Nhb. Yks.; **kabish** n.Yks. [**ka·bidʒ, kæ·bidʒ.**]

1. *sb.* Shreds of cloth cut off by tailors in cutting out clothes, and appropriated by them; also larger pieces purloined.

Dur.^{1} **n.Yks.** Āv hiərd it sed ət tēliərs laik kabish (W.H.). **Lan.** Had the tailor appropriated another inch of cabbage, Brierley *Red Wind.* (1868) 41. **War.**^{3} 'The tailor seems to be getting very stout on cabbage' is an unfailing joke with the rustic.

2. *v.* To appropriate surreptitiously, to pilfer, rob.

Abd. I'll nae think shame to say Ye cabbaged maist an ell, Cock *Simple Strains* (1810) II. 133. **Ayr.** It's an honest calling a tailor's, and I ne'er heard it said that ye were gien to cabbaging, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1823) xi. **Nhb.** The tyelyers cabbish nyen te-day, Wilson *Dicky's Wig* (1843) 81. **n.Yks.** Hīz nivər putən ōl dhat kliath i dhat kūət, hīl əv kabish't ə bit (W.H.). **s.Chs.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Used of petty thefts only. **War.**^{3} Where did you get those turnips from for your rabbits?—I cabbaged them. **Brks.**^{1} I zin a lot o' apples laayin' unner a tree an' zo cabbaged this yer un. **Sur.** A dishonest relieving officer is said to have cabbaged the poor widows (T.S.C.). **Dev.** A farmer's wife once asked a dress-maker, 'How much of this dress material have yü cabbaged? I'm sartin there idden vowerteen yards in thease scrimpy little tail,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.**^{3} **Slang.** If I cabbage that ring to-night I shall be all the richer to-morrow, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 210.

3. Schoolboy slang: to copy.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884). **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhaa)t ev·ŭr lahy·kli gy'et dhi sùmz reyt, au·viz ky'aab·ijin of dhem ŭz noa·n bet·ŭr til dhisel [Tha't ever likely get thy sums reight, auvays cabbagin' off them as known better till thysel]. **Slang.** Farmer.

[**1.** Cabbage, whatever is purloined by taylors and mantua-women from the garments they are to make up, Bailey (1755). **2.** Your tailor, instead of shreds, cabbages whole yards of cloth, Arbuthnot *Hist. John Bull* (1712) pt. i. x (Farmer).]

CABBIE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A sort of box, made of laths, which claps close to a horse's side, narrow at the top, so as to prevent the grain in it from being spilled.

Sth. The other implements of husbandry are harrows, . . . mattocks, cabbies, *Statist. Acc.* (1795) XVI. 187 (Jam.).

CABBISH, CABBITCH, see **Cabbage.**

CABBLED, *ppl. adj.* Cor. [kæ·bld.] Dirty, soiled by handling. See **Cab,** *sb.*^{1}, **Cabagged.**

Cor. (J.W.); (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{2}

CABE, *v.* Cor. [kēb.] To steal fish from the nets or the carts which carry them to the curing cellars. Cf. **cab,** *v.*^{2}

Cor.^{3} A term applied to the offence of children at St. Ives in the pilchard season.

CABER, *sb.* Sc. Also written **cabar, kabar, kebar, kebbre.** A pole, *gen.* of a young fir-tree; a rafter, beam; esp. as used in the Highland game of 'tossing the caber.'

Sc. They frae a barn a kabar raught, Ane mounted wi' a bang, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 278 (Jam.); I'll gang to the bougars of the house, and tak' a caber and reesle your riggin wi't, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 496. **n.Sc.** Curls of peet reek coiled from the floor among the cabars, Munro *Pibroch* (1896) 101. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Ayr.** The kebars sheuk Aboon the chorus roar, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) st. 8. **Lnk.** The thack was a' aff't, an' the cabers were bare, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 18. **Gall.** I could toss the caber with any man, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 201.

[Gael. *cabar,* a rafter, cogn. w. Fr. *chevron* (Macbain).]

CABESTA, *sb.* Cor. Also written **cobesta** Cor.^{13} The space between the hook and lead in a fishing-line.

Cor. Botterell *Trad.* (1870) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{1} Used by the Mouse-hole fishermen; **Cor.**^{3}

CAB-HOLE, *sb.* Yks. [**ka·b-oil.**] A receptacle for rubbish.

n.Yks. Used of a deep hole in a wood or embankment (R.H.H.). **w.Yks.**^{5} 'An' a bonny cab-hoil it wor,' says a woman, alluding to the dirty state of things in a neighbour's house, where she had been visiting at.

CABICAL, see **Capical.**

CABIN, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. A small hut or shelter used by workmen. Cf. **bothie.**

Nhb.^{1} Where aall the twisty, twiney, bad-tempered aad beggors comes frev 'at gets putten inti cabins beats me! *Geordy's Last.* **Nhb., Dur.** Overman's, keeker's, or token cabin, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **w.Yks.** Huts used by the lead miners, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **n.Stf.** A small hut found on every pit bank, and used for shelter or warmth by colliers (J.T.). **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) [Houses in which signalmen are located and which contain signal and block telegraph apparatus, levers for working the points, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

[*Gurgustium,* a cabin, a cottage, Cooper (1565). Fr. *cabane,* a shed, or cabine, made of boughs (Cotgr.).]

CABIN, *v.* nw.Der.^{1} [**ka·bin.**] To blindfold.

CABISON, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} Also written **cabbishin, kabbishin.** A sort of nose-band, either of iron, leather, or wood, used in breaking in a horse.

[*Caveçon,* a cavachine, or cavasson for a horse's nose, Cotgr.; *Cavezzóne,* a cavezan, a false rein, Florio. Cp. Sp. *cabeçón,* a neck-band (Minsheu).]

CABLE, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} A long, narrow strip of ground in an open field.

[The same word as lit. E. *cable,* a thick rope.]

CABLE, see **Capel.**

CABOBBLE, *v.* e.An. Cor. [kəbo·bl.] To mystify, puzzle, confuse.

Nrf.^{1} **Suf.**^{1} Why yow wholly cabobble me. **se.Cor.** T'ull niver do for ee to try to cabobble Uncle Zibidee! Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) xx. **Cor.**^{2}

CABOOLEN-STONE, *sb.* Cor. A stone suspended from a rope, and kept continually plunging, in order to scare pilchards when in the net, and prevent them from escaping. See **Minnies.**

Cor.^{1} The caboolen-stone is continually thrown into the sea, a piece of rope being attached to it, until the seine can be drawn so close together that the fish can be dipped up in baskets; **Cor.**^{2}

CABROCH, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Written **cabrach** Bnff.^{1}; **cabbrach, kebrach, kebruch.** Also in form **kebritch.**

1. *sb.* Very lean meat, meat unfit for use. See **Skeebroch.**

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Fif., Lth., Rxb.** (Jam.)

2. A person of disagreeable temper and manners; a big, uncouth, greedy person.

Bnff. An ill-fart cabroch o' a chiel cam to the door seekin a licht till's pipe, Gregor in Notes to *Dunbar,* III. 49; **Bnff.**^{1}

3. *adj.* Lean, rapacious.

Abd. Ye'll see the town intill a bonny steer, For they're a thrawn and root-hewn cabrach pack, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 99, ed. 1812.

4. *Comp.* **Cabrach-sweetie,** a box on the ear.

Abd. I'll gie ye a cabrach sweetie o' the lug (G.W.).

CACHE, see **Cadge,** *v.*^{2}

CACK, *sb.*^{1} Cmb. Hmp. Written **kack** Hmp.^{1} [**kæk.**] A child's boot or shoe below a certain size.

Cmb.^{1} I've been doing nothing this last week but make a lot of cacks. **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**^{1}

Hence **Kack-making,** *vbl. sb.* making children's boots and shoes. Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp.^{1}

CACK, *v.*^{1} Chs. [**kak.**] To cackle, chatter; to boast. See **Cackle, Cake,** *v.*^{2}

Chs.^{1} Oi've no patience wi that Ann Smith, oo does nowt bur cack abite their Tummus.

CACK, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Suf. Ken. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **cac** Nhp.^{1}; **cag-** n.Yks.; **kach** Bnff.^{1}; **kack** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; **kacky** Sc. (Jam.); **kak** Cor.; **kich** Bnff.^{1} **[kak, kæk.]**

1. *v.* To void excrement, used esp. of children.

Sc. She cackied Jock for a' his pride, Herd *Coll.* (1776) II. 90 (Jam.). **Bnff.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Yks.** T'lad was right flayed and cacked hissen (H.W.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.); (W.H.); **n.Yks.**^{3} **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}, **Ken.** (K.), **w.Som.**^{1}

2. *sb.* Human excrement, dung.

Sc. (Jam.), **Bnff.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**^{3} **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{2}, **Suf.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}

3. *Comp.* (1) **Cag-mire,** (2) **Cakka-manah,** human dung.

(1) **n.Yks.** Ah've step'd i' some cagmire (I.W.). (2) **Cor.**^{2}

4. 'Muck,' anything very soft.

Cor. But granfer, you must be as soft as kak, Cornwall *Twice Rescued*, 83; Common (M.A.C.).

Hence **Cacky,** *adj.* soft, flabby, not firm, over-fat

nw.Dev.^{1} The ae-uth's all cacky; it clib'th to my boots lik daw [dough]. **Cor.**^{3} You're awfully cackey, you sweat at once when you begin work.

[1. Cakkyn, *caco*, *Prompt.*; cp. G. *kacken.*]

CACK(ER, see **Keck(er.**

CACK-HANDED, see **Keck-handed.**

CACKLE, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Mid. Suf. Wil. Som. Also in form **cacka** Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1}; **cacko** Chs.^{3} **[ka·kl, kæ·kl.]**

1. *v.* To chatter, gossip, talk loudly or foolishly. In *gen.* colloq. use.

w.Yks. Cudworth *Horton* (1886) *Gl.*; Whativver are ta cacklin abaht? *Saunterer's Satchel* (1880) 49. **Lan.** (S.W.) **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} Oo cackos like a nowd hen. **s.Chs.**^{1} Lis·n ŭt dhaat· wŭm·ŭn ky'aak·ŭin dhéeŭr [listen at that woman cacka-in' theer]. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Mid.** I ain't a chap to cackle, and I ain't above doing a job of work now and again, *Dy. Telegraph* (April 8, 1896) 6, col. 1. **Suf.**^{1} When ye lah an egg, tho' ta be a' gowd, don't cackle.

Hence **Cackling,** *vbl. sb.* chattering, gabbling, tale-bearing. Used chiefly of women.

n.Lin.^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{3} What a cackling those women are making.

2. To stutter, speak indistinctly.

ne.Wor. (J.W.P.) **s.Wor.** Common (H.K.).

Hence **Cackling,** *ppl. adj.* stuttering, stammering.

s.Wor. A be a cacklin' sart ov a bloke, a doan't sim to sahy 'olf a dozen words strahight-forrard like (H.K.).

3. *sb.* Loud, foolish talk, noisy gossip or chatter.

w.Yks. (J.R.R.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1885) 8. **Lan.** (S.W.), **Chs.**^{3} **s.Chs.**^{1} Wŭn)yŭ shŭt yŭr ky'aak·l? [Wun yŏ shut yur cackle?] **War.** (J.R.W.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

4. A concealed laugh. N.I.^{1} See **Keckle,** *sb.*

CACKLE-STOMACHED, *adj.* Wor. Also in form **keckle-** s.Wor. Having a stomach easily disgusted, squeamish; over-particular. See **Keckle,** *adj.*

Wor. (W.B.), **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **s.Wor.** 'Er be middlin', 'er's 'mos' ready to be a bit cackle-stomached (H.K.).

CACK-MAG, see **Cag-mag.**

CACKO, see **Cackle.**

CACORNE, see **Kecker.**

CAD, *sb.*^{1} Lin. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Ken. Slang. **[kad, kæd.]** A journeyman shoemaker, butcher, or bricklayer; an odd man, messenger. See **Caddie.**

Lin. Grooms, and all the tag-rag and bobtail hanging round stables and inn-yards, were always called 'cads,' *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 355. **s.Wor.** When I was a butcher's cad (H.K.). **Shr., Hrf.** The word is used for one who runs about for anyone, Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} His uncle, the shoemaker's cad. **Slang.** If he runs short of bricks, he cries out to his 'cad' for 'Dublin tricks,' Barrett *Life among Navvies* (1884) 41; Farmer.

CAD, *sb.*^{2} e.An. Sus. Som. **[kæd.]** The youngest and smallest of a family of any kind, esp. pigs; also in *pl.* the small potatoes of a crop.

Cmb. 'Mornin', master, how do yar 'taters tu'n out?' 'Well! bor, nothin' to crake on; they might be better, only there's so many cads among 'em,' *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 355. **Suf.** (C.T.) **Ess.** You call 'em [pigs] Harries, we call 'em cads at my home (G.H.G.); **Ess.**^{1} 'Fling out the cad, and I'll hev'm,' says the jobber.

Hence (1) **Cadma,** *sb.* the smallest pig of a litter; (2) **Cadman,** *sb.* the smallest one of a family; (3) **Cadpig,** *sb.*, see **Cadma.**

(1) **s.Cy.** Ray (1691); Grose (1790). **Sus.** Cadme (K.). (2) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). [The words cadma and whinnock occur in the sense of a 'reckling,' *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 181.] (3) **e.An.**^{1}

CAD, *sb.*^{3} Lin. Also written **kad** n.Lin.^{1} **[kad.]**

1. Carrion, offal, bad meat. See **Ket.**

Lin. They dealt in animals only fit for cad, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 355; **Lin.**^{1} **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cad-broth,** broth made from bad meat; (2) **-butcher,** one who deals in unwholesome meat or carrion; (3) **-crow,** the carrion-crow; (4) **-house,** a place where carcasses are boiled down.

(1) **sw.Lin.**^{1} They've g'en me some cad-broth from the kennels. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 220; **Lin.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1} (4) **sw.Lin.**^{1} You can smell that cad-house haef way down the laen.

[Da. *kjød*, flesh, meat.]

CAD, *sb.*^{4} Der. Lei.

1. The bridle of a cart-horse. Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1}

2. A horse's blinker. Lei.^{1}

CAD, *sb.*^{5} Lan. **[kad.]** App. the same game as **Bandy-cat,** q.v.

Lan. Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 90; Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 255.

CAD, *v.* s.Chs.^{1} To bid at a public auction.

CAD, see **Cade.**

CADALE-HEMP, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrt. A kind of hemp from Russia.

Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. iii.

CADAR, see **Cader.**

CAD-BAIT, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Wor. Som. Written **cod-** Cum. w.Yks.^{1} Also in form **cad-boit** w.Som.^{1} The caddis-worm, the larva of the stone-fly.

Cum. (E.W.P.), **w.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Wor.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Kad-bauyt, more commonly called eo·d-kaar·yur [wood-carrier].

[Cad bait is a worm bred under stones in a shallow river, Lauson *Comm. on Angling* (1653), in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 194. For form **cad-boit,** see **Boit,** *sb.*^{2}]

CADDAS, see **Caddis,** *sb.*^{1}

CADDEL, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Sc. Caudle, a warm drink.

Sc. Ye maunna fail To feast me with caddels And good hacket-kail, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 204, ed. 1871.

[A cadle, *potiuncula*, *ouaceum*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). Picard dial. *caudel* (*caudiau*), 'bouillie faite avec la farine et des œufs' (Littré, s.v. *Chaudeau*).]

CADDEL, *sb.*^{2} Dev. The common cow-parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium*. Cf. **cad-weed.**

w.Dev. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Dev.**^{4}

CADDEN, *v.* Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1} To blindfold. See **Cad,** *sb.*^{4} **2.**

CADDER, see **Caddow.**

CADDESS, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. The jackdaw.

Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896).

[A flock of stares or caddesses, Chapman *Iliad* (1611) xvi. 546 (Nares); A cadesse or a dawe, *Monedula*, Baret (1580).]

CADDI, see **Caddow.**

CADDIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhp. Shr. Also written **caddy, cady, cadie, cawdy** Sc.; **caddee** Nhp.^{1}; **cadee** Shr.^{1} Also in form **cadee-man** Shr.^{1}

1. A cadet in the army.

Sc. Tho' commissions are dear, Yet I'll buy him one this year, For he shall serve no longer a cadie, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 49, ed. 1763; With his sword by his side like a cadie, Herd *Coll.* (1776) II. 170 (Jam.). **Edb.** Despatch them as cadies to Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 206.

2. A lad or man who waits about on the look out for chance employment as a messenger, errand-boy, &c., esp. a golf-attendant. Cf. **cad,** *sb.*^{1}

Sc. The cawdys, a very useful black-guard who attend the coffee-houses and publick places, Burt *Letters from North* (c. 1730) I. 26; The caddies are a fraternity of people who run errands, Arnot *Hist. Edb.* (1779) 503; The usefu' cadie plies in street

To bide the profits o' his feet, Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 94 (Jam.); The farmer strutted away downstairs followed by Mannering and the cadie, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxvi; The next time you didna ken your road, ask ane of the caddies at the street corners, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 221, ed. 1894. **Ayr.** We got a caddy to guide us, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xx. **Lth.** Ilk sooty sweep, ilk creeshy caddie, Ilk tree-legg'd man, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 68. **Nhp.**^{1} A servant's servant; an under waggoner, &c. **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.*

3. A young fellow, a lad; used as a familiar epithet.

Sc. A' ye canty, cheerie caddies, Lend a lug to Jamie's tale, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 186. **Ayr.** But gie him't het, my hearty cocks! E'en cowe the cadie, Burns *Cry* (1786) st. 18.

CADDIE, see **Caddow.**

CADDIS, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Shr. Also written **cadis** w.Yks.; **keddis** N.I.^{1}; **cattis** Nhb.^{1}; **caddas** Shr.^{1} [**ka·dis.**]

1. Shreds, rags of any material; cotton wool, lint.

Sc. Caddis is linnen scraped into a soft cottony substance for dressing sores, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Oakum is hemp caddis. Ye'll ca' yer claes to caddis climbin the trees. Mak' a feuggil o' caddis out o' that rope. The hare was owre near me when I shot, an' I dreeve her a' to caddis (G.W.). **Frf.** What first struck Margaret in Thrums was the smell of the caddis, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iii. **N.I.**^{1} A small quantity of silk, or woollen material, or flax, stuffed into an ink-bottle, and then saturated with ink. The pen is supplied by coming in contact with the keddis, and if the bottle is overset the ink does not spill. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**^{1} Straw much broken in threshing is termed 'knocked aa to cattis.' Cotton wadding put in the ear is called 'cattis.' **w.Yks.** 1708. To cash p^{d} . . . [for] lineing cadis Inkle, &c., £1 14*s.*6*d.*, *Acc. Bradford Prsh. Chwardens.* (1708).

2. A kind of woollen braid or galloon used for binding horse-rugs, decorating horses on May Day, and formerly as recruiting colours.

w.Yks. I bought six-pennorth o' caddis at old Smith's (H.L.); (J.S.); **w.Yks.**^{2}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.* Theer's lots o' young chaps listed this May; the caddas wuz flyin' about Sosebry streets above a bit.

[**1.** Cadas, *bombicinium*, *Prompt.* **2.** Inkles, caddisses, cambrics, lawns, Shaks. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 208.]

CADDIS, *sb.*^{2} Hrf.^{2} A poor creature, simpleton.

CADDISSED, *ppl. adj.* Shr. Of sheep: dusted with red powder.

Shr.^{1} Maister, I ŏŏnder yo' liken yore lombs kad·i'st athatn.

CADDIT, *pp.* Cum. [**ka·dit.**] Of hair: matted, tangled.

Cum. (J.A.); **Cum.**^{1} Her hair was caddit till it cud niver be cwom't mair.

CADDLE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Yks. Lan. Lin. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **kaddle** w.Som.^{1}; and in forms **cattle** Oxf. Brks.^{1} Som.; **cattel** Wil.^{1} [**ka·dl, kæ·dl.**]

1. *sb.* Confusion, disorder, disarray, embarrassment.

n.Yks.^{1} Applied when the furniture, &c., of a room, or the house, are, or have been, undergoing the process of cleaning, and are not yet put back into their usual order. **s.War.**^{1} **Glo.** What a caddle she's in! (A.B.) **Oxf.** (G.P.); **Oxf.**^{1} **Brks.** I be all of a caddle to-day (M.J.B.); **Brks.**^{1} **Hmp.** (J.R.W.) **s.Hmp.** I'm all in my dishabilles, quite in a caddle, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) ix. **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Lauk a mercy! 'ere's maister a comin' an' I be all in a caddle (E.H.G.); Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} Lawk, zur, but I be main scrow to be ael in zich a caddle, alang o' they childern, *Tales*, 137. **Dor.** I'd a' gone to vetch 'ee, but I've a-bin in sich a caddle wi' they all, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 201; Here's a caddle wi' these letters, Hardy *Desp. Rem.* (ed. 1896) 376; **Dor.**^{1} An' riddèn house is sich a caddle, 57; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. Worry, trouble, dispute, fuss.

War. (J.R.W.) **Glo.** The parson's wife, 'er come down a-yearing the nise to see what arl the caddle wur about, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii; **Glo.**^{1} What's the use of making such a caddle? **Brks.** Ther wur no sich a caddle about sick folk when I wur a bwoy, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1856) xxxiii; There was a lot of caddle in the streets last night (W.F.R.). **Wil.** The windmiller snubbed her for 'making such a caddle' about a woman's face, Ewing *Jan Windmill* (1876) xiii; **Wil.**^{1} If Willum come whoam and zees two [candles] a burnin', he'll make a vi-vi-vine caddle, *Tales*, 42. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); When yo puts off tha keers of tha wordle awhile, along wi tha caddle and dirt, 'Agrikler' *Rhymes* (1872) 109; (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**^{1} Haut ai·ulth ee, mús-us? yùe bee au·l een u kad·l z-mau·rneen [what's the matter, mistress? you are all in a bustle this morning].

Hence **Caddlement**, *sb.* fuss, confusion; gossip, chatter.

Glo. Folk will talk . . . but it be all caddlement, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 327; Us ull get something better to hear than your caddlement, *ib. Vill. Hampden* (1890) III. i; **Glo.**^{12}

3. *v.* To confuse, throw into disorder.

Brks.^{1} Dwoant 'e caddle me an' maayke me do 't all wrong. **n.Wil.** I be that caddled I can't think o' nothin' (E.H.G.); How did you like the sermon to-day, John?—Aw thur, zur, t'ood a bin a main sight better if a hadden' caddled the Scriptur so (G.E.D.). **Wil.**^{1} I don't hold wi' they binders [binding machines], they do caddle the wheat about so.

Hence **Caddling**, *ppl. adj.* untidy, disorderly, slipshod.

Brks.^{1} A done that ther job in a caddlin' waay.

4. To hurry, fluster.

Brks. Directions to a man driving cattle—'Don't caddle 'um at all, let 'um go along stiddy' (W.H.E.). **Wil.** Caddle no man's cattle, *Flk-saw*, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) 78; There's plenty o' time—there ain't no 'casion to caddle (E.H.G.); **Wil.**^{1} To caddle a horse, to drive him over-fast.

5. To tease, worry, annoy.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Glo.** (F.H.), **Glo.**^{1} **Brks.** I be nigh caddled to death wi' this drattled old jack-ass, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi. **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** (K.M.G.); **Wil.**^{1} Now dwoan't 'e caddle I zo, or I'll tell thee vather o' thee. **w.Cy.** It ain't a morsel of good your going on caddling with . . . your Romany, Carew *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xx. **Dev.** If ez wife ed but take to her office agen Her should nivver be caddl'd by he, Pulman *Sketches* (1871) 31.

Hence **Caddling**, *ppl. adj.* troublesome, teasing, worrying, annoying.

Lin. I've never had such a caddling year as this has been (L.C.M.). **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} Little Nancy was as naisy and as caddlin' as a wren, that a was, *Tales*, 177. 'A caddlin' place' is one where as soon as a servant begins one piece of work he or she is called off to another. 'Tes allus a caddlin' zart of a job takin' they fat beasties to Swinnun Market.

6. To loaf, loiter, potter about, fuss, trifle.

War.^{2} Don't caddle with that sewing any longer. **Wor.** I've had to go caddling after that ship all the morning (H.K.). **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.**^{1} He's got no reg'lar work, but he caddles about. **Hmp.** (J.R.W.) **Wil.**^{1} He be allus a caddlin' about, and won't never do nothin' reg'lar. **w.Som.**^{1} Aay·v u-zee·d dhu! dhee-t buyd kad·leen dhae·ur vur u vau·rtnait, zai noa·urt tudh·ee [I have seen you! you would stay loitering there for a fortnight, if one said nothing to you]. Dhae·ur, dh-oa·l mae·un du kad·lee baewt, jis lig u ai·n wai wau·n chik [there, the old man fusses about, just like a hen with one chicken]. **Dev.** Now then, Harry, whot be yü caddling about vur? Düee go tü work an' 'arn yer zalt, ef yü get'th yer mayte vur nuthing, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence **Caddling**, *ppl. adj.* fussy, fidgety, pottering.

w.Som.^{1} U kad·leen oa·l fuul·ur—ee doa·n saa·r tuup·uns u-dai· [a peddling old fellow—he doesn't earn two-pence a day].

7. To gossip, chatter.

Wor. He goes caddling about (H.K.). **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** It be no time for caddling, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 310; I'm sure thee's caddled enow 'bout Peter Bassut and the fun'ral, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii. **Wil.**^{1} *Obs.*

Hence **Caddling**, *ppl. adj.* gossiping, untruthful.

Glo.^{1} He's a false caddlin' feller.

8. To quarrel.

w.Wor.^{1} 'Ark to them childern caddlin' over their bits uv t'ys. **Hmp.**^{1}

Hence **Caddling**, *ppl. adj.* quarrelsome, disputing.

Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); His bill was zharp, his stomack lear, Zo up a snapped the caddlin pair, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 97; Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 52; **Wil.**^{1}

CADDLE, *v.*^{2}, *sb.*^{2} and *adj.* Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Also written **cadle** Chs.^{1} Not. sw.Lin.^{1} Nhp.^{1}; **cadel** Rut.^{1}; **keddle** w.Yks.^{1} [**ka·dl, kē·dl.**]

1. *v.* To pet, fondle, coax, coddle.

w.Yks.^{1} **s.Not.** If yer cadle yer children so they'll niver do no good. A can't sit cadlin yo all day (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} He cadles it a deal. **Rut.**^{1} The master's dog comes cadeling and making a fuss ever so. **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} She's always cadling her child. **War.**^{2} You caddle that child too much. **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Caddled,** *ppl. adj.* indulged, spoiled; (2) **Caddling,** *ppl. adj.* dainty, fastidious, delicate, accustomed to be petted.

(1) **War.**^{3} A caddled child. (2) **Chs.**^{1} Applied to young girls. **Rut.**^{1} He's such a cadeling thing. **Lei.**^{1} Pointers are very caddlin' things. **War.**^{3}

2. *sb.* One who coddles himself, one who is accustomed to be petted. sw.Lin.^{1}, Lei.^{1}, War.^{3}

3. *adj.* Dainty, fastidious.

Lei.^{1} He is quite a caddle man.

CADDLE, *v.*^{3} Wil. **[kæ·dl.]** To do small repairs.

Wil. An old cobbler used always to send in his bills for making boots and doing small repairs to them thus: 'To making and caddling Mr. So-and-so's boots,' &c. (G.E.D.)

CADDLE, see **Caudle, Coddle, Cuddle.**

CADDLESOME, *adj.* Wil. **[kæ·dlsəm.]**

1. Of persons: troublesome. Wil.^{1}

2. Of weather: stormy, uncertain.

Wil.^{1} 'T'ull be a main caddlesome time for the barley.

CADDLING, *ppl. adj.* and *adv.* Hrf. Glo. Wil. Som. **[kæ·dlin.]**

1. *ppl. adj.* Of weather: uncertain, variable, stormy. Wil.^{1}

2. Of persons: tricky, pettifogging, shuffling.

Hrf.^{1} A little caddling butcher. **Glo.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Kaa·n núv·ur dae·ul wai ee·, u-z au·vees zu kad·leen [(I) can't never deal with him, he is always so shuffling].

3. *adv.* Unfairly, in a shuffling manner.

Hrf.^{1} I don't bid caddling, I bid fair.

CADDLY, *adj.* Wil.^{1} **[kæ·dli.]** Of weather: stormy, uncertain.

CADDOW, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Yks. Lin. e.An. Hrf. Also written **caddaw** Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **cadow** Nhb.; **cadder** e.An.^{1} Nrf., and in forms **caddie, caddy** Nrf.; **caddi** Lin.^{1}; **cawdaw** n.Cy. Suf.; **carder, caeder** Suf. **[ka·dǭ.]**

1. The jackdaw, *Corvus monedula.*

n.Cy. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 81. **Nhb.** In March kill crow, pie, and cadow, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 215. **Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). **Lin.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} A caddus' nist. **Nrf.** Ray (1691); (K.); Grose (1790); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43; Yow kin mardle [gossip] wi' the cadders and ringdows, 'bor, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 18; **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** There be bats and martins, and carders, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 249. **e.Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Suf.**^{1} **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) 183. [She can cackle like a cadowe, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 82.]

2. *Fig.* A simpleton, a poor creature.

Hrf. In common use (H.C.M.); **Hrf.**^{2} Her's only a poor cadow.

[**1.** Cadaw, *monedula, Prompt.* ('cadowe' in Pynson's ed. 1499).]

CADDOW, *sb.*^{2} Irel. Lan. Also written **cadda** N.I.^{1} **[ka·də.]** A quilt, coverlet; a cloak; a small cloth which lies on a horse's back underneath the 'straddle.'

N.I.^{1} **Lan.** Bobby Shuttle, caddow weighvur. A Bowtun caddow manufacturer, Staton *Bobby Shuttle,* 14, 36; Peggy wove caddows on a loom, *ib. Loominary* (c. 1861) 40.

[*Couverture veluë,* an Irish rug, mantle, or cadow, Cotgr.; White blankett with a caddowe, *Inv. Hugh Bellot* (1596), Cheth. Soc. liv. 1.]

CADDY, *sb.*^{1} Nhp. Dev. **[kæ·di.]** The caddis-worm or grub of the May-fly.

Nhp.^{1} Used as baits by anglers, especially school-boys. **Dev.**^{1}

CADDY, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks. A ghost, bugbear.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 78. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

[Dim. of obs. E. *cad(d,* a spirit. One of these cadds or familiars still knocking over their pillow, Osborne *Advice* (1656) 36; Rebellion wants no cad nor elfe, But is a perfect witchcraft of it self, King *Poems* (1657), ed. 1843, 87.]

CADDY, *adj.* Yks. Der. Lin. **[ka·di.]**

1. Hale, hearty, in good health and spirits; convalescent.

w.Yks. Piper *Dial. Sheffield* (1824) 19; *Sheffield Leader* (Mar. 1874); **w.Yks.**^{2} **Der.** Pretty caddy, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. **n.Lin.**^{1} The caddiest ohd man as I iver knaw'd. **sw.Lin.**^{1} The old lass seemed a niced bit better, she seemed quiet [quite] caddy. He's gotten quiet caddy again.

2. Precise, old-maidish. Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1}

CADDY, see **Coddy.**

CADDY-BALL, *sb.* Dev. Also in form **caddy.** A tennis-ball.

Dev. They truckel'd en roun like a big caddy bal, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 23, ed. 1858; Charles Orger hath agied me theāse kaddy-ball. 'E zeth 'e idden no güde vur tennis, cuz 'e's za beastly! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); How he flounders about, and makes fun, Poor Mister Leviathan Addy! Lo, his grandeur, so lately a sun, Is sinking (sad fall!) to a caddy, P. Pindar *Great Cry,* Ep. i. st. 6, ed. 1816, IV. 250.

CADDY-BUTCHER, *sb.* Lin. One who buys horses to sell for cat's-meat. See **Cad,** *sb.*^{3}

Lin. The veterinary surgeon had advised him to sell it to some 'caddy butcher,' *Standard* (Sept. 28, 1888).

CADDYPILLER, see **Caterpillar.**

CADE, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Sc. e.An. Ken. Also written **kade** Suf.^{1}; **card** Ken.^{1}

1. A cask, barrel, or keg. See **Kid.**

Fif. His lintseed, stow'd in bag or cade, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 23, ed. 1871. **Suf.**^{1}

2. A measure for herrings and sprats.

e.An.^{1} A cade of sprats at Aldborough is a thousand. **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** The more ancient package of red-herrings was by the cade, containing 600. '38 Eliz., for seven cade of full red-herrings, sold at market, 3*l.* 10*s.* Item, for two cade of herrings, to John Moungaye, 18*s.*,' Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 20. **Ken.**^{1} Lewis mentions a card of red-herrings amongst the merchandise paying rates at Margate harbour.

3. *A cade of beef,* any parcel or quantity of pieces under a whole quarter.

Ken. Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); **Ken.**^{12}

[**1.** Cade, a barrel, a cag, or cask, Bailey (1721). **2.** Cade of herrings is 500, of sprats 1000. The Welshmen call a cade of herrings a mease or horseload, Blount (1670). Fr. *cade,* 'baril en usage dans les salines' (Littré).]

CADE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **caed** w.Yks.; **kaid** Dur.^{1} Cum.; **kade** n.Yks.^{1}; **kaed** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **keadd** Cum.^{1}; **kead** Nhb.^{1} Cum. Yks. n.Yks.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **keead** Wm. n.Yks.^{12}; **kyed** Nhb.^{1}; **kyad** Wm.; **ked** Sc. n.Yks.^{1}; **kid** n.Yks.^{1} **[kēd, kiəd.]** The sheep-louse, *Melophagus ovinus.*

Sc. Swarms of vermin and sheep kaids, Watson *Coll.* (1706) III. 21 (Jam.); The ked molests particularly hogs or young sheep, *Essays Highl. Soc.* III. 435 (Jam.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** (M.P.); (J.W.O.); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Kill ivvery kyad an cure ivvery mortal thing without either tar or brimstone, Close *Leg. and Tales* (1862) 73; To kill the keeads, the sheep must be salved (B.K.). **n.Yks.**^{12} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 30, 1892); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); (R.H.H.) **ne.Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Keeady,** *adj.* abounding in 'cades.'

n.Yks. (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{2}

[A cade, sheepe louse, *pediculus ouis,* Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

CADE, *sb.*^{3}, *adj.* and *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Mtg. Hrf. Brks. Bdf. Hnt. Nrf. Suf. Ken.

1. *sb.* A young animal brought up by hand, a pet, fondling.

Cum., Wm. Sullivan *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 86. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** They made quite a cade of the foal (L.C.M.); **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} She makes quite a cade of it. **Rut.**^{1} Appl. to tame doves or even to a sociable cat. **Lei.**^{1} To Dorothy the dairy-maid, Who rear'd of lambs full many a cade, *Will of Willoughby Dixie.* **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Hnt.** My lads make quite a cade of him [a pony], *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 160.

2. A spoilt, indulged child.

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **s.Not.** You are a cade to want nursing at your age (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} **Rut.**^{1} She's quite a cade. **Nhp.**^{1} **w.Wor.**^{1} That 'ŏŏman 'ull reg'lur ruinate the b'y; 'e's such a little cade as never wuz. **Shr.**^{1} **Mtg.** Look at Ned Jones, what an ould cade he is, he wonna stir a peg anywhere without his mammy (E.R.M.).

Hence (1) **Cadely,** *adj.*, (2) **Cadish,** *adj.*, (3) **Cady,** *adj.* tame, accustomed to be petted, spoiled.

(1) **Not.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} It's a cadely little thing [said of a tame bantam]. **War.**^{3} (2) **Shr.**^{1} Jenny Preece 'as pŭt 'er lad to a wilrit; but 'e'll never stop throm 'is mammy, 'e's so cadish. (3) **s.Lin.** Cattle that come readily to the hand, are quite tame, and easily approached, are called cady, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 255. **Shr.**^{1}

3. *adj.* Petted, indulged; appl. to lambs brought up by hand, and hence to children; freq. in *comb.* **cade lamb, — child.**

N.Cy.^{2} **Wm.** Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 172. **n.Yks.**^{2} **s.Yks.** She wor browt up just loike a cade lamb (R.H.H.). **w.Yks.**^{123}, **Chs.**^{123} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ky'ai·d laam·. **n.Stf.** It's ill bringin' up a cade lamb, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 165. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** My daughter's bringing up three cade lambs this time (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**^{1} Three cade lambs were playing near the door, Clare *Shep. Calendar*, 126. **sw.Lin.**^{1} **Rut.**^{1} Edie Thorpe has a cade lamb, and farmer Mason's wife she hev a little cade pig. **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}, **s.War.**^{1} **Wor.** Always in *comb.* cade lamb (J.W.P.). **Shr.**^{1} **Hrf.**^{2} Also called tidling lambs until their tails are cut. **Brks.** (W.H.Y.) **Nrf.**, **Suf.** Grose (1790). **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}

4. *v.* To pet, fondle, indulge, spoil.

Not. I shouldn't cade it so much (L.C.M.); (W.H.S.); **Not.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} It's plain to see it's been caded a deal. **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} It was a trouble to lose the child; we had caded it for years. **War.**^{2} She always caded her children up so; **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence **Caded,** *ppl. adj.* petted, carefully nurtured.

War.^{2} A caded child; **War.**^{3} Caded and coddled plants.

[**1.** Cade, *Agnus domi educatus*, Skinner (1671); Your father mumbled a while as the cade which cheweth the cudde, Gascoigne *Gl. Gov.* (1575), ed. 1870, 48; A cade, *ouis domestica*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). **3.** Cade-lamb, brought up by hand, Coles (1677).]

CADEL, see **Caddle,** *v.*^{2}

CADER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Dev. Cor. Also written **cadar** Stf.^{1}; **keyther** w.Yks. Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1}; **kayther** e.Lan.^{1}; **kaythur** Lan.^{1} [**kē·də(r), kē·ðə(r).**]

1. A cradle.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 14, 1894). **Lan.** Keep th' keyther stirrin' gently; an' Make very little din, Waugh *Neet-fo'* (1859) st. 7; May yor kaythur never give o'er rockin! Brierley *Irkdale* (1865) 230; **Lan.**^{1} Whether it lawmt [lamed] th' barn ot wur i' th' keather, I know naw, Tim Bobbin *Wks.* (ed. 1750) 66. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}

2. A light frame of wood put over a scythe to preserve and lay the corn more evenly in the swathe. Stf. (K.); Stf.^{1}

3. A small wooden frame on which a fisherman keeps his line. See **Cantor.**

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cor.**^{12}

[Wel. *cadair*, a chair; *cadair fagu*, a cradle; *cadair pladur*, the cradle of a scythe (Silvan Evans).]

CADEY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lan. War. Slang. Also written **kadey** Nhb.; **cady** Lan.; **cadie** Sc.; **caddy** (Farmer). [**kē·di, ka·di.**] A hat.

Rnf., **Lnk.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Nhb.** One wad sell his hat, An' sixpence for the kadey teuk, Wilson *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 259. **Lan.** A cady or straw cady, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 406. **War.**^{3} **Slang.** Farmer.

CADGE, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **kedge** s.Pem. [**kadʒ, kædʒ.**]

1. *v.* To carry; esp. to convey corn to a mill or parcels to their destination; also *fig.* to carry tales. See **Cadger,** *sb.*^{1}

Sc. A strappin' deam to cadge a creel or gather sheaves at hairst-time, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxxix. **Gall.** They're better there than cadgin' them hame an' maybe lossin' them, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 376. **n.Cy.** (K.); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.** Grose (1790); **Nhb.**^{1} Where are ye cadgin the box te? He cadged the poke aall the way on ov his back. **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah aims he's cadging for t'miller at Deeal-end. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Chs.**^{123} **w.Wor.**^{1} That Ben Collier's a spiteful 'un; 'e's allus a cadgin' about to the gentlefolks, an' settin' um agin some on us. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** To carry on foot as a porter, Bound *Prov.* (1876).

Hence (1) **Cadging-cart,** *sb.* a carrier's cart; (2) **Cadging-mill,** *sb.* a flour-mill; (3) **Cadgings,** *sb. pl.* the quantity of errands for conveying home.

(1) **w.Yks.** A cadging-cart for fetching and carrying small 'fadges' or sheets of wool to and from the hand-combers' workshops, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 25, 1893). (2) **Yks.** Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 357. **m.Yks.**^{1} (3) **n.Yks.**^{2}

2. To hawk goods for sale.

Bnff.^{1} He's taen t'cadge fish. **Gall.** I'll never be grocer, nor yet chandler. . . . I wad cadge keel first, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) v. **N.I.**^{1} **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Lei.**^{1}

3. To tout for custom. e.Yks.^{1}, Not.^{13}

4. To do odd jobs. n.Lin.^{1}

5. To beg, sponge; to loaf or skulk about with the idea of picking up food, &c.; to commit petty thefts.

Bwk. Cadgin' up and cadgin' down, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 81. **s.Don.** In the Munster schools 40 years ago the poor scholars who had no home to go to had to go cadging [for a free night's lodging] every evening after school, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.** Aw'll cadge a meg ov Toby Walker, Wilson *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 342; **Nhb.**^{1} Aa'll cadge a match off him. Here's a chep come to cadge. **Cum.** When beggars is cadgin' up an' doon t'country they like munney better nor owt else, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 127. **n.Yks.**^{1} He nobbut cadges aboot fra spot t'spot, an' pikes oop owght he can; **n.Yks.**^{2} To go cadging about. **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Sooa he set off, an cadged his way to Edinburgh, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 130; **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Well, hah mich hes tuh cadged—let's be knawing? **Lan.**^{1} Well, wi' wortchin' a bit an' cadgin' a bit, he maks out t'best road he con. **m.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} What does your brother work at?—Please'm, he dusna wark, he on'y cadges. **s.Stf.** He allays gos round cadgin' at the Wake (T.P.). **Not.** There's old Joe cadgin' as usual (L.C.M.); **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} We've got nothing to do; we must set off a cadging. **War.**^{23}, **n.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **se.Wor.**^{1} To beg indirectly by means of hints or flattery. **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **Glo.** We bean't chaps o' that sort, maëster, allus a-cadging; no! us bean't, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xx; **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Bdf.** A thieving set of magpies—cadgin' 'ere and cadgin' there, Ward *Bessie Costrell* (1895) 25; (J.W.B.) **Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.** They are sent out to cadge (D.W.L.). **Sus.**^{1} He come along here a cadging (s.v. Call-over). **Hmp.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Haut-s kau·m u dh-oa·l Ae·urun Joa·unz?—Oa! ee doa·n dùe· noa·urt bud kaj·ee baew·t [What has become of the old Aaron Jones?—Oh! he does nothing but beg or steal]. **Dev.** Dick Small do'th nort but cadge about vrom 'ouze tü 'ouze, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Zach had cadged upon Mary Plummer for a long time, Mortimer *Tales* (1895) 84. **Cor.**^{3} In freq. use.

Hence (1) **On the cadge,** *phr.* on the tramp, begging; (2) **Cadging,** *vbl. sb.* the act of begging; (3) **Cadging,** *ppl. adj.* importunate; (4) **Cadging-bag,** *sb.* a bag in which a beggar puts the scraps given to him; (5) **Cadging-pouch,** *sb.* a large tobacco-pouch; (6) **Cadgings,** *sb. pl.* gleanings.

(1) **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **w.Som.**^{1} Purty old bun'le her is—her bin 'pon the cadge 'is ten year. **Cor.**^{1} Out on the cadge. **Slang.** A waiter when hanging about for a tip is said to be on the cadge, Farmer. (2) **w.Yks.** Not to mince the matter, it is a species of cadging, *Yksman. Xmas No.* (1878) 26. **w.Som.**^{1} Mún·ee o wús choa·r-n kaj·een [many a worse chore than begging]. **Cor.**^{1} They get their living by cadging. (3) **Stf.**, **War.** (H.K.) **Wor.** They be sich cadging folks (H.K.). **Nrf.** That's just like your horrid cadging way, Haggard *Col. Quaritch* (1888) I. xii. (4) **Chs.**^{1} (5) **s.Lan.** A cadging-pouch is used among smokers to imply its capacity for lent tobacco (F.R.C.). (6) **n.Yks.**^{2}

6. *sb.* A small pedlar, hawker; a beggar, tramp. Not.^{1}, Lei.^{1}, War.^{3}

CADGE, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Also in form **caich, cache** (Jam.).

1. *v.* To shake, knock about.

Abd. The fiercelings race did her so hetly cadge, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 60, ed. 1812; Since my return from Aberdeen, So cadg'd and hurry'd I have been, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 340; (W.M.)

2. *sb.* A shake, jog.

Abd. By some wrang cadge she ga'e her hand, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 131.

Hence (1) **Cadgan,** *vbl. sb.* the act of being tossed or jolted; (2) **Cadgy,** *adj.*, (3) **Cadgin,** *ppl. adj.* having a jolting motion.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} He got a gey cadgan gain' through the hill in 's cairt. (2) **Bnff.**^{1} **Abd.** Now G—, to end my cadgy canter, May never Fate nor fell mishanter, Disturb the joys I wish sincerely, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 159. (3) **Bnff.**^{1}

CADGE, *v.*^{3} Lan. [**kadʒ.**] To tie or bind a thing.

Lan. Grose (1790); **Lan.**^{1}

[This kote is yll kadged, *ce sayon a ses plies mal dressés dune lisiere*, Palsgr. (1530).]

CADGE, *v.*^{4} *Obs.* Yks. Term used in making bone lace.

Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **w.Yks.**^{4}

CADGE, see **Codge.**

CADGER, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. usages in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **kedger** Yks. Nrf. [**ka·dʒə(r), kæ·dʒə(r).**]

1. A carrier, huckster, hawker of small wares. See **Cadge,** *v.*^{1} **1.**

Sc. Wad ha' rein'd as cannily as a cadger's pownie, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xlvii. **Per.** An' ane [bumper] for Jock the cadger Wha brocht the tappit hen, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 32; It's juist in an' oot like a cadger buyin' eggs, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 226. **Ayr.** Just like a cadger's whip, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) st. 2; A cadger wi' a smuggled keg o' brandy, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xl; A dealer in crockery and delf-ware—a cadger, he was called, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 76. **e.Lth.** Jack swore that he himself felt as hungry as a cadger's donkey, Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 127. **Bwk.** Thomas carried on the trade of an eggman or cadger, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 85. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Where few but cadgers wi' their cairts till noo hev iver been, Wilson *Opening Railway* (1838). **Cum.** (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} The Peet Cadger. **Wm.** Have you seen the cadger's cart pass? (B.K.) **Chs.**^{123}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **w.Wor.**^{1} I'll send the baskit by the cadger a Saturd'y. **Hrf.**^{12}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Sur.** (T.S.C.) **Sus.** He's a bricklayer's cadger, or one who conveys the bricks, mortar, &c. from the ground to that part of the building where the bricklayer is at work, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 124. **e.Sus.** Holloway.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cadger-like,** like a carrier; (2) **Cadger-pownie,** a huckster's pony.

(1) **Fif.** With cadger-like sobriety of canter, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 35. (2) **Ayr.** Tho' I should pawn my pleugh and graith, Or die a cadger-pownie's death, At some dyke-back, Burns *Ep. to Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 7.

3. A miller's man, one who collects people's corn, and carries it to the mill to be ground, delivers flour, &c. Cf. **badger,** *sb.*^{1}

n.Cy. (K.); **N.Cy.**^{2} **Nhb.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** As impident as a cadger hoss, Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 40; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Not.**^{13}, **Lin.** (G.G.W.)

4. An itinerant dealer in fish.

Bnff.^{1} **Abd.** For cadgers . . . Maun ay be harlin in their trade, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 40. **Abd.** Aul' Skairey, the cadger, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. **Kcd.** A cadger body, Johnny Joss, . . . Lost shawltie, cairtie, creels an' a' At ae unlucky sweep, Grant *Lays* (1884) 9. **Frf.** 'Not me,' answered the fish cadger, with a grin, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xi. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Yks.** Grose (1790).

5. One who does odd jobs.

n.Lin.^{1} The term is often appl. to men who do odd jobs as grooms, such as making up horses for fairs.

6. A beggar, tramp, loafer, petty thief.

Sc. The king's errand may come in the cadger's gate, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Ayr.** Cursed like a cadger, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xvii. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Yks.**^{1} 'What's thoo yan o' Willie M.'s cadgers?' said to one among some servants who were supposed to carry things, purloined from their master's house, to the W. M. in question. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} 'Tha'll ha' to turn cadger some o' thease dāays if tuh doesn't mind' is the mother's understood rebuke to an extravagant or wasteful child. **s.Lan.** (F.R.C.), **Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Lin.** Do yer think I'm a gooin' to be call'd Nell by every cadger 'at comes to warm his sen at our fire? Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 34. **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.**^{23}, **n.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **se.Wor.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Brks.**^{1} **Nrf.** Why a couple of kedgers—that's what you look like! A.B.K. *Wright's Fortune* (1835) 49. **Suf.** (F.H.), **Ken.** (D.W.L.), **Sus.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Aay-v u-yuurd um zai· eens dhai·zh-yuur kaj·urz du dùe· vuur·ee wuul buy ut [I have heard them say that these cadgers do very well at it]. **Cor.**^{13} **Slang.** One, who styled himself a 'cadger,' was six years of age, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 418.

7. A person of disagreeable temper. Bnff.^{1}

[1. A cadger, a carrier, Bailey (1721); Coilȝearis, cadgearis, and carteris, *Sat. Poems* (1572), ed. Cranstoun, I. 222.]

CADGER, *sb.*^{2} *Obsol.* Cum. A hard biscuit.

Cum. Formerly in *gen.* use (J.A.); **Cum.**^{1}

CADGER, see **Codger.**

CADGY, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also written **cadgie** Sc.; **cadgey** Sc. w.Yks.; **caigey** N.I.^{1}; **cagie, cagey, caidgie, caidgy** Sc. [**ka·dʒi, kē·dʒi.**]

1. *adj.* In good spirits, gay, cheerful, sportive, wanton. See **Kedge,** *adj.*

Sc. The gudeman will be blithe to see you—ye nar saw him sae cadgy in your life, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. **Elg.** Cadgey sits thou in the neuk, And blinks fu' frank and free, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) I. 156. **Rnf.** My mither was cadgie, and gied him his tea, Barr *Poems* (1861) 73. **Ayr.** The old man, cagie with the drink he had gotten, sang like a daft man, Galt *Provost* (1822) xliv. **Lnk.** Ye're aye sae cadgy and ha'e sic an art To hearten ane, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) I. i. **Dmf.** Fair fa ilk canny caidgy carl, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 14. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** Walking with head erect and with a springing motion, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

Hence **Cadgily,** *adv.* gaily, merrily, cheerfully.

Sc. And cadgilie crackit the carl, I wat, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1808) I. 302; And cadgily ranted and sang, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 80, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** Ye were linking and slinking sae cagily wi' ane anither, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1821) xxxiv. **Edb.** Cadgily they kiss the cap, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 120. **N.Cy.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

2. *adv.* Happily, cheerfully.

Gall. Walking together very caigy, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 155.

CADIS, see **Caddis.**

CADLE, see **Caddle.**

CADLOCK, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hrt. Ken. Sur. Sus. Written **kadlock** Der.^{2} Nhp.^{1}; also in forms **kedlock** n.Yks.^{2} Chs.^{13} Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} Not.^{1} Lei.^{1} Nhp.^{1} Shr.^{1} Glo.^{1}; **ketlock** n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{24} Lan. Not. n.Lin.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1} Glo.^{1}; **ketlack** Lin.; **cadlick** Ken. e.Sus.; **catlog** Sur.; **kellock** Glo.^{1}; **callock** Nhp.^{1} Applied to the plants: (1) *Brassica napus*, colewort; (2) *Raphanus Raphanistrum*; (3) *Sinapis alba*; (4) *S. arvensis*, common charlock; (5) *S. nigra*. See **Carlock.**

(1) **Chs.**^{1} (2) **Yks., Stf., War., Glo.** (3) **Glo.** (4) **Yks.** Hoe up the ketlocks, and pull up the weeds, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 9. **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} They're pullin ketlocks yonder, see ya. **e.Yks.** (H.W.); **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13} **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** (L.C.M.); **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 376; **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1} **Hrt.** Ellis *Shep. Guide* (1750) 230. **Ken.**^{1} **Sur.** (T.S.C.); **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** *Agric. Gazette* (June 24, 1895) 557. [Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).] (5) **Glo.**

Hence **Cadlocking,** *vbl. sb.* in phr. *to go cadlocking*, to weed out the cadlocks from among the corn.

n.Lin.^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} The children are gone ketlocking. **Nhp.**^{1}

[Kedlocke, charlocke or chadlocke, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633), *Table of Eng. Names*; Kedlokes hath a leafe lyke rapes, and beareth a yelowe floure, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 29.]

CADOCK, *sb.* Som. Dev. A bludgeon or short, thick club.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.** Kad·eek *or* gad·eek, in rare use (F.T.E.). **nw.Dev.** Not common (R.P.C.).

CADOW, see **Caddow,** *sb.*^{1}

CAD-WEED, *sb.* Dev.^{4} The common cow-parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium*. Cf. **caddel,** *sb.*^{2}

CADY, see **Caddie.**

CAEDER, see **Caddow,** *sb.*^{1}

CAEL, see **Kail.**

CAEW, see **Cow.**

CAFENDER, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **cafenter** Cor.^{1}; **cafinder, caffinder** Dev.

1. A carpenter.

w.Som.^{1} Kaa·fmdur. **Dev.** Two caffinders was fo'ced ta be zeynd vor, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 67, ed. 1871; Ez nat this tha cafinder's zin? Baird *St. Matt.* (1863) xiii. 55. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.**^{1} If you be the cafenter's dafter [daughter].

2. A wood-louse. Dev., Cor. (Miss D.)

CAFENDERY, *v.* Som. To practise the trade or pursuit of a carpenter. [**kaa·fmduree.**] w.Som.^{1}

Hence **Cafendering,** *vbl. sb.* carpentry.

w.Som.^{1} Dhur-z u suy·t u kaa·fmdureen uvoa·r dh-aewz ul bee u-dùe·d [there is a great deal of carpentry (to be done) before the house will be finished].

CAFF, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **cauf** Sc.; **cauff** n.Yks.^{1}; **cawf** Kcd.; **kaff** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} [**kaf,** Sc. also **kāf.**]

1. Chaff, the husk of oats; *fig.* any light, worthless thing.

Sc. King's cauff, your honour kens, is better than ither folk's corn, Scott *Nigel* (1822) iii. **Abd.** Scatter't like cauff before the win', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxii. **Kcd.** Scatterin' foes o' a' description Just as win' wad scatter cawf, Grant *Lays* (1884) 109. **Per.** The corn maun be threshed first and the cauf cleaned off, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 117. **Dmb.** A pu'pit without a parish is nae better than caff without the corn, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xviii. **Rnf.** The oury cattle's winter fare, Lichtly, as 'twere as mickle caff, Young *Pictures* (1865) 13. **Ayr.** The cleanest corn that e'er was dight, May hae some pyles o' caff in, Burns *Address to Unco Guid* (1786). **e.Lth.** But we were ower auld birds to be caught wi' ony sic caff, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 177. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** A' else was caff and sand te mine, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 51; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1} **s.Dur.** It was nowt but stour an' caff (J.E.D.). **Cum.** Aw t'fwoaks in t'kirk was caff an' sand till him, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 50. **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Hob Thross'll ne'er Ha' thee to chowk wa kaff, 204. **n.Yks.** Ise give'th yawds some hinderends and caffe, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 84; **n.Yks.**^{123} **e.Yks.** They cover their backs wi' tinsel, an' fill their brains wi' caff, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 20; Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Caffy,** *adj.* worthless, mean. n.Yks.^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Caff-bed,** a bed-tick filled with chaff instead of feathers, &c.; (2) **-bellied,** protuberant; (3) **-cutter,** a straw or hay-cutter; (4) **-house,** a compartment connected with a corn-threshing machine, for receiving the chaff as it leaves the fanners of the 'dighter' or winnower; (5) **-pile,** a flake or fibre of chaff; (6) **-riddling,** the custom of riddling chaff on St. Mark's Eve for the purpose of divining whether death be near to the augurs or their friends. See **Ash-riddle.**

(1) **e.Fif.** She was ta'en up fillin' her caff-bed, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Slk.** A plaid, parritch, and a cauff-bed, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 49. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Scrimp meals, caff-beds, and dairns, Thompson *New Keel Row* (1812); **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.) **Wm.** If ye want a caff-bed fullin' ye've nowt ta deea but riddle o' t'caff ye want (B.K.). (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} (3) **Nhb.**^{1} (4) **Per.** Ye were ower-by sittin' in the cauf-hoose yersel laist week, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 323. **Nhb.**^{1} (5) **Nhb.** The coo's getten a caff-pile on its eye (R.O.H.). (6) **n.Yks.**^{1} The riddle is filled with chaff, the scene of operations being the barn floor with both barn-doors set wide open; the hour is midnight or just before, and each person of the party takes the riddle in succession and riddles the contents. The appearance of a funeral procession, or even of persons simply bearing a coffin, is a certain augury of death, either to the then riddler himself, or some one near to him; **n.Yks.**^{2} If nothing portentous appears or takes place, there is longer life in the case.

[**1.** Quhy the corn hes the caff, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 147; We sall drife thaim fra vs, as cafe fra corne, Hampole *Ps.* (c. 1330) xliii. 7. OE. (Anglian) *caf*, WS. *ceaf*, chaff.]

CAFF, *sb.*^{2} Cor. Refuse, rubbish of any kind; esp. refuse or unsaleable fish. Cf. **caffle,** *v.*^{3}

Cor. The bruised and small pilchards being deemed unfit for market are rejected and called caff, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 539; **Cor.**^{12}

CAFF, *v.*^{1} Yks. [**kaf.**] To chafe; to jeer, provoke, make fun of.

n.Yks.^{2} They caff'd him. **w.Yks.** Đe kaft im əbāt it (J.W.).

[OFr. (Picard) *calfer*, *caufer*, Fr. *chauffer*, to warm, to excite, to chafe; see Hatzfeld.]

CAFF, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{2} Wor. Shr. Also in form **kerf** w.Wor.^{1}

1. *sb.* A hoe, instrument for hoeing and earthing up potatoes. Cf. **kibe.** w.Wor.^{1}, Shr.^{1}

2. *v.* To hoe; to clean and earth up potatoes.

w.Wor.^{1} Hops are caffed, potatoes kerfed. **Shr.**^{1}

CAFF, *v.*^{3} and *sb.*^{4} Yks. Also written **kaff** w.Yks. [**kaf.**]

1. *v.* To lose courage, be daunted, turn coward.

n.Yks.^{2} He caff'd. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** He caffed on it (J.R.); When a man's spirits fail, he is said to kaff of anything, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 357; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 9, 1884) 8; **w.Yks.**^{3}

Hence (1) **Caff-hearted,** (2) **Caffy,** (3) **Caft,** *adj.* faint-hearted, timid, cowardly; of a worthless, mean disposition.

(1) **n.Yks.** Thou's caff-hearted (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} In fairly common use. They're nobbut caff-hearted uns; they seean gav ower. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah yance went tĭ choch tĭ get wed bud Ah ton'd caffy aboot it. (3) **w.Yks.** Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1830) 168, ed. 1874.

2. To break a resolution, run off a bargain, journey, &c.; to shy at.

w.Yks. T'first body 'at ahr Lily caft at was mi aunt Mary (B.K.); (J.T.); (J.R.); **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} He wur to goa wi' me to Donkester at one time bud he caff'd on't. 'Thah luke's blue—is tuh caffing on't?' 'Nāa, av caff'd on't long sin'.'

3. *sb.* A coward. w.Yks. (B.K.); (S.K.C.)

CAFF-, see **Cave, Chaft.**

CAFFIN, *sb.* Hmp. Also written **cavin** Hmp.^{1} The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea.*

Hmp.^{1} Known throughout the New Forest as the long-tailed caffin or cavin, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 308.

CAFFINCHER, *sb.* Sur. Sus. The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* s.Sur. (T.T.C.), Sus.^{1}

CAFFINDER, see **Cafender.**

CAFFING, see **Caving.**

CAFFLE, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Wm. Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Gmg. Pem. e.An. Cor. [**ka·fl, kæ·fl.**]

1. *v.* To cavil, quarrel, wrangle.

Midl. In common use, *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 153. **Not.**^{1} In common use. ''A stud there affling and caffling for 'aaf an hour.' *Gen.* used with 'affling,' though not always. 'Affling' is never used without 'caffling.' **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Nhp.**^{12} **War.**^{3} Don't you children caffle so.

Hence **Caffling,** *ppl. adj.* quarrelsome.

War.^{3} A disagreeable caffling fellow.

2. To prevaricate, argue, haggle; to 'shilly-shally.'

Yks. Now then, either come in or go out; don't stand haffling and caffling there, *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 153. **n.Lin.** An' he caffles, an' slews, an' weant saay nowt stright oot aboot munny, Peacock *Taales* (1889) 38; (E.S.); **n.Lin.**^{1} He caffled a bit when he was afoore th' magistrates, bud it were to noä good. **sw.Lin.**^{1} Are we going to caffle over it in any form?

Hence (1) **Caffler,** *sb.* a shuffler, excuse maker; (2) **Caffling,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* hesitating, 'shilly-shallying'; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* prevaricating, excusing.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 30, 1892); **w.Yks.**^{3} (2) **Lin.** Mr. W—, after some caffling, declared he did not say so and so, *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 67. **e.An.**^{1} (*b*) **Wm.** Thoos leein', Ah know thoos leein', bi thi varra cafflin' way (B.K.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} Any sort of caffling tale.

3. To cheat in a game.

Gmg. Children say 'Cafflings always come to provings' (J.Y.E.).

4. To change one's mind, go back from a promise or bargain; to decline a contest.

w.Yks. Tha'rt nivver bahn to caffle on't (J.J.B.); Neither snow nor rain could prevent him from going, for he hated caffling, *Memoir Rev. J. Gregory* (1876) 25; I've caffled about it. *Obsol.*, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). **Cor.**^{3}

5. To gossip and make mischief.

w.Yks. (B.K.); Sike cafflin' deed as nivver was (A.C.).

6. *sb.* An argument; misunderstanding, disagreement.

e.Yks. An efther some caffle, conthrahvin, an talkin, They varry seean manidged ti mak up a mawkin, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 39. **s.Pem.** There is a tremendews caffle there with am (W.M.M.).

[Cp. MHG. *kebeln*, *keffeln*, *kevelen*, to quarrel (Lexer, s.v. *Kibelen*).]

CAFFLE, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. Hrf. Pem. Written **caffel** Lan.^{1} n.Lan.^{1}; **kaffle** ne.Lan.^{1} [**ka·fl, kæ·fl.**]

1. *v.* To entangle.

Lan.^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} You've caffled them cottons togither shaameful. **Wor.** (J.R.W.)

2. *Fig.* To perplex, entangle a person in conversation.

w.Yks. (B.K.); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**^{1}

3. *sb.* A ravel of silk or worsted; a tangle.

Hrf.^{2} **Pem.** My hair's all of a caffle (E.D.).

CAFFLE, *v.*^{3} Cor. Also in form **scaffle** Cor.^{3} [**kæfl.**]

1. To deal in 'caff' or rubbish, esp. unsaleable fish. See **Caff,** *sb.*^{2} Cor. (M.A.C.); Cor.^{3}

Hence **Caffler,** *sb.* a dealer in rubbish.

Cor. He is a caffler, he is; he has often caffled me before and made me buy worthless things (M.A.C.).

2. In phr. *To caffle pilchards,* to pick up those pilchards that fall over the basket; the privilege of the bystanders. w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

CAFFLING, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [**ka·flin.**] Puny, weak, delicate; nervous, timid. See **Caff,** *v.*^{3}

n.Yks. Heard only about Malton (R.H.H.). **w.Yks.** (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{2} He's a caffling child.

CAG, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Wil. Dor. Cor. Written **kag** Nhb.^{1} Cor.^{3}; **kaig** Wil. Also in form **caggie** Sc.

1. A small cask, keg.

Sc. A huge cag of butter, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xlv. **e.Fif.** Sullivan, wha had been despatched to St. Andrews wi' the caggies o' brandy, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. **Nhb.**^{1} Sandy the Cobbler, whose belly's as round as a kag, *Sng.* **e.Yks.**^{1} **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** A kag o' poor aunt's meäde a-stannen by, Barnes *Poems* (1879) 75.

2. The keg or cask in which miners take their drinking water underground. Cor.^{3}

[**1.** Cag of sturgeon, a barrel, or vessel that contains from four to five gallons, Phillips (1706); *Caque,* a cag; . . . (a barrel, or vessel, wherein salt meats, pitch, rosen, &c., are usually carried, or kept), Cotgr. ON. *kaggi,* a cask.]

CAG, *sb.*^{2} Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Mtg. Ess. Som. Written **keg** Not.^{1} Lin.^{1} [**kag, kæg, keg.**]

1. Bad or inferior meat, carrion. Cf. **cag-mag,** *sb.*^{2} **2.** Not. (J.H.B.); w.Som.^{1}

Hence (1) **Caggy,** *adj.* Of meat: tainted; (2) **Cagment,** *sb. fig.* applied to persons who are disreputable in any way; (3) **Keggy,** *sb.* decaying vegetables or food.

(1) **Ess.** (S.P.H.) (2) **m.Yks.**^{1} (3) **Not.**^{1}, **Lin.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cag-butcher,** one who buys diseased meat, or animals that have died a natural death, for the purpose of selling as ordinary meat; a horse-slaughterer; (2) **-meat,** inferior or diseased meat.

(1) **s.Chs.** (T.D.), **War.**^{2}, **Shr.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Kag-bèoch·ur. (2) **Mtg.** Butchers who sell half-fed or diseased meat are called cag-meat butchers (E.R.M.).

3. Any old wrinkled female, as an old woman, cow, ewe.

Nhp.^{1} An old cagg.

CAG, *v.*^{1} Sh.I. Yks. War. Wor. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. Slang. Written **kagg** S. & Ork.^{1}; **keg** n.Yks.^{12} m.Yks.^{1} [**kag, kæg, keg.**]

1. To annoy, vex, insult, give sharp offence; to grieve.

S. & Ork.^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Wor.** Her be alleys a caggin him, like a oud jay at a owl, *Wor. Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **I.W.**^{2} I've ben and cagged en now, I louz. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** He was cagg'd wi I, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 82, ed. 1871. **Slang.** [At Westminster School] Pray do not *cag* Horne Took [*sic*] for the sake of the debates, Southey *Lett.* (1801) I. 149, ed. 1856.

Hence (1) **Cagged,** *pp.* annoyed, vexed, offended; grieved; (2) **Caggy,** *adj.* ill-tempered, ready to quarrel, splenetic.

(1) **S. & Ork.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **Cor.**^{23} (2) **n.Yks.**^{12}

2. To chatter, gossip. Cf. **cag-mag,** *sb.*^{1}

War.^{2} **w.Wor.** A naggin' an' a caggin' orl daay long, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 127.

CAG, *v.*^{2} Lei. Nhp. Shr. Mtg. Also written **kag** Lei.^{1}

1. To crawl, move slowly.

Lei.^{1} Ah cain't 'ardly cag about. **Nhp.**^{2}

2. To idle, potter about, do odd jobs.

Lei.^{1} **Shr., Mtg.** I go kagging about the roads on a pony (M.H.C.).

CAG, see **Kag.**

CAGE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Eng.

1. The frame of iron in a coal-pit, which works between slides in a shaft, and in which the tubs of coal and workmen are lowered into the pit and brought to the surface.

Nhb.^{1} The cage in its modern form consists of three or four stories or stages, into each of which two tubs are run. **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **e.Dur.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (C.V.C.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cage-chains,** the chains connecting the cage to the winding-rope; (2) **-cover,** the sheet-iron roof to protect the workmen in going up and down in the cage; (3) **-hole,** the place where the cage stands at the shaft bottom; (4) **-shoes,** the part of the cage made to fix on to the guides or conductors to steady it when running in the shaft; (5) **-sneck,** a movable part of the cage by which the tubs are kept in place during their passage in the shaft; (6) **-top,** see **-cover.**

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} The whole structure is slung from the winding-rope attachment by cage-chains, which are united by a large centre link from which they depend to the attachment at each corner of the cage. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (3) **Nhb.**^{1} At the bottom of the shaft, the structure descends into the 'cage-hole,' where its various stages are relieved in turn of the empty tubs, and refilled with laden ones. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *ib.* (4) **Nhb.**^{1} The ascending and descending cages are steadied by cage-shoes, which clasp the 'guides' at each side. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *ib.* (5) **Nhb.**^{1} The tubs are held in their places by the 'sneck,' a simple bolt passing through the top of each floor, with projecting revolving catches at each end, which are turned down as the tubs are passed on. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *ib.*

3. A fence, such as is put round a young tree or a well.

n.Lin. It's a oppen well, wi'oot a caage roond it, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 62. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.)

4. A squirrel's nest, a 'dray.'

Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 282 (s.v. Dray); Very common (T.L.O.D.).

5. A set, esp. in phr. *a cage of teeth,* a set of teeth whether natural or artificial.

w.Som.^{1} Wuul! dhee-s u-gaut· u gèod kee·uj u tai·dh, shoa·ur nuuf [Well! thou hast a good set of teeth, sure enough]. Ez ut trùe·, zr, eéns kn ae·u u nùe· kee·uj u-puut een? [Is it true, sir, that (one) can have a new cage put in?] **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 128. **Cor.**^{1} She has a beautiful cage of teeth; **Cor.**^{2}

6. In phr. (1) *a cage of bells,* (*a*) a set or peal of bells, the frame in which the bells are hung; (*b*) a set of bells, usually four in number, mounted on the heads of horses; (2) *a cage of bones,* a skeleton.

(1, *a*) **n.Dev.** Said of a church: 'It has a fine cage of bells,' *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. x. 66. **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.) (*b*) **nw.Dev.** *Obs.* (R.P.C.) (2) **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; A very thin person is often described as a cage of bones (M.A.C.).

7. A place of call where men are taken on at the Docks.

Lon. *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

CAGEL, see **Caggle,** *v.*^{1}

CAGERY, *adj.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Tricky.

s.Dev. A certain man was recommended to be employed at piece-work, as he was 'pretty cagery' at day-work, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 83.

CAGEY, see **Cadgy.**

CAGGED, *pp.* Cor. [**kægd.**] Caked, ingrained. Cf. **caggy.**

Cor. Thy nuddick's cagged with dirt, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22; **Cor.**^{3} Common.

CAGGLE, *v.*^{1} Chs. Stf. Shr. Written **cagel** Stf.^{1}; **kaggle** Shr.^{1}; also in form **kaggow** s.Chs.^{1}

1. To harrow, esp. to harrow over a rough fallow or to break new ground.

s.Chs.^{1} Dhai· waan·tn yŭ goa· Dùt·nz fŭr léeŭd dhŭ fost os; dhi bin góo·in ky'aag·ŭ i)dhŭ Chek·ur feyld [They wanten yŏ go Dutton's for leead the fost hoss; they bin gooin kaggow i' the Chequer feyld]. **Stf.** (K.); **Stf.**^{1} [Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.)]

2. *Fig.* To struggle to keep up and make the best of circumstances.

Shr.^{1} 'Ow dun'ee manage, ŏŏth the ruff raïnin' in so bad?—Well, we bin obleeged to kag·l on some'ow—we 'ad'n to pool the bed out, an' pŭt the cooler to ketch it.

CAGGLE, *v.*^{2} Lin. [**ka·gl.**] To stick together; to coagulate.

n.Lin.^{1} The drain of a sink being stopped, the maid servant explained that 'it's th' hard watter, th' soäp an' things that caggles all together.'

CAGGY, *adj.* Chs. [**ka·gi.**] Sticky. Cf. **cagged,** *pp.*

Chs.^{1} Wheat that was ground too new was described as ‘caggy and damp, like.’

CAGGY, see **Keggy.**

CAG-HANDED, see **Keck-handed.**

CAGIE, see **Cadgy.**

CAGION, see **Casion.**

CAG-MAG, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Lan. Chs. Not. War. Wor. Glo. e.An. Ken. Dev. Also in forms **cack-mag** (Hall.); **keck-meg** Lan.^{1}; **keg-meg** Chs.^{1} Not.^{2} Ken.^{1} [**ka·g-mag, ke·g-meg.**]

1. *sb.* A gossip, newsmonger; a pert, meddling woman or girl. See **Cag,** *v.*^{1} **2.**

Lan.^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Howd thi tongue, tha keg-meg, thy tongue's allus ready. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{3} Her's a regular cag-mag. **Ken.**^{1}

2. A quarrelsome person.

Dev.^{3} Emma Tapp is a brave ol' cagmeg, 'er can't live paysible wi' nobody. The offending party is *gen.* a woman. I never heard a man spoken of as a ‘cagmag.’ **nw.Dev.** Her's a proper cag-mag (R.P.C.).

3. Chatter, idle talk; an unsettled argument. Not.^{3}, e.An. (Hall.)

4. A practical joke, mischief.

n.Dev. Now don't you boys get up to any cag-mags (F.A.A.). **nw.Dev.** He's always up to some cag-mag or t'other (R.P.C.).

5. A fix, hobble.

nw.Dev. He'th a-got into a regular cag-mag—can't go vore nor back (R.P.C.).

6. *v.* To ‘nag,’ grumble at; to speak abusively, quarrel.

w.Wor.^{1} It's on'y them two owd critters upsta'rs a cagmaggin' like thaay allus be. **se.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}

CAG-MAG, *sb.*^{2} and *adj.* Var. dial. uses. Also in forms **keg-meg** Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{2} Chs.^{1} Not.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1}; **kek-mek** Chs.^{1} [**ka·g-mag, ke·g-meg.**]

1. *sb.* A tough old goose, not fit for eating; an inferior breed of sheep.

Sc. Pennant *Tour* (1769) App. 9. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** The old [geese] are called cagmags, and are bought only by novices in market-making, Bewick *Birds* (1804) II. 302; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Lin.**^{1} **n.Lin.** That oud cagmag o' thine 'll be as tiff as boot-leather, when it cums to killin' on her, Peacock *Taales* (1889) 118; **n.Lin.**^{1} **Hmp.** Holloway. **Cor.**^{2}

2. Tough, inferior meat; carrion. Also used *attrib.* See **Cag,** *sb.*^{2}

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** (J.K.); **w.Yks.**^{2} **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1878) I. 22. **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhŭ mee·t ŭz wi aad· fŭr ee·t wŭz nuwt bŭ ky'aag·maag [The meat as we had for eat was nowt bu' cagmag]. **s.Stf.** Astid o' prime jints, we'm glad now of a dinner off cagmag, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.** (W.H.S.); **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}, **w.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} I conna ate sich cag-mag as that; it met do fur a dog, but it inna fit fur a Christian. **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.**^{1} A cagmag butcher is one who slaughters ‘dead’ meat. **Lon.** I hain't no need to horniment my blocks wi' cag-mag, *Sunday Mag.* (1877) 108. **I.W.**^{2} **Dor.** I wou'den have sich cag-mag in a gift, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} **nw.Dev.**^{1} Food which one does not relish or care to eat, not bad meat or carrion. **Cor.**^{2}

3. Bad, unwholesome food; refuse of any kind, anything valueless, worthless.

n.Yks. She'd t'impedence te cum an' ax mah if Ah wad buy an awd cagmag of a silk gown, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 37. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** An injudicious or repulsive incorporation of foods would be termed Kag-mag, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 23, 1894). **s.Chs.**^{1} Chùk au· dhaat· ky'aag·maag ŭpŭ)th mik·sn [Chuck aw that cagmag upo' th' mixen]. **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1} I wo'dn't eät sich keg-meg, it isn't fit for dog meät. **sw.Lin.**^{1} I can't call it nowt but kegmeg. **Lon.** *Dy. News* (July 22, 1892). **Cor.** (F.R.C.)

Hence **Cagmagly,** *adj.* worthless. n.Lin. (M.P.)

4. A term of opprobrium applied to persons, a loose character, disreputable old woman; a simpleton, ‘noodle.’

e.Yks. He's nobbut a cag-mag sooart of a chap, at'll nivver cum tiv a good end (J.N.); **e.Yks.**^{1} D'ye think Ah wad be seen wiv an awd cag-mag like that? **s.Chs.**^{1} Yŏ cagmag, yŏ. **Suf.** (F.H.); He's only a poor cag-mag of a fellow (C.G.B.).

5. *adj.* Inferior, spurious; coarse, mongrel bred.

War. (J.R.W.) **Lon.** It's no use a publican trying to gammon us with any of his cag-mag stuff, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 253, ed. 1861. **I.W.**^{1} He's a gurt zote, cagmag zort of a fellur; **I.W.**^{2} Tes a gurt cagmag sort o' hoss. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

6. Squeamish, dainty about one's food.

Chs.^{1} Hoo winner ate her pobs winner er? by leddy, wi'n ave for t' gi' her cakes an wine hoo's getten so kek-mek wi her atin.

CAG-MAG, *v.*^{2} Yks. Not. [**ka·g-mag, ke·g-meg.**]

1. To loaf, loiter about.

e.Yks. In common use. Ah wadn't cag-mag aboot wiv 'im, if Ah was thoo; he's neeah sooart of a mak for thoo (J.N.); **e.Yks.**^{1} He gav up his awn thrade an noo gans cag-maggin aboot cunthry like neeabody.

2. To keep company, pay addresses to, court. Not.^{1}

CAG-MARL, *sb.* Chs.^{1} Marl that is not shaly, but tenacious. Cf. **caggy.**

CAHEEING, *vbl. sb.* ne.Lan.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] Loud laughter.

CAHL, see **Coul, Kyle.**

CAHNSER, see **Caunsey.**

CAHOW, *int.* Abd. (Jam.) The cry used at ‘hide-and-seek’ by those who hide themselves, as announcing that it is time for the seeker to commence his search.

CAHR, see **Cower.**

CAHRY, see **Car,** *adj.*

CAIB, *sb.* Sth. (Jam.) The iron employed in making a spade.

[Gael. *ceaba* (gen. *ceibe*), the iron part of a spade or other implement for digging or turning up the ground (Macleod & Dewar).]

CAICE, see **Case.**

CAICH, see **Cadge,** *v.*^{2}

CAIDGIE, CAIDGY, see **Cadgy.**

CAIF, *adj.* Rxb. (Jam.) Also written **kaif.** Familiar.

CAIGERED, *pp.* S. & Ork.^{1} Entangled. Cf. **cadge,** *v.*^{3}

CAIGH, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) In phr. *Caigh and care,* anxiety of every kind.

Rnf. Your caigh and care ahint you fling, *Poems* (1794) 97.

CAIGY, see **Cadgy.**

CAIKIE, see **Cakey.**

CAIL, *v.*^{1} Yks. Lan. Shr. Mtg. e.An. Also written **cale** ne.Lan.^{1} Suf.; **kail** w.Yks.; **kale** Shr.^{1} [**kēl.**]

1. To throw, pelt; to throw weakly.

w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} A boy throws a stone, a mauther cails it. **Nrf.** Grose 1790); The boys cail stones, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 5; You young willain, what are you hulling and cailing them there stuns about for? (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1} A cail'd a stone right at my hid. **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); He's allust a cailin (C.T.); Here a mauther never ‘cales’ a stone, but ‘kops’ it (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}

2. Of a cart, &c.: to tilt up or turn over in order to discharge a load.

Shr.^{1} W'en Dick brings the nex' tumbril load o' turmits, tell 'im to kay̆le 'em up i' the orchut fur them yeows. **Mtg.** He cailed the load of hay over (E.R.M.).

3. To move awkwardly and uncertainly; to gambol, throw out the heels like a colt.

e.An.^{1} Kicking and cailing.

4. With adv. *along*: to fly low. Suf. (F.H.)

CAIL, *v.*^{2} Yks. Also written **cayl, kaile** w.Yks.^{2} [**kēl.**] To be in poor health, to suffer.

w.Yks.^{2} Miss Julie was always cayling.

Hence **Cailing,** *ppl. adj.* ailing, weakly.

w.Yks. *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 109; **w.Yks.**^{3}

CAIL, see **Kail.**

CAILEY, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Also written **caley, cayley, caillyea, kaly, kaley, kailyee.** [**kē·li.**]

1. *sb.* A call, friendly visit, chat, gossip among neighbours.

Ir. As he came over on his kailyee, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) 49. **N.I.**^{1} **Cav.** I made a kaley in Mrs. Brady's and heard the news (M.S.M.). **Mea., Dub., Kld.** To go on caley [to go about gossiping] (G.M.H.).

2. *v.* To chat, gossip.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** (C.H.W.)

[Ir. *céilidh*, a visiting (O'Reilly); Gael. *céilidh*, a gossiping visit or meeting (Macbain).]

CAILLEACH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **caillach** Sc.; **calliagh** s.Don.; **caliagh** N.I.^{1}; **collioch, collough** Ir.

1. An old woman.

Sc. However, some caillachs that were about Donald's hand, nursed Gilliewhackit, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xviii. **Inv.** (H.F.) **Ir.** The 'colloughs' (old women) soon cured their flesh-wounds and broken limbs, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) I. ii. **w.Ir.** There was a certain collioch who was an extensive dealer in the marvellous, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 484.

2. Stalks of standing corn plaited together and used at the festivity of the harvest-home. Cf. **granny.**

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

3. A potato of more than a year old.

N.I.^{1} Probably from its wrinkled appearance. **Ant.** When raising potatoes, an old one of a previous year's growth occasionally turns up, which is called a calliagh, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[**1.** Ir. & Gael. *cailleach*, an old woman, nun; OIr. *caillech*, 'veiled one,' der. of *caille*, veil (Macbain).]

CAIM, *v.* Stf.^{1} Shr.^{1} Also written **kame** Shr.^{1} [**kēm.**] To mock, make loud noises in derision.

CAIM-, see **Cam-.**

CAIN, *v.* Yks. Lan. Also written **cane, kane, keean** n.Yks.^{1} [**kēn,** n.Yks. **kiən.**] To form a scum or 'head,' as liquor in a state of fermentation. See **Calm,** *sb.*^{1} n.Yks.^{1}

Hence (1) **Cained,** *ppl. adj.* having a scum or 'mother'; (2) **Canes (keeans),** *sb.* a white scum on fermented ale, sour milk, &c.

(1) **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 535; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 1, 1884) 8; **w.Yks.^{13}, ne.Lan.^{1}** (2) **n.Yks.^{1}**

[Caned, *acidus.* Canynge of ale, *acor*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). Cf. MLG. *kām*, also *kān*, mould on fermented liquor (Schiller & Lübben); G. *kahm*, also *kahn.*]

CAIN, see **Ken.**

CAIN-AND-ABEL, *sb. phr.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Wil. (1) *Orchis mascula*, purple orchis; (2) *O. latifolia*; (3) in pl. *Aquilegia vulgaris*, columbine.

(1) **Nhb.** *Nature Notes*, 9; **Nhb.^{1}** (2) **Sc., Nhb., Dur., Yks.** *Science Gossip* (1884) 94, 117. (3) **s.Wil.** I know this only as in use in a few localities, of which Farley is one. Children 'fight' one columbine against another, taking alternate strokes, as with bennets. The columbine that is first to be beheaded by a blow loses the game (G.E.D.).

CAINGE, *v.* Nhb. Yks. Also written **cainje** n.Yks.^{2}; **cange** N.Cy.^{1} [**kēndʒ.**] To whine, grumble, complain. N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}

Hence (1) **Caingel,** *sb.*, (2) **Cainjer,** *sb.* a cross, peevish person; (3) **Cainjing,** *ppl. adj.* peevish, ill-natured.

(1) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}** **n.Yks.** Stand by, caingell; let me crum um some bread, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 393. (2, 3) **n.Yks.^{2}**

[A back-formation fr. ME. *cangun* (*canjun*), a dwarf (*Hali M.* 33), orig. a changeling, MLat. *cambio* (Ducange); Les *cambions* sont criards, ils sont fort pesants et fort maigres (see Duméril, s.v. *Camjous*). Cp. N.E.D. s.v. *Congeon.*]

CAINGE, see **Cange.**

CAINGY, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **cainjy** n.Yks.^{2} m.Yks.^{1}; **kangy** Cum. Wm.; **kangy** Cum.^{3}; **kaingy** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **keengy** Nhb.^{1}; and in form **kaingry** Nhb. [**kē·ndʒi.**] Irritable, cross, peevish, ill-tempered. See **Cainge.**

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** The kaingy awd cat left the lad but a shillin', Robson *Sngs. Tyne* (1849) 56; Me muthor's bairns gat kaingry wiv us, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1856) i. 6; **Nhb.^{1}, Dur.^{1}** **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); Yet ne'er a kangy answer Roger gave, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 206. **Wm.** Gif she be kangy, and my profer skworn, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) l. 129. **n.Yks.^{1}; n.Yks.^{2}** As cainjy and cankery as an ill-clepp'd cur; **n.Yks.^{3}** **ne.Yks.^{1}** *Gen.* used of children. Thoo caingy lahtle thing; whist, wi ya! **m.Yks.^{1}**

CAIP, see **Cape,** *sb.*^{2}

CAIPER-CAILLIE, see **Capercailye.**

CAIR, *v.* Sc. Also written **kair** Bnff.^{1} [**ker.**] To toss backwards and forwards; to mix up; to handle over-much, stir about.

n.Sc. Children are said to cair any kind of food which they take with a spoon when they toss it to and fro in the dish. Cairin the kail. If ye dinna kair, ye'll get nae thick (Jam.). **Bnff.^{1}** To separate the broken pieces of straw from oats, barley, &c., by throwing the mixture over the hands and retaining the straw in the hands. He kairt the clover an' girs-seed through ither.

Hence (1) **Kair,** *sb.* much handling; (2) **Kairan,** *vbl. sb.* the acts of tossing backwards and forwards, mixing up, handling over-much.

Bnff.^{1} He keeps an unco kair amon' that bits o' paipers o' his.

[ON. *keyra*, to fling, toss.]

CAIR, see **Car,** *adj.*

CAIRBAN, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **carbin.** The basking shark, *Squalus maximus.* Cf. **brigda.** See also **Carfin.**

w.Sc. On the *w.* coast it [the basking shark] is well known by the names of sail-fish and cairban, Neill *Fishes* (1810) 26.

[Gael. *cairbein* (also *cearban*), a sail-fish, basking shark (Macleod & Dewar). Ir. *cairbhan* (O'Reilly).]

CAIRD, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **kaird** Abd.; **card** Sc. n.Cy. [**kerd.**] A travelling tinker; a gypsy, tramp, sturdy beggar.

Sc. Heh! sirs, what cairds and tinklers An' ne'er-do-weel horse-coupers, Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 27 (Jam.); The tribes of gipsies, jockeys, or cairds—for by all these denominations such banditti were known, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) vii; An' death, that ruthless caird, Donald *Poems* (1867) 7; Some caird body travellin' about the country, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) iii; The beggars o' Benshie, The cairds o' Lour, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 264. **Abd.** What means that coat ye carry on your back? Ye maun, I ween, unto the kairds belong, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 72, ed. 1812; A set o' cairds rinkin about the pumphel, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxv. **Kcd.** He cudna shawn it less respec' Though it hed been a caird's, Grant *Lays* (1884) 28. **Arg.** Fish . . . bonny for earl or caird, Munro *Pibroch* (1896) 99. **Ayr.** Her charms had struck a sturdy caird, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) st. 40. **Gall.** Set a caird on a cuisser an' he'll ride to the Deevil, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 128; A set of wild cairds—cattle reivers and murderers, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) 12. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.^{1}**

[Gael. *ceard*, a tinker, smith (Macleod & Dewar); cp. Lat. *cerdo*, craftsman.]

CAIRD, see **Card,** *sb.*^{1}

CAIRED, *pp.* Ant. Covered.

Ant. Caired with snow (W.H.P.).

[The vb. *cair* (to cover) is due to a contracted form der. fr. OFr. *cuev-*, the stressed base of *covrir* (mod. *couvrir*). See **Kever.**]

CAIRN, see **Corn, Kairn.**

CAIRN-TANGLE, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **carn-.** The fingered fucus, *Fucus digitatus.*

Abd. The fucus with roots not unlike those of a large tree, cast ashore on the beach after a storm at sea.

[Prob. fr. its growing on *cairns* (beds of stones) on the sea-shore. See **Tangle.**]

CAIRNY, *adj.* Sc. [**ke·rni.**] Abounding with heaps of stones.

Sc. The rose blooms gay on cairny brae, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 150.

CAIRSAY, see **Kersey.**

CAIRT, see **Cart.**

CAISE, *sb.* Yks. [**kēs.**] *Conium maculatum*, hemlock.

w.Yks. I have known the word all my life as used at Brighouse among farmers (J.H.T.); *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 109.

CAIT, see **Coit.**

CAITIFF, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb. Yks. A cripple, one who is deformed and helpless.

N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}, e.Yks. (W.T.) **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 535; **w.Yks.^{1}** Poor lad, he'll be a caitiff all his life; **w.Yks.^{34}**

[The same as ME. *caitif*, a wretched, miserable person. To sorwe was she ful ententyf, That woful recchelees caityf (*la dolereuse, la chetive*), Chaucer *R. Rose*, 340. The orig. sense of *caitif* was captive. The deuyl & his aungels led vs caitifs (*captiuos*, Vulg.) in synne, Hampole *Ps.* (c. 1330) cxxxvi. 3. OFr. (Picard) *caitif*, captive, weak, miserable.]

CAITION, see **Caution.**

CAIVINGS, see **Cavings.**

CAIZIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A fishing-boat. Sh.I. (JAM.), S. & Ork.^{1}

CAIZIE, see **Cassie.**

CAKE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **cyek** Nhb.^{1}; **keeak** n.Yks.^{2} e.Yks.^{1}; **kyaack** Abd.; **kyek** Nhb.^{1}

1. *sb.* Oatcake; a thin, hard species of oatcake.

Abd. That's a bit o' the kitchie kyaaks, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **nw.Abd.** There's ait kyaaks and bannocks tee, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 7. **Rnf.** O weel I lo'e the land o' cakes, Where love and freedom reign, BARR *Poems* (1861) 83. **Ayr.** Hear, land o' cakes, and brither Scots, BURNS *Grose's Peregrinations* (1789) st. 1. **Twd.** The oat-cake, known by the sole appellative of cake, is the gala bread of the cottagers, PENNECUIK *Descr. Tweedd.* (ed. 1815) 89 (JAM.). **Gall.** The cake is thin and hard, the bannock soft and thick (A.W.).

2. Wheaten bread; bread of any description.

Yks. Kéɐk is wheaten bread; bríɐd being used for oat bread, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 391. **n.Yks.**^{2} When bread is high, the housewife will let a cake or a loaf fall on the floor that the price may lower. **Yks.** Men were about to search for the body of their master with a loaf of cake and a candle, BARING-GOULD *Pennyqks.* (1870) 88, ed. 1890. **w.Yks.** (E.G.); Etten cake's sooin forgotten, *Prov.* (S.K.C.)

3. Bread baked on the sole, not in a tin; bread made into a flat shape.

Ir. I seen where there was a big cake of griddle-bread, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 60. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}

4. *Comp.* (1) **Cake-bail**, a tin or pan in which a cake is baked; (2) **-bread**, (*a*) bread of fine quality made of flour such as cakes are made of; (*b*) bread made of rye and barley, baked on a 'girdle' over the fire; (3) **-coupings**, an interchange of social or tea visits; (4) **-creel**, a rack at the top of a kitchen to dry oatcakes; (5) **-night**, All Hallows' Eve, when a cake is made for each member of the family; (6) **-spittle** or **-sprittle**, (*a*) a thin wooden board used for turning oatcakes on the 'bakestone' (q.v.); (*b*) *pl.* the hands; (7) **-swappings**, see **-coupings**; (8) **-toaster**, a rack made in the form of the letter A, used to brown a cake before the fire.

(1) **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} (2, *a*) **Lan.** Kake brayde un loafe brayde, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 14; 'Gi me a bit o' cake-bread,' as distinguished from 'Gi me a bit o' loaf' or 'loaf-bread' (S.W.). **n.Lin.**^{1} (*b*) **Cum.** (M.P.) (3) **n.Yks.**^{12} (4) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} (5) **w.Yks.** So called at Ripon (HALL.); BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) I. 392. (6, *a*) **w.Yks.** Theear they've na cake-sprittles, yo mind, Nor levvin-kits, nor churns, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 41; (C.V.C.); **w.Yks.**^{24}, **Der.**^{1} (*b*) **w.Yks.** But shu'd t'heaviest hands, or raither cake spittels, iver I felt i' all my loife, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) viii. (7) **n.Yks.**^{2} (8) **Nhb.**^{1}

5. In phr. (1) *to have one's cake baked*, to be comfortably off, of independent means; (2) *to come out with the cakes*, *fig.* to be silly, half-witted; (3) *to be kept to one's cake and milk*, to be kept within bounds, at a task, work, &c.; (4) *that cake's all dough* or *duff*, a proverbial expression denoting that a project or undertaking has failed; (5) *it's cake and pie to them*, said of anything gratifying or profitable; (6) *hard cake*, said of anything hard to bear.

(1) **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **w.Yks.** A Wilsden woman vowed that no man should have her daughter as a wife who hadn't his 'cake baked,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 30, 1892); He can afford to be independent, he's got his cake baked (H.L.). (2) **s.Chs.**^{1} s.v. Cakey. **War.**^{2} Put in with the bread, and pull'd out with the cakes. **w.Wor.** I baynt such a borned fool as that. No, no; if you comed out wi' the cakes, I stopt in till the loaves, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 76. (3) **s.Chs.** (T.D.), **War.**^{2} (4) **s.Stf.** Directly I seed the expression o' his faice, I said—My cake's duff, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{2} O, dear, O! My cake's all dough, And how to make it better I do not know, *Flk-rhyme.* **ne.Wor.** Also expressed in the form 'that's a bad egg!' (J.W.P.) **se.Wor.**^{1} (5) **n.Yks.**^{2} (6) **n.Lin.**^{1}

6. Linseed or other cakes used as food for cattle.

n.Lin.^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} Some men run up a great cäek bill their last year.

7. Of hay: a layer cut from the rick. Cf. **clat.**

Dev.^{3} Used throughout the county. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

8. Honeycomb; the combs in a wasp's nest. Chs.^{1}

9. *v.* To feed cattle with linseed or cotton cake.

n.Lin.^{1} I alus caake my yohs e' winter as well as th' hogs.

Hence **Caking**, *ppl. adj.* feeding with linseed cakes.

sw.Lin.^{1} It was between cäeking and fothering time.

10. To dry, harden, calcine; to unite in a mass.

Ir. Which would cake the vital fluid in the veins, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) 134. **n.Yks.**^{2} Coals in the fire are 'caked to a cinder.' **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Small coals on a fire 'cake together,' BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Oxf.**^{1} The dirt's caked on, *MS. add.*

Hence (1) **Caked**, *pp.* (*a*) hardened, compressed; (*b*) twisted, entangled; (2) **Caking-coals**, *sb.* coals of a superior quality that 'cake' together when burning.

(1, *a*) **n.Yks.**^{2} (*b*) **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.) (2) **Nhb.** The variety called caking-coals, which melt in the fire, burn to a strong cinder in the open air, and . . . produce very few ashes, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) I. 19.

CAKE, *sb.*^{2} Not. Lin. Lei. War. Som. Dev. Cor. Slang. [**kēk, keik.**] A simpleton, fool, silly person. Cf. **cakey.**

Not.^{1}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 320. **n.Lin.**^{1} He was a sore kai·h'k, wo'dn't stir his-sen so much as to maw his muther gress-plat. **sw.Lin.**^{1} **s.Lin.** Ye great cake, you, sittin over the fire all day (F.H.W.). **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Som.** Pray 'scuse my lawfin at it so, An doant call oi a këake, FRANK *Nine Days* (1879) 4. **Dev.**^{3} E's a rigler cāke 'e is, dawn't knaw tuther vrom which. **Cor.** He grows up a reg'lar cake, . . . one side half baked and t'other forgot to be turned, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 278; **Cor.**^{2} **Slang.** He's but a cake, and that I saw, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 51, ed. 1824.

CAKE, *v.*^{2} Nhb. Cum. Yks. Written **kaik** Cum. [**kēk.**] To cackle as a goose, or as a hen wanting to sit.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Stuid kaikin' like a gezzlin', LONSDALE *Upshot* (1811). **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Geese cake, hens cackle, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}

CAKE, see **Calk.**

CA'KER, see **Calker.**

CAKERS, see **Kecker.**

CAKEY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. War. Shr. e.An. Written **caikie** Sc. (JAM.); **caky** w.Yks.^{2} s.Chs.^{1} [**kē·ki, kei·ki.**]

1. *sb.* A simpleton, soft, silly person. See **Cake**, *sb.*^{2}

Peb. (JAM.) **Chs.**^{1} Tha great cakey, thee; if tha hasna gone and spilte aw th' job. **s.Chs.**^{1} Ky'ai·ki. **s.Not.** You are a cakey to let 'im 'umbug yer like that! (J.P.K.) **War.** (J.R.W.) **Nrf.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 127.

2. *adj.* Silly, weak of intellect, idiotic.

w.Yks.^{2} **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhem laad·z ŭ Rob·isŭnz ŭn au·got·n ŭ ky'ai·ki lóo·k ŭbuw·t ŭm [Them lads o' Robison's han aw gotten a caky look abowt 'em]. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{2} **Shr.**^{1} Now then, whad's wrang wuth yo'? Bin 'ee cryin' fur a biled aip'ny, yo' cakey piece? **e.An.**^{1}

CAKING, *vbl. sb.* Yks. Der. Shr.

1. *Obsol.* A sort of gaming party, which the cottagers sometimes got up as a speculation. See below.

Shr. Between harvest-time and Christmas a woman who proposed to have a 'caking' made a batch of small cakes from the produce of her 'leasings' [gleanings] and invited the neighbouring farm-servants to play cards for these cakes which she sold to them. She bought in the 'lost' cakes at the rate of three for twopence, and resold them at the original price, one penny, to the losers. She sometimes realized 8 or 10 shillings, and then considered herself to have had 'a right good cakin'.' The practice of 'caking' is now [1871] fast dying out, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 473.

2. In phr. *to go a-caking*, the custom on All Saints' Day of poor women and children begging for cakes at the houses of the well-to-do.

Der.^{1} They cry—'A cake, a cake, for All Souls' sake.' Housekeepers formerly baked small loaves for the children, and [some] somewhat larger for the mothers; but at present this dole, to save trouble, is given in money.

3. *Comp.* **Caking-day**, Nov. 2, All Souls' Day; also St. Thomas' Day, when children go round begging for cakes.

w.Yks. Tho' months o' cakein' days we've seen, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 46; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 30, 1892); **w.Yks.**^{2} Boys went round about this time asking for cakes.

CAKKER, see **Calker.**

CAKUM, *sb.* Cum.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] A foolish person. See **Cake,** *sb.*^{2}

CAL, *sb.*^{1} Cor.^{123} Also written **caul** Cor.^{3}; **gal, kal** Cor.^{2} *MS. add.* [**kæl.**] Tungstate of iron. Also called **wild iron** (q.v.).

Cor. Sometimes applied to Wolfram and Gossan found on the backs of lode, WEALE.

CAL, *sb.*^{2} Cor. [**kæl.**] A liar.

Cor.^{3} Used rarely. It implies intensity of lying. **w.Cor.** There are a fine lot of cals in the town (M.A.C.).

[OCor. *cal*, cunning, sly (WILLIAMS).]

CALAMANCO, *sb.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Dur. Wm. Lan. Chs. War. Shr. e.An. Written **calaminca** Shr.^{1}; **calimanco** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1}; **callamanco** War.^{2}; **callimanco** e.Lan.^{1}; **callimanky** Dur.^{1}; **kalamanca** Lan.

1. A woollen stuff, glossy on the surface and woven so that the pattern is seen only on one side. Also used *attrib.*

Dur.^{1} **Wm.** We thout it varra mensful to hev . . . a gud calimanco or camlet gown, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 21, ed. 1821. **e.Lan.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} The surface of calimanco shines somewhat like satin.

2. *Comp.* **Calamanco-cat,** a tortoiseshell cat.

Lan. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 349. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

3. A house of half timber and plaster.

War.^{3} The mansion was of plaster, striped with timber, not unaptly called callamanco work, *Sporting Mag.* (Oct. 1797) 51.

4. A red shale, a mixture of red and yellow clay, marl, and sand. Shr.^{1}

[**1.** A gay calamanco waistcoat, *Tatler* (1709) No. 96; *Boccasin*, boccasin, also the callimanco (COTGR.). Cp. G. *kalmank* (*kalamank*), ein nur auf einer Seite rechtes Wollenzeng, theils einfarbig, theils geblümt, theils gestreift (SANDERS).]

CALAMY, *sb. Obs.* Der. The ore of zinc, calamine; *Lapis calaminaris.*

Der. Calamy Cupel then at Randum's call, FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 49; **Der.**^{1}

CALAVINE, see **Keely-vine.**

CALAW, see **Caloo.**

CALCALARY, *sb.* Dev.^{4} (1) *Cypripedium calceolus*, lady's slipper; (2) *Scabiosa arvensis*, field scabious.

CALCAR, *sb.* Cor.^{12} (1) The lesser weever, or sting-fish, *Trachinus vipera*; (2) The lance-fish, *Ammodytes Tobianus.*

CALCHEN, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) [**ka·lχən.**] A square wooden frame, with ribs across it in the form of a gridiron, on which candle-fir (q.v.) is dried in the chimney.

CALCIE, see **Causey.**

CALD, see **Cold.**

CALDAR, *sb.* Lan. An upright memorial stone; also used *attrib.*

Lan. The Ordnance map of Lan. indicates the locality of some ten or twelve ancient upright and weather-worn red sandstones, varying from 3 to 5½ feet in height, which are enclosed by a low wall. On the outside of the enclosure there is a stone with an inscription stating that the 'caldar stones were inclosed in 184–,' *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 512; *Obs.* (S.W.)

CALDER, see **Colder.**

CALE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Also written **kail** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **kale** w.Yks.^{5} Lan.^{1} m.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{3} Der.^{1} Shr.^{1} [**kēl, keəl.**]

1. *sb.* A turn in rotation.

N.Cy.^{1} It's my kail. **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Nah it wor't groinders kale to shawt, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) 46, ed. 1881; People take their kale at a railway booking office (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{25} **Lan.** Yo'st o' be wed when yor kale comes, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 225, ed. 1868; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** RAY (1691); **Chs.**^{123}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{12} **nw.Der.**^{1} Tha mun wait til it's thy cale [ky'âil]. **Shr.**^{1} 'Kale for kale,' drinking alternately.

2. Condition, case, plight.

Lan. Aw fun me in a weary cale, HARLAND *Sngs. Wilsons* (1865) 14. **s.Chs.**^{1} Wot sau·rt ŭv u ky'ai·l aat·)i in? [What sort of a cale at 'ee in?] The answer to this question would be, 'I'm in a good' or a 'bad cale,' according to circumstances.

3. *v.* To take in turns, share.

w.Yks. There's two an a piece a won; yo mun kale, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 156; **w.Yks.**^{2}

4. To go out of turn, supersede unjustly; to get the start of.

Lan. Get in, hie thee, afore anybuddy else cales thee, STATON *B. Shuttle Bowtoun*, 67; **Lan.**^{1} Aw've bin waitin' moor nor an hour, an' he's gone in and caled mi. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1} **Der.**^{1} Kyai·l; **Der.**^{2} I caled him at the kiln. **nw.Der.**^{1}

Hence **Kaled,** *pp.* not served in turn, missed, passed over.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 23, 1894).

CALE, *sb.*^{2} Nhp. [**kēl.**] The name given to a bed of the great oolite by the quarrymen.

Nhp. PHILLIPS *Geŏl.* (1871) 408.

CALE, see **Cail,** *v.*^{1}

CALEB JAY, *phr. Obs.* Nhb. Dur. An object of compassion.

Nhb., Dur. 'The "Caleb Jay" was not, as his nickname of itself might testify, popular in our pit village.' *Note.* It is said that at the time of the Napoleonic wars some French prisoners were detained in custody in the pit country not far from Durham City. Intercourse between the inhabitants of the place and the foreigners . . . resulted in the addition of one expressive phr. at least to the local dialect, that, namely, of 'Caleb Jay' for 'quel objet!' Now wholly *obs.*, but 'tis said it was once actually in use, *Newc. Dy. Leader* (Jan. 1, 1897) 5, col. 2.

[From the Fr. exclamation *Quel objet!*]

CALEER, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Also I.W. [**kælī·ə(r).**]

1. *v.* To caper, jump. I.W.^{1} See **Caleever.**

Hence (1) **Caleeriness,** *vbl. sb.* fun, mischief, giddiness; (2) **Caleery,** (*a*) *adj.* light, vain, full of mischief; (*b*) *sb.* a light, vain person.

(1) **N.I.**^{1} (2, *a*) *ib.* **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) (*b*) **Ant.** (W.J.K.)

2. *sb.* A caper, jump; frolic.

I.W.^{1} He cut a calleer auver the deetch.

CALEEVER, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **calever** Wm.; **calleever** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **calleevir** Cum.; **calliever** n.Yks.^{3}; **kelever** Cum. [**kəlī·vər, kəlī·və(r).**]

1. *v.* To skip, jump, frolic about; to run about heedlessly, foolishly. Cf. **caleer.**

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Come inti the hoose an' divent stop there caleeverin on. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Wi rackle scampers we kelever'd round, GILPIN *Pop. Poet.* (1875) 205. **n.Yks.** He was drunk and caleevering about like a madman (T.K.); **n.Yks.**^{3} **w.Yks.**^{5} Goa's caleevering up an' darn, an' nivver minds her wark at awal. **Lan.** He wur calleeverin about like a dancin jinny (S.W.).

Hence **Caleevering,** *ppl. adj.* energetic, flying wildly or actively about.

Nhb.^{1} A wild calleevering youth. **Cum.**^{1} He's a caleeveran' dancer is Ned.

2. *sb.* A caper, frolic, antic; a hubbub, noisy game.

Wm. & Cum.^{1} My feet then carr't me . . . in a calleevir owr fwok, 129. **Wm.** We hed a calever at t'weddin' (B.K.). **w.Yks.**^{5} Drop thee caleevers! Minds nowt bud her caleevers.

[Prob. the same word as obs. E. *caliver* (*caleever* in Coles (1679)), a light kind of musket, also, a soldier armed with a 'caliver.' But the conn. betw. the dial. mg. and the lit. mg. of the word is obscure.]

CALENDS, *sb. pl.* Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also written **kalends.** In form **kallings** Shr. [**kæ·lən(d)z.**] The name given in certain places to the footpath leading to the entrance of the church.

Wor. The name given to the path that leads to the church at Bredon, *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. ii. 236. **Shr.** The footpath, paved with flag-stones, leading to the church at Ludlow is called Kalends or Kallings, *ib.* **Hrf.** The name which the people of Bromyard give to a long narrow footpath, leading to the churchyard, *ib.* 110.

[The opposite door (of Rouen Cathedral) leading into the S. transept, called *Portail de la Calende*, *Murray's Handbook for France* (1873) 45. MLat. *Kalenda*, 'Initium cujusvis rei, puta, Locus ubi territorium aliquod incipit' (DUCANGE).]

CALEUP, *sb.* Yks. [**kē·ləp.**] A frolic, merry trick.

w.Yks.^{2} They carry on some nice caleups at Brincliffe. It was the custom for young sweeps in Sheffield who climbed up chimneys to cry 'caleup' when they put their heads out of the chimney-top.

CALEVER, see **Caleever.**

CALEY, see **Cailey.**

CALF, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **ca'** Sc. (JAM.); **cauf** Sc. e.Yks.^{1} Chs.^{23} s.Chs.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} Shr.^{12}; **caulf** Sc.; **cauve** Lan.^{1} Shr.^{1}; **cawf** n.Yks.^{2} Chs.^{1}; **cawve** e.Lan.^{1}; **coaf** ne.Lan.^{1}; **cofe** Cum.^{1} w.Yks.^{3} n.Lan.^{1}; **kaff** Nhb.^{1} In *pl.* **caas** N.Cy.^{1}

1. In *comp.* (1) **Calf-bed**, the womb or matrix of a cow; the placenta of a cow; (2) **-boist**, a wooden partition to separate the animals in a cow-shed; (3) **-boose**, a calf-stall or box; (4) **-cote**, a building where young calves are kept; (5) **-country**, see **-ground**; (6) **-creea** or **-creeal**, (7) **-crib**, a small pen or wicker compartment in the cow-house to put a sucking calf in; (8) **-croft**, a small field near the house into which calves are turned; (9) **-ground**, a field where young calves are kept; *fig.* a place of birth, native place; (10) **-haulm**, the udder or bag; (11) **-head**, (*a*) a foolish fellow; (*b*) a variety of apple; (12) **-heart**, a coward; (13) **-hearted**, timid, cowardly; (14) **-house**, (15) **-hull**, a house with pens for rearing calves; (16) **-kit**, (*a*) see **-crib**; (*b*) see **-cote**; (17) **-knock**, a knock such as a calf would give; (18) **-lea**, 'infield' grass, or grass on which calves are turned; (19) **-lick**, a tuft of hair growing on the human forehead, which will not part or lie flat. Also called **cow-lick** (q.v.); (20) **-licked**, having hair on the forehead which will not lie flat; (21) **-love**, the falling in love of a boy at a very early stage; in *gen.* colloq. use; (22) **-lye**, the womb of the cow; (23) **-nopes**, slight blows that do not hurt; (24) **-rash**, a foolish fancy, boy's love; (25) **-skeel**, the feeding-pail for 'sarrowing' or serving the calves; (26) **-skins**, the sea ruffled by the wind in occasional spots, 'cat's-paws'; (27) **-sod**, sod or sward bearing fine grass; (28) **-stage**, a pen for weaning calves, raised above the ground; (29) **-tail**, a silly fellow; (30) **-tod**, *lit.* calf-dung, but applied to a species of sweetmeat sold at Messingham and Ashby feasts; (31) **-'s-tongue**, *fig.* a person who is mild or harsh-spoken according to circumstance; also called **cow's-tongue**; (32) **-trundles** or **-trinnels**, (*a*) the entrails of a calf; (*b*) the ruffles on a shirt or the flounces on a gown; (33) **-view**, the heart, liver, and lights of a calf; (34) **-ward**, a small enclosure for rearing calves; (35) **-white**, a sucking calf; (36) **-yard**, *fig.* the birthplace or home of one's youth.

(1) **Wm.** T'coo's putten her calf-bed doon (B.K.). **n.Yks.**^{12}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Kaa·v, *or* kyaa·v-bai·d. (2) **w.Yks.** Thrawin ther artefishal guns into a cauf-boist e wun corner at laith, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1853) 42. (3) **w.Yks.** Went an' sat daan i' one o' th' cauf-booises, HARTLEY *Budget* (1871) 131. (4) **Chs.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{2} (5) **Sc.** (JAM.) (6) **n.Yks.**^{2} (7) **Chs.**^{13} (8) **Chs.**^{1} (9) **Sc.** My sister came frae Moffatt with them—that's my caulf-ground, OLIPHANT *Lover and Lass*, 5. **e.Fif.** From the east neuk o' Fife?—That's my calf-ground, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xix. **e.Lth.** I was brocht up here, ye ken this pairish was my cawf-grund, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 231. (10) **Hrt.** The calf haulm, udder, or bag will come down and swell as much as a blown bladder, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) 128. (11, *a*) **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** T'gurt cauf-heed wad blodder an' rooar fer nowt (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Gan on, thou great cofe-heead (I.W.). **w.Yks.**^{3} An eccentric gentleman disguised as a beggar once met his own 'hal' (jester), and took off his hat to him. The 'hal,' knowing who it was, replied 'Keep thi' hat on, lad; cofe yed is best wairm.' (*b*) **Wm.** Ther war some cauf-heeds i' t'basket (B.K.). (12) **n.Lin.**^{1} (13) **e.Yks.** Runnin away, like cawf-hearted chickins, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 43; **e.Yks.**^{1} He was awlas a bit cauf-hearted. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} (14) **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (15) **w.Yks.** Many cottages are converted into cauf-hulls, HARKER *Wharfedale* (1869) 168. (16, *a*) **Chs.**^{123}, **Shr.**^{1} (*b*) **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{2} (17) **w.Yks.** He gave him what he called a cauf-knock, an sent him sprawlin' ith middle oth rooad, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1877) 34. (18) **Ags.** (JAM.) (19) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{15} **Lan.**^{1} Yo' may comm his yure as yo' like, but it'll noan lie down; he's a cauve-lick, like his fayther. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{2} (20) **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{234} **Lan.** Tha'll know him, sure tha will; he's reawnd shouldert an' a bit cawvelickt, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 87. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} (21) **Edb.** I had a terrible stound of calf-love, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv. **w.Som.**^{1} (22) **Cum.**^{1} (23) **n.Yks.** He nobbut hits us cawf-nopes (I.W.). (24) **w.Yks.** He's nobbut getten t'cauf-rash and fallen into love, ECCLES *Leeds Olm.* (1882) 4. (25) **n.Yks.**^{2} (26) **S. & Ork.**^{1} (27) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (28) **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851); A stage holds seven, or occasionally eight calves. . . . The floor of the stage is formed of laths, about two inches square, lying lengthway of the stage, and one inch asunder, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I. 225; **Glo.**^{1} (29) **Lan.** That cauve-teyl of a seketari, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 39. (30) **n.Lin.**^{1} (31) **Nrf.** The tongue of a cow or calf being smooth on one side and rough on the other, a calf's-tongue is a person who is, according to occasion, mild-spoken or harsh-spoken (F.H.). (32, *a*) **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} When selected and cleansed, they are shred up for 'a cawf-trinnel pie.' **w.Yks.**^{1} (*b*) **w.Yks.**^{1} (33) **Lei.**^{1} (34) **Ayr.** His braw calf-ward where gowans grew, BURNS *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 23. (35) **Wil.**^{1} (s.v. White.) (36) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Aw've learn'd to prefer my awn canny calf-yaird, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 70; **Nhb.**^{1}

2. In phr. (1) *to lick thy calf*, to improve or repair work that has been imperfectly or badly done; (2) *Calf-gin Fair*, (3) *calf-gin pie*, see below; (4) *calf-shin-pie*, a pie made of the bones and flesh of the fore legs of a calf, with leeks, broccoli, and other vegetables.

(1) **s.Lan.** Th' measthur's not satisfied wi that dur, theaw'll ha't goo an lick thi cauve (S.W.). (2, 3) **Lan.** At W. in Lan. there was formerly held an annual fair or wake, known as 'Calf-gin Fair,' from a particular pie being sold there. In the parish workhouse accts., Mar. 13, 1747, '50 calf-ginns' are entered as bought, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 174. (4) **s.Lan.** (S.W.)

3. A deer, male or female, under one year old.

w.Som.^{1} The hounds took after a hind with a calf by her side, *Rec. n.Dev. Staghounds.*

4. A simpleton, stupid, silly person, used as a term of ridicule.

Rxb. Ye silly ca' (JAM.). **Ayr.** There's yoursel just now, God knows, an unco calf! BURNS *The Calf*, st. 1. **Wm.** He was allus a gurt cauf (B.K.). **Lan.** Bide here a bit—thou hawmplin' cauve, WAUGH *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 152, ed. 1879. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 320. **n.Lin.**^{1} What a cauf it is! Why, he's as scar'd o' a toäd as I am o' a mad bull. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} Yo' great cauf, could na yo' do that bit 'u a job athout me 'ăvin' to tell yo' the same thing twize o'er? **Shr.**^{2}

Hence **Calfish**, *adj.* mean, shabby; foolish.

Wm. It was a caufish trick ta strangle t'dog (B.K.).

5. Piece-work which is not done in time for the weekly pay. Cf. **calve**, *v.*^{1} **2.**

w.Yks. Ðal ev ə big kǫəf ðis wīk (J.W.). **e.Lan.**^{1}

[**3.** To Burnside and Whitendale, overrun with good deare; a knubb was killed, and a calfe, ASSHETON *Jrn.* (1617) in Chetham Soc. (1848) XIV. 61; *Cervulus*, a hertes calfe, *Pict. Voc.* (c. 1475) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 759.]

CALF-LEG-DEEP, *phr.* Yks. Written **cauf-** w.Yks.^{1} [kǭ·f-leg-dīp.] Water or snow so deep as to reach up to the calf of the leg.

w.Yks. Calf-leg-deep and other similar phr. denoting size, depth, &c., such as ankle-deep, shoe-top, &c., are so familiar that they would hardly be looked upon as dialect (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{1}

CALFY, *sb.* Wil. Also written **caavy** Wil.^{1} [kā·vi.]

1. A simpleton. See **Calf, 4.**

Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Calfy-cottrell**, (2) **-noodle**, a simpleton. Wil. (G.E.D.)

CALIAGH, see **Cailleach.**

CALIS, see **Callus.**

CALK, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Der. Lin. e.An. Also written **cauk** Sc. Nhb.^{1} e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1}; **caulk** e.An.^{1} Nrf.; **cawk** Nhb.^{1} Cum.; **cork** nw.Der.^{1} Nrf.; **kaak** S. & Ork.^{1}; **kalk** Lin. [kǭk, kāk.]

1. *sb.* Chalk, hard calcareous earth; any sort of limestone.

S. & Ork.^{1} **Frf.** Wi' cauk on the plainstanes to cipher an' write, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 54. **Ayr.** And wow! he has an unco slight O' cauk and keel, BURNS *Grose's Peregrinations* (1789) st. 2; I daresay that auld gipsy wife is a daub baith at cawk and keel, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) l. **Lin.** Whoever lives on the Chalk Wolds of Lin. knows very well that we have no such thing as 'chalk': it is 'calk,' *Lin. N. & Q.* I. 41; STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 161. **n.Lin.**^{1} The materials are a mixture of brick, freestone, and cauk, FOWLER *Descr. Thornton Coll.* (1824). **e.An.**^{1} Talc and spar do not seem to be of frequent occurrence, but of cauk, calc (at least what we call so), we have a very great abundance. **Nrf.** An imperfect chalk marl, or a cork, that is, a hard chalk, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 290, ed. 1849.

2. Barytes; pieces of stone remaining uncalcined in the middle of lumps of lime.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** The writer of this has seen cauk spar of a dead white, FORSTER *Section Strata* (1821) 216. **Cum.** Barytes combined with sulphuric acid. In great abundance at Aldstonmoor, where it is called Cawk; as also in the neighbourhood of Keswick, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 45. **Der.** Cauke, sparr, lid-stones, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 265. **nw.Der.**^{1}

3. *Comp.* **Cauk-spar**, barytes. Nhb.^{1}

4. *v.* To chalk, draw with chalk.

S. & Ork.^{1} **e.Fif.** The debt had been cawkit doon against his name on the inside o' the press lid, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xv. **Ayr.** The three words clearly caukit on the roof, 'Your last freen,' SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 76; The likeness of a ghost cawkit on a door, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xlvii.

[**1.** They persaivd the hillis high of calk . . . Quharthrou this land is callit Albion, MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (1579), ed. Cranstoun, 211; Calke or chalke, erþe, *calx*, *creta*, *Prompt.* OE. (Anglian) *calc*, WS. *cealc.*]

CALK, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Sc. Cum. War. Som. Dev. Also written **cauk, cawk** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); **cork** w.Som.^{1}; **coke** Cum.^{1} [**kǭk, kāk.**]

1. *sb.* The spur at the end of a scythe-blade. nw.Dev.^{1} See **Zie.**

2. The point turned down on a horse-shoe, or the iron point fixed on it to prevent slipping.

Sc. I man gie the horse a calk the day (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Cum.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Dhu kau·urks wuz u-wae·urd [the roughing was worn down].

3. *v.* To turn down the ends and the toes of horse-shoes or to fix on iron plates or guards, to prevent a horse slipping. See **Calker, Calkin.**

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Slk.** For the chesnut meer was weel cauked, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 177. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **w.Som.**^{1} Ter'ble slipper z'mornin, I zim; anybody do want to be a-corked, vor to keep ther stannins. **n.Dev.** Take the horses to the smith and get them caulked (F.A.A.).

Hence **Calker**, *sb.* one who makes iron heel-plates, &c.; a country blacksmith. Dmf. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

[**2.** *Rampónes*, cawkes on a horse-shoo, MINSHEU (1623).]

CALKER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also in forms **caaker** Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1} Lan.^{1} n.Lan.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **cacker** Gall.; **caker** Wm.; **ca'ker** m.Yks.^{1}; **cakker** Gall.; **carker** e.Lan.^{1}; **caulker** Sc. (JAM.); **cawker** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.^{1} Dur.^{1} n.Yks.^{3} w.Yks. Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1}; **coaker** Cum.; **coker** Cum.^{1} m.Lan.^{1} [**kǭ·kər, kā·kər.**]

1. The hind part of a horse's shoe, sharpened and turned downwards to prevent slipping. Also used *fig.* See **Calk**, *sb.*^{2} **2, Calkin.**

Sc. I would swear to the curve of the cawker, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xxxiv; They turn down the very caulkers of their animosities and prejudices, as smiths do with horses' shoes in a white frost, *ib. Guy M.* (1815) xxxix; A smith, a smith right speedilie To turn back the caukers of our horses' shoon, *ib. Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 118, ed. 1848. **Ayr.** To Vulcan then Apollo goes To get a frosty calker, BURNS *To John Taylor.* **Gall.** I hear the horses' cackers ringing on the granite, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xiv. **Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

2. The iron rim or plate on a wooden clog or shoe-heel.

Gall. The iron shod of his clog, which he would have called his 'cakker,' CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 87. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** An' mended it wid a clog-coaker, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 182; As if his clogs hed been shod wid cuddy cawkers, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 1; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** My clog calker is loose (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Keep thy calkers off mah feet (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{3}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Calkered**, (1) *pp.* bound with iron like clogs; (2) *ppl. adj.* iron shod, tipped with iron.

(1) **Cum.** They buy my Lword Wellinten's buits; cokert, but nit snout-bandit, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 122, ed. 1881. **Wm.** Tae hev our new clogs cakert, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 112, ed. 1821. **Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} Id teks a lot o' brass to keep th' childer's clogs coker'd. (2) **Cum.** Afooat or o' horseback?—Nay, nobbet afooat, wi' cokert shun, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 146. **Wm.** The cloun that rattles oor the paavement in cakered cloggs, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 3. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

CALKER, see **Corker.**

CALKIN, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Shr. Also written **caukin** s.Chs.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **cawkin** w.Yks.^{1} n.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1}; **coaken** Lan.; **coakin** e.Lan.^{1}; **corken** Der.^{1}; **corking** Shr.^{1} [**kǭ kin, kā·kin.**] The hind part of a horse's shoe sharpened and turned back to prevent slipping; the iron rim of wooden clogs. See **Calk**, *sb.*^{2} **2, Calker.**

w.Yks.^{1} **Lan.** Knockt oth sow, with a tit coak'n, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 13; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Kau·kin. **n.Lin.** This could not be done unless the horses had 'cawkins' on, PEACOCK *J. Markenfeld* (1872) 141; **n.Lin.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Kaur`·ki'n. [Calkins, if both turned down equally, which they seldom are, may be useful to farm horses, that are much upon the road, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 329.]

Hence **Calkined**, *pp.* having the hinder part of a horse's shoe turned up or sharpened; of clogs, bound with iron.

Lan. My mare's feet (though she was cawkin'd with steele) missed their hold, *Life A. Martindale* (1685) 180, ed. 1845. **Der.**^{1}

[*Rampóne*, a calkin in a horses shooe to keep him from falling, FLORIO.]

CALL, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **ca'** (JAM.) N.Cy.^{1}; **caa, caal** Nhb.^{1}; **cal** m.Yks.^{1} Dev.^{3}; **caw** (JAM.); **co** Cum.^{1}

I. 1. A vocal signal or summons; a whistle, pipe; the instrument with which a Punchman patters.

Abd. Forgi'e me, gin I be sae baul', As ape your tune; And len' me, for a while, your call, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 18. **Nhb.**^{1} Give him a caa. **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Lon.** Porsini brought the calls into this country with him from Italy, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 45, ed. 1861.

2. Occasion, need, necessity, esp. in phr. *to have no call to.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

Gall. Jaikie had no call to go to the school at all, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 45. **Ir.** I dunno if you've any call to be talkin' that fashion, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 246. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Ah saw nae call to tell her, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 53; **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** Aa heh ne call to haad my dish under thy ladle, onyway [I am not beholden to you for anything] (F.P.). **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** Tha's no call to mell [meddle], SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) ii; **w.Yks.**^{25} **Lan.** There's no call for you to be so rude, FOTHERGILL *Probation* (1879) vi. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **s.Not.** 'Ave they any partic'lar call for poles at Basford? PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 246. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Rut.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **s.War.**^{1} **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 10. **s.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **n.Glo.** (H.S.H.), **Glo.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**^{1}, **Cmb.**^{1}, **Nrf.** (E.M.) **Ess.** Yow had no call to shelter, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) 11; *Gl.* (1851). **Ken.**^{1}, **Sur.** (T.S.C.), **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** (F.E.), **Hmp.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**^{1} Kau·m naew! dhur ed-n noa kau·l vur noa saa·rs [come now! there is no occasion for any sauce]. **Dev.** There's no call to fret about it, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 82, ed. 1871; **Dev.**^{3} There's no cāl vur yü tü be wapsy, I aint zed nort tü vexee. **Colloq.** You han't no call to be afeer'd of me, DICKENS *D. Copperfield* (1850) xxxii. [**Aus., N.S.W.** A wild country for miles . . . that few people ever had call to ride over, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) **I. v.**]

3. Business opening.

Nhp.^{1} He's gone into the baking business up the road; there seemed to be a good call there. **Glo.** Thur yent 'nuff work fur to be ony call fur wimen-volk, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi.

4. In phr. (1) *to get a call*, to be invited to take charge of a congregation; (2) *to get the call*, to die; (3) *to give a call*, to call on, pay a visit; (4) *to have the call*, to have the right to call upon a performer for the next song, &c.; (5) *call in the court*, see below.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) (2) **Kcd.** His wife, wi' his grainin' sae weary, Was fain to have seen him awa; . . . Hersel' was the first gat the ca', GRANT *Lays* (1884) 172. (3) **Rnf.** A leddie sae braw Cam doon frae the neist toon tae gie us a ca', NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 48. **Ayr.** He gied the minister a call the morning before he left, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 73. **Wm.** He nivver come near but he gev us a co, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 30. (4) **Abd.** Noo my sang's deen; I've the ca' to keep the pottie boilin, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 40. (5) **Cum.**^{1} The customary tenants are required to answer to their names when called in the manorial court, and this is termed having a co' i' the court, and implies being a yeoman or his representative.

II. 1. The movement of the surface of water when driven by the wind. See **Call**, *v.*^{1} **IV. 2.**

Sc. The ca' o' the water is west (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1} The contrary phenomenon (smooth oily surface of the water) is known as a keld on the Tyne. **w.Yks.**^{1}

2. A walk for cattle, particular district.

Abd. A crowd of kettrin did their forest fill . . . And in the ca', nor cow nor ewe did spare, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 21, ed. 1812.

3. A leading-string, broad tape fastened to young children when they first walk. *Gen.* used in *pl.*

w.Yks. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **w.Yks.**^{24}

Hence **Call-** or **Calling-band,** *sb.* the guard or safety band attached to young children.

m.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

4. *Comp.* **Caa-back,** a term used in the game of 'boolin' or 'bowling' (q.v.).

Nhb. When a player has overstepped the trig in delivering his bool the trigger decides that the bool is a caa back and the player must play his throw over again (R.O.H.).

CALL, *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **ca'** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.^{1} N.Cy.^{1}; **caa** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **caal** Nhb.^{1}; **caw** Sc. (Jam.) Chs.^{1} nw.Der.^{1}; **co** Cum.^{1}; **ka** Cum.^{1}; **kaa** S. & Ork.^{1}

I. Gram. forms.

1. *Pres. Tense*: *Pl.* (1) **Cawn,** (2) **Coen,** (3) **Cone,** (4) **Co'n,** (5) **Kone.**

(1) **Lan.** Whey yo cawn it sich names aw connot tell, Owen *Good Owd Toimes* (1870) 14. **Chs.**^{1} I caw, they cawn. **nw.Der.**^{1} (2) **Lan.** That ruck o' stars they coen th' milky-way, Ferguson *Moudywarp*, 4. (3) **Der.**^{1} Old koa·n, mod. kau·n. In use in mod. form; and by a few old people who, as a near approach to the old form, say kao·n. (4) **Lan.** That wur a chap they co'n owd Skinflint, Wood *Sketches*, 10. (5) **Lan.** They kone him Jone, I ko him Jack (J.L.); A womon ot te kone a nessasary womon, Walker *Plebeian Pol.* (1801) 22.

2. *Pret. Tense*: (1) **Caulthe,** (2) **Cote.**

(1) **Wxf.**^{1} (2) **Wm.** Tha cote this chap Tommy, Jack Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 16.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Caan,** (2) **Callen,** (3) **Cawn.**

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} He's caan Bobby efter his granfether. (2) **e.Yks.**^{1} (3) **Lan.** We'n getten two chilter, an we'n cawn the first Joshua, *Widder Bagshaw* (c. 1860) 4. **Chs.**^{23}, **Stf.**^{1}

II. Dial. uses.

1. Of a partridge: to utter the call-note to its mate; to utter a cry.

w.Som.^{1} Doa·n ee yuur um kau·leen? Nif you do year the birds cally, mind, they baint gwain to lie. [Harriers call on trail, Mayer *Sptsman's Direct.* (1845) 142.]

2. To be delirious.

Glo. (W.H.C.), **Glo.**^{1}, **n.Glo.** (H.S.H.)

3. To announce, publish; to have cried by the public crier.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Had them called at Wooler Market, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 160; **Nhb.**^{1} Get the bellman to caal'd. **n.Lin.**^{1} It was call'd on three market-daays at Brigg, but it wasn't fun. **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544; **Cor.**^{1} Have it caaled, be sure; **Cor.**^{2}; **Cor.**^{3} To have your wife 'called' or 'cried' means to give notice that you will not be answerable for any debts she may contract.

Hence **Caaler,** *sb.* an auctioneer, crier. Nhb.^{1}

4. To publish the banns of marriage.

Nhb. Nowt else was wantin' but the priest To call us, and te tie the knot, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 53; **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm.** If thae wer nobbet coed theear, heed be like ta hev er, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 20.

5. To sell or hawk in a cart; to go round begging.

Abd. I wud as seen ca' stinkin' fish, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. **Per.** The puir auld beggar bodie, ca'd The [farm-] toun where I was born, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 72.

6. To search out, to explore.

Sc. I'll caw the haill town for't or I want it (Jam.). **Kcd.** [He] laid it past just for a time Until he ca'd the toun, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 47. **Abd.** He thought nae shame ilk hole to ca', Peat stack and yard, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 133.

7. In phr. (1) *to call down*, to proclaim by the public crier that a husband will not be responsible for debts contracted by his wife; (2) *—for*, to call on, pay a visit; (3) *—in church*, to publish the banns of marriage; (4) *—of*, (*a*) to summon, call to; (*b*) see *—for*; (*c*) to call for; (5) *—on*, (*a*) see *—of* (*a*); (*b*) to be in demand; (6) *—out*, (7) *—over*, see *—in church*; (8) *—over the rolls*, to call up for reprimand; (9) *—to*, (*a*) see *—for*; (*b*) to check, chide; (10) *—together*, to mend things slightly; (11) *—with*, see *—for*; (12) *—clashes*, to spread malicious reports, gossip, tattle; (13) *—a go*, to remove; (14) *—a soul*, to give out notice of a death after the service on Sunday; (15) *to be called home*, to die; (16) *he's a calling*, he is being called.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **Sc.** (A.W.) (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} I'm not married, I've only been called in church. (4, *a*) **Dur.** Call of the maid, she will take it away (A.B.). **n.Yks.**^{1} A woman with her child in her arms, and seeing her husband out of the window, would say to it, 'Call ov him, honey! call ov him!' **ne.Yks.**^{1} (*b*) **Not.**^{1} **s.Not.** I called of 'er on Monday, but she wasn't at home (J.P.K.). **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} (*c*) **n.Lin.**^{1} He said I was to call of him when I was ready. (5, *a*) **n.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} (*b*) **N.I.**^{1} Flannen's greatly called on this weather. (6) **Cor.**^{12} (7) **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Dhai wuz u kyaa·ld oa·vur u Zún·dee tu chuurch. (8) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**^{1} (9, *a*) **Ir.** (G.M.H.) **Cor.** Common in the West. I'm going to call to the passon's (W.S.). (*b*) **Ir.** Call to this fellow: he is hitting me (G.M.H.). (10) **Nhp.**^{1} Just call the holes together. **War.**^{2}, **se.Wor.**^{1} (11) **Fif.** Ca' wi' Johnnie Downie To get the pownie shod, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 74. (12) **Abd.** (Jam.) (13) **Lon.** When a thing's humped . . . you can only 'call a go,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 236. (14) **Cum.** It was customary to make the announcement of a death having occurred in the parish immediately after service on a Sunday—the clerk *gen.* gave it out whilst standing on a flat tombstone. Notices of sales, &c., were also made at the same time (E.W.P.); Last Sunday fwornuin, efter sarvice, T' th' kurk-garth, the clark caw'd his seale, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 114; Pruzently in cums a chap wid a seal-coer bell iv his neef, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 126. (15) **n.Lin.**^{1} He was call'd hoäm on th' sixt o' November. (16) **N.I.**^{1}

III. 1. To name, designate.

e.Dur.^{1} 'What do they call you?' The invariable equivalent to 'What's your name?' this latter form of inquiry being generally unintelligible to children. **Cum.** A thousan things 'at tow niver saw, ner I can caw, *Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 311. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**^{1} **Sus.** How do they call you? *Monthly Pkt.* (1874) 174. **Som.** We are glad you are better, in fact well a-called (W.W.S.).

2. To abuse, call names, speak ill of; to scold. Cf. **becall.**

Rnf. She ca'd them up hill an' doon-brae, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 62. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** I'll not be ca'ed by you (A.B.). **e.Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** He cawll'd me reet nasty, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 99; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Es lang es evver Bill grummals an coes, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 34. **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} Misthress'll call mă black and blue when she fínds it oot. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Shoe did ca' owd Matther for sellin' t'pig (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**^{135} **Lan.** Sayroh thinks that they caw hur bonnet eawt uv a feeling uv envy, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 16. **s.Lan.** He coed him finely, Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.** They didna like me and they cawed me about in the village (E.M.G.); **Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** He did call me above a bit (L.C.M.); **Not.**^{1}; **Not.**^{3} 'E used to swear at me, an' 'e used to caw me. **s.Not.** 'E did call me, becos a were that bit late (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} No child in the Band of the Cross must use bad language, or call any one, *Crowle Advert.* (Dec. 19, 1874). **sw.Lin.**^{1} They didn't fall out, so as to call one another. **s.Lin.** She stud and called him for near an hour (F.H.W.). **Rut.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Moi·serz, ou shai kauld· um aul da·uon ta dha gra·uond [Moy surs, 'ow shay called 'em all down to the ground], 37. **War.**^{2} I 'eerd 'er call the mon shameful; **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} 'Er called 'im fur everythin'; **Shr.**^{2} **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419. **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} **Bdf.** He called me all the way (J.W.B.). **e.An.**^{1}, **Sus.** (J.W.B.) **w.Som.**^{1} Uur kyaa·ld ur au·l uur kud luy ur tuung·tùe [she abused her to the utmost of her power]. **Dev.** (J.W.B.)

Hence (1) **Calling,** *vbl. sb.*, (2) **Calls,** *sb. pl.* a scolding, abuse, vituperation.

(1) **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12} **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah gat sike a callin as Ah nivver had i' my life. **w.Yks.** (J.R.); **w.Yks.**^{5} Ah gav him a good cawaling. (2) **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} Tha'll get thee cawals, lad, when tuh gets hoam.

3. To consider, estimate, think.

Ken.^{2} He is called a good workman. **Som.** I doan't caal he do stan wull on his lags, Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 88. **w.Som.**^{1} Ee du kau·l ee·z dhu vuur·ee bas·tees soa·urt kn ae·u vur muun·ee [he considers his the very bestest sort (one) can have for money].

4. In phr. (1) *to call again*, to contradict, also used as *sb.*; (2) — *all to pieces*, to abuse violently; (3) — *one out of one's name*, (*a*) to call by a nickname, not by one's proper name; (*b*) to abuse, vilify; (4) — *over*, to find fault with, abuse; see below; (5) — *up*, to consider, think, estimate; (6) — *their dads*, to call or consider their betters; (7) — *their marras*, to call or consider their equals; (8) — *one like a piece of his own heart*, to call a dear friend, to hold dear.

(1) **Abd.** (Jam.) **Bnff.**^{1} A cudna haud ma tung, an' a jist ga' 'im ca'-agehn. (2) **Chs.**^{23} (3, *a*) **Cum.** Murricans . . . co swine 'hogs'; . . . that's what cuhs eh whoke co-an things oot eh ther neaams, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 95; **Cum.**^{3} Div'nt sit theer twiddlin yer silly oald thooms an coa'in fuoke oot o' their neàms, 11. **War.**^{2}, **s.War.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Sur.** (T.S.C.) **Sus.**^{1} Why, he says ''ooman,' and I aint a-going to be called out of my name by such a fellow as him. (*b*) **Chs.**^{23} (4) **Ken.** School children sometimes flock in a body round one child whom it is desired to exasperate, repeating the child's name in a monotonous sing-song. This is 'calling over' (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} **Sus.**^{1} He just did call me over, because I told him as I hadn't got naun to give him. **w.Cor.** She then began abusing witness, and as she was calling her over, witness called her over, *Cor. Telegraph* (June 25, 1896). (5) **Uls.** So-and-so is called up to be a very smart man (M.B.-S.). (6, 7) **Wm.** Ther's few ta co ther marras, an' Ther's nin ta co ther dads! *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 51. (8) **Sc.** Friends that hae ca'd ye like a piece o' their ain heart, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xx.

IV. 1. To urge forward, drive animals or vehicles.

Sc. She whipped it, she lashed it, She ca'd it owre the brae, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 19. **S. & Ork.**^{1} Whales often appear on the coast in large numbers, when the fishermen put off in their skiffs, get on the outside of the herd, and by making a noise with their oars, throwing stones, shouting, &c., drive or 'kaa' the timid animals before them. **Or.I.** An' dus u'tae the haeflin', she sed, Dat ca'd dem tae the 'Bell,' *Orcadian John Gilpin*, st. 55, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 809. **Ayr.** We never thought it wrong to ca' a prey, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 134, ed. 1812. **nw.Abd.** Caa the dukes [ducks] awa, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 44. **Rxb.** I winna lo'e the laddie that ca's the cart and plough, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 25. **Ayr.** Some ca' the pleugh, Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 4. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} 'Kaa me an' aa'll kaa thee,' a common saying, meaning 'Help me and I'll help you.' Caa the yows oot bye.

Hence (1) **Called,** *ppl. adj.* driven; (2) **Caller,** *sb.* one who drives horses or oxen under the yoke; (3) **Kaaing,** *vbl. sb.* the driving of whales; the number of whales in a drove; (4) **Caaing-whale,** *sb. Delphinus deductor*; (5) **Caaing whales,** *phr.* the mode adopted for driving a shoal of whales into shallow water.

(1) **Abd.** The track at last he found, Of the ca'd heership on the mossy ground, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 49, ed. 1812. (2) **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Or.I.** The caller goes before the beasts backward with a whip, Barry *Hist.* (1805) 447 (Jam.). (3, 4, 5) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

2. To drive, impel, turn machinery, &c.

Sc. A carter passing a windmill stood up and gazed in open-mouthed wonderment and suddenly exclaimed 'Lor', fa's ca'in the wheel?' *Jokes* (1889) 2nd S. 112; The hand of him aye cawed the shuttle, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xv. **Kcd.** Ghaists wad stalk, an' brownies frolic, Ca' the kirn an' wield the flail, Grant *Lays* (1884) 108. **Abd.** There's the kirn to ca', chessels to fill, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 30. **Fif.** It's a wee harder than ca'in a shuttle, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 74. **Rnf.** Ca' the pump, Barr *Poems* (1861) 154. **Lth.** She . . . gars me knit an' ca' the kirn, McNeill *Preston* (c. 1895) 96. **e.Lth.** Watter-poor does fine for ca'in machinery, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 84. **Edb.** When ca'ing the needle upon the board, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence **Calling,** *ppl. adj.* driven by the wind, propelled.

Ayr. There was the model o' a ca'ing machine, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 173.

3. To knock, hammer, drive into its place, mend; to overturn, knock over.

Sc. Hae ye the daurin' impidence to chairge me a shillin' for ca'in my kettle in three bits? *Jokes* (1889) 1st S. 82; Kill the brute! caa the brains out o' him! Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxv. **ne.Sc.** Ye micht hae ca'd me owre wi' a windle-strae, Grant *Keckleton*, 132. **Ayr.** Ev'ry naig was ca'd a shoe on, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) st. 2. **e.Lth.** I never heard tell o' onybody that had seen him ca' in a nail, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 74. **Bwk.** Ye are like the Cooper o' Fogo, ye drive aff better girds than ye ca' on, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 88. **Slk.** Are they but ca'in wi' their cuddie heels? Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 256. **Nhb.**^{1} An engineman on a traction engine said to his underhand, 'Billy, caa this in, ma man,' meaning drive in a short bolt fitting a hole in the travelling wheel to make it bite on a piece of soft ground. **n.Yks.** They were callin' brigs (I.W.).

4. To move quickly, to submit to be driven.

Sc. That beast winna caw, for a' that I can do (Jam.); There will never a nail ca' right for me, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 119, ed. 1848. **Or.I.** They in a sinlo lep like fools, Ca'd ower the cringlos an' the stools, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 118, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 795. **Kcd.** She on this lonely moor, 'tis said, Her course does nightly ca', Jamie *Muse* (1844) 61. **Abd.** With them aff what we could ca', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 75, ed. 1812. **Frf.** My father wad lead wi' a bairn, But wadna be ca'd for the de'il, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 138. **Ayr.** When Jockey's owsen hameward ca', Burns *Young Jockey*. **Kcb.** A body in a hoose like this Maun ilka day keep ca'in', Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 139.

5. In phr. (1) *to call about*, to search for; also used as a *sb.*; (2) — *at*, to strike; (3) — *awa'*, to go on, proceed; (4) — *bye*, to stand out of the way, come by; (5) — *canny*, to go gently, proceed cautiously; (6) — *down*, (*a*) to drive down; (*b*) to throw down; (7) — *fair through*, to cut through; (8) — *in a chap*, to follow up a blow; (9) — *on*, to fix, fasten; (10) — *over*, to overturn, knock over; (11) — *tee*, to shut to, close; (12) — *through*, (*a*) to cut through; (*b*) to go through any business with activity and mettle; also used as a *sb.*, great energy; a disturbance, uproar; (13) — *together*, to put together, make; (14) — *up*, to search thoroughly; also used as a *sb.*; (15) — *them all through one ford*, to treat all alike, irrespective of person or quality; (16) — *cows out of the kailyard*, see below; (17) — *the crack*, to keep the conversation going; (18) — *the hogs to the hill*, to snore; (19) — *the girr*, to trundle a hoop; (20) — *the nail to the head*, to carry a matter through, proceed to extremities; (21) — *sheep*, to stagger in walking; (22) *-the-shuttle*, a weaver; (23) — *one's way*, to go on, proceed.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} They caed-aboot-for't through the hail hoose. We've hid a caan-aboot for ye a' mornin'. (2) **Sc.** You caa hardest at the nail that drives fastest, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 371 (Jam.). (3) **Rnf.** I'm wantin' my bumps read, sae jist ca' awa', Neilson *Poems* (1877) 50. **Ayr.** Ay! ay! doctor, noo ca' awa and haud aff ye, Service *Notandums* (1890) 3. (4) **Cum.**^{1} (5) **Sc.** The pulpit was so infirm from age that . . . he had previously been warned by one of the heritors to ca' canny, Dickson *Auld Min.* (1892) 43. **Per.** They ca' cannie for a year or sae, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 188. **Fif.** 'Ca' canny, Tibby,' returned Tam. 'Dae naething hasty,' McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 120. **Ayr.** We maun ca' canny mony a day yet before we think of dignities, Galt *Provost* (1822) ii. **Nhb.** The new labour doctrine of 'Ca' canny' is simply this—that a workman who is paid at a low rate of wages shall not give his employer the best work in return; that he shall, in fact, 'ca'canny,' or go easy, *Newc. Even. Chron.* (Oct. 2, 1896); 'Ca' canny' has been very curiously adopted in a ballot-paper issued to the dockers as an alternative to 'strike,' and is explained to mean that the men should give a weak rather than a strong service to their employers, *Newc. Dy. Leader* (Oct. 3, 1896). (6) **Bnff.**^{1} The herd loon caed doon the nout t'the water. The maisons hae begun to ca doon the aul' hoose. (7) *ib.* He caed fair through the bane wee a shave. (8) **Abd.** (Jam.) (9) **Sc.** To caw on a shoe (Jam.). (10) **Bnff.**^{1} The han'less lassie caed our the queed [tub] an' spilt a' the ale. (11) **Elg.** Ca' tee the door, Sammy, an' snaik it, Tester *Poems* (1865) 107. **Nhb.**^{1} Caa-tee the yett. (12, *a*) **Bnff.**^{1} (*b*) **Sc.** There was siccan a ca' thro' as the like was never seen, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxiv. **Bnff.**^{1} He's a servan' it hiz a ca-through we's wark. **Lnk.** (Jam.) (13) **Abd.** Get your teels an' ca' a bit fraime thegidder, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii; Indeed it's nae ill ca'd thegither, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 18. (13, *a*) **Bnff.**^{1} (14) **Bnff.**^{1} He caed up the hail hoose, bit he cudna get it. (15) **Nhb.** Ca' them a' through yen ford (R.O.H.). (16) **Sc.** He has nae the sense to ca' the cows out o' a kailyard (Jam.); He abused his horse for an auld doited, stumbling brute, no worth ca'ing out of a kail-yard, *Petticoat Tales* (1823) I. 226; 'I wadna caw him out o' my kale-yard,' spoken of a very insignificant person, of whom no account is made (Jam.). (17) **Ayr.** To ca' the crack and weave our stockin, Burns *Ep. J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 2; We ca'd the crack, him and me, till twa o'clock this mornin', Service

Notandums (1890) 116. **Gall.** Sometimes the ploughmen . . . came to 'ca' the crack,' Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) ix. (18) **Abd.** 'He's cawin' his hogs to the hill,' said of one who by his snoring indicates that he is fast asleep (Jam.). (19) **Ayr.** I was a happy wee callan ca'ing the girr on the street, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 185. **Lnk.** I rin awa, Tae ither climes my girr to ca', Thomson *Musings* (1881) 188. **Lth.** I ca'd my girr frae break o' day, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 34. (20) **Abd.** And though 'tis true and true it is, I grant, To marry you that Lindy made a vaunt, . . . But to the head the nail ye maunna ca', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 93, ed. 1812. **e.Lth.** Mak up your mind til't, . . . ca' the nail to the heid, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 67. (21) **Fif.** Borrowed from the necessity of following a flock of sheep from side to side, when they are driven on a road (Jam.). (22) **Sc.** A puir ca'-the-shuttle body, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi. (23) **Abd.** Ca' your wa', The door's wide open, na sneck ye hae to draw, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 83, ed. 1812.

[**IV. 1.** The qwhipe he tuk, syne furth the mar can call, *Wallace* (1488) vi. 457. **3.** In every place sevin ply thai well and call, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, iii. 182.]

CALL, *v.*^{2} Sc. Yks. Written **ca'** Bnff.^{1}; **cal** w.Yks.^{3}; **coll** w.Yks.^{1}; **kail** w.Yks.; **kal** w.Yks.^{5} [**kā, kal.**]

1. To tattle, gossip, spread reports; to run about idly. *Gen.* with *about.*

Bnff.^{1} A heard something o't; bit I sanna ca-aboot the story. **Yks.** Where's th' wife, lad?—She's callin a bit, hearing the tale, and telling the tale (M.N.). **ne.Yks.**^{1} Sha's nobbut a plain 'un; sha's awlus callin' aboot. **e.Yks.** Yow've been callin' about somewhere (S.O.A.). **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Onny on ye 'at comes an kals wi' me, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Nov. 28, 1896); Wimmin sat calin' wi' ther elbows a ther knees t'day throo, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1872) 31; **w.Yks.**^{1} They're seea keen o' collin an raukin about, ii. 340; **w.Yks.**^{5}

Hence (1) **Cal**, *sb.* (*a*) a gossip, idler; (*b*) talk, gossip; (2) **Caller**, *sb.* a gossip, idler; (3) **Call-hoil**, *sb.* a place for gossip; (4) **Calling**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* gossip, scandal, idling; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* gossiping, idling; (5) **Calling-hoil**, (6) **-shop**, see **Call-hoil.**

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.** *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 109. (*b*) **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** They who stand gossiping are having a little 'cal' or 'kal,' chit-chat, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 352. (2) **w.Yks.** When I began to watch at first I wor determined to hev no kallers, *Bradford Life*, 46; **w.Yks.**^{5} (3) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**^{3} (4, *a*) **n.Yks.** A houtlandish hignorant place where talkin scandal is 'kailin,' Fetherston *Smuggins' Fam.* 3. **w.Yks.**^{3} (*b*) **w.Yks.** A calin wumman uses but little threed, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 51. (5) **w.Yks.**^{3} (6) **w.Yks.** It's nowt na better than a calin-shop, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1868) 40.

2. To crouch, cower.

w.Yks.^{3} He cals ovver t'fire o' t'day.

[**1.** Cp. Du. *kallen*, to chat, prattle; *kal*, babbling or prating (Hexham); MDu. *kallen*, to prattle (Verdam); MHG. *kallen*, 'schwatzen' (Lexer).]

CALL, see **Caal.**

CALLA, see **Callow**, *sb.*^{1}.

CALLACK, *sb.* Sc. [**ka·lək.**] A young girl. Inv. (H.E.F.)

[Gael. *caileag*, a little girl, a lassie (Macleod & Dewar); dim. of *caile*, a girl (Macbain).]

CALLAG, *sb.* I.Ma. The pollack, whiting-pollack, *Merlangus pollachius.*

I.Ma. A string of callag or blockin, Browne *Doctor* (1887) 68; Pron. always 'callag' in the south, and 'killick' in the north of the island. Very commonly used at Castletown (T.E.B.).

[Manx *kelleig*, pollack (Kelly).]

CALLAN(T, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. (?) Also in form **calland** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.^{1} [**ka·lən(t, ka·lənd.**]

1. A boy, lad, young man, stripling. Also used as a term of affection to older persons.

Sc. My mother sent me, that was a hafflin callant, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xi. **Elg.** Set to wark yer blue-coat callans, Tester *Poems* (1865) 166. **Abd.** He was aye a straucht-oot-the-gate callant, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxiii. **Kcd.** Within their cleanly kitchen Rocked a cradle sure enough, Owre an heir, a comely callant, Grant *Lays* (1884) 67. **Fif.** Hinds, plowmen, lairds, and cottar callans, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 71. **Rnf.** O gin I saw but my bonny Scot's callan, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 144, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** In days when mankind were but callans, Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 20. **Lnk.** I'm but a callan, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 13, ed. 1783. **e.Lth.** Whan I was a callant I ne'er saw flour breid in my faither's hoose, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 146. **Edb.** Grandfaither died when I was a growing callant, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **Bwk.** He was sure now that the callant was his own son, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 86. **Gall.** Fine I mind o't, though I was but a callant, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 103. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Nyen but varry cliver callants Could larnin's lether moont se hee, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 57; **Nhb.**^{1} Collier callants, so clever, *Collier's Pay Week* (1801). **e.Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Sin' lal toddlin' callans were we, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 90. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.** Nor a callant to tak' him by t'horns and say Boh! Roby *Trad.* (1872) II. 213.

2. A girl.

Wgt. Found only in the *w.* of Gall. (Jam.); **e.Dur.**^{1}

[Cp. Bremen dial. *kalant*, a customer (*Wtbch.*); LG. (Saxony) *caland*, customer, friend (Berghaus); EFris. *kalant, klant* (Koolman); Fr. (Picard) *calland*, a customer unto a shop (Cotgr.); Fr. *chaland* (*chalant*), a customer (*ib.*); OFr. *chalant* (Hatzfeld).]

CALLARDS, *sb. pl.* Hmp. I.W. [**kæ·lədz.**] Cabbage, the leaves and shoots of cabbage.

Hmp. (W.M.E.F.); **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.**^{1}; **I.W.**^{2} I do like a bit of bwoyled ham wi' zum callards.

CALLAS, see **Callus.**

CALLENDER, *sb.* Suf. Ess. [**kæ·ləndə(r).**] The top soil from a clay or gravel pit.

Suf. (F.H.) **Ess.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Still used (H.H.M.).

CALLENGE, *sb.* and *v.* Glo. I.W. Dor. Som. Written **kallenge** I.W.^{1} Glo.^{2} [**kæ·linʒ.**]

1. *sb.* A challenge.

I.W.^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. *v.* To challenge.

Glo.^{12} **Dor.** (A.C.); (W.C.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[**1.** Calenge or provokyng to do armes, *chalenge*, Palsgr. (1530); Thou hast ybrouȝt ous out of cry Of calenge of the fende, Shoreham (c. 1315) 131 (Mätzner). **2.** Þi derne deað o rode . . . calenges al mi heorte, *Hom.* (c. 1175), ed. Morris, I. 275. AFr. *calenge*, accusation, challenge (La Curne); *calenger*, to challenge (Moisy).]

CALLER, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Written **caaler** Nhb.^{1} [**kā·lər.**] An official at a colliery, whose duty it is to go round from house to house to call up the men for work.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** The 'caller' dizn't call te-morn, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 14; In former times he [the caller] used to knock at each door and tell the inmate to 'waken up and go to work, in the name of God!' Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **e.Dur.**^{1}

CALLER, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written **callar** Cum.; **callour, cauler** Sc. (Jam.); **cawler** Abd. Lnk. [**ka·lər.**]

1. *adj.* Of fish, vegetables, &c.: fresh, in proper season, newly caught or gathered.

Sc. There's fish, nae doubt,—that's sea-trout and caller haddocks, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) ii; Cauler nowt-feet in a plate, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 86, ed. 1871. **Frf.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 755. **Edb.** Nothing had we but the cauler new-laid eggs, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. **Lth.** Haddies caller at last carting, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 171. **Slk.** Dinna fash wi' eisters the nicht—for this has been a stormy day and they're no caller, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 246. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Callar ripe grosiers, Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** (J.Ar.); **Nhb.**^{1} Very familiar in the street cry, 'Here's yor caller harrin.' **e.Dur.**^{1} **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1}

2. Of air or water: cool, fresh, refreshing.

Sc. I do better with caller air, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xii; I think the air is callerer and fresher there than onywhere else in the country, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Abd.** Fine clear caller water, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii. **Kcd.** O for a waught o' caller ale, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 192. **Frf.** A chimney-stack that rose high into our caller air, Barrie *M. Ogilvie* (1896) 21. **Per.** The caller air o' the hills, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 150. **Rnf.** We micht breathe the caller air, Young *Pictures* (1865) 157. **Ayr.** I walked forth to view the corn, An' snuff the caller air, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 1. **Lnk.** How halesome is't to snuff the cawler air, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 20, ed. 1783.

e.Lth. Let me bide amang kent faces, an' breathe caller air! Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 149. **Dmf.** Parch'd up wi' heat nae caller streams To weet their hasses, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 32. **Gall.** The air was still caller, but the sun had already taken the chill off, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xii. **Kcb.** The gouk sits mute . . . waiting the caller tide, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 62. **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.** Praise steemboat trips an' caller air, *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 409. **Nhb.^{1}** It's a fine caller mornin'. **Dur.^{1}** **Cum.** Thur callar blasts may wear the boilen sweat, Relph *Poems* (1743) 3; *Gl.* (1851). **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

3. In phr. (1) *as caller as a kail-blade*, as refreshing and cool as possible; (2) *as caller as a trout*, used of persons: in good health, rosy, plump.

(1) **Sc.** The dew, and the night-wind, they are just like a caller kail-blade laid on my brow, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvii; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (2) **Abd.** She's just as cawler as a trout, Tho' five an' fifty, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 3; For well she throove and halesome was and fair, As clear and calour as a water trout, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 11, ed. 1812.

4. *v.* To freshen, cool, refresh.

Sc. A night amang the heather wad caller our bloods, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) 313. **Gall.** (A.W.)

[**1.** In þe kirkȝard ȝestrewen wes lad ane ethiope, & ȝet his flesche is caloure Inucht & als fres, *Leg. Saints* (c. 1400), ed. Metcalfe, II. 302. **2.** The callour air, Douglas *Eneados* (1513) III. 77.]

CALLER, see **Callow.**

CALLET, *sb.^{1}* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Written **callit** n.Yks.^{2} e.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} [**ka·lət, ka·lit.**]

1. *sb.* A prostitute, trull; a drab, dirty woman.

Sc. Thou foolish callet, art thou confederate with this vagabond? Scott *Monastery* (1820) xxv. **Ayr.** My wallet, my bottle, and my callet, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) st. 6; Here's our ragged brats and callets, *ib.* st. 62. **w.Yks.^{1}**, **Lan.^{1}**, **ne.Lan.^{1}**

2. A scold, virago, constant fault-finder; a quarrelsome person.

N.Cy.^{1} **n.Yks.^{1}** A stormy, or at least loud, use of the tongue is the leading idea in the word; and unchastity not thought of in nine cases out of ten when the word is applied; **n.Yks.^{2}** **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.^{1}**, **m.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.^{1}**

3. *v.* To scold, rail, wrangle, grumble.

N.Cy.^{12}, **Nhb.^{1}** **n.Yks.^{1}**; **n.Yks.^{2}** They snap an' callit like a couple o' cur-dogs. **e.Yks.** Those women were calliting (H.E.W.); **e.Yks.^{1}**

Hence (1) **Calleting**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Callety**, *adj.* scolding, quarrelsome, ill-tempered; (3) **Calleting-bout**, *sb.* a wordy quarrel, mutual recrimination.

(1) **n.Cy.** A calleting housewife (K.); **N.Cy.^{1}**, **Nhb.^{1}**, **n.Yks.^{1}** (2) **n.Yks.^{12}** **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.^{1}** A callity awd deeam. (3) **n.Yks.^{2}**, **e.Yks.^{1}**

4. *v.* To gossip, talk.

n. & e.Yks. (R.H.H.), **ne.Yks.^{1}**, **m.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.** (T.T.); Ah can get on wi' my work an' callet at t'saäm time (F.P.T.).

Hence (1) **Calleter**, *sb.* a gossip; (2) **Calleting**, *ppl. adj.* pert, saucy, gossiping.

(1) **w.Yks.** Eh! ah didn't think ye'd 'a' said ah wur a calleter (F.P.T.). (2) **w.Yks.^{1}** Lile tetchy, calletin monkey, ii. 287. **ne.Lan.^{1}**

[**1.** *Paillarde*, a strumpet, callet, Cotgr.; A beggar in his drink could not have laid such terms upon his callat, Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 121. **2.** A callat Of boundless tongue, who late hath beat her husband And now baits me, Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 90; I rampe, I play the callet, *je ramponne*, Palsgr. (1530). **3.** To callet, to scold, Bailey (1721).]

CALLET, *sb.^{2}* Rxb. (Jam.) The head.

CALLET, see **Callot.**

CALL HOME, *vbl. phr.* Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.

1. To remember, recollect, call to mind; to remember a person's name.

w.Som.^{1} **Dev.** I can't, jist thease minit, cal-t-home when 'e died, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); I know your face quite well, but I can't call 'ee home, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 4. **nw.Dev.^{1}** **Cor.** I shouldn't 'a knaw'd 'ee for a minit. Caan't caal 'ee home, Pasmore *Stories*, 4. **w.Cor.** I caant call home when he left (M.A.C.).

2. To publish the banns of matrimony, *gen.* for the third time.

Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.^{1}** They tells I as 'ow Bet Stingymir is gwain to be caal'd whoam to Jim Spritely on Zundy. **Dor.** You was not called home this morning, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 267, ed. 1895; (W.C.); Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.^{1}** To publish the banns for the third time. Ded-n noa· dhai wuz gwaa·yn tu bee maa·reed! wai·, dhai wuz u-kyaa·ld oa·m laas Zún·dee.

Hence **Calling-home**, *vbl. sb.* the publication of the banns.

Dor. The edge of the performance is taken off at the calling home, Hardy *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) II. 181.

CALLIAGH, see **Cailleach.**

CALLIARD, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. Written **callierd** Lan.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **calliatt** n.Yks.^{3} [**ka·liəd, ka·ljəd.**] A hard blue siliceous stone; a bed of the lower coal. Also used *attrib.* See **Calyon.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **n.Yks.^{3}** **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); *Geol. Surv. Vert. Sect.*, Sheet 43; It was a big blew calliard stone (F.P.T.). **Yks.**, **Der.** Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 77. **Lan.^{1}**, **ne.Lan.^{1}**

[Der. fr. the stem of Fr. *caillou* (a flint stone), w. suff. *-ard.* Cp. Fr. dial. *chail*, Lat. *calculus* (Hatzfeld).]

CALLIATT, see **Calliard.**

CALLIEVER, see **Caleever.**

CALLIFUDGE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. In form **callifugle** w.Yks.^{3} [**ka·lifudʒ.**]

1. *v.* To cheat, deceive; to cajole, flatter, 'soft soap.' Cf. **fugle.**

w.Yks. (S.P.U.); Thah can't calli-fugle me, does ta see? (B.K.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 9, 1884) 8; What are you califudging at? (J.R.); **w.Yks.^{3}**

2. *sb.* Nonsense, humbug, 'fudge.'

w.Yks. Ther's a gooid deeal o' califudge i' th' world, Hartley *Budget* (1870) 122; (B.K.); That tale's nowt but cali-fudge, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 6, 1892).

CALLIMANCO, CALLIMANKY, see **Calamanco.**

CALLING-COURSE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Written **caalin-course** Nhb.^{1} The time at which the men are called to go to work by the 'caller' (q.v.).

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** 'There's then ne callin' course te keep.' *Note.* Should it happen that there is no caller, then one of the family has this charge, and is said to have 'the callin' course te keep,' Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 45; Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **e.Dur.^{1}**

CALLIS, *sb.^{1}* *Obs.* Sur. Also written **callus.** A lean-to, shed, mostly used as a vegetable cellar.

Sur. *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1854) 83.

CALLIS, *sb.^{2}* Lin. Nhp. Wil. Written **callice** Nhp.^{2}; **callus** Wil.^{1} [**ka·lis**, Wil. **kæ·ləs.**]

1. Sand of a large grit. Nhp.^{2}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Callis-sand**, white scouring sand; (2) **-stone**, a species of gritty earth spread on a board and used to sharpen knives.

(1) **n.Lin.^{1}** (2) **Wil.^{1}**, **n.Wil.** (W.C.P.)

[**1.** The same as *Callis*, *Callice*, 16th cent. forms of the name *Calais*, noted for its sands. **2.** We dry a writing with blotting-paper, or calis-sand out of a sand-box, Hoole *Comenius* (1659), ed. 1777, 116 (N.E.D.).]

CALLISES, *sb. pl.* Lin. Also written **calasses** Grose. The name given to certain alms-houses at Stamford.

Lin. The wool staple of Calais was of great importance in Stamford, and is the origin of the curious local name of 'Callises' for 'alms-houses,' these having been freely built for decayed members of the Staple, *Lin. N. & Q.* (April 1891) 68, *Suppl.*; **Lin.^{1}** [Grose (1790).]

[The pl. of *Callis*, i.e. *Calais*, see above.]

CALLOCK, see **Cadlock.**

CALLOT, *sb.* Sc. Also written **callet.** [**ka·lət.**] A woman's 'mutch' or cap, without a border.

Sc. In gauze or gowden callot, Donald *Poems* (1867) 177. **Ags.** (Jam.). **Frf.** Auld warlocks . . . tore the witches' callets, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 49.

[Calot, a cap without hair, worn under a hat, Blount (1681). Fr. *calotte*, a coife, or half kerchief for a woman, also, a little light cap, or night-cap, worn under a hat (Cotgr.).]

CALLOUR, see **Caller.**

CALLOUSE, see **Callus.**

CALLOW, *adj.* Bdf. Brks. Ken. Sus. Wil. Also written **caller** Brks.^{1} [**kæ·lə.**]

1. Of land: bare, with little covering. Of underwood: thin, scanty. Cf. **callow**, *sb.*^{1}

Brks.^{1} To 'lie caller' is to lie bare or without crop. **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} Also used of underwood thin on the ground. 'Tis middlin' rough in them springs, but you'll find it as callow more, in the high wood. **Sus.**^{1} The woods are said to be getting callow when they are just beginning to bud out; **Sus.**^{2}

2. In phr. *to lie callow.* Of persons: to lie in a cold, exposed manner, with few clothes and the curtains undrawn. Ken.^{2}

3. Pale, wan.

Bdf. Of a person in bad health: 'Why, how caller you look!' Also applied to a slack-baked loaf, to cheese and butter of an unusually light colour, and occasionally to a faded flower (J.W.B.).

4. *Comp.* **Callow-wablin,** an unfledged bird.

Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1}

[The same as ME. and OE. *calu*, bald; G. *kahl.*]

CALLOW, *sb.*^{1} Ken. e.An. Also written **calla, caller** Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} [**kæ·lə.**] The stratum of soil covering the subsoil; the surface of the land removed to dig for stones, &c. See **Callow,** *adj.* **1.**

Ken. (P.M.), **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Nrf., Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}

Hence **Callow frost,** *phr.* a surface frost. Ken. (P.M.)

[Cp. MDu. *caluwe*, baldness, also, the bare ground, surface layer or soil (Verdam).]

CALLOW, *sb.*^{2} Irel. A marshy or low-lying meadow by the banks of a river; a landing-place for boats.

Ir. *N. & Q.* 8th S. (1897) xi. 466.

[Ir. *cala(dh*, a marshy meadow, Joyce *Ir. Names & Places*, Ser. I. 448.]

CALLOW, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **kallow** (Jam.) S. & Ork.^{1} To calve, bring forth a calf. S. & Ork.^{1}

Hence **Kallowed,** *ppl. adj.* calved.

Sh.I. (Jam.) **S. & Ork.**^{1} A new-kallow'd cow.

CALLUS, *sb., adj.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Suf. Sur. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **calis** Glo.^{1} Oxf.^{1}; **callas** Cum.^{1}; **callis** e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{3} n.Lin.^{1} Wil.^{1}; **callouse** Sc. n.Yks.^{2} Glo.^{1} Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; **kallus** Nhb.^{1} [**ka·ləs, kæ·ləs.**]

1. *sb.* A hard permanent swelling, tumour, corn.

Sur.^{1} **Dev.**^{3} I got a callus 'pon my little toe. **Cor.**^{1} s.v. Cab; **Cor.**^{3}

2. The top soil removed to get at gravel, &c.

Suf. We fared a long time gettin' this load o' gravel, but it was covered with callous (C.G.B.).

3. *adj.* Hardened, horny.

Dev.^{3} His hands be so callus yü mid knaw he work'th hard. They ropes made my hands callus wi' hāling um.

4. *v.* Of a gathering, &c.: to grow hard. Of a broken bone: to begin to heal, to enlarge.

w.Yks.^{3}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

5. Of cuttings of plants, &c.: to skin over, heal, coat over.

War.^{3} The cuttings . . . should be put in a frame . . . until they have 'callused,' Hole *Roses* (ed. 1896) 281. **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Glo.** (S.S.B.)

6. Of soil: to harden, coagulate into a mass, 'cake.'

Ant. When the road callouses down (W.H.P.). **e.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **n.Wil.** (W.C.P.), **Wil.**^{1}

Hence **Callused,** *ppl. adj.* (1) Of soil: hardened, caked by frost, &c.; (2) *fig.* hard-hearted, indifferent; (3) hard to the touch, horny; (4) stopped up with hard pieces.

(1) **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.), **Glo.**^{1}, **Som.** (F.A.A.) (2) **Ayr.** Seeing that she was sae calloused, I thocht better o't mysel', Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 100. (3) **Nhb.**^{1} A hard lump in the flesh is called a runched or kallust place. **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} A sair callous'd hand. (4) **Oxf.**^{1} Our chimbley smoked cause the chimbley-pot wus reglar calised up wi' sut, *MS. add.*

[**1.** *Callus* (*Lat.*), a kind of hard flesh, Phillips (1706).]

CALLUS, see **Callis.**

CALLY, *sb.* Lan. [**ka·li.**] Plain cotton cloth, calico.

e.Lan.^{1} **s.Lan.** I have not woven a dozen yards of cally all day (S.W.); Still used (F.E.T.).

[Shortened fr. *calico.*]

CALLYVAN, *sb.*^{1} Som. Also in forms **carryvan, clevant, clivan, acclivan, vant.** A pyramidal wicker trap, about eighteen to twenty ins. in diameter and nine ins. in depth, used to catch birds.

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); You be got into a trap. You be like a wren in an acclivan [should be written 'aclivan,' which is a contraction for 'callyvan' (F.T.E.)], Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 296. **e.Som.** The bottom is flat and close woven—the top depressed to a hole at about two inches from the bottom. This is the entrance for the birds. It is usually baited with crumbs or corn. A common word in e Som., but not so used in w.Som. (F.T.E.)

CALLYVAN, *sb.*^{2} Yks. Lan. Som. Written **callivan** e Lan.^{1}; **kallivan** Lan. Caravan, a house on wheels, used by gypsy hawkers or in wild-beast shows; any very large carriage.

Yks. (J.W.) **Lan.** There'll be a callyvan here in a bit, Waugh *Jannock* (1874) ix; Till some spekilative mortal geet a lot o' kallivans, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 4. **e.Lan.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Kaa·leevan.

CALM, *sb.*^{1} Lin. e.An. Also written **kalm** Suf.^{1}; **cam** Lin.^{1}; **kam·** Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **karma** e.An.^{1} [**kām.**]

1. The concreted scum of bottled liquors; a fungoid growth on jam, vinegar, &c. Also called **Mother** (q.v.). Cf. **cain,** *v.*

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Never used of the scum in a boiling pot (F.H.).

Hence **Calmy,** *adj.* having a thickish scum on the top, 'mothery.'

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}

2. Matter, corruption.

Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 320; **Lin.**^{1}

[Cp. LG. *kaam*, the fungoid growth on the surface of wine, beer, vinegar, jam (Berghaus); G. *kahm.*]

CALM, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **cam** Nhb.^{1}; **caulm, caum** Sc. (Jam.); **kaam** S. & Ork.^{1}; **kam** N.I.^{1} [**kām,** Ir. also **kam.**]

1. A mould, frame, esp. a mould in which bullets are cast. *Gen.* used in *pl.*

Sc. Caum is sometimes used in the *sing.*, but more rarely. Anything neat is said to look as if it had been 'casten in a caum' (Jam.); Fleming *Fulfilling Scripture* (1726). **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Abd.** As protty speens as ever Young turn't oot o' 's caums, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. **N.I.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

2. *Fig.* In phr. *in the calms*, in course of framing, of construction.

Sc. The matter of peace is now in the caulms, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 197 (Jam.).

3. A small iron pan or melting-pot used for melting grease, resin, &c.

Ir. Squeezing a large lump of hog's lard, placed in a grisset, or kam, on the hearth, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 156. **N.I.**^{1} **Uls.** Making money as if he had a cam on the fire [a local paraphrase for 'coining'], *Chambers' Jrn.* (1856) V. 139; Formerly in use for holding grease, in which rushes were dipped to make rushlights, *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

CALM, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also written **caulm** Sc. (Jam.)

1. Smooth, even.

Sc. Calm ice is ice that has no inequalities (Jam.).

2. Mild, in contradistinction to frosty or sharp. Cf. **caumy.**

n.Yks. It's a calm daay (R.H.H.); Fairly common (M.C.F.M.); **n.Yks.**^{1} 'Ah thinks it's a bit caumer'; spoken on a perfectly still day, when a thaw appeared to be commencing after the continuance of a storm, or fit of severe weather, with snow, lasting ten or fifteen days.

CALM, see **Cam,** *sb.*^{2}

CALMES, see **Caulms.**

CALMS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Mon. The cogs in the axis of a wheel.

Mon. A spoke of wood, which is drawn back a good way by the calms or cogs in the axis of the wheel, Ray (1691) 16. [(K.)]

[Cp. EFris. *kam* (*kamm*), cog of a mill-wheel (Koolman), G. *kamm*, cog. The same word as E. *comb.*]

CALOO, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Nrf. Also written **calaw** Sh. & Or.I. (Jam.)

1. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta.* Also called **Coal-and-Candle-light** (q.v.).

S. & Ork.^{1} **Or.I.** The pintail duck, which has here got the name of the caloo or coal and candle light, from the sound it utters, Barry *Hist. Or. I.* (1825) 301 (Jam.). **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51.

2. The long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*.

Sh. & Or.I. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 161; It is known as 'calloo,' which is there supposed to represent its song, Smith *Birds* (1887) 492.

CALOURIE, *sb.* Sc. Cockweed, *Lychnis Githago.*

Rnf. Kaluuri, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 747.

CALSEY, see **Causey.**

CALSHES, *sb.* Sc. Part of a boy's dress, consisting of a slip-dress buttoned behind and forming jacket and trousers for young boys, and vest and trousers for older ones.

Sc. For bien fo'ks callans maun be braw Wi' calshes an' a jacket, Watson *Chryston Fair*, st. 3 (Jam. *Suppl.*).

[Cp. OFr. *cauces*, 'brayes, culottes, chaussures, bas' (Roquefort); Fr. *chausses*, drawers.]

CALSHIE, *adj.* Sc. In form **calshich** Bnff. Crabbed, ill-humoured, rude.

Sc. Gin she but bring a wee bit tocher And calshie fortune deign to snocher, Morison *Poems* (1790) 82 (Jam.). **Bnff.** He's a gey calshich lad (W.C.).

CALUM, see **Culm.**

CALUMNIE, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To calumniate.

Fif. Dan Vicar, wi' his ban, Did blast and calumnie the man, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 68.

[Fr. *calomnier*, to calumniate (Cotgr.).]

CALUTED, *ppl. adj.* Bdf. Idiotic, stupid, dull of comprehension. (J.W.B.)

CALVARY, CALVATRY, see **Cavaldry.**

CALVE, *v.*^{1} Yks. Chs. Wor. Glo. Also written **cawve** Chs.^{1}; **cauve** w.Yks. [**kǭv, kāv.**]

1. In phr. *to have a cow calve*, to be left a legacy.

Wor. What makes Thomas so free in treating?—Why, his uncle's cow's calved (W.B.). **s.Wor.**^{1} His last cow has calved now, I expect. **Glo.** (A.B.); (S.S.B.)

2. To fail to accomplish a piece of work in time for the week's payment. Cf. **calf, 5.**

w.Yks. (J.T.); He's cauved a set of cops this week, an' addles little (W.A.S.). **Chs.**^{1}

CALVE, *v.*^{2} and *sb.* Yks. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. e.An. Sus. Colon. Also written **carve** Rut.^{1}; **cauf** Lin.; **cauve** m.Yks.^{1} Not.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1} Lei.^{1}; **cave** War.^{3} Wor. Shr.^{1} e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **cove** e.Yks.^{1}; **keeve** Suf. [**kāv, kǭv.**]

1. *v.* Of earth or soil: to give way at the edge, to fall into a hollow, slip or fall down. *Gen.* with *in.*

n.Yks. (I.W.), **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.** Cuttin's and tunnils cauvin' in upo' foaks, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 96; We always say 'calved in,' not 'caved in,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 275. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} It cauves in as fast as I can throw it out. **Rut.**^{1} The well ca'ved-in, and all the town was in an uproar. **Lei.**^{1} If the wull sog had cauved in upon im a'd nivver a got aout aloive. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Shr.**^{1} Two men wun buried alive in sinkin' a well at Le Bot'ood las' wik; it caved in on 'em six yards dip. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Come yaw away from that there pit; mayhap that may cave in, and yaw may git a mischief (W.R.E.). **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} **Sus.** Very common, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 275. [**Can.** He was always going to dig a well; . . . he did start one, but it caved in before he came to water, Roper *Track and Trail* (1891) vi. **Aus.** The 'hanging-wall' caved in, and showed us the true reef again, Vogan *Blk. Police* (1890) vii.]

2. To crack in clods, as soil does in dry weather.

Midl. Toone *Dict.* (1834). **Nhp.** Brockett *Gl.*

3. *sb.* A fall of earth, a landslip, a bulging or falling in of a wall, &c.

Lin. Some 'bankers' were engaged in widening a drain. Suddenly three of them jumped out of the cutting, shouting out, 'Tak heed, lads, there's a cawlf a comin',' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 275; Common (A.A.); Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) 127. **Rut.**^{1} They'm had a big carve-in, I soopoäse, by that grave that they're digging. **Nhp.**^{1} When the earth is expected to fall it is commonly said 'We shall have a calf.'

[Cp. Du. *uit-kalven*, to fall or shoot out, said of the sides of a cutting or the like.]

CALVE, see **Carve, Cauve, Cave.**

CALVEN, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* Dur. Yks. Chs. Written **cauven** s.Chs.^{1}; **cawven** n.Yks.^{12} Chs.^{1}

1. *pp.* Calved.

n.Yks. Mother, our Crockey's cawven sine't grew dark, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 1. **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}

2. *ppl. adj.* Of a cow: having lately calved.

e.Dur.^{1} **n.Yks.** He sell'd a new cawven cow (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} In common use. **e.Yks.**^{1} She's a new cauven un. **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ŭ nyóo·-kau·vnt ky'aay [a new-cauvent caï].

CALVER, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Ken. A cow in calf or that has had a calf. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** I sold my calver cow yesterday (G.W.). **Cum.** Very common (J.P.). **Wm.** He that sell'd me 'tother day a barren cow and a calf, for a calver, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 322. **e.Yks.** We use the expression 'in calver' for a cow in calf, and when the calf is born, the term 'good calver' is applied to the cow, if she is abundantly supplied with milk (J.N.). **Lan.** In common use. Of a cow that has borne one or more calves: 'Hoo's a d—d good cauver' [breeder] (S.W.). **Ken.** (P.M.)

CALVES, *sb. pl.* Var. dial. uses. In *comp.* (1) **Calves-dropper,** a small tub from which calves are fed; (2) **-feet,** (*a*) the plant charlock, *Sinapis arvensis*; (*b*) the hawkweed or hawkbit, *Apargia*; (3) **-henge,** a calf's entrails or pluck; (4) **-snout,** the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum minus*; (5) **-trins,** calves' stomachs used in cheese-making. Also called **calf-trundles** (q.v.).

(1) **nw.Dev.**^{1} It has a handle at one side, formed by a hole in a longer stave than the rest. Sometimes called Drapper only. (2, *a*) **War. Glo.** (W.H.C.); **Glo.**^{1} (*b*) **n.Glo.** [In Dumbleton] gathered to make wine, called Calves-feet wine (J.D.R.); (H.S.H.) (3) **Cor.**^{1} (4) **Cor.**^{2} (5) **Wil.**^{1}

[(4) *Teste de veau*, calves-snowt, Cotgr.; *Antirrhinum* . . . in English, Calues snout, Snapdragon, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 550.]

CALYON, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An. In phr. *calyon and mortar*, the ordinary flint and boulder walls of the Suffolk churches. See **Calliard.** e.An. Nall *Gl.*

[Calyon stone, *caliou*, Palsgr. (1530); Calyon, rounde stone, *rudus*, *Prompt.*, ed. Pynson (1499); In the accounts of the Churchwardens of Walden, Essex (1466), among the costs of making the porch, is a charge for 'calyon and sonde' (*Hist. Audley End*, 225), among the disbursements for the erection of Little Saxham hall in 1505, is one to the chief mason for 'calyons and breke' (Rokewode's *Hundred of Thingoe*, 141), Way's note to *Prompt.* 58. Fr. *caillou*, flint-stone, with change of suff., see Littré.]

CAM, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **camm** n.Yks.^{2}; **kam** Yks.; **kemm** n.Yks.^{2}; **kame** Sc. Nhb.^{1}; **kaim** Sc., q.v. [**kam, kēm.**]

1. *sb.* The crest of a hill, a ridge.

Ayr., Lnk. (Jam.) s. v. Kaim. **N.Cy.**^{1} Cam-Fell is the great ridge between Penygent and Whernside. **Cum.** Rosthwaite Cam and Catsty Cam, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 215.

2. A hedge-bank, earth thrown up from a ditch, an earthen mound or dyke, rising ground.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The hoonds hed a gran run, but some o' the field hed sair tues at the finish gettin' ower the cams. **Dur.**^{1} **e.Dur.**^{1} Tak' some o' that cam off. **Yks.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Git them cams cleaned. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 241; **w.Yks.**^{1} Climmin' th' cam brist heigh, ii. 359.

Hence **Camside,** *sb.* the earthen bank upon which a hedge is planted.

n.Yks. Āv gedhərd simnərins, butərkups, ən viləts of t'kamsaid. T'kamsaid əl bīt t'best mōn wit saith (W.H.); T'kam sahd's full o' primrooases, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 27. **ne.Yks.**^{1} He's fettlin up t'cam sides. **m.Yks.**^{1}

3. The upper portion of a stone fence formed of sharp serrated stones; also applied to the stones themselves.

Lakel. Formed so as effectually to turn the Herdwick sheep, Ellwood (1895). **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** If i' [a wall] had been a single cam heegher, it [a cuckoo] cudn't a gitten oot, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 118. **n.Lan.** A Yorkshire kam torns shīp əs wīl əs aut (W.S.).

Hence **Camstones,** *sb. pl.* the coping or top-stones of a wall. Wm. (W.S.), n.Yks.^{2}

4. *v.* To form a bank, as for the purposes of enclosure; to confine within a boundary.

n.Yks.^{1} It's te nae guid takkan yon bit o' moor in: why there's nae sods te cam wiv [the soil is so very poor, no sward has ever formed]; **n.Yks.**^{2} Camm'd up. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Thoo's camm'd it ower high.

[**1.** Cp. Norw. dial. *kamb*, a comb, crest, ridge (Aasen); ON. *kambr*, freq. in local names of a ridge of hills (Vigfusson).]

CAM, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Wm. Cor. Also written **camb** N.Cy.^{1}; **caum** Sc.; **calm** Nhb.^{1} [**kām, kam.**]

1. *sb.* Clay-slate; fluor-spar; a whitish indurated shale.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} It is got at Great Swinburne Mill, and at other places where beds of clay-slate have been partially baked by whin dykes. 'Here, too (near Housesteads), a bed of torrified limestone, with one of coam or pencil schist, lies diagonally in the basaltic cliff,' Hodgson *Nhb.* III. 288. **Wm.** (J.H.), **Cor.**^{123}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cam-pencil,** a soft slate pencil; (2) **-stone,** pipeclay used for whitening hearths, leather-work, &c.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **Sc.** A pail of whiting or camstane, as it is called, mixed with water, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxvi; A spindle o' bourtree, A whorl o' caumstane, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 329. **Fif.** Tam Pethrie's horse, a scurvy hack, Wi' lades o' camstane on his back, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 110. **e.Lth.** Mebbe he michtna be as white as camstane, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 178. **Edb.** The pipeclayed breeches ... many a weary arm did they give me—beat-beating camstane into them, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 76. **Gall.** O's that bairns make on the flags with soft camstone, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 148.

3. *v.* To whiten a hearth, to ornament with patterns in white clay.

Frf. Floors were sanded and hearthstones ca'med, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) vi.

[**2.** (2) At the base of the hill ... you meet with several layers of camstone, ... which is easy burned into a heavy limestone, *Stirlings. Statist. Acc.* (1795) XV. 327 (Jam.).]

CAM, *adj.*, *adv.*, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{3} Lan. Chs. Glo. Wil. Also written **kam** Glo. [**kam, kæm.**]

1. *adj.* Crooked; obstinate, perverse.

Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Things is o' cam, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 155. **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Wil.** They there wosbirds zimd rayther cam and mischieval, Akerman *Springtide* (1850) 47; Thee'st as cam as a peg (G.E.D.).

Hence (1) **Cam-handed,** *adj.* awkward, clumsy; (2) **Cam-manart,** *adj.* ill-contrived, awkward.

(1) **Wil.**^{1} (2) **Chs.**^{1}

2. *adv.* Awkwardly, crooked.

Wil. A woman generally throws cam (G.E.D.); (W.C.P.)

3. *sb.* Contradiction, perverse argument.

Lan. (J.D.); **Lan.**^{1} When he meets wi cam there's no good to be done. It's clean cam, an' nowt else.

4. *v.* To make crooked; to tread shoes out of shape.

Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 228; Tha should walk straight and not cam thi shoes so (C.J.B.); **Lan.**^{1} He cams his shoon at th' heel. **Chs.**^{1}

Hence **Camming,** *vbl. sb.* treading shoes out of shape.

Lan. When I was a lad an old cobbler, who mended my shoes, used constantly to charge me with what he called a sad trick of camming them, Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 7.

5. To cross, contradict, bicker, argue.

Lan.^{1} I'll cam him, an' get up his temper. **Chs.**^{1} Dunna thee ston' cammin aw day; **Chs.**^{3} **s.Chs.**^{1} Dù)nŭ ky'aam· tŭ mey [Dunna cam to mey].

Hence **Camming,** *vbl. sb.* altercation, bickering, quarrelling.

Lan. Thrice happy in the enjoyment of an occasional 'bout of camming' in the loom-house, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 99.

[**2.** *Contrepoil, à contrepoil*, against the wool, the wrong way, quite kam, Cotgr.; This is clean kam, Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 304. Gael., Ir., Wel. *cam*, crooked.]

CAM, see **Calm,** *sb.*^{2} **Comb.**

CAMB, see **Cam,** *sb.*^{2}

CAMBAUTE, *sb.* Wxf.^{1} A crooked bat or stick. See **Cammock,** *sb.*^{2}

CAMBER, *sb.* Ken. Hmp. A dock or basin.

Ken. So called in Sheerness dockyard (H.M.). **Hmp.** At Portsmouth there is a part of the harbour called the Camber, Holloway; Still in use (G.A.W.).

CAMBER-RAIL, see **Cambrel,** *sb.*^{1}

CAMBIE-LEAF, *sb.* n.Sc. (Jam.) The white water-lily, *Nymphaea alba.*

CAMBLE, see **Cample,** *v.*^{1}

CAMBORNE, *sb.* Cor. A drubbing, beating. Cf. *Camborne boys*, s.v. **Boy.**

w.Cor. Very common expression. Its origin is as recent as the last twenty years (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{3} During certain riots in Camborne the cry 'Give him Camborne!' originated, and since then it has spread through the county.

CAMBOTTLE, see **Canbottle.**

CAMBREL, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Also in forms **cambril** n.Yks.^{12} ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{235} Chs.^{1} nw.Der.^{1} Not. sw.Lin.^{1}; **kaameril** S. & Ork.^{1}; **camrail** n.Cy. n.Lin.^{1}; **camrel** n.Cy.; **cammerel** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}; **cammarel** Cum.^{1}; **cammeril** w.Yks.^{2}; **cammerell** n.Yks.^{1} Nhp.^{1}; **caumerill** n.Yks.^{1}; **caumril** ne.Yks.^{1}; **caumeril** e.Yks. m.Yks.^{1}; **cormerill** Yks.; **caameral** n.Lan.; **cameril** w.Yks.^{3}; **combrill** e.Yks.^{1}; **kamril** w.Yks.; **camerill** n.Lin.^{1}; **camber-rail** w.Yks.^{3}; and in form **gambrel,** q.v. [**ka·mbrl, ka·m-rl.**] The notched rail upon which slaughtered animals are hung by butchers; known also as **Cambrel-joint, Cambrel-stick, Cambrel-tree.**

S. & Ork.^{1}, **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.** (M.P.), **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Gan an' fetch t'camril to hing t'pig up on (W.H.); **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** As cruked as a caumeril, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 242; (F.K.); **w.Yks.**^{1235} **Lan.** Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 7. **n.Lan.** Dhat kāmərəl's nət strang ənuf (W.S.). **Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** (W.H.S.); **Not.**^{1} The cambrel is used only for mutton, veal, and pork, the stick used for 'beasts' being called a beef-tree. **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Also called Bucker. **War.**^{23}

[Cambrel, a crooked stick with notches on it, on which butchers hang their meat, Bailey (1721). Cp. obs. Eng. *cambren*, with the same mg., see Blount (1670). Wel. *cambren*, a butcher's tree; a crooked piece of wood used to hang up a pig or other slaughtered animal; *cam*, crooked + *pren*, wood, stick (S. Evans).]

CAMBREL, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Also written **cammerel** Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} Lan.^{1}; **camrel** Yks.; **cambril** w.Yks. Chs.^{1} Der.^{2} sw.Lin.^{1}; **camril** w.Yks. Lan.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1}; **cammeril** e.Lan.^{1}; **camerill, camberill** n.Lin.^{1} [**ka·mbrl, ka·m-rl.**] The hock of any animal.

Nhb.^{1} **Cum.** (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **Yks.** If the camrel joints in the hind legs are much swelled, rub them with the following mixture, Knowlson *Farrier* (1834) 106. **w.Yks.** (D.L.); **w.Yks.**^{1} Hees dung some hair off his nar cammerel, ii. 304; **w.Yks.**^{2} **n.Lan.** Mai mier's hort hər kāmərəl (W.S.). **Lan.**^{1} Hit it o'er th' camril an it'll goo. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} We used to hopple them just above the cambrils.

[But he's a very perfect goat below, His crooked cambrils arm'd with hoof and hair, Drayton *Nymphal* (c. 1631) x. 1519 (Nares); *Chapelet du jarret*, the bought of the ham, the cambrel hogh of a horse, Cotgr.]

CAMBRIDGE, *v.* Lin. To roll with a Cambridge roller.

n.Lin.^{1} An agricultural implement which takes its name from its inventor, Mr. W. C. Cambridge. We Caambridg'd them to'nups as soon as thaay was sawn.

CAMBRIDGE-OAK, *sb.* Cmb. Slang. Also in form **Cambridgeshire Oak.** The willow-tree.

Cmb. Willows are so called as a reflection on this county for its marshy soil, where only those trees will grow, Grose (1790) *Local Prov.*; Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1826) I. 1080. **Slang.** Farmer.

CAMBUCK, *sb.* e.An. Written **kambuck** Suf.^{1}; **cammock, camuck, cammick** Suf. Also in form **camlic** Suf. The dry stalk of dead plants, esp. hemlock and other *Umbelliferae.*

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.**^{1} Of legs lacking a goodly calf it is said, 'His legs are like cambucks.' **Suf.** (C.T.); (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} As dry as a kambuck.

CAM(E, see **Come.**

CAMEL, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Som.

1. *sb.* Carpenter's term: a convex divergence from a straight line.

w.Som.^{1} Of a beam or rafter, if bent, it would be said, 'Puut-n ee·n pun dhu kaa·mee·ul' [put it in upon the camel].

Hence **Camel·back'd,** *adj.* longitudinally convex. w.Som.^{1}

2. *v.* To curve outwards, bend in the middle, 'sag.'

w.Som.^{1} Dhik raef·tur du kaa·mee·ul moo·ur-n tüe· ún·shez [that rafter is more than two inches convex].

3. *adj.* Convexly divergent from the straight line. w.Som.^{1}

CAMEL-RIGG'D, *adj.* w.Yks.^{1} [**ka·mil-rigd.**] Of animals: having a high, crooked back.

CAMEL'S-HAIR, *sb.* Cld. (Jam.) The vertebral ligament, the 'fick-fack.'

CAMERAL, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Also written **cawmril** Bnff.^{1} A spawned haddock.

Sc. A cameral haddock's ne'er guid Till it get three draps o' May flude, Chambers *Rhymes* (1870) 200. **Bnff.**^{1}

CAMERAL, *sb.*^{2} Rxb. (Jam.) Also written **cameril.** A large, ill-shaped, awkward person.

CAMERIL, see **Cambrel,** *sb.*^{1}

CAM EWES, *phr.* Glo. Sea-gulls.

Glo.^{1} Cam is a place near Dursley.

CAMIL, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **cammel** Cor.; **camel** Dev. Cor. [**kæ·mil, kæ·ml.**] (1) Camomile, *Anthemis nobilis*: in *pl.* the camomile flowers; (2) Yarrow, *Achillea millefolium*; (3) In *pl.* Flea-bane, *Inula dysenterica.*

(1) **Som. Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544; **Cor.**^{12} (2) **Dev.** (3) **Dev.** *Science Gossip* (1873) 235.

[(1) Du. *kamille*, camomile, G. *kamille.*]

CAMLA-LIKE, *adj. Obs.* Sc. Sullen, surly.

Abd. I saw a curn o' camla-like fallows wi' them, *Journey fr. London*, 8, in *Scots Poems in Buchan Dial.* (1785).

CAMLET, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Lan. Som. Also written **camblet.**

1. A fine woollen material, a kind of close waterproof cloth.

Edb. A camblet morning-gown and a pair of red slippers, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 104. **w.Som.**^{1}

2. A cloak or other garment made of the above material.

Lan. But Parker's camblet was true blue, Halliwell *Pal. Anthol.* (1850) 70. **w.Som.**^{1} Before mackintoshes were invented kaa·mluts were as common as the former now are.

[As for our fine stuffs, as grogeram, and camblet, they be made of camels hair, as some do affirm, Swan *Speculum Mundi* (1670) 398. Cp. Du. *kamelot*, chamlot (Hexham); Holstein dial. *kamlot*, 'kameelhaarener Zeug daher wahrscheinlich und weil dieses gewöhnlich gestreift ist' (*Idiotikon*). Fr. *camelot.*]

CAMLIC, see **Cambuck.**

CAMM, see **Cam,** *sb.*^{1}

CAMMACK, *sb.* Or.I. A stroke with the hand. Or.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.^{1}

CAMMACK, see **Cammock,** *sb.*^{1}

CAMMAS, *sb.* e.Fif. (Jam.) A coarse cloth.

[A lang pece of cammes, sewit with silk unperfite of the armes of Scotland, *Inventories* (1578) 215 (Jam.).]

CAMMED, *adj.* and *adv.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written **caimt** Lan.^{1} n.Lan.^{1}; **kamed** ne.Lan.^{1}; **kaimed** Cum.^{1}; **kaimt** Cum. Wm.; **kaymt** Cum.^{1} [**ka·md, kē·md.**]

1. *adj.* Crooked, awry; also *fig.* cross, ill-tempered. See **Cam,** *adj.*

Lakel. Ellwood (1895). **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 299; **Cum.**^{1} An than set to wark an' wreatt doon three or fower o' t'kaymtest an' t'creuktest [words], *Introd.* 24; **Cum.**^{3} Aberram was varra kaim't and tell't me to tak them 'at wasn't brocken, 4. **Wm.** Net sa kaim'd an hungert . . . as them as er seea abus't, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 38. **w.Yks.** As cammed as a dog's leg. Hoo's as cammed as a wisket (D.L.). **Lan.** Eh! hoo's in a terrible camm'd humour to-day! Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 7; Davies *Races* (1856) 228; **Lan.**^{1} Thou'rt gettin camm'd as a crushed whisket, Waugh *Old Cronies* (1875) vi. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}

Hence **Kaimtly,** *adj.* restive, disinclined for work.

Cum. Horses out-liggan, and lean, and kaimtly, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 242.

2. *adv.* Perversely, crookedly.

Lan.^{1} Good lorjus deys! it's not to tell heaw camm'd things con happ'n! Tim Bobbin *Wks.* (ed. 1750) 61.

CAMMEL, *sb.* Sc. A crooked piece of wood used as a hook to hang anything on. Cf. **cambrel,** *sb.*^{1} Rxb. (Jam.)

Hence **Cammelt,** *adj.* crooked.

Rxb. A cammelt bow (Jam.).

CAMMEREL, *adj.* N.Cy.^{1} Crooked.

CAMMICK, *sb.* Sh.I. A preventive, a stop. Sh.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.^{1}

CAMMOCK, *sb.*^{1} Wor. Bck. Hrt. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **cammack** Dev.; **cammick** Bck. I.W.^{2} Dor.^{1}; **cammic** Cor.^{3}; **kemmick** w.Som.^{1}; and in forms **kamics, kramics** Som. [**kæ·mək, -ik.**] (1) The plant rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*; (2) a name given to almost any plant with a yellow flower, e.g. *Hypericum perforatum, Senecio Jacobaea, Pulicaria dysenterica*; (3) *Lotus corniculatus*, bird's-foot trefoil; (4) *Achillea millefolium*, yarrow.

(1) **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Bck. Hrt.** There are two sorts of this stinking weed: the one has a honey-suckle head, the other spires up with a sort of grassy leaf, above a foot high, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. **Sus., Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{12} **Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851); (C.W.); **Dor.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358; (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**^{1} Kem·ik (rare). **Dev.** (W.L.P.), **Cor.**^{3} (2) **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 281; **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{2} (3) **Dev.** We sat down on a thymy bank, And culled sweet cammock flowers, Capern *Ballads* (1856) 15, ed. 1858. (4) **Dev.**

Hence **Cammocky,** *adj.* Of milk, butter, or cheese: tainted, as when the cows have been feeding on cammock.

Sus., Hmp.^{1} **I.W.**^{1}; **I.W.**^{2} A onny gid me zome fousty bread dree weeks wold and a bit o' wold cammicky cheese. **Wil.**^{1}

[(1) *Bougrande*, cammock, rest-harrow, ground-furze, petty-whin, Cotgr.; *Bonága*, cammock, 'resta bovis,' Florio; *Gatíllo*, an herbe called cammocks, Minsheu (1623).]

CAMMOCK, *sb.*^{2} Sc. I.Ma. Also written **cammok, camack, cummock** Sc.; **cammag** I.Ma. [**ka·mək.**]

1. A curved stick, esp. one used in the game of hockey.

Sc. Airlie crooks the tree that good cammock should be, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 361. **Per.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** To tremble under Fortune's cummock, Burns *On a Bard*, st. 7.

2. The game of hockey.

Sc. One of the most spirited camack matches witnessed for many years. . . . Matches were played on the policy before the house of Drakies, at the camack and foot-ball, *Edb. Evng. Courier* (Jan. 22, 1821) (Jam.). **I.Ma.** Don't be playing cammag with me, Caine *Manxman* (1895) pt. vi. xiv.

[*Hoc pedum*, cambok (*Nomina Ludorum*), *Voc.* (c. 1425) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 666. MLat. *cambuca*, 'baculus incurvatus' (Ducange).]

CAMMOCKS, *sb. pl.* Ess. Also written **cammicks, cammacks.** [**kæ·məks.**] Broken victuals, small pieces left at a meal.

Ess. *Arch. Soc. Trans.* (1863) II. 183; Leave none of your cammocks. Come on, eat your cammacks up (W.W.S.).

CAMMON, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **cammons, commons.** [**ka·mən.**]

1. The game of hockey; see **Cammock,** *sb.*^{2}

Sc. (Jam.) **Ant.** Two parties of boys ranged on opposite sides endeavour to drive a ball through their respective wickets placed two or three hundred yards asunder. . . . The wicket is formed of two branches stuck into the ground at 3 or 4 feet distant, and the ends above tied together so as to form an arch. . . . These branches are called Teats, and the place where each wicket is fixed is called the Gawly, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Ldd.** A popular game about Christmas, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 91. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

2. The stick or club used in the above game.

Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

CAMOMINE, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Shr. Also in forms **camovyne, carmovine, camowyne** Sc.; **cammony** Lan. [**ka·məmain.**] The camomile, *Anthemis nobilis.*

Abd. On the camowyne to lean you down, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 124, ed. 1812. **e.Lth.** I no mind o' my mither ever keepin drugs in the hoose, unless it micht be castor ile an' carmovine, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 146. **Lan.** Aw sowd o that fine cammony, Collins *Poems* (1859) 54. **Shr.**^{1} Kam·u'mein.

CAMP, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. War. Bdf. Cmb. Nrf.

1. *sb.* An encampment, a gypsy's tent.

n.Lin.^{1} Ther' ewsed mostlin's to be a camp o' gipsies i' th' laane ageän Shawn dike. **War.**^{3}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Camp-bed,** a four-poster with a curved top formed of wooden laths with cross-bars let into them; (2) **-kettles,** reliques of bronze of various sizes found on the line of the Roman roads; (3) **-meeting,** an open-air meeting for religious purposes held by the Primitive Methodist Connexion.

(1) **e.Dur.**^{1} The framework opens in the middle, for taking down. (2) **N.Cy.**^{1} (3) **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**^{1} **Cmb.**^{1} The Primitives are going to have a camp-meeting in Boyce's field next Sunday.

3. *v.* To live in tents, take one's meals out of doors.

Cum. 'We're campin' this summer,' said a gentleman on the Geological Survey (M.P.). **Bdf.** A party of persons sitting together (under a hedge, for example) as the labourers do at harvest-time, when they eat their meals, are said to be 'camping' under the hedge (J.W.B.).

Hence **Camper,** *sb.* a gypsy, itinerant tinker, &c.

Cum. Name usually given to the itinerant potter or vagrant, the top of whose cart serves for a bed-curtain on the ground (M.P.). **n.Lin.**^{1}

4. Of birds: to flock together, gyrate in the air.

Nrf. The rooks are camping, *Nrf. Arch.* (1879) VIII. 168.

CAMP, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [**kamp.**]

1. *v.* To talk, chat, gossip. With *out*: to go to other people's houses to chat or gossip.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** Sho stands campin at t'yard end thro morn to neet, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (C.C.R.)

Hence **Camping,** *vbl. sb.* gossiping.

Yks. A gossip who freq. goes into a neighbour's house is fond of 'camping out,' *Tit-bits* (Aug. 8, 1891) 280.

2. *sb.* A chat, a talk. Cf. **cank,** *v.*^{1}

m.Lan.^{1} Aw ne'er enjoy owt as weel as a good camp.

CAMP, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{3} *Obs.* e.An. Also written **kamp, kemp** e.An.^{1}

1. *sb.* An ancient form of the game of football.

e.An.^{1} Two goals are pitched at the distance of 120 yards from each other. In a line with each are ranged the combatants; the number on each side is *gen.* twelve. The ball is deposited exactly in the mid-way. The sign or word is given by an umpire. The two sides, as they are called, rush forward. The contest for the ball begins, and never ends without black eyes and bloody noses, broken heads or shins, and some serious mischiefs. The prizes are commonly hats, gloves, shoes, or small sums of money. **Nrf.** In the old newspaper we meet with a number of advertisements relating to the old-fashioned and now almost *obs.* game of 'camp,' GLYDE *Nrf. Garland* (1872) xxi. **Suf.** (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} Formerly much in use among schoolboys, and occas. played by men. Sometimes school against school, or parish against parish.

2. *v.* To play at the above game; to kick.

e.An. RAY (1691); **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** GROSE (1790). **Suf.** (K.) **Ess.** *Arch. Soc. Trans.* (1863) II. 183; (W.W.S.)

Hence (1) **Camping,** *vbl. sb.*, see **Camp,** *sb.*^{3}; (2) **Camping-ball,** *sb.* a ball used in the above game; (3) **Camping-land,** *sb.*, (4) **Camping-pightel,** *sb.* a piece of ground set apart for the game of camping.

(1) **e.An.**^{2} I have heard old persons speak of a celebrated camping, Nrf. against Suf., on Dip Common, with 300 on each side. Before the ball was thrown up, the Nrf. side enquired tauntingly of the Suf. men, if they had brought their coffins! The Suf. men, after 14 hours, were the victors. Nine deaths were the result of the contest, within a fortnight! **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** I know old men who engaged, when young, in camping (F.H.). (2) **e.An.**^{1} The same name is sometimes misapplied to the common light football. (3) **e.An.**^{1} In the little parish of East Bilney is a small strip of land, near the church, which is called the camping-land. A large piece of pasture land at Stowmarket is still called the camping-land. **Nrf.**^{1} (4) **Suf.** The camping pightel joined to the East side of the churchyard, and was let for 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813) 124; Remembered by old folks (F.H.).

[**1.** The same word as ME. *camp*, martial contest, fight. Alle the kene mene of kampe, knyghtes, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 3701, ed. Brock, 109. OE. *camp* (*Beowulf*). **2.** Get campers a ball, to campe therewithall, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 60; Campyn, *pedipilo*, *Prompt.*]

CAMP, *sb.*^{4} and *v.*^{4} Sc. Lei.

1. *sb.* A heap of potatoes or turnips earthed up in order to be kept through the winter. See **Bury,** *sb.*^{1}

Bwk. *Surv.* 293 (JAM.). **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Lei.**^{1}

2. *v.* To store potatoes, &c. for the winter. Lei.^{1}

CAMP, see **Kemp.**

CAMPEL, see **Cample,** *v.*^{1}

CAMPER, *v.*^{1} Der. War. Flt. Shr. Also in form **comper-** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} [**ka·mpə(r), kæ·mpə(r).**] To reply saucily. See **Cample,** *v.*^{1} War. (J.R.W.)

Hence (1) **Campering,** *vbl. sb.* saucy, impertinent language; (2) **Campering,** *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Campersome,** *adj.* lively, high-spirited.

(1) **Flt.** Stop that camperin, will tha (T.K.J.). (2) **Shr.**^{1} Young Dicken rides a fine camperin' 'orse to markit.—Aye, an' 'e's a fine camperin' fellow 'isself. (3) **Der.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

CAMPER, *v.*^{2} Wor. To entangle, join together. Cf. **cample,** *v.*^{2}

s.Wor. Take care that they chains don't get campered (H.K.).

CAMPERKNOWS, *sb.* Lan. Ale-pottage, in which are put milk, sugar, and spices.

Lan.^{1} [GROSE (1790).]

CAMPERLASH, *sb.* Chs. Also in form **caperlash** Chs.^{123} Abusive language. Cf. **amperlash.**

Chs.^{123} **s.Chs.**^{1} Kùm, non ŭ dhi ky'aam·pŭrlaash [Come, none o' thy camperlash].

CAMPERLECKS, *sb. pl.* Bch. (JAM.) Magical tricks.

CAMPHIRE, *sb.* Cum. The plant *Crithmum maritimum.*

[An old form of *camphor*. *Camphre*, camphire, COTGR.; My beloved is unto me as a cluster of camphire, BIBLE (ed. 1611) *Song of Sol.* i. 14.]

CAMPHOR, *v.* Rut. [**kæ·mfə(r).**] To give camphor in medicine.

Rut.^{1} I says to her, 'He'll be a-camphorin' of you, Martha.' 'Oh yes, sir, he's a deadly man for camphorin', is Dr. Brown.'

CAMPLE, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lei. Nhp. Hrf. Also written **campel** Yks.; and in forms **cawmple** Lan.; **cemple** Lan.^{1}; **comple** w.Yks.^{1} Nhp.^{1}; **campo** n.Cy. Chs.^{13}; **camble** Sc. n.Cy. Chs.^{13}

1. *v.* To scold, bully; to retort, answer pertly, argue. Cf. **camper,** *v.*^{1} See **Camp,** *v.*^{3}

Sc. (JAM.) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Yer need nit say I was camplin, er snappish ta me fadder, CLOSE *Satirist* (1833) 158; They've taen to craa an' cample, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 42. **n.Yks.**^{3} **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**^{1} Foak may talk an cample feeafully, ii. 310. **Lan.** Hoo cample't an' snapt, as no mortal can tell, WAUGH *Old Cronies* (1875) v; **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.** If things iz'nt t'l hiz maind hi kampls terbly (W.S.); **n.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **Hrf.** He didn't drive the sheep quiet, but kept campling 'em about (W.W.S.).

Hence (1) **Campling,** *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Camply,** *adj.* quarrelsome, impertinent, scolding.

(1) **Yks.** A campeling housewife (K.). **w.Yks.** Howd thi camplin din (D.L.); **w.Yks.**^{1} A lile, threapin, complin, Dannot, ii. 288. **Lan.** A camplin snicket, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1880) 8; He says to Jim, 'tha cawmplin' wastrel foo,' CLEWORTH *Daftie Dick* (1888) 35. **Lei.**^{1} Shay wur a very camplin' woman. **Nhp.**^{1} He's a complin fellow, and will have the last word. (2) **n.Yks.** He's varry camply (I.W.).

2. *sb.* Talk, angry words.

Lan. Yo know aw've no neighbours to have a bit ov a cample to, WAUGH *Tattlin Matty* (1867) ii; He will slatter some cample off at th' edge o' that under lip of his, *ib. Snowed-up*, i; **Lan.**^{1}

CAMPLE, *v.*^{2} Wor. [**kæ·mpl.**] With prep. *with*: to meddle with. Cf. **camper,** *v.*^{2}

s.Wor. The London doctors said they wouldn't cample with his bad eye, for fear he should lose the sight of it altogether (H.K.).

CAMPO, see **Cample,** *v.*^{1}

CAMPRULY, *adj.* s.Sc. (JAM.) Contentious.

CAMPS, see **Kemps.**

CAMP-SHOT, *sb.* and *v.* Thames Valley, Sur. Hmp. Cor. Also in forms **-shed, -shut-, -shoot-,** see below; **camshet-** Hmp.^{1}

1. *sb.* A facing of piles and boarding along the bank of a river.

Thames Vall. The 'campshot,' as it is termed on the Thames, is the wooden boarding and piling that keeps up the bank of the river, Francis *Angling* (1880) 61 (note).

2. *v.* To face the bank of a river with piles and planks; also, *gen.* to fence (a field).

Sur. The Richmond Vestry . . . campshedded it (the eyot below Richmond Bridge), *Daily News* (Oct. 2, 1882) 6. **Cor.** There was crutches inside . . . an' splints enough to camp-shed a thirty-acred field, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

Hence **Camp-shuting**, *vbl. sb.*, see **1**, above.

Hmp. The old gentleman . . . moved slowly down along the camp-shuting. . . . Then the lad . . . slipped over the camp-shooting (will anybody tell me how to spell that word?), Kingsley *Ravenshoe* (1862) III. 201; There is a campshutting (a boarding in English) upon which you can put your elbows, C. Kingsley *Chalk-stream Studies* (1858) in *Misc.* (1859) I. 182; **Hmp.**^{1}

[Prob. of Du. origin. Cp. Du. *kamp*, a piece of ground, field + *schot*, partition, boarding. In Du. dials. *kamp* is esp. used for a piece of ground surrounded by a ditch, see Molema (1887). See also Dähnert *Pomeranian Dial.* (1781).]

CAMRIL, see **Cambrel**, *sb.*^{2}

CAMSHACH, *adj.* Sc. Also written **camshack, camscho, campsho, camscheugh, camschol.**

1. Crooked, distorted.

Lnk. A monkey with a campsho face, Ramsay *Poems* (1727) II. 478, ed. 1800 (Jam.).

2. *Fig.* Cross-grained, ill-tempered.

Sc. Bot camshach wife or girnin gett, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 170 (Jam.). **Abd.** Pate had caught a camshack cair At this uncanny wark, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 7. **Dmb.** Her camseuch faither and a thrawn auld limmer o' a servant lass, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) viii. **Rnf.** It gaed at last frae camscheugh words, Picken *Poems* (1788) *Nowadays.*

[**1.** That cruiked, camschoche croyll (dwarf), Montgomerie *Flyting* (ed. 1629) 295; Wyth crukit camschow beik, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 77.]

CAMSHACHLE, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **camshacle, camschacle, camshaucle, kamshackle.**

1. *v.* To distort, pull askew, throw in disorder, upset; also *fig.* See **Shachle**, *v.*

Sc. I'll twassle your thrapple in a giffy an' ye think tae camshacle me wi' your bluid-thristy fingers, *St. Patrick* (1819) II. 191; Meg o' the mill camschachlit me, *Old Sng.* (Jam.) **e.Fif.** Tibbie and Mrs. Sooter had gotten a' their duds camshackled, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix.

Hence **Camshackled**, *ppl. adj.* crooked. Also *fig.*

Peb. Nae auld camshauchled warlock loun, Nicol *Poems* (1805) *Daft Days.*

2. *adj.* Involved, intricate, confused.

Slk. It's sae kamshackle. I canna word it, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 36, ed. 1866.

CAMSTEERY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also Sus. (?) Also written **camsteerie** Sc.; **camsteary** Sc. Nhb.^{1}; **camsterie, camstairie, camstairy, camstarie** Sc.; **camstary** Sc. Nhb.^{1}; **kamsteery, kamstarry** Nhb.^{1}; **kamstary** N.Cy.^{1}; **kamstarie** Nhb.; and in form **camstrary** Sc. [**kəmsteə·ri.**] Wild, mad, unmanageable, obstinate, perverse.

Sc. And when she's fu' she is unco camstarie, Herd *Sngs.* (1776) II. 40; She was sae camsterie and skeich, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 297; He's a camsteary chield and fasheous about marches, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) l. **e.Sc.** They'll be eatin' themsel's camsteerie i' the stable, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 153. **Abd.** Time enough to turn camsterry When we're auld and doited, Skinner *Poems* (ed. 1809) 71. **Per.** The'll aye be some camsteary craturs in the warld, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 318. **Fif.** Ye're a camstairie lassie, MacDonald *Alec Forbes* (1876) 95. **e.Fif.** Gin I had daured to show the slightest inclination to turn camsteerie on their han's, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **Dmb.** Sookin stirks—when they begin to kick and grow strong i' the head and camstrary, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xx. **Ayr.** The auld countess is nae sic a camstrarie commoditie as may be you think, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv. **Lth.** Frichtit baith the horse and kye, An' turn'd them clean camstairy, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 8. **Edb.** Being naturally a wee-camstairie, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv. **Bwk.** He had a wild, camstary pony, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 48. **Slk.** Breakin into pieces noo, like camstrary cluds, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 47. **Gall.** She turned camsteery wi' him, an' gang in harnass she wadna, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxiii. **Kcb.** For the callans are camsteerie loons, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 205. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Ye're sic kamstarie fowk man, Bell *Rhymes* (1812) 38; **Nhb.**^{1} **Sus.**^{1} A horse is said to be very camsteery when it does not go steadily.

Hence (1) **Camstary**, *sb.* an obstinate, unmanageable person; (2) **Camsteeriness**, *sb.* perversity, obstinacy.

(1) **Slk.** Here's for ye then, auld camstary! Hogg *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. (2) **e.Fif.** Pairtly owin' to his camsteeriness . . . we whummelt into a ga-fur, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xii.

[Grou I campstarie, it may drau to ill, Montgomerie *Sonnets* (c. 1597) lxviii, ed. Cranstoun, 123.]

CAMSTROUDGEOUS, *adj.* Fif. (Jam.) Wild, unmanageable, obstinate, perverse.

CAMUCK, see **Cambuck.**

CAN, *v.* In var. dial. of Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **con**, see below.

I. Grammatical forms.

1. *Present Tense.*

Sc. To the young that canna, the ald that manna, The blind that downa see, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) *Bonny Bee-Ho'm*; Ye canna help me, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) vii. **N.I.**^{1} *Neg.* Canney. **Nhb.** I canna climb the knowes, sae green, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 100; **Nhb.**^{1} Ye canna say them nay, Mr. Mayor, *Quayside Ditty* (1816). **Cum.** What can t'e want wi' me? Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 160; **Cum.**^{1} *n.* Canna, *m.* Cāan't, *sw.* Cāat. **Wm.** Canta tell? Blezard *Sngs.* (1868) 18. **m.Yks.**^{1} Aa kaan· *or* kaanz·; dhoo kaan·, kaanz· *or* kaanst·; ey kaan· *or* kaanz·; wey, &c. kaan· *or* kaanz·, *Introd.* xlvi. **w.Yks.** Strong form kan; weak forms kən, kŋ. The weak form kŋ is mostly used in comb. with the pers. pron. *Neg.* kanət *or* kānt, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 147; **w.Yks.**^{3} Cannot is *gen.* used at length. **Lan.** Con ta walk reight? Hamerton *Wenderholme* (1869) ii; What con friends do? Brierley *Layrock* (1864) viii; Aw conno' wayve same as aw're use't, *ib.* iii; I canna' say, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 61. **e.Lan.**^{1} Cornd. **s.Lan.** Conno, Bamford *Dial.* (1850). **Chs.**^{1} Aw con; can ta? const; const ta? *Neg.* Conna, conner, connot; **Chs.**^{2} Connoh *or* conna. **s.Chs.**^{1} *Sing.* Kon, kost, kon, 90. **Stf.** Ye cawt die more nor once, Murray *Nov. Note Bk.* (1887) 54; Cossent see? *ib. Joseph's Coat* (1882) 270. **s.Stf.** Thee cost goo now (T.P.). **Der.**^{1} Con, conno; **Der.**^{2} I conna' aboide hur. **s.Not.** I kaint do it (L.C.M.). **Nhp.**^{1} An endearing expression to children: Casn't do it? **Nhp.**^{2} I kaint do it. **w.Wor.** I conna mend it, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 30; **w.Wor.**^{1} Conna us? **Shr.**^{1} I can *or* con; thee ca'st; ca'st 'ee? canna we? can 'ee? cannad-a *or* canna they? *Neg.*: Thee cosna *or* casna; ca'sna thee [kas·nu'dhi']? If Tum conna *or* canna do it. **Hrf.**^{2} Casn, casna, canna. Thee casn'st lick me. **Glo.** Cass'net thee zing? Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) viii; **Glo.**^{1} Cas'n't; **Glo.**^{2} Cast *or* Cat? [canst thou]. **Oxf.**^{1} Thee cas'nt. Cas'nt do't? [kas·nt duot]. **Brks.**^{1} Casn't? **Ess.**^{1} Caint. **Sus.** Evers'much water caünt squench love, Lower *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 7. **Hmp.**^{1} Thee cass'n. **I.W.**^{1} Thee casn't dout un. Canst? **I.W.**^{2} Casn't zee't? **n.Wil.** Gie out, cass'n! [Stop that, can't you!] (E.H.G.) **Wil.**^{1} Cass'n. **Dor.** Cassunt? (W.C.); [Thou] cast, Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834); **Dor.**^{1} I'll bet A shillèn, that thee cassen, 129. **Som.** Thee cass'n do it, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) *Gl.* **w.Som.** Dhee kns; kuns dhee? *Neg.* Dhee kas-n, wee kaa·n; kas-n dhee? kaa·n uus? Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 64; **w.Som.**^{1} Aay kn [emph. kan·] git au·n múd-leen-luyk tu dún·ur, búd aay kaa·n núv·ur maek noa an· tu braek·sus [I can get on middling-like at dinner, but I cannot ever make any hand of breakfast]; Ca's [thou canst] g'out ta-marra, if ee ool, Pulman *Sketches*, 17. **Dev.** 'Tis better thin ort a tal ulse thee kiss bring, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1865) *Introd.* **n.Dev.** Thee . . . cassent zee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 127; Thee kisn't think to ha' 'er, that's sartin, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 33. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Cas, cans, cas'n [thou canst, canst not, canst thou? canst thou not?]. **e.Dev.** Cas' thee milky? Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) *Notes*, 4. **Cor.** Save thyself from transportation ef thee cust, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 51; **Cor.**^{2} Cussn't, caan't; **Cor.**^{3} Kēs?

2. *Preterite.*

Sc. Cuid, cood. *Neg.* Cuidna, coodna, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 216; I couldna weel see, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xv. **Wxf.**^{1} Aamezil cou no stoane [Myself could not stand]. **m.Yks.**^{1} Kuod· *or* kuodz·, *sing.* and *pl.*, *Introd.* xlvii. **w.Yks.** Kud *or* kəd. *Neg.* Kudnt *or* kədnət, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 147. **Lan.** Ascroft couldna coom, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 79; **Lan.**^{1} *pl.* Cud'n. **Der.**^{2} I could na' insense him a no how (s.v. Insense).

w.Wor.^{1} Cŏŏdna us? **Shr.**^{1} Thee cou'st; cou'st 'ee? we, &c. coulden. *Neg.* I couldna; thee couldsna; Couldnad-a *or* couldna they? **Glo.**^{2} Coos-nt? [Could you not?] **Brks.**^{1} Coost tell I which be the ro-ad to Alder, plaze? If I dwoant do't I be zure thee coos'nt. **I.W.**^{1} Thee coodsn't doo't, 50. **Wil.** Coos'n [could'st not], SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.**^{1} Dost mind how once thee coossen zit? 63. **Som.** Coose do et eef oo'st [You could do it if you would], PULMAN *Sketches* (ed. 1871) 87. **w.Som.** Dhee kuds (emphat. kèo·ds); dhee keòds-n, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 64. **Dev.** Cüdden 'er? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 5; Es chudd'nt be a wafron, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. iv. **e.Dev.** Ai did leuke, but ai nivver ked vaine 'en, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. I. **Cor.**^{3} Cust lend me a shilling?

II. In dial. usages.

1. Used as *infin.*, *prp.* or *pp.*: to be able.

Sc. Thay hæna cuid geate eane [they have not been able to get one]. If wey hæd cuid cum. Ye'll can cum neist weik? Wi' hym noa cannin' fynd them [through his being unable to find them], MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 216; He'll be grander than ever now—he'll no can haud down his head to sneeze, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi. **Per.** I'll no can bide lang, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 137, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Ye'll no can work, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 155. **s.Sc.** A common idiom. Not known in Abd. (G.W.) **Ayr.** Baith you and her will can spare some o' the cost, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xvii. **Lnk.** He'll can tell us, WARDROP *J. Mathieson* (1881) 32. **Rxb.** We'll . . . aiblins no can rise our lane, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 43. **Gall.** In common use (A.W.). **Nhb., Dur.** He wouldn't could go. Will he can go? (J.W.H.) **e.Dur.**^{1} They'll not can get any food. I haven't could get across the doors (very common). 'I doubt I'll not can get' is one of the commonest phr. **Cum.**^{1} I'll nut can gang to-day. **w.Yks.** A ius tə kud *or* kəd diut [I used to be able to do it]. Ad ə dunt if id kud (*never* kəd) [I would have done it if I had been able], WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 148; Ah can't walk five mile i' t'hahr nah, but ah used to could! *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 2, 1892). **Chs.**^{1} Aw used to could a done it. **Not.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} Did you, when you used to could work? **Lei.**^{1} Nobody seems to can understand it. Shay'd use to couldn't sit nur stan'. A's the man to can du it. I'd use to could du it in hafe the toime, 31. **War.**^{2} He used to couldn't; **War.**^{3} **Wor.** I can't do it now, but I used to could (J.W.P.).

2. In phr. (1) *Can* or *can't awhile*, see **Awhile**; (2) *can't-help-it*, a violent disinclination for work, &c.

(2) **e.Yks.**^{1} A person is said to be troubled with a can't-help-it.

CAN, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Not. Lei. War. Shr. Som. Cor. **[kan, kæn.]**

1. Applied to any vessel, esp. of tin, for holding liquids or semi-liquids; a drinking cup.

Sc. The term has a much wider range of meaning than in Eng., and is applied to almost every sort of vessel of metal, earthenware, or wood, e.g. the small tubs in which workmen mix and keep plaster, lime, &c. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **n.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** A small milk-pail, with a handle on the side, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2} Drinking cups, called cans, are sometimes made [from the hollow of an elephant's trunk]. **w.Som.**^{1} Kaar lau·ng dhu kan· lau·ng wai· ee [carry along the milk pail along with you]. **Cor.** A great five gallon 'can,' FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 73.

2. A measure for liquids, holding about a gallon. Sh.I. (JAM.), S. & Ork.^{1}

3. The allowance of beer claimed by keelmen.

Nhb.^{1} Every time they load a keel of coals from the staith, or 'dyke,' they get a 'can,' or allowance of ale equal in value to two shillings and sixpence, *N. Tribune* (1854) I. 210. Then went and drank wor can, *Sng. Keel Row.*

4. The hollow part of an elephant's trunk. w.Yks.^{2}

5. A tin.

Not.^{2} Buy me a can of meat.

6. A broken piece of earthenware. Abd. (JAM.)

7. *Comp.* (1) **Can-bauk**, a milkman's shoulder-yoke or 'yoke-stick,' q.v.; (2) **-box**, in wool-combing: a box full of pins or combs, through which the wool is passed; (3) **-dough**, a small oblong cake for breakfast bread; (4) **-house**, a public-house; (5) **-leaf**, *Nymphaea alba*, white water-lily; see **Candock**; (6) **-money**, money claimed by keelmen instead of an allowance of beer.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **w.Yks.** (S.A.B.) (3) **Shr.**^{1} (4) **Nhb.**^{1} (5) **Lei., War.** The half unfolded leaves floating on the water [are] supposed to resemble cans. (6) **Nhb.**^{1}

CAN, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Also written **cann** Abd.; **kann** Sh.I. Cleverness, ability, knowledge.

Sh.I. (JAM.); Still in use. He has nae can (K.I.). **n.Sc.** (W.C.) **Abd.** These auld-warld fouks had wondrous can Of herbs that were baith good for man and beast, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 13, ed. 1812; Wi' mair wyles and cann they bet the flame, *ib.* 15; Oor gran'-mithers believ't i' the can o' the fairies, ALEXANDER *Ain Folk* (1875) 70, ed. 1882; He has gweed can amo' beasts fan he likes, *ib.* 93; *Obsol.* (W.M.)

CAN, see **Cand**, *v.*

CANADA, *sb.* Yks. A name given to small allotments of land, not divided from each other by any fence.

Yks. *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 318. **ne.Yks.** This and similar expressions, such as 'Nova Scotia,' are not uncommon (M.C.F.M.).

CANALLYE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **canalyie, cannailyie**; see below. A mob, rabble; also in *comp.* **Canallye-host.**

Sc. The hale cannailyie, risin, tried In vain to end their gabblin, NICOL *Poems* (1805) I. 37 (JAM.). **e.Sc.** Hereabout we ca' a noisy crowd o' folk a canallye, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) xviii. **Fif.** Sae sall this vile canallyie-host Be huntit downwarts, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 106.

[Fr. *canaille*, dogs; a kennel, or company of dogs; the dregs, or offals, of a people (COTGR.).]

CANARY, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Shr. Lon. Hmp. Wil.

1. In phr. *Give the cat a canary* (*bird*), 'tell it to the marines,' said of an improbable story.

Shr.^{1} 'Give a cat a canary,' dunna tell me none o' your rōmance; **Shr.**^{2}

2. A sovereign, so called from its colour.

Shr.^{2} **Lon.** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 52.

3. A glass of gin, rum, or any ardent spirits. Shr.^{2}

4. A burglar's assistant.

Lon. Sometimes a woman, called a 'canary,' carries the tools, and watches outside, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1862) IV. 337.

5. Applied to the plants (1) *Corydalis lutea*, lady's pincushion; (2) *Tropoeolum canariensis*, canary-creeper. Also in *comp.* **Canary-plant.** n.Lin.^{1}

6. *Comp.* (1) **Canary-buzzert**, a yellow moth; (2) **-grass**, (3) **-seed**, (*a*) *Phalaris canariensis*, millet; (*b*) *Plantago major*, plantain.

(1) **Lan.** Petty warfare being carried on by 'canary buzzerts' and 'bit-bats,' BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 115. (2, *a*) Var. dial., B. & H. (*b*) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (3, *a*) Var. dial., B. & H. (*b*) **Yks.** *ib.* **Hmp.** *Nature Notes*, No. 3. **Wil.**^{1}

CANBOTTLE, *sb.* Stf. Wor. Shr. Hrf. **[kæ·nbotl.]** The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea.*

Stf.^{1}, **w.Wor.** (W.B.) **Shr.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 32; **Shr.**^{1} Also called Bottle-tit; **Shr.**^{2} **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Prov.* (1876). **Hrf.**^{2}

CANCER, *sb.* Sc. *Lychnis dioica*, red campion.

Kcb. *Garden Wk.* (1896) 112.

CANCER, see **Caunsey.**

CANCH, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Bdf. e.An. Also written **cansh** n.Yks.^{2} ne.Yks.^{1} Bdf. e.An.^{1} (GROSE); **caunch** Nhb. Dur.; **kanch** Nhp.^{1}; **kansh** ne.Yks.^{1} Nhp.^{2}; and in forms **kench** s.Chs.^{1} Lei.^{1} Nhp.^{1} Shr.^{1} e.An.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **kinch** e.An.^{1} **[kanʃ, kenʃ, kinʃ.]**

1. *sb.* A perpendicular declivity, a rise like a step, esp. a step-like projection in a coal-pit.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} There is a string of canches from the Willows to the glass-houses on Blaydon Haugh, the river winding about those canches like a mill race, *Newc. Dy. Chron.* (Aug. 23, 1887). In a thin seam of coal it is necessary to work either an upper or lower stratum of stone along with the coal, to give height to the passage way. The coal being worked first, leaves a steep-like projection of stone. This is a canch. Coal and stone are thus worked away alternately. Where a slight fault or slip occurs in a bed of coal, the dislocation leaves one part of the seam above the other, the step thus formed being a canch. A top canch is also called a broo. **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888); (J.H.B.) **Dur.** GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); The term is applied more particularly when it is desired to describe the thickness of the strata which is removed—as a 13 inch kanch (J.J.B.). **ne.Yks.**^{1}

2. A sloping trench; a water-channel cut on a road.

n.Yks.^{2}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

3. A breadth of digging land. Nrf.^{1}, Suf.^{1}

4. A slice out of a hayrick or manure-heap, &c.; a large piece of bread, cheese, &c.

Dur.^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} 'A whole kench' is a cut across the whole breadth of the stack. **Not.**^{2} Cut a canch out of that manure-hill. **Shr.**^{1} The Missis give 'im a reet good kench o' bread an' chees'. Also in form kenchin'. **e.An.**^{1} Shall I begin another cut of the stack, Sir? the last kinch is getting very low.

5. A small rick; a small stack of bricks, firewood, corn, &c., piled up together; a mound of earth.

n.Yks. Cut a piece off that cansh (I.W.). **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**^{23} **s.Not.** The man had gotten a good canch o' firewood in his yard (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} Ther's just one little canch o' oäts left an' that's all. **Nhp.**^{1} If a rick of corn is made at different times, each separate portion is called a canch; or a small rick—the surplus of a large one—and attached to it, is so denominated; and the term is also used in piling wood or faggots when a small addition is made to a larger pile. A bury of potatoes is sometimes called a canch; **Nhp.**^{2} **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **e.An.**^{1} **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Nrf.**^{1} [Grose (1790).]

6. A short turn or spell at hoeing, ditching, &c. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

7. *v.* To heap up, pile, arrange in a stack.

Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Not.**^{1}; **Not.**^{2} The bricks must be canched, not thrown out of the cart; **Not.**^{3} Nar canch 'em up snug together out o' folks' way! **s.Not.** Here wor a lot o' slabs canched up in a corner (J.P.K.). **Lei.**^{1} To kench potatoes is to 'camp' them, place in a heap and cover with straw, earth, &c. **Nhp.**^{2} [To caunch up bricks is to arrange them in small stacks when burnt and ready for sale, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

CANCRAM, see **Cankum.**

CAND, *sb.* Cor.^{12} Fluor-spar. See **Cam**, *sb.*^{2}

CAND, *v.* Nhp. e.An. Also in form **can** Suf. [**kand, kænd.**] To candy, congeal, adhere.

Nhp.^{1} **e.An.**^{1} It cands together. **Suf.** This sort of mould cans at once, if you press it. 'Pan' is the more common word (F.H.).

[The siluer moone . . . spred frostie pearle on the canded ground, Fairfax *Tasso* (1600) VI. ciii.]

CAND, see **Cam.**

CANDAVAIG, *sb.* n.Sc. (Jam.) A species of salmon; a salmon that lies until summer in fresh water, without going to the sea.

Abd. They are grosser for their length than the common salmon, and often of a large size, *Birse Statist. Acc.* IX. 109. **Ags.**

[Gael. *ceann-dubhach*, der. of *ceann-dubh*, black-headed.]

CANDEL-BEND, see **Kendal-bend.**

CANDER, *adv.* Glo.^{12} Yonder. Also in phr. *Cander-lucks*, look yonder.

[*Cander*, for '*look yonder*,' the vb. being unstressed, and its final guttural agglutinated to the following adv. pronounced '*ander*.]

CANDLE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **cannel** Sc. Nhb.^{1} Dur. Cum. Yks.; **canle** w.Som.^{1}; **cannle** n.Yks.^{2}; **kannel** Dev.^{3}; **kendle** Cor.^{2}

1. *Comp.* (1) **Candle-bark,** a box for holding candles; see **Bark,** *sb.*^{1}; (2) **-burning,** the time which a candle takes to burn; (3) **-canting,** a 'sale by candle,' q.v.; (4) **-coal,** a piece of splint coal put on a cottage fire to give light to spin by; (5) **-coil,** the wick of a candle; (6) **-creel,** a basket for storing candles; playing at cards for candles; (7) **-doup,** a candle-end; (8) **-douting,** morning, dawn; (9) **-fir,** fir that has been buried in a morass, used instead of candles; (10) **-futtle,** (11) **-gullie,** a large knife for splitting up bog-fir into candles; (12) **-hod,** a candle-stick; (13) **-keeper,** see below; (14) **-leet-time,** dusk; (15) **-length,** the time a candle would take to burn; (16) **-lighting,** see **-leet-time**; (17) **-sieve,** the larger kind of rush used for candle-wicks; (18) **-snot,** the burnt wick of a candle; (19) **-stick-height,** of a child: very small; (20) **-teen,** (21) **-teening** (**-tining, -tinning**), evening, dusk; see **Tine**; (22) **-waster,** one who sits up late at night; (23) **-wick,** (*a*) *Typha latifolia,* great reed-mace; (*b*) *Verbascum Thapsus,* mullein.

(1) **Cum.** (M.P.), **Lan.**^{1} (2) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} A cannle-canting, when articles were appraised until a candle burned down to a certain mark, and the highest bidder got the bargain, the candle being now superseded by the sand-glass. (4) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (5) **w.Yks.** (W.F.M.F.) (6) **Nhb.** Another singular device they practise called candle-creel, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 243; **Nhb.**^{1} In early winter, farmers used to set off to a neighbouring rendezvous, each man with a creel or basket of candles. A successful player obtained a stock enough to serve his needs throughout the rest of the winter. (7) **e.Sc.** Mony a can'le-doup I've kent gutter an' gang out leavin' me to crawl into bed i' the dark, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) iii. (8) **w.Som.**^{1} When the sun is up sufficiently to see to work is the time for kan·l-duw·teen. **n.Dev.** Vrom candle-douting to candle-teening, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 314. (9) **Sc.** Its fibres are so tough, that they are twisted into ropes, halters, and tethers. The splits of it are used for light, *Agr. Surv. Peeb.* (Jam.) (10, 11) **Bnff.**^{1} (12) **n.Yks.**^{2} (13) **Slang.** At Winchester School: the name given to six college boys, not being prefects, who are allowed certain privileges in consideration of their having been long in the school. Prob. from having charge of the candles placed on the juniors' tables in Hall (A.D.H.); Shadwell *Wykeham. Slang* (1859–1864). (14) **n.Lin.**^{1} (15) **Lan.** It's o happened i' less nor a candle-length, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) v. (16) [**Amer.** Evenin' meetin' took up at early candlelightin', *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 385.] (17) **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** T'young fwoks 'll gang till a cannel-seave syke [marshy hollow], Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 230; (M.P.) **Wm.** Distinct from the smaller kind of rush out of which caps and whips were and still are made (B.K.); **Wm.**^{1} The rushes were prepared by having the rind stripped off on two opposite sides, so as to allow the pith to absorb the liquid tallow. **n.Lan.** (W.H.H.) (18) **Nhb.**^{1} (19) **n.Yks.**^{2} I've knawn you ivver sen you were cannle-stick-height. (20) **w.Som.**^{1} I'll be 'long way-ee agin, vore cannle-teen. (21) **w.Cy.** Grose *Suppl.* (1790). **Glo.**^{12}, **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.) **w.Som.**^{1} Kan·l-tee·neen. **n.Dev.** *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 314; Tha blessed hour 'vore candleteenin', Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 129. **Dev.**^{1} Jist bevore candle-teening the passon peep'd in upon us to put us in meend 'twas Zinday nart, 18; **Dev.**^{3} **Cor.** 'Twas kendle-teening when yung Mall Treloare Trudg'd hum fram Bâl, J. Trenoodle *Spec.* (1846) 22. **w.Cor.** From early candle-teening, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 5. **Cor.**^{12} (22) **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **w.Som.**^{1} They be proper can'le-wasters [kan·l wae·ustur], aa'll warnt they baint a-bed. (23, *a*) **Cum., Wm.** (*b*) **n.Som.**

2. In phr. (1) *as you have burned the candle, burn the inch,* complete the undertaking, 'as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb'; (2) *candle and castock,* a turnip lantern; (3) *he that worst may, must hold the candle,* the weakest goes to the wall; *obs.*; (4) *Candle-and-lantern Fair,* see below; (5) *he hath offered his candle to the devil,* see below; *obs.*; (6) *sale by candle,* an auction where a short candle was burnt, and the last bidder before it went out became the purchaser; (7) *to strike a candle,* to slide on the heel, so as to leave a white mark along the ice.

(1) **Don.** Said if any one is going to attempt anything desperate, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1885) III. 277. (2) **Sc.** Sometimes placed in churchyards, on Allhallow eve. Hence the rhyme of children:—Halloween, a night at e'en, A candle in a castock (Jam.). (3) **Glo.** Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (ed. 1885) III. 32. (4) **Wil.** We used [at Warminster] to call one of the smaller fairs (I believe it was the August one) 'Candle-and-lantern Fair,' presumably from the difficulty of finding it; but the name may have come from a time when the wares offered in August would include preparations for winter evenings, *Wil. N. & Q.* I. 230. (5) **Glo.** This (now common) thus arose; Old ffillimore of Cam, goinge in anno 1584, to present Sir Tho. Throgmorton of Tortworth with a suger lofe, met by the way with his neighbor, who demanded whither and upon what busines hee was goinge, answered, 'To offer my candle to the Divill.' Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (ed. 1885) III. 28. (6) **n.Lin.**^{1} [Forty or fifty years ago . . . it was the custom at some sales to have candles marked with red circles; and the moment the candle burned down to the mark, the lot put up was knocked down to the highest bidder, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 383.] (7) **Wil.**^{1}

3. The pupil of the eye; *gen.* in phr. *candle of the eye.*

Shr.^{1} Also called Pea of the eye. **Hrf.**^{1} **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419. **Glo.**^{1}

[**2.** (6) The 1st of June . . . will be exposed to sale by the candle ten hundred parts or proprieties of that tract of land in America now called West New Jersey, *Lond. Gazette* (1687) No. 2246, 4.]

CANDLEMAS, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Shr. Glo. Sur. Wil. Som. Also written **can'le** Sc. Cum. w.Som.^{1}; **cannle-** n.Yks.^{2} e.Yks.^{1}

1. Feb. 2, Feast of the Purification; a Scottish quarter-day. Also in *comp.* **Candlemas-day.**

Sc. If Candlemass day be dry and fair, The half o' winter's to come and mair; If Candlemass day be wet and foul, The half o' winter's gane at Yule, Chambers *Bk. of Days* (1869) I. 214. **Ayr.** That fifty pound ye lent me last Candlemas was a twelvemonth, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 81. **Lnk.** The first term's payment is at Candlemas first, Wodrow *Church Hist.* (ed. 1828) I. 337. **Kcb.** When at Can'lemas he took the floor, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 216. **Cum.** (M.P.) **Yks.** At Candlemas gooid gees al lay, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 20, 1889). **n.Yks.**^{2} If Cannlemas day be lound and fair, Yaw hawf o' t'winter's te come an' mair; If Cannlemas day be murk an' foul, Yaw hawf o' t'winter's geean at Yule. **e.Yks.**^{1} **Shr.** At Candlemas Day A good goose should lay, *Flk-rime*, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 578. **Ken.** 'Candlemas Day Half your fodder and half your hay,' or 'Candlemoss Half your hay and half your toss,' meaning that the winter is then only half gone and one ought to have exhausted not more than half the keep for the cattle. The 'toss' is the unthreshed corn in the barn (P.M.). **Sur.**^{1} The old folks used to say that so far as the sun shone into the house on Candlemas Day so far would the snow drive in before the winter was out. **w.Som.**^{1} Kan·lmus remembered by the country folk, but utterly unknown to the factory and town people.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Candlemas-ba'** (ball), a football match played on Feb. 2; (2) **-bells,** the snowdrop; (3) **-bleeze,** (*a*) a bonfire on the evening of Feb. 2; (*b*) the gift of money formerly paid by pupils to their schoolmaster; (4) **-crack,** a storm occurring at this season; (5) **— crown,** see below; (6) **— king,** the pupil who paid the highest gratuity to the schoolmaster at Candlemas; (7) **— offering,** see **-bleeze** (*b*); (8) **— queen,** see **— king.**

(1) **Sc.** The *e.* end of a town [played] against the *w.*, the unmarried men against the married, or one parish against another, Chambers *Bk. of Days* (1869) I. 214. (2) **Glo.**^{12}, **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.) (3, *a*) **Sc.** The conflagration of any piece of furze which might exist in their [schoolchildren's] neighbourhood, or . . . of an artificial bonfire, Chambers *Bk. of Days* (1869) I. 214. (*b*) **Rxb.**, **Slk.** (Jam.) (4) **e.Yks.**^{1} A cannlemas-crack Lays monny a sailor on his back. (5, 6) **Fif.** Scholars pay a Candlemas gratuity, from 5*s.* even as far as 5 guineas, when there is a keen competition for the Candlemas crown. The 'king' . . . reigns for six weeks, during which period he is not only entitled to demand an afternoon's play for the scholars once a week, but he has also the royal privilege of remitting punishments, *St. Andrews Statist. Acc.* XIII. 211 (Jam.). (7) **Sc.** (Jam.) (8) (*ib. Suppl.*) **Ayr.** With one voice from us a' she was proclaimed our Candlemas Queen, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 34.

[**1.** The first nam es Candelmesse, The tother Maryes clensing, *Metr. Hom.* (c. 1325), ed. Small, 155. OE. *candelmæsse*, cp. ON. *Kyndilmessa.*]

CANDLER, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Yks.

1. A chandelier. n.Cy. (K.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

2. A chandler.

w.Yks. Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 535; **w.Yks.**^{4}

[A candeler, *candelarius*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). *Candle* + *-er*, as in *draper*, *butler*.]

CANDOCK, *sb.* Not. War. Wor. [**ka·ndok.**]

1. *Nuphar lutea*, yellow water-lily. See **Water-can.** Also called **Pan Dock.** War.^{3}

2. *Nymphaea alba*, white water-lily. See **Can-leaf.** Not. (J.H.B.), Wor.

[Can-dock, from its broad leaves, and the shape of its seed-vessel, like that of a can, Prior (1879). Cp. Dan. *aakande* (*aa*, river + *kande*, a can), a water-lily.]

CANDY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Lin. War. Amer. [**ka·ndi.**]

1. *sb.* A sweetmeat.

Ayr. He would have . . . socht candy for the banes, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 27; **N.I.**^{1} **Nhb.** A sweetmeat exposed for sale at Newcastle on market days, the salesman shouting 'Here's your dandy, randy, candy oh!' (J.Ar.) [**Amer.** Farmer.]

2. *Comb.* (1) **Candy-broad sugar,** lump sugar; (2) **-man,** a seller of 'candy'; a bailiff's officer; see below; (3) **-plant,** *Marrubium vulgare*, horehound.

(1) **Fif.** (Jam.) (2) **Rnf.** He gangs business-like wi't tae the candyman's stan', Neilson *Poems* (1877) 47. **N.I.**^{1} A rag-man [who gives] *gen.* a kind of toffee in exchange for rags, &c. **Nhb.**^{1} As the pitman occupies his house in part payment of wages, it becomes necessary for him to vacate it, should he leave his work at the colliery. During 'the great strike' in 1884 men were served with notices of ejectment all round. To do this, the services of 'vagrom men' were impressed. In these the pitmen recognized several as the itinerant vendors who called 'Dandy-candy, three sticks a penny.' Thus the term 'Candyman' became *gen.* applied in pit villages to those who served and carried out notices of ejectment. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Mr. Wilson comments on the absence of 'candymen' at the evictions, *Newc. Dy. Leader* (July 6, 1896); *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 445. (3) **War.**^{3} The source of several cottage medicines. Candy or Toffey is made by boiling it with sugar.

3. A hard rocky layer under gravel. sw.Lin.^{1}

4. *v.* To stick together from rust, pressure, or other means. Cf. **cand.**

n.Lin.^{1} I fun a lump o' sneel-shells what would fill a barra' e' th' inside o' a holla' esh treä, all candied togither. A labourer, who came upon a 'find' of bronze celts at West Halton, said, 'Thaay was all candied togither.'

CANE, *sb.*^{1} Chs. [**kēn.**] In silk-weaving: the warp.

Chs.^{1} Ahr Jim'll start a work a Monday; he's getten a fresh cane; **Chs.**^{3}

CANE, *sb.*^{2} Hrt. Hmp. Written **kane** Hrt. [**kēn.**] A small weasel. Also called **keen,** q.v.

Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. **e.Hmp.** A little reddish beast, not much bigger than a field mouse, but much longer, which they call a cane, White *Selborne* (1788) xv. **s.Hmp.** (R.F.P.); (H.W.E.) **Hmp.**^{1}

CANE, *sb.*^{3} *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **cain** (Jam.); **kain, kane,** see below.

1. A rent paid in kind by a tenant to his landlord. Cf. **boon,** *sb.*^{2} Also *fig.* in phr. *to pay the cane*, to pay the penalty.

Sc. It consisted of a portion of the produce of the land, in grain when it was arable land and in cattle and pigs when pasture land. . . . Over the whole of Scotland, exc. in Lth., it was a recognised burden upon the crown lands, and upon all lands not held by feudal tenure, Skene *Celtic Sc.* III. 231 (Jam *Suppl.*); There will be poultry amang the tenants, though Luckie Chirnside says she has paid the kain twice ower, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) viii. **Abd.** Or aiblins wi' you pay The kain to hell, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 31. **Ayr.** Our Laird gets in his racked rents, His coals, his kain, an' a' his stents, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786); To Death she's dearly paid the kane, *ib. Tam Samson* (1787). **Bwk.** Now he will hae to pay the kain For being at the Deil's command, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 128. **Gall.** I had paid him his kane for his insolence, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxiv.

Hence **Canage,** *sb.* the act of paying 'cane.' Sc. (Jam.)

2. Used *attrib.* in *comb.* (1) **Cane-bairn,** a child supposed to be paid as tribute to fairies or to the devil; (2) **-cock,** a cock given in part payment of rent; (3) **-fish,** rent for fishing, paid in kind; (4) **-fowl,** (5) **-hen,** see **-cock**; (6) **-rent,** rent paid in kind.

(1) **Sc.** It is hinted . . . that kain bairns were paid to Satan. . . . Sometimes the old barren hags stole the unchristened offspring of their neighbours to fill the hellish treasury, Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 280; A similar idea prevailed with regard to the kain paid by the fairies (Jam.). (2) **Slk.** Paid away to hell, like a kane-cock at the end o' seven years, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 53, ed. 1866. (3) **Nhb.** 'Canefisshe' or 'Gaynfish,' by virtue of which one quarter of a fisherman's catch was appropriated by the bailiff on the return of the fisherman to shore, Bateson *Hist. Nhb.* (1895) II. 40; **Nhb.**^{1} (4) **Sc.** I would have you send no more such kain fowls, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xxvi. (5) **Sc.** There was ance a laird . . . had a great number of kain hens, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) v. (6) **Frf.** Capons were more plentiful at the table than chickens, so that even kain-rent was paid in them, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 674.

[This word *Cane* signifies tribute or dewty, as *cane* fowles, *cane* cheis, *cane* aites, quhilk is paid be the tenent to the maister as ane duty of the land, specially to kirkmen and prelats, Skene *Expos.* (1641) 35. Gael. *càin*, Ir. *cáin*, a tax, tribute, MIr. statute, law (Macbain).]

CANE, see **Cain.**

CANE-APPLE, *sb.* Irel. The berry of *Arbutus unedo*, strawberry tree.

Crk. You writ to me about strawberry treese which were green all the yeare. . . . I believe you mein the cane apel tree,

M. Faulkner *Lett.* (July 1641) in *Mem. Verney Family* (1892) I. 211. **Ker.** Joyce *Ir. Place Names*, 2nd S. 338.

[Ir. *caithne*, the arbutus. This is the name used at Killarney. *Ard na ceithne* is the old name of Smerwick harbour, in Dunurlin, Co. Kerry (O'Reilly, 591).]

CANES, *sb. pl.* Dur. The schoolmaster's cane.

e.Dur.^{1} Always in *pl.*: She's getten her kae·unz.

CANGE, *v.* Lin. Also written **cainge** n.Lin.^{1} [**kēndʒ, keəndʒ.**] To waste away or moulder by degrees; said of persons and things. See **Cainge.**

n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881); It's been caingein' an' moskerin' awaay iver sin' it was strucken wi' lightnin' twenty year back (M P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} 'Poor thing! she'll not bide it a deäl longer; she's caaingin' awaay, poor bairn;' said of a child that had swallowed a halfpenny.

CANGLE, *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb.

1. To quarrel, wrangle, haggle.

Sc. Ye cangle about uncoft kids, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Ayr.** We may not stay now to cangle with the Papists, Dickson *Sel. Writings* (1660) I. 174, ed. 1845; Dinna, for ony sake, let them see we've been canglin', Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 162. **Nhb.**^{1} To cangle with the ticket-collector at a railway station.

Hence (1) **Cangler,** *sb.* a jangler; (2) **Cangling,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* altercation, quarrelling; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* wrangling, quarrelsome.

(1) **Lnk.** 'Fye!' said ae cangler, 'what d'ye mean?' Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 482 (Jam.). (2, *a*) **Sc.** There's little need for only canglin' the noo, Smith *Archie and Bess* (1876) 48. (*b*) **e.Lth.** She wasna ane o' the canglin kind, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 213.

2. To cavil. Abd. (Jam.)

CANGLE, *sb.* and *v.*^{2} Der. Nhp. Oxf. Written **kangle** Der.^{2} Nhp.^{12} Oxf.^{1}

1. *sb.* A tangle. Oxf.^{1}

2. *v.* To entangle.

Nhp.^{2} That thread be kangled.

Hence (1) **Kangled,** *ppl. adj.* of thread: entangled; (2) **Kangling,** *ppl. adj.* struggling on, going with difficulty; (3) **Kangling-comb,** *sb.* a large wide-toothed comb.

(1) **Nhp.**^{1} My thrid be so kangled I can't wind it nohows. (2) **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (3) **Nhp.**^{12}

CANIFFLE, *v. Obsol.* Som. Dev. Also in form **caniflee** Dev.; **caniffly** w.Som.^{1}; **connifle** Som.

1. To dissemble; to flatter.

w.Cy. Grose *Suppl.* (1790). **w.Som.**^{1} Kan·eeflee. **n.Dev.** And than tha wut caniffee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 257; *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544.

2. To embezzle, 'sponge.'

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

CANISTER, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Lin. [**ka·nistə(r).**] A slang word for the head.

w.Yks. A bit ov a bump a ther cannister, Tom Treddlehoyle *Manch. Exhebishan* (1857); Bang went t'cloas prop ageean his cannister, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 6. **s.Chs.**^{1} Ah daayt, laad·, dhŭ)z nuwt i dhi ky'aan·istŭr [Ah daït, lad, tha's nowt i' thy canister]. **Lin.**^{1}

CANK, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Pem. Bdf. Wil. Also written **cenk** War.^{2}; **conk** Lan. Pem.; **kank** Lan. War.^{12} Wor. [**kaŋk, keŋk.**]

1. *v.* To cackle, as geese. Lan. (Hall.), Shr.^{12}

2. To talk rapidly, gabble. Shr.^{1}

3. To gossip, chatter, prate.

Lan. Davies *Races* (1856) 278; **Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13} **Der.** Some one had been cankin wi' him about things they didn't owt, Ward *D. Grieve* (1892) I. vi; **Der.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} A's ollus at a lewse end a-cankin' about. **War.**^{123}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**^{1} **Wil.** You'll cank me to death (G.E.D.).

Hence (1) **Canking,** (*a*) *ppl. adj.* gossiping, chattering; whining, peevish; (*b*) *vbl. sb.* chattering, gossip; (2) **Canking-pleck,** *sb.* a place to chat in; (3) **Canky,** *adj.* cross, peevish.

(1, *a*) **Stf.**^{1} **Der.** Grose (1790); **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.**^{1} Cankin' hypocrite. **War.** (J.R.W.) (*b*) **Lan.** The withered thorn was telling its neighbour of happy 'kankings' beneath its own shade, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 53; Yo are gettin yoar cankin breechus, un yoar jawntin weskut on, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 14. **Chs.** *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 519; **Chs.**^{3} She never do goes [*sic*] canking wi' neighbors. **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** Always going canking about (J.B.). (2) **Lan.**^{1} Here's a fine droy canking-pleck under this thurn, Tim Bobbin *Wks.* (ed. 1750) 41; There's a nice conkin'-pleck bi th' side o' th' well, here, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* in *Manch. Critic* (May 2, 1874). (3) **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1850).

4. To be pert or saucy.

Bdf. A mother says to her child 'Don't cank at me' (J.W.B.).

Hence **Conk,** *adj.* pert. Pem. (W.H.Y.)

5. *sb.* The cry of a goose.

War.^{2} **Wor.** We heard the kank of the wild geese as they flew by (W.A.S.).

6. Gossip, chatter; a chat, *tête-à-tête.*

Lan. What a cank han wee had! Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 49; They had evidently 'set in' for a quiet conk at the heel of the day's bustle, Waugh *Snowed-up*, v. **Lan.**^{1}, **Stf.** (H.K.) **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**^{1} **Wor.** What's all this cank about? (J.W.P.); (H.K.) **Wil.**^{1}

7. A gossip, a tell-tale. Nhp.^{1}, War.^{2}, m.Wor. (J.C.)

[**1.** The canking of a goose, or the quacking of a duck, Shenstone *Lett.* (Sept. 23, 1741) in *Wks.* (1777) III. 36.]

CANK, *sb.*^{2} Shr. A fit of ill-humour.

Shr.^{1} I toud 'er a bit o' my mind, an' 'er 'uff'd an' ding'd an' went off in a fine cank.

[Cp. *cank*, an obs. slang word meaning dumb, Coles (1677).]

CANK, *v.*^{2} Wil. To overcome, conquer, overpower.

n.Wil. I be fairly cankt wi't āal (E.H.G.). **Wil.**^{1} The winner 'canks' his competitors in a race, and you 'cank' a child when you give it more than it can eat.

CANK, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{3} Yks. Nhp.

1. *sb.* A useless mixture of clay, stone, and iron, found in quarries. w.Yks.^{2} [Not known to our correspondents.]

Hence **Canky,** *adj.* Of stone: rotten, decayed. Nhp.^{1}

2. *v.* To be decayed, infested with 'cankers,' q.v.

Nhp.^{1} That tree will do no good, it canks so.

CANK, *sb.*^{4} Nhp.^{2} Punishment.

CANK, *v.*^{4} Lan. To sit down.

Lan. Come in, wench, an' kank thi deawn on th' bed, Brierley *Marlocks* (1866) v; *Obsol.* (S.W.)

CANKER, *sb.*^{1} Cor.^{12} A crab.

[OCor. *cancer*, a crab fish (Williams), Lat. *cancer.*]

CANKER, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **conker** Wil. Dor. Som. See **Cankered.**

1. *sb.* A cancer or other eating sore, esp. a sore in the mouth; an inflammation or eruption; a sore caused by verdigris.

Nhb.^{1} In 1847 a young man was 'stuck' in the shoulder with a pitchfork, which his mother put into the fire, and which she implicitly believed would burn the canker out of the wound, without the actual cautery. **Chs.**^{1} Ah! poor thing, oo deed of a canker in her breast. Dunna put that penny i' thy maith, or else tha'lt hay th' canker. **s.Chs.**^{1} Ky'aangk·ŭr. **Not.** (L.C.M.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Inflammation in the ears and mouths of animals. Also caries of teeth or bones. **Nhp.**^{12} **War.**^{3} Take that penny out of your mouth, or you'll get a canker. **Shr.**^{1} Popularly believed to be caused by the venom of verdigris, brass, or copper. 1544. 5th July. Died upon the disease of a canker within her mouth, under the root of her tongue, which as her father said she chanced to have through the smelling of Rose-flowers, *Reg. Much Wenlock.* **Glo.** (S.S.B.); Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**^{1} In *pl.* the disease called 'thrush.' **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} The baby hev a-got the cankers. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. A diseased place in the bark of a tree. Cum. (M.P.), n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Lin.^{1}

3. A kind of dry rot in turnips. Shr.^{1}

4. Rust or corrosion of metal; iron-mould; verdigris.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.** (M.P.), **n.Yks.**^{13} **e.Yks.** In common use, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Canker of iron was the common name for the medicine, oxide of iron. *Obsol.*, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{134}, **Chs.**^{1} **s.Not.** The penny was covered with canker (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}

5. Rust in wheat. Shr.^{1}, Cor.^{2}

6. A caterpillar, a grub.

Not. (L.C.M.), **Nhp.**^{12}, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **e.An.**^{1} **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Nrf.**^{1} [Grose (1790).]

7. Applied to plants, &c., esp. those which are supposed to have poisonous properties: (1) the wild rose, *Rosa canina*; (2) the 'hip' or fruit of the wild rose; (3) the mossy gall caused by *Cynips rosae*; (4) a fungus, toadstool; (5) *Leontodon Taraxacum*, dandelion; (6) *Papaver Rhoeas*, scarlet poppy.

(1) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 701. **Cmb., Nrf., Ess., Dor.** **Dev.** Grose (1790); **Dev.**^{4}, **nw.Dev.**^{1} (2) **e.An.**^{1}, **Ess.** (H.H.M.) **Dor.** *w. Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6; Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**^{1} Blue sloos an' conkers red, 181. (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} (4) **War.**^{2} **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); *Gl.* (1851); Grose (1790); **Glo.**^{1}, **Brks.** (F.H.) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**^{1} **n.Wil.** Them be'ant muggeroons—'tis cankers (E.H.G.). **Wil.**^{1} Also called Cankie. (5) **Glo.** (F.H.); **Glo.**^{1} (6) **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} Called also Copperoze.

8. *Fig.* Bad temper, 'bad blood,' a corroding care.

Bnff.^{1} The bairn's eaten aff o's feet wee doon-richt canker. **Frf.** Free frae this warl', wi' its cankers an' cares, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 50. **Fif.** The old serpent in each heart and head Spits canker, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 44, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** My canker turned into meekness, Dickson *Sel. Writings* (1660) I. 195, ed. 1845. **Lth.** I bear ye nae ill for yer canker an' spleen, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 110. **Bdf.** A canker at the heart (J.W.B.).

9. *Comp.* (1) **Canker-ball,** the mossy excrescence on a wild rose bush; (2) **-bell,** the bud of a wild rose; (3) **-berry,** the 'hip' of a wild rose; (4) **-dyke,** a ditch or watercourse containing a deposit of iron; (5) **-fret,** the rust of copper or brass; (6) **-fretted,** of kitchen utensils: rusty, having lost the tinning; (7) **-nail,** a painful slip of flesh at the base of the finger-nail; see **Agnail**; (8) **-rose,** (*a*) *Rosa canina*, wild rose; (*b*) see **-ball**; (*c*) *Papaver Rhoeas*, scarlet poppy; (9) **-water,** water impregnated with rust of iron; (10) **-weed,** (*a*) *Senecio Jacobaea*, ragwort; (*b*) *S. sylvaticus*; (*c*) *S. tenuifolius*.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} Kang·kur baul, *or* baa·l. (2) **nw.Dev.**^{1} (3) **Ken.**^{12}, **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1} (4) **w.Yks.**^{3} (5) **e.An.**^{1} Not used for the rust of any other metals. **Nrf.**^{1} A copper saucepan requiring tinning is said to have the canker-fret. **Suf.**^{1} (6) **e.An.**^{1} (7) **Cld.** (Jam.) (8, *a*) **Ken.**^{12} **Dev.** Grose (1790). **nw.Dev.**^{1} (*b*) **Wil.** They pick the canker roses off the briars and carry them in the pocket as a certain preventive of rheumatism, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) iv; **Wil.**^{1} [Cf. **briar-boss.**] (*c*) **e.An.**^{1} Also called Copper-rose and Head-ache. **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 113. (9) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 6, 1892). (10, *a*) **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 101. **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Nrf.**^{1} [Grose (1790).] (*b, c*) **e.An.**^{1}

10. *v.* To affect with cancer; to cause ulceration; to fester, become sore.

Bnff.^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **s.Not.** You'll canker your mouth with sucking brass (J.P.K.). **War.**^{3} His finger has cankered. **Shr.**^{1} Yo' shouldna let the child play ŏŏth brass; if 'e pŭts it in 'is mouth it'll kang·kur' it.

Hence **Cankerous,** *adj.* venomous.

Chs.^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} The warmin' pan's sich a nasty cank'rous thing to be burnt ŏŏth.

11. To blight. Of wheat: to be injured by smut.

Nhb.^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Hrt.** The kernels of wheat may be cankered or smutted, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i.

12. To rust, corrode; to iron-mould.

n.Yks.^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** My clothes are cankered this week, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **War.**^{3} If you leave those fire-irons in the damp, they'll canker. **n.Wil.** An iron rail is apt to 'canker' the branches of fruit-trees trained against it (E.H.G.).

13. To fret, become peevish; to put into a bad temper, to sour.

Sc. (Jam.) **Bnff.**^{1} Gehn ye dee that, ye'll canker 'im a'thegeether. **Abd.** We a' hae a something to canker the heart, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 118.

Hence (1) **Cankeran,** *vbl. sb.* fretfulness, complaint; (2) **Cankering,** *adj.* gnawing, corroding; (3) **Cankersome,** *adj.*, (4) **Cankery,** *adj.* bad-tempered, cross-grained; (5) **Cankris,** *adj.* vile, bad; complaining.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} The bairn keepit a cankeran a' nicht fae's teeth. (2) **Abd.** Farewell, dull sorrow, cankering care, good-bye, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 85. (3) **Gall.** It's juist haein' mony maisters, ilka yin mair cankersome and thrawn than anither, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) ix. (4) **Rnf., Ayr.** The cankriest then was kittled up to daffing, Wilson *Poems* (1816) 40 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Nae wonder ye ne'er got a man, ye cankery runt, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ii; The melancholious, lazie croon O' cankrie care, Burns *Ep. to Major Logan* (1786). **n.Yks.**^{1} (5) **Nhb.** Rank bad foaks wi' cankris harts thit ne'er can happy be, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 329; **Nhb.**^{1}

14. Of the weather: to become stormy.

Bnff.^{1} The weather's gain' to canker *or* canker up.

[**4.** The canker on iron, *ferrugo*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); Wher the mothe and kanker corrupt, *Geneva Bible* (1557) *Matt.* vi. 19. **7.** In the sweetest bud The eating canker dwells, Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. i. 43; Cankyr, worme of a tre, *teredo*, *Prompt.* **11.** To canker, *rubiginem contrahere*, Coles (1679).]

CANKERED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Shr. Brks. Bdf. Cmb. Hmp. I.W. Also written **cankert**, see below. Cf. **canker.**

1. Of a wound or sore: inflamed, festered. Of the teeth: decayed.

Sc. A cankart sair, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Bnff.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Cankered teeth (J.T.). **Brks.**^{1} **Hmp.**^{1} That dog's ear is cankered.

2. Of trees, plants, &c.: blighted, diseased.

Nhb.^{1} A tree is said to be cankered when it appears blighted from some cause affecting its growth. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Shr.**^{1} Them cabbidge ŏŏn mak' nuthin this 'ear—they bin poor cankered tack.

3. Rusty, covered with verdigris.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Wm.** Canker'd brass, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 24. **n.Yks.**^{13} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); Cudworth *Horton* (1886) *Gl.* **Cmb.**^{1} Take that ha'penny out of your mouth; it's all cankered.

4. Cross, querulous; ill-tempered, spiteful, bitter.

Sc. What ails ye to be cankered, man, wi' your friends, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxv. **Elg.** A timely clout, she kens, keeps out December's cankered cauld, Tester *Poems* (1865) 105. **Abd.** Ye ill-tongued cankert shard, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 774. **Kcd.** Of cankered cares I've had my share, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 50. **Per.** A meesurable cankered jealous body, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 33. **Lth.** Why should age wi' cankered ee Condemn thy pranks? Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 69; Auld canker'd Boreas, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 16. **Gall.** Twa auld cankered carles, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) vii. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.** Find her but a canker'd bride, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 90; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Yan o' them cantankarous, cankert, crusty, auld fellows, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 153; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** She's a canker'd auld thing (B.K.); A lile reedan, cankert, threeapan paddock, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. iv. 38. **n.Yks.**^{13}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **w.Yks.**^{14} **Lan.** May ye ha' a pang os sharp i' your cancart eart, Ainsworth *Witches* (ed. 1849) bk. I. vi; **Lan.**^{1} Aw think hoo's a bit cankert is th' owd besom, Waugh *Ben an Bantam* (1866) v. **m.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123} **s.Chs.**^{1} Aa· ky'aangk·ŭrd uwd thingg·! dhŭr)z nóo liv·in widh ŭr [A cankered owd thing! there's noo livin' with her]. **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He's alus real cankered when times is bad. **Shr.**^{1}; **Shr.**^{2} The missus is grow'd meety cankered like in her temper. **Brks.**^{1}, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **I.W.**^{1}

5. Of the weather or sky: threatening, lowering; gusty.

Sc. Twa gey cankert-like teethies o' cloud, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xvi. **Elg.** A little cankered cloud getting up, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 79. **Bnff.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cankert-leukin,** *adj.* (*a*) of a sore: inflamed, painful; (*b*) of persons: sour, unkind in expression; (*c*) of the weather: threatening, lowering; (2) **Cankerdly,** *adv.* ill-naturedly.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} (2) **Abd.** Dinna cankerdly refuse it, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 18.

[**4.** A cankered fellow, a cross, ill-conditioned fellow, Bailey (1721); As cankerit carlis that can not be content, Davidson *Brief Com.* (1573) 236, in *Sat. Poems*, ed. Cranstoun, I. 285.]

CANKERROON, *sb.* Glo. Also written **kangarroon.** Any fungus, exc. the puff-ball, not considered edible.

Glo. (S.S.B.) [Not known to our other correspondents.]

CANKIN, *sb.* Cor. [**kæ·nkin.**] A tin cannister.

e.Cor. On the fire was what is called a cankin. As she could not pull out the cork with her hand she tried it with her teeth, *w. Morning News.* **Cor.**^{3}

[*Can*, sb. + *-kin*, dim. suff.]

CANKUM, *sb.* Chs. Not. Shr. Also in form **cancram** Shr.^{2} [**ka·ŋkəm, kæ·ŋkəm.**]

1. A prank, whim, fit of peevishness.

Chs.^{13} **Shr.**^{2} Also called Tantrams.

2. A drily humorous person. Also used *attrib.*

s.Not. 'E's a cankum [or, a cankum sort o' chap], 'e will 'ev 'is joke (J.P.K.).

CANLIE, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. A boys' game, a variety of 'tick.'

Abd. (Jam.); The boy who is canlie, or 'it,' calls the name of another, who must run. Known also as 'tackie' or 'tackie ower the tailor's grun' (W.M.).

CANNA, see **Can,** *v.*

CANNA(CH, *sb.* Sc. The cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum.*

Sc. The downy cannach of the wat'ry moors, Grant *Poems* (1803) 42 (Jam.); Still is the canna's hoary beard, Scott *Lady of Lake* (1811) II. xv.

CANNAGH, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **connagh** Slg.; **cunnach** Per. The 'pip,' a disease of fowls.

Per. The ordinary name for the disease (G.W.). **Fif., Slg.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** (J.F.)

[Prob. the same as Gael. *conach*, murrain in cattle (Macleod & Dewar).]

CANNAILYIE, see **Canallye.**

CANNAS, *sb.* n.Sc. **[ka·nəs.]**

1. Coarse canvas, sail-cloth; hence the sail of a ship. Cf. **cannis.**

Bch. A puff o' wind ye cudna get, To gar yaur cannas wag, *Poems*, 10 (Jam.).

2. *Obs.?* A coarse sheet used for keeping grain from falling on the ground when being winnowed.

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** There's ae honest man i' the Micras [a hamlet near Balmoral], an' he steal'd a cannas, *Prov.* (G.W.) **Kcd.** Barnfans, an' flails, an' fleers, An' canasses an' secks, Grant *Lays* (1884) 3.

Hence **Cannas-braid,** *sb.* the breadth of such a sheet.

Abd. Grew there a tree with branches close and braid; The shade beneath a canness-braid outthrow, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 26, ed. 1812; A cottage with a cannas-breid of a garden, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvi.

[Pron. of *canvas.*]

CANNAT, *sb.* Irel. Also written **kannat.** A sharp, wily fellow; a peddler, dealer.

Wxf. A cunning country kannat, Kennedy *Even. Duffrey* (1869) 392; Once he found you were a cannat, he'd outwit you, *ib. Fireside Stories* (1870) 98.

[Cp. Ir. *ceannaidhe*, a merchant, dealer (O'Reilly).]

CANNEL, *sb.*^{1} Som. The faucet of a barrel.

Som. Tap-and-canal, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[*Tuyau*, a pipe, quill, cane, canel, Cotgr.; Wyne canels accordynge to þe tarrers (augers), *Bk. Nurture* (c. 1460) 66, in *Meals & Manners*, ed. Furnivall, 5; *Canelle*, the faucet, or quill of a wine vessel (Cotgr.).]

CANNEL, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Sc. Yks. **[ka·nl.]**

1. *sb.* The sloping edge of an axe or chisel. Rxb. (Jam.), w.Yks.^{2}

2. *v.* To bevel the edge of a knife, to chamfer. Sc. (Jam.), w.Yks.^{2}

CANNEL, see **Candle, Channel.**

CANNEL-BONE, *sb.* Lan.^{1} The collar-bone. Cf. **channel-bone.**

[Baith cannell bayne and schuldir blaid, *Wallace* (1488) v. 823.]

CANNIBURR, *sb.* n.Sc. Written **canniber** Bnff.^{1} **[ka·nibər.]** The sea-urchin. See **Burr,** *sb.*^{1} **8.** Bnff.^{1}, ne.Abd. (W.M.)

CANNIS, *v.* Cor. **[kæ·nis.]** To toss about carelessly.

Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; **Cor.**^{12}

[A pron. of *canvas*, to toss in a 'canvas' sheet. *Berner*, to canvass, or toss in a sive, Cotgr. See **Cannas.**]

CANNLE, see **Candle.**

CANNLEMAS, see **Candlemas.**

CANNON, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Lin. Also in form **cannie** Sc. **[ka·nən.]** In *comp.* (1) **Cannon-mouth,** see below; (2) **-nail,** the nail that holds the cart body to the axle.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} Part of a horse's bit. A round, long piece of iron, consisting sometimes of two pieces that couple and bend in the middle . . . so contrived that they rise gradually towards the middle, and ascend towards the palate; to the end, that the void space left underneath may give some liberty to the tongue, *Sportsman's Dict.* (1785). (2) **s.Sc.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**^{1}

[1. Could menage faire His stubborne steed with curbed canon bitt, Spenser *F. Q.* (1596) I. vii. 37. Fr. *canon*, any instrument that is long, and hollow as the barrel of a gun; a cannon-bit for a horse (Cotgr.).]

CANNY, *adj., adv.* and *int.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Also written **conny** s.Don. n.Cy. (Grose, K.) Cum. Wm. n.Yks.^{12} ne.Yks.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{125} Lan.^{1} n.Lan.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{23} s.Chs.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} Der.^{1}; **cawney** N.I.^{1}; **kony** (K.); **konny** n.Yks.^{2} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{14}; see also below. **[ka·ni, ko·ni.]**

1. *adj.* Knowing, sagacious, shrewd; prudent, cautious.

Sc. Canny chiels carry cloaks when 'tis clear, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); We have a wheen canny trewsman here, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv; A canny long-headed Scot, *Jokes*, 2nd S. (1889) 30. **Abd.** Be canny, lad, and tak' some thought, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 86. **Kcd.** Just bring them up wi' canny care, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 45. **Frf.** Stroke, as it is cannier to call him, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 250. **Per.** A cannie man like Hillocks would be preparing for the campaign, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 9. **Ayr.** A great deal of learning and canny thocht, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 109. **Lnk.** There'll sure be nae leevin' for canny dacent bodies ava, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i. **Gall.** This is a matter that requires management, and canny, judicious management too, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 68. **Kcb.** Straight down the steep they slide wi' canny care, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 6. **N.I.**^{1} **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**^{1} Canny hinny. Metaphorically, a sly person, a smooth sinner, especially in affairs of gallantry. The rich daughters of Alderman R. Cock were called 'Cock's canny hinnies.' **Nhb.** Wi' canny care she claps't afore them, Graham *Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 6. **n.Yks.**^{1} A canny au'd carle; yan wunna get t'blin' sahd o' he. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Thoo'll a'e ti be a bit canny wiv him. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (J.T.) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 320. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}

2. Skilful, dexterous, handy, careful.

Sc. He recommended that some canny hand should be sent up to the glens to make the best bargain he could, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xv; They hae need o' a canny cook that hae but ae egg to their dinner, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 93, ed. 1881; Old Effie . . . was the canniest hand about a sick-bed, *Glenfergus* (1820) II. 341 (Jam.). **ne.Sc.** Wi' canny guidin' o' the reins . . . he was gaen just as I wanted him, Grant *Keckleton*, 10. **Abd.** Thae auld warld fouks had wondrous cann Of herbs, that were baith good for beasts and man, And did with care the canny knack impart Unto their bairns, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 13, ed. 1812. **Ayr.** It requires a canny hand to manage public affairs, Galt *Provost* (1822) xlvii. **Lnk.** Ye gales that gently wave the sea, And please the canny boatman, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 256 (Jam.). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Yks.** Be canny wi' t'window, mind! Atkinson *Lost* (1870) ii; **n.Yks.**^{1} As canny a workman as ivver ah see. A canny chap with horses; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **n.Lin.**^{1}

3. Favourable, safe; fortunate, lucky, of good omen, esp. in a superstitious sense. Also in phr. *canny moment*, the moment of birth.

Sc. I maunna take leave o' ye wi' the tear in my ee, for that wouldna be canny, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxvi; Canny moment, lucky fit, *ib. Guy M.* (1815) iii; A large and rich cheese was made by the women of the family, with great affectation of secrecy, for the refreshment of the gossips who were to attend at the canny minute, *ib.*; In the gloaming, when the grey stump of a skaithed tree will look like something no canny, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 256, ed. 1894. **n.Sc.** Spaik her saft, say I, for she's far frae canny [of a reputed witch], Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 204. **Abd.** It's far frae canny, in a haste, To crack o'er queer, to ony ghaist, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 19. **Per.** I daurna use that kin' o' langwidge; it's no cannie, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 185. **Fif.** It's surely no canny for an auld, doited haverel to be the first the bairn should meet [on its way to church to be baptized], Robertson *Provost* (1894) 57. **Dmb.** That's the vera thing that gars me doot if your skill can be canny, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xxiii. **Rnf.** They gied us a guid drap o' drink, an' I think they maun hae put something no canny intil't, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 169. **Slk.** That word's no cannie, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 8. **Rxb.** This cannie year will mak' ye braw, Ruickbie *Cottager* (1807) 185. **Gall.** Birsay steals nane, stealin's no canny! Crockett *Moss Hags* (1895) xxiii.

4. Frugal, saving, moderate, sparing.

Sc. She held her ain, And selled a canny gill, *Ballads* (1885) 49. **Rnf.** He had been what is called a ‘canny, shrewd Scotchman,’ and had accumulated a large fortune, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 173. **Ayr.** I never was canny for hoarding o' money, Burns *Tarbolton Lasses.* **Lnk.** Whate'er he wins, I'll guide with canny care, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 82 (Jam.). **Gall.** A cotman's canny fee, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 149. **Nhb.** The expense is se canny, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 67; **Nhb.**^{1} To get us a canny bit leevin, Midford *Pitman's Crtshp.* (1818). Be canny wi' the sugar. **Cum.** ‘Be canny wi' the sugar’ was sometimes seen lettered on glass sugar-basins at country inns (M.P.); **Cum.**^{3} ‘Be cannie wi' the cream,’ a common legend on tea-ware. **m.Yks.**^{1}

5. Gentle, quiet, steady, careful.

Sc. A canny horse, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437; I am just ane o' those canny folks wha care not to fight, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) ix. **Rnf.** Pit Peg in the kig [gig], as she's gey canny, an' kens the road, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 73; Bid . . . Death Lay canny haun on Peggie's heart, Young *Pictures* (1865) 27. **Ayr.** The servants are stoot kimmers, and are never canny wi' the delf, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 82. **Lth.** The canny way's the best way, after a', Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 145. **Bwk.** The gude-man—a poor, simple, canny body, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 81. **Gall.** Neither Mistress Allison that was a baillie's wife, nor yet Mistress MacWhirter, were canny women with their tongues, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) iv. **e.Dur.**^{1} A child is told to be ‘canny’ with a jug, a baby, or other perishable article entrusted to him. A juvenile letter at Shields was inscribed on the envelope, ‘Please, Mr. Postman, be canny with this letter.’ **Cum.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **n. & e.Yks.** Noo be canny er else thoo'l bi brecking summat (W.H.).

6. Agreeable, pleasant, nice, good; comely, dainty. Applied as a *gen.* term of approbation or affection to persons and things.

Sc. Of one in easy circumstances: ‘He has a braw canny seat’ (Jam.). **nw.Abd.** We hae an unco canny laft For haddin orra trock, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 6. **Kcd.** Faur ever am I gyaun bairns? Nae canny gait I doot, Grant *Lays* (1884) 5. **Ayr.** Sca'din's no a canny thing, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 100; Couthie fortune, kind and cannie, Burns *To Terraughty.* **Lnk.** Whaever by his canny fate, Is master of a good estate, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 83 (Jam.). **Slk.** I kend your father well—he's a good cannie man, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 74, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Gathering in the canny siller as none of the Fenwicks had done, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 49. **n.Cy.** (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.** Canny Newcastle, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 309; Sic wonders there happens iv wor canny toun, Oliver *Sngs.* (1824) 5; O, my sweet laddie, My cannie keel laddie, Se handsum, se canty, and free, O! Robson *Sandgate Lassie* (c. 1812) in Allan *Coll.* (1891) 115; **Nhb.**^{1} The highest compliment that can be paid to any person is to say that he or she is canny. All that is good and loveable in man or woman is covered by the expression, ‘Eh, what a canny body!’ A child appealing for help or protection always addresses his elder as ‘canny man.’ ‘Please, canny man, gi's a lift i' yor cairt.’ The fishwife who wishes to compliment her customer says, ‘Noo, canny-hinny, see what yor buyin'.’ **e.Dur.**^{1} A ‘canny little body’ would be a dapper little person, with some notion of briskness and neatness. **Cum.** To meake my canny lass a leady gay, Relph *Poems* (1747) *Haytime*; Tom Linton was bworn till a brave canny fortune, Anderson *Ballads* (ed. 1881) 46; Cannie auld Cummerland (J.Ar.); **Cum.**^{1} Canny Bob! lig at him till he giz in. Canny come off, a ludicrous and unexpected turn of affairs; **Cum.**^{3} **Wm.** What canny stwories I'll to Betty tell, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) l. 89; We hev a conny lile pig or twa, *Spec. Dial* (ed. 1872) 1; A canny auld wife (B.K.). **Yks.** A konny thing, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **n.Yks.** They'r canny soort a fooaks to live aside (W.H.); There's sike a canny house te let, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 22; **n.Yks.**^{1} A canny spot; **n.Yks.**^{2} She's conny beeath te feeace an te follow. At connier hand [more conveniently situated]. In canny trim; **n.Yks**^{3} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Often used after ‘lahtle.’ Sha's a lahtle conny body. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); That conny lahtle bayn can run aboot like a two-year-awd, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95; **e.Yks.**^{1} Combined *gen.*, but not necessarily, with diminutiveness. **m.Yks.**^{1} A diminutive expressive of endearment, and usually joined to ‘little.’ A conny wee thing. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); It's been a conny soop o' raïn (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2} Tha art a conny fellow; **w.Yks.**^{4}; **w.Yks.**^{5} A conny larl thing whos'ivver's shoo may be. **Lan.**^{1} Ay, he's a gay conny fella, an' th' lasses like him weel. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ŭ kon·i lit·l wŭm·ŭn ŭz ev·ŭr aan·ibdi neyd sey [A conny little woman as ever annybody neid sey]. **Der.**^{1} **Lin.** Yes, it's conny for that [in reply to an admirer of a thatched roof], *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 146. **n.Lin.** She's conny enif noo, bud she'll be ă poor cram'lin' thing like me if she lives long enif (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cannily**, *adv.* cautiously, skilfully, carefully, gently, well; (2) **Canny-Nanny**, *sb.* a small stingless humble-bee; (3) **Canniness**, *sb.* caution, fitness, good conduct in general; (4) **Cannie-wife**, *sb.* a midwife (cp. Fr. *sage-femme*).

(1) **Sc.** Pit the twa gentlemen cannilly into the pit o' the Tower, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv. **Abd.** I'll stap out right cannily, And nane sall ken, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 117. **Fif.** Life must be taken cannily, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 18. **Ayr.** I cannily replied that I had no time for governing, Galt *Provost* (1822) ii; The birkie wants a Manse, So cannilie he hums them, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 17. **Lth.** Slip cannily awa', I'll ne'er let on, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 53. **Nhb.** Willy an' Jimmy work'd away tegither varry cannilly, *Keelmin's Ann.* (1869) 10; **Nhb.**^{1} Gan cannily doon the stair. Aa hope ye may aal get cannily hyem. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.**^{1}; **Cum.**^{3} I's gān to eddle me five shillings cannily, 2. **Wm.** We dud varra connoly, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 18. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} That's cannily deean [cleverly managed]; **n.Yks.**^{3} **ne.Yks.**^{1} He mannished cannily eneeaf. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **ne.Lan.**^{1} (2) **Nhb.**^{1} (3) **Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.** There's neea cannyness about it (I.W.). (4) **Sc.** Weel, sister, I'm glad to see you sae weel recovered; wha was your canny-wife? *Campbell* (1819) I. 14 (Jam.); When the pangs of the mother seized his beloved wife, a servant was ordered to fetch the cannie wife across the Nith, Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) (Jam.).

7. Of quantity, time, distance, &c.: considerable, fair.

Nhb. Gav him a kick, An' a canny bit kind of a fally-o, *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iv. 80; **Nhb.**^{1} Aa've steudin' here a canny bit. He wis a canny bit aheed on us. Was thor mony at the meetin' the day?—Wey, a canny few. **e.Dur.** It'll tak' a canny bit. **s.Dur.** She's a canny bit better. **Cum.** A canny few fathoms, hoo far I can't tell, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 88; **Cum.**^{1} A canny bit better. **Wm.** We have a canny long journey yet (B.K.). **n.Yks.**^{1} That farm cost a conny lot o' brass; **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} There'll be a canny bit on't left. **e.Yks**^{1} What a conny bit thoo's gin mă! [said satirically]. **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.** Ǝ koni lok (W.S.); **n.Lan.**^{1} There's a conny lock on 'em thrang i' t'hay field owerbye. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Cannyish**, *adj.* moderate, fair-sized.

n.Yks.^{1} A cannyish bit o' ground. She brow't him a cannyish lot o' gear. **ne.Yks.**^{1}

8. *adv.* Gently, carefully, quietly, steadily. Also in phr. *to ca' canny*, to ‘go slow.’ See **Call**, *v.*^{1} **IV, 5** (5).

Sc. The troddlin burnie i' the glen, Glides cannie o'er its peebles sma', Tarras *Poems* (1804) 82; He sits very canny [is in easy circumstances] (Jam.); Canny now, lads, canny now! Scott *Antiquary* (1816) viii. **Abd.** Aye he took a' thing sae kin'ly an' canny, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 59; Our parish howdie, Wha did her jobs sae freely canny, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 266. **Kcd.** Stagger canny up the stair, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 411. **Frf.** Ye'll crack awa' doucely an' canny, Laing *Wayside Flwrs.* (1846) 138; It's a peety she canna tak things cannier, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) 21. **Dmb.** It's a thoosand pities he fell sae canny, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) x. **Rnf.** [They] rung the bell—canny, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 61. **Ayr.** We maun ca' canny mony a day yet before we think of dignities, Galt *Provost* (1822) ii; Speak her fair, An' straik her cannie wi' the hair, Burns *Author's Earnest Cry* (1786). **Lnk.** Juist sat canny whaur their forbears had sat afore, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 14. **Lth.** Better creepin' cannie as fa'in wi' a bang, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 63. **e.Lth.** Drive canny, till I see them, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 170. **Cav.** Carry them eggs connie (M.S.M.). **Nhb.** Ef thoo'll oney sit canny an' still, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 335; **Nhb.**^{1} Gan canny. Thoo syun may lairn To say dada se canny, Nunn (c. 1853) *Sandgate Wife.* **Cum.** They brought him varra canny up, Blamire *Poems* (ed. 1842) 216. **n.Yks.**^{1} Gan canny, man!

9. Fairly, tolerably.

Wm. We are canny near home (B.K.).

10. *int.* Dear! Bless me! Also used as a term of familiar address.

Yks. Whars ta bin, Conny? *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 477. **n.Yks.**^{3} It's a fine day, Conny.—Ey, Conny. **m.Yks.**^{1} An expression of mock-bewilderment. Conny, bairns!

[**1.** The fatter benifices ar al amaist distributed cheiflie to nobil menis sones . . . to wit, quha appeiris to haue the counsel maist cunning, cumlie, and cannie, Dalrymple

Leslie's Hist. Scot. (1596) I. 108. **6.** (1) Sa honorable he was in armes, ... sa cannilie could handle al kynd of wapne, *ib.* II. 102.]

CANON BREAD, *phr.* *Obs.* Dev. Bread given to the Mayor and Aldermen of Exeter, as a customary allowance.

Dev. 1424. Canon bread and wine first given to the Mayor and officers, against the feasts of Christmas and Easter, Izacke *Mem. City Exeter* (1677) 74; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

CANOODLE, *sb.* Som. A donkey; also applied to persons.

w.Som. *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 197. **e.Som.** Used also *fig.* of one who makes love foolishly or 'spooneys' (G.S.). [Not known to our correspondents in w.Som.]

CANORUMS, *sb. pl.* Cor. Also written **conurams, conorams.** A nickname for the Wesleyans.

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* **w.Cor.** There is a new found out religion Come down in the county of late; They go by the name of Conoraums Or Methodies, wichey you will, *Doggrel by Ann Harris of Redruth* (c. 1780); When the first organ was introduced into the Wesleyan chapel, Penzance, a local poem was written called the Canorum Conclave (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{3}

CANS, see **Can,** *v.*

CANSAIT, see **Conceit.**

CANSE, *v.* *Obs.*? Dmf. (Jam.) To speak in a pert and saucy style. Hence **Cansie,** *adj.* pert. [Not known to our correspondents.]

CANSER, CANSEY, see **Caunsey.**

CANSH, see **Canch.**

CANSHIE, *adj.* *Obs.*? Bwk. (Jam.) Cross, ill-humoured. [Not known to our correspondents.]

CANSTICK, *sb.* Brks. **[kæ·nstik.]** A candlestick. See **Kit-of-the-Candlestick.**

Brks. I put it in the tinnen canstick (C.W.).

[A brazen canstick (candlestick, in ed. 1623), Shaks. (1596) 1 *Hen. IV,* III. i. 131, see Schmidt.]

CANSY, see **Caunsey.**

CANT, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Bdf. Hnt. Cor. **[kant, kænt.]**

1. *v.* To sing; to speak in recitative. (Jam.)

Sc. *Gen.* applied to preachers, who deliver their discourses in this manner. **Abd.** [Birds] Canting fu' cheerfu' at their morning mang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 59.

2. To talk, gossip; to tell tales, backbite, slander; to scold.

Sc. Herd *Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Ayr.** Picken *Poems* (1778) *Gl.* (Jam.) **s.Chs.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} That keeper's al'ays cantin' to the Squire about somebody. **Hrf.**^{12}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{3}

Hence (1) **Canter,** *sb.* a slanderer; (2) **Canting,** (*a*) *ppl. adj.*, (*b*) *vbl. sb.* gossiping, tale-bearing; (3) **Canting-quarter,** *sb.* the time from Candlemas Day to May Day; see below.

(1) **Glo.**^{1} He's a regular canter. (2, *a*) **s.Chs.**^{1} Ŭ tae·rbl ky'aan·tin wùm·ŭn. (*b*) **Chs.**^{1} Come i'th haise, an' dunna stond cantin' theer. **s.Chs.**^{1} Naay, dù)nŭ yoa· goa· ky'aan·tin tŭ)th gy'aa·fŭr. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **War., Wor.** It 'ud be better if 'er 'ud stay at home and mind 'er children, instead of going canting about (H.K.). **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) (3) **Shr.**^{1} Kan·tin kwaur'tur. Candlemas is the beginning of the 'laying season' in the poultry-yard, and about the same time farm-house servants are 'hired for May.' These events give rise to much chit-chat, or cant, amongst the housewives. 'Does your goose lay? Does your maid stay?'

3. To deceive by pious pretences; to coax, wheedle; to humour, pet, make much of.

Chs.^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} How she does cant that bairn up! She's so canted up at home. **Lei.**^{1} The pony'll be quiet enough when he's been canted a bit.

Hence (1) **Canter,** *sb.* a beggar; one who deceives by false pretences; (2) **Canting,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* wheedling, coaxing; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* saucy, pert.

(1) **Sc.** Canters, gaberlunzies, and such like mendicants, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xiv. **n.Lin.**^{1} Moäst foäks calls 'em ranters, I call 'em canters. (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** Dunnut coam here o' cantin me up (D.L.). **Chs.**^{1} Nay, dunna thee come cantin' here, for oi shanna gie it the. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*b*) **War.**^{2}, **s.War.**^{1}

4. *sb.* Speaking in recitative. Sc. (Jam.)

5. Gossip, tattle; merry tales; malicious talk.

Ayr. Ye hae sae mony cracks an' cants, Burns *Ep. J. Rankine.* **s.Chs.**^{1} It)s ŭ rae·r tahym fŭr ky'aan·t wen dh)uwd wim·in kùmn aayt ŭ chaap·il [It's a rare time for cant when th' owd women com'n aït o' chapel]. It)s nuwt bŭ ky'aan·t. **War.**^{23} **Shr.**^{1} 'Er's never athout some cant to tell yo' on, gŏŏ w'en yo' will. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Prov.* (1876).

6. A tattler, gossip, tale-bearer.

Chs.^{1} Oo's an owd cant, that's what oo is. **War.**^{2} **Shr.**^{1} 'Er's a reg'lar owd cant. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Prov.* (1876).

7. A hackneyed expression, a phrase in freq. use. Cf. **by-word.**

Ir. Common (P.W.J.); (J.F.) **Wxf.** I tell God's truth (that, sir, is a cant with the Courtnacuddy children), Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 105.

CANT, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **kent** Dwn. **[kant.]**

1. *sb.* A sale by auction.

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Cav.** (M.S.M.), **Wmh.** (W.M.) **n.Cy.** To be sold by cant, Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**^{2}

2. *Comp.* **Cant-master,** an auctioneer.

s.Don., Mun. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

3. *v.* To sell by auction.

Ir. He ... canted all we had at half price and turned us to starve upon the world, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) iii; They were everywhere canting their land upon short leases, Swift *Proposal* (1720). **N.I.**^{1}, **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **s.Ir.** He'll cant every ha'perth we have, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 312. **Tip.** Every haporth upon the lands and in the house was canted, Hall *Irel.* (1841) II. 75. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); **Dur.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Canting,** *vbl. sb.* a sale by auction; (2) **Canting-caller,** *sb.* an auctioneer.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **n.Yks.** It wad be a good thing if we wer te hev a cantin'—sell all up, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1866) 85; **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} We will call a canting. 'A cannle-canting,' when articles were appraised until a candle burned down to a certain mark, and the highest bidder got the bargain, the candle now being superseded by the sand-glass. In country districts, where people had to come from long distances to church, sales, it is said, were wont to be announced after divine service. (2) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

[**1.** Cp. Fr. *encant, vendre à l'encant,* to sell by port-sale, or outrope (Cotgr.). OFr. *inquant,* MLat. *in quantum,* for how much; see Hatzfeld (s.v. *encan*).]

CANT, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{3} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **caunt** Cor.^{3}; **kent** se.Wor.^{1}

1. *sb.* A corner, esp. of a field; a triangular piece of wood.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} **Ken.** Grose (1790); Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**^{2}, **Sus.**^{1}

2. An angle greater than a right angle. Nhb.^{1}

3. A bevel; a slope; the sloping edge of a buttress, &c.

Nhb.^{1} **Wm.** The cant was put on the wrong side and the engine came off the road (B.K.). **w.Yks.**^{2} A man who was hanging a picture so as to project from the wall, said, 'Is the cant or slope of it right?' **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

4. The turn given to a scale-beam in weighing.

Nhb.^{1} In the thrifty marketing of the pitman, the pound of sugar is described as 'in quarter pounds' in order to secure four cants of the scale in weighing, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) pt. i. *note.*

5. A see-saw. Hence *to go canting,* to ride on a see-saw. Ken. (P.M.)

6. A jerk, turn to one side; a push, throw, fall.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Nhb.**^{1} If the tram had gi'en a cant, 'twad flung the maister oot. **w.Cum.** Dhat trī's gitən ə kant uər tə t'iā said (W.S.). **Nhp.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} He gave it a cant, into the window, or over the wall. **Nrf.**^{1} **Ken.** Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} I gave him a cant, jus' for a bit of fun, and fancy he jus was spiteful, and called me over, he did; **Ken.**^{2} **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544. **Cor.** I knocked ma cheens agen the scoanse. ... It were an awkward cant, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 41; **Cor.**^{12}

7. *Comb.* (1) **Cant-and-cross,** a file with a tapering edge; (2) **-corner,** the corner of a field; (3) **-cornered,** not at right angles, oblique; (4) **-dog,** (5) **-hook,** a handspike with a hook, used for turning over large pieces of timber; (6) **-rail,** a triangular rail; (7) **-window,** a bay window with bevelled angles.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{1} (2) **War.** (J.R.W.), **Hrf.**^{1} (3) **Der.**^{2}, **War.** (J.R.W.) (4) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} [**Can.** The drivers travel along with . . . cant-dogs, to keep the logs moving and to start them when they are jammed, *Eng. Illust. Mag.* (Sept. 1892) 884.] (5) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} (6) **Nhp.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} Two are cut from a square piece of timber sawn diagonally. **Suf.**^{1} (7) **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Disting. from a 'bow-window,' which projects in a curve. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Ken.** (D.W.L.)

8. *v.* To cut diagonally; to take off an edge or corner; to bevel. Nhb.^{1}, w.Yks.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}, Nhp.^{1}

9. To set on edge, tilt up; also *intrans.* to lean to one side.

Sc. (Jam.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **w.Cum.** (W.S.) **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 277. **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Lin.** We'll have to rush for'ard as she [a smack] grazes and cant her over, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) viii. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} To turn over, as in rolling a log of timber, or a block of stone. Here, Jim! lend a hand wi't, vor to cant this here piece—we baint men enough by ourzels. **Cor.**^{1} Cant up the bottle; **Cor.**^{3} Caunt the pole a little to the right. The scaffolding caunted to the right and then fell.

Hence (1) **Canted,** *ppl. adj.* tilted, set in a sloping direction; see **Acant**; (2) **Canter,** *sb.* a timber-carrier; (3) **Canting,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* setting up on edge; (*b*) athwart, tilted; (4) **Canting-dog,** *sb.*, see **Cant-dog.**

(1) **Nhp.**^{1} A canted grate. **Cor.**^{3} (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} One who brings 'bauks' or tree-trunks from the woods to the ship-yards. (3, *a*) **Lan.** Canting a vessel, Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 13. (*b*) **Cor.**^{3} (4) **w.Som.**^{1} Kan·teen-duug.

10. To turn upside down, upset; to throw with a jerk, to toss.

Sc. That spray of a bramble has . . . nearly canted my wig into the stream, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xvii. **s.Sc.** Johnny and his wife were floundering in the water, having been fairly canted in, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 88. **N.Cy.**^{1} **e.Dur.**^{1} It canted owre. **Cum.**^{1} **s.Chs.** Iv yi dùn)ŭ mahynd, dhis lóoŭd)l ky'aan't oa·r [if ye dunna mind, this looad 'ull cant o'er] (T.D.). **Nhp.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{12}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Ken.** He was canted out of the chaise, Grose (1790); (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} The form canted up, and over we went. **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** Canting back the abraded soil, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1857) 203; **Sus.**^{1} The cart canted over and he was canted out into the road; **Sus.**^{2}, **Hmp.**^{1}

Hence **Canty,** *adj.* on the point of falling, liable to be upset. n.Yks. (I.W.)

11. To move about jauntily.

e.Yks.^{1} Awd woman gans cantin aboot like a young lass.

[**1.** Irene, or Peace, she was placed aloft in a cant, Jonson *James I's Entertainment* (1603), ed. Cunningham, II. 562. Cp. Du. *kant*, edge, brink, EFris. *kante, kant*, edge, corner (Koolman); OFr. *cant*, corner (mod. *champ*), see Hatzfeld (s.v. *Chant*, 2); cp. Fr. dial. (Béarnais) *cant* (Lespy). **8.** Cp. Du. *kanten*, to cut edges or corners (Hexham). **9.** EFris. *kanten*, 'etwas auf die Seite legen' (Koolman).]

CANT, *sb.*^{4} and *v.*^{4} Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. [**kænt.**]

1. *sb.* A division or portion into which a field is divided for reaping, &c.; a portion of arable woodland.

Ken. They have got five cants of wheat down (D.W.L.); (P.M.); (H.M.); **Ken.**^{1}; **Ken.**^{2} When a wood is thrown into fellets, or a field of wheat dispos'd into parts to be hired out to the reapers, they call them cants. **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** He has got a job of wood-cutting in the top cant of Rolf's Gill, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 137; **Sus.**^{12}

2. A slice out of a haystack; a portion; a cut or joint of meat.

Ken. I aint so much as begun a cant of hay yet, it's all to do (W.H.E.); Cut a cant out of the haystack for the horses (H.W.); The butcher has sent me a very bony cant (H.M.); *Obs.* 1803. Oct. 14. Paid Mr. Burgit for a cant of beef, £1 5*s.* 8*d.*, *Maylam Farm Acc.* (P.M.) **Sus.**^{1}, **Hmp.** (Hall.)

3. *Comp.* (1) **Cant-book,** see below; (2) **-furrow,** a divisional furrow.

(1) **Ken.**^{1} Every farm-bailiff has his cant-book for harvest, in which the measurements of the cants appear, and the prices paid for cutting each of them. (2) **Ken.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Ken.**^{1} Every farm-bailiff draws his cant-furrows through the growing corn in the spring.

4. *v.* To let out land to mow, hoe, &c.

Ken. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

5. In phr. *to cant out*, to divide a field or wood into 'cants.' Ken. (P.M.)

[Cp. MDu. *kant*, a piece, portion, a district of land, a piece of bread (Verdam).]

CANT, *sb.*^{5} Irel. A long stick or staff. See **Quant.**

Ir. In his hand he carried a long cant spiked at the lower end, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 336. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

CANT, *adj.* and *v.*^{5} Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. [**kant.**]

1. *adj.* Brisk, vigorous, hale and hearty, esp. of old persons; merry, cheerful, talkative. Cf. **canty.**

Cum. He could spin a lang yarn aboot a thing, an' he was cant an' comical, Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) vi. **Wm.** He's gaily cant, gangin' aboot like a three year auld (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Th' wife's a raight cant body, and as clean! Brontë *Shirley* (1849) ix; (S.P.U.); Isn't she a cant old woman, you'll find few with as much talk at her age (M.N.); **w.Yks.**^{1} Shoe hods mitch at yan like, cant an deftly i' th' mornin, ii. 291; **w.Yks.**^{3} He's pretty cant for an old man. **Lan.** Hoo is yon—as cant as a kittin', Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) iv; [Said of a hale person of 70 years:] If he had not had a good wife, he would not have looked so 'cant,' *Chs. N. & Q.* (1882) II. 135; **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** Very cant, God yield you! Ray (1691); (K.); Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); **Chs.**^{123} **Der.**^{1} Spoken chiefly on a person's recovering in an illness. Also called **Crank,** q.v.

2. *v.* *Obs.* To recover or grow strong after sickness.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2}; Bailey (1721). **w.Yks.**^{1}

Hence **Canting,** *vbl. sb.* recovery, esp. of a woman after confinement.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Yks.** A health to the good wive's canting, Ray (1691). **Chs.**^{3}

[**1.** Cant, *validus, vividus, vegetus*, Coles (1679); Knightes full kene, & cant men of wille, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 2267. **2.** To cant (recover), *convalesco, sanesco* (*post puerperium*), Coles (1679). Cp. EFris. *kant*, neat, pretty, ready (Koolman).]

CANT, *v.*^{6} n.Sc. (Jam.) To ride at a hand-gallop, canter. [Not known to our correspondents.]

CANT, *sb.*^{6} *Obs.?* Sc. An illusion. [Not known to our correspondents.]

n.Sc. Williy's wisp wi' whirlin' cant Their blazes ca', That's nought but vapours frae a stank, Morison *Poems* (1790) 38 (Jam.).

CANT, *sb.*^{7} n.Sc. A trick, a bad habit.

n.Sc. Still in use (W.C.). **Abd.** An auld cant, an ancient traditionary custom (Jam.).

CANT, *sb.*^{8} Cor. In phr. *a cant of a way*, a long way.

Cor.^{12}; **Cor.**^{3} Used as implying that the distance was unexpectedly long, especially by a mistake in the way.

CANT, *sb.*^{9} *Obs.* n.Cy. (K.) A company or great number.

CANT, see **Count.**

CANTANKERED, *adj.* Wm. Cross-grained, cantankerous.

Wm. As cross an old chiel, and as cantankered a soul as ever lived, Close *Leg. and Tales* (1862) 30; **Wm.**^{1}

CANTEEN, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Also Ken. A small flat wooden barrel, containing about half a gallon, in which a pitman carries water or coffee; a can for liquids.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Ken.** 1 milk canteen, 1 yest canteen, *Pluckley Vestry Bk.* (1793); *Obs.* (P.M.)

CANTEL, see **Cantle,** *sb.*^{1}

CANTER, *sb.*^{1} Nhb.^{1} [**ka·ntər.**] Old milk cheese.

CANTER, *sb.*^{2} Nhp. Bdf. [**kæ·ntə(r).**] A pint or quart jug.

Nhp.^{1} **Bdf.** (J.W.B.); Ale is sold at the public-houses by mugs, pots, tankards, and canters. . . . The three latter names are applied to the larger measure or quart, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 592.

CANTER, *v.* Yks. [**ka·ntə(r).**] To scold, 'nag,' grumble. Cf. **chunter.**

n.Yks. He's awlus canterin' on (I.W.).

Hence **Cantery,** *adj.* grumbling, churlish.

n.Yks. He's a cantery awd fella (I.W.).

CANTERBURY, *sb.* Nrf. Sus.

1. A gossip, busybody.

Sus. An old Canterbury (J.W.B.); Used round Chichester (G.A.W.).

2. In *comb.* (1) **Canterbury bells,** *Cardamine pratensis,* lady-smock; (2) —**hoe,** a kind of spud.

(1) **Nrf.** (2) **Sus.** A two-spean spud, or Canterbury hoe, with points instead of a broad blade, Jefferies *Hdgrw.* (1889) 79.

CANTHRIF, *sb.* Yks. A body of people, a class.

n.Yks.^{2} I'll whallop the whooal canthrif [fight the entire lot].

[The same word as *cantref. Cantred* or *cantref* (Welsh), a particular division of a country in Wales, Phillips (1706). Cf. **cantred.**]

CANTLAX, *sb.* Wm. A silly, giddy woman.

Wm. She's a gurt cantlax (B.K.). [Not known to our other correspondents.]

CANTLE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Shr. Hrt. Suf. Ken. Som. Also written **cantel** Shr.^{1} Ken.^{1} [**ka·ntl, kæ·ntl.**]

1. A corner, projection; the corner of a field.

Sc. In the dexter cantle of the shield, Scott *Waverley* (1814) l. **Ir.** In a cantle o' the wall I seen an ould woman, Yeats *Flk-Tales* (1888) 109. **Hrf.**^{1} A cantle of a field.

Hence **Cantlin,** *sb.* a corner; the chine of a cask or adze. Ayr. (Jam.)

2. A triangular rail. Cf. **cant-rail.** Suf.^{1}

3. A fragment, piece; a slice of bread, cheese, &c.

Sc. The apprizer . . . cut the family out of another monstrous cantle of their remaining property, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) II. ii; A huge cantle of what had once been a princely mutton pasty, *ib. Redg.* (1824) Lett. xx; A cantle o' the rock hung owre us. A cantle o' cheese (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Lan.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.* We mun bake to-morrow, I see, as theer's on'y one loaf an' a bit of a cantel as'll 'ardly see breakfast o'er. **Hrf.** Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804–12); **Hrf.**^{1} **Ken.** *Obs.* (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} A cantel of wood, bread, cheese, &c. **w.Som.**^{1} Always used for slices cut from a cheese. Plai·z, muum, tu spae·ur mau·dhur u kan·tl u chee·z [please, ma'am, to spare mother a cantle of cheese].

4. In phr. *the cantle o' the causey,* the best part of the road or footpath. See **Causey.**

Sc. When he's fou he's stout and saucy, Keeps the cantle o' the causey, Scott *Donald Caird* (1818).

5. The leg of a lamb or other young animal.

Frf. Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 593. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

6. An indefinite number or quantity. Cf. **cant,** *sb.*^{4}

Ken. We say a cantell of people or cattle. To sell by cantell was an old custom of selling by the lump without tale or measure, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); **Ken.**^{1}

7. The protuberant part at the back of a saddle, the hind-bow.

Gall. I lingered . . . till he should ride forth upon his great black horse, that he might catch me up beside him on the cantle, Crockett *Moss Hags* (1895) i. **Hrf.**^{2}, **Ken.** (P.M.)

8. The crown of the head; see also below.

Sc. I clawed his cantle to some purpose with my hearth-besom, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv. **Per.** The wife wad be for pu'in the wig aff my cantle, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 149, ed. 1887. **e.Lth.** They wad tak saxty days wi' pleesure juist to gie him ane ower the cantle wi' a palin'-stab, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 108. **Rxb.** Wi' cuffs an' clours upo' my cantle, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 46; The thick, fleshy part behind the ear in a tup's head; considered as a delicacy (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

9. The head of a cask. N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}

Hence **Cantle-piece,** *sb.* that part of the end of a cask into which the tap is driven. Nhb. (Hall.); Nhb.^{1}

[**1.** The cantelle of the clere schelde he kerfes in sondyre, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 4231, ed. Brock, 125. **3.** *Liron de pain,* a little gobbet, luncheon, or cantle of bread, Cotgr.; A cantel, *pars, portio,* Levins *Manip.* (1570). **7.** The saddle is furnished without any tree, yet hath it cantle and bolsters, Dekker *Belman* (1608) sig. G 3. OFr. (Picard) *cantel,* the same as Fr. *chanteau,* a corner-piece, or piece broken off from the corner, hence, a cantel of bread, &c. (Cotgr.).]

CANTLE, *sb.*^{2} Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. [**ka·ntl.**] A canful. Cf. **basketle, bucketle.**

Lan.^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Ahr parson's missis is a stingy un; oo nobbur gen me afe a cantle o' soup. **s.Chs.**^{1} Ky'aan·tl. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.* Han' 'ee 'ad a 'Tummasin' this time?—Most o' the good owd 'ouse-keepers gid'n us a cantle for every one.

CANTLE, *v.* Sc. Yks.

1. To tilt up; to fall over.

Ayr. (J.F.) **w.Yks.**^{2} Now mind it doesn't cantle.

2. To erect, set on a height. Hence **Cantled,** *ppl. adj.* set aloft, perched up.

Ayr. (J.F.) **Lth.** Lo, the Kirk! sae heichly cantled On its knowe, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 129.

3. *Fig.* in phr. *to cantle up,* to brighten up, bestir oneself; to recover health.

Abd. Johnny Gibb's fairly cantl't up again, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlix; Sandy spak back in a wye to gar the body cantle up, *ib.* xvii; Very rarely used without 'up' (P.G.).

CANTLEBONE, *sb.* Som. Dev. The collar-bone; the projecting vertebra at the base of the neck; the lowest of the vertebrae. Cf. **cannel-bone.**

w.Som.^{1} Sometimes called the 'cantle-bone of the neck.' Applied to other parts of the body: Darn'd if I didn think he'd a-brokt the kantl boo·un o' my ass. **n.Dev.** Tha wut net break the cantlebone o' thy tether eend, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 280.

CANTLING, *sb.* Yks. Rut. A light joist or narrow strip of wood. Also called **Scantling.**

w.Yks.^{2} **Rut.**^{1} To 15 foot of cantlen . . . *2s. 6d., Church Acc.* (1751) (s.v. Scantling).

[A vessell . . . which hee shall cause to be set vpon a cantling, Markham *Countrey Farme* (1616) 611.]

CANTON, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Sc.

1. *sb.* An angle, corner.

Sc. Made the enclosure of the Colledge disproportional, wanting a canton upon that quarter, Craufurd *Univ. Edb.* (1808) 129 (Jam.).

2. *v.* To divide, split up.

Lnk. Sixty-eight presbyteries, which are again canton'd into fourteen synods, Wodrow *Church Hist.* (ed. 1828) I. 63. [Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

CANTOR, *sb.* Cor.^{12} (s.v. Cader.) A small frame of wood on which a fisherman keeps his line.

CANTRED, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **cantrell.** A measure of land. Cf. **canthrif.**

w.Ir. Nigh upon two cantrells of land he rented, not a foot less, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. vi. **Wxf.** Several cantreds of land, Kennedy *Even. Duffrey* (1869) 253.

CANTRIP, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also written **cantraip** Bwk.; **cantrap** n.Cy. Nhb.^{1} [**ka·ntrip.**]

1. *sb.* A magic spell or incantation, a charm; a witch's trick.

Sc. Sic benison will sain ye still Frae cantrip, elf, and quarter ill, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 517; Are ye casting yer cantrips in the very kirkyard, to mischieve the bride and bridegroom, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxiv. **Abd.** Some cantrip-castin' cock, wha spells can read, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 75. **Frf.** A muckle black beuk Frae whilk she there gathers o' baith cantrip an' spell, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 75. **Fif.** Ane goddess . . . Down frae the sky come linkin', And cast her cantrip owr her knicht, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 147. **Ayr.** By some devilish cantraip slight, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 127. **Lnk.** Mausy Can cast her cantrips and gie me advice, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 47, ed. 1783; Many were the counter-charms in use for preserving cattle from the 'cantrips coosten owre them by the uncanny,' Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 206. **Edb.** As long as I had the Psalm-book in my pocket, they would be gey and clever to throw any of their blasted cantrips over me, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. **Bwk.** They 'wrought their cantraips owre the banes,' Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 57. **Slk.** Should she cast ony cantrips, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 371, ed. 1866. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Like a cunjurer he'd sit, His black airt at some cantrips tryin', Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1827) pt. ii. st. 46; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Gin ye'll play some cantrip to make me forget him, *e.Cum. News* (Jan. 1, 1888) 8; **Cum.**^{1} 'Come, Robin, show us yen o' thy cantrips. Aa divn't care for tha, God's abeùnn the deeval.' Just then a whirlwind arose and overturned nearly every cock in the field. No more cantrips were asked for.

2. A trick, frolic, piece of mischief.

Sc. I think some Scotch deevil put it in my head to play him yon ither cantrip, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xliv; Life wad no be worth havin' if I had to write down a' the servant lassie's cantrips in a big bookie, Steel *Rowans* (1895) 200. **Frf.** Her big tam-cat Had played some cantrips, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 22. **Rnf.** Regardless wha sits on its back, Its cantrips aye repeatin', Neilson *Poems* (1877) 83. **Ayr.** Bonaparte, as it is well known, was a perfect limb of Satan against our prosperity. . . . His cantrips, in this year, began to have a dreadful effect, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xlix. **Lnk.** The creatur's ken when we laugh at their cantrips we winna be ower sair on them, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **Slk.** Nane o' your cantrips wi' me, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 56, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

3. *v.* To perform 'uncanny' or magic deeds.

Wm. She oft went rompen wi' the deel To some kirkyard when't wind blew hard To cantrip ower the deed, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 35.

4. *adj.* Magical, witch-like.

Kcd. A' his cantrip tricks were dung By scarlet thread an' rantree rung, Grant *Lays* (1884) 103. **Rnf.** Their cantrip arts are nought to me, Allan *Ev. Hours* (1836) 125. **Ayr.** When the best wark-lume i' the house, By cantrip wit, Is instant made no worth a louse, Burns *Address Deil* (1785); In order that the gipsy oracle, with her cantrip arts, might penetrate the future, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 10.

CANT-ROBIN, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) The dwarf wild-rose, with white flowers.

CANTY, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Also written **cantie**, see below. [**ka·nti.**]

1. *adj.* Pleasant, cheerful; merry, brisk, lively. See **Cant,** *adj.*

Sc. Clecking time's aye canty time, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) i; A fine canty friendly cracky man, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xii; A cozy house, and canty wife, Keeps aye a body cheerly, Cheales *Prov. Flk-Lore,* 137; As canty's a crick (J.Ar.). **ne.Sc.** A canty income sufficient, an' mair than sufficient, for my wants, Grant *Keckleton,* 10. **Abd.** A snug thack'd house, a canty fire, Beatties *Parings* (1813) 66, ed. 1873; Lindy is as canty as a midge, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 142. **Kcd.** A minister o' Bobbintap Composed a canty spring, Grant *Lays* (1884) 53. **Frf.** Old Snecky Hobart, who was a canty stock but obstinate, Barrie *Licht* (1893) 65. **Per.** The minister hardly ever speaks gin ye dinna speak tae him, though he's aye canty, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 47. **e.Fif.** There he sat doon wi' a cantie bit wifie, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxxi. **Rnf.** Frisk awa, cantie lambie, Young *Pictures* (1865) 57. **Ayr.** Now they're crouse and cantie baith, Burns *Duncan Gray*; He was canty in his barliehoods, Service *Notandums* (1890) 102. **Lnk.** I'll be more canty wi't and ne'er cry dool, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 21, ed. 1783; Jist listen to this canty sang, Wardrop *J. Mathieson* (1881) 12. **Lth.** A canty nicht we hae, wi' speeches an' toasts an' sic-like, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 225. **Edb.** He was a crouse, cantie auld cock, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 81. **Slk.** Let me tell you to your face, ma canty chiel, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 130. **Gall.** The wee leddy took the road hame as canty as a lark, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxiii. **Ant.** He is a canty body, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** My canny keel laddie, Se hansum, se canty, and free, O! Robson *Sandgate Lassie* (c. 1812) in Allan *Coll.* (1891) 114; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Let us . . . Still be as canty as we can, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) *New Year's Epist.*; (M.P.); **Cum.**^{3} **Wm.** Many a thrifty old dame, and her canty old man, Close *Tales and Leg.* (1862) 72. **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A canty aud deeam for her years. **ne.Yks.**^{1} In rare use. Sha's a canty au'd lass. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} *Gen.* made use of in ref. to elderly persons. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); My mother lived till eighty, a canty dame to the last, Brontë *Wuthering Heights* (1847) xxii. **n.Lan.** Hi sud miak a kanti āld man (W.S.). **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cantie-snatchet,** *sb.* a louse; (2) **Cantily,** *adv.* pleasantly, merrily; well.

(1) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (2) **Abd.** Sae blyth and cantily they sing, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 280. **Kcd.** Cantily they pass'd the manse, An cantily the kirk, Grant *Lays* (1884) 10. **Ayr.** [She] joked with me real cantily, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 181; Made the winter nights fly cantily by, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxxiii. **Gall.** Walking cantily on their ain feet, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 271.

2. Small and neat.

n.Sc. A canty creature (Jam.).

3. In good health, well.

Abd. This epistle comes to speir gin ye be canty, Beatties *Parings* (1813) 1. **Wm.** Hoo er ye?—Ah's canty, considerin' (B.K.).

4. Slightly intoxicated.

Stf. *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494.

5. *adv.* Contentedly, merrily, cheerfully.

Lth. Three short years flew by fu' canty, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 127. **Rxb.** Canty he sat wi' his buckle bund shoon, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 37. **Gall.** Sit canty like Jenny and Jack, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 248.

CANYEL, *v.* and *sb.* Lnk. (Jam.) **1.** *v.* To jolt, cause to jolt. **2.** *sb.* A jolt.

CAP, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. In *comp.* (1) **Cap-ball,** a boy's game; see below; (2) **-dockin,** the butter-burr, *Petasites vulgaris*; (3) **-head,** a top placed upon an air-box, used in sinking, &c., for the purpose of getting as much air as possible; (4) **-hens,** a breed of fowls having a large crest or top-knot; (5) **-mint,** the plant *Calamintha officinalis*; (6) **-neb,** (*a*) see **-nebbing**; (*b*) the piece of iron put on the toe of a shoe; (*c*) a kind of pastry made in the shape of a semi-circle; (7) **-nebbing,** the peak or projecting front of a cap; (8) **-paper,** a coarse brownish paper; (9) **-raven,** (*a*) a cap or hood in a framework of timber; (*b*) *pl. Obs.* portions of wooden spars put in as stowage when the cargo of timber is packed into the ship's hold; (10) **-river,** a termagant; (11) **-screed,** the broad frill or border of a woman's cap; (12) **-shell,** the piece of iron which covers the end of a plough-beam to regulate the breadth and depth of the furrow; (13) **-staff,** a lever by which a press is moved.

(1) **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** Supposing there are six players, their caps are laid in a row against the wall, and each throws a ball in succession at the caps. If the thrower succeeds in putting a ball into a cap, all run away but the person to whom the cap belongs, who seizes the ball and tries to hit some one with it. If he succeeds, a stone is put in the cap of the one hit; if he misses, a stone is placed in the thrower's cap. The first person to get six stones in his cap has to undergo a penalty, *gen.* he has to stand against a wall with his right hand extended till all strike him with the ball (W.J.K.). (2) **n.Yks.** (3) **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (4) **Brks.** Seven cock chickens or seven cap hens, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vii; (M.E.B.) (5) **Yks.** (6, *a*) *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 20, 1892). **Lan.** Aw fund two cap-nebs and a thimble in it, Waugh *Owd Bodle,* 250. (*b*) **Slk.** (Jam.) (*c*) **w.Yks.** Hah's thi cap-nebs, Joe?—A hawpny.—Gi'e us two (M.F.). (7) **n.Yks.**^{12} (8) **nw.Der.**^{1} (9, *a*) **Nhb.**^{1} Capravens for trussles, *Barber Surgeon's Bks., Newcastle.* (*b*) **n.Yks.**^{2} *Obs.* (10) **Lan.**^{1} He's a terrible henpeckt chap, too, for their Sally's a gradely cap-river when hoo starts, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1873). (11) **Dur.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12} **w.Yks.** Hur cap-screed an hair all hingin dahn like a weepin willa, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 31; **w.Yks.**^{12} **n.Lin.**^{1} Master Edward's setten my cap-screed a-fire, as I was huggin' him up to bed. (12) **Nhb.**^{1} (13) **Som.** The press is strained as tight as it will bear by a lever or cap-staff, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 524.

2. In phr. (1) *Cap and button,* master and mistress both, a woman whose husband is a nonentity; (2) *— and knee,* (3) *— in hand,* humbly, gratefully.

(1) **Chs.** Th' owd lass were cap and button too i' that house, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 8. (2) **Sc.** A generous remuneration to the attendants which was received with cap and knee, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxv. (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} He's alus cap in hand to . . . when he's theäre, but when his back's ton'd he calls him a leein' nazzle, like th' rest o' foäks. **Nhp.**^{1}

3. A sum of money collected after a 'run' for the benefit of the huntsman, or for a professional cricketer.

War.^{3} **w.Som.**^{1} Dhai gau·t u kaa·p u zab·m shúl·eenz-n vút puns vau·r-n [they got a sum collected of seven shillings and fivepence for him].

Hence (1) **Cap,** *v.* to make a collection of money either in the hunting-field or cricket-ground; (2) **Cap-money,** *sb.* the money so collected.

(1) **War.**^{3} They used to cap for us then, Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 288. **w.Som.**^{1} (2) *ib.* In daily observance. 'A hundred a year and cap-money' is the commonest of phrases for the salary of a huntsman.

4. A piece of leather or patch on the toe of a boot or shoe.

Nhb.^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1} **n.Wm.** Put us a cap on mi shoe (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** Mi buit wonts ə kap seun on (J.W.).

5. The top or hood-sheaf of a shock of corn.

Nhb.^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Nhp.**^{1}

6. *Comp.* **Cap-sheaf,** the sheaf of corn with which a 'stitch' is covered in showery weather; the straw forming the top of a thatched rick. Also used *fig.*

Ayr. The neighbourhood turned out in a body to share in the triumph of putting the cap-sheaf, as it were, on Peter's castle, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 105. **Nhb.**^{1} **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

w.Som.^{1} Jim must g' up'n the whait-field; the kaap sheevz be all a-blowed off.

7. The blue 'top' or lambent flame, which appears above the ordinary flame of a candle or lamp, when it is burning in an atmosphere of air and fire-damp. Also called **Show** (q.v.).

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

8. *pl.* The combs of wild bees; the tops put on bee-hives for the purpose of getting the combs. Sc. (Jam.), Ayr. (J.F.)

9. *pl.* Fungi of various kinds, toad-stools.

e.An.^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway.

10. An upper bed of stone in the Swanage and Portland quarries.

Dor. In Seacombe quarry there is 'White cap,' 'Spangle cap,' 'Lisby bed,' 'Middle cap,' 'House cap,' and 'Under-picking cap' (C.W.); The cap is a very hard, glassy stone, and varies in thickness from 1 to 24 inches. At Portland 'cap' is also the name of a bed of the Purbeck formation, which overlies the Portland formation (H.J.M.).

11. The band made either of leather or wood, which connects the two parts of a flail.

Chs.^{1} **Ken.** (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} A flail has two caps, the hand-staff cap, *gen.* made of wood, and the swingel cap, made of leather.

Hence (1) **Cappence**, (2) **Capsall**, *sb.* the hinge or swivel-joint of the old-fashioned flail.

(1) **Wil.**^{1} (2) **Wil.** An old rustic rejoiced in a present of stout white leather—''twill make a famous capsall for my new draishells' [flail], *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 518.

12. A highly polished cylindrical shaped cover, used to wind the yarn on to the bobbin by means of the friction set up by the revolution of the yarn round it. w.Yks. (F.R.)

13. *Comp.* **Cap-stick**, a short staff which is put inside the cleaning cloth when cleaning out the caps. *ib.*

[**11.** Cappe of a flayle, *liasse dun flaiav*, Palsgr.; A cappe of a flaylle, *cappa*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

CAP, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Also written **caup** Sc. [**kap, kop, kǭp.**]

1. A wooden cup or bowl, sometimes with two ears or handles.

Sc. It is pity but he could keep caup and can frae his head, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xv. **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Elg.** I'm sick o' brose an' brochan dose, A richer caup I'll claw yet, Tester *Poems* (1865) 120. **Bnff.**^{1} He's as fou's cap or stoup'll mack 'im [He is as drunk as possible]. **Abd.** There's naething leyk a timmer cap For milk, or ale or weer, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 34. **Kcd.** Bowies, cogs, and caups, Grant *Lays* (1884) 2. **Frf.** Twa e'en maist as big as brose caps, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 26. **e.Fif.** The wife wi the caudle caup on her knee, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Rnf.** Blythe Willie o' the kirn and cappie, Barr *Poems* (1861) 91. **Ayr.** Drink gaed round in cogs an' caups, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 23. **Lnk.** Stoups an' caups of yill, and bowls of milk, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 183. **Lth.** A canty fireside, and a cap o' gude ale, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 220. **Edb.** And timber caups,—and ivory egg-cups of every pattern, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iii. **Bwk.** Holding up her 'sark-tail,' . . . till the lads toomed the caup into it, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 81. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Capper**, *sb.* a turner of wooden bowls; (2) **Cappie**, *adj.* cup-shaped, hollow; (3) **Cappit**, *ppl. adj.* cup-shaped, concave.

(1) **Bnff.** (W.C.) **Lth.** His quarters adjoined Benjie Cranstoun's cooperage, or, to use the Scotch expression, 'marched' wi' the capper's, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 56. **N.I.**^{1} (2) **Sc.** Roun, roun, rosy, cappie, cappie shell, *Old Rhyme* (Jam. *Suppl.*). (3) **Ayr.** Gie me a wee cappit bake and jeelie to keep ma frae greetin', Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 16.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cap-ale**, a kind of beer between table-beer and ale, formerly drunk by the middle classes; also called **Cappie** (q.v.); (2) **-ambry**, a press or cupboard for holding wooden vessels or cups; (3) **-full**, the fourth part of a peck; (4) **-stride**, to drink in place of another, to forestall another in drinking.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Elg.** Macgruther under the influence of Mrs. MacIntosh's cap-ale, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 114. (2) **Sc.** They brake down beds, boards, cap-ambries, glass windows, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 157 (Jam.). (3) **Cld.** A capfu' o' meal, salt, &c. (Jam.) (4) **Rxb.** Better be cuckold than capstridden, *Prov.* (Jam.)

3. In phr. (1) *to kiss caps*, to drink out of the same vessel, to drink with; (2) *to drink cap out*, to leave nothing in the vessel; (3) *clean-cap-out*, deep drinking.

(1) **Sc.** I wadna kiss caps wi' sic a fellow (Jam.). **Abd.** We'se kiss the cap, in honour of the place, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 37. **Ayr.** And monie a friend that kiss'd his caup Is now a frammit wight, Burns *Five Carlins* (1789) st. 20. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.); Drink clean cap-out, like Sir Hildebrand, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxix. (3) **Sc.** We may swig at clean-cap-out Till sight and siller fail us, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 92 (Jam.).

[A pron. of older *cop*, a cup. Can and collep, cop and quart, Dunbar *Dance* (1507) 95, ed. Small, II. 120. OE. (Nhb.) *copp* (Mark ix. 41); cp. ON. *koppr*, Du. *kop* (Hexham).]

CAP, *sb.*^{3} Cum. [**kap.**] The master, head, chief. Also called **Cob** (q.v.).

Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Grose (1790).

[OFr. *cap*, head, also, chief, commander (La Curne); cp. It. *capo*, a head, chief, captain (Florio).]

CAP, *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **kap** Wm.; **cop** Lan.^{1}

1. To put a covering over a sheaf of corn.

Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. i.

Hence (1) **Capping**, *vbl. sb.* a cover for a shock of corn formed by two sheaves, opened and placed over the ears of grain; (2) **Capping-sheaves**, *sb.* the hood-sheaves of a stook.

(1) **Suf.** They use no precaution against rain, merely setting ten or a dozen together without capping, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 437. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} Ten sheaves make a stook of corn; when it is probable that rain will fall, two of these sheaves are taken and put at right angles upon the top, so as to make a hood for the others.

2. To crown a wall with mortar. Nhp.^{1}

3. To mend shoes at the toe by putting a 'cap' or patch on them. ne.Lan.^{1}, Chs.^{2} Cf. **cappel**.

4. To put a 'cap' or shackle on a rope.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

5. To put better-dressed grain at the top of a sack.

Cum.^{1} **Wm.** Where corn is sold by a sample sack, it is a trick of the trade to put a quantity of grain into a cushion and by sitting upon it give it a brighter appearance than it otherwise would have. The grain so prepared is placed on the top of that in the sample sack, which is spoken of as a 'capt un' (B.K.).

6. Of boiling liquid: to raise a scum.

s.Chs.^{1} Bin dhŭ tai·tuz bey·ld?—Noa·, bŭ dhi) bin ky'aap·in, ky'aap·t [Bin the tatoes beiled?—No, bu' they bin cappin' or 'capt'].

7. To put a finishing touch on, to crown, consummate.

n.Yks.^{2} Now you have capp'd it [concluded the matter]. It fair capp'd me [the medicine quite cured me]. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah muck'd it weel t'last backend, an' that capp'd it. That last bottle capp'd ma [spoken to a doctor]. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{3} Sho's capp'd wi' a husband. **Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Capping-word**, *sb.* the last word in an altercation. n.Yks.^{2} Also called **Couping-word** (q.v.).

8. To challenge to competition, to overcome.

e.An.^{1} An idle boy leaps a ditch, or climbs a tree, and if his play-fellow cannot equal or out-do him, it is a cap; he has cap'd him; **e.An.**^{2}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Cap**, *sb.* a challenge, defiance, that which cannot be outdone, esp. in phr. *to set a cap*.

n.Yks.^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} I'll set yeow a cap.

9. To outdo, excel, surpass. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Per. 'That caps a',' says I, when I heard of it, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 112, ed. 1887. **Lth.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Tom Johnson caps aw that ivver aw saw, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 16; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **Cum.** He capp'd the priest, maister, exciseman and aw, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 135; *Gl.* (1851). **Cum., Wm.** A child had been baptized by the same name as another which had died of the same parents; it was remarked as savouring of impiety—'just as if they wanted to cap God Almighty' (M.P.). **Wm.** Nature's bonny queen Clean caps man's art and painter's skill, Whitehead *The Lyvennet* (1859) 6. **n.Yks.**^{1} That caps owght that ivver Ah heared; **n.Yks.**^{3}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} He capp'd all at com at feeat-ball. **w.Yks.** Ðat kaps tlot on əm (J.W.). **Lan.** Is not hoo a snicket?—Caps the very owd lad, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 26; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} It did)nŭ maat·ŭr wot lahyz dhai tuwd, ée)d ky'aap· ŭm widh ŭ big·ŭr [It didna matter what lies they towd, he'd cap 'em with a bigger]. **Der.**^{2} **Not.** That caps him all to nothing (L.C.M.); (W.H.S.); **Not.**^{1} **s.Not.** It simply capped all as iver I seed (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** 'This caps all,' thinks Jack, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 65; **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.** It was left for Thursday night's doings to cap all the rest (R.E.C.). **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**$^{1\,2}$, **War.**$^{1\,2\,3}$, **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Glo.** (S.S.B.) **s.Oxf.** Well, if that don't cap all! Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 76. **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cmb.**^{1} Whatever they may do, they won't cap that. **w.Som.**^{1} Dhik stoa·r du kaa·p au·l dhut úv·ur aay yuur·d oa [that story beats all that I ever heard]. **Dev.** That caps I hollar, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 82, ed. 1871.

10. To astonish, surprise.

Wm. T'foke was o fair kapt ta see t'ald widow trippin off, Taylor *Sketches* (1882) 6. **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**^{1} Weel, Ah's fairly capped. **w.Yks.** I'm fair capped at tha (J.W.D.); It's capping what a lot o' things does come into a chap's heead, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1881) 43. **Lan.** Aw'm capt 'at folk wantin' to wed, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 133. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Óo wŭz au·viz ŭ baad·ŭn ŭt gy'et·in ùp; bŭ wen óo ley i bed ŭ)dh wai·ks dee·, óo kyaap·t mi [hoo was auvays a bad 'un at gettin' up; bu' when hoo ley i' bed o' th' wakes dee, hoo capt me]. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{2}

Hence **Capter**, compar. of 'capt,' *pp.* of 'cap,' more and more surprised, astonished.

Wm. An' meear she wondered, an' captor she grew, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 43; A's mair an mair capter, Wilson *Lile Bit Sng.* 98.

11. To puzzle, perplex.

Cum. Tommy was fairly capp't hoo ta duah, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 51. **Wm.** What caps me t'meeast is it ther olas sa riddy ta dew it, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 31. **n.Yks.**^{2} I was sair capp'd te tell. **e.Yks.**^{1} It caps me ti knaw wheear awd mear [mare] gans teea. **w.Yks.** (F.M.L.); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1} It caps yan now a days, Bridget, to ken quality fray poor foak, ii. 296; **w.Yks.**$^{4\,5}$ **Lan.** What caps me is how you managed to best Black Jack, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 35. **n.Lan.** A's feər kapt wi John, a don't nā wat hi mīns (W.S.). **Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 701. **Hrf.** Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

12. In phr. (1) *to cap Balguy*, see —*cutlugs*; (2) —*Bogie*, to enjoy oneself boisterously; (3) —*cutlugs*, said of anything esp. puzzling, amusing, &c.; (4) —*the Dutch*, to beat, excel everything; (5) —*Leatherstarn*, (6) —*old Roper*, (7) —*a parson*, see —*cutlugs*; (8) —*rush-carting*, (9) —*the stack*, see —*the Dutch*.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{2} (2) *ib.* **Nhp.**^{2} He caps Bogie, Bogie capt Redcap, Redcap capt Nick [Bogie being a mischievous household spirit], 138. (3) **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Captain Barnell in his cups muttered, it capped cut-lugs, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 40, ed. 1862. **s.Dur.**, **n.Yks.** (J.E.D.) (4) **Lan.** It caps the Dutch that I can't find a bit o' can'le, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 19. (5) **e.Yks.** Whah, that caps Leatherstarn, and he capt the divel, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.**^{1} (6) **Brks.** (M.J.B.) (7) **n.Yks.** A parson is supposed to know more than ordinary people, so we say, when we cannot fully comprehend anything, 'it would fairly cap a pahson' (W.H.). **w.Yks.**^{5} (8) **Lan.** Well, if that doesno cap rush-cartin! Brierley *Cobbler*, 24. (9) **Nhb.**^{1}

13. *intr.* To take off the hat to, uncover the head in obeisance.

Sc. The Bishops will go through Westminster Hall, as they say, and no man cap to them, Bailie *Lett.* (1775) I. 228 (Jam.). **Oxf.** He only set my capping him down to the wonderful good manners of the college, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xix. **Cmb.** Other bores are to attend a sermon at St. Mary's on Sunday, ... to cap a fellow, *Gradus ad Cantab.* (1803) 23 (Farmer). **Winch.** Magistris ac obviis honestioribus capita aperiunto, *Tabula legum* (A.D.H.).

Hence **Cap**, *sb.* the lifting of a cap in salutation.

Lnk. They had so many salutations and caps, that it galled those of the other side, Wodrow *Church Hist.* (ed. 1828) I. 402.

CAP, *v.*^{2} *Obs.?* Sc. To seize by violence what is not one's own; to seize vessels in a privateering way.

Sc. Much used among children at play (Jam.). **Lnk.** In Scotland some private persons made themselves rich by caping or privateering upon the Dutch, Wodrow *Church Hist.* (ed. 1828) I. 420.

Hence **Caper**, *sb.* a vessel employed as a privateer.

Sc. Ran from her like a Spanish merchantman from a Dutch caper, Scott *Pirate* (1821) xxvi; Capers bringing in their prizes, Commons cursing new excises, Colvil *Poem* (1681) 34 (Jam.).

[A caper (privateer), *pirata*, Coles (1679). Cp. EFris. *kapen*, to take, steal, rob; *kaper*, a pirate, privateer (Koolman). OFr. *caper*, 'prendre, saisir' (La Curne).]

CAP, *v.*^{3} Sc. Also written **caup.** **[kap, kǭp.]** To bulge, twist, warp.

w.Sc. Capt, caupt (Jam. *Suppl.*).

Hence (1) **Cappie**, *adj.* given to warping like green wood; (2) **Cappit**, *ppl. adj.* twisted, bent, as green wood by exposure to heat.

(1) **Ayr.** That timmer's unco cappie (Jam. *Suppl.*). (2) **Ayr.** (Jam.)

CAP, *v.*^{4} Not.^{2} [Not known to our correspondents.] To play truant.

CAP, see **Kep.**

CAPADOSHA, *adj.* and *adv.* Yks. Dev. In form **capadocious** Dev. **[ka·pədō∫ə.]**

1. *adj.* Of superior quality or appearance; splendid, excellent.

Dev.^{3} I tellee I've a-had a capadocious dinner. **nw.Dev.** In fairly common use (R.P.C.).

2. *adv.* In a superior manner, excellently.

e.Yks. Machine lewks capadosha; an sha gans capadosha, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89; **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.)

CAPASS, *v.* Yks. **[kē·pəs.]** To understand.

e.Yks.^{1} Thou's bad tĭ capass. **w.Yks.** Rare (M.F.).

[A pron. of lit. E. *compass*, to grasp with the mind, comprehend fully. The knowledge of what is good and what is evil ... is a thing too large to be compassed ... without brains and study, South (Johnson).]

CAP-DRAW, *v.* s.Pem. To overthrow, capsize, turn somersault. Also called **up-draw** (q.v.). (W.M.M.)

CAPE, *sb.*^{1} Wm. Yks. **[kēp, Wm. kiəp.]**

1. *Obsol.* The old-fashioned juvenile collar with a 'tally-ironed' border, covering the shoulders entire.

w.Yks.^{5} The counterpart in female attire, the 'tippet,' in every respect like the cape, save in its being longer, reaching down to the waist, is worn yet occasionally. Both these names are in common use, but the old meaning is departing from them.

2. The wide collar of a woman's linen blouse; the frill of a woman's linen hood, which covers the neck and protects it from the sun. Wm. (B.K.)

CAPE, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also Som. Written **caip** Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **cap-.** **[kēp.]**

1. *sb.* The coping of a wall; the highest part of anything. See **Cope.**

Sc. High stood the gibbet's dismal cape, Wilson *The Shark*, st. 10 (Jam. *Suppl.*). **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cape-sod**, the turf or sod used in forming the bank of a fence; (2) **-stone**, (*a*) the head or coping stone; (*b*) *fig.* a remediless calamity; (3) **-turf**, see **-sod.**

(1) **n.Yks.** The sod is laid, with grass side downwards, and is cut about ten inches broad; this is called the cape-sod, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 92. (2, *a*) **Sc.** The stane whilk the biggers rejeckit is become the capstane o' the neuk, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) xxi. 42. **Rnf.** Thou foe to order, peace, an' quiet, Thou cap-stane o' domestic riot, Young *Pictures* (1865) 158. **Cum.** Dogs At owr the leave laid th' capsteane, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) 132. **n.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** He sat dahn on a capestoan, *Yksmn. Xmas No.* (1878) 10; (B.K.) (*b*) **Ayr.** The last, sad cape-stane of his woes, Burns *Mailie's Elegy* (1781) st. 1. (3) **Lin.** The sods were laid on in layers about 4 ft. high (J.C.W.).

3. *v.* To put on the cover of a wall or roof; to crown.

Sc. (Jam.) **Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **w.Yks.**^{4}

Hence (1) **Caping**, *vbl. sb.*, (2) **Caping-stones**, *sb. pl.* the coping or top course of stones in a wall, &c.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} The surveyor reported to the board that the [kaap·een] of the bridge at Ash Mill needs repair. (2) **n.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Kaap·een stoa·unz.

CAPEL, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Not. e.An. Dor. Som. Dev. Written **cappel** e.An.^{1}; **capple** w.Yks.^{3}; in form **cable, keeble** nw.Dev.^{1} **[ka·pl, kæ·pl.]**

1. A loop, either of leather or tough wood, which connects the two parts of a flail. Cf. **caplin.**

w.Yks.^{3}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **e.An.**^{1} **Dor.** (s.v. Drashel) Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**^{1} To the [kyup·l, kee·upl] is attached the middle bind, which connects the two parts of the implement. **Dev.**[1], **nw Dev.**[1]

2. The iron fixed to the end of the horsetree, and to which the traces are hooked when at plough or harrow. e.An.[1]

[Fr. dial. (Norm.) *capel*, the same word as *chapeau*, a hat (COTGR.). Dim. of Norm. *cape*, 'bande, cuir couvrant sans adhérence l'extrémité supérieure du manche du fléau' (MOISY). See DUMÉRIL (s.v. *Chape*).]

CAPEL, *sb.*[2] Dev. Cor. Also in form **cable** Dev. [**kē·pl.**] Mining term: a stone composed of quartz, schorl, and hornblende, more frequently accompanying tin than copper ores (WEALE).

Dev. Human folly is the cable that encloses the ore, BARING-GOULD *J. Herring* (1884) 81; MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 192. **Cor.** Hard owld capel tes, and three fingers more to bore, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 164; **Cor.**[1] 'Capel rides a good horse' indicates the presence of tin; **Cor.**[23] [WOODWARD *Geol. of Eng. and Wales* (1876) 382.]

[Prob. a spec. use of *capel*, a hat, covering, see **Capel**, *sb.*[1]]

CAPELING, *sb.* Cor.[3] Also in form **caping.** [**kē·plin.**] The outer nets of a trammel. Cf. **capis.**

CAPER, *sb.*[1] and *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lon. Wil. Dev. Cor. Slang. Written **kaper** Dev.; **keaper** Wil. [**kē·pər, kē·pə(r).**]

1. *sb.* A game, amusement, spree; a trick, expedient.

Cum. He wad hev his caper, nor car'd how it com, ANDERSON *Poems* (1808) 31. **w.Yks.** Tha's been at that caper oft enuff, HARTLEY *Seets Yks. and Lan.* (1895) i. **Lon.** I used to dress tidy and very clean for the 'respectable broken-down tradesman or reduced gentleman' caper, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 416. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dev.** And zo ended thick little kaper, BENNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) viii.

2. Difficulty, 'fix.'

Cor. Ere's a purty caper, us do want to go to Bodmen Churchtown, partec'lar, and the coach es gawn, PASMORE *Stories* (1893) 3; Well, 'ere was a purty caper! I didn't knaw what to doo, *ib.* 5.

3. In phr. (1) *capers and blethers*, foolish speech and action, 'stuff and nonsense'; (2) *to come a caper*, play a trick.

(1) **Uls.** Will ye whisht wi' yer capers an' blethers, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 45. (2) **w.Yks.** An wod ya think at mortal man Wod e'er cum sitch a caper, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 15.

4. *v.* To frisk, dance, walk affectedly, move the head up and down with a stately air; to 'dance upon nothing,' be hanged.

Sc. Syne capered ben and capered but, *Ballads* (1885) 9. **Inv.** (H.E.F.), **Dmf.** (JAM.) **Kcb.** An' some wi' hoshens caprin Right heigh that day, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 118. **Cum.** He capert in an oot an chattert like a teamm pyet, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 5. **Slang.** I really thort that I shud caper, When brought bevore the jidge, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 208.

CAPER, *sb.*[2] Sc. Irel. Also written **capper, kaper.** [**kē·pər.**] A piece of oatcake and butter, *gen.* with a slice of cheese on it.

Sc. King, King Capper Fill my happer; And I'll gie you bread and cheese, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 146. **Per.** She ... gave him bread, butter, and cheese, which they call a caper, *Trials Sons of Rob Roy* (1818) 107 (JAM.); I gave you a kaper, and a crogan of milk, *Clan-Albin* (1815) I. 211 (*ib.*). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

Hence **Caperer,** *sb.* bread, butter, and cheese toasted together. Rxb. (JAM.)

[Gael. *ceapaire*, bread with butter and cheese (MACLEOD & DEWAR).]

CAPER, *sb.*[3] Yks. War. e.An. I.W. The plant *Euphorbia Lathyris*, *gen.* used in *comp.* **Caper-bush** (I.W.), **-plant** (e.Yks. e.An.).

War.[3] Fruit is pickled as capers, and is sometimes cultivated in gardens for the purpose. **e.An.**[1] Thus called from a fancied resemblance of its capsules to capers. **Nrf., Suf.** HOLLOWAY.

CAPER, *sb.*[4] Cum. Yks. [**kē·pər.**] In phr. (1) *Caper-a-fram*, all on one side, askew; (2) *-corner-way*, diagonally. Cf. **cater-cousins, cater-cornered.**

(1) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 20, 1892); **w.Yks.**[3] (2) **Cum.**[1]

CAPERCAILYE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **caiper-caillie** Sc.; **capercailzie, capercalyeane** Sc. (JAM.); **caper coille** Inv.; **capperkayle** Slk. [**kapərkē·lji.**] The wood-grouse or mountain cock, *Tetrao urogallus*.

Sc. Red-deer, fallow deer, cappercailzies, grey-fowl, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xii; The caiper-callie and tarmachin Craw'd crouse on hill and muir, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 197. **Inv.** The caper coille, or wild turkey, was seen in Glenmoriston, and in the neighbouring district of Strathglass, about 40 years ago, *Statist. Acc.* (1797) XX. 307 (JAM.). **Ayr.** The days when the capercailzie had his howff in Eglinton, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 257. **Slk.** The capperkayle clukkis in the wode, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 119, ed. 1866. [Also called Cock of the wood, Cock of the mountain, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 176.]

[The Capercalȝe ... with the vulgur peple, the horse of the forrest, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) I. 39. Gael. *capull coille*, great cock of the wood. *Capull*, horse, *coille*, gen. of *coll*, wood.]

CAPERCAILYIE, -CALYEANE, -COILLE, see **Capercailye.**

CAPERHOUSE, see **Caprouse.**

CAPERLASH, see **Camperlash.**

CAPERLINTY, *sb.* Sc. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*.

Rxb. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 23.

CAPER-LONGER, *sb.* Cor.[12] **1.** The shell-fish, *Pinna ingens*. **2.** The razor shell-fish, *Solen solignia*.

CAPERNOITED, *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **capernoytit** Sc.; **kapper-noited** S. & Ork.[1]; **capernuted** Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); see below. [**kapərnoi·tid.**]

1. Peevish, ill-natured, 'crabbed,' irritable, fractious.

Sc. Alan has given up his ain old-fashioned mother-wit for the t'others capernoited maggots and nonsense, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) ii; The capernoity old alewife, *ib. St. Ronan* (1824) xxxi. **S. & Ork.**[1] **Abd.** They're grown sae ugertfu' and vamity and capernoited, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 5, ed. 1812. **Frf.** A queer auld capernoytit bodie, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 56. **Rnf.** Like ane grown capernoitet, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *To a Friend*. **Ayr.** Twa puir capernoytit craturs, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 26. **Kcb.** The Muse at that grew capernoited, An' ca'ed me bumble, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 181. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Capernoited-looking,** *adj.* testy-, peevish-looking.

Dmb. A capernoited-lookin' auld gentleman, CROSS *Disruption* (ed. 1877) x.

2. Slightly 'elevated,' under the influence of liquor.

Rnf. Of the stark aquavitae they baith lo'ed a drappie, And when baith capernutie, then aye the maist happy, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 62.

CAPERNOITIE, *sb.* Sc. The head, 'noddle.'

Sc. His capernoitie's no oure the bizzin' yet wi' the sight of the Loch fairies, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 42 (JAM.).

CAPEROILES, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Sc. The heath pea, *Orobus tuberosus*.

Lnk. Carameile or caperoiles—the root so much used in diet by the ancient Caledonians, *Statist. Acc.* (1795) XV. 8 (JAM.).

CAPERONISH, *adj.* Lnk., Edb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Good, excellent, *gen.* applied to edibles.

CAPES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also in form **kyeps** Nhb.[1]; **caps** Cum. [**kēps.**]

1. Ears of corn broken off in threshing; grain to which the husk continues to adhere after threshing.

Frf. The riddlings consist of capes, large grains, sprouted grains, &c., STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 418. **Lth.** Then Goodie wi' her tentie paw Did capes an' seeds the gether ca'; A pockfu' neist was fatten'd weel Half seeds, an' capes, the other meal, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 110 (JAM.). **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (J.P.); **Cum.**[1] **e.Yks.** The chaff, capes, and heads gather togeather on the toppe, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 103; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **n.Lin.**[1]

Hence **Keapy,** *adj.* having capes or chaffy corn in it.

n.Yks. This corn is varry keeapy, winder [winnow] it ageean (I.W.).

2. Flakes of meal, which come from the mill, when the grain has not been properly dried.

n.Sc. They are *gen.* mixed with the seeds for the purpose of making 'sowens' or flummery (JAM.).

CAPEY-DYKEY, *sb.* Frf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A game of marbles. Cf. **capie-hole.**

Frf. Some boys playing at capey-dykey, a game with marbles that is only known in Thrums, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 143.

CAPICAL, *adj.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **cabical, cabbical** Dev. Dial. pron. of *capital*, first-rate, excellent.

w.Som.^{1} Dhaat-s kaa·pikul! I calls it a capical job, Maister! **Dev.** I'ze a cabical chap, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 8, ed. 1858; Us got a cabbical crap ov tatties thease yer! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 65; Theck stream . . . Ez cappical ver breedin' trout, Pulman *Poems* (1842) 11. **Cor.** First-rate, I zes, capicul, Pasmore *Stories*, 4.

CAPIE-HOLE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **kypie-.** A game of marbles, in which the object is to throw a marble into a hole. Cf. **capey-dykey.**

Sc. A hole is made in the ground, and a certain line drawn, called a strand, behind which the players must take their stations. The object is, at this distance, to throw the bowl into the hole. He who does this most freq. wins the game. It is now more *gen.* called 'the Hole,' but the old designation is not yet quite extinct (Jam.). **Bnff.** Still played under the name of kypie-hole. A paper cap is placed over the hole (W.C.). **Abd.** The bool game of 'kypie' is played from a 'stance' about 12 feet from the kype or hole. The first player tries to hit one of his neighbours' bools, removing it a foot from its place. He then proceeds to hit any other, each hit being carefully noted, or he may play into the kype and hit them over again: if he miss the kype, *two* begins to play, hitting as many as he can. The boy whose marble gets hit six times leaves the game (G.W.). **Ags.** Three holes are made at equal distances. He who can first strike his bowl into each of these holes, thrice in succession, wins the game. It is called 'capie-hole,' or by abbreviation 'capie' (Jam.).

[I was but a sorry proficient in learning, being readier at cat and doug, cappy-hole . . . than at my book, *Life Scotch Rogue* (1722) 7, in Brand *Pop. Ant.* (ed. 1849) II. 407.]

CAPILOW(E, *v.* *Obs.*? Sc. Also written **cappilow** (Jam.). To distance, outdo another in reaping, shearing, &c.

Rxb. One who gets a considerable way before his companions on a ridge is said to capilow them (Jam.); Let's try to keep in sight the fray, Or faith they'll capilowe us, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 101.

CAPING, see **Capeling.**

CAPIS, *sb. pl.* Cor. Very large meshes in a trammel-net. Cf. **capeling.**

w.Cor. Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*

CAP-IT, see **Cappy,** *sb.*^{1}

CAPITABLE, *adj.* War. Capital.

War. Holloway; **War.**^{3} I have made a capitable job of it. Still used by some of the older farmers.

[A contam. of *capital* with suff. *-able*, as in *respectable.*]

CAPITAL WELL, *adv. phr.* Glo. Oxf. Dev. Also in forms **cabical —, capical —** Dev. Exceedingly well, very well indeed.

Glo.^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} Kyap·itl wel. **Dev.** Thay plaid auf thare acting moast cabical wul, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 32, ed. 1858; Ev a gone droo tha may-zells most capical wul, Hare *Brither Jan* (1863) 27, ed. 1887.

CAPLE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Lan. Chs. Written **capul, capyl** Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **capo** Lan. Chs.^{123} A horse; a working horse.

Sc. And hark! what capul nicker'd proud? Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 233. **Lan.** I am turned into a horse, a capo, a meer titt, Shadwell *Witches* (1682) 66, ed. 1718. **Chs.** It's time to yoke when the cart comes to the caples, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 57; (K.); **Chs.**^{12}; **Chs.**^{3} The caple gate (for horses) and the ship or shep gate (for sheep), were two portals that anciently flanked the Bridge Gate at Chester. [*Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) VIII. pt. i. 66.]

[Bothe hey and cart, and eek hise caples three, Chaucer *C. T.* D. 1554; Conscience on his capul, *P. Plowman* (A.) IV. 22. Gael. *capull*, mare (Macleod & Dewar); Icel. *kapall*, nag, hack (Egilsson).]

CAPLIN, *sb.* Chs. Wor. Shr. Mtg. Hrf. Glo. Written **capling** Chs.^{1} Hrf.^{2}; **cappilin** s.Chs.^{1} [**kæ·plin.**] The strong leather loop which connects the 'nile' to the hand-stick of a flail. See **Capel,** *sb.*^{1}

Chs.^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ky'aap·ilin. **se.Wor.**^{1} The bow by which, by means of a thong (thunk), the nile is attached to the hand-stick of a flail, or threshel. **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Mtg.** (E.R.M.) **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.*; **Shr.**^{2}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}

[The cap-lings . . . of a flail or threshal . . . are the strong double leathers made fast to the top of the hand-staff and the top of the swiple, Holme *Armoury* (1688) bk. III. viii. 333.]

CAPON, *sb.*^{1} Wm. [**kē·pin.**] A silly, foolish person, given to playing silly tricks.

Wm. T'gurt silly capin set t'dog at t'yowes 'at's wi' lamb (B.K.).

[The capon, like the goose, was taken for an emblem of stupidity. Metellus was so shuttle brained, . . . and came flynging home to Rome again as wyse as a capon, Udal *Erasmus Apophth.* (1542), ed. 1877, 341 (Dav.).]

CAPON, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Ken. Hmp. In form **keeping** Hmp.

1. The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea.*

Hmp. Grose (1790) *MS. add.*; (H.W.E.)

2. A red herring, *Clupea Harengus.*

Ken. (Hall.); **Ken.**^{1} [Satchell (1879).]

3. A dried haddock.

Sc. Each to his jaws A good Crail's capon holds, Tennant *Anst. Fair* (1812) iv.

CAPOTE, *sb.* Wxf.^{1} A man's great coat.

[Fr. *capote*, 'longue redingote pour les hommes et particulièrement pour les soldats' (Hatzfeld).]

CAPPAN-CARL, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. Also written **-cawl.** The name given to a small room in the Tolbooth or session-house at Thirsk where prisoners are kept. (K.)

CAPPED, *pp.* Hrt. e.An. [**kæpt.**] Of land: beaten down hard by heavy rain. Cf. **capper,** *sb.*^{1} **II.**

Hrt. When heavy rains succeed the sowing of clover in fine mould the surface is apt to become what we call capped, or made to run and wash one part over the other, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. **e.An.**^{1}

CAPPEL, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Written **capil** Chs.^{1}; **cappil** w.Yks.^{5} s.Chs.^{1}; **capple** w.Yks.^{34} ne.Lan.^{1} Der.^{1} [**ka·pl, ka·pil.**]

1. *sb.* A leather patch upon the toe of a boot or clog.

Yks. To sow a capil on t'side, *Philip Neville*, viii. **w.Yks.** *Obsol.*, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{235} **Lan.**^{1} That shoe's noan done yet; thae mun get a cappel put on it. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1884) III. 195; **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1}

2. *v.* To mend or patch shoes or clogs.

w.Yks. Ned al want a pair a new ans [shoes] an Tom's wants cappilin, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 172; **w.Yks.**^{124}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Bowt a pair o' second-hand boits fur six shillin', an' nowt āals 'em bud ther cappil'd at t'heels a bit. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{12} **Der.**^{1} Shoes are cappled when a piece of leather is stitched on upon the toe.

Hence **Cappeled,** *ppl. adj.* patched, mended.

w.Yks. No sock nur stockin cud ya fynd Below his cappiled boit, Preston *Poems* (1864) 15; Th' same owd booits, wi cappel'd tooas, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 42.

[The same word as *capel*, sb.^{1}]

CAPPEL, *adj.* *Obsol.* Dor. Also written **capple.** [**kæ·pl.**] In *comb.* (1) **Capple-** or **Cappled-cow,** a 'cappel-faced' cow; (2) **-faced,** white-faced with red or dun speckles; also, by analogy, used of persons, pale or sickly-looking.

Dor. (1) Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (2) As mad as a cappel-faced bull, Hardy *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) pt. II. viii; She's getting cappel-faced, poor thing! (T.H.)

CAPPEL, see **Capel,** *sb.*^{1}

CAPPEN, see **Captain.**

CAPPER, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Glo. e.An. [**ka·pər, ka·pə(r), kæ·pə(r).**]

I. 1. A person or thing that 'caps' or excels all others.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **Cum.** Then at dancin, O he was a capper! Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 47. **Wm.** By my troth, it's a capper, Bowness *Studies* (1868) 6. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Now this is a capper. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Noo, sitha; them's cappers. **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**^{1} That's the capper of the lot, however. **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Hes tuh seen t'new machine, Bil? What's tuh think tul't?—It's a capper! **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. A finishing stroke, something that crowns all.

m.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} Tom didn't see thuh thear, . . . an' I didn't see thuh thear, . . . an' thah worrant thear at awal.—Well nah, that's a capper.

3. Anything very surprising, puzzling, that cannot be explained.

Cum. Hoo he's gitten up yonder's a capper, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 35, ed. 1876. **Wm.** Nea yan knas what it means, it's a capper, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 8, ed. 1821. **e.Yks.**^{1} It's a capper wheear mah knife's gone teeah. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** It's a capper 'at ye can find no answer tuv a simple question like that, *Yksmn.* (1881) 314; (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{35} **Lan.** Well, that's a capper shusheaw 'tis. It's th' fust time ut ever [aw] seed an umbrell' skinned, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 19. **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Not.** Oad John thinkin o' marryin again? Well, that's a capper (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.** Prisoner replied 'That's a capper!' He did the work and now she refused to pay him, and that he considered was a capper (R.E.C.). **Glo.** (S.S.B.)

4. Anything difficult to accomplish, *gen.* in phr. *to set a capper.*

Cum.^{1} Aā'l set thee thy cappers. **Wm.** A thowt mappen thae wer settan yan anudthre cappers, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 2. **n.Wm.** Ah'll set thi thi cappers wi jumpin owre t'beck if thoos a mind (B.K.). **e.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.**^{1} That's a capper for him, an' no mistake. **n.Lan.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} Setting 'cappers,' a schoolboy's game of following the leader over hedge or ditch.

II. A hardish crust formed on recently harrowed land by heavy rain. Cf. **capped.**

Nrf.^{1} **Suf.** Forby *Gl.*; **Suf.**^{1}

Hence **Cappered,** *ppl. adj.* (1) Of cream: coagulated by the heat or by exposure to a brisk current of air; (2) of the surface of land: suddenly dried after rain.

(1) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 290, ed. 1849; **Suf.**^{1} (2) **e.An.**^{1}

CAPPER, *sb.*^{2} Glo. [**kæ·pə(r).**] The head.

Glo.^{1} I'll gie thee a clout on thee capper.

[Prob. cogn. w. OFr. *cap*, head, see **Cap,** *sb.*^{3}]

CAPPER, *sb.*^{3} Rnf. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A spider.

[Cogn. w. ME. *coppe*, a spider (*Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 3300), OE. *coppa* (in *attor-coppa*).]

CAPPER, *v.*^{1} e.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To chap or chop the hands. Cf. **capper,** *sb.*^{1} **II.** e.Cy. (Hall.), Nrf.^{1}

CAPPER, *v.*^{2} Ags. (Jam.) To catch, seize, lay hold of; esp. applied to the capture of a ship. See **Cap,** *v.*^{2}

CAPPER·CLAW, see **Clapper·claw.**

CAPPERKAYLE, see **Capercailye.**

CAPPERNISHIOUS, *adj.* Bnff.^{1} [**kapərni·ʃəs.**] Short-tempered, fretful and finding fault continually. Cf. **capernoited.**

CAPPEROUSE, see **Caprouse.**

CAPPIE, *sb.*^{1} Sh.I.

1. A heavy stone used as a sinker to a fishing-line. See **Caapie.**

Sh.I. Having remained at the last buoy 1¾, they then heave up the cappie by the buoy-rope, *Agric. Surv.* (Jam.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Cappie·stane,** a steeth-stone, a stone attached to the buoy-ropes for sinking the long lines in fishing. S. & Ork.^{1} Also called **Bolta·stone** (q.v.).

CAPPIE, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.?* Sc. A kind of beer between table-beer and ale, formerly drunk by the middle classes. Also called **cap·ale** (q.v.).

Sc. Ye hae been at the wee cappie this morning, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv; A drap o' cappy, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 11; (Jam.)

CAPPIN(G, *sb.* Cum. Der. War. [**ka·pin.**]

1. The leather or wood band through which the middle-band of a flail passes. Cf. **capel,** *sb.*^{1}

Cum. As threshin' time's here, we fit up a flail wi' handstaff, and soople and cappin, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 253; **Cum.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

2. A patch of leather on a clog or shoe. Cum.^{1}

CAPPIT, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} w.Yks. (J.R.) [**ka·pit.**] A piece of leather or patch on the toe of a boot or shoe. See **Cap,** *sb.*^{1} **4, Cappel.**

CAPPIT, *adj.* Sc. [**ka·pit.**] 'Crabbed,' ill-humoured, quarrelsome, touchy. See **Coppet.**

Sc. The haughty Humes, the saucy Scotts, The cappit Kers, the bauld Rutherfords, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 314; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd.** Since ye are grown Sae unco' crous an' cappit, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 9. **Rnf.** [Tea] aft has gart the cappit chiel Break through the laws, Picken *Poems* (1788) 65.

[Vnto that capped clarke . . . That bitterlie doth barke, Montgomerie *Flyting* (ed. 1629) 649, ed. Cranstoun, 81.]

CAPPUN, see **Captain.**

CAPPY, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. War. In form **cap·it** War.^{2} [**ka·pi.**] A variety of the boys' game of leap-frog or pitchback. See below.

Nhb.^{1} One stoops or gives 'a back,' on which a cap is laid; the players vault over, as in leap frog, each one resting his hands on the cap as he leaps. The one who first causes the cap to fall must exchange places with the boy who is 'making a back.' **War.**^{2} The first leaper places a cap on the back of the player 'down,' whilst going over, and the last leaper takes it from the back (or failing to do so, is 'down'). The first leaper now puts the cap lightly on the front of his own head, so that it may fall in so favourable a position—when he pitches—that he may take it in his teeth, and cast it over his head, across the back of the one down, to taw. Should it fall between the leaper and the one down, the former must make the back.

CAPPY, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Yks. [**ka·pi.**]

1. Captain, used facetiously in colloq. address.

Nhb.^{1} What cheer, cappy.

2. In phr. *thou can gan kiss cappy till coaly cums yam*, a highly offensive and irritating expression. Yks. (T.K.); (B.K.)

CAPROUSE, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **caperhouse** Cor.^{2}; **capperouse** Cor.^{1} [**kæpreu·s.**] A great noise, uproar, confusion, tumult. See **Cabarouse,** *v.*

Cor. You mou't hear the caprouse two mile off, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; And tho't you'd stank the planchin down, With such a capparouse, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 23; **Cor.**^{1} What a capperouse; 'tes like Bedlam broke loose. He keck'd up zich a caprouse; **Cor.**^{2}

CAPROUSY, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A short cloak with hood. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[Ane caprowsy barkit all with sweit, Dunbar *Flyting* (1505) II. 202, ed. Gregor, II. 18.]

CAPS, see **Cops.**

CAPSIZE, *v.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To move a hogshead or other vessel forward by turning it alternately on the heads. (Hall.)

CAPTAIN, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Also Dev. Cor. Written **cappen** Cor.^{2}; **cappun** Cor.^{1}

1. In *comb.* (1) *Captain Cook thrush*, the song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*; (2) *Captain-over-the-garden*, the plant monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus.*

(1) **e.Lin.** There were two kinds of thrushes, one we call storm-throstles, the others Captain Cook thrushes, because Captain Cook brought them here from foreign parts, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 187. (2) **n.Yks.**

2. The chief person in a gang of labourers, the superintendent of a mine.

n.Lin.^{1} **Dev.** 'Thank'y, Cap'n'—he addressed the overseer of a mine on the moor not far distant, and such a person is always entitled 'Captain,' Baring-Gould *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 152. **Cor.** Rewarded for his shrewdness as a practical miner by being promoted to the rank of 'underground cap'n,' Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i; **Cor.**^{12}

Hence **Cappenin,** *prp.* overbearing, domineering.

Cor.^{2} Don't come capp'nin over me.

3. The grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus.*

e.Sc. Neill *Fishes* (1810) 14 (Jam.).

CAPTION, *sb.* Sc.

1. Arrest, apprehension. See **Horning.**

Sc. The caption of some of the most violent appeased the riot, *New Monthly Mag.* (1837) XLVII. 310.

2. A lucky acquisition, the acquisition of anything valuable or profitable. Abd. (Jam.)

CAPTIVITY, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Waste, destruction.

Rxb. It's a' gane to captivity (Jam.).

CAR, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Cum. Wm. War. Som. Dev. [**kar, kā(r).**]

1. A common cart.

Cum. Neah cars or carridges hed they, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 57; He leukkt at fadder's neam on t'car, *Willie Wattle* (1870) 4. **Wm.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 90.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Car·end·board,** the board closing the back of a cart; (2) **·house,** a cart-shed; (3) **·kist,** the body of a cart; (4) **·rack,** the rut made by the wheel of a cart; see **Cart·rake;** (5) **·saddle,** the saddle of a carriage horse; (6) **·scut,** see **·end·board;** (7) **·stang,** the shaft of a cart.

(1) **Cum.**^{1} (2) **Cum.** Whea's wife was i' th' carras? Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 174; A boggle's been seen . . . ayont Wuily carras, *ib.* 8; **Cum.**^{1} (3, 4) **Cum.**^{1} (5) **Sc.** A timmer long, a broken cradle, The pillion of an auld car saddle, Herd *Sngs.* (1776) II. 143 (Jam.). **Edb.** He was carrying a new car-saddle over his shoulder on a well-cleaned pitchfork, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv. (6) **Cum.**^{1} (7) **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Cum.** Your Seymey hes brokken car-stang, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 256; **Cum.**^{1}

3. A two-wheeled vehicle, carriage.

Ir. We began to make inquiries for a horse and car of any kind to take us into Fermoy, Crofton Croker *Jaunt in a Country Car* in *Hone's Every-day Bk.* (1827) 242. **w.Som.**^{1} The seats are sideways, with a door and steps at the back; the driver's seat is in the centre of the front, and is somewhat protected by a projection of the roof. It holds from four to six persons inside. 'Car' is never applied in this district to a four-wheeled carriage of any kind. Nearly *obs.* **Dev.** Up ta tha doorway the cars wis a draw'd, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 18, ed. 1865.

4. In Birmingham: a four-wheeled hackney carriage. (J.B.P.)

CAR, *sb.*^{2} Irel. A bitter or sorrowful expression of the face.

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[Fr. *care*, the face, visage, countenance, look, aspect (Cotgr.). Fr. dial. (Béarnais) *care*, 'visage, figure, face de l'homme' (Lespy). The s. form of Fr. *chère*, the face (Cotgr.).]

CAR, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Lan. Chs. Also written **cair, ker** Sc.; **caa-, caw-** Nhb.^{1}; **kaa-** Lan.; **ca-** Chs.^{1}; **kir** n.Cy.; and in forms **cahry, carry, caurry** Sc. [**kēr**; Lan. Chs. also **kē-, kā-**.]

1. Left, left-handed; sinister, fatal.

Sc. You'll go a car gate yet, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 380 (Jam.).

2. In *comb.* (1) **Car-cleugh,** (2) **-hand,** the left hand; (3) **-handed,** (4) **-haun'd,** (5) **-handen,** (6) **-paw,** (7) **-pawed,** left-handed; (8) **-sham-ye,** an exclamation used in the game of shintie when one of the antagonists strikes the ball with his left hand.

(1) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd.** Can well agree wi' his cair cleuck, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 11. **Per.** In form cahry (G.W.). (2) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). (3) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} (4) **Ayr.** She tells me to steek the trance door, and sit down, no' to be caurry-haun't, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 190. **Slk.** It maun be left fit foremost—unless he was ker-haun'd, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 149. (5) **n.Cy.** Skir or kir-handen people are not safe for a traveller to meet on a Tuesday morning, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) iv. (6) **Chs.**^{1} Capaw. (7) **e.Sc.** Pillan's compliments is a' car-pawed, Setoun *Sunshine* (1896) 95. **w.Lan.** (H.M.) (8) **Knr.** (Jam.)

[**1.** Upon the ker and wrang side was placed the third idole, Frigga, Skene *Expos.* (1641) 74. **2.** (2) He resauit the vryting in his kar hand, *Compl. Scot.* (1549) 115; With a cast of the carhonde, *Anturs Arth.* (c. 1420) xlviii, ed. Camden Soc. (1842) 22. Gael. and Ir. *cearr*, left-handed, awkward, unlucky.]

CAR, see **Caure, Caw.**

CAR(R, *sb.*^{1} All n.counties to Chs. Also Der. Not. Lin. e.An. [**ker, kar, kā(r).**]

1. A pool, hollow place where water sometimes stands; low-lying land apt to be flooded.

n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Prestwick Carr was formerly half lake and half marsh. **Dur.** Raine *Charters* (1837) 98; **Dur.**^{1} Car House, Selaby Cars, Morton Cars. **Cum.**^{1} Brayton Carr, Kirkland Carr. **n.Yks.**^{1} *Gen.* used in *pl.*; **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Low marshy land containing remains of old trees; flat, peaty, arable land, as distinguished from 'ings,' which are almost always pasture. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Baines *Yks. Past* (1870) 124; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** While the deep stell for the drainage of the carrs was being cut, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 5, 1896); **w.Yks.**^{12} **n.Lan.** There are soft, flat, boggy meadows near Hawkstead so called (W.S.). **Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} *Gen.* occurring in place-names. **Der.**^{12} Kyaa'r. *Obs.* **Lin.** A very slight acquaintance with the county introduces us to its Cars. You cannot travel far without having a Car pointed out, while such names as Cardyke, Carholme, Humble Car, abound, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1888) 164. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} Most of our parishes have their Cars, as Doddington Car, &c. **Nrf.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; Moat-like places which originally surrounded the almost inaccessible islets with which the Fenland at one time abounded (W.W.S.).

Hence **Car,** *v.* Of water: to stagnate.

w.Yks. Where th' watter carrs (C.A.F.).

2. A wood of alder or other trees in a moist, boggy place; boggy grass-land. Cf. **alder-carr.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **n.Yks.** Baker *Stud. Bot.* (1863) 50; **n.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Be'y t'carrs an' alang t'breah top, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 32; **w.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lan.** Also a soft, flat, peaty island bearing alders and willows which till late years used to float about the Priest Pot, Hawkshead; it has now, by storm and flood, got broken into several pieces and thrown upon the shore (W.S.). **Not.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.An.** Ray (1691); **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** In yon alder carr . . . 'blue dorrs' bred . . . by hundreds, Patterson *Broads* (1895) 100; (D.W.L.); (A.G.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Jest agin the alder car (H.J.L.R.); **Suf.**^{1}

3. *Comp.* (1) **Car-fir,** fir-wood dug up in the cars or moors; (2) **-grave,** an officer who has custody of the cars; (3) **-graver,** (*a*) see **-grave**; (*b*) a man who digs turves and buried timber in the cars; (4) **-oak,** oak dug up in the cars; see **-fir**; (5) **-swallow,** the black tern, *Hydrochelidon nigra*; (6) **-wood,** timber found buried in the cars; see **-fir, -oak.**

(1) **Lin.** A car-fir root chuck'd on the bank rig, Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1872) I. 125. **n.Lin.**^{1} (2, 3, 4) **n.Lin.**^{1} (5) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Cmb.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 204. (6) **n.Lin.**^{1}

[**1.** Carre, woody, moist, or boggy ground, Bailey (1721); A carre, *lacuna*, Coles (1679); And others from their carres, are busily about, To draw out sedge and reed, Drayton *Polyolbion* (1622) xxv, ed. Spenser Soc., 108. **2.** Ker for aldyr, *alnetum*, *Prompt.* Of Scand. origin. Cp. ON. *kjarr*, copsewood, brushwood, Norw. dial. *kjerr*, pool, marsh (Aasen); Sw. *kärr*, morass, 'palus' (Serenius); Da. *kær*, pond, bog.]

CAR(R, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. [**kā(r).**]

1. Humate of iron; a yellow sediment in water which flows from peaty land. Cf. **char,** *sb.*

Lan. It's o' smeared wi' car an sludge, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 161. **Chs.** Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1669); **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ky'aa·r. **Stf.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Carred,** *adj.* Of potatoes, &c.: having red scales, rusty; (2) **Carry,** *adj.* Of water: containing iron sediment.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (2) **Lan.**^{1} Carry-pleck, a place boggy with carrwater. **Chs.**^{1} Carry water is supposed to be very unwholesome; **Chs.**^{3} Water with iron chalybeate in it widely pervades Chs., sometimes to such a degree as to make the water useless for even cleansing or swilling purposes. Its presence, I believe, is thought to betoken the presence of iron or coal.

2. *Comp.* **Car-water,** water coloured by a deposit of iron or by peat.

Nhb. [Car-water] is sometimes of the thickness of the richest cream, Leigh *Gl.* (1877). **w.Yks.**^{1} I maad my sark . . . as yollo as a daffodowndilly wi' car watter, ii. 296. **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

CAR(R, *v.* Cum. Der. Nhp. Pem. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Ken. Sus. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. [**kar, kā(r).**]

1. To carry.

Cum. My feet then carr't me without perswadin, *N. Lonsdale Mag.* (Feb. 1867) 311. **Der.** Let me car' it up hill, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) vii. **Nhp.**^{2} **s.Pem.** Carr' you a chair here for the Missis. I've a carred you this here parcel (E.D.). **Glo.** 'Twould be plaguey hot this yere weather for them as got to carr 'ee all the way to Dean, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xi; You carr' the cake and I'll take the bread and butter (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **Ken.** Grose (1790); All de ploughmen dat went dare, Must car dair shining stick, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 8; (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1} **Sus.** They'd . . . car' him off to th'sylum, O'Reilly *Stories* (1880) I. 11. **I.W.** Wold chap knowed how to carr's liquor, Maxwell Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. 180; **I.W.**^{12} **Wil.** The rainbow in the marnin Gives the shepherd warnin To car' his gurt cwoat on his back, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 195; Na mwore we'll car un extry bits, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 65. **Dor.**^{1} The waggon cooden car al', 58. **Som.** Twer heavy, zur—I coodn't car't, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 12; Cassn't car'n? W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Ez ur t-ae·vee tu kaa·r? The second syllable is always dropped. Dhik·ee mee·ud ul bee fut tu kaa·r um baa·y [that field will be fit to lead by-and-by]. Aay shl kaa·r au·l mee wai·t tumaa·ru [I shall cart all—i. e. the last of—my wheat to-morrow]. You volly thick there drove, and he'll car you so straight's a line down to Horner. **Dev.** Their bissens is to . . . car and vetch and husbands tend, P. Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 183; Canst cār thickee bag ov tatties awver tü squire's? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** Carr et down to tha bee-lippen, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 5. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Ef you do car that there gun like that there you'll shut somebody 'fore long, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i; You wunt get no toll from we, 'less you car's us safe, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 89. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 378.]

2. *Comp.* **Car-tale**, a tale-bearer, a mischief-maker.

w.Som.^{1} Oh! her's a proper old car-tale: nif her knowth it all the parish'll year o' ut 'vore marra night.

3. With adv. *away*: to steal. w.Som.^{1}

4. To understand, comprehend.

Dev. Kiss'n car't? [can't you understand it?] *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 5.

5. In pass. *to be car'd*, to be carried off, to die.

n.Dev. The poor little chap kip'th on gittin' the crope [croup] iv'ry month or zo. I'm afeard he'll be car'd arter all (R.P.C.).

CAR(R, see **Cower.**

CARAMEILE, see **Carmele.**

CARANT, see **Courant.**

CARAVANSES, *sb. pl.* Ken. Also written **caravazas.** Haricot beans.

Ken. (D.W.L.); 'Caravansers' is in common use (P.M.); A Dover grocer told me that the word is still in use among old-fashioned people (E.R.O.).

[When I was in the Navy, haricot beans were in constant use as a substitute for potatoes, and in Brazil and elsewhere were called Calavances, Sir J. Hooker (c. 1880) in Yule *Gl.* (1886); Garvances, or small peaze or beanes, Cocks *Diary* (1620) II. 311 (Yule). Sp. *garvánço*, a pease (Minsheu); Basque *garbantzua*, chick-pea, *garau*, seed, corn + *antzua*, dry (Larramendi).]

CARAWAY, *sb.* *Obs.* Som. A kind of apple.

Som. So called about Bath, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

CARAWAY-SEED, *sb.* Lin. [**ka·rəwe-siəd.**] Anything very small, hence a worthless trifle, a 'straw.'

n.Lin.^{1} I wo'dn't gie a carrawaay-seäd to hev it one waay or tuther.

CARB, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [**karb.**]

1. *v.* To cavil, carp, show dissatisfaction. Abd. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Carban**, *vbl. sb.* the act of carping or cavilling; (2) **Carbin**, *ppl. adj.* fretful, peevish. Bnff.^{1}

2. *sb.* Cavilling, carping, dissatisfaction.

Bnff.^{1} The fouk in yon hoose keep an unco carb wee ane anither.

[A pron. of *carp*, vb. (to catch at small faults).]

CARBERRY, *sb.* *Obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **carrberry** (K.). The gooseberry, fruit of *Ribes Grossularia.*

n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2}, **n.Yks.**^{12} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

Hence **Carberry-eyed**, *adj.* having greyish-green eyes, gooseberry-coloured. n.Yks.^{2}

CARBERRY, *v.* Abd. (Jam.) To wrangle, argue perversely.

CARBIN, see **Cairban.**

CARBONA(S, *sb.* Cor.^{12} A large mass of rich ore, sometimes called a 'house.'

[Carbona, in mining, a bed of rich ore, Weale.]

CAR-CAKE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **caar-**, **ker-** Sc.; **care-** Sc. N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} [**ka·r-**, **ke·r-kēk.**] A small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on Fastern's E'en (Shrove Tuesday). Also in *comp.* **Blood-kercake**, a cake mixed with hog's blood, eaten on Easter Sunday; also called a redemption or ransom cake. See **Care**, *sb.*^{1}

Sc. The dame was still busy broiling car-cakes on the girdle, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi; My mother had ance a bonny Cu'ross girdle, and I thought to have baked carcakes on it, *ib.* *Midlothian* (1818) xxviii; Ye'll crush the poor auld body as braid as a blood-kercake, Hogg *Brownie* (1818) I. 277 (Jam.); Cake made of flour, eggs, and sugar, with what is called 'beastie-milk.' The mass is fired on a girdle and then used, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 54. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

[OE. *caru*, sorrow, grief, trouble + *cake*.]

CARCASE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Wor. Glo. Also written **carcass**, **karkiss** Yks.; **carcus** Lan.; and in forms **carkish** Nhb.^{1}; **carcatch** Sc. [**ka·r-**, **ker-**, **kā-**, **kē-kəs.**] The living human body; the trunk.

Ayr. Some said the lad kilt her, an' flang her bonnie carcatch doon the heuch [pit], Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 231. **Nhb.**^{1} In wor huddock lie doon, keep yor au'd carkish warm, Midford *Bewil. Skipper* (1818). **w.Yks.** Grow sadly aht o' shap i't mind, I't karkiss, an i't face, Preston *Natterin Nan* (1856) st. 13; Blame his carcass, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** It does no' matter heow good yo'r carcus is, Brierley *Cotters*, xviii. **s.Wor.**^{1} It were about as big as the carcase of our John. **Glo.**^{1}

[He thinks that Providence fills his purse, and his barnes, only to pamper his owne carcass, South *Serm.* (c. 1680) IV. ii (Richardson).]

CARCATCH, see **Carcase.**

CAR-CROW, *sb.* Yks. Nrf. The carrion crow, *Corvus corone.*

w.Yks.^{1} **Nrf.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 82.

[*Corbin*, a carrion or carr crow, Cotgr.]

CARCUDEUGH, see **Curcoddoch.**

CARD, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Also written **caard** n.Yks.^{2}; **caird** Sc. Nhb.^{1} Cum. w.Yks.; **cade** e.Yks.; **kerd**, **kyerd** Glo.^{1} [**kerd**, **kard**, **kād.**]

1. *sb.* A kind of comb for dressing wool, made of wires set in leather.

Rnf. Like a caird for teasing woo', Barr *Poems* (1861) 33. **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{3} Mirfield was a great place for the manufacture of hand-made cards formerly. In driving through that village during 1840–44, the traveller would notice numbers of women sitting on the doorsteps of the cottages with long perforated straps of leather across their knees, into which they stuck with great accuracy wires bent for the purpose. **Shr.**^{1} The [ki'aar'·dz] were two flat boards, each of which was about eleven inches long by seven broad; they were covered with leather, full of teeth—bent, flexible wires set closely together. Each card had a handle in the centre of the long side. When the cards were in use the handles were at opposite points to each other. The *modus operandi* of the cards was this,—the carder laying them on her knee, with the wool or 'herdes' between them, held the lower one firmly by the handle with her left hand; then taking the handle of the upper one in her right hand, she worked the card towards her, repeating the process until the material undergoing it required turning or removing, when she reversed the movement, and drove it off the cards in thick rolls. The teeth, or wires of the cards for 'herdes,' or nogs, were farther apart than those in the wool-cards. 'My 'onds bin that sore ŏŏth cardin' nogs, I'm sick o' the sight of a par o' cards.'

2. *v.* To comb or dress wool, to mingle as warp and woof; also *fig.*

Sc. Teeze and caird the creeshy woo', Wilson *Poems* (1822) vi. **Ayr.** A' the rest of them carded through ither, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxviii. **Cum.** For him I'll caird and spin, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 207. **e.Yks.** Ah can milk, ken, . . . cade, *Yks. Dial.* (1887) 6. **w.Yks.** Meary spun and cairded woo, Dixon *Craven Dales* (1881) 185. **Shr.**^{1} The Missis at Walleybourne wants me to card two or three pound o' 'ŏŏl fur 'er. **Glo.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Carding**, *vbl. sb.* the quantity of wool dressed at one time on the cards; (2) **Cairdy**, *sb.* familiar name for a carder of wool.

(1) **Nhb.** There's nane left can handle a carding sae weel, Proudlock *Muse* (1896) 7. **Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **w.Yks.** 'Wake as a cairding' had some meaning in it in the days when a troubled spinner would revenge on the inoffending piecer, for the master's fault in supplying him with a blend that could only be made into 'wake cairdings,' Binns *From Vill. to Town* (1882) 17; **w.Yks.**^{3} (2) **Kcd.** The Cairdin Mill at Haugh o' Stra'an, The eelie pigs an' woo', Were ruint, smasht, or sweelt awa' Alang wi' Cairdy's coo, Grant *Lays* (1884) 8.

3. To torture by drawing a wool-comb down the bare back.

Ir. I'd have seen Denis Brown Sallough's body-sarvant carded like a tithe proctor, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xvi; The peasantry sometimes carded obnoxious fellows in this way at the end of last century and the beginning of this (P.W.J.).

Hence **Carder**, *sb.* a name applied to Irish rebels, who cruelly punished their victims by driving a 'card' into their backs, and dragging it down the spine.

Ir. It's in terror of his life he lives, continually draming day and night, and croaking of carders, and thrashers, and oak boys, and white boys, and peep-o'-day boys, M. Edgeworth *Love and Law* (1833) II. iii. (Dav.)

4. Of a cat: to claw, fray by clawing.

Oxf. The cat'll card your dress if you pick her up. She'll only card, she won't scratch (J.B.P.).

5. With adv. *up*: to separate the cinders from the ashes on a hearth; to sweep, tidy up.

n.Yks.^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{5}

6. To scold, reprehend. Hence **Carding**, *vbl. sb.* a scolding.

Per. (Jam.) **Wm.** An when they'd tired wi cardin Jwohn, An teazin his affairs, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 11.

[**1.** A card for wooll, *pecten lanaris*, Coles (1679); Carde, wommanys instrument, *cardus*, *Prompt.* Du. *kaerde*, a wool-card (Hexham); MLG. *karde* (Schiller & Lübben); It. *carda*, card, teasel, thistle, cogn. w. Lat. *carduus*, thistle. **2.** Cardyn wolle, *carpo*, *Prompt.* Fr. *carder de la laine*, to card wooll (Cotgr.).]

CARD, *sb.*^{2} Sc. [**kerd.**] A photograph.

Per. (G.W.) **Ayr.** In very common use (J.F.). **Lnk.** But first send me your caird, Mag—I'd like tae see your face, Wardrop *Johnnie Mathieson* (1881) 86.

CARD, see **Cade**, *sb.*^{1}

CARDER, *sb.* Nhb. Also written **cairder** Nhb.^{1} [**ke·rdər.**] A card-player.

Nhb. Just like a cairder wi' the yess, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1829) pt. iii. st. 69; **Nhb.**^{1}

[The carders . . . never begin to play till the French-dances are finished, Steele *Spect.* (1712) No. 308.]

CARDER, see **Caddow**, *sb.*^{1}

CARDIAH, *sb.* Irel. Friendship, a friendly welcome; an extension of time for paying a debt.

Ir. (P.W.J.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[Cp. Ir. *cairde*, friendship, also delay, respite (O'Reilly).]

CARDIDWIN, *sb.* Pem. Also written **kerdidwin.** [**kadi·dwin.**] The youngest pig of a litter; also *fig.* anything very small, used in a depreciatory sense.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420; This 'ere cardidwin will never grow into anything like a pig (W.M.M.).

[Wel. *cardydwyn*, the youngest or smallest of a litter or brood, esp. of swine; a dilling pig, a whinock; also the youngest or darling child (S. Evans).]

CARDIES, *sb.* Irel. The field scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis.*

Ant. *Science Gossip* (1881) 278.

CARDINAL, *sb.* Bnff. (J.F.) A woman's cloak.

CARDING, *vbl. sb.* Cum. Also written **cairdin.** [**ke·rdin.**] Card-playing.

Cum. And, Jeff, when met at Cursmas cairdins, Few durst take wi' thee and me, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 10; Laird Sheppard co' frae Thrustonfield An' need wad faw to cairdin, Lonsdale *Upshot* (1811).

[(The monks) before his time followed hunting and hawking, dicing and carding, Baker *Chron.* (1674) *William II*, an. 1087.]

CARDIOUS, *sb.* *Obs.* Sus.^{1} A mixed cloth made of wool and linen thread.

CARDOW, see **Curdoo.**

CARDUI, *sb.* Sc. A species of trout found in Loch Leven.

Knr. It is round-shouldered, the most beautiful in colour of all the trout species in our waters without scales (Jam.).

CARE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. [**ker, keə(r).**] In *comp.* (1) **Care-Friday**, Good Friday; (2) **-Sunday**, Passion Sunday, the fifth Sunday in Lent; (3) **-week**, Holy Week. Cf. **car-cake, caring fair, carlings.**

(1) **Chs.**^{23} (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii. **n.Yks.**^{2} *Obs.* **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 241. **Chs.**^{23} (3) **Chs.**^{23}

[(1) & (3) Cp. G. *Karfreitag*, Good Friday, *Karwoche*, Holy Week; so MHG. *Kar-vrītac*, *Kar-woche*, comp. of *Kar*, 'trauer, wehklage' (Lexer). (2) Care Sunday is the fifth Sunday in Lent, Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1826) I. 415.]

CARE, *sb.*^{2} Dev. Cor. Also written **caer** Cor.; **keer** Dev. [**keə(r).**] The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*; also in *comp.* **Care-tree.**

Dev. Dart Moor was a forest, . . . its hill-sides clothed with birch, oak, and 'care,' mountain ash, Kingsley *Lett.* (1849) in *Life* (1876) I. 173, ed. 1879; He had som keer put rownd ther necks, Giles *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Nov. 12, 1885) 2. **nw.Dev.**^{1} If you beat any animal with it, the animal will become poor (i.e. lean) and never thrive again. If you beat a child with it, the child will never grow any taller. If an animal is witched, a wreath of care is hung around its neck to counteract or undo the injury; pigs are so decorated when they refuse to eat their food. **Cor.** Another preventative [of witchcraft] is the mountain ash or care tree, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) III. 102, ed. 1870. **e.Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544. **se.Cor.** The mountain-ash or 'care' has great repute in the curing of ills. The countryman will carry for years a piece of the wood in his pocket as a charm against the 'ill-wish,' or as a remedy for his rheumatism. If his cow is out of health, and he suspects her to be 'overlooked,' away he runs to the nearest wood, and brings home branches of 'care,' which he suspends over her stall, and wreathes round her horns, Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 166. **Cor.**^{12}

[Of Celtic origin. Cp. Gael. and Ir. *caor*, berry of the mountain-ash (Macbain); Wel. *cair*, berries; see Stokes in Fick^4 65.]

CARE, *sb.*^{3} and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Lin. [**ker, keə(r).**]

1. *sb.* Mental depression, anxiety, trouble.

w.Yks. He's in great care just now (C.C.R.).

Hence **Careful**, *adj.* careworn.

Lth. Carefu' looks ilk puir wee face Sin' thou wert ta'en awa, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 44.

2. An object or matter of care, trouble, inconvenience.

n.Lin.^{1} He's a pretty care, poor creätur'; strong as he ewsed to be, he can't do one thing for his sen noo'.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Care-bed**, a bed of suffering, a disconsolate situation; (2) **-grinder**, the treadmill.

(1) **Abd.** In care-bed lair for three lang hours she lay, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 60, ed. 1812. (2) **w.Yks.** *Wkly. Post* (Aug. 22, 1896). **Slang.** The treadmill, more politely called the wheel of life, or the vertical care-grinder, *Echo* (Jan. 25, 1883) 2 (Farmer).

4. In phr. *Care is my case*, woful is my plight. Abd. (Jam.)

5. *v.* To take care of, to tend.

Ir. To care a horse *or* a room (G.M.H.).

6. To worry, bother, be anxious.

w.Yks. Aw didn't care abaat it, Hartley *Grimes' Visit*, 86. **e.Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Caring**, *ppl. adj.* causing pain or care.

Sc. Drinkin' . . . to drown a carin' oon, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 10 (Jam.).

7. With prep. *for*: to fear, be afraid of.

w.Yks.^{1} I dunnot care for the.

8. With *by* and the negative, used absol.: to be indifferent.

Sc. A' that coud be done, to please her . . . But, alake! she car'd na by, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 189 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Come weel, come woe, I care na by, Burns *My Nanie*, st. 8. **Slk.** Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 335.

9. With the negative: to make no objection.

Sc. Even Irish Teague ayont Belfast Wadna care to spear about her, Skinner *Misc. Poems* (1809) 159; I see you've read my hame-spun lays And wadna care to soun' my praise, Cock *Strains* (1810) 85; I dinna care to gang wi' you a bit. He wadna [hae] cared to hae strucken me (Jam.).

[**3.** (1) In care bed scho lay, *Alexis* (c. 1400) 212, in *Leg. Saints*, ed. Metcalfe, I. 447; The kyng to carebedd es gane, *Sir Perceval* (c. 1400) 1062, in Thornton *Rom.* (1844) 41.]

CAREEN, *v.* Lei.^{1} War.^{3} [**kərī·n.**] To 'preen' or smooth the feathers.

[A *fig.* use of *careen*, to turn a ship over on one side for cleaning or repairing. To carine, *carinam reficere*; the carine (bottom of a ship), *carina*, Coles (1679).]

CARELIN, see **Carlin**, *sb.*^{2}

CAREYN, see **Carrion.**

CARF, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Hrt. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Also written **karf** n.Lin.^{1}; **kerf** Wm. Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} War. Wor. Glo.^{1} Hrt. Sus.^{12} Hmp.^{1} Dor.^{1} Wil.^{1}; **kerfe** Glo.^{2} Ess. Sus.; **karfe** Ken.^{2}; **curf** Wor. Hmp. Dor.; **kurf** Hmp.; **kearf** se.Wor.^{1}; **carve** n.Yks. e.Yks.^{1} [**kerf, kāf.**]

1. *sb.* The incision or notch made by a saw or axe in felling or sawing timber.

Dmf. (Jam.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.**^{1} Saw carve, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Wor.** *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. vi. 329. **Hrf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Hrt.** [In felling] cut your kerf near to the ground, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii. **Ess.** Ray (1691). **Ken.**^{12} **Sus.** (K.); (M.B.-S.); **Sus.**^{12} **Hmp.** A woodman will say that a felled tree 'measures so and so, not counting the kurf,' Blackley *Word Gossip* (1869) 161; **Hmp.**^{1}, **Dor.**^{1}

2. A cutting of hay, a section of a stack cut through from top to bottom.

Wm. Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 182. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{12} **Ken.** (K.); (P.M.); Dick staggered with a carf of hay To feed the bleating sheep, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 2; **Ken.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1}

Hence **Carf**, *v.* to cut off hay in layers.

s.Wor. (H.K.); **s.Wor.**^{1}

3. A shallow channel cut in peat-bogs for conveying water. N.I.^{1}

4. One of the strata of the Portland beds of stone.

Dor. A middle or 'curf' bed occurs between the two tiers of good stone, Damon *Geol. Weymouth* (1864) 77.

[1. Kerf, a notch in wood, Bailey (1721); With clere watire a knyghte clensis theire wondes, . . . And whene þe carffes ware clene, þay clede (clothed) them aȝayne, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 2713, ed. Brock, 80.]

CARF, *sb.*^{2} N.I.^{1} The sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

CARF, see **Corf**.

CARFIN, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) The basking shark, *Squalus maximus*. Cf. **cairban**.

CARFUFFLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **curfuffle**, and in form **carfuddle** (Jam.). [**kərfuˑfl.**]

1. *v.* To disarrange, throw into confusion. See **Fuffle**.

Sc. They dream . . . In wid-drim whilk their beds curfuffles, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 53. **Abd.** Tell Jenny Cock, gin she jeer any mair, Ye ken where Dick curfuffled a' her hair, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 16, ed. 1812. **e.Fif.** Her veil an' her shawl were sae greatly carfuffled an' malagruized, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxx.

2. *sb.* Fuss, excitement, agitation, disorder.

Sc. Wha suld come whirling there in a post-chaise, but Monkbarns in an unco carfuffle, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xx. **Frf.** Robbie was in carfuffle aboot her, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 34. **Ayr.** The din and carfuffle o' the toons, Service *Notandums* (1890) 52. **Lth.** Jeanie's kirtle, aye sae neat, Gat there a sad carfuffle, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 65.

[The pref. *car-* (*cur-*) appears in *curglaff* (q.v.) and in *curjute* (q.v.); cp. the Gael. pref. *car-* (with the sense of Lat. *dis-*), as in *car-fhocal*, a quibble, a pun, *car-tuaitheal*, a wrong turn. See **Car**, *adj.*]

CARFUMISH, *v.* Fif. (Jam.) Also written **curfumish**. To diffuse a very bad smell; to overcome by means of a bad smell.

[For the pref. *car-*, see above. *Fumish* is a der. of *fume*, Fr. *fumer*, to smoke, reek (Cotgr.).]

CARG, *sb.* Cor. [**kāg.**] Salted conger; also used *attrib.* in phr. *to think no carg conger of oneself*, to have a good opinion of oneself.

w.Cor. Used in Scilly (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{3}

CARGO, *sb.* Not. Slang.

1. A quantity, bundle, load of miscellaneous things.

Not.^{3} Well now, did yer ivver see sich a cargo o' rubbish? Whoy, Master, if yer 'oss runs away, a pack o' wimmin in a cart's the biggest cargo o' muck as is.

2. In use at Winchester School: a hamper of good things sent from home.

Slang. The boys rushed out from school-court to see if the porter had letters or a cargo (a hamper of game or eatables from home), Mansfield *Life at Winch. Coll.* (1870) 77 (Farmer); Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864); Adams *Wykehamica* (1878) 418; Cope *Gl.* (1883); (E.F.)

CARHAIL, *v.* Sc. To hail, to call out to, in a bantering manner.

Edb. Carhailling the folk on the street in their idle wantonness, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi.

[For the pref. *car*, see **Carfuffle**.]

CARIE, *adj.* *Obsol.* Sc. 'Soft like flummery.'

Sc. 'He's of a carie temper'; spoken of those who are soft and lazy, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 173 (Jam.); Almost unknown now (G.W.).

CARING FAIR, *phr.* Not. Lin. The fair held in some towns on the Monday, or some other day, before Passion Week. See **Care**, *sb.*^{1}

Not. There is, or was, a fair kept on Monday before Palm Sunday at Newark known by the name of Caring Fair, *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iv. 312; In *Gent. Mag.* (1785) 779, an advertisement for the regulation of Newark Fair is copied, which mentions that 'Careing Fair will be held on Friday before Careing Sunday,' Brand *Pop. Ant.* (ed. 1849) I. 113. **Lin.** The fair held at Grantham on the Monday before Palm Sunday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep is called 'caring fair,' Allen *Hist. Lincoln* (1834) II. 308.

CARK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Pem. Glo. Suf. I.W. Som. [**kerk, kark, kāk.**]

1. *sb.* Care, anxiety, sorrow; greediness; *gen.* used in phr. *care and cark*.

Abd. My blud ran cauld, wi' cark and care Through ilka vein, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 115. **Lnk.** Up, up, my heart, and walk abroad, fling cark and care aside, Motherwell *Summer Months* (1827). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** But yet, for a' his care and cark, Dame Fortune sour Has hardly blessed him wi' a sark, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) i. st. 10. **n.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 12; Th' cark an' wark uv this warld, Axon *Black Kt.* (1870) 12. **Glo.**^{1}

2. *v.* To fret, complain, be anxious.

n.Yks.^{2} **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 241; **Lan.**^{1} **Suf.** A baby 'du cark an' puke, that fare right pingly-wingly,' *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); How he do cark (C.G.B.). **w.Som.**^{1} Hot's the good to bide carkin and groanin over hot can't be a-mended?

Hence (1) **Carker**, *sb.* a peevish, troublesome child; (2) **Carking**, *vbl. sb.* pertinacious grumbling; (3) **Carking**, *ppl. adj.* anxious, careful, wearying, fretting, tiresome; (4) **Carky**, *adj.* annoyed, vexed.

(1) **w.Yks.** A woman at Bradfield said to a troublesome child, 'You are a little carker!' (R.A.G.) (2) **Lan.**^{1} (3) **Ayr.** Does a' his weary carking cares beguile, Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 3. **Kcb.** List'ning to the chirp O' wand'ring mouse or moudy's carkin hoke, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 62. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Cum.** Away fra business carkin' cares, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 103. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A carking sort of a body. (4) **I.W.**^{1} He zims plaguy carky about it; **I.W.**^{2}

3. To take care of.

s.Pem. Carking the baby (E.D.).

[1. *Esmoy*, cark, care, thought, sorrow, heaviness, Cotgr.; Carke, care, *cura*, *cogitatio*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). 2. I carke, I care, I take thought, *Je chagrine*, Palsgr. (1530); For hire love Y carke ant care, *Lyr. Poems* (c. 1400), ed. Wright, 54. AFr. *karke*, OFr. *carche*, a load, burden, charge (La Curne), the same as Fr. *charge*, a load (Cotgr.).]

CARKER, see **Calker**.

CARKET, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) A garland of flowers worn as a necklace.

Sc. There's a glen where we used to make carkets when we were herds, *Discipline* (1814) III. 26 (Jam.).

[A contr. form of *carknet*, *carcanet*, necklace. Carcanet, a rich chain to wear about the neck, Coles (1677). Dim. of Fr. *carcan*, 'collier d'or, de pierreries servant de parure aux femmes' (Hatzfeld).]

CARKISH, see **Carcase**.

CARL, *v.* and *sb.* Dur. Yks. [**kāl.**]

1. *v.* To parch; *gen.* used of peas. w.Yks.^{24}

Hence **Carled**, *ppl. adj.* parched, *gen.* used of peas.

w.Yks. 'Carled' pudding is pudding that is baked too long until it is dry and hard, parched (H.L.); T'owder end a foaks thay laupt like carld-peis, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1874) 39; **w.Yks.**^{5}

2. *sb.* In *pl.* grey peas steeped in water and fried the next day in butter or fat. n.Yks.^{2}

3. *Comp.* **Carl-Sunday**, Passion Sunday.

n.Cy. Passion Sunday, called Care, Carle, or Carling Sunday, the proper fare for that day being grey-peas steeped all night in water and then fried in butter, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii. **Dur.** Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) 325. **n.Yks.**^{2}

[1. *Groulé. Febves groulées*, parched or carled beans, Cotgr. The vb. *carl* is a back-formation fr. **carlings**, q.v.]

CARL(E, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. [**karl, kerl, kāl.**]

1. A man, fellow ; a peasant, clown ; an old man.

Sc. Kiss a carle, and clap a carle, and that's the way to tine a carle ; Knock a carle, and ding a carle, and that's the way to win a carle, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 228 (JAM.) ; Gi'e a carle your finger, and he'll take your hale hand, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737) ; They were pawky auld carles, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) i ; There was never an auld carle but was a bit of an ettercrop, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxi. **ne.Sc.** Argus, or Fergus, or whatever auld-warld carl it was, GRANT *Keckleton*, 124. **Elg.** He, honest carl, whiffs awa', COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) I. 10. **Abd.** An auld-like carle steppit in, bedeen, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 143 ; A lang-heidit schaimin carle, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii. **Kcd.** A carle cam to our ha' door Ae winter nicht at e'en, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 127. **Per.** A cankered, contrackit, auld carle, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 161. **Fif.** No paltry vagrant piper carle is he, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 57. **Ayr.** 'O welcome most kindly,' the blythe carle said, BURNS *Kellyburn*, st. 5 ; A carle that daunered about wi' his hands in his pouches, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxi. **Lth.** Canty carl, come prie my mou', ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 725. **Bwk.** Jamie Bour, the auld gley'd carle, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 52. **Slk.** Ye callous carle, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 306. **Gall.** We'll empty the auld carle's meal-ark, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 230. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) ; **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.** Come in, auld carl, I'll steer my fire, *N. Minstrel* (1806) 67 ; That grim carle Death has poor auld granny seized, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 7 ; **Nhb.**^{1} **Lakel.** ELLWOOD (1895). **Cum.**^{1} A rough carle. **Wm.** He's a gay rum carl (B.K.). **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} *Gen.* applied to one of weak intellect. Thoo greeat carl. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Sum wad liked to hev gaen ta Austwick ta see sum o' t'carles, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1875) ; CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886) *Gl.* **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 241. [Pull hair and hair and you'll make the carle bald, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 193.]

Hence (1) **Carled**, *pp.* Of a bitch : served by a dog ; (2) **Carly**, *adj.* churlish, unmannerly.

(1) **Rxb.** If she could get hersel' but carl'd, RUICKBIE *Cottager* (1807) 177. (2) **m.Yks.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Carl-crab**, the male of the black-clawed crab ; (2) **Carl's-work**, old-man's work, i. e. workings in a mine of which there is no record ; (3) **Carl-wife**, a man who interferes in household affairs. See also **Carl-cat.**

(1) **Fif.** (JAM.) (2) **Der.**^{2} s.v. Old-man's work. (3) **Lnk.** (JAM.)

3. *v.* To act like a carl, to snarl. n.Yks.^{2}

[**1.** Carle, *rusticus*, *Prompt.* ; The miller was a stout carl for the nones, CHAUCER *C.T.* A. 545 ; He was a stout carle, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) x. 158. ON. *karl*, man, male, man of the people. **3.** They carle many times as they sit, and talk to themselves ; they are angry, waspish, displeased with everything, BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1621) I. ii. 1. v, ed. 1896, I. 240.]

CARL(E, *sb.*^{2} Sc.

1. A carol ; also extended to the gifts bestowed upon carol-singers at Yule-tide, *gen.* small cakes baked for the occasion. Cf. **carol-ewyn.**

Sc. If ye come on Hogmanay I'll gie ye your carles (JAM. *Suppl.*).

2. A licentious song. Sh.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*), S. & Ork.^{1}

CARL AGAIN, *phr.* Sc.

1. To resist, 'give a Rowland for an Oliver.' Fif. (JAM.)

2. In phr. *to play carl again*, to return a stroke, give as much as one receives.

Sc. Play carl again if you dare [spoken by parents to stubborn children], KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 280 (JAM.). **Abd.** I'll gie ye carl again for that. I'll play carl again on you for that (G.W.).

[Prob. fr. *carl(e*, sb.^{1}]

CARL-CAT, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Also written **karl-** N.Cy.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} Lin. Nhp.^{1} A tom-cat.

Bwk. Wi' carl-cats they squeel'd, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 56. **n.Cy.** (K.) ; **N.Cy.**^{12}, **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.** It's a little knarl'd with your carl cat, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 166 ; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lin.** SKINNER (1671). **sw.Lin.**^{1} Some folks call them Toms, but the proper name is Carl-cat. **Nhp.**^{1}

[A carle-cat, *een kater*, SEWEL (1727) ; Carl-cat, a bore-cat, COLES (1677) ; And carle cats weepe vinegar with their eine, MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* (ed. 1629) 670. Comp. of *carl(e*, sb.^{1} in sense of 'male.' Cp. ON. *karl* in *karl-fugl*, a male bird.]

CARL-DODDY, *sb.* Sc. [**ka·rl-dodi.**] A stalk of rib-grass, *Plantago lanceolata.* Cf. **curl-doddy.**

Abd. A children's game is for two to take a supply of stalks, and alternately to try to knock off the head of each other's carl-doddie. The winner is he who loses fewest heads (W.M.). **Frf.** I gar'd the pows flee frae their boddies Like nippin heads frae carl doddies, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 28. **e.Fif.** The gauger tribe were fleein' hither and thither like bumbees roon' a buss o' withered carl-doddies, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii.

[Comp. of *carl(e*, sb.^{1} in sense of 'male.']

CARLES, see **Kyles.**

CARL-HEMP, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lin. e.An. s.Cy. Also written **carle-** Sc. ; **karl-** N.Cy.^{1}; **karle-** e.An. s.Cy. The coarsest, strongest stalk of hemp, *Cannabis sativa* ; also *fig.* mental vigour, firmness.

Sc. You have a stalk of carle hemp in you [spoken to sturdy and stubborn boys], KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 373. **Ayr.** Come, Firm Resolve, take thou the van, Thou stalk o' carl-hemp in man ! BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* (1789) st. 8. **n.Cy.** (K.) ; **N.Cy.**^{12}, **Cum.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Hemp was much cultivated here until the end of the wars of the first French empire. My father informed me that carl-hemp was used for ropes, sack-cloth, and other coarse manufactures ; the fimble-hemp was applied to making sheets and other household purposes. **e.An.**, **s.Cy.** RAY (1691). [GROSE (1790).]

[Karle hemp, the latter green hemp, BAILEY (1721) ; Karle hempe left greene Now pluck vp cleene, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 32. Comp. of *carl(e*, sb.^{1} in sense of 'male.']

CARLIN, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Written **carling** Sc. n.Yks.^{3} ; **carline, carlen** Sc. Also in form **carley** Irel. [**ka·rlin, ke·rlin, kā·lin.**]

1. An old woman ; hag, shrew ; witch. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. 'Crooked carlin,' quoth the cripple to his wife, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 78 (JAM.) ; Three frightsome carlines wi' besoms, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xx ; I could have beaten the old carline wife with a cudgel, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1895) x. **Abd.** That carline o' a wife, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliii. **Frf.** For, vow ! ye are an ugly carlin, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 21. **Ayr.** Shaking hands wi' wabster loons, And kissing barefit carlins, BURNS *Ep. to R. Graham*, st. 2 ; His maternal grandmother—one of those clachan carlins who keep alive traditions and sentiments, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) i. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{23}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Carlin-cat**, a she-cat ; (2) **-heather**, fine-leaved heather, *Erica cinerea* ; (3) **-spurs**, needle furze or petty whin, *Genista anglica* ; (4) **-teuch**, hardy, tough as an old woman.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2, 3) **Sc.** (JAM.) (4) **n.Sc.** (JAM.)

3. The last handful of corn which is cut down in the harvest-field when it is not shorn before Hallowmas. See **Cailleach, 2.**

Sc. FRAZER *Golden Bough* (1890) I. 339. **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Ant.** FRAZER *Golden Bough*, l. c.

[Sum ald carlingis, sworne to witchcraft, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) I. 287. ON. *kerling*, a woman, used almost always of an old woman (VIGFUSSON).]

CARLIN, *sb.*^{2} n.Yks.^{2} Also written **carelin.** [**ka·rlin.**] The portable beam beneath a hatchway in the floor, for giving cross-support to the hatch-lid.

[The same as *carlings* (among shipwrights). Carlings, timbers from one ship-beam to another, COLES (1677). Cp. Fr. *carlingue* (HATZFELD). Icel. *kerling*, one of the fore and aft timbers supporting the planks of the deck (VIGFUSSON). Prob. a *fig.* use of *kerling*, a woman, see **Carlin**, *sb.*^{1}]

CARLIN(G)S, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. [**ka·rlinz, ke·rlinz, kā·linz**]

1. Grey or brown peas prepared and eaten on Passion Sunday (the fifth Sunday in Lent). Cf. **carl**, *v.*

Sc. Will feast in the heart of the ha', On sybows, and rifarts and carlings, RAMSAY *Tea-table Misc.* (1724) I. 86, ed. 1871. **n.Cy.** Formerly doles of carlings were made to the poor, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii ; **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** They are called carlings, probably a corruption of carings, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) 325 ; Tid, Mid, Misera, Carlin, Palm, Pace egg day, *Old Rime* (J.Ar.) ; **Nhb.**^{1} Choice grey-peas, of the preceding autumn, steeped in spring water for twelve or fifteen hours, till they are soaked or macerated ; then laid on a sieve, in the open air, that they may be externally dry. Thus swelled, and enlarged to a considerable size, and on the verge of vegetating, they are put in an iron pot, or otherwise, on a slow fire, and kept stirring. They will then parch, crack, and, as we provincially call it, bristle: when they begin to burst, they are ready to eat, *Gent. Mag.* (1788). A tradition associates this custom with a commemoration of the disciples plucking the ears of corn on the Sabbath day. Another associates it with a famine in Newcastle, which was relieved by the arrival of a ship in the Tyne loaded with a cargo of grey peas. The remembrance of their deliverance was thenceforth proclaimed by the people in observing a feast of carlins on the second Sunday before Easter. Large peas of a brownish yellow spotted colour, called 'brandlings,' are quite different from the ordinary grey pea, and are much fancied and in request for carlins. **Dur.**^{1} **e.Dur.**^{1} Carlin's cooked in melted butter. **Lakel.** It was a very common custom for boys and others to carry their carlings in their pockets and salute each other in the house or upon the roads with a handful of them, Ellwood (1895). **Cum.** Here the peas are more commonly eaten without any preparation, and the young people are also in the habit of filling their pockets with them, sallying forth into the street, and, in fashion of less sombre carnival, saluting the passers by, particularly their own friends, with a handful, Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 208; **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} A name formerly, if not still, employed, at least occasionally, to designate the peas thus called, was Little godmothers; **n.Yks.**^{23} **ne.Yks.**^{1} The custom has nearly died out. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Various viands appropriated to special occasions, as . . . carlins, . . . to Mid-Lent Sunday, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 258; **Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Carling-day**, see **-Sunday**; (2) **-groat**, the money spent by farm-labourers in drink on Carling-Sunday; (3) **-Sunday**, the fifth Sunday in Lent, Passion Sunday.

(1) **Nhb.** Grose (1790). (2) **Nhb.**^{1} Our labouring people assemble at their accustomed alehouses, to spend their carling-groats. The landlord provides the carlings, Mackenzie *Hist. Nhb.* (1825) I. 216. **Yks.** The rustics go to the public-house of the village on this day and spend each their carling-groat in drink, for their carlings are provided for them gratis, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) I. 114. (3) **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Karlin' Sunda' we keep up, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 2; **n.Yks.**^{1} The custom is still so far retained that bags of grey peas, specially provided to meet the demand, may be seen in the country shops as the day draws on; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1}

[The perched or burstled peasen which ar called in Northumberland Carlines, Turner *Herb.* (1562) 93 b. Peas parched on *Care*-Sunday, see **Care**, *sb.*^{1} (2). *Care + -ling.*]

CARLISH, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. [**ka·rliʃ.**]

1. Churlish, rough. See **Carl**(**e**, *sb.*^{1}

Sc. The morn I wad [wed] a carlish knicht, Or a haly cell maun drie, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 236; A good and learned man, but rude and carlish in nature (Jam.).

2. Hard, stiff, difficult to bend.

Nhb.^{1} Applied to ropes, &c. He's as carlish as a piece o' bend leather.

[Carlysche, *rusticanus*, *Prompt.* 77.]

CARLOCK, *sb.* Yks. Not. Rut. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Hnt. Suf. Ess. Sus. Also written **carlic** Bdf.; **careluck** Glo.^{1}; **karlock** Yks. Bck. Nhp. Suf. Ess.; **kerlock** Yks. Shr.^{1} Glo.^{1} Sus.; **kerlack** Not. Nhp.^{2}; **kerlick** Bck. Oxf. [**kā·lək, keə·lək.**] (1) *Brassica rapa*, wild turnip; (2) *Sinapis alba*, white mustard; (3) *S. arvensis*, charlock; (4) *S. nigra*, white mustard.

(1) **Sus.** (2) **Glo.** (3) **Yks.** (H.W.), **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Rut.**^{1} That's carlock—some calls it 'charlock.' **Nhp.**^{12}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.** **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.** (C.T.), **Ess.** (W.W.S.) (4) **Glo.**, **Ess.**

Hence **Carlocking**, *vbl. sb.* the act of weeding out charlock.

Suf. There are five kinds of broad-work—stone-picking, carlicking, mangel-pulling, pea-picking, and gleaning, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 359.

[(1) *Rapistrum aruorum* is called Charlock and Carlock, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 235. (3) Lampsana Plinij semeth to be the weede that we cal communely in Englishe wylde Cole, and in other places Carlocke, Turner *Names of Herbes* (1548) 46. Cp. OE. *cerlic* (Leechdoms).]

CARLOCK-CUPS, *sb. pl.* Som. Name given to various species of *Ranunculi*, and perhaps also *Caltha*.

Som. Known about Bristol, *Trans. Medico-Bot. Soc.* (1832-33) 84.

CARL-TANGLE, *sb.* Sc. A species of seaweed, the large tangle, *Laminaria digitata*; see **Cairn-tangle.**

Bnff.^{1} **Rnf.** It is covered with different small pieces of fuci, espec. of a greyish colour, which give it the appearance of hoariness or age (Jam.).

[Comp. of *carl*(*e*, sb.^{1} in sense of 'old man.']

CARLY COW, see **Kyloe Cow.**

CARMANTREE, *sb.* Dev. [**kā·məntrī.**] The axle and wheels of a carriage.

n.Dev. Two carmantrees, a pony-saddle, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 70.

CARMELE, *sb.* *Obs.*? Sc. Also written **carameile**, **carmylie.** The root of the heath-pea, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus.*

Sc. Carmele, a root that grows in heaths and birch woods to the bigness of a large nut, and sometimes four or five roots joined by fibres; it bears a green stalk, and a small red flower, Shaw *Append. to Pennant's Tour* (1769) 310. **Lnk.** Carameile, the root so much used in diet by the ancient Caledonians, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 8 (Jam.).

[Gael. *cairmeal*, wild liquorice, wood pea, also *carrameille* (Macbain).]

CARMOVINE, see **Camomine.**

CARMUDGEON, see **Curmudgeon.**

CARN, see **Corn.**

CARNAPTIOUS, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Also written **curnaptious** N.I.^{1} Uls. [**kar-, kər-na·pʃəs.**] Irritable, ill-tempered, quarrelsome.

Gall. She's a carnaptious body (A.W.). **n.Ir.** (M.B.-S.), **N.I.**^{1} **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* VI. 44. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

CARNATION-GRASS, *sb.* Shr. Glo. Sus. Som. [**kānē·ʃən-gras, -grās.**] (1) *Aira caespitosa*, tufted grass; (2) *Carex panicea*, pink seg; (3) *C. glauca*; (4) *C. hirta*, hairy seg.

(1) **Glo.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789); Grose (1790). (2) **w.Sus.** (3) **Shr.** (4) **Glo.** Sheep are more liable to the fluke when kept on land where the sedge called 'Carnation Grass' grows, *Science Gossip* (1880) 147. **w.Som.**^{1} Kurnae·urshun graas, a common dwarf sedge found in undrained meadow land, which is by some believed to be the cause of the coe in sheep.

CARNAWING, see **Curnawing.**

CARNEY, *adj.* Shr. [**kā·ni.**] Giddy, thoughtless.

Shr.^{1} Yo' bin al'ays forgettin'; I never see sich a carney piece i' my days.

CARN(E)Y, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. Nhp. War. Glo. Lon. e.An. Sur. Sus. Wil. Cor. Written **canny-** Nhp.^{1} [**kā·ni.**]

1. *v.* To coax, flatter, wheedle; sometimes foll. by *over*, *about*, or *of.*

n.Yks. He carnied about her a gud deal, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 13; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} He carnied about him for ever so long. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **War.**^{2} I got no money to buy sucks: carney yer dad. **Nrf.** He come carneying up, Spilling *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 21; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 34. **Suf.** *Gen.* foll. by 'over' (F.H.). **Wil.** A's allus carneyin' of un, and takin' th' owld chap presents, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 66. **Cor.**^{1} He thought to carny over me; **Cor.**^{2}

Hence **Carneying**, *ppl. adj.* coaxing, wheedling, flattering.

Nhp.^{1} **Glo.**^{1} I don't like the Welsh people, they've such a carneying way wi' em. **Lon.** This answer was given in a tone of real and natural—not an affected, or overdone, or 'carneying'—cheerfulness, *Sunday Mag.* (1877) 182; When I tried to turn 'em off they'd say, in a carneying way, 'Oh let us stay on,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 566, ed. 1862; (G.P.R.B.)

2. *sb.* Cajolery, flattery. e.Yks.^{1}

3. *adj.* Deceitful, false, 'humbugging.'

Sur. Eh, she was carny when she was a-sayin' that, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 318. **Sus.** She is a cahny girl (R.P.C.).

CARNSEY, CARNSWAY, see **Caunsey.**

CARN-TANGLE, see **Cairn-tangle.**

CARNWATH(-LIKE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc.

1. *adj.* Awkward, wild-looking; rustic, boorish.

Sc. 'Carnwath' is said in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh and Glasgow (G.W.). **Ayr.** (J.F.)

2. *adv.* Out of line.

Sc. An object is said to lie very Carnwath like when it is out of the proper line (Jam.).

[Perh. fr. the wild appearance of the country about the village of Carnwath in former times.]

CAROL, *sb.* *Obs.* Dur. Also written **carrel, caroll** Dur. A small pew, enclosed seat, closet, or apartment.

N.Cy.^{1} **Dur.** (K.); Raine *Charters, &c.* (1837) 36.

[Carrel, a closet or pew in a monastery, Bailey (1721). OFr. *carole*: 'le mur du cloistre ou caroles de l'abbeye et monastere de Saint-Bavon,' *Chron. Belg.* (Godefroy).]

CAROL-EWYN, *sb.* Per. (Jam.) Carol-even, the last night of the year, so called because people go from door to door singing carols and receiving gifts in return. See **Carl(e,** *sb.*^{2}

CAROLINE-HAT, *sb.* *Obs.* Irel. A kind of black hat.

Ir. Going about with a shop-cloth coat, cassimoor small-clothes, and a caroline hat, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 85. **Wxf.** I had on a new caroline hat, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 221.

[Black hats, commonly call'd Caroline, *Lond. Gazette* (1687) No. 2246, 4.]

CAROUGHCLE, see **Coracle.**

CARP, *sb.*^{1} N.I.^{1} The sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*; see **Carf,** *sb.*^{2}

CARP, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} s.Wor. [**kāp.**]

1. *sb.* In phr. *All of a carp, all o' the carp*, on the look-out, in expectation.

s.Wor. Folks wuz all ov a carp all the marnin'. Th' 'ounds wuz about, an' a've bin a' o' the carp 's marnin' (H.K.).

2. *v.* To look out or listen for, expect.

s.Wor. I wuz out i' th' court an' carpin' about, but a never 'eerd a soun' o' th' bells for the weddin' (H.K.).

CARP, *v.*^{2} *Obs.* Sc. Lan. To talk; also, to recite as a minstrel.

Sc. Then aye he harped and aye he carped, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 423, ed. 1848. **Bwk.** Wi' thy gude harp! Come, strike its strings, and sing and carp The kindlin' spree, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 173. **n.Lan.**^{1}

[To carpe, talke, *colloqui, confabulari*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); In felawschip wel coude she laughe and carpe, Chaucer *C. T.* A. 474. Cp. ON. *karp*, bragging, boasting (Fritzner).]

CARPENTER, *sb.* Chs. War. Shr. Glo. [**kā·pintə(r).**]

1. In *comp.* (1) **Carpenter's-apron,** the plant *Lapsana communis*; (2) **-('s)-grass,** (3) **-'s-herb,** *Prunella vulgaris.*

(1) **War.**^{3} (2) **Chs.**^{13} Supposed to be very efficacious for the healing of cuts. (3) **Glo.**^{1}

2. The wood-louse, *Porcellio scaber, gen.* used in *pl.* War.^{3}, Shr.^{1}

CARPER, *sb.* Irel. See quot.

N.I.^{1} Hundreds of men, women, and children, called carpers, are ready to catch the fish [herrings] that break from the net on its drawing on shore, Mason *Paroch. Survey* (1819).

CARPET, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Chs. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Ken. Wil. [**kā·pit.**]

1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *to have on the carpet*, to reprimand, scold; (2) *to be up on the carpet*, to be sent for into the parlour to be scolded.

w.Yks. Đe ed im on tkāpit (J.W.). **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{23} **Glo.** His partner went and had him on the carpet over it—said they would be ruined (S.S.B.). **Wil.**^{1} I had my man John on the carpet just now and gave it him finely. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. *v.* To summon for the purpose of inquiry or reprimand, to scold a servant.

Chs.^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} When bare boards were commoner than they are now, the servant to be scolded was sent for to the carpeted room, the drawing room. I have heard a servant boast that she had never been carpeted. **s.Chs.**^{1} Ky'aa·rpit. **Rut.**^{1} The squire called him into his own room and carpeted him a good 'un. **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **s.Wor.**^{1} I knowed as 'er'd be carpeted if 'er carried on so. **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} Measter carpeted I sheamvul s'marning.

Hence **Carpeting,** *vbl. sb.* a reprimand, scolding.

Chs.^{13} **s.Chs.**^{1} I've just been giving one of my maids a ky'aa·rpitin. **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **e.Ken.** (G.G.)

CARPET-WAY, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An. Ken. A 'green way,' path across the turf.

e.An. Ray (1691). **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Ken.**^{12}

CARP-MEALS, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* n.Cy. (K.) A kind of coarse cloth.

[Carpemeals, a course kind of our northern cloth, Coles (1677); Course cottons and carptmeales . . . made within the said townes and parishes of Carptmeale, Hawkeshead, and Broughton in the said Countie of Lancaster, 7 *Jac. I* (1610) xvi. *Carptmeale* is now *Cartmel*, near Morecambe Bay.]

CARP-PIE, *sb.* Sus.^{12} In phr. *to eat carp-pie*, to submit to another person's carping at one's actions.

CARR, *sb.* Yks. [**kar.**] A rock.

n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Nhb.**^{1} In place-names, as Berling Carr, near Warkworth. **w.Yks.**^{1}

[OE. (Nhb.) *carr*, 'petram' (*Matt.* vii. 24). Of Celtic origin. Gael. *càrr*, rocky shelf, Ir. *carr*, rock (Macbain).]

CARRAGEEN, *sb.* Irel. Also written **carageen.** Irish moss or pearl moss, a kind of seaweed, *Chondrus crispus.* Also called **Carragheen moss.**

Cla. This is well known in Kilkee. The water in which it is boiled is drunk by consumptive patients (P.W.C.).

[Named fr. Carragheen (or Carrigeen, in *Post Office Guide*), a place near Waterford.]

CARRE, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Nrf. A stoat; polecat.

n.Cy. Denham *Durham Tracts.* **Nrf.** The Mustelidae in order of size are the pole-cat or weasel, the stoat or carre, the mouse-hunter or lobster, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 136.

CARR-GULD, *sb.* Lan. The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum sĕgetum.*

Lan. Fines for all carr-gulds that were found among the corn, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 290.

CARRIAGE, *sb.* Stf. Lin. Shr. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som.

1. A vehicle having springs and four wheels.

n.Lin.^{1} A two-wheeled vehicle is never called a carriage. You call that basket-work thing you ride in a carriage, but it's noht o' th' soort, it's a gig, for ther's nobbut two wheäls underneän it.

2. So much of the framework of any vehicle as is directly connected with the wheels; the carrying part as distinct from the body or the shafts.

w.Som.^{1} We speak of the 'vore-carriage' and the 'hinder-carriage' of any vehicle. The former includes everything except the shafts and body, attached to the fore-wheels; and the latter the same as to the hind-wheels. Hence a 'timber carriage' [túm·ur kaar·eej] consists of a frame and wheels only. Mus ae·u nùe· bau·dee tu dhik wag·een, bud dhu kaar·eej oa un-z vuur·ee gèo·d [I must have a new body to that wagon, but the carriage of it is very good].

3. A wagon-load of corn, &c., a load of ten quarters.

Hmp.^{1} I expect he'll have a carriage of wheat in Basingstoke market o' Wednesday. **I.W.**^{2}

4. A watercourse, a meadow drain.

Stf. (K.), **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Grose (1790); **Wil.**^{1} The 'carriages' bring the water into and through the meadow, while the 'drawn' takes it back to the river after its work is done. **w.Som.**^{1} In draining land, it is usual to put in a 'carriage'—i. e. main drain or artery, into which the smaller ones empty themselves.

5. *Comp.* **Carriage-gutter,** the main drain into which the branches in draining a field are made to run. w.Som.^{1}

6. A sling attached to the leathern girdle worn by a mower, in which he carries the whetstone at his back. Shr.^{1}

CARRICK, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) [**ka·rik.**]

1. The game of shintie or hockey. Hence **Carrickin,** *vbl. sb.* a meeting among the boys employed as herds for playing shintie; held at Lammas (Aug. 1). e.Fif.

2. The wooden ball driven by clubs, or hockey sticks, in the above game. Per., Knr.

CARRIED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Cor. Also in form **carriet, carryit** Sc.; **cairrit** Bnff.^{1}

1. Delirious, light-headed, wandering in mind.

Per. Domsie's fair carried; . . . it cowes a', Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1894) 23. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **w.Cor.** *w. Morning News* (Mar. 29, 1876).

2. Conceited, vain, puffed up; also in phr. *carried up in the air.*

Bnff.^{1} She's a cairrit lassie: a doot she winna come to gueede. **Rxb.** Jenny's gotten an heirscaip left her, and she's just carryit about it (Jam.). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); Carried crittur (W.H.P.).

CARRIER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. War. Wor. Glo. Sus. Hmp. Wil.

1. (*a*) An arrangement of rollers used in a spinning-frame to carry and support the wool thread between the front and back rollers. w.Yks. (F.R.); (*b*) part of a spinning-wheel fitted with wire hooks through which the thread passes to the wheel. Sus.^{1}

2. A bearer at a funeral.

War.^{3} **Wor.** Walking by the side [of the hearse] were the carriers, who were deceased's workpeople, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 7, 1896). **Glo.** (E.S.)

3. A ditch, watercourse in a water-meadow. Cf. **carriage, 4.**

Hmp. (W.M.E.F.), **Wil.**^{1}

4. A small detached cloud floating low and said to betoken rain. s.Wor.^{1} See **Messenger.**

5. In phr. (1) *to come back with the blind carrier*, to return only after a very long time; never to return; (2) *carrier off*, a brickmaker's lad.

(1) **Dmb.** I trow, the principal and interest wad come back to me wi' the blin' carrier, CROSS *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xviii. (2) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

CARRIER-SARK, *sb.* *Obs.* Cum. A loose overcoat of coarse grey woollen material; see **Top-sark.**

Cum. Much worn forty or fifty years ago by farmers as well as farm servants (J.A.); **Cum.**^{1}

CARRIN, see **Carrion.**

CARRION, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Wm. Lan. War. Shr. Hrf. Hnt. Som. Also written **carrin** w.Som.^{1}; **carron** Wm.; **carrun** Hrf.^{2}; **karrin** Lan.; **careyn** Shr.^{12} [**ka·rin, kæ·rin.**]

1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *A carrion won't poison a crow*, there are some people to whom nothing comes amiss; (2) *a box of carrion*, a corpse.

(1) **N.I.**^{1} (2) **w.Som.**^{1} I tell ee hot 'tis, hon I can't ate my breakfast, I shall very zoon be a box o' [kaar·een].

2. *Comp.* (1) **Carrion-corp**, carrion, dead bodies; (2) **-gull**, the Greater Black-backed Gull, *Larus marinus*; (3) **-plant**, the fungus *Phallus impudicus.*

(1) **Fif.** To rot amang the kirkyard dust, Like carrion-corp for aye, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 73. (2) **Ir.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 208. (3) **s.Ir.** A fetid fungus around which bluebottle flies gather as around carrion (A.S.P.).

3. A term of reproach applied to man or woman.

Bnff. He's a naisty fool carrion o' a chiel, GREGOR *Notes to Dunbar*, III. 46. **Wm.** Dule tak her for an unlucky carron, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 26, ed. 1821. **Lan.** Ther wur a mischeevos unlukky karrin ot Stely Brige, WALKER *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 47, ed. 1801. **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.* Yo' bin a nasty, dirty [kaar'·i'n], that's whad yo' bin; **Shr.**^{2} Yah! you nasty careyn! Sich a careyn of a cratur. **Hrf.**^{2}

4. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Disgusting, filthy.

Hnt. A woman, describing the expressions dealt out to her by an angry neighbour, said, 'And then she called me all sorts o' carrion names,' *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 32.

CARRIS, *sb.* Wgt. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Flummery.

CARRITCH, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also written **caritch, carriage** Sc. [**ka·ritʃ.**]

1. A Catechism, *gen.* used in *pl.*; also *fig.*

Sc. I can say the single carritch, and the double carritch, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xvi; I'll no be putten through my carritches upon the word by nae matter wha, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xii. **Per.** Can I forget how lang and weel The carritches ye made me read? NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 89; Say yir carritches. What's the chief end o' man? IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 71. **Dmb.** Be sure to drill him weel in the langer and shorter carritch, CROSS *Disruption* (ed. 1877) x. **Ayr.** He's better in the Mothers' Carritches, but that a' comes o' the questions and answers being so verra short, GALT *Entail* (1823) viii; (J.M.) **Lth.** Savoury Shorter Carritch That vext me, perplext me, An' put me past my parritch, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 34; He spiered them their questions from the 'singles questions,' or the 'Carritch,' as the Westminster Shorter Catechism is called, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 222. **Edb.** Making great progress in the Single and Mother's Carritch, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 19. **Gall.** I will even leave you, . . . as says the Carritches, to 'the freedom of your own will,' CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) iii. **n.Yks.**^{2} Mah skeeal-carritch.

Hence **Carritch**, *v.* to catechize.

Per. The minister himsel' Cam' duly carritchin' the bairns, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 83.

2. Reproof, scolding, in phr. *to give any one his carritch.*

Sc. The very first night the strife began And she gae me my carriage, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 219; I gae him his carritch (JAM.).

[*Carritches* is a corr. of Fr. *catéchèse*, catechism (HATZFELD), and being treated as a *pl.* has given the sing. *carritch.*]

CARRITER, *sb.* Som. Character, reputation.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Aay-v au·vees u-keep· u gèod kaa·reetur vue pai·gz [I have always kept a good character for pigs—i. e. for having a good breed].

CARRLING, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Yks. A grayling (?).

n.Yks. Used at Ryedale, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 231.

CARROCK, see **Currock.**

CARRON, see **Carrion.**

CARRONS, *sb. pl.* Hrt. [**kæ·rənz.**] A variety of wild cherry, *Prunus avium.*

Hrt. A cultivated variety called carrons, which are larger and much finer flavoured than the common sort.

CARROT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Brks. Suf. [**ka·rit, kæ·rət.**]

1. In phr. *Smart as a carrot half scraped*, prov. Suf. (F.H.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Carrot(y)-poll**, a red-haired person; (2) **-pow**, a head of red hair; (3) **-powed**, (4) **-(y)-scauped**, red-haired.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} (2) **Sc.** Thy carrot-pow can testify That none thy father is but I, MESTON *Poems* (1767) 121 (JAM.). (3) **Nhb.** The hat was won By carrot-pow'd Jenny's Jackey, O, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 94; **Nhb.**^{1} (4) **n.Yks.**^{2}

CARRUN, see **Carrion.**

CARRY, *v.* and *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **carrie** Sc.; **kerrie** N.I.^{1}

1. *v.* To take, convey, conduct.

Ir. 'If you are going out will you carry us with you?' said by schoolboys to their master. That is the wagonette we carried to Powerscourt (G.M.H.). **w.Crk.** They will say 'Will you carry the mare and car to so and so?' or 'How many sheep will you carry to the fair?' and such like, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 118. **Cum.**^{1} He carry't his yowes to sell, and hed to carry them back ageànn. **w.Yks.**^{1} I'll carry t'oud cow to t'fair.

2. To understand, keep in mind, remember.

Mid. (?) I can't carry everything, I can't indeed, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) III. xii. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 5.

3. Of pasture land: to sustain, provide nourishment for.

War.^{3} This low-lying land is not good enough to carry sheep.

4. In phr. (1) *To carry along*, to bring to the grave, be the death of; (2) *to — coals*, to submit to any indignity; (3) *to — corn*, to behave appropriately when raised to an influential or lucrative position; (4) *— my lady to London*, a children's game, see below; (5) *to — old bones*, to be long-lived; (6) *to — one's age well*, of persons: to wear well, be well preserved; (7) *to — out*, of a drain: to empty itself, discharge; (8) *to — the blacksmith*, of a horse: to strike the hinder shoes against the fore ones; (9) *to — the grindstone*, to fetch the doctor to one's wife at her confinement; (10) *to — the hatchet*, to be the ugliest man in any village or small community; (11) *to — the queen a letter*, a children's game; see below; (12) *to — the world well*, to prosper, succeed in life; (13) *to — to church*, to stand sponsor to; (14) *to — to the ground*, to bury.

(1) **Wil.**^{1} I be afeard whe'er that 'ere spittin' o' blood won't car'n along. (2) **Sc.** 'If you do,' said his comrade, 'you may get a broken head—he looks not as if he would carry coals,' SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) i. (3) **Yks.** He can't carry corn, *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889). **w.Yks.** It macks ma comfatubble to think at ah can carry corn withaght be nockelated awther wi sauce or pride, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Thowts, &c.* (1845) 3; **w.Yks.**^{23} (4) **N.I.**^{1} In this game two children grasp each other by the wrists, forming a seat, on which another child sits, who is thus carried about, while the bearers sing—'Give me a pin, to stick in my thumb, To carry my lady to London.' (5) **Nrf.** He won't carry old bones, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 24. (6) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (7) **s.Chs.**^{1} Wée·ür dun yŭr dree·nz ky'aar·i aayt? [Wheer dun yur dreens carry aït?] (8) **e.An.**^{1} (9) **se.Wor.**^{1} (10) **e.Yks.**^{1} The ugliest man

in a village is said to carry the hatchet until he meets with one uglier than himself, to whom he transmits it. (11) **Not., Lin.** The king and queen have a throne formed by placing two chairs a little apart with a shawl spread from chair to chair. A messenger is sent into the room with a letter to the queen, who reads it. He seats himself between them on the shawl, up jump the king and queen, and down goes the messenger on the floor, Gomme *Games* (1894) I. (12) **Ayr.** He was lifted up to an extraordinar' degree to see me carrying the worl' so weel before me, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 98. (13) **e.Ken.** Annie will carry baby to church (G.G.). (14) **Ken.** *Pluckley Overseers' Acc.* (1781); (P.M.)

5. *Comp.* (1) **Carrying-cloth,** a cloth in which rape is carried after being threshed; (2) **-day,** a wool-comber's term: the day on which combed wool was carried in, or delivered to the employer; (3) **Carry-merry,** a kind of small dray consisting of two poles mounted on four very low wheels; (4) **-tale,** a tale-bearer.

(1) **n.Yks.** Also, previous to the day of thrashing, a 'rape-cloth,' 'carrying-cloth,' and other necessaries, are to be provided, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 136. (2) **Yks.** At the risk of being 'pent' at 'carrying-day,' *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) I. 78. **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (3) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Kaa·ree muur·ee, *or* kuur·ee muuree. Any sized barrel rides securely on this vehicle without any fastening. (4) **n.Lin.**^{1} She's the newsyest ohd carry-taale i' all Blyton, an' that's saayin' a deäl.

6. *sb.* A kind of wagon with solid floor but unplanked sides; a two-wheeled barrow used for moving short heavy weights.

Lth. Alexander then asked a loan of her carrie, *Caled. Merc.* (July 20, 1820) (Jam.); The sort of barrow employed in moving harrows from one field to another (J.M.). **n.Yks.** The full complement of animals dragging each of these 'carries' was a pair of horses and a yoke of oxen, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 40; **n.Yks.**^{1} The sides are, usually, only rails. Used for carting stone, wood, &c., and also in hay and harvest-time.

7. The bulk or weight of a burden. Abd. (Jam.)

8. The movement, drift, direction of the clouds; applied also to the clouds themselves; sometimes used in *pl.*; the sky.

Sc. When the carry gaes west, Guid weather is past; When the carry gaes east, Guid weather comes neist, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 377; Cluds o' the carrie, Waddell *Ps.* (1891) xviii. 11. **n.Sc.** Clouds are said to have 'a great carry' when they move with velocity before the wind (Jam.). **Frf.** Dearer to me is the blythe e'enin' hour, When the wee starnies keek through the cary, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 47. **Rnf.** Mirk and rainy is the night, No a starn in a' the carry, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 224, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** The skies were dismal both with cloud and carry, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxiv. **Slk.** Like carry ower the morning sun, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 101. **N.I.**^{1} **Nhb.** And o'er the fields at midnicht hour, 'Neath pit-mirk carry, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) ii. st. 2. **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **Cum.**^{1} It'll be fair to-day because t'carry's i' t'west.

CARRY, *sb.*^{2} Irel. [**ka·ri.**] A weir in a river.

n.Ir. *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 479. **N.I.**^{1}, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.)

[Carrick on Shannon got its name . . . from an ancient *carra* or weir across the Shannon. The Four Masters write it *Caradh-droma-ruisc*, the weir of the ridge of the marsh, Joyce *Irish Names* (1869) 3. Ir. *caraidh*, a weir across a river (Mayo) (O'Reilly, 592).]

CARRY ON, *vbl. phr.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. To behave, conduct oneself; *gen.* used in a bad sense.

N.I.^{1} **Chs.**^{1} He carried on shameful; **Chs.**^{3} **s.Not.** She sauces 'er mother, an' stops out late, an' carries on as I wouldn't let no child o' mine (J.P.K). **n.Lin.** Sum'ats is tied to happen afoor long, if he carries on at this rate, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 88. **War.**^{2}, **s.Wor.**^{1} **Glo.** I never did see folks carry on as they did (A.B.).

Hence **Carrying-on,** *vbl. sb.* behaviour, conduct, proceedings, *gen.* used in a bad sense.

Ayr. What carryin's on have I no seen there! Service *Notandums* (1890) 80. **N.I.**^{1} **Cum.** Sixty years hev meàde a gert change i' t'way o' carryin on, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 181; **Cum.**^{1} They'd fine carryin's on. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Sike carryings on as you nivver heeard tell on. **Lan.** Thou'd weary th' patience of a jackass wi' thy carryins on, Brierley *Fratchingdons* (1868) i; There were sed to be some queer carryins on i' th' country then, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 7. **s.Not.** Coming home drunk too! I told him I couldn't live where there were such carryings-on (J.P.K.). **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}

2. To scold, use violent language, talk passionately, make a fuss.

n.Yks. She carried on desperately (I.W.). **e.Yks.**^{1} When he fan it oot, he did carry on aboon a bit. **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) **Chs.**^{1} Th' mester's been carryin' on like anything aw mornin. **n.Lin.**^{1} He carri'd on aboon a bit when him an' th' chaps cum'd hoäme, an' ther' wasn't noä dinner ready. **Ken.**^{1} He's been carrying-on any-how. **Sur.**^{1} You should just have heerd him, he did carry-on something like.

Hence **Carry-on,** *sb.* fuss, excitement.

Ayr. Byla [bailie] Sleek, who had been cheated out of his dinner by a' the carry on, was still warslin' awa in a corner wi the teuch leg o' a guck [duck], Service *Notandums* (1890) 29.

3. To mourn, complain, take to heart.

w.Yks. When they tell'd her her barn ud been runn'd ower shoo did carry on (Æ.B.). **n.Lin.** An' theare thaay stan's beälin an' carryin' on, till thaay'd o'must wept enif to fill a wesh-tub, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 62; **n.Lin.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **Slang.** There's a woman down there screechin' and carryin' on like mad, Max Adeler *Hurly Burly* (1878) vi.

4. To flirt, court; *gen.* with prep. *with.*

Ant. Him and her ha'e been carrying on tegither this guid while, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Lin.**^{1} She does carry-on bonnily wi' th' chaps. **sw.Lin.**^{1} That lass of Shaa's [Shaw's], she carried on shameful; she's a real brazen wench. I reckon she carries on wi' that young chap of Smith's. **Glo.** He got a-carrying on as er'd no business to wi' Molly Green's daughter, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xi.

5. To continue; also in phr. *to carry on the war,* to continue the fun.

Cum. Carry on, min!—carry on, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 80; In the thick of the thrang thysel, Mercy carryin' on the war, Caine *Hagar* (1887) I. 40; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** An thus it carried on for years, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 17.

6. To bewitch, charm, afflict by means of witchcraft.

n.Yks. Well, John, thou's come to ask me about Tommy Frank's black beast, that is carried on in yon strange way, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 115; There would be no great difficulty in fishing out . . . the position of the creature in the byre even, and much more the general way in which it was 'handled' or 'carried on,' *ib.* 117.

7. In phr. *to carry on bonnily,* to recover from an illness, to be exempt from painful suffering. w.Yks.^{1}

CARRYVAN, see **Callyvan.**

CARSACKIE, *sb.* Sc.

1. A coarse covering worn by workmen over their clothes.

Fif. (Jam.) **Ayr.** They had on a coorse kind of carsackie owre their claes, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 171.

2. A woman's nightgown. Fif. (Jam.)

CARSE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **kerse.** [**kars, kers.**] Low, fertile land, *gen.* adjacent to a river.

Sc. All the flat lands . . . on the Forth are called the Carse of Stirling, those in the vicinity of Carron, the Carse of Falkirk (Jam.). **Frf.** A carse is a district of country consisting of deep horizontal depositions of alluvial or diluvial clay, on one or both sides of a considerable river, and *gen.* comprehends a large tract of country, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 10. **Ayr.** In the parish of Dalry a large barony lying along the south bank of the Garnock water is called Kaarsland or Kersland, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 234. **Slk.** In the Kerse o' Gowrie the sile's fifty yards deep, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 32.

Hence **Carsons,** *sb.* the lady's smock, *Cardamine pratensis.*

sw.Sc. The Ladies' Smock is called 'Carsons' because it grows on carse land, *Garden Work* (1896) 111.

[Doune in the kerss, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) XII. 392.]

CARSEESE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **curseese** (Jam.).

1. *v.* To examine strictly, reprove.

Bnff.^{1} The minister carseest the bairns for mair nor twa oors. **Abd.** (Jam.)

2. *sb.* A reproof, strict examination.

Bnff.^{1} A widna likit t'hae gotten sic a carseese is he got.

CARSEY, see **Kersey.**

CARSICK, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks. Also written **carrsick, carresike.** The gutter, kennel. See **Sike.**

Yks. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Used in Sheffield, Ray (1691). [(K).]

[Carr-sick, a kennel, Bailey (1721).]

CAR-STONE, *sb.* e.An. A peculiar stone found principally near Swaffham.

e.An.^{12} **Nrf.** The hard beds, locally termed Carstone, or 'Quern stone,' are worked for building purposes, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 230. **Suf.** A large stone used as a horse-block (F.H.).

CART, *sb.* Var. dial. usages in Sc. and Eng. Written **cairt** Sc. Nhb.^{1}; **keert** I.W.^{1}

1. In *comp.* (1) **Cart-aixtree,** a cart-axle; (2) **-arse,** the loose end or hinder part of a cart; (3) **-aver,** a cart-horse; (4) **-baulk,** a roadway within a field, *gen.* close by the hedge; (5) **-bleck,** cart-grease; (6) **-body,** the wooden body of a cart or wagon; (7) **-bote,** *obs.*, the right of getting wood for making and mending carts; (8) **-chest,** one of two strong pieces of oak placed parallel to each other, forming the foundation of a cart; (9) **-coom,** see **-bleck;** (10) **-dogs,** the projecting ends of a cart on which it rests when tipped up; (11) **-ears,** iron eyes at the end of the shafts to which the traces of the fore-horses are attached; (12) **-gear,** the harness of a cart; (13) **-gum,** see **-bleck;** (14) **-heck,** the end or tail of a cart; (15) **-jack,** a prop of two limbs used in supporting the body of a cart in order to take a wheel off; (16) **-ladder,** a framework increasing the power of capacity in a cart, and fastened on to it behind; (17) **-limmers,** the shafts of a cart; (18) **-loose,** a cart-rut; (19) **-piece,** *obs.*, a kind of ordnance; (20) **-rung,** the iron projections to which the end-board of a cart is secured; (21) **-saddle,** the saddle worn by a horse in the shafts; (22) **-shelvings,** (23) **-sloats,** portable sideboards for heightening a cart to make it hold more; (24) **-snubbers,** a piece of iron going round the shafts of a cart, and a projecting piece of the cart body on the shafts, to prevent the cart from tilting up; (25) **-spurling,** (26) **-spurrin,** (27) **-swoe,** the rut made by a cart-wheel; (28) **-tail,** the end of a cart; (29) **-trams,** the shafts of a cart; (30) **-wheel,** a large silver coin, a five-shilling piece or dollar.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **Or.I.** The carles and the cart-avers make it all, and the carles and the cart-avers eat it all, Scott *Pirate* (1822) iv. (4) **Hrt.** Used, as the name implies, for the passage of carts to and from the field, Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 320. (5) **n.Yks.**^{2} (6) **Nhb.**^{1} (7) **n.Yks.**^{2}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (8) **Chs.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) (9) **n.Yks.**^{2}, **Lin.**^{1} **Bdf.** Grease, when it exudes foul and dark into the box, is so called (J.W.B.). (10) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) (11) **n.Lin.**^{1} (12) **n.Yks.** I've bowt a set of cart-gear (W.H.); **n.Yks.**^{2} (13) **n.Lin.**^{1} Ther' was a chap what wanted straange an' bad to hev' sum whiskers graw; so I tell'd him if he nobbut rubb'd his cheäks wi' cart-gum oher-neet he'd fĭnd 'em grawin' e' th' mornin'. (14) **w.Yks.** Flogged at t'cart-heck (F.P.T.). (15) **Dur.**^{1} (16) **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Som.** (W.F.R.) (17) **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Nū, mi lad, thū mən bi varə kārfəl wen tə yōk's dhat hoss intət kaatlimmers (W.H.). (18) **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 299. **I.W.**^{1} (19) **Sc.** Their cart-pieces whilk quietly and treacherously were altogether poisoned by the Covenanters, and so rammed with stones that they were with great difficulty cleansed, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) 102 (Jam.). (20) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) (21) **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **se.Wor.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1} (22) **Nhb.**^{1} Cairt-shilvins. **n.Yks.**^{2} (23) **n.Yks.**^{2} (24) **n.Yks.** (W.H.) (25) **Dur.**^{1} (26) **Nhb.**^{1} (27) **Lan.**^{1} (28) **Nhp.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (29) **Sc.** He had neives like forehammers on the ends o' cart-trams, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 26. (30) **w.Yks.** I'll bore a hole through the cart wheel you've given me, Fetherston *Farmer*, 43; Can you change us a cart-wheel, lad? (H.L.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 414.]

2. In phr. (1) *At cart*, carrying, hauling, &c.; (2) *to get into the* —, to get into a bad temper; (3) *up by cairts*, in great honour, high up in the world; (4) *to cart-wheel*, or *to go cart-wheeling*, see below.

(1) **Wil.**^{1} We be at wheat-cart [coal-cart, dung-cart, &c.] to-day. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} Na, noo, thoo neädn't get into th' cart, for I weän't draw thee. (3) **Abd.** Dawvid was up b'cairts the streen, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix; It winna be in oor day that Willie McAul an' the lassie'll be so far up b'cairts as be needin' a castell to haud their braw company, *ib.* xliv; Tradition founds the prov. expression 'up by cairts' on an anecdote of a fool of the last century, Jamie Fleeman. Being in Aberdeen one snowy night, he tethered his mare to the 'lumhead' of a low cottage (as he thought). A thaw came during the night, and he found the mare in the morning dangling from the steeple of the tolbooth. 'Ay, faith,' quoth Fleeman, 'ye're up by cairts this mornin' (W.M.). (4) **Ken.** Cart-wheeling is a process sometimes adopted in ploughing clover and sanfoin leys. A horse drawing a two-wheeled cart walks behind the plough, so that one wheel of the cart is on the unploughed land and the other in a seam between two furrows. In this way the seam is pressed down and closed, and the run of wire-worm prevented (P.M.).

3. The harvest-home festival. Nhp.^{2}

4. The shell of a crab. e.An.^{1}

CARTE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **cart, cairt.** [**kert.**] A playing-card.

Sc. Take a hand at the cartes till the gudeman comes hame, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xv. **Abd.** Gin ye play'd yer cairts the richt gate, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxi. **Dmb.** I ken what's before me just as weel, I daresay, as ye could see't on the carts, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) viii. **e.Lth.** Sing a song, or tak a han' at the cartes or crack aboot the markets, wi' ony o' them, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 33.

[Item, the saim da to the king himself to play at the cartis xj royse nobillis and a half, *Accts. of the Lord High Treasurer* (1488) I. 95 in Gregor's *Notes to Dunbar*, III. 248. Fr. *carte*, a playing-card (Cotgr.).]

CARTEE, *sb.* Lin. A lightly-built cart having springs.

n.Lin.^{1} To be sold by auction, by Mr. John Thorpe, . . . wagon, carts, cartee, *Gainsburgh News* (Mar. 23, 1867).

CARTER, *sb.* Sc. Glo. Brks. Hmp. Wil.

1. The headman in the stables on a farm; a wagoner.

Glo. (S.S.B.); **Glo.**^{1} **Brks., Hmp., Wil.** The man on a farm in whose charge are all the cart-horses and (more or less) all the work immediately done by the cart-horses, such as ploughing. He has under him 'under-carters' and 'boys' (W.H.E.).

2. *Comp.* **Carters'-play,** an annual holiday, yearly procession of the Carters' Society.

Slg. Anciently plays were acted at these festivals, hence the term (G.W.). **Edb.** We were just in time to see [the Carters'-play]. The whole regiment of carters were paraded up at my lord's door, for so they call their box-master; and a beautiful thing it was, I can assure ye. What a sight of ribands was on the horses! [See the whole of the chapter], Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv.

CARTHALLAGH, *sb.* Irel. An angry discussion or argument.

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[A comp. of Ir. *talach*, dispraise, reproach (O'Reilly). For the pref. *car*, see **Carfuffle.**]

CARTIES, see **Certes.**

CARTIL, *sb.* Sc. A cart-load.

Abd. A cartel o' peats, a cartel o' neeps (G.W.). **Ags.** (Jam.)

CARTOUSH, *sb.* Sc. A loose-fitting jacket worn by women when working; see **Bedgown.**

Fif. Strait about the waist, with short skirts having their corners rounded off (Jam.).

[Fr. *courte*, short + *houche* (*houce*), 'manteau' (La Curne). MLat. *houcia curta* (Ducange).]

CART-RAKE, *sb.* Yks. Der. e.An. s.Cy. Also written **cart-rack** Suf.^{1} Ess.^{1} A rut or track made by the wheel of a cart. !

w.Yks.^{2}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} **Ess.** (K.); Grose (1790); Cart-racks on No race-coas shud be sin, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 104; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1} **s.Cy.** Ray (1691).

CARTY, *adj.* w.Som.^{1} nw.Dev.^{1} Of a horse: too clumsy to be fit for riding or for carriage work, and yet not of the regular cart-horse stamp.

CARVE, *v.* Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Also written **calve** Lan.; **kerve** Chs.^{123}; **karve** Chs. [**kāv.**] Of milk or cream: to curdle, turn sour, grow thick.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **Lan.** Fairies were believed to commit depredations; such as . . . churning the milk whilst 'calving' by the fire side, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 53. **Chs.** Ray (1691); (K.); Grose (1790); **Chs.**^{1} The general system of butter making is to collect the milk or cream in a deep earthenware pan called a steen. When sufficient is collected for a churning, the steen is brought to the fire, and remains there till the milk thickens and becomes curdy; it is kept covered up, and is occasionally stirred round with a wooden stick, and the steen also is occasionally turned round to prevent the milk becoming unequally warm. This is called carving the milk, and when sufficiently curdled the milk is said to be carved; **Chs.**^{23} **s.Chs.**^{1} Taak·)th krée·ŭm mùg of dhŭ aa·rth ŭz sóon ŭz ev·ŭr it)s ky'aa·rvd [Tak th' cream-mug off the hearth as soon as ever it's carved]. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Are you going to churn to-day?—No, Ma'am, the milk i' this stane inna ready, it's too thin—it hanna [kaa·r'd] a bit.

Hence (1) **Carved,** *ppl. adj.* Of cream: clotted, fermented; (2) **Carving,** *vbl. sb.* clotting, fermenting.

Chs. (1) Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 42. (2) In winter the cream mugs are placed near the fire to forward the carving, or clotting of the milk, *ib.*

CARVE, see **Carf,** *sb.*^{1}

CARVEL, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.*? Sc. A kind of light, round ship.

Sc. Proudly the pageantry of carvels floats As if the salt sea frisk'd to carry it, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 38.

[Fr. *caravelle*, a carvell, the little ship so called (Cotgr.).]

CARVEL, *sb.*^{2} I.Ma. [**kā·vl.**] A carol.

I.Ma. Sometimes he crooned a Manx carvel, Caine *Deemster* (1889) 219; 'Carol' is unknown except to educated people (T.E.B.).

CARVET, *sb.* Ken. (P.M.); Ken.^{12} A thick hedgerow; a copse by the roadside; a piece of land carved out of another.

CARV(E)Y, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Som. Also written **carvie** Sc., and in form **carvis** Yks. [**ka·rvi, kā·vi.**]

1. A caraway-seed, caraway-comfit; sometimes used also as *pl.*

Sc. The seed-cake down at the confectioner's yonder, that has as mony dead flees as carvey in it, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Edb.** Never failed getting a clap on the head and a wheen carvies, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 205. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.)

2. A confection made from caraway-seeds, eaten with bread and butter.

Sc. She brought . . . an ancient French pickle-bottle in which she had preserved . . . the remainder of the two ounces of carvey, *Blackw. Mag.* (Oct. 1820) 14. **w.Sc.** The piece of bread was elegantly dipped in a saucer containing the carvey (Jam.). **Slk.** Dooks his butter and bread deep into the carvey, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 284.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Carvey-cake,** a flat round cake made of oatmeal flavoured with caraway-seeds; (2) **-comfit,** a caraway-seed coated with sugar; (3) **-seed,** a caraway-seed; (4) **-sweetie,** see **-comfit.**

(1) **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). (2) **Nhb.**^{1} (3) **Sc.** A carvy-seed would sink the scale, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xv. **Edb.** Half a peck of shortbread, with two ounces of carvie-seeds in it, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. **N.I.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} A cake made way [kaa·rvee-zee·ud]. (4) **Abd.** There was always a plentiful supply of carvy and coriander sweeties, Alexander *Rur. Life* (1877) 81. **Ayr.** How to mak a bawbee bap into a fine cookey wi' carvey sweeties, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 280.

CAS, see **Cause.**

CASALTY, see **Casualty.**

CASAR, *sb.* and *v.* Dev. Cor. Also in form **caser** nw.Dev.^{1}; **casier** Cor.^{2}; **cayer, cazier**; **kayer** (?) Cor.^{123} [**kē·zə(r).**]

1. *sb.* A coarse sieve used to winnow corn.

Dev. Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 354; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **nw.Dev.**^{1} The size of the mesh varies according to the kind of grain treated, the different sieves being distinguished by the name of the grain for which they are used, as 'whait-casers,' 'barley-casers,' 'wut-casers' (s.v. Case). **w.Cor.** So I throwed down a kayer of huddicks, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 9. **Cor.**^{123}

2. *v.* To sift corn through a sieve.

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544.

[Cp. MCor. *kazher*, sieve (Stokes *Gl.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1870) 154).]

CASCADE, *sb.* Lon. A gymnastic performance.

Lon. Cascades and valleys are trundling and gymnastic performances, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 146, ed. 1861.

CASCADE, *v.* Hmp. Amer. [**kæskē·d.**] To vomit.

Hmp. Holloway. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 385.]

CASCROM, *sb.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also written **caschrom.** A crook-handled spade used by Highlanders; a kind of foot-plough.

Sc. It consists of a strong piece of wood, five to seven feet in length, bent between one and two feet from the lower end, which is shod with iron fixed to the wood by means of a socket. The iron part is 5 or 6 ins. long, and about 5 ins. broad. At the angle a piece of wood projects about 8 ins. from the right side, and on this the foot is placed, by which the instrument is forced diagonally into the ground and pushed along, *Scottish Gael* (ed. 1876) II. 96.

[Gael. *cas-chròm*, lit. crooked foot. Fr. *cas*, foot + *cròm*, crooked.]

CASE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Shr. e.An. I.W. Dev. Written **caas** w.Yks.^{1}; **caice** w.Yks.; **cass** w.Yks. nw.Der.^{1}; **keeas** I.W.^{2} [**kēs, keəs.**]

1. *sb.* A press, cupboard, shelf for glasses, &c.

w.Yks. A delf caice, we pidgeon hoyles up t'sides like, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1838) 9; **w.Yks.**^{1} I gangs up to t'glass caas, an tack's up t'saap, ii. 293.

2. A cushion or cloth case for pins.

w.Yks. Reyk me t'pin cass, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 4, 1892); (J.T.) **nw.Der.**^{1}

3. *Comp.* (1) **Case-bait,** see **-worm**; (2) **-clock,** an eight-day or 'grandfather's clock'; (3) **-knife,** a carving-knife without sheath or case of any kind; (4) **-worm,** the caddis-worm, the larva of a *phryganea*, a bait used in angling.

(1) **Cum.**^{1} (s.v. Cod-bait). (2) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (3) **Shr.**^{1} Why dunna yo' get the case-knife to cut the bacon? Yo'n 'urt yoreself worse than the flitchen ŏŏth that little thing. **Nrf.** (M.C.H.B.), **I.W.**^{2} (4) **e.An.**^{1}

4. Shape, size.

Fif. He borrow't John Arbuckle's face, His belly, too, o' richt guid case, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 155.

5. *v.* To shut up, confine.

Ayr. A royal ghaist wha ance was cas'd A prisoner aughteen year awa, Burns *Amang the Trees.*

6. To skin an animal.

w.Yks.^{2}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} ''Er'd case them rabbits awilde yo' bin lookin' which way to begin.' This term, though used chiefly with respect to small animals, as rabbits, hares, squirrels, &c., is not restricted to them; rooks are cased in preparing them for pies. [Of deer: Be as quick as possible in casing, Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 29.]

7. An agricultural term; see below.

Suf. Known only to elderly people living on the borders of Nrf. 'To riddle clover' is the term in use now (F.H.). **Ess.** The whole was clover; part of it what is called cased, in June—that is, made a bastard fallow; . . . the operations of this casing were, first to clean plough it shallow; then it was roved across; then stitched up, and ploughed once more, Young *Agric.* (1813) I. 261; *Obs.* The custom of fallowing a field has quite gone out, and with it the term 'to case' (H.H.M.).

8. To separate large corn from small in the operation of winnowing.

nw.Dev.^{1} In hand winnowing this is done by means of special wooden sieves, called Casers. In machine winnowing the process of casing consists merely of passing the corn through the machine a second time, when finer wire sieves are used than in the first process, which is called heaving (q.v.).

9. To beat with a cane, &c.

w.Yks.^{2} I'll case thy hide for thee; **w.Yks.**^{5}

[**6.** We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we case him, Shaks. *All's Well*, III. vi. 111.]

CASE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Yks. [**kēs, keəs.**] In phr. (1) *Case-alaek*, see *—equal*; (2) *—be*, lest, in the event; in case; perhaps; (3) *—equal*, all the same, as broad as it is long; (4) *if in so case*, perchance, possibly; (5) *a poor case*, (*a*) a bad condition of affairs; (*b*) a person in a bad way from drunkenness, &c.; (6) *sure case*, certainly; an exclamatory phrase.

(1) **Sh.I.** Bit what's da odds? It's case-alaek, An ye hae maet an drink, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 106. (2) **Sc.** An' case be ye meet him (Jam. *Suppl.*); Or a's sequester'd out an' in, Case be he mak' a slopin, Watson *Poems* (1877) 74 (*ib.*). (3) **N.I.**^{1} It's case equal. (4) **n.Yks.**^{2} If-in-seea-keease that I wer te tummle (s.v. Nanthers-keease). (5, *a*) **Ant.** Not often used. I never saw a man in such a poor case in my life (A.J.I.). **w.Ir.** 'Tis a poor case, God knows, to be telling stories to them that knows nothing; a poor

case, a very poor case! Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. II. ii. (*b*) **Ant.** Common of a drunken man: He's a poor case (A.J.I.). (5) **w.Yks.** Nay, sewer case, lad, thah'll roar thi een up if thah goas on like that (Æ.B.).

CASE, *sb.*^{3} e.An. Cause.

e.An.^{1} He did it without any case whatsomever. **Nrf.** Frequently heard. He had no case to do so (M.C.H.B.).

CASE, see **Cause**, *conj.*

CASE-HARDENED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. [**kē·s-ādənd.**]

1. Hard on the outside only.

n.Lin.^{1} This bread's nobbut caase-hardened, it's not hairf fit e' th' inside.

2. *Fig.* Incorrigible, lost to all sense of shame, depraved.

w.Yks.^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ée)z ŭ ky'ai·s aa·rdnd raas·kil; ée taak·s nóo éed ŭ wot ahy see· tóo im [He's a case-hardened raskil; he taks noo heed o' what I see (say) to him]. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} He's that case-hardened, there's no doing owt wi' him. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Shr.**^{1} 'E's a [kais·aa·'r'dnd] scoundrel; if 'e dunna come to the gallus it'll su'prize everybody as knows 'im.

CASELINGS, *sb. pl. Obsol.* Chs. (K.) Chs.^{13} The skins of animals that die by accident or any violent death.

[*Case*, hap, chance + *-ling*.]

CASELTY, see **Casualty.**

CASEMENTS, *sb. pl.* Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The kind of planes called 'hollows' and 'rounds.'

CASERTLY, see **Casualty.**

CASE-WEED, *sb.* n.Cy. The plant Shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris.*

[*Malette de bergier*, caseweed, the herb Shepherds purse, Cotgr.; Called in the north part of England, Toy-wort, Pick-purse, and Case-weed, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 276.]

CASEY, see **Causey.**

CASH, *sb.*^{1} Sh.I. Written **kash** (Jam.). A tobacco-pouch.

Sh.I. In common use (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Dan. *kasse*, a case (*Ordbog*).]

CASH, *sb.*^{2} Irel. A pathway; a covered drain made to leave a passage for water in wet ground or bog.

N.I.^{1} **Ant.** You approach the house by the cash, Hume *Dial.* 22. **Tyr.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1860) VIII. 313.

[Cp. Ir. *casán*, a path (O'Reilly).]

CASH, *sb.*^{3} Nhb. Dur. Cum. [**kaʃ.**] A soft band sometimes found separating one stratum from another in coal mines.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Cash partings, *Borings* (1881) II. 76; Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Cum.**^{1}

Hence **Cashy**, *adj.*, containing thin, soft layers or beds.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Whin girdles with cashy partings, *Borings* (1878) I. 36; Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Cum.**^{1} A varra cashy reùff.

CASHHORNIE, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) A game played with clubs by two opposite parties, the aim of each being to drive a ball into a hole belonging to their antagonists.

CASHIE, *adj.* Sc.

1. Delicate, not able to endure fatigue.

Slk., Dmf. (Jam.) **Rxb.** Sheep in a going back condition are described by shepherds as 'cashie' (J.M.).

2. Soft, flabby, not of good quality. Also used *fig.*

s.Sc. *Obsol.* (R.O.H.) **Rxb.** Still known. A cashie turnip. An old woman remembers her old customers stigmatize mutton as 'cashie.' An old retired shepherd says that while his father would apply the word to articles of inferior quality, not so good as they ought or pretend to be, he would describe a man who easily yielded to the influence of another, or was of easy or no principle, as a 'cashie fellow' (J.M.); (Jam.)

3. Of plants, &c.: luxuriant, succulent. Of animals: of rapid growth.

Cld., Dmf. Deep down in the sauchie glen o' Trows, Aneth the cashie wud, *Ballad* in *Blackw. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 328.

[Fr. *cassé*, broken, quasht in pieces; also, cassed; also, decaied, worn, or broken with age (Cotgr.).]

CASHION, see **Casion.**

CASHLE, *sb.* and *v.* Rxb. (Jam.) **1.** *sb.* A squabble, broil. **2.** *v.* To squabble.

CASHLICK, *adj.* Sc. Careless, rash, regardless.

s.Sc. A cashlick fellow (Jam. *Suppl.*).

CASHUN, see **Casion.**

CASIER, see **Casar.**

CASIERS, *sb. pl.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] Broad, wide sleeves. (Hall.)

CASING, see **Casson.**

CASION, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Dor. Som. Written **cageon** Lan.; **cagion** Lan. Chs.; **cashin** n.Yks.; **cashion**, **cashun** w.Yks.; **cayshun** e.Yks.^{1}; **kashun** Lan. [**kē·ʒən, kē·ʃən.**] Occasion, need, cause, necessity.

Nhb. If Judy's in the courts above, then for Awd Nick ther'll be ne casion, Oliver *Sngs.* (1824) 8. **n.Yks.** To be fergeen they hev neea cashin, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 25. **e.Yks.**^{1} He's neeah cayshun to waak [work]. **w.Yks.** Tha'll hev no cashun to grummal, *Yksman. Xmas No.* (1878) 10; (R.H.R.); Ther's noa cashion for it, Hartley *Sts. Yks. and Lan.* (1895) i. **Lan.** Thou'd ha' no cagion t'put thisel on th' hooks, Brierley *Waverlow* (1884) 157; Tha'st no cageon ston' hanklin' theere, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 137; But chaps has no 'kashun to chuckle, *ib.* 195. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** That's the cagion o' the blood upo' my chin, Warburton *Hunting Sngs.* (1860) 95. **Dor.** (W.C.); (A.C.) **w.Som.**^{1} Noa kizh·un vur tu zai· noa·urt [(you have) no necessity to say anything].

[Chill not let go, zir, without vurther 'casion, Shaks. *K. Lear*, IV. vi. 240. Aphetic form of *occasion.*]

CASKET, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Written **caskit** Nhb.^{1} [**ka·skət, ka·skit.**] A cabbage-stalk. See **Castock.**

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Her heed was dressed wi' docken leeves Stuck round wi' cabbage caskets, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 356; **Nhb.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1}

Hence **Caskety**, *adj.* soft, sappy.

Nhb.^{1} Anything caskety, or full of sap and easily broken, is said to be 'frush.'

[From *castock* by metathesis.]

CASKIT, *sb.* *Obs.?* Nhb.^{1} Lunar caustic, nitrate of silver.

CASLING, see **Castling.**

CASLY, *sb.* Cum. Also written **casselly.** A peg- or spinning-top. See **Castle-top.**

Cum. Ooar brain is reelin' like a casselly, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 29; He turned it [his clog] upside down, and out rolled a casley, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 293; **Cum.**^{1}

CASN(T, see **Can**, *v.*

CASP(E, *sb.* Chs. Shr.

1. A portion of an old-fashioned cow-tie. Chs.^{1}

2. The cross-bar at the top of a spade-handle.

Shr.^{1} The casp o' that spade's cracked, I see; it mun 'ăve a cramp pŭt through it; **Shr.**^{2} Shovels are commonly made with a T casp, and spades with a D casp.

[**1.** The caspe for the sole is the top of it which hath the holes in, Holme *Armory* (1688) bk. III. 243. **2.** Parts of a yelve (dung-fork). The kaspe is the top part on which the man holds, *ib.* 337; Parts of a spade, the head, or handle, or kaspe, *ib.* 329.]

CASS, *sb.* Hmp. A spar used in thatching.

Hmp. (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**^{1}

CASS, *int.* w.Som.^{1} [**k'ss.**] The sound for driving the cat.

CASS, see **Cast**, *v.*

CASSABULLY, *sb.* Cor. The winter cress, *Barbarea vulgaris.*

Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Cor.**^{12}

CASSALTY, see **Casualty.**

CASSELLY, see **Casly.**

CASSEN, see **Cast**, *v.*

CASSERTY, see **Casualty.**

CASSEY, see **Causey.**

CASSHES, *sb. pl. Obs.* Cmb. The cow-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris.*

[*Persil d'asne*, Myrrhis Cash, or Kex, Cotgr.; Myrrhis is called in Cābrygeshyre casshes, Turner *Names of Herbes* (1548) 54.]

CASSIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **cazzie** (Jam.) S. & Ork.^{1}; **caizie** Or.I.; **cosie** (Jam.).

1. A basket made of twisted straw.

Or.I. Neither do they use pocks or sacks as we do; but carries and keeps their corns and meal in a sort of vessel made of straw, called cassies, Brand *Orkney* (1701) 28 (Jam.); The seed-oats never enter into a riddle, but are held up to the wind either in a man's hand, or in a creel, called a cosie, made of straw, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 201 (*ib.*); There are two kinds of cassies. Besides the larger kind, which may contain a boll of meal, they have one of a smaller size, made in the form of a bee-skep, and from the use to which it is applied called a 'peat-caizie' (*ib.*); The ordinary caizie, used for carrying on the back by a rope or 'fettle' passed across the breast, would hold a bushel or so. There was in use a generation back a much larger kind, called 'meel's-caizie' (holding about half a boll of oatmeal or malt) and used as panniers for ponies before the common introduction of wheeled carriages (J.G.); (S.A.S.) **Cai.** They carry their victual in straw creels called cassies, made very compactly of long oat straw woven with small twisted ropes of rushes, and fixed over straw flets on the horses' backs with a clubber and straw ropes, *Statist. Acc.* X. (Jam.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cassie-cazzie**, see **Cassie**; (2) **Cazzie-chair**, an easy chair made of straw plaited in the way bee-hives are made; (3) **-riva**, the straw netting in which the peats are placed to be 'flitted' to the peat-stack.

(1) **S. & Ork.**[1] (2) **Fif.** (Jam.) (3) **S. & Ork.**[1]

[1. Dim. (with suff. *-ie*) of Norw. dial. *kasa*, an osier-basket (Aasen).]

CASSOCK, *sb.* Hmp. Wil. [**kæˑsək.**] Couch-grass; any kind of binding weed.

Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 166; **Hmp.**[1], **Wil.**[1]

[OE. *cassuc*, hassock-grass, rushes, sedge or coarse grass.]

CASSON, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Yks. Der. Lin. Lei. Also in forms **casing** N.Cy.[12] n.Yks.[1]; **casin** Nhb.[1]; **cazon** Der.[1]; **cazzan** e.Yks.[1]; **cazzon** n.Yks.[2] ne.Yks.[1] e.Yks. m.Yks.[1]; **kasing** Lei.[1] [**kaˑsən, kaˑzən.**]

1. *sb.* Dried cow-dung, formerly used for fuel. *Gen.* in *pl.* Also called **Blakes, Cow-blades** (q.v.).

N.Cy.[12] **Nhb.** Grose (1790); **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** Clawt some cassons out o'th hurne, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 75; **n.Yks.**[12] **ne.Yks.**[1] Sometimes used with clay intermixed for fuel. **e.Yks.** The cassan was formed either by casting the soft dung against a wall, from which it could easily be detached when dry; or it was spread, two or three inches thick, on a piece of level ground, and cut into squares, oblongs, diamonds, or other shapes. When dry, it was stacked or stowed away ready for use. A fire made of cassans and chalk stones burnt well and long, giving off great heat, little smoke, and a pleasant perfume, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 18; A common article of fuel in Holderness, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 101. **Der.**[1] **Lin.** Stercus siccum jumentorum quod pauperes agri Lincolniensis ad usum focorum colligunt, Skinner (1671). **n.Lin.** Nicky and Abe are stackin' peats and cassons aback o' th' laithe, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 105; **n.Lin.**[1] I was that dry for a sup o' gin, 'at if I'd seed ony o' th' top o' a casson I should hev sup'd it. **s.Lin.** *Obsol.* (T.H.R.)

Hence **Cassoning**, *prp.* (1) getting 'cassons' for fuel; (2) breaking 'cassons' and spreading them on pasture. n.Lin.[1]

2. In phr. (1) *As dry as a cassan*, very dry indeed; (2) *a primrose in a casson*, a prov. answering to 'a jewel of gold in a swine's snout.'

(1) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 18. **Lei.**[1] (2) **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 105. **n.Lin.**[1] I alus reckon a ugly lass wi' a smart bonnit on to be just like a primroäse e' a casson.

3. *v.* With *on*: to adhere by coagulation. e.Yks.[1]

[Casings, cow-dung dryed and used for fewel as it is in many places where other fewel is scarce, Worlidge (1681); Casard, netes donge (Pynson), casen (ed. 1516), *bozetum*, *Prompt.* Cp. also Sw. dial. *ko-kase*, cow-droppings (Rietz).]

CASSY, see **Causey**.

CAST, *sb.*[1] Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Written **kest** n.Yks.[2] Lan.[1] n.Lan.[1] ne.Lan.[1]

1. The width of the space covered by hand or machine, in sowing, in one journey across a field.

Nhb.[1] **Lin.**[1] My cast was one rood. **nw.Dev.**[1] It is a sure sign of death in a farmer's family to miss a cast in sowing.

2. A length of gut, three feet or more, used on a line in trout-fishing. Nhb.[1]

3. A handful or 'throw' of fish, &c.

Sc. They count casts or warps, till they come to thirty-two of these, which make their 'lang hundēr' (Jam.). **Nrf.** Two crabs are counted as one, the two being called a 'cast,' Jarrold *Guide to Cromer* (13th ed.) 39. **Dev.** A very common custom of selling by count instead of weight. 'I have given e wan cast awver,' *w. Times* (Mar. 19, 1886) 2, col. 2. **n.Dev.** The herrings are counted by the handful of three fish, called a 'cast,' and thus when 40 casts have been counted 120 fish have been reckoned, equal to a 'long hundred'; 10 more casts are counted, . . . then the fisherman calls out 'cast' and throws in another 'cast.' 'Cast' probably means the same as 'throw,' as many fish as can be conveniently thrown or handed at once, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 167.

4. A turn, twist; direction, bias. Also used *fig.*

Sc. His neck has gotten a cast (Jam.). **Abd.** Things ye see have ta'en Anither cast, and maun be lat alane, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 127, ed. 1812. **Bwk.** Your life's had mony a bitter cast, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 173. **Kcb.** To give a right cast of his hand to my marred and spilled salvation, Rutherford *Letters* (1660) No. 189. **Ayr.** I doubt he has nae got the cast o' grace needful to a gospel-minister, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) vi. **Nhb.**[1] The frame-work hes getten a cast. **n.Yks.**[1] **Lan.** He had not 'cared a cast of the shuttle' for his life, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) xiv. **ne.Lan.**[1]

5. A stone with which to pitch in the game of 'cots and twys' (q.v.). w.Yks.[3]

6. The earth thrown up above the ground by moles, ants, worms, &c.

Ken. If mole casts (newly thrown) are seen in a severe frost it is supposed to denote a thaw before long (P.M.); **Ken.**[1] Them wum-caastes do make the lawn so wery unlevel; **Ken.**[2] **w.Som.**[1] Not applied to mole hills.

7. A mound of earth cast up as a boundary of land or as a fence; a trench, ditch, or channel for the passage of water.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Nhb.**[1] The Angerton cast was the boundary between the meadow ground for mowing hay upon, and the Pow-burn on the tillage side of the Angerton grounds.

8. Of corn crops: yield, produce.

Nrf. There's a sight of boke [straw] t'year, but there mayn't be much cast (A.S.P.); (F.H.); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787).

9. Of a staff, handle of a wooden implement, &c.: form, shape.

s.Chs.[1] It's gotˑn ŭ reyt ky'aasˑt fŭr ŭ pahyˑkil-steeˑl [It's gotten a reight cast for a pikel-steel]. A good straight piece of wood is said to have 'a bit o' cast in it.'

10. The second swarm of bees from one hive.

Nhb.[1], **Dur.**[1] **Cum.** Duh they ring t'kurk bells here when they git a kest (of bees)? Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 17. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1], **Lei.**[1] **Nhp.**[1] The first flight is termed a swarm; the second a cast; the third a colt, or second cast; should they migrate a fourth time—a rare occurrence—it is called a spew. A swarm from a swarm in the same season is termed a virgin swarm. 'A swarm of bees in May Is worth a load of hay; A swarm of bees in June Is worth a silver spoon; But a swarm in July Is not worth a fly'; **Nhp.**[2] **War.** The third [is] termed a spindle, Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1826) I. 648; **War.**[3], **se.Wor.**[1], **s.Wor.**[1], **Shr.**[1] **Hrf.**[2] The third is called a hob. **Oxf.**[1] **Brks.**[1] The following may come from the same hive in a summer—swarm, smart, cast, and hitch (s. v. Baze). **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 129. **Hrt.** Many hives have four swarms, that is from one hive, a swarm, a cast, a colt, and a spew, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. **Ken.** (P.M.) **Sur.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 440. **Sus.**[1]

11. A district, tract of country; the particular course in which one travels.

Sc. John Pirner . . . attended Tyrrel, to shew him the casts of the river, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) v. **Abd.** Gang east, but ay some northward had your cast, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 85, ed. 1812.

12. A try for the scent here and there when it has been lost by the hounds.

War.[3] The fox was difficult to hunt, and there were several very good casts made by the master, *Field* (Jan. 1892). **w.Som.**[1] When the hounds are at fault, the huntsman 'makes a cast.' [Take a cast over the fields with a pointer, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 136; Let your first cast make good the head, Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 6.]

13. *Fig.* Throw or stroke of fortune, chance, lot, fate, destiny.

Sc. The sea's a kittle cast, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxx; A black cast to a' their ill-fa'ur'd faces, *ib.* *Old Mortality* (1816) xiii. **Abd.** Wha wad be proud of ony happy cast, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 137; What cast has fashen you sae far frae towns? Ross *Helenore* (1768) 84, ed. 1812. **N.Cy.**^{1}

14. A chance lift, ride, help forward on a journey.

Sc. I have taken post on my ain shanks, forby a cast in a cart, Scott *Redg.* (1824) vii. **Bnff.**^{1} A got a cast in a gig. **Ayr.** We got a cast as far as Bow Brig in Alister Ringan's gig, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 14. **Gall.** (A.W.), **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Gi's a cast i' yor cairt. **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.**^{1} I gat a kest in a coup, er I wod a' bin teer't. **Nhp.**^{1}

15. Help, assistance, 'good turn.'

Sc. A gentleman rode up and asked if Archy would give him a cast of his office by securing one of the shoes of his horse, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 53; If you owe me any love for the cast I have given you, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxvii. We obtest all . . . not to delay their soul-business, hoping for such a cast of Christ's hand in the end, Guthrie *Trial* (1755) 82 (Jam.). **Abd.** Swankies, lang bred at the squeel, Mith gie't a cast o' learn'd skeel, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 21. **Rnf.** To Charlie he his word had passed To play for him that nicht a cast, Young *Pictures* (1865) 14. **Ayr.** I'll hae to take another cast o' your sleight o' hand, Galt *Entail* (1823) xviii. **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 701; **Lin.**^{1} I'll give you a cast.

16. Appearance, character; style, manner; slight resemblance.

Sc. Some cast of a priest, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xxiv. **Abd.** Your looks ha'e got anither cast Than what they had when we saw ither last, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 31. **Ayr.** I think she has a cast o' thee: but it will be late in the day before she'll can compare, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxvii. **n.Yks.**^{2} 'Of an onderneeath kest,' of the lower order. **n.Lin.**^{1} I knaw'd by th' cast o' his faace that he was leein'.

17. A degree, a little, a small amount.

Ayr. A cast o' decent pride about him (J.F.). **e.Lth.** Slichtin' ilka friend A cast aneth thy station, Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 19. **Gall.** (A.W.)

18. In phr. (1) *the cast of the bauk*, the turn of the balance or scales; (2) *to want a cast*, to be weak in the intellect, mentally deficient.

(1) **Sc.** Give your neighbour the cast of the bauk, 'good measure heaped up and running over,' Miller *Schools* (ed. 1879) xii. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.)

CAST, *sb.*^{2} Glo. Oxf. Hmp. Also in form **casty** Hmp.^{1} [**kāst.**] A cask, barrel.

Glo. *Pl.* castës (S.S.B.). **Oxf.** When be 'e goin' to get they castys filled? (W.B.T.) **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.); **Hmp.**^{1} A casty of beer.

CAST, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Also in form **castrey.** [**kast.**] Of a very hard nature, applied to strata.

Nhb.^{1} Post girdles and cast partings. **Nhb., Dur.** Hard splint or castrey metal with water, *Borings* (1881) II. 52.

CAST, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

I. Gram. forms.

1. *Pres. Tense*: (1) **Cass,** (2) **Cus,** (3) **Kest.** [For further instances see **II–X** below.]

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **Nhb.** If on Saint Nicolas ye once cus an e'e, *Tyneside Sngster* (1889) 7. (3) **n.Yks.**^{3} **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 29. **Lan., nw.Der.**^{1}

2. *Pret.*: (1) **Coost,** (2) **Cuist,** (3) **Cust,** (4) **Kast,** (5) **Keest,** (6) **Keist,** (7) **Kest,** (8) **Kested,** (9) **Queest.**

(1) **Sc.** He coost it in, and I coost it out, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 215. **Ayr.** Maggie coost her head fu' high, Burns *Duncan Gray*, st. 1. **Lth.** The beggar, he coost aff his wee wooden peg, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 55. (2) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. **Frf.** Ilk ane That e'er cuist an e'e on auld Dander Alane, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 98. (3) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** A man cust off his shoo, Robson *Bk. of Ruth* (1860) iv. 7. (4) **Dur.**^{1} (5) **Abd.** Him an' me keest it up in a han' clap, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix. (6) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (7) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**^{1} In *gen.* use. **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.** A vast gets what they nivver kest, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 61. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 140. **Shr.** (8) **w.Yks.** Kestəd, less common form, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 140; **w.Yks.**^{5} (9) **Abd.** I queest aff my shoon and hose, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 62, ed. 1873.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Caist,** (2) **Cas'en,** (3) **Cas'n,** (4) **Cassen,** (5) **Casten,** (6) **Cayz'd,** (7) **Caz'd,** (8) **Coosten,** (9) **Cuis'n,** (10) **Cuist,** (11) **Cuisten,** (12) **Cussen,** (13) **Custen,** (14) **Kesn,** (15) **Kessen,** (16) **Kested,** (17) **Kussen.**

(1) **Ess.**^{1} (2) **Abd.** They had never cas'en oot in their lives, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiii. (3) **Abd.** (4) **S. & Ork.**^{1} **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Now have I cassen away my care, Ritson *N. Garl.* (1810) 51; **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (5) **e.Fif.** The laird an' twa o' his drucken cronies . . . with their coats casten, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{1} (6) **Rut.**^{1} I fell quite cayz't down. (7) *ib.* There is a caz'd sheep in the pasture. (8) **Sc.** He has coosten his cloak on the ither shoulder, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Ayr.** Cheer up. man—binna coosten down, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 160. (9) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. (10) **Per.** She's neither cuist me glance o' grace, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 17. **Lnk.** He's never cuist doon, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 109. **Rnf.** Queer auld-farrant grates. . . . They seem the first 'twere cuisten, Young *Pictures* (1865) 160. (12) **Nhb.** Aw've cussen off me coat, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 3; **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** (E.G.); **w.Yks.**^{4} **Der.**^{1} *Obs.* (13) **w.Yks.** Ye're not custen dahn, then, maister? Brontë *Shirley* (1849) v; **w.Yks.**^{3} **Der.**^{1} *Obs.* (14) **w.Yks.** Less usual form, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 140. (15) **Nhb.**^{1}, **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Cum.**^{1} Kessen metal. **Wm.** Thae hevvent o been kessen i' ya moold, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 8. **n.Yks.**^{123} **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} Heh gorran sich a cowd as thah wēant a kessen this dāay month. **ne.Lan.**^{1} (16) **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 140. (17) **Rnf.** Now fortune's kussen me up a chance, Wilson *Poems* (1816) *Ep. to Mr. W. M.* **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 25, 1894).

II. Var. dial. uses. To throw.

1. To throw, fling, bowl; to scatter, spread abroad.

Sc. He coost it in, and I coost it out, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 215. **Abd.** The young man now cast on his plaid, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 25, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** He'd ne'er cast saut upo' thy tail, Burns *Ep. H. Parker*; He cuist it into the plate without a thocht, Service *Notandums* (1890) 10. **Wm.** Cockfighting and casting pancakes are still practised on Shrove Tuesday. We met some lads and lasses ganging to 'kest their pankeaks,' Walker *Dial.* (1790) 35, in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1848) I. 84. **w.Yks.** In occasional use. He cast him down (C.C.K.). **War.**^{3} The only left-handed batsman who can 'cast' left-handed, *Free Foresters* (1895) 341. **nw.Dev.**^{1} I toald'n to go out castin' dung.

Hence (1) **Cassen-top,** *sb.* a top spun or thrown off with a string; (2) **Casting-net,** a kind of fishing-net.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1} (2) **se.Wor.**^{1}

2. To toss the head.

Kcd. Kitty Primsy cuist her head, Grant *Lays* (1884) 99. **Per.** Our proud friends scorned us sair, And coost their heads fu' hie, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 231. **Ayr.** Ye'll cast your head anither airt, Burns *Tibbie*, st. 4.

III. To throw down, overthrow, defeat.

1. To throw over, fling on its back, used esp. of animals overthrown for purposes of farriery, &c.

Sc. Aged ewes are cast and sold from a breeding flock. The cast here probably refers to turning a sheep on its back purposely in order to look at its teeth to ascertain its age, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Lin.**^{1} The animal is first cast or thrown, and his legs bound together, *Treatise on Live Stock* (1810) 63. **Shr.**^{1} We'n 'ad a despert job to cast that cowt. **w.Som.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cassen,** (2) **Cast,** *pp.* of sheep that have accidentally got on their backs and cannot rise. Cf. **awelt.**

(1) **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Ther's a sheäp cassen i' th' Fimblestangs. (2) **sw.Lin.**^{1} The sheep get kest while the wool is offen them. **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.), **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Theer's a yeow cast i' the briers, an' 'er'll be djed direc'ly. **Oxf.**^{1}

2. To throw an opponent in wrestling. *Obsol.* w.Som.^{1}

3. To be thwarted, defeated, lose an action at law; to be sentenced, condemned.

Abd. The enterdick was cas'n by a hunner an' seventy three votes, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxii. **Ayr.** Her trial was a short procedure, and she was cast to be hanged, Galt *Provost* (1822) ix. **n.Lin.**^{1} He went on for ten years or better, but was cassen at last, an' he'd th' expences all to paay. **War.**^{3} He went to law about it but was cast in costs. **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.* Theer's bin a lung law-shoot about a right o' rŏŏäd; but the newcomer's got cast; **Shr.**^{2} **Lon.** We resisted this, and got Mr. Humphreys to defend us before the magistrates at Clerkenwell; but we were 'cast,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 91, ed. 1861. **Ken.**^{1} They talk of carr'ing it into court, but I lay he'll be cast. **Colloq.** The major's cast. . . . Damages five thousand pounds, Murray *Novelist's Note Bk.* (1887) 92.

IV. To throw off, shed, discard, get rid of.

1. Of clothes: to take off, lay aside, remove.

Sc. Peter, casting his black coat, set on the kettle, Swan *Gates* *of Eden* (1896) iii. **Abd.** [I] coost aff my sheen to warm my feet, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 121. **Ayr.** Tho' they should cast the vera sark and swim, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) st. 6. **Lnk.** Johnnie cuist aff his auld gray plaid, Wardrop *Johnnie Mathieson* (1881) 10. **Lth.** I canna cast my ain claes, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 93. **Nhb.**^{1} He kest his claes ower syun an' gat caad. **n.Yks.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Wa maun't kest wer flannin skets yit, it's ower cau'd bi hauf. **w.Yks.** Đem ət kest ðə tluəz i Meə əl suin bi leəd i tleə [They, who cast their clothes in May, will soon be laid in clay] (J.W.); **w.Yks.**^{5} 'Kested his kester,' given up wearing his hat. **se.Wor.**^{1} Cast not a clout till May be out.

Hence (1) **Cassen-clothes,** (2) **Castings,** (3) **Cast-offs,** *sb. pl.* discarded clothes, worn-out clothing.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Just like cassen claes, Wilson *Humble Petition* (1832). **Wm.** Ner seeaner landt, ner t'kessen cleas wer thraan on Betty's kist, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 37. **e.Yks.**^{1} 'Hez thă onny kessen cleeas tĭ give away?' is a question ironically asked of a proud, patronizing person. **w.Yks.**^{1} (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Then sud she gae frae head to foot in silk, With castings rare and a gueed nooriss fee, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 68, ed. 1812. (3) **Lan.** What I had on, thoos wurn meh meastur's owd kest offs, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 34. **Nhp.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

2. Of hair, teeth, &c.: to shed, drop, cast off.

Ayr. Buy a new wig to the laird, For his auld head had cuist the hair, Service *Notandums* (1890) 85. **Nhb.** Like ony chicken efter moot, When its awd coat it fairly casses, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 43. **w.Yks.** He's cast his teeth (J.T.).

3. Of cows, &c.: to give birth, *gen.* prematurely.

Sc. I'll gie ze four and twenty gude milk kye Were a' cast in ae year, May, Herd *Sngs.* (1776) II. 7. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** A whole dairy of near twenty cows, cast their calves in one year, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 40; **Chs.**^{1} Oo's cast her cawf. **s.Chs.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} 'Pick' is the more common word, but 'cast' is considered the refined term. **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.** Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.**^{1} Daisy's cast 'er cauve; **Shr.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Cast,** *ppl. adj.* born prematurely; (2) **Caster,** *sb.* a cow who 'casts' her calf.

(1) **Lth.** Just a pair [of lambs] still-born at the hinner en', Puir dwarfed last anes, Wee, deid, cast anes, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 64. (2) **Shr.**^{2}

4. To yield, bear fruit, produce; *gen.* used of crops.

Lan. Onybody knaws that t'forends o' t'milk casts varra lile creeam, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) 16. **War.**^{3} The corn looks like casting above the average, *Evesham Jrn.* (July 18, 1896). **se.Wor.**^{1} The whate casses well this year. **Shr.**^{1} 'Ow did that w'eat cast as yo' wun throshin'?—Middlin' like, but it dinna cast like it did last 'ear. **Glo.** They tell me as the Lammas wheat be a-casting badly, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. vii; **Glo.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} How did your wheat cast? In Suf. the question would be, How did it rise? **Nrf.** How did this field cast? (F.H.); **Nrf.**^{1}

5. Of soil: to bear crops which do not come to maturity.

Bnff.^{1} That park eye casts the corn.

Hence (1) **Castan,** *vbl. sb.* the act of casting or not bringing to maturity; (2) **Casting,** *ppl. adj.* applied to land on which crops do not come to maturity.

Bnff.^{1} (1) That bare scaup o' a knou's unco ill for castan. (2) The fairm's some dear; there's a heap [or haip] o' castin' lan' on't.

6. Of bees: to swarm.

Sc. When the hive grows very throng, and yet not quite ready to cast, Maxwell *Bee-master* (1747) 34 (Jam.). **Abd.** Our bees—never keest Bit hang at the skep-moo, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 29. **s.Dur.** Our bees is kessen in a berry bush! (J.E.D.) **w.Yks.** A swarm a bees at wor kestin, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1853); **w.Yks.**^{1} The bees are cast. **Lei.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Casting,** *vbl. sb.* the act of swarming; (2) **Kesting-time,** *vbl. sb.* about May, when bees cluster for the purpose.

(1) **Sc.** The bees are juist at the castin' (Jam.). **Ayr.** We were as thrang as a skep at the casting, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 168. (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} The alighting or gathering of the swarm to the hive at 'kesting-time.'

7. To lose colour, become pale, fade.

Lth. (J.M.) **Gall.** Quite common (A.W.).

Hence **Casting out,** *sb. phr.* the fading out of colours from articles of dress. N.I.^{1}

8. Of walls, floors, &c.: to exude damp, moisture.

e.Lan.^{1} Stone floors out of certain strata of rock becoming wet at the approach of rainy weather are said to kest damp. **Der.**^{2} Walls are said to give or cast in damp weather (s.v. Give).

9. To vomit, eject from the stomach; *gen.* used with *up.*

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Fleming *Scripture* (1726). **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Abd.** That gut and ga' she keest wi' braking strange. Ross *Helenore* (1768) 60, ed. 1812. **Ayr.** The dog, that has casten his meat because of the pain of his stomach, Dickson *Sel. Writings* (1660) I. 168, ed. 1845. **Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **n.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{24} **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{2}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544.

Hence **Castings,** *vbl. sb.* the pellets cast up by owls, &c., vomit; dung. n.Lin.^{1}, Lei.^{1}, War.^{3}

10. In phr. (1) *to cast accounts,* (2) *to cast the stomach,* to vomit, eject from the stomach.

(1) **Cum.** The bride she kest up her accounts In Rachel lap, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 13. **Der.**^{1} **Dor.** An' zome begun to cast accounts, An' gie ther breakfast to the fishes, Young *Rabin Hill* (1867) 7. [He's about to cast up his reckoning or accounts [is drunk], Ray *Prov.* (1768) 63.] (2) **Shr.**^{2} **Suf.** My stomach fare thoroughly out o' repair, I ha' cast my stomach, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); **Suf.**^{1}

11. To get rid of, throw off, used esp. of an ailment.

Wm. He hes nivver kessen it, ner nivver will ea this ward, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 62, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.** He'll nut kest it of a while (I.W.). **ne.Yks.**^{1} T'lahtle lass has had t'kincough a fo'tnith, an' sha hesn't kess'n 't yit. **w.Yks.**^{5} Ah sal nivver kest what I've gotten to neet I knawah.

12. To throw away, reject, discard on account of some imperfection.

N.I.^{1} **w.Wor.**^{1} If I gits aowlt [hold] uv a sart o' taters as dunna suit my gardin, as doesna come kind yŭ knaows, I casts 'um perty soon.

Hence (1) **Cassen,** *ppl. adj.* Of meat or fish: spoilt, worthless; (2) **-awa',** *sb.,* see **Cast-by**; (3) **Cast,** *ppl. adj.* rejected as being faulty, worthless; (4) **Castaway,** *sb.* an old worn-out horse; (5) **Cast-by,** *sb.* a person or thing, thrown aside or neglected as worthless; (6) **-ewe** or **-yow,** *sb.* a ewe not fit for breeding; (7) **-off,** see **-by.**

(1, 2) **S. & Ork.**^{1} (3) **N.I.**^{1} Them's old cast yins; A wouldn't tak them. (4) **N.I.**^{1} (5) **Sc.** Wha could tak interest in sic a cast-bye as I am now? Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xx. **n.Lin.** You'll alus hev' to put up wi' uther foäks cast-bys if yĕ doän't buckle to an' do sum'ats fer yĕrsen (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} These Ritualists are bringing in all sorts of old things which I thought had been cast-bys ever since Popery was done away with. (6) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (7) **n.Lin.**^{1}

V. To throw up earth with a spade, &c.

1. To throw up earth or soil from a ditch, &c.

Sc. They were casting ditches and using devices to defend themselves, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 121 (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1} Cast is always distinctly pronounced, and is associated with the act of cutting or shovelling and lifting a thing. 'A gutter cast in the Close for water,' *Munic. Accts. Newc.* (Oct. 1656).

Hence (1) **Cassen-oot,** *pp.* thrown out, used of the ordinary débris of pits, as well as of natural outcrops and faults; (2) **Caster,** *sb.* a shoveller of coal from a keel to a ship; (3) **Castings,** *vbl. sb. pl.* the curled lumps of earth cast up by worms; (4) **Casting-shovel,** *sb.,* see below; (5) **-tool,** *sb.* a wooden spade shod with iron, used by 'bankers'; (6) **Cast-way,** *sb.* a raised footway; (7) **Cussen-** or **Kussen-earth,** *sb.* earth that has been dug up and cast aside in making railway embankments, &c.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} 'Casten-oot to the day,' cropping out at the surface, Miller *Geol. of Otterburn and Elsdon.* (2) **Nhb.**^{1} On the Wear, and at Blyth, the casters were men who entered a keel when it arrived at the ship and cast the coals. Keelmen, casters, and trimmers were formerly distinct sets of men at those ports. **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} (4) **Ken.** Wheat is universally cleaned in Kent with a casting-shovel, and flat broom, called a spry, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 438. (5) **n.Lin.**^{1} (6) **Sur.** (T.S.C.) (7) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 25, 1894); **w.Yks.**^{3} **Der.**^{1} *Obs.*

2. To dig or cut peat by means of a spade.

Sc. Peats and fire was very scarce, through want of servants to cast and win them, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 166 (Jam.); The folks had been casting peats that very day, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) ii. **Ayr.** Pate Glunch, who was casting peats by himsel', Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 246.

Hence **Casting,** *vbl. sb.* a quantity of peats.

Ayr. A casting of peats from Mossmulloch or the Auchentiber, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 121.

3. In ploughing: to turn the furrows away from each other. Cf. **gather.**

War.³ Casting down is ploughing 'lands' from ridge to furrow. **Hrt.** Plowing his land by ridging it up, or casting it down as they here call it, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii. **Bdf.** When ploughed for wheat, let it be cast to cover the drains, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 474. **nw.Dev.**¹ [The several modes of ploughing . . . such as casting or yoking, or coupling ridges, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 171.]

4. To repair or raise a hedge by banking it up with 'clats' of earth or by laying turves on the top.

nw.Dev.¹ Shall not cut shrid lop or steep any hedge or hedges . . . but such only as they shall now make cast plant and lay with layers and plants, *Extr. fr. lease* (1741). **Cor.**³ The operation is frequently combined with plashing, in the sense of repairing a hedge to make it secure.

VI. To reckon, calculate, forecast.

1. To reckon, add up, compute.

Abd. Cast up the wecht, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. **e.Lth.** A michty puir show they made o't, as onybody micht see by castin up hoo mony Tory members cam frae a' Scotland, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 99. **Nhb.**¹ **Nhb., Dur.** At castin' 'counts aw grew As cute and gleg as ony clerk, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 58. **Cum.** Dan cud kest up 'counts wid enny body, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 25. **n.Yks.** A vast gets what tha nivver kest, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 24. **m.Yks.**¹ **w.Yks.**⁵ Doan't mak a din, thee fäather's kessening doesn't tuh see! **Lan.** We read an' write, an' spell an' kest, Laycock *Rhymes*, 60. **e.Lan.**¹, **s.Lan.** (S.W.), **nw.Der.**¹, **n.Lin.**¹ **War.**³ The boys were 'carefully taught . . . reading, writing, and casting accounts,' *Nat. and Arch. Field Club* (1894). **Ken.** 1789. Cast to [too] much, £0 19*s.* 3*d.*, *Maylam Farm Acc.*

Hence **Kesting**, *vbl. sb.* working sums in arithmetic.

s.Lan. What dos't larn at schoo?—Readin', writin', an kestin' (S.W.).

2. To count rabbits.

e.An.¹ Rabbits are not counted per head, but two or three for one according to size and quality. Rabbits that 'cast' twelve to the dozen are called 'full' rabbits.

3. To estimate the quantity of grain in a stack by numbering the sheaves.

Bnff.¹ Selecting commonly each twenty-first sheaf, threshing the selected sheaves, measuring the quantity of grain produced from them, and from that quantity, calculating the whole. This work was done by a birrlie-man.

Hence **Castan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of estimating the quantity of grain in a stack. *ib.*

4. To foretell events, to divine.

n.Lin. He's cassen her planets, and he's sure she'll dee, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 48. **w.Yks.** Very common (J.W.). **n.Lin.**¹ A person is said to cast another's water who pretends to discover diseases and their cure by the inspection of urine. These impostors, of whom several yet exist, are called water-casters or water-doctors. **Shr.** He wanted very bad to know which cock 'ud win, so he went to old Todley Tum an' give him something, and he was to make the cock appear. . . . He kest the planets, I suppose, to show it, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xiv.

Hence *Casting of the heart*, *phr.* a mode of divination. See below.

S. & Ork.¹ **Or.I.** They have a charm also whereby they try if persons be in decay or not, and if they will die thereof; which they call casting of the heart, Brand *Orkney* (1701) 62 (Jam.).

VII. 1. To meditate, think over, consider; *gen.* with *over.*

Sc. Youth never casts for perrill, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 394. **Fif.** Cast what I was sayin' through yer mind, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 75. **Ayr.** Cast it ȯwre in your mind, Service *Notandums* (1890) 6. **n.Lin.**¹ I've been castin' oher what you said iver sin' I seed you last. **w.Som.**¹ Aay-v u-kaa·s oa·vur au·l yüe-v u-toa·l mee [I have carefully considered all you have told me].

2. With *about*: to plan, look about for.

Frf. I'd buried twa wives by the time I was that age, an' was castin' aboot for a third, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) ix. **Ayr.** I began to cast about for the means of exercising my knowledge to a satisfactory issue, Galt *Provost* (1822) xvii. **Colloq.** I wish you would cast about for some creditable body to be with me, Smollett *H. Clinker* (1771) 383.

3. With *fore*: to look forward to, expect.

Dev.³ I doant cast-vore tü goodie much b' the 'arrest this year, the zayzen [season] is tü wet.

VIII. To warp, twist.

Slg. It [the larix] is liable to cast . . . or to warp, *Agric. Surv.* (Jam.) **N.Cy.**¹ **Nhb.**¹ Them dyels is aa cussen. **Wm.** The stick is kessen with the heat (B.K.). **n.Yks.**¹ **w.Yks.**¹ T'board is cast. **ne.Lan.**¹ **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 237; **Chs.**¹ **Lin.**¹ The plank is cast. **n.Lin.**¹ That door's cassen soä as it duzn't fit th' standard. **Nhp.**¹, **e.An.**¹, **Nrf.**¹, **w.Som.**¹ [Fell [oak] in Dec. or Jan., when the tree is clearest of sap, by which means the timber will not . . . cast, rift, or twine, Worlidge *Dict. Rusticum* (1681).]

IX. To give a coat of lime or plaster.

Sc. Our minister . . . kest with lime that part where the back of the altar stood, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 63 (Jam.).

X. Senses of doubtful position.

1. To tie, join together, knit.

Sc. My faithless lover wooed her, and coost the bridal knot, Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 73. **Abd.** Sic knots are easy casten, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 117, ed. 1812. **Kcb.** When Christ casteth a knot, all the world cannot loose it, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 125. **Cum.** I learn'd to kest a loup, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1747) 16. **Wm.** He hes nivver kessen it, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 51.

2. In hunting: to try to recover the scent by putting the hounds on the line, or to the right or left of the hunted animal.

War.³ Only one check and the hounds were never cast, Mordaunt & Verney *War. Hunt* (1896) I. 271. **Shr.**¹ The old hunting rule is to cast forwards for a fox; and to cast backwards for a hare. [Older hounds on coming to a check . . . cast round, that is, make a small circle till they find it again, and some are very clever at this, Jefferies *Red Deer* (1884) viii.]

3. Of the clouds, sky: to clear, disperse, esp. after rain or daybreak.

Sc. It's castin' up (Jam.). **Abd.** The sky's now casten, and wi' thrapples clear The birds about were making merry cheer, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 70, ed. 1812.

4. Of clouds: to gather, to threaten rain.

Sc. The clouds are said to cast up, or be casting up, when they rise from the horizon so as to threaten rain (Jam.). **Cum.**¹ T'sky's ower-kessen. **w.Yks.** When the sky is over-cast, they say it is over-cusson, Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 536.

Hence **Cussen**, *ppl. adj.* heavy, lowering.

w.Yks. A cussen sky, *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 112.

5. With *up*: to reproach, recriminate, bring up bygones. With *at*: to object to, find fault with.

Abd. Nane cud cast up . . . I ever wore the bonnet and cockade, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 111. **Rnf.** She ca'd Mrs. Nails a she-tiger, . . . cast up her nose, red wi' drinking, Barr *Poems* (1861) 112. **Ayr.** It might hereafter be cast up to my bairns, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) i. **Lnk.** The only way to testify against what they judge amiss in the minister, to cast at his ministry, Wodrow *Church Hist.* (1721) III. 204, ed. 1828. **e.Lth.** A bonny man you, to cast up to ony wumman that she hasna her wits aboot her! Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 209. **Gall.** Ye can ill afford to gang aboot the hoose castin' up my age to me, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 201. **N.I.**¹ **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 41. **N.Cy.**¹ **Nhb.**¹ If aa was to de see, ye wad cast it up to me fyece. **n.Yks.**¹ **Lin.** A cast oop, thot a did, 'bout Bessy Marris's barne, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 4. **n.Lin.**¹ He cast things up at me, that happen'd afoore we was wed. **Lei.**¹ *Gen.* followed by 'agen.' A cast up agen 'im as he didn' gie 'im the roight peepers an' wills. **s.Oxf.** 'Ee'll be castin' of it up to 'ee some day as 'ee married on'y a servant gal, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 151.

Hence (1) **Cast up**, (2) **Casting up**, *vbl. sb.* a taunt, reproach, upbraiding.

(1) **Gall.** It would be a great cast up all the days of his life, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 197. (2) **Ayr.** But for the clashin' and the castin' up to me o' that story aboot Bell, I could a' liket her fine, Service *Notandums* (1890) 111.

6. With *out*: to quarrel, disagree, fall out.

Sc. Better kiss a knave than cast out wi' him, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Dmb.** Ye maunna speak o' onything like thirty pound, mistress, or we'll cast oot, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xviii. **Rnf.** When ye're wantin' to win at backgammon You mauna cast oot wi' the dice, Barr *Poems* (1861) 183. **Ayr.** The men cast out in party-matches, Then sowther a' in deep debauches, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) st. 32; Sanny Soople and Stair had cuisten oot aboot a lass, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 104. **Lnk.** They were a curious couple . . . ay castin' oot, syne greein', Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xii. **Lth.** Gif they dinna cast oot amang themsel's by ordinar', Lumsden

Sheep-head (1892) 296. **e.Lth.** It's an awfu'-like thing to cast oot wi' your wife, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 202. **Slk.** If we three cast out in that gate, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 210. **Ant.** (W.H.P.), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Lan.** Ill health's never been out o' So-and-so's hoose sin he keest oot wee So-and-so, Black *Flk-Medicine* (1883) i. **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cast-out,** (2) **Casting out,** *vbl. sb.* falling out, quarrel.

(1) **Sc.** A bonny kippage I would be in if my father and you had ony cast out, *Petticoat Tales* (1823) I. 267 (Jam.). **e.Lth.** We had had oor bits o' cast-oots whiles, like ither folk, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 188. (2) **N.I.**^{1}

7. To appear unexpectedly, turn up; to happen, befall.

Sc. We . . . could buy a bargain when it coost up, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 109 (Jam.). **Rnf.** Tae me a dear laddie will cast up ere lang, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 60. **Ayr.** I advised him to wait till Jennie cast up—which was the next morning, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxviii; If a better casts up, *ib. Legatees* (1820) x. **Edb.** There was but one of our company that had not cast up, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Hes the dog cast up yit? **Cum.** (E.W.P.) **n.Yks.** T'lad'll kest up ageean (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1}

8. In phr. (1) *Cast about,* to manage, arrange; (2) *—at,* to spurn, contemn; (3) *—back,* a relapse; (4) *—by,* to make oneself ill; (5) *—open,* to open suddenly; (6) *—up,* (*a*) to resign, discontinue; (*b*) to throw up a scum, esp. used of milk; (*c*) to throw off, reject; (7) *—upon the line,* a fishing term, see below; (8) *—with,* to cast upon one; (9) *—a clod between,* to widen the breach between; (10) *—count,* to make account of, care for, regard; (11) *—a dash,* to make a great show; (12) *—eggs,* (*a*) to beat them up for a pudding, &c.; (*b*) to drop them for the purposes of divination; (13) *—ill on one,* to subject to some calamity by the influence of witchcraft; (14) *—a stack,* to turn over a stack of grain when it begins to heat, that it may air and dry; (15) *—a stone at one,* to renounce all connexion with; (16) *—words,* to quarrel; (17) *to be cast,* to be behindhand; (18) *to be cast away,* to be lost through any accident, to come to grief; (19) *to be cast for death,* to be seized with mortal illness.

(1) **Sc.** I would cast about brawly for the morn, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) ix. (2) **Sc.** They have broken the covenant, casten at his ordinances, and turned otherwise lewd and profane, Guthrie *Sermon* (1709) 25 (Jam.). (3) **Lin.** I haven't had a cast-back this long while (R.E.C.). (4) **Bnff.**^{1} He vrocht sae hard, it he keest himsel' by for a lang time. The doctor's cassen by himsel' noo. (5) **Sc.** The gates are casten open, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 126 (Jam.). (6, *a*) *ib.* His wife cast up all labouring, *ib.* II. 115 (Jam.). (*b*) **Sc.** It is said that such a cow is not 'a gud ane, for her milk scarce casts up ony ream' (Jam.). (*c*) **Nhb.**^{1} They'll cast up my bairns, when I'm dead and gane. (7) **Bnff.**^{1} When a hook gets entangled on the bottom, the line is pulled with as great a strain as it will bear and then suddenly let go, and the hook commonly springs. 'Cast upon the line, man, an' nae brack 'ir.' 'Shot to' the line has the same meaning. (8) **Per.** He had plenty o' news, And he clatter'd, and coost me wi' glamour, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 141. (9) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** And for himsel to mak the plainer road, Betweesh them sae by casting o' a clod, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 116, ed. 1812. (10) **Abd.** (Jam.) (11) **Abd.** For fa by wark has gained their cash, They getna it for nought; Yet they, nae fau't, maun cast a dash, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 62. **ne.Abd.** An individual who has donned any very smart or gay article of apparel is often addressed in a bantering way: 'You cast a dash at a distance, like sharn [cow-dung] on a lea rig,' *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 105. (12, *a*) **Sc.** Mix with it ten eggs well cast, *Receipts in Cookery*, 7 (Jam.). (*b*) **Sc.** By running lead, and casting eggs, They think for to divine their lot (Jam.). (13) **Sc.** (*ib.*) (14) **Sc.** (*ib.*) **Frf.** In casting the stack, the steward takes up the sheaves in the reverse order in which the builder had laid them in harvest time, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 401. (15, 16) **Sc.** (Jam.) (17) **s.Chs.**^{1} I'm terribly cast. (18) **Chs.**^{1} Commin dain Buxton Road it snowed and blewed and raint till a felt fair cast away. (19) **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 458.

CAST, see **Can,** *v.*

CASTACK, see **Castock.**

CASTEEG, *v.* Cor.^{3} To flog.

CASTEN, see **Cast,** *v.*

CASTES, see **Custis.**

CASTING, *sb.* Dev. Written **kestin** Dev.^{4} A species of small plum.

Dev.^{4}, **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.)

Hence **Casting-tree,** *sb.* a tree that bears small plums. (*ib.*)

CASTING, *prp.* Lan. In phr. *casting out the ague,* see below.

Lan. 'Casting out the ague' was but another name for 'cast out the devil,' . . . for his possession caused the body to shiver, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1887) 80.

CASTLE, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Not. Brks.

1. In *comp.* (1) **Castle-cake,** Pomfret cake, a sweetmeat consisting of burnt sugar, liquorice, &c.; (2) **-steeds,** remains of Roman castella on the line of the Roman wall; (3) **-ward,** a rateable division.

(1) **w.Yks.** T'Pomfret stall, we menny a bushil a cassal cakes on it, *Joakes and Smiles* (1845) 10. (2) **Nhb.** They are constantly called castles or castle-steeds by the country people, Horsley *Brit. Romana* (1732) 118. (3) **Nhb.**^{1}

2. *pl.* A game of marbles.

Not.^{2} Two marbles are placed side by side on a mark made across a longer one, the object being to dislodge them from this cross mark by shooting from a certain distance. **Brks.**^{1} Each boy makes a small pyramid of three as a base, and one on the top; they aim at these from a distant stroke with balsers, winning such of the castles as they may in turn knock down.

3. A round peaked hill. e.Lan.^{1}

CASTLE-TOP, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Der. [**ka·sl-top.**] A peg-top. See **Casly.**

Glw. (G.M.H.) **w.Yks.** (H.L.); **w.Yks.**^{5} Tak this cassel-top art o' me pocket, t'peg's ramming intul mah, 4. **Der.**^{1}

CASTLING, *sb.* Lan. Shr. Also Cor. Written **casling** Cor.^{12}; **kestlin** Lan.^{1} A prematurely-born calf or animal of any kind.

Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); **Lan.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Kass·dlin; **Shr.**^{2} **Cor.**^{1} The skins are often made into waistcoats; **Cor.**^{23}

[*Cadel,* a castling, a starveling, Cotgr.]

CASTOCK, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **castack** Sc. (Jam.) Abd.; **custoc** Sc. (Jam.); **custock** Rnf. Ayr. Lth. Slk.; **kaistock** Nhb.^{1} [**ka·stək.**] The stem and pith of cabbage or colewort. Cf. **casket.**

Sc. The initiatory Halloween ceremony of pulling kail-stocks. . . . According as the stalk is big or little, straight or crooked, so shall the future wife or husband be of the party by whom it is pulled. The taste of the pith or custoc indicates the temper, Chambers *Bk. Days* (1869) II. 520; And there will be meal-kail and castocks, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 87, ed. 1871. **Abd.** As freugh as kail-castacks, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 15. **Rnf.** Wears a heart no worth a custock, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 35, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** An' gif the custocks sweet or sour, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 5; The fresh green-kail and custock-like nature o' bairns, Galt *Entail* (1823) viii. **e.Lth.** His sermon seemed to me . . . juist aboot as wersh as a kail custock, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 40. **Slk.** Physicians, ane micht think, . . . would become as callous as custocks, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 110. **Gall.** If I peel the bark aff a kail castock, Crockett *Moss Hags* (1895) xxix. **Nhb.** Every day's no Yule day—cast the cat a castock, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 257; **Nhb.**^{1}

[ME. *cāl-stok*, ON. *kālstokkr*, cabbage-stem.]

CASTREL, *sb.*^{1} Shr.^{1} [**kæ·strl.**] A worthless person.

[The same as *kestrel*, a small falcon. A kestrel or kastrel, *quercelle, cercerelle,* Howell (1660). Fr. *quercerelle,* kastrel (Cotgr.).]

CASTREL, *sb.*^{2} Hrf.^{2} A labourer's wooden cider-bottle. See **Costrel.**

CASTREY, see **Cast,** *adj.*

CAST-WEEDS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Perennial weeds growing on bean-stalks.

Sc. *e.Lth. Jrn.* (Oct. 15, 1827).

CASUALTY, *sb.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Written **casalty** s.Wor. Glo.^{1} Wil. Dor.; **cas'alty** Rut.^{1} Lon.; **caselty** s.Wor. Shr.^{1}; **casertly** Shr.^{1}; **casilty** Nhb.^{1} s.Stf. Hrt.; **cassalty** Nhp.^{1}; **casselty** n.Lin.^{1} w.Wor.^{1} se.Wor.^{1}; **casserty** nw.Der.^{1}; **casulty** Wil.^{1}; **casu'lty** Hrf.^{2} Oxf.^{1}; **cazelty** Hmp. Dor.; **cazhalty** w.Cy.; **caz'u'lty** s.Wor.^{1}; **cazzelty** Nhp.^{1}; **cazzlety** Chs.^{13}; **kasilty** Nhb.^{1}

1. *sb.* The flesh of an animal that dies by accident or chance.

e.An.^{1} He gave a bullock to the poor at Christmas, little better than a casualty. Gipsies feed on casualties. This mutton is so pale and flabby it looks like a casualty. **Nrf.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Casualty meat,** *phr.* the meat of animals which have died or been slaughtered while diseased; (2) —**sheep,** *phr.* a sheep that has died by casualty or by disease.

(1) **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Nhp.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Kaz·ltee mai·t. (2) **Glo.** 'What's thee got thur?' 'Oh! just a bit o' a casalty ship,' I sed. 'I seed 'er wur a bit middlin' like, an' so I took and killed un, not to lose the mate,' BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiv.

2. A chance crop, one taken out of its proper rotation. Sur.^{1}

3. A man temporarily employed.

Lon. The 'casuals' or the 'casualties' (always called among the men 'cazzelties'), may be more properly described as men whose employment is accidental, chanceful, or uncertain, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 221, ed. 1861.

Hence **Casualty boy,** *phr.* a boy who hires himself out to a costermonger.

Lon. Such lads, however, are the smallest class of costermongering youths; and are sometimes called 'cas'alty boys' or 'nippers,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 33.

4. An incidental payment.

Kcb. I think the very annuity and casualties of the cross of Christ Jesus, my Lord, . . . better than the world's set rent, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 70.

5. *adj.* Casual, accidental, chance.

Shr.^{2} **Lon.** Red herrings, and other cas'alty fish, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 64. **Sur.**^{1} A cashalty colt is where the mare has stolen the horse, and so of other animals.

6. Precarious, risky, uncertain; not to be relied upon, fickle, changeable.

Chs.^{1} Cauves is cazzlety things to rear; **Chs.**^{3}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Lin.** (J.C.W.) **Wor.** Early potatoes is very cazzelty things (C.W.). **s.Wor.** That hunting seems a casulty sort of game, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1873) 26; **s.Wor.**^{1} A cazu'lty job. **Brks.** Hollies are said to be 'casualty things' to plant (M.J.B.). **Bck.** That 'low caselty fellow' Hurd was attacking his game, WARD *Marcella* (1894) 93. **Bdf.** She was caselty, which means flighty, haphazard, excitable, WARD *Bessie Costrell* (1895) 28. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Eng.** Plums, they're a cazhalty crop; there mid be years as there wern't a plum upon the trees, BAYLY *J. Merle* (1890) viii. **Wil.**^{1} Plums are a 'casalty crop,' some years bearing nothing.

7. Of weather: uncertain, unsettled, doubtful.

s.Stf. The weather looks casilty for a outin', PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **n.Lin.** (E.S.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{23} **w.Wor.**^{1} Thahr's no tellin' w'at to be at in such casselty weather. **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{12}, **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** Casualty weather, master!—Yes, it'll rain before morning (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} Kyaz lti. **s.Hmp.** There was clouds rising as I come along, and I hoped we might ha' had cazelty weather, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxiii. **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863); (C.W.)

8. Insecure, shaky, uncertain.

s.Stf. I do' like the look o' that ladder, it's rother casilty, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **s.Wor.** I must plaster it up on the stand, because it's a caselty hive (H.K.). **Shr.**^{1} Now, John, ŏŏn 'ee think o' yore stack by daylight?—It looks mighty casertly. **Hrt.** (J.W.) **Cmb.** (J.D.R.); (W.W.S.)

9. Of persons: feeble, shaky, infirm.

n.Stf. There's Mrs. Bede getting as old and cas'alty as can be, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) II. 287. **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.** (W.C.P.), **War.**^{2}, **s.War.**^{1}, **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Shr.**^{1} Poor owd Betty Jones lies in a very casertly condition; they sen 'er leg an' thigh bin broke. **Glo.**^{1} **Brks.** He's very old and kaszhulty now (W.H.Y.).

10. Of animals: weakly, of doubtful health, sickly.

Nhb.^{1} Some o' the lambs is nobbut casilty. **sw.Lin.**^{1} A very cazzlety horse. **Rut.**^{1} Horses is casalty things, you're sure! **Nhp.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} Put dhat dhaa·r yoa in dhŭ tudh·uur pen, uurz kyaz·lti [Put that thar yo (ewe) in the t'other pen, 'er's casu'lty].

11. Of crops: indifferent, inferior, bad.

s.Wor. They be a caselty crap (H.K.). **Hrt.** (J.W.), **Sur.**^{1}

12. Of timber: unsound, of uncertain quality.

Glo.^{1}, **Wil.** (G.E.D.)

13. Particular as to food. Glo.^{1}

CAT, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer.

1. In *comb.* (1) **Cat-arrles,** an eruptive skin disorder, which has a similar appearance to the scratches of a cat; (2) **-beds,** a children's game; see below; (3) **-blash,** (*a*) weak, thin drink; (*b*) *fig.* silly talk, worthless argument; (4) **-boil,** a small boil or festered pimple; (5) **-'s-brains,** (*a*) a rough clayey soil full of stones; (*b*) a mixture of clay and chalk soil, such as occurs above the gault; (6) **-'s carriage,** a game in which a seat is made by two persons crossing their hands, in which to place a third; called also *Carry my lady to London, King's* or *Queen's Cushion* or *Chair* (q.v.); (7) **-clipping,** the tea-drinking which takes place at the birth of a child; (8) **-collop,** the milt or spleen of an animal; cat's-meat; (9) **-cornered,** a corruption of **cater-cornered** (q.v.); (10) **-s-crammacks,** see **-'s-hair** (*c*); (11) **-'s-crop,** the crop from small potatoes left in the ground during the winter, which spring up in an irregular manner in the summer; (12) **-dirt,** a species of limestone; (13) **-fat,** see below; (14) **-feet,** marks left on linen after it is washed and dried; (15) **-footed,** having the feet turned out; (16) **-gate,** a narrow path separating the buildings of adjoining owners; a space left round a corn-mow in a barn; (17) **-'s-hair,** (*a*) the down that covers unfledged chickens; (*b*) the down on the faces of boys before the beard comes; the thin hair that grows on the bodies of people in bad health; (*c*) streaky clouds called *cirrus* and *cirro-stratus,* which have somewhat the appearance of hairs streaming from an animal's tail; (18) **-ham** or **-hammy,** to knock the ankles together in walking; *fig.* to do anything blunderingly or awkwardly; (19) **-hammed,** (*a*) of animals: having crooked hind legs, so that the hocks knock together in walking; (*b*) *fig.* awkward, ungainly, without dexterity; (20) **-handed,** see **-hammed** (*b*); cf. **car-handed;** (21) **-harrows,** (*a*) fuss, worry; a quarrelsome state, at cross purposes; (*b*) a game like *cat and dog* (q.v.); (22) **-haw-chap,** a fop; (23) **-head,** (*a*) an ironstone nodule; (*b*) a hollow square box made of wood to collect wind for the purpose of ventilation, at the top of a pit-shaft; cf. **cap-head;** (24) **-head band,** a coarse ironstone; (25) **-'s-head,** (*a*) a 'pit-head' standing on three legs; (*b*) the knuckle end of a leg of mutton; (26) **-hearted,** cowardly; (27) **-hocked,** of horses: having an ugly hind leg; (28) **-hole,** a loophole or narrow opening in the wall of a barn; a niche in the wall, in which keys, &c. are deposited; (29) **-hud,** a large stone serving as a back to a fire on a cottage hearth; (30) **-ice,** ice from under which the water has receded; very thin ice; (31) **-jingles,** the shingles, *Herpes zoster;* (32) **-kidney,** a game somewhat resembling cricket, played with a wooden 'cat' instead of a ball; (33) **-knockles,** the peculiar manner in which some boys hold their marbles when shooting; (34) **-lampus,** a sudden, clumsy, scrambling fall; (35 *a, b*) **-lap,** see **-blash;** (36) **-lather,** (*a*) an open slit in a stocking caused by dropping a stitch; cf. **Jacob's ladder;** (*b*) a ladder placed perpendicularly against a wall in a shippon or stable, for climbing into the loft; (37) **-legged,** of animals: lanky; (38) **-'s-leg,** nonsense; (39) **-lick,** a hasty, indifferent washing; also used as *v.*; (40) **-loup,** (*a*) a short distance; (*b*) a moment of time; (41) **-malison,** (*a*) a recess or cupboard in the ceiling, in which meat, &c. is hung; (*b*) a dog given to worry cats; (42) **-maw,** in phr. *to tumble the cat-maw,* to tumble, fall topsy-turvy; (43) **-'s-meat,** a bribe, or present intended as a bribe; (44) **-nod,** a short, light sleep; (45) **-rigged,** marked with folds or ridges, as linen or cloth which has lain too long in the fuller's stocks; (46) **-saddle,** a form in which boys arrange their fingers in a game; (47) **-scalp** or **-scaup,** clay ironstone; (48) **-shingles,** see **-jingles;** (49) **-silver,** the mineral mica; (50) **-skip,** a species of leap; (51) **-snifter,** a very short space of time; (52) **-stairs,** a child's plaything made of tape or string, twisted into the shape of stairs; (53) **-steps,** the projections of the stones in the slanting part of a gable; (54) **-stone,** one of the two upright stones which support a grate; (55) **-stone head,** the flat top of the cat-stone; (56) **-stones,** steps near a wood; (57) **-talk,** idle conversation, small talk; (58) **-s'-tongues,** a meagre dish or meal; (59) **-wa',** a stone wall which divides a house into two apartments; (60) **-wab,** see **-blash**; (61) **-wash,** see **-lick**; (62) **-'s-whelp,** a kitten; (63) **-witted,** (*a*) harebrained, whimsical; (*b*) silly, conceited, of small understanding.

(1) **Wm.** *Guide to Lakes* (1780) 289. (2) **Per.** One cuts with a knife the turf in very unequal angles. These are all covered, and each player puts his hand on what he supposes to be the smallest, as everyone has to cut off the whole surface of his division. The rate of cutting is regulated by a throw of the knife, and the person who throws is obliged to cut as deep as the knife goes. He who is last in getting his bed cut up, is bound to carry the whole of the clods, crawling on his hands and feet, to a certain distance measured by the one next him, who throws the knife through his legs. If the bearer of the clods lets any of them fall, the rest have a right to pelt him with them (Jam.). (3, *a*) **n.Lin.**^{1} You call this teä maay be; I call it sore cat-blash. **sw.Lin.**^{1} (*b*) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1} (4) **Nhp.**^{1}, **Som.** (W.F.R.) (5, *a*) **Stf.** (K.), **Shr.**^{12} (*b*) **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** The mottled variety is generally known as Cat's brains, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 215. (6) **Lth.** (Jam.) (7) **n.Yks.**^{2} (8) **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} (9) **Nhp.**^{2} (10) **S. & Ork.**^{1} (11) **Nhb.**^{1} (12) **Der.** Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802). (13) **n.Lin.**^{1} 'As short as cat-fat' signifies something that breaks very readily and in an unexpected manner. 'This warp is as short as cat-fat, it weänt hing together a bit.' (14) **w.Yks.**^{2} (15) [Ill-bred dogs are cat-footed, Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 47.] (16) **Cum.**^{1} (17, *a*) **Fif.** Also called Puddock hair (Jam.). (*b*) **Sc.** (*ib.*) (*c*) **Bnff.**^{1} (18) **Lin.**^{1} What the plague are you cat-hamming about? **Cor.**^{3} (19, *a*) **w.Cy.** Holloway. **nw.Dev.**^{1} [The udders of cows are chafed by rubbing against their thighs, when they are cat-hammed and go close behind, Lowson *Mod. Farrier* (1844) 190.] (*b*) **n.Dev.** Why tha dest thengs vore-and-back, a cat hamm'd, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 120; Grose (1790). (20) **w.Som.**^{1} Let-n alone, vore thee's a-spoild-n, you [kyat-an·dud] son of a bitch! **Dev.** An a cathandid chap thort ha'd got en ta last—Bit ha hadden! Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 32, ed. 1865; **Dev.**^{1} How unvitty and cat-handed you go about et, 20. **n.Dev.** Sent cat-handed Humphrey to the d—l, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 109. (21, *a*) **Sc.** 'They draw the cat-harrow,' they thwart one another, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 329 (Jam.). **Yks.** I'd a regular cat-harass wi' 'em this morning (E.L.); Ah's at cat-harras wiv 'im (W.A.S.). (*b*) **Ags., Lth.** (Jam.) (22) **n.Lin.**^{1} (23, *a*) **Nhb.**^{1} A thin compact stratum is sometimes called 'a girdle,' or 'cathead.' Or these strata are described as 'cathead girdles.' **Nhb., Dur.** Nodules of iron pyrites commonly called cat-heads, Forster *Strata* (1821) 102; Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **n.Yks.**^{2} (*b*) **Shr.**^{2} (24) **Lnk.** (Jam.) (25, *a*) **Shr.**^{1} (*b*) **Hmp.**^{1} **Slang.** Winch. Sch. *Obs.* (A.D.H.); Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859–64). (26) **Rut.**^{1} He cries every time: he's so cat-hearted, you see! (27) **w.Som.**^{1} Kat-uuk·ud. The upper part is very hollow, so as to make the hocks very prominent. (28) **Sc.** He has left the key in the cat-hole [a man has run away from his creditors], Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 145 (Jam.). **Rxb.** Thro' a cat-hole in the wa' He saw them seated on the hay, A. Scott *Poems* (1811) 25 (*ib.*). (29) **Dmf.** The fire, a good space removed from the end wall, was placed against a large whinstone, called the cat-hud, Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 259. (30) **Not.**^{1} **s.Not.** It won't bear; it's only cat-ice (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} The cat-ice chatters where the schoolboy pass'd, Clare *MS. Poems.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** A scum of fat forming on the gravy just like cat-ice on my duck-pond, Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 329. **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** The sheet of thin 'cat's ice' formed around the rushes in the ditches and rhines, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 15. **w.Som.**^{1} Kats uy·s. **Dev.** A dead film had formed over her sombre eyes, like cat-ice on a pool, Baring-Gould *Urith* (1891) II. xxviii. (31) **n.Lin.**^{1} A disease with which elderly persons threaten children who are fond of nursing cats. The symptoms are said to be large red spots which grow around the waist, one fresh one growing on each side every day. When they meet over the spine the patient dies. (32) **Wil.**^{1} (33) **e.Dur.**^{1} (34) **e.Yks.**^{1} He cum doon reglar cat-lampus. (35, *a*) **Cum.** (J.Ar.) **w.Yks.** Am goin where I can get some beer; I care nowt for such cat-lap as yon (H.L.); **w.Yks.**^{3}, **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{2}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**^{1} 6, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Cor.**^{2} (*b*) **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (36 *a*, *b*) **Chs.**^{1} (37) **n.Lin.**^{1} (38) **Som.** (W.W.S.) (39) **w.Yks.** Thah's nobbut gien thisen a cat-lick asteead ov a reight wesh, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 12, 1892). **s.Not.** Yer may ev catlicked the flooer; yer hevn't weshed it. She just gied 'ersen a catlick (J.P.K.). **Wor.** (J.W.P.) (40, *a*) **Sc.** They are foremost by a lang cat loup at least, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 402 (Jam.). **Rnf.** O! what was yon? some waefu' howl—Lord! they're no a cat-loup frae our winnocks, Webster *Sc. Rhymes* (1835) 32. **Ayr.** I was juist a bit lassock at the time within a cat-lowp o' seventeen, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 230. **Cum.** Abeun a cat-lowp away fraus, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 214; **Cum.**^{1} (*b*) **Sc.** I'se be wi' ye in a cat-loup (Jam.). (41, *a*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Cum.** It was on one side the fire-place, and had crooks and means for hanging and drying meat. In the room above, the cat-malison projected upwards for a good space, nearly a yard (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Fixed to the beams of the upper floor was a row of cupboards, called the Cat-malison (the cat's curse), because from its position it was secure from poor grimalkin's paw, Sedgwick *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 72. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**^{1} (*b*) **Cum.**^{1} (42) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (43) **War.**^{3} The election is coming on—they have been round with the cat's-meat. A city phrase. (44) **w.Yks.** Ah'll just hev a cat-nod on t'sofa (B.K.); My barn gets nowt but cat-nods, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 14, 1892). (45) **w.Yks.** *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 109; **w.Yks.**^{4} (46) **Cum.**^{1} (47) **Cum.** Bluish iron ore, catscaup, or cat's scalp (so called by the workmen), Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 52; **Cum.**^{1} (48) **sw.Lin.**^{1} As soon as ever the Doctor saw him, he said it were the cat-shingles. (49) **Sc.** (Jam.) [(K.)] (50) **Cum.**^{1} (51) **Cum.**^{1} In a cat snifter. (52) **Dmf., Gall.** (Jam.) **w.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} (53) **Rxb.** Also called Corbie-steps (Jam.). (54, 55) **Rxb.** Only found in kitchens now (*ib.*). (56) **w.Yks.** *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 109. (57) **Cum.**^{1} They talk't nought bit a heap o' cat-talk. (58) **Yks.** When they saw what a dish o' cats'-tongues there was going to be for dinner, one o' the party slipped out, Howitt *Hope On* (1840) ix. (59) **S. & Ork.**^{1} (60) **n.Lin.**^{1} I can beär to hear bairns chitter, for thaay knaw noä better, bud I weän't listen to cat-wab like this, soä I tell yĕ. (61) **w.Yks.** Ah nobbut hed a catwesh this mornin' (Æ.B.). (62) **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1} (63, *a*) **Ayr.** A cat-wutted thing ca'd Willie Pring, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 110; My own serving man . . . is a camstrary, not to say cat-witted man, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 143. **Slk.** What ails the owld cat-widdied carle? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 656, ed. 1866. (*b*) **Cum.** (M.P.); 'A slape cat-witted taggelt' his father often called him, to signify his opinion that he was untrustworthy, conceited, and dissolute, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xii; **Cum.**^{1}

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Cat-bed,** *Centranthus ruber,* redspur valerian; (2) **-berries,** *Ribes Grossularia*; (3) **-choops,** fruit of *Rosa canina*; (4) **-'s-claws,** (*a*) see **-'s-clover**; (*b*) *Ranunculus repens*; (5) **-'s-clover,** *Lotus corniculatus,* bird's-foot trefoil; (6) **-'s-ear,** *Hieracium Pilosella,* mouse-ear; (7) **-'s-face,** *Viola tricolor*; (8) **-'s-foot,** (*a*) *Nepeta Glechoma,* ground ivy; (*b*) *Antennaria dioica*; (9) **-foot poplar,** *Populus nigra*; (10) **-glimmer,** *Certhia familiaris,* tree-creeper; (11) **-gut,** (*a*) *Fucus filum,* sea-laces; (*b*) the ribs of the plantain leaf; (12) **-haws,** the fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha,* hawthorn; (13) **-haw-blows,** *Heracleum sphondylium,* cow-parsnip; (14) **-head,** a variety of the codlin apple; (15) **-heads,** the catkins of *Salix Caprea*; (16) **-heather,** a species of heath which grows in separate upright stalks with flowers only at the top; (17) **-hep** or **-hip,** (18) **-jugs,** the fruit of *Rosa canina* and *R. spinosissima*; (19) **-keys,** catkins of *Fraxinus excelsior,* ash-tree; (20) **-locks,** *Eriophorum vaginatum*; (21) **-'s-love,** *Valeriana officinalis,* garden valerian; (22) **-'s-lug,** *Auricula ursi*; (23) **-'s-meat,** see **-'s-love**; (24) **-'s-milk,** *Euphorbia helioscopia*; (25) **-mint,** (*a*) *Calamintha officinalis*; (*b*) *Nepeta cataria*; (26) **-nut,** *Bunium flexuosum,* earth-nut; (27) **-oak,** *Acer campestre,* common maple; (28) **-'s-paws,** catkins of the willow while still young and downy; (29) **-pease,** fruit of *Vicia sativa,* vetch; (30) **-poddish,** see **-'s-clover**; (31) **-posy,** *Bellis perennis,* common daisy; (32) **-rose,** (*a*) *Rosa arvensis*; (*b*) *R. spinosissima*; (33) **-rushes,** var. species of *Equisetum*; (34) **-trail,** the root of *Valeriana officinalis,* garden valerian; (35) **-tree,** (*a*) *Cornus sanguinea,* dog-wood; (*b*) *Euonymus europaeus*; (36) **-whistles,** *Equisetum palustre*; (37) **-wood,** see **-tree** (*b*); (38) **—s and dogs,** catkins of *Salix,* willow; (39) **—s and eyes,** catkins of *Fraxinus excelsior,* ash; (40) **—s and kittens,** (*a*) see **—s and dogs**; (*b*) catkins of *Corylus Avellana,* hazel; (41) **—s and keys,** (*a*) see **—s and eyes**; (*b*) fruit of *Acer pseudo-platinus,* sycamore; (42) **—s and kitlings,** see **—s and eyes**; (43) **-in-clover** or **catten clover,** see **-'s-clover**; (44) **-i'-keys,** see **—s and eyes**; (45) **-o'-nine-tails,** (*a*) *Typha latifolia,* bulrush; (*b*) catkins of *Corylus Avellana,* hazel.

(1) **n.Lin.** (2) **Cum.** (M.P.) **Wm.** Applied only to hedge gooseberries. (3) **sw.Cum.** **n.Yks.** (W.H.) (4, *a*) **Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1869) 29. (*b*) **Lan.** *ib.* (1882) 164. (5) **Nhb.**^{1} Called also Craa-taes and Craa's foot. (6) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) (7) **Sus.** (8, *a*) **N.Cy.**^{12}

Nhb. Grose (1790); **Nhb.**^{1} (*b*) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 290. **Rut.** (9) **s.Lan.** This name is in use amongst cabinet-makers, and refers to the dark knots in the wood, which are said to resemble the marks of cats' feet. (10) **Dev.** Doubtless a corruption of climber, often pronounced climmer, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 5. (11, *a*) **Or.I.** Neill *Tour* (1806) 191 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} (*b*) **Wil.**^{1} So called by children when drawn out so as to look like fiddle-strings. (12) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Called Bull-haa when of large size. **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.** (M.P.) **Wm.** Ther's a good crop o' cat-hos ta year—it'll be a hard winter (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** *Science Gossip* (1869) 70; **e.Yks.**^{1} Kaat·au·z. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** The catars are gettin' red (F.P.T.); Off ah starts wisalin like a throsal in a kato-o tree, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1873) *Fortnit Hallida.* **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} They'd been eating a lot of cat-haws and such trash. **Nhp.**^{1} (13) **Cmb.** (I.W.) (14) **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} Ky'aat·-yed. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} Kyats·ed·. **Mid.** The Lord might just as well never have made a Williams pear, or a catshead codlin, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) I. xiii. **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1} (15) **Cmb., Nrf., n.Ess.** (16) **Abd.** (Jam.) (17) **Nhb.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1} (18) **Dur.** **Yks.** *Science Gossip* (1869) 94. **n.Yks.** Sheea had a . . . gown on, trimmd wi' . . . catjugs, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 43. **m.Yks.**^{1} (19) **n.Yks.** **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii. (20) **Cum.**^{1} (21) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 274. **Wil.** *Garden Work* (1896) 76; **Wil.**^{1} Cats'-love, on which cats like to roll. (22) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (23) **War.**^{3} (24) **Wor.** (25, *a*) **Yks.** (*b*) **N.Cy.**^{1} Cats are said to have a remarkable antipathy to this plant, tearing it up wherever they meet with it. **Nhb.**^{1} (26) **n.Yks.** **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 109. (27) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 187. (28) **Wil.**^{1} (29) **Nhb.**^{1} (30) **sw.Cum.** (31) **Cum.** (32, *a*) **Chs.** (*b*) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 225. (33) **Chs.**^{1}, **m.Chs.** (34) **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Attractive to cats, and used for 'trailing' or enticing them into traps laid where they infest. (35, *a*) **Shr.**^{1} (*b*) **s.Bck.** (36) **Suf.** (37) **s.Bck.** (38) **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** The substitute for palms [on Palm Sunday] is the catkins of the willow, locally termed 'cats and dogs,' Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 152; **Cor.**^{12} (39) **ne.Yks.**^{1} s.v. Kitty-keis. (40, *a*) **Nhp.**^{1} (*b*) **War.**^{3}, **Wor.** (41, *a*) **Dev.**^{4} (*b*) **Dev.** (42) **Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} (43) **s.Sc.** (Jam.) (44) **Dur.**^{1} (45, *a*) **Lin., War.**^{3} (*b*) **Dev.**^{4}

3. *Comb.* in the names of birds, &c.: (1) **Cat-bill,** a woodpecker; (2) **-fish,** (*a*) the sea-wolf, *Anarrhichas lupus*; (*b*) the cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis*; (3) **-gull,** the herring-gull, *Larus argentatus*; (4) **-ogle,** the eagle-owl, *Bubo ignavus*; (5) **-swallow,** the black tern, *Hydrochelidon nigra*; also called **Blue darr** (q.v.); (6) **-swirrel,** the common squirrel, *Sciurus vulgaris.*

(1) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (2, *a*) **Fif.** *Lupus marinus Schonfeldii et nostras*: our fishers call it the sea-cat or cat-fish, Sibbald *Fife* (1803) 121 (Jam.). [Satchell (1879).] (*b*) **N.I.**^{1} (3) **Kcb.** These birds . . . have probably earned their name and character by their cat-like depredations amongst the newly-hatched young birds and eggs on the moor, *Zoologist* (1878) 428; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 207. (4) **Or.I.** [So called] from its similarity in habits and appearance to the cat. They pursue the same prey (mice) by night; and the owl's round white head, with tufts resembling ears, and eyes gleaming bright in the darkness, gives it an additional resemblance to pussy, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 130; The eagle owl, our 'kat-ogle' or stock owl, is but rarely met with, and only on the hilly and retired parts of the country, Barry *Orkney* (1805) 312 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} (5) **Lin.** (E.H.G.) (6) **n.Yks.** T'tahm when a cat-swirrel could gan a' t'way . . . down fra Commondale End to Beggar's Bridge wivoot yance tooching t'grund, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 409; *Science Gossip* (1882) 161; **n.Yks.**^{12} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

4. In phr. (1) *Cat after mouse*, a children's game; see below; also called *Threading the needle*; (2) *—and dog*, (*a*) a boy's game; see below; (*b*) a species of the game 'trap and ball'; (3) *-and-dog-hole*, see *— and dog* (*a*); (4) *—s and kittens*, a child's game; (5) *—and trap*, the game called sometimes 'trap and ball'; (6) *— in the hole*, a boys' game; see below; (7) *-in-barrel*, *obs.*, see below; (8) *—in pattens*, used as a mode of comparison in var. cases; (9) *—of a kind*, amply provided for; (10) *-of-nine-tails*, the earwig; (11) *—under lug*, the sweep of a flail over the left instead of the right side, given by a learner or one not proficient in threshing; (12) *—with two tails*, the earwig; (13) *—washing dishes*, the sunlight reflected from a pail of water on to the wall or floor; (14) *to be as lame as a cat*, prov.; (15) *to be no cat-muck*, to have a good opinion of oneself; (16) *to live under the sign of the cat's foot*, to be henpecked; (17) *not to have a word for the cat*, to be very silent; (18) *to stare like a throttled cat*, prov.; (19) *to have hold of the cat by the tail*, to be at home, by one's own fireside; (20) *to let the old cat die*, to let a swing in motion gradually slow down until it stops; (21) *to nurse the cat*, to be idle; (22) *to put the cat among the pigeons*, to cause discord; (23) *to put the cat in the churn*, to play a trick, do mischief; (24) *to shoot the cat*, to vomit, esp. from too much drinking; to be drunk; (25) *to turn cat in the pan*, (*a*) to turn head over heels over a bar while holding on to it; (*b*) to change sides, turn traitor; (26) *to whip the cat*, (*a*) a practical joke; see below; (*b*) to go from house to house to work, as tailors, &c., formerly did; (27) *the cat has a gale of wind in her tail*, see below.

(1) **Dor.** Played by children forming a ring, with their arms extended and hands clasped; one—the mouse—goes outside the circle and gently pulls the dress of one of the players, who thereupon becomes the cat, and is bound to follow wherever the mouse chooses to go . . . until caught, when he or she takes the place formerly occupied in the ring by the cat, who in turn becomes mouse, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* VI. 24, in Gomme *Games* (1894) 64. (2, *a*) **Abd.** A famous resort for the 'Cattie an' Doggie'—A game quite familiar to every young rogie, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 76. **Ags., Lth.** Three play at this game, who are provided with clubs. They cut out two holes, each about 1 ft. in diameter, and 7 ins. in depth, with a distance between them of about 26 ft. One stands at each hole, with a club, called a 'dog,' and a piece of wood of about 4 ins. long and 1 in. in diameter, called a 'cat,' is thrown from the one hole towards the other, by a third person. The object is to prevent the cat getting into the hole (Jam.). (*b*) **Shr.**^{2} Somewhat resembles trap-ball, the ball being substituted by a piece of wood . . . of box or yew, and when laid on the ground and smartly struck at either end, it will rise high enough for the striker to hit it away from him as it descends. The 'dog' is the stick with which it is struck. (3) **Bnff.**^{1} (4) **Dor.** (C.W.) (5) **Ess.** (W.W.S.) (6) **Sc.** If seven boys are to play, six holes are made. Each stands at a hole, with a short stick, the seventh stands at a short distance, holding a ball. When he gives the word . . . all the six must change holes, each running . . . and putting his stick in the hole, which he has newly seized. . . . The boy who has the ball tries to put it into an empty hole. If he succeeds, the boy who had not the stick (which is called the cat) in the hole to which he had run, is put out and must take the ball (Jam.). (7) **Rxb.** In the town of Kelso . . . there is a meeting once a year . . . for the purpose of viewing the merriment of a 'cat in barrel.' . . . The cat is put into a barrel partly stuffed with soot, and then hung up between two high poles upon a cross-beam; . . . the barrel, after many a frantic blow, being broken, the wretched animal makes her reluctant appearance amidst a great concourse of spectators, who . . . terminate her life and misery by barbarous cruelty, Lazarus *Kelso* (1789) 144, in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) 39. (8) **w.Yks.** Shoo goas on like a cat i pattens, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 12, 1892). **n.Lin.**^{1} 'He fraames like a cat i' pattens,' said of a person who does anything in an unworkmanlike manner. **Nhp.**^{1} 'You are as busy as a cat in pattens.' A common comparison when any one is needlessly busy about trifles. **War.**^{3} (9) **Ant.** Hume *Dial.* 34. (10) **Cum.**^{1} (11) **Cum.** (J.P.) **Wm.** Bits a barns er larnan ta threysh, an will threysh cat undre lugg, Clarke *Jonny Shippard's Journa* (ed. 1872) 15; Thee thresh! Thoo can nobbut thresh cat-under-lug (B.K.). (12) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Grose (1790); **Nhb.**^{1} (13, 14) **n.Lin.**^{1} (15) **Yks.** She's nae cat-muck (T.K.). (16) [He lives under the sign of the cat's foot, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 68.] (17) **w.Yks.** Tha hesn't a word for t'cat (S.K.C.). (18) **s.Chs.**^{1} 'Tŭ stae·r lahyk ŭ throt·lt ky'aat,' a common proverbial saying. (19) **n.Yks.**^{2} 'I wish I had our cat by t'tail,' a saying among country people, when a long way from home they wish to be at their own fire-sides. **n.Lin.**^{1} I wish I'd hohd o' oor cat taail. (20) **e.Dur.**^{1} [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 25.] (21) **Suf.** (F.H.) (22) **War.**^{2} (23) **Per.** Them 'at pet the cat e'y kirn, can best fesh't out, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 59, ed. 1887. (24) **Hmp.** Holloway. [Ray *Prov.*] (25, *a*) **Stf.** *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xii. 415. **Cor.**^{12} (*b*) **Brks.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{12} [I turn'd a cat in pan once more, And so became a Whig, sir, *Vicar of Bray.*] (26, *a*) **Yks., Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 310. **Hmp.** A bet is laid that one man shall tie a cat to another, and by whipping it, shall make it draw him through a pond of water; the man has a rope tied round his waist, and the other end is taken to the opposite side of the pond or stream, and to this end is tied the cat, which is then whipped to make it draw the man through the water, [to do] which it is assisted by men on the same side with the cat, Holloway. (*b*) **Wm.**

Briggs *Remains* (1825) 230. (27) **Naut.** Sailors . . . have a great dislike to see the cat, on board ship, unusually playful and frolicsome: such an event, they consider, prognosticates a storm: and they have a saying on these occasions that 'the cat has a gale of wind in her tail,' Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 230.

5. A ferret.

e.An.^{1} A coped cat is a muzzled ferret. **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} [Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 117.]

6. A stand formed of three pieces of wood or iron, crossing and uniting in the centre, used to place toast, &c. on before the fire.

Cum. The centre of the cat was a ball of dark oak, from which six spokes projected like a star (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} So called from the impossibility of it being upset. **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} *Obsol.* **Shr.**^{1} *Obs.* I'll butter the flaps straight off the backstwun, if yo'n fatch me a plate an' the cat to put it on—they'n keep whot till tay.

7. An instrument with four projecting spikes, used to scatter on the ground and so lame cavalry.

w.Yks. In the Chartist days the conspirators provided themselves with iron cats, so made of four spikes that, however thrown, they stood on three, the fourth projecting upwards, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**^{2}

8. A piece of wood used as a ball in various games.

Sc. (Jam.) **Nhb.**^{1} Used in the boys' game of kitty-cat. **War.**^{3} Used in the game of 'tip cat.' **se.Wor.**^{1} Used in the game of 'bandy.' The cat is knocked with the bandy in opposite directions by the opposing players. **Wil.**^{1} A game played with a wooden 'cat' instead of a ball (s. v. Cat-kidney). **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 414.]

9. The game of 'tip-cat.' See below.

Con. Cat is played with a stick four inches long, bevelled at each end, called the cat. This . . . stick is laid on the ground, and . . . hit with a stick to make it rise, . . . when it is hit by the player, who runs to a mark and back, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 264. **Yks.** *ib.* 319. **Lan.** Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 9. **Glo.** A short piece of wood shaped for the purpose, commonly much bigger in the middle than at the ends, which being raised by a touch or tap of the cat-stick at one of the ends, is stricken away, instead of a ball, to be catched by the adversary, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

10. A game played with a bat and 'cat,' somewhat resembling cricket.

Con. Three or more players on each side, two stones (or holes) defended by batsmen, one 'lobber' who throws ball (or stick). When the stick is hit the batsmen change places, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 319. **w.Yks.** In Wilsden 'cat' is the name of the Huddersfield game of 'pig,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{2} **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Hmp.** There are two holes in the ground, 5 or 6 inches in diameter, and these are nearer to one another than the wickets in cricket. There is a thick piece of stick about 5 inches long called 'the cat'; instead of bats there are strong sticks. Bowling takes place from each end alternately, the object being to get the cat into the hole (W.H.E.).

11. The stick used in the game of 'cat in the hole' (q.v.); a light bat used in tossing or driving a ball; a stroke with the bat.

Sc. The boy who had not his stick (which is called the cat) in the hole to which he had run, is put out and must take the ball (s. v. Cat i' the hole) (Jam.); (Jam. *Suppl.*)

Hence **Cat** or **Cath**, *v.* to toss or drive by striking with the hand or a light club or bat. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

12. A soft cake made of clay, salt, meal, &c., employed to lure pigeons into a dove-cote; *gen.* called **salt-cat.**

n.Lin.^{1} The use of the cat is said to have been illegal. **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway.

13. A piece of soft clay mixed with straw, thrust in between the laths in building mud walls, &c., and afterwards daubed or plastered. *Gen.* in phr. *cat and clay.*

Sc. The houses were so slightly built with cat and clay, *Fountainhall* (1759) I. 380 (Jam.); A claurt o' caul comfortless purtatoes whilk cling to ane's ribs like as muckle cat and clay, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 154 (*ib.*). **Ant.** Hume *Dial.* 34. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Catter**, *sb.* *Obs.*, a plasterer; (2) *to cat a chimney*, phr. to close a vent by the process of *cat and clay.*

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} The fraternity of plasterers in Newcastle were anciently styled 'catters and daubers,' Brand *Hist. Newc.* II. 268. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.)

14. A ball made by mixing coal and clay together, used as fuel.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** I well remember sitting opposite Molly in the kitchen,—watching the red glow of the burning 'cats' in the whitewashed fireplace, *Tynedale Stud.* (1896) iv; **Nhb.**^{1} The 'Crow coal' burns with a fœtid smell. To prevent the discomfort thereby occasioned, cats are used in the domestic hearth. Placed in a peat fire they soon become incandescent, producing a hot, lasting glow. Sometimes called clay-cats.

15. A chump of clay stone.

Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

16. A handful of straw or of reaped grain laid on the ground without being put into a sheaf.

Rxb., Dmf. A reaper having cut down as much corn as can be held in the hand, lays this handful down till one or more be added to it. What is thus laid down is called a cat (Jam.). **Rxb.** Now some mak bands, some cast in cats, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 104.

17. A small piece of rag, rolled up and put between the handle of a pot and the hook which suspends it over the fire, to raise it a little. Rxb. (Jam.)

18. A quart pewter pot.

Lon. slang. At this lodging-house cats and kittens are melted down, sometimes twenty a day. A quart pot is a cat, and pints and half-pints are kittens, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 414.

CAT, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Also Ken.

1. *Obs.* A large unwieldy vessel or collier.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Nhb.** Catt or bark, from the coal trade, of 350 tons, estimated at about £2,000, Franklin *Wks.* (1771) II. 406.

Hence **Cat-built,** *ppl. adj.* built on the old style of shipbuilding.

Nhb.^{1} The stern was much narrowed, and the planking swept up in an elliptical fashion, giving a barrel-shaped appearance. The 'tumble in' was so considerable that a man could stand on the side and paint the bulwark. The last of the old cat-built ships is said to have been wrecked about 1850.

2. A row-boat with a single mast and lug-sail.

Ken. It's only a little Deal-cat (D.W.L.); Still in use, esp. at Deal. It is similar to a second-class lugger, without a 'fore-peak,' and not carrying a 'cock-tail,' i. e. a small row-boat carried by luggers. It is becoming rare, like the lugger itself (E.R.O.).

[OIcel. *kati*, a kind of small ship (Vigfusson). Cp. MLat. *catta*, 'navis species' (Ducange).]

CAT, *sb.*^{3} Nhb. **[kat.]** The shorter Catechism.

Nhb. The shorter Catechism is vulgarly called single cat or single carrich, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 70; Only used by Presbyterians and south of the Tweed by importation (R.O.H.).

CAT, *sb.*^{4} w.Yks. **[kat.]** The short form of catechu, a vegetable brown dye, containing a large proportion of brown extractive matter and tannin. (S.K.C.); (J.G.)

CAT, *v.* Lin. War. Slang. **[kat.]** To vomit.

n.Lin.^{1} **War.**^{3} Only heard amongst town labourers. **Slang.** (Farmer).

CATABRANDTAIL, *sb.* Wor. Written **catahrandtail** [*sic*] w.Wor.^{1} The redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicurus.* Wor. (W.B.), w.Wor.^{1}

CATACLUE, *sb.*^{1} Sh.I. The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus.* (K.I.) See **Cat's-clover** (**Cat,** *sb.*^{1} **2** (5).)

CATACLUE, *sb.*^{2} Sh.I. A number of persons running in disorder and impeding each other. Sh.I. (K.I.), S. & Ork.^{1}

CAT-A-MOUNTAIN, *sb.* Dev. Slang. Also in form **catamount** (Farmer). A shrew, vixenish old woman.

Dev. Wheer's the man livin 'ud want a hugly, cross-tempered cat-a-mountain, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 151. **Slang.** She was a dreadful cross-grained woman, a real catamount, as savage as a she-bear that has cubs, Haliburton *Clockmaker* (1835) 1st S. xii (Farmer).

[A name applied orig. to the leopard. And the beast which I sawe, was lyke a catt of the mountayne, Tindale (1526) *Rev.* xiii. 2.]

CATAPIKINS, *int.* Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} An exclamation.

CATASTROPHES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Fragments, pieces.

Per. Rare. Sic a lot o' catastrophes I have made o' that dish (G.W.). **Ayr.** John Angle wi' a rueful countenance gathered up the catastrophes of his oglet, Galt *Lairds* (1826) viii.

CAT-BAND, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. [**ka·t-band.**]

1. An iron bar or band for securing a door or gate, or for fastening down the cover of a hatch in a keel, hooked into a staple at one end, and locked at the other.

Sc. (JAM.) **Frf.** One of the folds to be fastened in the inside with an iron cat-band, and the other provided with a good lock and key, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 378. **Nhb.**^{1} Still in common use on the Tyne.

2. An iron loop placed on the underside of the centre of a flat corf bow, in which to insert the hook.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

3. A chain across a street for defence in war.

Sc. He had his entrance peaceably; the ports made open, and the cat-bands casten loose, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 159 (JAM.).

[**1.** Paide for a catt-bande and a staple for the dore that the priest brunte in prison, 6*d.*, *Newcastle Municipal Accts.* (1593), Nhb.^{1}]

CATCH, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Lin. Shr. Wil. Also Colon. Written **ketch** Chs.^{1} Shr.^{1}

1. In phr. *a ketch-o'-frost*, a slight hoar frost.

Shr.^{1} Theer wuz a bit of a ketch-o'-fros' last night, an' these w'ite frosses al'ays brings rain.

2. An acquisition; profit, gain.

Per. Jean's expectations made her unquestionably a catch for the beadle, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 261, ed. 1887. **Lth.** There is one whose discreet mind Deems him a catch, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 102. **n.Yks.** There isn't mitch catch at it (I.W.). **Chs.**^{1} When harvest has been successfully got in, it is said to be a good catch. We'n had a good catch wi' us clover. Ahr Mary's made a good catch; he's getten a ruck o' brass i' th' bank. **Colloq.** 'Dombey, Ma'am,' said the Major, 'is a great catch,' DICKENS *Dombey* (1848) xxvi. [**Aus.** Some of those squatter toffs that come to Monaro for store catch, BOLDREWOOD *Nevermore* (1892) III. xxii.]

3. A meadow on the slope of a hill, irrigated by a stream or spring, which has been turned so as to fall from one level to another. Also in *comb.* **Catch-meadow, Catch-work-meadow.**

Wil. The water is immediately thrown over the meadows.... Two or three days are sufficient for each catch at this season of the year, DAVIS *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) xii; The 'catch-work meadow' is made by turning a spring, or small stream, along the side of a hill, and thereby watering the land between the new cut ... and the original water-course, *ib.*; The first kind is called 'catch-work-meadows,' and the latter 'flowing-meadows,' MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 195; **Wil.**^{1}

4. A sneck or hasp for fastening a door or gate; the movable check by which a tub is held in its place in a pit-cage.

Nhb.^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

5. A sudden pain, a 'stitch.'

Per. A' started ae day, an' the catch in ma side ... a' hed tae come back, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 305. **Nhb.**^{1} Aa've getten a catch i' me side.

6. Knack, trick.

Per. Shakspere! says I, gie's a swatch o't! Weel dune, my bairn, ye hae the catch o't, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 76; Very frequent (G.W.). **Gall.** (A.W.)

CATCH, *sb.*^{2} Lin. Wor. Nrf. Sus. Written **ketch** Sus. [**katʃ, ketʃ.**] A small river-boat, used in inland navigation; also, a boat used for fishing and coast work.

Lin. SKINNER (1671); They are known as 'Trent Catches,' and are specially constructed for the shallows in that river, being broad and shallow as well as long, BROOKE *Tracts*, 5; STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 320. **n.Lin.**^{1} Tooke a Scottish barke, and a Dover barke, and a pram or hute and a catch, HUSBAND *Coll. of Orders* (1643) II. 261. **s.Wor.** A vessel with two masts, formerly used on the Severn (H.K.). **Nrf.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv. **Sus.** Common: used for fishing and coast work (E.E.S.); (F.E.S.)

Hence **Catchman**, *sb.* the master or owner of a 'catch.' n.Lin.^{1}

[Catch, a kind of swift-sailing sea-vessel, lesser than a hoy, and so built that it will endure any sea whatsoever, PHILLIPS (1706).]

CATCH, *sb.*^{3} Som. See below.

Som. The catch or point of the rump, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815); Still well known (W.P.W.).

CATCH, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. [**katʃ, ketʃ, kitʃ, kotʃ,** Wil. also **kītʃ.**]

I. Gram. forms.

1. *Pres. Tense*: (1) **Cotch (kotch)**, (2) **Ketch**, (3) **Kitch.**

(1) **w.Ir.** Cotch fish on a Friday for the king, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 5. **s.Ir.** If he cotches a hould o' ye he'd tear ye to tatthers, TROLLOPE *Land-Leaguers* (1885) 12. **Wxf.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Common, though not so general as 'ketch.' **War.**^{2}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **e.An.**^{2} Let me cotch you at that agin. **Suf.** (F.H.), **Ess.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). (2) **Lan.** We mun contrive to ketch him, AINSWORTH *Witches* (ed. 1849) bk. ii. 1. **Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **se.Wor.**^{1} **Glo.** Sell everythink as yer can ketch hoult on, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii; **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Brks.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{2}, **Sur.**^{1} **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1887); **Wil.**^{1} **w.Som.** Du kaech wauns, doa·n ur? [(He) catches wants [moles], does he not?] ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 51. **e.Dev.** Deu'ee ketch us th' foxes, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 15. **Ess.** (W.W.S.) **Wil.**^{1} s.v. Catch. **Colloq.** What is it as they ketches in seas? DICKENS *Mutual Friend* (1865) bk. IV. xv. (3) **Glo.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

2. *Pret. Tense*: (1) **Catched**, (2) **Catcht**, (3) **Caucht**, (4) **Cotch**, (5) **Cotched**, (6) **Ketched (cetched)**, (7) **Kitched.**

(1) **Sc.** He catched her by the yellow hair, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 43. **Ayr.** And ay he catch'd the tither wretch, BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st. 10. **Slk.** Like ane catched in an ill turn, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 297, ed. 1866. **Ir.** I catched her up, *Paddiana* (1848) I. 100. **Nhb.**^{1} So hyem he com an catched the beast, CATCHESIDE *Lambton Worm* (1867). **Wm.** Yan o' t'nebbors yance catch'd him, wi his cooat off, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 44. **s.Not.** That's what you never catched me at, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 59. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **War.**^{2} *Introd.*; **War.**^{3} **w.Wor.** A catched some on 'em, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) III. 257. **Ken.** For Guy, Guy, him they catched, With a dark lantern and a light match, *Guy Fawkes, Sng.* (D.W.L.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 7, 276.] (2) **Sc.** Càtcht, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. **w.Yks.** Katšt, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 143. **Chs.**^{1} **w.Som.** The *-d* of the past tense and *pp.* (which after *k, ch, sh,* &c. becomes *-t*) falls away except when followed by a vowel; in that case it is pronounced as the initial of the following word: Uur kaech dhu bwuuyz [she caught the boys]. Uur kaech·t u bae·ud koa·l [she caught a bad cold], ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 44. (3) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. (4) **Ayr.** Thomas cotch him by the coat-sleeve, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 10. **Wxf.** So he cotch the tay-cup by the handle, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 216. **Ess.** He cotch an' pass'd him, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) 22; Either 'cotch' or 'ded cotch'; as 'he cotch it,' or 'he ded cotch it.' The latter is the more emphatic (W.W.S.); **Ess.**^{1} (5) **Lan.** She cotched her side again a wheel, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) viii. **Lin.** 'E cotch'd howd hard o' my hairm, TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889). **Nhp.**^{1} I runn'd ater him, till I cotch'd him. 'By God's providence they were cotch'd With a dark lantern and a lighted smatch.' **War.**^{2}, **Oxf.**^{1} **Brks.**^{1} Us cotch'd um at ut. (6) **Hrf.** She ketched him holt [hold] by the middle so small, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 164. **Brks.** Eight chaps ketched I by the legs, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi. **Ess.** I ketched it more than thirty years ago, BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* (1885) 4. **Hmp.** I cetched 'un eating the apples (H.C.M.B.). (7) **Suf.** (F.A.A.)

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Catched**, (2) **Catchen**, (3) **Catcht**, (4) **Caucht**, (5) **Cotch**, (6) **Cotched**, (7) **Cowt**, (8) **Ketched.**

(1) **Edb.** He had catched a bullet with his ankle over in the north at Culloden, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **Cum.** For there's as guid fish i' the river As onie that ever were catch'd, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 52. **w.Yks.**^{3} 'Yon galloway has a varra bad fault, yo cannot catch him.' 'Ah, master, he's a waur nor that; he's nowt when he is catched.' **Lan.** You'd ten to one get catched an' put i' prison, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 16. **Not.**^{2} I've catched you. **Sus.** If they'd catch'd him at it, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 8. **Sur.** Have you catched that in your book yet? JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 6. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 7, 276.] (2) **e.Yks.**^{1} (3) **Cum.** I could ha' catch't him, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 35. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Katšt, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 143. **Lan.** Aw could ha' catcht yo', BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iii. **w.Som.** U-kaech·(t, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 46; **w.Som.**^{1} (4) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. (5) **Ir.** Now that we've cotch him, we'll hang the villain up, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) x; We've cotch them any how, LEVER *H. Lorrequer* (1830) xiv. **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} **s.Hmp.** If you're cotch, it'll be a sore job for us all, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xiii. (6) **Lan.** If he's cotched, you'll stand [a quart] then, may be? WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 3. **Lin.** Thou'd niver 'a cotch'd ony mice, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 9. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **n.Dev.**

Ah! I ha' cotched tha! Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 30. (7) **n.Yks.**^{2} (8) **Lan.** Loike a heaund ketched poaching, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 213; O eawr gang bur one chap is ketched. Teyn o been ketched, *ib.* III. 75. **Stf., War.** (H.K.) **s.Wor.** I've ketched two or three coulds one atop o' the t'other (H.K.). **Oxf.**^{1} Th' fire was t'quick to bwile milk, and tis ketched agen, *MS. add.*

II. Dial. meanings.

1. In phr. (1) *to catch cotton*, to get a beating; (2) —*foul*, to dislike exceedingly, protest against; (3) —*hold of*, (*a*) to seize, light upon, take; (*b*) to understand; (4) —*hold on*, to catch; (5) —*heat*, to get warm with exercise; (6) —*hot*, to take a fever; (7) —*hurt*, to meet with an accident; (8) —*a bat*, to depart, 'cut one's stick'; (9) —*a fell*, to be doubtful if a piece of work, &c. can be finished in a specified time; (10) —*a hop*, to manage to dance; (11) *-the-long-tens*, a game of cards; (12) —*a mind*, to take a fancy to; (13) *-the-plack*, money grubbing; (14) —*a weasel asleep*, to catch napping, off one's guard; (15) —*and rouse*, to collect water. See **Catch**, *sb.*^{1} **3.**

(1) **Lin.**^{1} I mun make haste, or I shall catch cotton. (2) **w.Yks.** Naäy wat! ah think it wur that 'at Matilda caught foul on (F.P.S.). (3, *a*) **w.Som.**^{1} Dhu poa·lees kaech oa·ld oa un jis eens ee km aew·t [the police lighted on him just as he came out]. (*b*) *ib.* Aay ded n kaech oa·ld oa ut nuzaa·klee [I did not understand it exactly]. (4) **n.Lin.**^{1} (5) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Can you catch het this morning? (F.P.T.) **w.Som.**^{1} Not applied to getting heat from a fire, or from hot drink. Spae·ur wuurk—kaa·n kaech yút·tùe ut [slow work—(I) cannot get warm at it]. **Dev.** Canst catch yett, Sam? 'Tez oncommon cold's marning, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 60; Cas' ketch yet? [a familiar form of salutation] Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 83, ed. 1871. (6) **Sus.**^{1} (7) **Sus.** In coming down in the train she had catched a hurt, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 100; **Sus.**^{1} An old man once told me that he catched hurt at Chiddingly Church, meaning that he got married there. (8) **Wxf.**^{1} Ich mosth kotch a bat [I must catch the bat], 106. (9) **Nhp.**^{1} Used by artisans and mechanics: 'I'm afraid I sha'n't catch a fell this week.' A workman has caught a fell when he has completed his work. (10) **Elg.** I can make a pretty good footing on dry land, and can catch a hop with the bare-shanked Nine, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) I. 42. (11) **Ayr.** Also called Catch-honours (Jam.). (12) **Som.** George have caught a mind to Miss Upcott, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 82. (13) **Ayr.** Ev'n love an' friendship should give place To catch-the-plack! Burns *Ep. J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 20. (14) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Wor.** (J.W.P.) (15) **Wil.** In the catch-meadows . . . it is necessary to make the most of the water, by catching and rousing it as often as possible, Davis *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) xii; **Wil.**^{1}

2. In *comb.* (1) **Catch-ball**, a hand-ball; (2) **-chain**, a chain for making fast the wheel of a wagon in case the 'drug-chain' breaks, or the wheel jumps off the 'drug-shoe'; (3) **-corner**, the children's game of 'puss in the corner'; (4) **-crop**, an additional crop grown between two crops in the ordinary rotation; (5) **-day**, a tenant's obligation; see below; (6) **-fly**, the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*; (7) **-grass**, goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*; (8) **-man**, a man who earns his living by 'catch-work' (q.v.); (9) **-match**, a match of great advantage to one side; (10) **-rogue**, (*a*) a constable or bailiff; (*b*) see **-grass**; (11) **-water**, a drain for the purpose of catching water from higher ground and carrying it into a main drain, without flowing over the lower lands; (12) **-weed**, see **-grass**; (13) **-weight**, a term used by hay-cutters when they cut hay into trusses of no particular weight; (14) **-work**, chance work, a day here and there without regular employment; (15) **-work men**, men who take irregular work in agriculture, &c.

(1) **Lan.** That ut mak' a rare catch-bo if it ud some hoosted lapt reaund, *Ab-o'th'-Yate's Xmas Dinner* (1886) 12; Just like a bit of a catch-bo, Waugh *Owd Cronies* (1875) 221. (2) **nw.Dev.**^{1} Ketch-. (3) **Som.** Jennings *Dial w.Eng.* (1869). (4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **War.**^{3} **Wor.** As good a turnip crop could be grown after early peas as without them . . . that was a catch crop, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 30, 1897). (5) **Nhb.**^{1} To go from the lord's house with a horse-load of his goods, after sunrise, and return before sunset, but during that time not beyond a reasonable distance, Hodgson *Northumberland*, III. 67. (6) **n.Lin.**^{1} (7) **Chs.**^{13} (8) **n.Lin.**^{1} (9) **Sc.** She made out her catch-match and she was miserable, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) vi. (10, *a*) **e.An.**^{1} (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (11) **Lin.** A catch-water drain to collect the extraneous water, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) vi. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} A new outfall and drain from the main drain to Torksey Lock, which would act as a catchwater, *Lin. Chron.* (Dec. 15, 1882). (12) **Yks., Lan.** (13) **Chs.**^{1} (14) **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} He's only been at catch-work sin' he left the mester. **w.Som.**^{1} Well, I 'ant a-had nort but [kaech·-wuurk] since I comed away vrom Mr. Bond. **nw.Dev.**^{1} (15) **Lin.** The large class of catch-work-men, with their wives and families, have to herd where they can, Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 67.

3. To fetch, take.

Gmg. Catch in some taters and cabbages (E.D.). **Oxf., Bdf.** Go and keetch a pail of water (J.W.B.).

4. Of milk, puddings, &c.: to burn slightly and stick to the pan in boiling. *Gen.* used in *pp.*

War.^{2}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Shr.**^{1} The milk's a bit ketcht this mornin'. **Oxf.**^{1} I telled ee th' fire was t'quick to bwile milk, and tis ketched agen. What a okkurd wench thee bist, *MS. add.* **nw.Dev.**^{1} The pud'n's onny jis ketcht a bit 'pon top. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 18.]

5. Of water: to film over, begin to freeze. Cf. **keech.**

n.Wil. A bright clear moon is credited with causing the water to 'catch'—that is, the slender, thread-like spicules form on the surface, and, joining together, finally cover it, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) xx; Teant much of a vroast, the pit is but just ketched auver (E.H.G.). **Wil.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} The frost wadn very hard, the pond was just a-kitcht over. **nw.Dev.**^{1} The pon' 's jist a-ketcht auver.

6. Of wax, melted fat, &c.: to congeal, grow thick, set. See **Keech.**

Nhp.^{2} Those coals be kitched. **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); **Glo.**^{1} **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Wil.**^{1} Oils, animal fat, &c., are said to catch or kitch when they grow cold enough to congeal. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**^{1} Why, 'tis all cold, and the gravy's proper a-kitcht.

Hence **Kitch**, *sb.* congealed fat or wax; a roll of offal fat.

w.Som.^{1} Dhur wuz u rae·ul gèod keech u faat paun um, eens kèod u puut u vaaw·ur paewn stoa·un paun um [there was a real good cake of fat upon them, so that (one) could put a four-pound stone upon them]. **Dev.** How minny kitches ov fāt willee 'ave tü spare tü-day than, butcher? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

7. To be pregnant, enceinte.

Stf, War. (H.K.) **s.Wor.** I'm ketched again (*ib.*).

CATCHED, CATCHEN, see **Catch**, *v.*

CATCHER, *sb.* Dev. A catch or fastening of a gate.

Dev. 160$\frac{5}{6}$. Pd. . . . for making of laches and catchers for the churchyard gates j^s iiij^d, *Woodbury Chwardens Acc.*; 1722. A catcher for y^e wicket, *Littleham Chwardens Acc.*; Commonly applied to the fixed catch or retaining part of all pivoted latch fastenings, that part of the fastening which is lifted being called the latch (R.P.C.).

CATCHERS, *sb. pl.* Cor. **[kæ·tʃəz.]** A boy's game. See below.

Cor. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 120; A boy with bat and ball stands on a bicken or sand heap. He sends ball off bat. It is caught by one of other players. The latter asks 'how many?' Boy on heap replies 'Two [or other no.] a good scat, Try for the bat.' If the ball stops within two bat lengths of the bicken, batsman is out, *Cornishman Xmas.* (1881).

CATCHIE, *sb.* Sc. **[ka·tʃi.]** One of the smallest hammers used by stone-masons, for pinning walls, &c. Also called **Catch-hammer.**

Ayr. (J.F.), **Rxb.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Still in use (A.W.).

CATCHIE, *adj.* Sc. Merry, jocund.

Sc. Nae doubt he itchin' langs To crack wi' San' and hear his catchie glees, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 2 (Jam.).

CATCHING, *adv.* Som. Slightly lame.

w.Som.^{1} Haut ae·ulth dh-oal au·s? Aay zùm u goa·uth kaech·een luyk [what ails the old horse? I fancy he goes catching like].

CATCHING, *prp.* Chs. Nhp. Dor. In *comb.* (1) **Catching-ends**, cordwainers' wax-ends; (2) **-pen**, a place in which sheep are kept ready for the shearers; (3) —**the owl**, a practical joke; see below.

(1) **Nhp.**^{1} [Also called] Codger's ends (q.v.). (2) **Dor.** In one angle a catching-pen was formed, in which three or four sheep were continually kept ready for the shearers to seize without loss of time, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxii. (3) **Chs.**^{1} The novice is persuaded to hold a riddle [sieve] at the 'owlet hole' in the gable end of the building. He is told to hold it very fast, as an owl is a very strong bird; and whilst all his efforts are directed to catching the owl, as he supposes, somebody pours a bucket of water (often filthy water) over him.

CATCHING, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also Amer. Written **cetchin** s.Chs.^{1} [**ka·tʃin, kæ·tʃin, ke·tʃin.**] Of the weather: showery, uncertain, changeable. See **Catchy,** *adj.*

Chs.^{1} **s.Chs.^{1}** It)s bin· sich· ky'ech·in wedh·ur, wi)m ŭ bit· bi-ahy·ndaand wi ŭr ee [It's bin sich cetchin weather, we'm a bit behind-hand wi' ur hee (our hay)]. **Lin.^{1}** **sw.Lin.^{1}** It's very catching weather. **Nhp.^{1}** It's a catching hay time. **War.^{2}, s.Wor.^{1}, Hrf.^{2}** **Glo.** I don't know whether to tell the girl to hang out the clothes or not this catching weather (A.B.); **Glo.^{1}, Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **Wil.** In 'catching weather,' great barns may be convenient, Davis *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) iii; **Wil.^{1}** **Som.** That summer was the 'most catchingest' ever experienced in the memory of man, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 20. **w.Som.^{1}** Dhu moo·ees kaech·inees haa·ymaek·een úv·ur aay nau·d [the most catchingest haymaking I ever knew]. **Dev.** There had been catching weather, a few days of bright sunshine, and then thunder-showers, Baring-Gould *Urith* (1891) II. xxvi. **nw.Dev.^{1}** **Cor.** But the season had been catching when they saved their crop of hay, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 18; **Cor.^{1}** The weather was so catching that I could not put my sheaves of corn into shocks (s.v. Mair); **Cor.^{2}**

Hence **Catching-time,** *sb.* a wet season in which people working in the fields are caught by frequent showers.

n.Yks.^{2} A desperate catching time. **s.Wor.** It's been a catching-time for hay-making (H.K.). **Shr.^{1}** It is called [kach·in tei·m] when in a wet season they catch every minute of favourable weather for field work.

CATCH-LAND, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An. Wil.

1. Land, of which it is not known to which parish it belongs, and of which the tithe for the year is taken by the first claimant, who 'catches' it.

e.An.^{1} Tithe so taken was called catch-tithe. **Nrf.** Ray (1691); Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); Worlidge *Dict. Rustic.* (1681); (K.); **Nrf.^{1}**

2. The arable portion of a common field, divided into equal parts, whoever ploughed first having the right to first choice of his share.

Wil. Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.^{1}** *Obs.*

CATCHT, see **Catch,** *v.*

CATCH UP, *vbl. phr.* Dev. Cor. [**kæ·tʃ ɐp.**]

1. To relight a fire. Dev.^{3}, Cor.^{2}

2. Of clothes, &c.: to dry.

Cor.^{1} The clothes will soon catch up this windy weather. The roads are nicely caught up; **Cor.^{2}**

3. To finish work, &c.

Cor.^{1} Applied to household work. When the churs are caught up. I've caught up my churs [I've finished my work] (s.v. Chur).

4. To be changeable.

Dev.^{3} 'E 'le catch-up dree or vour times a day differt jobs.

CATCHY, *sb.* Nhb. [**ka·tʃi.**] A child's game, in which one catches another.

Nhb. A player who is 'it' chases the others until he catches one. This one becomes 'it' and gives chase in his turn (R.O.H.); **Nhb.^{1}**

CATCHY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. Lei. War. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Sur. Wil. Som. Dev. Also Amer. In form **catchly** Glo.; **ketchly** Som.; **ketchy** Brks.^{1} [**ka·tʃi, kæ·tʃi, ke·tʃi.**]

1. Of the weather: showery, changeable, uncertain. See **Catching,** *ppl. adj.*

Cum.^{1} **n.Yks.** (I.W.); The people of the farm . . . had been leading—that is, carting—hay in a 'catchy' time, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 64. **Not.^{1}, Lei.^{1}, War.^{3}, Hrf.^{2}, Glo.** (J.S.F.S.), **Brks.^{1}, Sur.^{1}, Wil.^{1}** **Som.** 'Tis very catchly weather for the hay (W.F.R.); Yer haay's aal laaying about becas o' tha ketchly weather, 'Agrikler' *Rhymes* (1872) 24; (F.A.A.) **Dev.^{3}** The weather's zo mortal catchy twal be a winder ef us ouzes the wets in the dry! [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 331.]

2. Ready to find fault, irritable; quick at playing on the expressions of another.

Sc. Sometimes applied to language, but more commonly to conduct, as denoting one ready to circumvent (Jam.). **Nhb.^{1}** [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 396.]

CATE, *sb.* Nhp. [**kēt.**] A cake.

Nhp.^{2} A pancake is still called a pancate.

CATE, *v.* Sc. Also in form **cait, cater** (Jam.). [**kēt.**] Of cats: to desire the male or female.

Sc. Of the language used by cats, When in the night they go a cating, Colvil *Mock Poem* (1681) pt. ii. 66 (Jam.). **Fif.** The cat's caterin' (*ib.*).

CATECHIS, *sb.* Sc. [**ka·təkiz.**] The shorter Catechism.

Abd. The mole-catcher would not be subject to the catechis lesson on Saturdays, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. **Kcd.** I cud hae gien ye clair The Catechis fae en' to en', Grant *Lays* (1884) 27.

[The . . . Catechise, and Liturgy, with which they were, or might have been, well acquainted, Gauden *Tears of the Church* (1659) 55.]

CATECHIZE, *v.* Bdf. Hmp. To scold, reprimand; to punish, chastise.

Bdf. That's right, Sir, catechize un well (J.W.B.). **Hmp.** He catechised him cruel (T.L.O.D.).

[They might have been reclaimed, if used with gentle means, not catechised with fire and fagot, Fuller *Holy War* (1639) III. xx.]

CATEN-AROES, *sb. pl.* Lan. The great ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.*

[*Science Gossip* (1882) 164.]

CATER, *sb.^{1}* Sc. Also written **catter** (Jam.). [**kē·tə·r, ka·tər.**] Money, cash. Cf. **catter,** *v.*

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** He's left a fouth o' cater, Now he's dead, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 240; Routh o' jobs were to be had For ready cater, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 130.

CATER, *v.^{1}*, *adv.* and *sb.^{2}* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Bdf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Amer. Also in form **catie-** w.Yks.^{2} [**kē·tə(r), keə·tə(r).**]

1. *v.* To cut, move, go, &c., diagonally.

Ken., Sur., Sus. A drain caters a hill [runs diagonally across it], *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 354. **Ken.** Cāter over the road (D.W.L.); To cater across a field is to walk from corner to corner, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 517; **Ken.^{1}, Sur.** (T.S.C.) **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway.

Hence **Catering,** *prp.* slanting, oblique; out of the square.

Ken., Sur., Sus. A fence runs catering, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 354. **Ken.** You go up that catering road (D.W.L.). **Sur.^{1}, Sus.$^{1\,2}$**

2. *adv.* Diagonally, crossways.

Lei.^{1}, War.^{3} **Ken.** When a square piece of any stuff was cut straight across from corner to corner, it was 'cut cater'; if when one half was placed on the other, they were not equal, 'they don't cater,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 38.

3. *Comb.* (1) **Cater-a-fran,** on one side, askew; (2) **-cornelled,** irregular of form, out of proportion; (3) **-corner,** oblique, corner to corner; (4) **-cornered,** (*a*) diagonal; (*b*) see **-cornelled**; (5) **-cross,** cornerwise; (6) **-de-flamp,** slanting, not perpendicular; (7) **-flampered,** twisted, awry, lop-sided; (8) **-slant,** not rectangular, out of shape; (9) **-snozzle,** to make an angle, to 'mitre'; to cut diagonally; (10) **-swish,** (11) **-switch,** (12) **-ways,** see **-corner**; (13) **-wiff,** across, from one side to the other in an oblique direction; (14) **-wise,** see **-corner.**

(1) **w.Yks.^{3}** s.v. Caper-a-fram. (2) **Shr.^{1}** I never sid sich a cater-cornelled thing as this; for turn it which way yo' ŏŏn, yo' canna get it squar' nor round. (3) **w.Yks.** They stood cater-corners (S.P.U.); Not very common. To put things cater-corner is to place them corner to corner instead of parallel. The black squares of a chess-board 'go cater-corner,' *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.^{2}, Der.** (L.W.), **nw.Der.^{1}** **Not.** I wouldn't fence it a that how, it makes quite a cater-corner of it (L.C.M.); **Not.^{3}** **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 129. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 236.] (4, *a*) **w.Yks.** Put that necluf on cater-cornered way, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 12, 1892); (J.T.); **w.Yks.^{1}**; **w.Yks.^{2}** He crossed the field in a cater-cornered fashion. Howd that sack catie-cornered. **ne.Lan.** Yŏ meän a cater-cornered pad? (H.M.) **Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1}, Lei.^{1}, War.^{3}** **Shr.^{1}** A house standing diagonally to the street would be cater-cornered. [**U.S.A.** I played that tune backward and sideways and cat-a-cornered, Adeler *Hurly-Burly* (1878) iv.] (*b*) **s.Chs.^{1}** Wel, yi aan· bruwt ŭ ky'ai·tŭr-kau·rnŭrd lóoŭd dhis· tahym; yi)n pùt it on des·pŭrt baad·li [Well, ye han browt a cater-cornered looad this time; ye'n put it on despert badly]. So of a badly made stack and the like. (5) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 701. **Ken.** You must go cater-crass dat dare fil, Grose (1790). **Sus.^{1}** (6) **w.Yks.^{2}** A man said

of a sack which was not standing upright, but inclining to one side, that it was cater-de-flamp. (7) *ib.* (8) *ib.* A carpenter said, 'Tha doesn't call this true, does ta? It's cater-slant.' (9) **Lei.**^{1} 'Yo' mut keeter-snozzle it to match,' said an upholsterer of a border for a carpet, meaning, you must cut it so as to make the pattern at the angles or 'mitres' symmetrical. 'Ah wur obliged to cut 'em [some drains through a wood] keeter-snozzled on account o' the trees.' **War.**^{3} (10) **Not.**^{1} (11) **nw.Der.**^{1} (12) **Ken.** (F.A.A.); **Ken.**^{1} He stood aback of a tree and skeeted water caterways at me with a squib. **Sur.**^{1}, **Sus.** (M.B.-S.) (13) **Shr.**^{1} I seed as 'e wunna sober by the way 'e went cater-wiff alung the rŏoäd. (14) **Ken.** (H.M.) **Sus.**^{1} If you goos caterwise across the field you'll find the stile. **Hmp.**^{1}

4. *sb.* The crossway of cloth, &c.

Ken. You must cut it on the cater (D.W.L.).

CATER, *v.*^{2} Yks. **[kē·tər.]** To beat, thrash, punish severely.

n.Yks. He did cater his horse (I.W.).

CATER, *adj.* Cum.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} Written **kayter** Cum.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] Kind, friendly, affable; on good terms with one's companions. Cf. **cater-cousins.**

CATERAN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **katherane** (JAM.); **kettrin** Abd. **[ka·tərən.]** A Highland robber.

Sc. Nae cateran, mang his highland braes, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 184; A party of Caterans? Yes; robbers from the neighbouring Highlands, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xv. **Abd.** Ask yon highland kettrin what they mean, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 132, ed. 1812. **Kcd.** Tak ye my word, they're catheran loons, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 98. **Per.** A'm dootin' they were Hielan' caterans, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 47. **Lnk.** The unfortunate caterans had gone in quest of a vessel in which to carry the carcase to their quarters, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 248. **Gall.** So the old cateran would depart, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 296. **Slk.** A band of caterans would scarcely dare to do so, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 575, ed. 1866.

[Full many catherein hes he cheist, DUNBAR *Sir T. Norray* (c. 1505) 13, ed. Small, II. 192. MLat. *cateranus*, BOWER (c. 1430) (JAM.). Gael. *ceatharn*, a troop, MIr. *ceithern*, whence Anglo-Ir. *kern* (MACBAIN).]

CATER-COUSINS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Dev. Colloq. Good friends, intimate friends; sometimes, though not *gen.*, distant relations.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 12, 1892); **w.Yks.**^{124} **Lan.** Still in common use, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 456; Never applied to relationship, but only to friendship, *ib.* 517. **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 701; **Lin.**^{1} We had a chip, but now are cater-cousins. **Dev.** We had vallen out but are now cater-cousins, *w.Times* (Mar. 19, 1886) 2, col. 2; **Dev.**^{1} Es havn't a be cater cousins since last hay harvest, 61. **Colloq.** Stickle not to aver that you are cater-cousin with Beelzebub himself, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Leech of Folkestone.* [They are not cater-cousins, RAY *Prov.* (1679) 234.]

[His master and he, saving your worship's reverence, are scarce cater-cousins, SHAKS. *M. Ven.* II. ii. 139.]

CATERPILLAR, *sb.* Hrf. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Written **caddypiller** Dev.; **catterpillar** Glo.^{1} Som. **[kæ·təpilə(r).]** The cockchafer, *Scarabeus Melolontha.* Also called **May-beetle, Oak-web** (q.v.).

Hrf.^{2} **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); **Glo.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1}, **Dor.** (C.V.G.) **Som.** (W.F.R.); (F.A.A.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** When bats da creype the'r holes vrem out, An' caddypillers vlies about, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 27, ed. 1871.

CATERPILLAR, *v.* Hrf. To plague, torment; to render helpless.

Hrf. (T.G.A.); **Hrf.**^{2} I was never so caterpillared in my life.

CATERPULLER, *sb.* War.^{2} **[kæ·təpulə(r).]** Catapult.

CAT-FRAT, *sb.* Cth. (W.W.S.) The game of tip-cat.

CAT-GALLOWS, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hnt. Som. Slang. Also in form **cats'-gallows** Shr.^{1} A leaping-bar formed by two upright sticks stuck in the ground with a third placed across them.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** (J.T.); (R.H.H.) **s.Chs.**^{1} Ky'aat-gy'aal·ŭz. **Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{12} Jumpin' cats' gallusses is a favourite game with children. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**^{1} Kat gaal·ees. **Slang.** Winch. Sch. (A.D.H.)

CATGUT-SCRAPERS, *sb. pl.* Lon. Slang. An orchestra, players on stringed instruments.

Lon. slang. Now then you catgut-scrapers! Let's have a ha'purth of liveliness, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 19.

CATHARINE BLADES, *phr.* Dur. See below.

Dur. Amongst the services in kind which the bond tenants (in the vill. of Middridge) rendered to the lord (formerly the Bishop of Durham) was a certain number of bushels of 'oats of scate' or 'scate blade.' . . . This was commuted for money payment, and the entry became 'scate blade 2*s*.'; . . . it then changed to 'cat blade,' . . . and about 200 years after the first entry to 'Catharine Blades 2*s*.,' and it so continues in the books of the successors of the Bishops of Durham to the present day, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 67.

CATHEDRAL, *sb.* Lin.^{1} A bully.

CATHEL, *sb.* Sc. A hot-pot made of ale, sugar, and eggs; caudle.

Sc. HERD *Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*; PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Gl.*; The cathel cam in in a bicker, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 296. **Gall.** *Obsol.* (A.W.)

CATHEL-NAIL, *sb.* Sc. The nail by which the body of a cart is fastened to the axletree. Cf. **cannon-nail.**

Fif. (JAM.) **Ayr.** Occasionally used (J.F.).

CATHER, *sb.* *Obs.* Dor. Hemp.

Dor. HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366.

CATHERINE'S-MAS, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} December 22.

CATHIGLIN, *sb.* Pem. **[kaþi·glin.]** An affair, shanty.

s.Pem. A [I] upset the whole cathiglin, man (W.M.M.).

CATILL, *v.* and *sb.* Dmf. (JAM.)

1. *v.* To thrust the fingers forcibly under the ear; a barbarous mode of punishment.

2. *sb.* In phr. *to give one his cattills*, to punish in this manner.

CATKINS, *sb.* n.Yks.^{2} **[ka·tkinz.]** The cones of the fir-tree. See **Chat,** *sb.*^{1}

CATLING, *sb.* Sc. **[ka·tlin.]** Catgut, a fiddle-string.

Fif. On their catlings, fiddlesticks, I wot, Bicker'd and skipt in funny furious wise, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 127, ed. 1871.

CATLOG, see **Cadlock.**

CATON, *sb.* Hmp. (R.F.P.) The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea.* See **Capon,** *sb.*^{2}

CATOOSE, *sb.* Chs. An implement of any kind, *gen.* used in *pl.*, belongings, gear.

s.Chs.^{1} Kùm, taak· yŭr kŭtóo·siz of)th tai·bl; ahy waan·t it fŭr set din·ŭr on [Come, tak yur catooses off th' table; I want it fur set dinner on].

CATRAH, see **Cattera(h.**

CATRIBAT, *v.* Rxb. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To contend, quarrel.

CATRICK, *sb.* Sc. **[ka·trik.]** The disease cataract.

n.Sc. A most absurd theory is received as to the cause of this disease. If a cat pass over a corpse, it is believed that the person whom it first leaps over after this will be deprived of sight (JAM.). **Inv.** (H.E.F.), **Per.** (G.W.)

CATRIDGE, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **catrous.** [Not known to our correspondents.] A diminutive person fond of women.

CATS, *sb. pl.* Chs. **[kats.]** Salt-making term: masses of salt formed under a pan when it leaks. Cf. **cat,** *sb.*^{1} **12.**

Chs.^{1} Catts of salt are only made of the worst of salt, when yet wettish from the panns; molded and intermixt with interspers'd cummin seed and ashes, and so baked into an hard lump in the mouths of their ovens. The use of these is only for pigeon houses, *Philos. Trans.* (1669) IV. 1077. They are still made for the same purpose.

Hence (1) *Catted her draughts up*, (2) *Catting a pan*, phr. See below.

Chs.^{1} 'Catting a pan' is knocking the cats from the underside of a pan when discovered. If allowed to remain for some time the flues are filled up, and the pan is then said to have 'catted her draughts up.'

CATS, *int.* nw.Der.^{1} **[kats.]** A word used to scare away a cat when in mischief.

CAT'S-EYES, *sb.* In form **cat-eyes** Cum. (1) *Veronica Chamoedrys*, germander speedwell (Cum. Glo.^{1} Ess. Ken. Hmp.^{1} Dev.^{4} Cor.); (2) *Veronica Buxbaumii* (Ess.); (3) *Myostis sylvatica* (Hrt.); (4) *Epilobium angustifolium*, willow herb (Shr.^{1}); (5) *Geranium Robertianum* (Hmp.).

(1) **Dev.** The cat's-eyes, that are as blue as ether, with a little white pupil in the centre, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 318. (5) **Hmp.** (G.E.D.)

CAT'S-TAILS, *sb.* Also in form **Cat-tail.** (1) The catkins of the hazel or willow (w.Yks.^{1} Nhp.^{1} War.^{2} Sus.^{1} Hmp.^{1} Wil.^{1} w.Som.^{1} Dev.^{14}); (2) Var. species of *Equisetum*, esp. *E. arvensis* (Chs.^{2} s.Chs.^{1} War.^{3} Glo. Brks. s.Bck. Mid. Suf. Ken. Hmp. Wil.^{1}); (3) *Aconitum Napellus*, wolf's-bane (Shr.^{1}); (4) *Echium vulgare*, viper's bugloss (Hrt. Cmb. Nrf. n.Ess.); (5) *Amaranthus caudatus* (Nrf. Dev.^{4}); (6) *Hippuris vulgaris*, mare's-tail (Oxf.^{1} *MS. add.* Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.^{1}); (7) the seedling stalks of *Eriophorum vaginatum*, cotton-grass (Abd. Kcb. Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1}); (8) *Phleum pratense* (Sus.); (9) *Anacharis alsinastrum*, American weed (Frm.); (10) the heads of *Typha latifolia*, bulrush (Yks. n.Lin.^{1}).

(2) **w.Mid.** The fires being . . . bottomed with twitch-grass, bethwine, cat's-tail, and fifty other kinds of weed, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) I. xix. **Suf.** Called also horse-tail and colt's-tail and Prince-of-Wales's feather (F.H.). **Wil.** She pulled the 'Cats tails,' as she had learned to call the Horse-tails, to see the stem part at the joint, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) ii. (4) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. [Turner *Herbes* (1548).] (7) **Kcd.** The cat-tails whiten through the verdant bog, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 10 (Jam.). (8) **Sus.** Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 45. [Gerarde *Herbal* (ed. 1633) 12; Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 614.] (10) **n.Yks.** The fine olive brown spikes are commonly known by Cleveland lads as Cats' Tails, Tweddell *Hist. Cleveland* (1873) 38. **e.Yks.^{1}** [Turner *Herbes* (1548); Bailey (1721); In English, cats taile and reed-mace, Gerarde *Herbal* (ed. 1633) 46.]

CATTAN, *sb.* Hmp. **[kæ·tən.]** A noose or hinge joining the 'handstick' to the flail, made in two parts. Cf. **capel,** *sb.^{1}*

Hmp. The joint next the 'handstick' is of ash or elm, that next the flail is of leather, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 281; **Hmp.^{1}**

CATTED, *adj.* Cum. Wm. **[ka·tid.]** Bad-tempered, cross, ill-natured.

Cum. (J.P.) **Wm.** A catted auld thing (B.K.); **Wm.^{1}**

CATTEL, see **Caddle,** *sb.^{1}*

CATTER, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **caterr, cattrick** (Jam.). **[ka·tər.]** A disease to which the roots of the fingers are subject.

Sc. Said to be caused by handling cats too frequently. This account . . . undoubtedly respects the belief of the peasants on the Border (Jam.).

CATTER, *v.* n.Cy. Lan. **[ka·tə(r).]** To lay up money, to thrive. Cf. **cater,** *sb.^{1}*

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Lan.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127; **Lan.^{1}**

[From ME. *catour*, OF. *acateur*, buyer.]

CATTERA(H, *num. adj. Obs.* Dur. Wm. Yks. In form **catrah, cotrah** Dur.; **katra** Wm. Eight. Used by shepherds in scoring sheep.

Dur. Catrah, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 39; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 1, 1884); Cotrah (Æ.B.). **Wm.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 540. **w.Yks.** Used at Knaresborough, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 38; (Æ.B.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 1, 1884).

[Cp. Ir. *ceathair*, four, Gael. *ceithir*. The dial. forms go back to a borrowing before the aspiration of the dental.]

CATTERBATCH, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A broil, quarrel.

CATTERBATTER, *v.* Twd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To wrangle good-humouredly.

CATTERN, *sb.* Wor. Shr. (?) Bck. Sus. Wil. **[kæ·tə̄n.]** St. Catherine's Day, Nov. 25, on which it is customary for children to go round begging for apples and beer. See also **Clement.**

Wor. Until within a very recent period it was the custom of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, yearly, on St. Catharine's Day, being the last day of their annual audit, to distribute amongst the inhabitants of the college precincts, a rich compound of wine, spices, &c., which was especially prepared for the occasion, and called the Cattern or Catharine bowl, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) I. 413. **n.Wor.** The custom of begging is still kept up, the verses sung being as follows:—Catten and Clemen come year by year; Some of your apples and some of your beer! Some for Peter, some for Paul, Some for Him as made us all. Clement was a good old man, For his sake give us some. Plum, plum, cherry, cherry, Give us good ale to make us merry, Apples to roast and nuts to crack, And a barrel of cider on the tap. Up the ladder and down the can, Give us a red apple and we'll be gone (J.W.P.). **Shr.** Northall *Flk-Rhymes* (1892) 226. **Bck.** On Cattern Day [lace makers] hold merry-makings, and eat a sort of cakes they call 'wigs' and drink ale. The tradition says it is in remembrance of a Queen Catharine, who, when the trade was dull, burnt all her lace, and ordered new to be made, *N. & Q.* (1862) 3rd S. i. 387. **Sus.** Cattern' and Clemen' be here, here, here, Give us your apples and give us your beer, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 327.

Hence (1) **Catterning** or **Cattering,** *vbl. sb.* going round begging for apples and beer on St. Catherine's Day; (2) **Cattern-tide,** *sb.* the feast of St. Catherine.

(1) **Wor.** A custom, called going 'a cattaring' from St. Catharine, in honour of whom, and of St. Clement, it originated. . . . There were set verses for the occasion, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) I. 412. **w.Wor.^{1}** **Sus.** The children in some parts of e.Sus. still keep up the custom of Catterning and Clemmening, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 326; **Sus.^{1}** (2) **Wil.** (G.E.D.)

CATTERSPAN, *sb.* Yks. **[ka·təspan.]** A somersault. Cf. **cat,** *sb.^{1}* **4** (25, *a*).

w.Yks.^{2} He turned a catterspan.

CATTER-WAUL, *v.* Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Glo. Written **chattherwaw** e.Yks.^{1} To go courting, staying out at night.

e.Yks.^{1} Frequently used in reference to unmarried men who stay out late at night, without apparent reason.

Hence **Caterwauling,** *vbl. sb.* intriguing, courting, philandering.

Lan. Awr ino fettle for catterweawin, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 27. **Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}** **Glo.** Baylis *Dial.* (1870). [Grose (1790).]

CATTHERN-PEAR, *sb.* Chs. A Catherine pear.

Chs.^{1} A small early pear. Beautiful in appearance, being freely streaked with vivid crimson. Its beauty, however, is only skin deep, for it is dry and mealy, though very sweet, and having an intensely musky flavour. Still by no means uncommon in Cheshire orchards, and is still valued by the country people.

CATTIE-BARGLE, *sb.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also in form **-bargie.** A noisy, angry quarrel among children. Cf. **argle-bargle, cattie-wurrie.**

CATTIE-WURRIE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **[ka·ti-wəri.]**

1. *v.* To contend violently, to dispute.

Bnff.^{1} Ye needna cattiewurrie aboot that. Commonly used when the subject of contention is of little moment, and when the disputants show peevishness of disposition.

Hence (1) **Cattiewurriean,** *vbl. sb.* a continuance of violent disputing; (2) **Cattiewurriein',** *ppl. adj.* peevish.

(1, 2) **Bnff.^{1}** He's a peer cattiewurriein' craitur. He macks himsel' oonhappy an' a' bodie it hiz ony thing t'dee wee 'im.

2. *sb.* A violent dispute; a noisy, angry quarrel among children. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), Bnff.^{1}

CATTIJUGS, *sb. pl.* Yks. **[ka·tidʒugz.]** The fruit of the dog-rose, or **cat-whin,** *Rosa canina*. Cf. **cat,** *sb.^{1}* **2** (18).

n.Yks. *Science Gossip* (1882) 66; Cattijugs stuck into a bit of moss, Linskill *Betw. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) lvi; **n.Yks.^{12}**

CATTIKEYNS, *sb. pl.* Wil.^{1} **[kæ·tikēnz.]** The fruit of the ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*.

CATTIS, see **Caddis,** *sb.^{1}*

CATTLE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lin. Glo. Lon.

1. In *comp.* (1) **Cattle-close,** a cattle-yard; (2) **-creep,** a low arch or gangway, designed to allow cattle to pass under or over a railway; (3) **-folk,** those who attend to the live stock on a farm; (4) **-gate,** pasturage for sheep; (5) **-people,** well-to-do people, who keep horses, cows, &c.; (6) **-rake,** (*a*) the rough land on hill farms; (*b*) the pasturage on a common, &c., on which the live stock of a parish were allowed to depasture; (7) **-reed,** cattle-straw-yard.

(1) **e.Lth.** The names he ca'd me were mair fit for a cattle-close nor a kirk-yaird, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 192. (2) [*N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iii. 151.] (3) **Glo.** The carter, shepherd, &c.—'the

cattle-folk,' in fact—consider themselves certainly superior to the ordinary 'day-men,' Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii. (4) **n.Yks.** The common contained nearly 800 acres : which, *communibus annis*, was estimated, in depasturing, to be equal to 300 cattlegates, or the support of 1,500 sheep, reckoning five sheep to one cattlegate, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 199, note. (5) **n.Cy.** (S.A.K.) (6, *a*) **Cum.** (E.W.P.) (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.), **n.Lin.**¹, **e.Lin.** (T.H.R.) (7) **Sc.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

2. Horses.

Glo. (S.S.B.) **Lon.** The cattle I drive are equal to gentlemen's carriage-horses, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 344. **Colloq.** The travellers, who arrived on horseback, having seen their cattle properly accommodated in the stable, Smollett *Sir L. Greaves* (1762) i.

3. Applied to lice and other similar insects.

Ayr. Wi' ither kindred jumping cattle, Burns *To a Louse*, st. 3.

CATTLE, see **Caddle**, *sb.*¹

CATTLES, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Lin. The plural of cattle.

n.Lin.¹ Keep from biting, treading underfoot, or damage of beasts, horses, and cattles, *Lease of Lands in Brumby* (1716).

CATTON, see **Cotton.**

CATTY, *sb.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Lan. Shr. Also Dev. Cor. Written **katty·** Dur.¹ Cor.² [**ka·ti, kæ·ti.**]

1. The game of 'tip-cat.'

Cum.¹ (s. v. Shinny). **Wm.** Lets lake at catty (B.K.). **Lan.**¹, **n.Lan.**¹

2. The crook-ended piece of wood used instead of a ball or stone in the game of 'catty.' Cum.¹ (s.v. Shinny).

3. *Comp.* (1) **Catty·ball,** a child's ball; (2) **·keys,** the pods containing the seeds of the ash-tree; (3) **·tree,** the common spindle-tree, *Euonymus europaeus.*

(1) **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.**¹² (2) **Dur.**¹ (3) **Shr.**¹ Theer's a piece o' catty-tree o' the fire, it stinks enough to pīson a body, jest like as if a Tum-cat 'ad bin about.

CATTY, *int.* Der. [**ka·ti.**] In phr. *my good catty!* a mild exclamation prefixed to a command or assertion. Cf. **my word!**

nw.Der.¹ My good catty, dha munna do that.

CATTY·WATTY, *sb.* Lan. [**ka·ti·wati.**] Rubbish, 'balderdash.'

Lan. That's o' catty-watty! How can we prove it? Waugh *Sphinx* (1870) III. 238. **s.Lan.** Very commonly used (S.W.).

CAT·WHIN, *sb.* [Yks. **ka·tʃin, ka·t-win.**] (1) *Rosa canina*, dog-rose (n.Cy. Yks.); (2) *R. spinosissima*, burnet rose (Nhb. Yks.); (3) *Ononis arvensis*, rest-harrow (n.Yks.); (4) *Ulex nanus*, dwarf furze (Cum.¹); (5) *Genista anglica* (Cum. Yks.); (6) The valerian or herb 'set-wall' (?) (m.Yks.¹).

(1) **n.Yks.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 66; **n.Yks.**¹², **ne.Yks.**¹ (2) **N.Cy.**¹, **Nhb.**¹ **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (3) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (5) **Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. *App.* 42. **n.Yks.** Our land is tewgh, and full of strang whickens, Cat-whins, and seavy furs, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 107; (I.W.) (6) [We cannot help suspecting some error here, B. & H.]

CAUBAUN, *sb.* Wxf.¹ A tent used at fairs.

CAUBEEN, *sb.* Irel. A hat.

Ir. Two dozen caubeens sought the sky, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) 130; A tall, frieze-coated man, wearing a hopelessly battered caubeen, Smart *Rathkelly* (1888) I. x; He'd got a young plantation of big fern-leaves stuck round the brim of his caubeen, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 59. **w.Ir.** Wearing a caubeen instead of a beaver, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. xvii. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Wxf.** De oul caubeen an de brogues, Kennedy *Even. Duffrey* (1869) 291.

[Ir. *cáibín*. a hat, cap (O'Reilly).]

CAUCH, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **cawch, cautch, kautch,** and in form **caunch** Dev. [**kǭtʃ, kǫətʃ.**]

1. A mess, disagreeable mixture. See **Cack,** *v.*²

Dev. This food is awful cauch, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); Whot a cautch thee art amaking ov that pudden, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**¹ What clibby cauch iz et? ii. 13. **nw.Dev.**¹ I nivver did zee sich a cauch in all my born days. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**¹²

Hence **Cauchy,** *adj.* dirty, muddy, messy.

Dev. Well, 'er 'ouze is alwes za cautchee I'd be aveard tü zit down in 'n, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 90. **n.Dev.** Et dith more good than kautchy vizzick, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 13. **Cor.** Pengelly *Verbal Prov.* (1875) 49; **Cor.**¹ The roads be cauchy; **Cor.**²

2. A nasty place; nastiness in general.

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1083.

3. A poultice, plaister.

w.Som.¹ I've a bath'n way bwoil-'ot water, and now I've made a [kau·uch] way some scal' bran an' turpentine in a flannen. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

4. Foolish tales, nonsense.

n.Dev. Law! massy, Jim, ot kautch be tellin', Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 110.

[OCor. *cauch*, *cac*, ordure, manure, dung (Williams).]

CAUCH, see **Couch.**

CAUCHEE·PAWED, CAUCHER, see **Couch.**

CAUCHERY, *sb.* Dev. [**kǭ·tʃəri.**] *Gen.* used in *pl.* medicine, slops; a plaister. See **Cauch,** *sb.*

Dev. Grose (1790); Well, whot cautcheries hath Mackenzie zendee now?—Aw, tez zomthing tü müve tha pain, 'e zaith, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** To make metcens and leckers and caucheries, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 183.

CAUCHT, see **Catch,** *v.*

CAUCIOUR, *sb.* Cum. [**kǭ·siər.**] A surveyor.

Cum. *Gl.* (1851).

[Lit. one who has to do with the 'causey' (causeway). ME. *caucè*, a 'causey' (q.v.) + *-our*, Fr. *-eur*, OFr. *-ëor*, the agent suff.]

CAUD, see **Coe, Cold.**

CAUDLE, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Cor. [**kǭ·dl.**]

1. *sb.* A mess, muddle, entanglement. See **Caddle,** *sb.*¹

Cor. A tangled line is said to be 'all in a cawdle,' *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; **Cor.**¹²

2. A miners' term for a thick and muddy fluid.

Cor. Used at Polperro, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179.

3. *v.* To do household work in an untidy manner. Cor.¹²

4. To make a slop; to waste one's money.

Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 544; **Cor.**¹ Caudling away all his money.

Hence (1) **Caudler,** *sb.* an improvident person, a spendthrift, one who messes and muddles; (2) **Caudling,** *ppl. adj.* of weather: sloppy.

(1) **Cor.**¹² (2) **Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

CAUDLE, *sb.*² Lin. [**kǭ·dl.**] Any warm drink. See **Caddel,** *sb.*¹

n.Lin.¹ Mrs. Baayley of Messingham, she ewsed fer to mak' sum very fine caudles fer badly foäk.

CAUF, see **Calf, Corf.**

CAUF(F, see **Caff,** *sb.*¹

CAUK, *sb.* Dev. Also in form **caukrum** nw.Dev.¹ [**kǭk.**] A frightful object, a scarecrow.

nw.Dev.¹ 'A proper cauk' is equivalent to 'a perfect fright.'

CAUK, see **Calk.**

CAUK·, see **Cawk·,** *v.*¹, **Couk·.**

CAUKIN, see **Calkin.**

CAUKUM, *sb.* Chs.¹³ [**kǭ·kəm.**] A practical joke, a foolish frolic.

CAUL, *sb.* Chs.¹ n.Lin.¹ Glo. (S.S.B.) w.Som.¹ Also in form **cale** Chs.¹ [**kōl.**] The thin fatty membrane covering the intestines of the edible animals.

[*Omentum*, the caul or sewet covering the bowels, Coles (1679).]

CAUL, see**Cawl, Cole, Coul.**

CAULD, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **caul** Sc. [**kē̜ld.**] A weir on a river to divert the water into a mill-lead.

Sc. He commanded him to build a cauld or dam-head across the Tweed at Kelso, Scott *Last Minst.* (1806) Note; The situation of the great sluice at the dam or caul on the river Ewes, *Ess. Highl. Soc.* III. (Jam.) **Nhb.** Dykes, caulds, bridges, &c., Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 319.

CAULD, see **Cold.**

CAULDER, see **Colder.**

CAULDRON, *sb.* Nhb. In *comp.* (1) **Cauldron-arses,** (2) **·bottoms,** cone-shaped masses of stone occurring occasionally in the roof of a coal-mine.

Nhb.¹ They have smooth sides, and, when the coal is excavated below, they are apt to drop out without warning, and form one of the serious dangers to which the miner is liable. Sometimes called pot-stones.

CAUL(E, *sb.* Irel. Also written **kawle** Wxf.^{1} A horse.

Wxf.^{1} Caulès will na get to wullaw to-die, 111.

[The same word as ME. *cabylle*, 'caballus,' *Nom.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 697.]

CAULER, see **Caller**, *adj.*

CAULIFLOWER, *sb.* Sc. Lin.

1. The head, froth, foam on ale.

Elg. The cheering cauliflower of her light home-brewed ale, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 101.

2. A little fungus-like knot on the top of the wick of a candle, which enlarges, becoming first red and then black. n.Lin.^{1}

CAULK, *sb.* Cor. [**kǭk.**] A 'drop' of liquor.

Cor. I've a had a toothful of liquor since and a bit o' a caulk, but not a drap more, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 155; (M.A.C.); **Cor.^{2}**

CAULK, see **Calk**, *sb.^{1}*

CAULKER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Aus. Also written **cawker, cauker** Sc. [**kǭ·kər.**] A bumper, drink, esp. of spirits.

Per. Weel-geizen'd guisers . . . May be expeckit; An' they maun cake and caulker hae, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 9. **e.Fif.** When Mr. Gowlanthump veesited the Horse-Shoe in a pastoral capacity he aye got a cawker oot o' that bottle afore leavin', Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xvi. **e.Lth.** I dinna mind if I hae a cawker, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 37. **Edb.** There's a cawker to keep your heart warm, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Slk.** What's your wull, sir? a caulker? Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 97. **Dmf.** The magistrates wi' loyal din Tak aff their cau'kers, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 89. **Nhb.** Now a 'caulker,' the finest, of rich mountain dew, *Newc. Fishers' Garl.* (1840) 137. [**Aus., N.S.W.** When a man's cold and tired, and hungry, and down on his luck as well, a good caulker of grog don't do him no harm to speak of, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) II. i.]

CAULKER, see **Calker, Corker.**

CAULKER-BRIDGE, *sb.* Sus.^{1} A rough bridge made of logs and faggots.

CAULKERBUILT, *ppl. adj.* n.Yks. Written **caukabuilt** n.Yks.^{2} The kind of shipbuilding where the edges of the planks rest one upon another in their downward course to the keel.

n.Yks. This word is applied to vessels the exterior planking or covering of which is placed edge to edge, flush with each other so as to leave very little space between them. This space, in order to make the vessel watertight, is filled up or caulked by driving oakum tightly between the planks with a caulking iron and caulking mallet or hammer, after which the seams, in which the oakum has been driven, are covered with hot melted pitch to keep the oakum from rotting: when completed the sides of a caulkerbuilt vessel present a comparatively smooth surface (T.S.); **n.Yks.^{2}**

CAULM, see **Calm**, *sb.^{2}*, *adj.*

CAULMS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also written **calmes.** The small cords through which the warp is passed in the loom. Cf. **calm**, *sb.^{2}*

Sc. Also called 'heddles' (Jam.); The cluck-click of the caulms, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) iv.

CAUM, see **Cam**, *sb.^{2}*, **Calm**, *sb.^{2}*

CAUMERIL, CAUMRIL, see **Cambrel**, *sb.^{1}*

CAUMY, *adj.* and *adv.* Nhp.

1. *adj.* Of weather: close, sultry. See **Calm**, *adj.*

Nhp.^{1} It's very caumy weather.

2. *adv.* in phr. *Caumy warm*, sultry. Nhp.^{1}

[The same as lit. E. *calmy*, characterized by absence of wind. Six calmy days, Pope *Odyssey* (1725) xv. 511.]

CAUNCH, see **Canch, Cauch.**

CAUNDER, see **Cornder.**

CAUNSE, *sb.* Cor. Also written **cawnse, coanse** Cor.^{12} [**kǭnz.**]

1. Flagstones, a paved footpath, any paved surface. Cf. **cause**, *sb.^{3}*

Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 545; At last she haalled me down 'pon my back right 'pon the coanse, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 7. **w.Cor.** Come stroathing [walking quickly] o'er the caunse, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 3; **Cor.^{123}**

Hence **Caunse-way**, *sb.* a paved footpath.

Cor.^{1} Coanse-way Head, a street in Penzance; **Cor.^{2}**

2. The yard of a dwelling-house. Cor.^{3}

[A shortened form of *caunsey*, see below.]

CAUNSEY, *sb.* e.An. Also written **cansey** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1}; **carnsey** e.An.^{1} Suf.; and in forms **canser, cancer** Nrf. Suf.; **cahnser** Suf.; **carnsway** Nrf. [**kǭ·nsi, kā·nsi, kā·nsə.**] A causeway, raised footpath. See **Causey.**

e.An.^{1} Heigham Carnser; **e.An.^{2}** **Nrf.** In the lokes and canseys I'll seek him as my soul du love, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 2; Black mud jest by the cancers longside of the roads, Orton *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 7. **e.Nrf.** *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Nrf.^{1}** **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.T.)

[Cawnce-way, *Calcetum*, *Prompt.* (Winch. MS.), Caunce, *Prompt.* (Heb. MS.) MLat. *cancetum* (Ducange). The same as *causey* (q.v.).]

CAUNTER, *sb.* Cor. [**kǭ·ntə(r).**] A cross-handed blow. Cor.^{12}

Hence **Caunter-lode**, mining term. See below.

Cor.^{2} Then a couldn't be a caunter, for a caunter is slanting, or caunting an east and a west lode, and that is the meaning of a caunter lode, for suppose there is an east and a west lode, and another lode running north-east and south-west—slanting the east and west lode—the north-east and south-west lode is a caunter, *Cornishman.*

CAUP, *sb.* Sc. The shell of a snail.

Sc. Ane canna expect to carry about the Saut-market at his tail as a snail does his caup, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxiv; A snail in his caup. Not *gen.* used (G.W.).

CAUP, see **Coup.**

CAURE, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also in form **carr, car.** [**kār, kar.**] Calves.

Abd. (J.M.) **Fif.** Bairns maunna be followed like carr, MacDonald *Alec Forbes* (1876) 5. **Rnf.** (Jam.)

[OE. (Anglian) *calferu*, 'vitulos,' *Ps.* xlix. 9 (Vesp.), pl. of *calf* (WS. *cealf*).]

CAURE, see **Cower.**

CAURRY, see **Car**, *adj.*

CAUSA, see **Causey.**

CAUSE, *sb.^{1}* and *v.* Var. dial. usages in Sc. and Eng.

1. *sb.* Trial: in phr. *in the hour of cause.*

Sc. I will be with you in the hour of cause, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxvii; He would meet him at MacCroskie's in the hour of cause, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xxiii.

2. Sake.

Abd. For Guid's cause, Helen, will ye a' explain, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 139. **Per.** I have heard an old person say 'For God's cause' (G.W.).

3. *Comp.* **Cause-house**, the magistrate's room in which causes are tried.

Cum. Our Tib at the cwoase house hes been, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 9.

4. *v.* Of children: to cut or produce (teeth).

Nhp.^{1} The child is so tatchey, it's causing its teeth.

5. In phr. *to cause make*, to have made.

Sc. I caused make a table, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 438.

CAUSE, *sb.^{2}* e.An. Cor. Case.

e.An.^{1} Oh, if that be the cause, indeed! **Cor.^{1}** If that's the cause I must work later; **Cor.^{2}**

CAUSE, *sb.^{3}* Som. Dev. [**kǭz**, Dev. also **kǭs.**] The pavement, footpath. Cf. **caunse.**

w.Som.^{1} At Taunton Assizes, a servant-girl giving evidence as to a stabbing case said: 'I saw blood on the cause.' **Dev.** You can't walk on the cause or anywhere, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 89. **nw.Dev.^{1}**

CAUSE, *conj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use. Also written **caws** Nhb.; and in forms **cos** Wm. w.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} se.Wor.^{1} Lon. Ess.^{1} Sur.; **coss** w.Yks. Nhp.^{1} Hnt.; **coz** w.Yks.^{1} Not. War.^{2}; **cose** e.Lan.^{1}; **case** Chs.^{2} Shr.^{2} Dor.; **caase** Cor.; **kaise** Dor.; **caze** Chs.^{1}; **cas** Nhb. Som.; **caas** Nhb.^{1} Chs.^{3} [**kǭz, koz, kos, kāz.**]

1. Because.

Nhb. 'Caws he hesent skrimpit his kindniss, Robson *Bk. of Ruth* (1860) ii. 20; It's not 'cas thoo's wantin the will, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 335; **Nhb.^{1}** **Wm.** Cos o' t'sniff o' thy good ointments thy neeam's as ointment teeamed oot, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 3; Folk eats mair flesh . . . cos addlings better, Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 67. **w.Yks.** I rhyme cos I can't help it, Twisleton *Poems* (1867) *Introd.* st. 6; Aw think, it's coss he isn't here, Hartley *Ditties* (1868) 1st S. 51; **w.Yks.^{1}** **Lan.** Cose our folk wur Church folk, Westall *Old Factory* (1885) 119. **e.Lan.^{1}**, **Chs.^{123}**, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **n.Lin.^{1}** He hesn't cum'd just 'cos I tell'd him; he's that stupid. **Nhp.**^{1} Coss it is so. **War.**^{2}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{2} Case as how ye sin he wunna yable. **s.Oxf.** Jest cause 'ee went out a-shrovin' with the other children, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 31. **Lon.** We didn't have no lantern, 'cos it keeps on falling out of his hands, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. ii. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** Parson he come to see us through the snaow. Old Warty säy tha's on'y cos he's päid, Downes *Ballads* (1895) 16; **Ess.**^{1} **Sur.** 'Cause of course they'd believe what you say, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 91, ed. 1857. **Dor.** Kaise the air wer cwold an' damp, Young *Rabin Hill* (1867) 23; (A.C.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1827). **w.Som.**^{1} **Cor.** He ded loff, caase he do knaw, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 7; **Cor.**^{2}

2. In phr. (1) *Cause for why*, why so; (2) *Cause why*, because, for the reason that.

(1) **Midl.** Northall *Gl.* (1896). (2) **Som.** An' dash my wig, zo tis! Cause why? By gar, da sar me right, ta last, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 14. **w.Som.**^{1} Kau·z wuy·—kae·uz wuy·—vurkau·z wuy·—vurkae·uz wuy·—kuz wuy·. The first form is a little fine talk, though very common; the second, fourth, and fifth, more usual, and used indifferently among the less sophisticated. The third is the form of the sedate village politician. Aay bee saa·f te-z noa· jis dhing—kau·z wuy· muy mús·us meet-n aup-m taew·n uun·ee beeneaw· [I am certain it is no such thing, for the reason that my wife met him up in town only just now].

CAUSER, see **Causey**.

CAUSEY, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also written **cawsey** Sc. Irel. Nhb. w.Yks. e.Yks.^{1} Sur.^{1} Wil.; **causay** w.Yks. ne.Yks.^{1}; **causy** Som.; **cawsay** Dur.^{1}; **causa, causeh** w.Yks.; **caussey** Sc. w.Yks.^{3}; **causer** ne.Yks.^{1} m.Lan.^{1}; **cassy** N.I.^{1} Amer.; **cassey** Hmp.^{1} Som.; **caasy** Nhb.^{1}; **casey** Shr.^{1} Som.; **corsey** Not. Rut.^{1}; **coursey** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; **corser** Lan.; **korser** w.Yks.^{1}; **calcie** n.Lin.^{1}; **calsey** w.Yks.^{2}; **cosy** Nhb.^{1} Lan.; **cozey** Nhb.^{1}; **kosey** Lan. [**kǭ·sə, kǭ·zə, kā·si.**]

1. A raised footpath: the pavement, side-walk. See **Caunsey.**

Kcd. Aften staggered hame Barely fit to keep the causey, Grant *Lays* (1884) 33. **Ayr.** Sundry improvements both in the causey of the streets and the reparation of the kirk, Galt *Provost* (1822) xiv. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Keep on the caasey aal the way; the road's se dorty. **Dur.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah went thruff t'toon a-top o' t'cawzer. **w.Yks.** T'causeys are made o' wood, Hartley *Grimes' Trip* (1877) 37; Sometimes I fan mysen on t'cawsa, an sometimes i' t'middle o' t'road, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 24; When we could scarcely pick be t'leet The causay from the mud, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 50; **w.Yks.**^{23}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Isn't t'korser big eniff to hod thuh now? **Lan.** Hoo koom thrutchin past un wantin o th' Kosey to hursel, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 54; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} A causer is just aside o' th' channel-hoyle i' ony street as is paved. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.** Can you slurr?—Ah! there was a stunner on th' corsey (J.H.B.); **Not.**^{3} **n.Lin.**^{1} *Obsol.* **Rut.**^{1} A man one days work at the Corsey, 1s., *Par. Acc.* (1766). **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.**^{2}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}, **Sur.**^{1}, **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Kennard *Diog. Sandals* (1893) vi. **Som.** Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 203; (W.F.R.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 73.]

Hence (1) **Causey,** *v.* to pave; (2) **Causeyer,** *sb.* one who makes a 'causey.'

(1) **Sc.** These London kirk-yards are causeyed with through-stanes, panged hard and fast thegither, Scott *Nigel* (1822) iii. **n.Lin.**^{1} We mun hev' oor coort-yard causied, it clicks up soä e' a raainy time. (2) **Rnf.** With masons, and founders, and plumbers, Bricklayers, and caus'yers, a mob, M^{c}Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 333.

2. A raised road across a moor or boggy land.

Nhb.^{1} Spec. applied to the remains of Roman paved roads, which are popularly ascribed to supernatural agency, as 'Cob's Cawsey,' or 'Devil's Cawsey,' a branch from the Watling Street striking off north of the Wall. **Yks.** Used *gen.*, but perhaps most frequently in the flat districts, where its necessity was first felt and has most palpably continued, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883). **n.Yks.** The formal or more elaborate 'high-way' of the times was the flagged causeway, pannier-man's causey or 'horse-road,' Atkinson *Whitby* (1894) 182; **n.Yks.**^{1} Many of these [roads] have been worn out and never replaced, or have been taken up, and others are nearly or quite overgrown by the ling and other moor-herbage, so that it is only by the revelations afforded by a moor-track, or a moor-current in wet weather, that their position and general direction can be ascertained. **e.Yks.**^{1} A raised and paved way across a fold-yard. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} A paved road, of which there are still a good many, is always spoken of as 'the causey.' I can recollect the whole length of road between Mobberley and Knutsford being paved with round cobbles, the side roads which branched off being merely sandy ruts. When anyone asked the way to Knutsford, he was pretty sure to be told 'Yo mun keep to th' causey, an' yo'n be reet.' **n.Lin.**^{1} Made by raising a bank above the level of the water as it stands in flood time. **Shr.**^{1} Paths or roads between the beds from which the peat, or 'turf,' is cut on Whixall Moss. **Oxf.** Causey . . . commonly taken with us for a high-way, or bank raised in marshy ground for foot-passage, tho' even sometimes the ways for horse-passage are also known by this name, such as that beyond Fryer Bacon's Study by Oxford (to S. Hinksey), Hearne *Gl. Langtoft* (1710) 597. **Cmb.**^{1} Aldreth Causey crosses the Old West River at a place called High Bridge.

3. The street.

Sc. I'll gang awa' aboot the toon in the causeys, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iii. 2; Some misleard rascals abused my country, but I think I cleared the causey of them, Scott *Nigel* (1822) iii. **Ayr.** Jeanie was fonder of outgait and blether in the causey than was discreet, Galt *Provost* (1822) ix. **Lnk.** Since first we met gaun up the causey, Wardrop *J. Mathieson* (1881) 77. **Kcb.** The farm gaed to jap, an' the bummers cam' in An' hoisted puir Tam to the causey, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 218.

4. The paved yard of a farm-house or cottage; the flagged footway behind the cows in a cow-house.

N.I.^{1}, **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.), **Lin.** (J.C.W.) **Shr.**^{1} Sally, han' yo' aumust done sloppin' out theer?—I've on'y got the causey to swill; I shanna be lung.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Causey-clash,** street talk or gossip; (2) **-clothes,** dress in which one may appear in public; (3) **-crown,** the middle of the road or pavement; (4) **-dancer,** a gadabout, one who is continually in the street; (5) **-edge,** the edge of the road or pavement; (6) **-faced,** brazen-faced, unashamed; (7) **-raker,** a street-sweeper; (8) **-stones,** cobble-stones, paving-stones; (9) **-tales,** street news; (10) **-talk,** see **-clash**; (11) **-webs,** in phr. *to make — webs*, to neglect one's work and idle in the street.

(1) **Ayr.** It's no for a courtesy o' causey clash he's birlin' his mouldy pennies in sic firlots, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxxiii. (2) **Sc.** From that day . . . we kept in, providing for causey-cloaths, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 398. (3) **Per.** Down the street the Bailie comes—Faith, he keeps the causey-croon, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 105. **Fif.** Wishart, gentle, guid, and kind . . . Had, frae her causey-crown, Ascendit upwarts frae his pyre In chariot of whirlin' fire, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 72. (4) **Ayr.** She had a wife for me, far more to the purpose than such a cawsey-dancer as Annie Daisie, Galt *Lairds* (1826) vii. (5) **w.Yks.**^{5} It pitch'd o' t'corser-edge an' wur mash'd to bits, 74. (6) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) (7) **s.Sc.** I'd rather roost wi causey-rakers, Ramsay *Poems* (1727) 111, ed. 1733. (8) **Fif.** Some said he doukit down at anes Betwixt the weil-pav'd causey-stanes, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 52. **Nhb.** Just then alang the causey stanes Clank'd Bella's steps, Proudlock *Muse* (1896) 338. (9) **Sc.** Ye needna mak causey-tales o't (Jam.). (10) **Ayr.** Just a wheen havers; causey talk—vox populi, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcvi. **Edb.** Causey talk in the forenoon, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 133. (11) **Abd.** (Jam.)

6. In phr. *to take* or *keep the crown* or *cantle of the causey*, to keep the middle of the road; also *fig.*

Sc. Truth shall keep the crown of the causeway yet, Rutherford *Lett.* (ed. 1765) II. 24; My auld auntie taks ay the crown o' the causie, Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 93 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Who should I see passing along the crown of the causey but Mr. M^{c}Lucre himself, Galt *Provost* (1822) iv.

[*Chaussée*, the causey, bank, or dam of a pond, or of a river, Cotgr.; Causey in a hye way, Palsgr. AFr. *caucè*, OFr. *chaucie*, see Hatzfeld (s.v. *Chaussée*).]

CAUSH, *sb.* and *v.* Lei. **1.** *sb.* A small rick. **2.** *v.* To stack, make into a rick.

Lei. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

CAUSHE, *sb.* Wxf.^{1} A way or road. Cf. **cause,** *sb.*^{3}

CAUSSEY, see **Causey.**

CAUTCH, see **Cauch.**

CAUTION, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Nhp. Also in form **caition** Sc.

1. *sb.* Security, guarantee; also in phr. *to set* or *find caution*, to give security.

Sc. He was ordained also to set caution to Frendraught that he

... and [his] servants should be harmless and skaithless in their bodies, goods, and gear, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 45; Caution is either simple and pure, for payment of sums of money or performance of facts; or conditional, depending on certain events, *Spottiswoode MS.* (Jam.) **Kcb.** I cannot take God's word without a caution, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 108. **Yks.** He has no hold of his money, as he got no caution in lending it (C.C.R.).

Hence (1) **Cautioner,** *sb.* a person who acts as surety for another; (2) **Caution-money,** *sb.* a deposit paid by a person on entering an infirmary, to provide against the expenses arising from death or other contingencies; (3) **Cautionry,** *sb.* suretyship.

(1) **Sc.** Ofttimes the cautioner pays the debt, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 272 (Jam.); Fleming *Scripture* (1726). **Ayr.** Thou art cautioner both for God's part and my part of the covenant, Dickson *Sel. Writings* (1660) I. 114, ed. 1845. (2) **Nhp.**^{1} (3) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Kcb.** I cannot read distinctly my surety's act of cautionary for me in particular, and my discharge, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 116.

2. One who is surety for another.

Sc. Never fear, I'se be caution for them, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxvi.

3. *v.* To be surety, to wager.

Ayr. I'll caition ye for tippence he raise again quieter'n he sat doon, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 204.

CAUTION-BOARD, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A notice-board warning workmen against going into the workings until directed by the deputy.

Nhb.^{1} The deputy does not permit a naked light or an unlocked safety lamp to be carried beyond the point indicated by the caution board. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

CAUTIOUS, *adj.* Sc.

1. Unassuming, kindly, obliging.

Per. He's a cautious body, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 162; He's a cautious man, the laird, aye helpin some poor body. 'Be cautious, noo, sherra, an' no put a big fine on me'—remark made at a sheriff's court (G.W.).

2. Quiet.

Abd. Be cautious, bairns, I'm deaved wi' yer din (G.W.).

CAUTS, *sb. pl.* Sc. A tremulous appearance near the surface of the earth in warm sunshine.

Abd. The summer cauts were trembling here and there, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 26, ed. 1812; Known, but not *gen.* used (G.W.).

CAUVE, see **Calf-, Calve.**

CAUVEN, see **Calven.**

CAUVINS, see **Cavings.**

CAVABURD, *sb.* Sh.I. (Jam.) Also written **kavaburd.** A thick fall of snow; snow drifted violently by the wind.

[Norw. dial. *kave,* a dense fall of snow + *burd,* that which is borne along (Aasen). See Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetland* (1897) 76. Cp. ON. *kafa-fjūk,* a thick fall of snow.]

CAVALAKER, *sb.* Cor.^{3} [**kəvæ·ləkə(r).**] A slovenly, untidy person.

CAVALDRY, *sb.* Dur. Chs. Stf. Wor. Shr. Wil. Som. Also in form **calvary** Chs.^{13} Stf.^{2}; **calvatry** w.Som.^{1}; **cavaltry** se.Wor.^{1} Shr.^{1} A troop of cavalry, esp. the Yeomanry cavalry.

Dur.^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **Stf.**^{2}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Cavaltry [kav·u'ltr'i'] is the more general form. The cavaldry [kav·u'ldr'i'] called up in Oswestry to quell the colars at Chirk (Jan. 1, 1831). **n.Wil.** The cavaltry's a comin' (E.H.G.). **w.Som.**^{1} Mae·ustur ed-n au·m—ai-z u-goo· aup tu Taa·nun een dhu kaal·vutree [Master is not at home—he is gone up to Taunton in the yeomanry].

CAVE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. Written **keeve** Cor.^{2}; **keive** Dev.^{3} [**kēv, keəv, kiəv.**]

1. *sb.* A grave, vault; an ancient burial-place, a kistvaen.

w.Som. Wuul, haun wee kau·m tu puut ur een dhu kee·ŭv, neef dh·oa·l mae·ŭn waud-n u-tuurnd rai·t raewn [Well, when we came to put her in the cave if the old man (her husband) was not turned right round], Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 99; **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** Hannaford, who is somewhat acquainted with what he calls these caves, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 393.

2. A heap of potatoes or other root crops earthed up and thatched over for the winter.

w.Som.^{1} Zoa, dhai-v u-ruub· Faa·rmur Vruy·z tae·udee kee·uv, aa·n um? [So they have robbed Farmer Fry's potatoe-heap, have they not?] **Dev.** I rekon us 'ad better hale up tha keives wi' plenty ov straw an' hellums vur us chell 'ave a 'ard vrast avore long, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{13}, **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.), **Cor.**^{2}

3. *v.* To store root crops during the winter by banking them over with earth and thatching them with straw.

w.Som.^{1} **Dev.**^{3} They'm out in Barnsclose keiving tha mangold; they'm veard tweel vreeze avore morning, zo they'm busy.

Hence **Caving,** *vbl. sb.* the act of storing root crops in 'pits.'

Glo. There was little now to look forward to except . . . the caving of the few mangolds, and the winter ploughing, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) viii. **Dev.**^{3}

CAVE, *sb.*^{2} Abd. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A deficiency in understanding.

CAVE, *sb.*^{3} Sh.I. A square-shouldered bottle, *gen.* used for gin; a case for holding spirit-bottles. (K.I.); S. & Ork.^{1}

CAVE, *sb.*^{4} n.Cy. A cabbage.

CAVE, *sb.*^{5} Hmp. (W.M.E.F.) A fir-cone.

CAVE, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{6} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and n. counties to Der. Shr. Written **kaive** Bnff.^{1}; **kave** n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} nw.Der.^{1}; **kayve** Lan.^{1}; **keav** Nhb.^{1}; **keeave** Cum.^{1} n.Yks.^{2}; **keeve** Chs.^{123} Shr.^{1}; **keive** w.Yks.^{45} s.Chs.^{1} Der.^{1}; **keve** Sc. (Jam.); **keyve** Lan.; **kyev** Nhb.^{1} [**kēv, keəv, keiv, kīv, kiəv.**]

1. *v.* To tilt, raise the front of a cart, &c., so as to overturn the contents.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{4}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Keive it ower! **Lan.** Whawl aw welley thaut us e'd o keyved hur oer, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) i; **Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** Ray (1691); **Chs.**^{123}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Der.**^{1} *Obs.* **nw.Der.**^{1} **Shr.** Weer are ye goin to keeve this cart? (A.J.M.); Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.**^{1} Now then, look afore yo', or yo'n cave that bouk o'er an' sheed all the milk.

Hence (1) **Keiving,** *vbl. sb.* the children's game of 'pey-swey,' or see-saw; (2) **Kevity** or **Keyvy,** *adv.* in a position for being easily thrown over or upset, as a cart when too heavily weighted behind.

(1) **Der.**^{1} (2) **e.Lan.**^{1}

2. To tilt up, set on end.

e.Yks. The sheaves, their toppes caven up, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 45.

3. *intr.* To topple over, fall suddenly; *gen.* used with *over.*

Sc. (Jam.) **Chs.**^{1} Th' stack's keeved o'er into th' lone. **s.Chs.**^{1} Of a person who fell asleep in chapel: 'He keived o'er asleep.'

4. To toss the head, to paw the ground, rear, plunge, as a horse. Cf. **cavie,** *v.*

Sc. Stan up, ye auld jade! what are ye caving at? Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) ii. **Bnff.**^{1} **Slk.** In the chay drawn by four horses, cavin their heads till the foam flees ower the hedges, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 271. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.** (M.P.), **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cave,** *sb.* a toss either of the head or forelegs; (2) **Kaivan,** *vbl. sb.* the act of rearing; (3) **Kaiving,** *ppl. adj.* having a habit of rearing and plunging.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**^{1} (2) **Bnff.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} (3) **Bnff.**^{1}

5. To stumble, stagger, dance about awkwardly; to bounce about. Cf. **kevel.**

Nhb.^{1} He gans keavin aboot, dingin iverybody ower. **Cum.** He keav'd reet away to th' haymu', Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 534; He'll sweer like mad, An' keäv an prance, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 6; (M.P.) **ne.Lan.**^{1}

6. With *up*: to climb a steep precipice or wall. Hence (1) **Kaivan,** *vbl. sb.,* (2) **Kaive,** *sb.* the act of climbing. Bnff. (Jam.); Bnff.^{1}

7. To push, drive backwards and forwards. Hence **Cave,** *sb.* a stroke, push. Sc. (Jam.)

8. In the game of marbles: to push the hand beyond a mark or given distance. Hence, to win rapidly at marbles.

w.Yks. By gow, bur he did cave em in (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{2} 'Knuckle down, shoot full, and don't cave.' In games of marbles a mark or hole is often set to shoot from. If a boy in shooting his taw pushes his hand beyond the mark he is said to cave.

9. *sb.* A large awkward foot.

Nhb. 'The keaves o' Lorbottle' was a saying used in fun against the Lorbottle folks, who were alleged to have huge shapeless feet.

CAVE, *v.*^{3} and *sb.*^{7} Sc. (Jam.) Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Bck. Hrt. Suf. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also written **kave** N.Cy.^{1} n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **keeave** Cum.^{1} n.Yks.^{12} I.W.^{12} Also in form **caff-** Wil.^{1} [**kēv, kiəv.**]

1. *v.* To separate by raking the short straws and detached ears from the threshed corn. See **Chave.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.^{1}** This operation is done by holding a rake and kicking the short straw against the teeth to separate the corn. **Cum.^{1}, n.Yks.^{12}, ne.Yks.^{1}** **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Nhp.^{2}** **s. & e.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **Wil.^{1}**

Hence (1) **Caving,** *vbl. sb.* the act of separating the corn when threshed from the straw; (2) **Caving-up,** *vbl. sb.* sweeping the barn floor after threshing and throwing the corn into a heap preparatory to 'dressing'; (3) **-rake,** *sb.* a wooden rake, with a short head and long teeth, used for separating the grain from the straw; (4) **-riddle,** a large sieve used in separating the grain from the straw; (5) **-rudder** or **-rudderer,** (*a*) the winnowing-fan and tackle; (*b*) see **-riddle**; (6) **-sieve,** see **-riddle.**

(1) **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 339. **n.Lin.^{1}, I.W.^{12}** (2) **n.Lin.^{1}, Nhp.^{2}** **I.W.^{2}** I wants to begin keeaven up. (3) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Yks.^{12}** **e.Yks.** Trees . . . will serve for cavinge-rake-shaftes, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 121; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **n.Lin.^{1}, Nhp.^{1}, War.^{3}, I.W.^{1}, Wil.^{1}** (4) **n.Yks.^{12}, n.Lin.^{1}, Nhp.^{1}** **War.^{3}** *Obs.* **Suf.** (F.H.), **Sus.^{1}** (5, *a*) **Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.^{1}** (*b*) *ib.* (6) **w.Bck.** 2 Ell Rakes and 2 Cavin Sieves, *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 267. **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. iii.

2. *sb.* The chaff of wheat and oats. See **Cavings.**

Wil. Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.^{1}**

[*Cave,* with a large rake . . . to divide . . . the larger chaff from the corn or smaller chaff, Worlidge (1681); I cave corne, *Jescoux le grayn,* Palsgr. (1530) 479. A der. of OE. *ceaf,* chaff.]

CAVE, see **Calve,** *v.*^{2}

CAVEL, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Lin. Also in form **cafle** (Jam.); **cavil** N.Cy.^{1} e.Dur.^{1}; **kavel** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.^{1}; **kevel** Nhb.^{1}; **kevvil** Nhb.; **kyevel** Nhb.^{1} [**ka·vl, ke·vl, ka·vil, ke·vil.**]

1. A lot, share, *gen.* in phr. *to cast cavels.*

Sc. And they cast kevils them amang, And kevils them between, . . . Wha suld gae kill the king, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 81, ed. 1803 (Jam.). **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.** Grose (1790); **Nhb.^{1}**

2. A distribution by lot, the ballot by which the working places in a pit are fixed.

N.Cy.^{1} I've getten a canny cavil for this quarter, however. **Nhb.** Lang's the road an dip's the wettor; what a kevvil mall is mine, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 326; **Nhb.^{1}** Each collier draws his cavel, and the number on his ticket is the number of the 'bord' at which he must hew for a stated period, till another cavelling takes place. **e.Dur.^{1}** [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

3. Lot, fate, destiny, chance.

Sc. Let ilka ain be content wi' his ain kavel, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 8, ed. 1881; Happy man, happy cavil, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 370. **Abd.** I should be right content For the kind cavel that to me was lent, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 141, ed. 1812; Ye wish't it to my kavel, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 9. **Nhb.^{1}** **Nhb., Dur.** When Sall was for maw kyevel drawn, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52.

4. A division or share of property made by lot, a strip of tillage land in the common field.

n.Sc. They got about 40 chalders of victual and silver rent out of the bishop's kavil, Spalding *Hist.* (1792) I. 230 (Jam.). **N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}**

5. A ridge of growing corn, esp. where the custom of 'run-rig' is retained.

Per. It is common to say 'there's a guid cavel o' corn' (Jam.).

6. *v.* To divide by lot. Hence **Cavelling,** *vbl. sb.* the division by lot.

n.Sc. The heritors of Don met every fortnight after the cavelling of the water in April, *Leslie of Powis* (1805) 123 (Jam.). **Nhb.^{1}**

[**1, 2.** Þan kest þai cauel þam emell, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 18907. **6.** Quhene þe maste party Of þe folk distroyt war vtrely Be sic cuttis and cawelynge, Barbour *St. Georgis* (c. 1375) 101. Cp. Du. *kavel,* lot, parcel; *kavelen,* to cast lots, parcel out by lot. EFris. *kafel,* a lot, portion (Koolman).]

CAVEL, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Also written **cavill, kavel, kevel** (Jam.). [Not known to our correspondents.] A low, mean fellow.

Sc. The bride about the king she skipped Till out starts carle and cavel, Watson *Coll.* (1706) III. 50 (Jam.).

[Ane cavell quhilk was never at the scule, Lyndesay *Satyre* (1535) 2863.]

CAVEL, see **Kevel.**

CAVEND, CAVENS, see **Caving(s.**

CAVER, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Der. One who follows in the track of the regular miner to pick up any ore that has been left.

Der. What caver stole the bing-ore, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 26; In search of small particles of ore which had been thrown away by the miner and perhaps by one or two previous sets of cavers like themselves, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 112; To keep in awe such as be cavers, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 116–7.

CAVER, *sb.*^{2} w.Sc. (Jam.) Also written **kaver.** [Not known to our correspondents.] A gentle breeze.

CAVEY, *sb.* Hrf. A mantelpiece. (W.W.S.)

CAVIE, *sb.* Sc. [**kē·vi.**]

1. A hen-coop.

Sc. Ye'll ne'er craw in my cavie, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 150, ed. 1881; Huzza! cocks and hens, Flee awa to your cavey, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 159. **e.Fif.** Flanked on the left by a swine's cruive an' chicken cavie, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. **Ayr.** The fiddler rak'd her fore and aft, Behint the chicken cavie, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) st. 43. **Lth.** Roast chuckies in dizzens frae the cavie, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 13. **e.Lth.** I was amang them somethin like a rotten in a cavie, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 74. **Dmf.** Croose as a cock in his ain cavie, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 56.

Hence **Cavied,** *pp.* cooped up.

Slk. You hae been cavied a' your days in touns, like poutry, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 59.

2. *Obsol.* The lower part of the 'aumrie' or meat-press. Hence **Cavie keek-bo-ing,** *sb. phr.*, see below.

Sc. This often stood at a little distance from the wall, and was the place where courtship was carried on. Hence cavie keek-bo-ing. 'There wad be as muckle cavie keek-bo-in, and pauntrie smirkin, as wad gar the dawpetest dow in a' the Saut Market o' Glasco cour her face wi' her temming apron,' *Blackw. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 351 (Jam.).

[Flem. *kevie, kavie,* 'une cage à poulsins & autres' (Plantin); MHG. *kevje,* 'vogelhaus' (Lexer); G. *käfig.*]

CAVIE, *v.* *Obs.?* Sc.

1. To rear, prance. See **Cave,** *v.*^{2} **4.**

Abd. Auld Hornie cavie't back and fore And flapt his sooty wings, Anderson *Poems* (1813) 126 (Jam.).

2. To toss the head, walk with an airy and affected step. Abd. (Jam.)

CAVIL, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Yks. Lan. War. Glo. Cor. [**ka·vil, kæ·vil.**]

1. *sb.* A quarrel, squabble; a question in dispute.

w.Yks.^{3} It used to be a cavil whether Christmas day was one of the twelve or one of the twenty. **s.Lan.** (S.W.) **Cor.** Don't let's begin a cavil—that ain't becomin' o' Sundays, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) II. 14.

2. *v.* To argue, quarrel.

War.^{3} They have been cavilling all day. **Glo.** 'I'll cavil wi' thee. The man meant he would argue in opposition, out of sheer contrariness (S.S.B.).

[OF. *caviller,* to mock, jest, rail.]

CAVIL, *sb.*^{2} Sur.^{1} I.W.^{2} [**kæ·vl.**] The chaff and refuse of wheat after threshing. See **Cavings.**

CAVIL, *v.*^{2} Sh.I. Written **kavle, kavvle** (Jam.). To take hooks out of the mouths of large fish by means of a small stick notched at one end. Sh.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.^{1}

[Cp. ON. *kefli,* stick, piece of wood.]

CAVIL, see **Cavel,** *sb.*^{1}

CAVING, *adv.* Nhp. [**kē·vin.**] Slow, sluggish; in an idle, loitering manner.

Nhp.^{1} How he goes caving along. How caving he goes.

CAVING, *sb.* Hrf. Also in form **cavend** Hrf.^{1}; **kevin** Hrf.^{12} [**kē·vin, ke·vin.**] Part of the round of beef near the 'aitch-bone,' q.v.; the same as the 'lift' (q.v.).

Hrf. Bound *Prov.* (1876); In common use (T.G.A.); **Hrf.^{12}**

[Prob. the same as Wel. *cefn,* back, ridge.]

CAVINGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. (JAM.) Nhb. Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Dev. Also written **caayvins** Brks.^{1}; **caivins** Oxf.^{1}; **cauvins** Brks.^{1}; **cavens** e.An.^{1}; **cavins** Nhp.^{2} Wil.^{1}; **civvens** Sur.; **kavings** n.Yks.^{1}; **keeavings** n.Yks.^{2}; **kevvins** Oxf.^{1} **[kē·vinz, ke·vinz, kiə·vinz.]** Chaff, refuse of threshed corn, beans, &c., *gen.* given to horses and poultry. See **Cave**, *v.*^{3}, **Cavil**, *sb.*^{2}

Nhb.^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Midl.** *Poetry Prov.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 33. **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.**^{3} **Oxf.**^{1} Kyev·inz. **Brks.**^{1} **Bdf.** Working horses . . . will consume some 56 pounds of chaff in a week, half of which is hay, and the rest cavings, oatstraw, &c., BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 88; (J.W.B.) **Hrt.** Take a handful of oats in the straw, and put them upon some cavings of wheat, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**^{1}, **Cmb.** (W.W.S.), **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**^{1} **Ken.**^{1} Called tauf, toff, in e.Ken. **Sur.** (T.S.C.), **Sus.** (M.B.-S.), **Sus.**^{1}, **Hmp.** (H.E.), **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** *w. Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7; (C.V.G.) **nw.Dev.**^{1}

CAVLETH, *sb.* Flt. Shr. Mtg. Also in form **cavlet.** **[ka·vləþ.]** Toffee, butterscotch.

Flt. (T.K.J.) **w.Shr.** The 'th' is dropped in these parts (E.O.). **Mtg.** Used alike when speaking Welsh or English. A person who used 'cavlet' instead of 'cavleth' would be thought Anglicized, but would be quite understood (*ib.*).

CAVVASSING ABOUT, *phr.* Lin. **[ka·vəsin.]** Of sickly people who cannot rest: wandering about, restless, unsettled.

n.Lin.^{1} **m.Lin.** Why can't you be quiet, and not be always cavvassing about in this way? (T.H.R.)

CAVY, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Suf. Written **cavey** Suf.^{1}; **kavey** w.Yks.^{5}; **cave'e** Sc. (JAM.) **[kē·vi, keə·vi.]**

1. In phr. *to beg* or *cry cavy*, to ask pardon, retract; 'to knock under,' give in.

n.Yks. Commonly used among boys, esp. in a threatening way. Ā'l mack thee cry cavy if ta duz'nt be quiet (W.H.); (I.W.) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 14, 1892); **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} He'll beg kāavey o' noabody—he's nut one o' that soart. **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1884) III. 178; **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ky'ai vi. **Suf.**^{1} 'A begun to cry cavey.

2. A state of commotion, perturbation of mind. Abd. (JAM.)

[Lat. *peccavi*, I have sinned.]

CAW, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Sc. Yks. Not. Lin. **[kǭ, kǫə.]**

1. *v.* To breathe with difficulty, make a hoarse noise, gasp for breath.

m.Yks.^{1} He suffers a deal; he can't get his breath, he does nought but caw. **Lin.** He keb'd and caw'd, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 82. **n.Lin.**^{1} I'll mak thee caw for it [I will knock the wind out of you].

2. *sb.* Power of breathing or speaking; quick and oppressive respiration; sometimes used in *pl.*

Sc. He has a great caw at his breast (JAM.); There was a severe heaving at his breast, and a strong caw, *Ogilvy and Nairn Trial* (1765) 83 (*ib.*). **m.Yks.**^{1} One can hear his caws all over the house. **Not.**^{1} A man with a cold is said 'to have lost his caw.' **Lin.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He run'd so fast up th' hill he'd lost his caw afoore he got to th' top.

[To kaw, to fetch one's breath with much difficulty, to gape for breath, BAILEY (1721); To kaw for breath, *aegrè spiritum ducere*, COLES (1679).]

CAW, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Dev. Also written **kaw** Oxf.^{1}; **kyaw** Glo.^{1} **[kjǭ, kǭ.]**

1. *sb.* A fool.

Oxf. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 126; **Oxf.**^{1} Nudh· en·, ·kyau·, wos bin udoo·in an nuuw? [Now then, kaw, wos (what have you) bin adoin' an now?] **Brks.**^{1}

Hence **Caw-baby**, *sb.* an awkward, timid boy.

Dev. GROSE (1790); Ott a cawbaby Jimmy is, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 112.

2. *v.* To stare about foolishly or awkwardly.

Nhp.^{1} Don't stand cawing there, but go and do something. **Glo.**^{1}

Hence **Cawing**, *ppl. adj.* clumsy, awkward, gawky.

Nhp.^{1} To a female with a bare, uncovered neck, we should say, 'How cawing you look, why don't you put a handkerchief on?' To a sempstress working with a long, thick needle, not suited to the cloth, 'What a cawing needle you've got!' **Glo.**^{1}

CAW, *sb.*^{3} ne.Lan.^{1} A rocky cliff inhabited by jackdaws.

CAW, see **Call**, **Car**, *adj.*, **Coe.**

CAWAW'D, *pp.* Lth. (JAM.) Fatigued, wearied of anything to disgust.

CAWCH, see **Cauch.**

CAWD, *adj.* Nhb. **[kǭd.]** Cross-grained in temper.

Nhb.^{1} He's a cawd chep. He's tarrible cawd.

CAWD, see **Cold.**

CAWDAW, see **Caddow**, *sb.*^{1}

CAWDRAT, see **Condrat.**

CAWDRUN, *sb.* n.Yks. Also written **cawdrin.** **[kǭ·drən.]** A large quantity.

n.Yks. There's a greeat cawdrun of cinders onder t'fire (I.W.).

[The same word as lit. E. *cauldron* (ME. *caudron*), a large kettle or boiler, and *chaldron*, a dry measure used for coals. What shal comune the caudron to the pot, WYCLIF (1382) *Ecclus.* xiii. 3. Fr. dial. (Norm.) *caudron*, 'chaudron' (MOISY).]

CAWDY, see **Caddie.**

CAWDY-MAWDY, *sb.* n.Cy. Nhp. Hnt. (1) The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*; (2) the curlew, *Numenius arquata.*

(1) **n.Cy.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 86. **Nhp.**^{1} (2) **n Cy.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 200. **Nhp.**^{1} The sun without beams burns dim o'er the floodlands, Where white Cawdymaudies slow swiver and sail, CLARE *MS. Poems*; I think so full oft' on the banks o' the meadows, Where the pale Cawdymaudy flies swopping all day, *ib.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

CAWED, see **Coe.**

CAWEL, see **Cowl.**

CAWEL(L, *sb.* s.Pem. Cor. Also written **cawl**; **cowall** Cor.^{1} A basket. Cf. **cawl.**

s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 419; Yeȧ can bring them things in the cawel (W.M.M.). **Cor.**^{1}

[Wel. *cawell*, 'sporta, corbis' (DAVIES).]

CAWER, see **Cower.**

CAWF, see **Caff**, *sb.*^{1}, **Calf**, **Corf.**

CAW-HOO, *int.* e.An. Also written **carwoo** e.An.^{1} Nrf.; **cawoo** Suf.; **carwo** e.An.^{1} **[kā·wū.]** The common call or cry for scaring rooks.

e.An.^{1} The Nrf. boys say 'Bird a bird, a wooh, Here come the clappers, To knock ye down back'ards, Carwo! Carwoo—oh!' **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 72. **Suf.** (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}

CAWILLY, *sb.* Cor. The ringed plover, *Aegialitis hiaticula.* Cf. **dulwilly.**

Cor. RODD *Birds* (1880) 314.

CAWK, *sb.*^{1} Der. **[kǭk.]** In phr. *cawk and corve*, a basket measure at the mines. Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1}

CAWK, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{2} Cum. Yks. Lin. Som. Also written **cauk-** Lin.; **cork-** Cum.^{1} n.Yks. w.Som.^{1} **[kǭk.]**

1. *v.* To flog, beat, chastise.

e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.)

Hence (1) **Cawker**, *sb.* a severe blow; (2) **Cawking**, *vbl. sb.* a flogging.

(1) **n.Yks.** A bunch [kick] might be a corker (I.W.). **n.Lin.** He gie'd him ă cauker o'th side o' his heäd (M.P.). **w.Som.**^{1} When a boy stoops to avoid a feint, and then gets a full blow on the posterior, he is said to get a [kau·rkur]. (2) **Cum.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.)

2. *sb.* A blow.

n.Lin.^{1} He gev him a big cawk o' th' side o' th' heäd 'at sent him awaay roärin' like a bull.

CAWK, *v.*^{2} Wil. Also in form **cawket** Wil.^{1} To cry out, make a noise like a hen when disturbed on her nest.

Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} Ther's our John, s'naw—allus a messin' a'ter the wenchin, s'naw—cawin' an' cawkettin' like a young rook.

CAWK, see **Calk**, **Cork**, **Cowk.**

CAWKER, see **Calker**, **Caulker**, **Corker.**

CAWKEY, *adj.* Glo. Of a man: touchy.

Glo.^{1} Cawkey oaf.

CAWKIN, see **Calkin.**

CAWKING, *ppl. adj.* Nhp.^{1} Glo.^{1} Also in forms **kyawking, kyawketing** Glo.^{1} Awkward, gawky.

CAWL, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Ken. Also in forms **cawel** N.Cy.^{2} Nhb.^{1}; **cawil, cowell** e.Yks.^{1}; **caul** n.Yks.^{2} **[kǭl]**

1. A hen-coop. Cf. **cawel(l.**

N.Cy.^{2}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{1}

2. A kitchen-dresser with hutches underneath for young chickens or ducks in cold weather. e.Yks.^{1}

[OE. *cawel*, basket (*Corpus Gl.*).]

CAWL, see **Caal, Coul.**

CAWLER, see **Caller**, *adj.*

CAWLIE, see **Coulie.**

CAW-MAGGING, *ppl. adj.* Nhp. Idle, lazy, gaping.

Nhp.^{1} What a caw-magging girl that is.

CAWMER, *v.* Cld. (Jam.) To quiet, to calm.

CAWMIN, *adj.* w.Yks. [**kǭ·min.**] Awkward, ungainly.

w.Yks. Tha cawmin beggar! if tha does that ageean aw'll gie the a clart o' t'side o' t'heead (J.S.); **w.Yks.**^{2} As cawmin as a cow in a cage.

CAWMPLE, see **Cample**, *v.*^{1}

CAWNEY, *sb.* Brks. [**kǭ·ni.**] A very stupid person, one who is almost an idiot.

Brks. *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**^{1}

CAWNEY, see **Canny.**

CAWPER, *sb.* Sc. Bargain, benefit, advantage.

Bnff.^{1} He's bocht the nout, but he hiz nae great cawper o' thim. The lad's gotten a richt cawper in 'ir for a wife.

[A der. of the old Sc. legal term *caupe, calpe*, 'ane gift, sik as horse or uther thing, quhilk ane man in his awin life-time, . . . gives to his Maister,' Skene *Expos.* (1597), ed. 1641, 36.]

CAWPER, *v.* Chs.^{13} To answer saucily. **Cf. camper,** *v.*^{1}

CAWSAY, CAWSEY, see **Causey.**

CAW-SINK-PIN, *sb.* w.Yks.^{23} An old pin picked up from the gutter.

CAWT, see **Can**, *v.*

CAWVE, CAWVEN, see **Calf, Calve, Calven.**

CAWZER, see **Cozier.**

CAX, see **Kex.**

CAXEY, *sb.* Dev. The coriander.

Dev. *Science Gossip* (1873) 235.

CAYER, see **Casar.**

CAYL(EY, see **Cail(ey.**

CAYSHUN, see **Casion.**

CAY-THOLLIC, *sb.* Cor.^{1} In phr. *Like Cay-thollic, the more he eats the thinner he gets.*

CAYZ'D, CAZ'D, see **Cast**, *v.*

CAZE, see **Cause**, *conj.*

CAZELTY, CAZHALTY, see **Casualty.**

CAZIER, see **Casar.**

CAZON, CAZZAN, see **Casson.**

CAZZARDLY, see **Kazzardly.**

CAZZELTY, see **Casualty.**

CAZZIE, see **Cassie.**

CAZZLE, *sb.* Yks. Also written **cassle.** [**ka·zl.**] Of fruit-trees or bushes: to wither away, die.

Yks. Nobbut yah tree's cazzl'd oot ov all t'lot (A.S.).

CAZZLETY, see **Casualty.**

CAZZON, *v.* Yks. [**ka·zən.**] To retch.

n.Yks.^{2} He cazzons at it.

Hence (1) **Cazzon-** or **Cassen-hearted,** *adj.* out of heart, dispirited, sick on the subject; (2) **Cazzoning,** *pp.* half choking.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{12} (2) **n.Yks.**^{2}

CEAGUE, *sb.* Cor. [**kīg.**] A cheat, deceiver, rogue.

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

CEARSE, see **Scearce.**

CEAWER, see **Cower.**

CEAWTCH, see **Couch.**

CECKLE, see **Keckle.**

CEDAR-PENCIL, *sb.* e.An. [**sī·də·pensil.**] A lead pencil.

Nrf. Will you lend me your cedar-pencil, please? (W.R.E.) **Suf.** (F.H.)

CEFFLE, *v.* Lan.^{1} [**ke·fl.**] To cough slightly and sharply.

[Cogn. w. LG. *keffen, käffen*, 'ein leichter Husten' (Berghaus); Du. *keffen*, to barke or yolp as a foxe (Hexham).]

CEGLY, see **Kegly.**

CEILED, *pp.* w.Yks.^{3} With *off.* Of a room: divided or partitioned off.

CEILING, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **cieling** n.Cy. Der.^{1}; **sealing** n.Cy. e.Yks. [**sī·lin.**] The wainscotting of a room; a wooden partition.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**^{3}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1}

CELERY-SEED, *sb.* Sus. The plant *Rumex obtusifolius.* Cf. **butter-dock.**

CELLAR, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Wor. [**se·lə(r).**] In *comp.* (1) **Cellar-head,** the landing or shelf at the top of the stairs leading to the cellar; (2) **-opening,** a benefit-night for the new occupier of a public-house.

(1) **w.Yks.** Then came the rising of the water step by step to the cellar-head, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 24, 1896). **Wor.** (J.W.P.) (2) **Cum.**^{1}

CEMPLE, see **Cample,** *v.*^{1}

CENK, see **Cank,** *v.*^{1}

CENSIONER, *sb.* w.Yks. [**se·nʃənə(r).**] A judge at a bell-ringing match.

w.Yks.^{3} Formerly each set of ringers had their own censioner, but now only two are appointed, who are placed in a room isolated from other persons, listen to the ringing, mark the blunders, and give judgment. This room at Almondbury was in the top storey of a lofty house, and the windows were covered with whitewash, so that the censioners might not be informed, by any signal from outside, what set of ringers was performing.

[Formed fr. *cension*, assessment, rating.]

CENSURE, *sb.* and *v.* Som. Cor. [**se·nʃə(r).**]

1. *sb.* Opinion, judgement, judicial sentence.

w.Som.^{1} All the time the judge was gee-in the [sai·nshur], you could a-yeard a pin drap. **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 545; I do give my censure 'pon it (W.S.); **Cor.**^{1} I gived [or gov] my censure for they; **Cor.**^{3} I think gambling is wicked; what is your censure upon it?

2. *v.* To give an opinion.

Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 545; **Cor.**^{3} What do you censure is the best course to follow? He's ready to censure everything whether he understands it or not.

CENTAGE, *sb.* Yks. [**se·ntidʒ.**] Percentage.

w.Yks.^{3} He ligg'd his brass theer, and gate six per cent, and that's a very gooid centage.

CENTRE-BAR, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Mining term: an iron bar in a tub or tram, passing underneath its body, to which the coupling-hooks are fastened; the bar in a pit-cage carrying a falling catch at each end for holding the tubs in their place.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

CENTRY, *sb.* Wil.^{1} [**se·ntri.**] The bog pimpernel, *Anagallis tenella.*

CEOBB, see **Cob.**

CEOUT, see **Keout.**

CEP, see **Kep.**

CEPIN, *conj.* Sc. [**se·pin.**] Excepting.

Abd. I never tyeuk active pairt 'cepin twice, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiv.

CEPT, *prep.* and *conj.* Sc. Chs. Lin. War. Lon. Cor. Also in forms **cep** Sc.; **ceps** Sc. Cor. [**sept.**]

1. *prep.* Except, but.

Abd. Ilka nicht 'cep Sunday, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. **Ayr.** All goes to his daughter, 'ceps a jointure of three thousand pounds to his disconsolate leddy, Galt *Lairds* (1826) ix. **Lth.** Thro' the welkin' wing'd nae creature 'Cept ae solitary craw, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 316. **Lon.** One gets reconciled to anything, 'cept, to a man like me, a low lodging-house, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 268. **Cor.** Why I wor a standard laest wras'len', an' throw'd every man in the ring 'ceps won, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i.

2. *conj.* Except, unless, but.

nw.Abd. Never gyangs it o'er my hawse 'Cep at an antren time, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 10. **Dmb.** For my pairt I see no difference cep that the inglishers preatch wi' a sark abune their claes, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xiii. **Chs.**^{1} Theer's nowt for me to do 'cept get drunk. **Lin.** Ye niver 'eärd Steevie sweär 'cep' it wur at a dog coomin' in, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 10. **War.** (J.R.W.)

CERE, *sb.* *Obs.*? n.Yks.^{2} Salve.

[The same word as the vb. *cere*, to wrap in a cerecloth, to anoint with spices. I cere a thyng or person in a ccre clothe, *Je envelope en toylle de cire*, Palsgr.]

CEREMONY, *sb.* Ken. A fuss, bother.

Ken.^{1} A woman once said to me, 'There's quite a [ser·r'imuni] if you want to keep a child at home half-a-day.' By which she meant that the school regulations were very troublesome, and required a great deal to be done before the child could be excused.

CERONCEPELS, *sb.* Dur. [**siro·nsiplz.**] Erysipelas.

Dur. As the Rev. Rowland Webster, Vicar of Kelloe, was visiting an old man in his parish, paralytic and suffering from erysipelas, he was told by the old man's daughter that she was gradually but certainly charming away the erysipelas. . . . The charm was written on an old bit of paper, thus : 'A Recet for the Ceroncepels. As our blesed Lady sat at her Bowery Dower, . . . Wating on the Snock Snowls and the Wilfier And the Ceroncepel coming in at the town end By the name of the Lord I medisen thee,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 421.

CERTAIN, *adv.* Der. War. Hrf. Oxf. Sur. Sus. Wil. In phr. *certain sure*, quite sure, perfectly confident.

nw.Der.^{1}, **War.**^{2} **Hrf.**^{2} I am certain sure of that. **Oxf.** Sartin-sure, Northall *Gl.* **Sur.** The finer the soil's worked down, the greater the effect of the manure : of that I'm certain sure, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 192, ed. 1857. **Sus.**^{1} I hope you are pretty well to-day. Certain sure, indeed! **Wil.** And certain zure all had that night to cross, Penruddocke *Content* (1860) 46.

CERTES, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Der. Also written **certis** Sc. ; **certies** Sc. Nhb. ; **carties, sarties** Nhb.^{1} In form **certie** Sc. ; **certy** Sc. Der. Of a truth, certainly ; *gen.* used in phr. *my certie.*

Sc. By my certie, some o' our necks wad hae been ewking, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi ; My certes, there's ane less in heaven aboon, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 295. **Elg.** My certie, the scene Is unco soon chang'd, Tester *Poems* (1865) 107. **Abd.** This hairst, my certy ! 's been a kittle ane, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 28. **Frf.** My certie ! were I ance within, I'd ding your guid-for-naething life oot, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 102 ; At first, it appears, they limited their comments to 'Losh, losh,' . . . 'my certie,' Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 74. **Per.** But ma certes, he's hed his kail het this mornin', Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 191. **Fif.** I've eneuch adae withoot kittlins, my certy, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 57. **Rnf.** When they spak, they said 'mem,' wi' a curtsey, My certy, that's no the way here, Barr *Poems* (1861) 116. **Ayr.** 'My certies !' said the elder lady. . . . 'So you disapprove o' spirits ?' Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 62. **Lnk.** My certy, I wonner what a lot o' men wad dae wi' the purse, Wardrop *J. Mathieson* (1881) 26. **Lth.** Eat hearty ! my certy, If no, yersel's to blame, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 14. **Slk.** My certy ! he wasna lang in turning, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** My certis, ye're sure to hear, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 37. **Gall.** My certie, I would like to see ony one of her ain try that, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 55 ; Certes, hoo wad ye like to sleep ayont that, *ib. Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 213. **Nhb.** An' if 'an Englishman's hoose is his castle,' here, cartes, thor's a king an' a queen iv a castle o' thor aan, Haldane *Geordy's Last* (1878) 6 ; **Nhb.**^{1} Sarties, y'or iv a horry. **Cum.**^{1} **Der.** He's a queer un, . . . is Joshua, my certy, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) vii.

[For, certes, these are people of the island, Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 30 ; Now certes, I wol do my diligence, Chaucer *C.T.* B. 1729. OFr. *certes* (*Roland*, 255).]

CESS, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. War. Sus. Som. [**ses.**]

1. *sb.* A rate, tax ; *gen.* a local tax ; also *fig.*

Sc. All payment of cess or tributes to the existing government was unlawful, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. **Rnf.** He calls for their cess, on the rich who can pay, M^{c}Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 59. **Ayr.** Thomas Wilson's wife and all his weans, an awful cess thrown upon the parish, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xvii. **Gall.** The evils of paying the 'cess' or King's tax, Crockett *Moss Hags* (1895) xx. **Ir.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) ; County cess, borough cess (G.M.H.). **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** It is common to hear people speak of paying their rates and cesses (J.E.D.). **Cum.** The tenant covenants to pay the rent, cesses, taxes, and to keep all in repair, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 177 ; Theer cesses an' taxes iv aw maks, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 149, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.**^{1} The different kinds of rate are distinguished as Church-cess, County-cess, Highway-cess, and Poor-cess. **ne.Yks.**^{1} We awlus pays wer cess. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** In Craven, the Imperial taxes are generally known as 'T'cess' (J.T.) ; **w.Yks.**^{5} Ah pāay six parnd an' awal 'at comes agean it ; watter-cess an' ivvıything. **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' draainige cess is higher then iver t'year. **War.** This throws a heavy cess on the landed property, Marshall *Review Agric.* (1814) IV. 309 ; **War.**^{3} **e.Sus.** Holloway. **w.Som.**^{1} Dhur-z dhu poo·ur saes, un dhu kaewn·tee saes, un dhu saes taak·suz [there is the poor-rate, and the county rate, and the assessed taxes].

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cess-collector,** (2) **-gatherer,** a tax-collector ; (3) **-money,** money paid in rates or taxes ; (4) **-payer,** a ratepayer.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} Saes· kulak·tur. (2) **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} John Lockwood, th' cess-getherer's been for th' coort o' sewers raate. (3) **Sc.** Contrived to keep this blackmail a secret from him, and passed it in his account for cess-money, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xv. (4) **Ir.** There'd have bin a heavy claim agin the cess-payers of the barony, too, M^{c}Nulty *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) xxi.

3. An allowance made to the poor, parish relief.

Dur.^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** 'Cos t'wife and childer, dus ta see, Hes liv'd fur months o' t'cess, Preston *Poems, &c.* (1864) 16.

4. Energy, stress ; also in schoolboy parlance, a flogging.

n.Yks.^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} 'Lie cess on,' shouted to blockers at cricket [hit harder]. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah'll gĭ thă sum cess if thă dizn't behave thi-sen. Ah'll give it sum cess [work at it energetically]. **m.Yks.**^{1} Thou'll get some cess yet.

5. A disturbance, fidget, irritation, trouble in domestic life. m.Yks.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}

6. *v.* To rate, assess.

Nhb.^{1} The hoose is cessed at ten pund a 'eer. **n.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} Cess'd at so much. **w.Som.**^{1} Aay zúm wee bee u-saes wús·-n uv·ur [I consider we are taxed worse than ever].

7. *Fig.* To chastise.

m.Yks.^{1} I'll cess thee !

[Cesse is none other but that which your selfe called imposition. . . . One (cesse) is the cessing of souldiours upon the countrey. Another kind of cesse is the imposing of provision for the Governours house-keeping, Spenser *State Ireland* (1596), Globe ed. 643. For *sess*, aphetic form of *assess.*]

CESS, *sb.*^{2} Irel. Chs. Dev. [**ses.**]

1. Luck, success, *gen.* used in comb. *Bad cess*, bad luck.

Ir. Bad cess to them, man and beast, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. 205 ; Och bad cess to the could an' the snow an' the win', Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 19 ; (G.M.H.) **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** Bad cess tae you, why didn't you come in when you were going by the ither night ? *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Chs.** Bad cess to this kink aw've getten, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 5 ; **Chs.**^{1} **Dev.** Güde cess tü his sawl, poor blid ! He hadden much ov theäse world's güdes yer, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. In phr. *Bad cess to*, used as a strong negative ; see below.

Ir. Bad cess to the dhrop [not a drop at all], Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 95.

CESS, *sb.*^{3} Chs. Der. e.An. Som. Dev. [**ses.**]

1. A layer or stratum of any material.

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) ; (F.H.)

Hence **Cessed,** *pp.* piled up in layers.

Chs. Bricks, slates, boards, or other articles piled up neatly are said to be cessed (R.H.).

2. A pile of unthreshed corn in a barn.

w.Som.^{1} Bae·ud oal jaub· ! dhur-z vaaw·ur ae·ukurz u wai·t een dhik beet uv u zas· [bad old job ! there is four acres of wheat in that bit of a cess]. **n.Dev.** How dedst thee stertlee upon tha zess last harest, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 32 ; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) ; Jan, clare tha 'cess in t'other houze, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 4. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Zess.

3. A portion of hay cut from top to bottom in a mow or rick. Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1}

CESS, *sb.*^{4} and *v.*^{2} Lin. [**ses.**]

1. *sb.* The foreshore of a drain or river ; a space of ground lying between a drain or river and the foot of its bank.

Lin. To be sold . . . the meadow now growing on the cesses of the River Ancholme, *Auctioneer's Hand-bill* (May 21, 1896) ; (A.A.) **n.Lin.**^{1} The occupiers of the land adjoining the cesses of the Navigation are authorized to discharge all persons trespassing thereon, *Ancholme Navig. Not.* (Oct. 6, 1874).

2. *v.* To cast back earth from the brink of a drain or cutting.

n.Lin. (A.A.); **n.Lin.**^{1} Noo then, Bob, get thў spade an' help Abraham to cess that theäre muck back, we shall be hevin' e' th' dreän else.

CESS, *sb.*^{5} ne.Lan.^{1} A projection of a cop or fence.

CESS, *v.*^{3} Irel. Lin. I.W. **[ses.]**

1. House-painter's term. Of water: to run into separate drops, as on an oily surface.

N.I.^{1} **Lin.** If a greasy window-pane is sponged with water it cannot be wetted all over, and the water is said to cess (A.A.).

2. To spill water about. I.W.^{1}

CESS, *int.* and *v.*^{4} Der. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. I.W. Dor. Som. **[ses.]**

1. *int.* Said to a dog, or to hounds, when giving food, to induce them to eat; also addressed to a dog to direct it to the scent; used also *fig.* in inviting to begin a meal.

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **War.**^{2} **ne.Wor.** Now then, what are you waiting for? Cess! (J.W.P.) **Hrf.** *N. & Q.* (1859) 2nd S. viii. 195. **Glo.**$^{1\,2}$ **Brks.**^{1} Cess to 't. **I.W.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Saes!

2. *v.* Of children: to take to, become accustomed to food.

Dor. 'She will not cess to it'—said of a child who would not take kindly to the bottle (C.K.P.).

CESSES, *sb. pl.* Rut.^{1} **[se·siz.]** The narcissus. [Aphetic form of *narcissus.*]

CETCHIN, see **Catching,** *ppl. adj.*

CH, *pron.* *Obsol.* or *obs.* Wxf. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in uncontracted forms **ich, utch, utchy,** see below. I, *ego.* Used *gen.* with auxiliary *v.* or before a vowel.

Wxf.^{1} Ch'am a stouk [fool], 84. Chote [I wot] well, 100. A portion ich gae her. Dhicka die fan ich want to a mile [that day when I went to the mill]. Ich zide [saw], 102. 'Cham afear'd ich mosth cress a Shanaan [I am afraid I must cross the Shannon], 104. **Dor.** Chad, Haynes *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; Ich ben [I've been] hunting, *Mummers' Play* in *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) VIII. 111; Ich, uch, in some of the lower parts of Dor., Barnes *Gl.* (1863). [Not known to our correspondents.] **Som.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) II. 127; What shall utchy do? Bread and cheese 'c'have a had, That 'c'had 'c'have a eat, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 188; Uch'll go, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **sw.Som.** 'Utchy' [is] used at present, but rarely, amongst old peasants [at Cannington], *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1877) 579; At Merriott, near Crewkerne, ... *utchy* and *utch*, ... and *utch* or *us* [?] at Montacute ... I will, I would, are rendered *utchill*, *utchood*, *ib.* 580; [In 1880] the Land of Utch occupied the angular space between the two railways which have their vertex at Yeovil. The foll. villages [use] *utch*:—East Coker, E. Chinnock, Mid and W. Chinnock, Merriott, Chisselborough, Montacute, Martock, Norton, S. Petherton, and possibly Kingsbury, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 84; In a small district containing two or three villages, among which is Kingsbury, ... the use of *utch* for 'I' is still common. Uuch un uum-l goa [I and he will go]. This very limited district ... lies close to Hamdon Hill ... above Montacute, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 34; Still [1897] survives in this locality, though worn down to a mere faint *ch* (F.T.E.). **Dev.** White *Countryman* (1701) 126. **n.Dev.** Cham all vore, and so chawr zo zoon's es hired o'et, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 565; Chur a lamps'd in wone o' ma yearms, *ib.* l. 555; Mey be chell, and mey be chont, *ib.* l. 598; Chad et in my meend, and zo chave still. Bet chawnt drow et out bevore tha begen'st agen, and than chell, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 244, 5; Chant zo bad's thee, *ib.* l. 231; Entirely *obs.* and forgotten in the district, Elworthy *ib. Note.*

CHA, CHAA, see **Chaw.**

CHAAK, see **Chalk.**

CHAAM, see **Cham,** *v.*

CHAAMER, see **Chamber.**

CHAAYNGE, see **Change.**

CHABBLE, see **Chobble.**

CHACE, *sb.* Bck. [tʃeis.] A field formed by clearing the forest. See **Buskyleys.**

Bck. Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 521. **n.Bck.** In very common use. We still speak of a farm in the chace or of working in the chace, yet all the land has been cleared at a period beyond living memory (A.C.).

[A parke is inclosed, and a chase is alwaies open and not inclosed, and therefore the next in degree unto a franke chase is a parke, Manwood *Forest Laws* (1615) 24. Fr. *chasse*, 'terrain réservé pour la chasse' (Hatzfeld).]

CHACK, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **check** Ayr. N.I.^{1}; **chak** Sc. (Jam.) **[tʃak, tʃek.]**

1. *sb.* Slight refreshment taken in haste, a snack, mouthful.

Sc. Gives a bit chack of dinner to his friends, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. ix. **e.Fif.** Havin' partaken o' a chack o' dinner, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. **Rnf.** We ca'd for a chack and a dram, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 82. **Ayr.** Ye'll stop and tak a check o' dinner wi' me, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxviii. **Lth.** Their masters took 'a chack and a jug o' toddy,' Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 97. **Edb.** Ask the honest man ... to sit still and take a chack of supper, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi. **Hdg.** A chack o' white bread an' a mouthfu' o' ale, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 260. **Bwk.** Wattie Ross o' the Crawbutt, Never took a supper, But just a chack o' cheese and bread, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 99. **N.I.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Aa just had time to get a chack.

2. A slight bruise or knock.

Lth. In common use (J.M.). **Gall.** Limping slightly from what he called a 'bit chack' on the legs, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 71.

3. *v.* To bite, chew; to lay hold of anything quickly so as to give it a gash with the teeth.

Sc. Wi' their teeth green threshes chackit, Wilson *Poems* (1822) *Twa Mice.* **Edb.** I mostly chacked off my tongue in chittering, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Slk.** For chasin' cats, an' craws, an' hoodies, An' chackin' mice, Hogg *Pastoral* (1801) 23 (Jam.).

4. To cut or bruise any part of the body by a sudden stroke or knock. Also used *fig.*

Sc. (Jam.) **Per.** I have chackit my hand (G.W.). **Edb.** Poor brute, nearly got one of his fore paws chacked off, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxi.

5. To clack, make a clinking noise; to chatter the teeth when very cold.

Sc. Some's teeth for cold did chack and chatter, Cleland *Poems* (1697) 35 (Jam.). **Slk.** Sic an yirlich skrighe that ... myne teith chackyt in mine heid, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 110, ed. 1866. **Ant.** Chackin' wi' coul, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence **Chackie-mill,** *sb.* the death-watch. Ags. (Jam.)

CHACK, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Also written **chak.** **[tʃak.]** A rut in a road, the track of a wheel.

Sc. Ye couldna hae gone a dozen o' yards on the road without meetin wi' as mony chaks ilk ane deep aneugh to tak the cart up till the ax-tree, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 161. **Lth.** (Jam.)

Hence **Chackie,** *adj.* (1) unequal, full of ruts or inequalities; (2) gravelly. Cf. **chocky.**

(1) **Lth.** A chackie road (Jam.); (J.M.) (2) **s.Sc.** Ground that abounds with gravel may be denominated 'chackie land' because it checks the steady motion of the plough (Jam.).

CHACK, *sb.*^{3} Or.I. Also written **check** (Jam.); **chacks** Swainson. **[tʃak, tʃek.]** The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.*

Or.I. The white ear, here denominated the chack, Barry *Orkney* (1805) 308 (Jam.); So called from its short, quickly repeated cry, resembling a slight blow, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 9. **S.&Ork.**^{1}

CHACK, *adj.* Sc. **[tʃak.]** Check, having a check pattern.

Abd. In chack apron and calico wrapper, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. **nw.Abd.** Syne pit yer clean chack apron on, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 15.

Hence **Chackit,** *ppl. adj.* checkered, having a check pattern.

Sc. His chackit plaid the speckl't spink outvies, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 1 (Jam.). **e.Fif.** The chackit apron that saired for a blind, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii.

CHACK, *v.*^{2} Dev. Cor. [tʃæk.] Used in forms (1) **Chacking,** *prp.* half-famished, thirsty; (2) **Chackt,** *pp.* very thirsty, dry in the throat.

(1) **Cor.** I'm chacken with hunger and thust, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 6; *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 545; **Cor.**^{1} I'm chacking with hunger; **Cor.**^{2} (2) **Cor.**^{2}

CHACK, *v.*^{3} Sur. Sus. Of plants: to stop in growth.

Sur. (T.S.C.) **Sus.** They be quite chacked by the frost (F.W.L.).

[A pron. of lit. E. *check.*]

CHACK, *v.*^{4} Dmf. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To pierce with a pointed instrument, to 'job.'

CHACK, see **Check.**

CHACK A-PUDDING, *sb. phr.* Slk. (Jam.) A selfish fellow, who always seizes what is best at meals.

CHACKART, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **chackie** (JAM.). [tʃa·kərt.]

1. The stonechat, *Pratincola rubicola*.

Bnff.^{1} **Bch.** Death . . . trailt him aff i' his dank car As dead's a chackart, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 10 (JAM.).

2. The whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra*. Bnff.^{1}

3. A term of endearment; a term of affectionate reproach.

Bnff.^{1} Sic a dear chackart o' a lassie. Ey! ye weenin' [boasting] chackart, that's nae true it ye're sayin'.

CHACKET, *v.* Sus. Also written **chocket**. To cough. (F.W.L.); Sus.^{1}

Hence (1) **Chocket**, *sb.*, (2) **Chocketting**, *vbl. sb.* coughing.

Sus. Oh, what a chocket you are making. Do stop that chocketting (F.W.L.).

CHACKIE, *adj.* Sc. Dimpled (?). See below.

Sc. Cheek, cheek cherry, Chin, chin chackie, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 20.

CHACKLE, *v.* and *sb.* War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **chaccle** Som. [tʃæ·kl.]

1. *v.* Of a hen: to cackle.

War.^{2} **ne.Wor.** The cock sat up in the yew-tree, And the hen came chackling by, *Xmas Carol* (J.W.P.). **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} **Brks.**^{1} I yeard 'un a-chacklin', zo a mus' hev a ne-ust zome 'er yer. **I.W.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Haut-s aup· wi dhu vaew·ulz—dhai bee u chaak·leen zoa? [what's up with the fowls—they are cackling so?] **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. To chatter; also used of the noise made by ferrets.

s.Wor. 'Earken thahy ferrets, 'ow a do kip chacklin' to be suer (H.K.). **w.Som.**^{1} Why 's·n hold thy bawl, neet bide there chacklin, same's an old hen avore day! You do keep on chackle, chackle, chackle from day's light to dark night. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

Hence **Chackly**, *adj.* chattering, talkative.

w.Som.^{1} I niver didn zee no jis [chaak·lee] maaid's you be, niver in all my born days.

3. To rattle; make a rattling noise, *gen.* used in a good sense, as of a cart, &c., running properly.

s.Wor. I heard the bottles chackle in the cart (H.K.). **Glo.** To the practised ear of a carter the chackle of a cart indicates whether it runs easily or otherwise. Ee don't chackle as er'd ought to; how er do rottle (S.S.B.); **Glo.**^{1} You could hear the cart chacklin a mile off. **Oxf.**^{1} The cups and saacers begun a chackle, chackle, chackle.

4. *sb.* Gossip, complaining chatter. Dor. (C.V.G.)

5. A rattling noise.

Glo. Yer can tell that thur ceärt a mile off by the chackle ov un (S.S.B.); **Glo.**^{1}

CHACKLOWRIE, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) Mashed cabbage, mixed with barley-broth.

CHACK-PIE, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **chag-pie** Cor.^{3}

1. The magpie, *Pica rustica*. w.Cor. (M.A.C.), Cor.^{3}

2. Abuse, nagging. See **Chack**, *sb.*^{1} **5**.

Cor. Thee dost git some chack-pie of her sometimes, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 7. **w.Cor.** Also called 'tongue-pie' (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{3}

CHACKS, *sb. pl.* Dev. Cor. Also written **chak** Cor.^{1} [tʃæks.] The jaws, chops, cheeks.

Dev. Iss longed to gee some hearty smacks Upon their little rosy chacks, PETER PINDAR *Royal Visit* (1795) pt. i. 156, ed. 1824. **nw.Dev.**^{1} I'll scat thee chacks, eef thee disn behave thezell. **Cor.** I'll bet a pound she'd scat my chacks, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 84; I gov sich a scat in the chacks as maade um rattle, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 6; **Cor.**^{12}; **Cor.**^{3} He've had one of his chacks broken taking out a tooth.

CHACKY, *adj.* Stf.^{1} [tʃa·ki.] Ricketty.

CHACKY-, see **Chucky**.

CHAD, *sb.*^{1} Sc. e.An. [tʃad.]

1. Gravel, small stones which form the bed of a river.

Sc. FORBY *Gl.*; NALL *Gl.* **n.Sc.** This term always denotes compacted gravel. When it yields to the tread, or is loosened in digging, it is called chingle or gravel (JAM.).

Hence **Chaddy**, *adj.* gravelly.

Sc. Chaddy ground (JAM.). [MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

2. *pl.* Dry, husky fragments amongst food. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

Hence **Chaddy**, *adj.* Of bread: made of meal not properly sifted. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

CHAD, *sb.*^{2} Nhp. Bdf. [tʃad, tʃæd.]

1. A small, narrow trench for draining land.

Nhp.^{1} In some places the first spit only, whether of turf or soil, is termed the chad, in others the last spit.

Hence **Chadling**, *vbl. sb.* making a small groove or trench for the purpose of driving in a wedge to facilitate the splitting of large stones. Nhp.^{1}

2. A long narrow spade used for digging out the bottom of a drain. Bdf. (J.W.B.)

CHAD, *sb.*^{3} Stf. Der. In *comp.* **Chad-farthing** or **-penny**, (1) a payment made for the purpose of hallowing the font for christenings; (2) the contributions in aid of the repairs of Lichfield Cathedral.

(1) **Der.**^{1} *Obs.* [HALL.] (2) **Stf.** HEWITT *Lichfield Cathedral* (1875) 53; Pentecostals or Whitsun Farthings are mentioned by Pegge as being paid in 1788 by the parishioners of the diocese of Lichfield to the Dean and Chapter. . . . The payment went by the name of Chad-pennies or Chad-farthings, the cathedral there being dedicated to St. Chad, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 269.

CHAD, *sb.*^{4} Cor. [tʃæd.] A young bream, *Pagellus Centrodontus*.

Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 545; **Cor.**^{12} [SATCHELL (1879).]

CHAD, *sb.*^{5} Cor. [tʃæd.] A turn of rope.

Cor.^{1} Put a chad in the horse's mouth; **Cor.**^{2}

CHAD, see **Ch**, **Chat**.

CHADDERED, *pp.* Nhb. Wm. [tʃa·dərd.] In phr. (1) *Chaddered and choved*, having an irregular and frayed edge; (2) *Chittered and chaddered*, indented.

(1) **Wm.** It was o' chadder'd an' chov'd as if t'rattans hed bin at it (B.K.). (2) **Nhb.** Used 50 years ago. Applied to a spoon of thin silver much indented: 'Aal chittered and chaddered by laal Robbie's teeth' (W.H.H.).

CHADEN, see **Chawdon**.

CHADLENS, see **Chitterlings**.

CHADS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks. [tʃadz.] The imperfect ends of stuffs, &c. after weaving. Cf. **chats**.

w.Yks. 'Tabs' is the more usual word (R.H.R.); **w.Yks.**^{2}

CHAETRY, see **Cheatery**.

CHAFER, *sb.* Chs. Lin. Also in form **cheever** Chs.^{1} [tʃē·fə(r).] A brown-coloured beetle; a cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*.

Chs.^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Chaafers hes maade pretty wark wi' leäves o' yon elmin-treä. [GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; MAYER *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 135.]

[The great appearances of Chaffers, or other insects are omens of a future time of scarcity, and if in very great numbers of mortality and sickness to man and beasts, WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 314. OE. *ceafor*. The form *cheever* repr. the cogn. OE. *cefer* (*Erfurt Gl.*). Du. *kever* (HEXHAM); MHG. *kever* (LEXER).]

CHAFERY, *sb.* Stf. Der. Sus. [tʃē·fri.] A furnace, fire in a forge.

Stf.^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Sus.** In every forge or hammer there are two fires at least; the one they call the 'finery,' the other the 'chafery.' . . . At the 'chafery' they only draw out the two ends sutable to what was drawn out at the 'finery' in the middle, and so finish the bar, RAY (1691) 14. [(K.)]

[Chafery, a forge in an iron-mill, where the iron is wrought into compleat bars, and brought to perfection, PHILLIPS (1706). Fr. *chaufferie*, 'forge où passe le fer, lorsqu'il a été affiné, pour être mis en barres' (HATZFELD).]

CHAFEWEED, *sb.* Nhb. [tʃe·f-, tʃa·f-wīd.] The cudweed, *Filago germanica*.

Nhb. Chafe-weed, according to Sir W. Hooker, from its use in Nhb. to prevent heavy loads from galling the backs of beasts of burden, . . . or as Ray expresses it 'quoniam ad intertrigines valet,' PRIOR (1879); **Nhb.**^{1}

[*Herbe Bourreuse*, Cudweed, Chaffweed, COTGR.; *Gnaphalion* . . . in English, Cotton-weed, Cud-weed, Chaffeweed, and petty Cotton, GERARDE *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 644; *Gnaphalion* . . . in English Chafe-weed, LYTE *Dodoens* (1578) 90.]

CHAFF, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Sc. Yks. Chs. Not. Lei.

1. *sb.* In *comp.* **Chaff-riddling**, a mode of divination by means of a 'riddle' and chaff on St. Mark's Eve. See **Caff**, *sb.*^{1} **2** (6).

Yks. At midnight the enquirer repairs to a barn and leaving the doors open riddles chaff through a sieve—if he is to die during the year, two persons carrying a coffin will pass the doors, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) i; Andrews *Olden Times* (1890) 128.

2. *v.* To choke up, suffocate as with chaff. *Obsol.*

n.Yks. Rare now, only in use among old people (R.B.). **m.Yks.**^{1} An asthmatical person will say 'The bit of fog this morning fair chaffed me up.'

Hence (1) **Chaffery** or **Chaffering,** *adj.* Of stuff like the seed of the bulrush or pampas grass, &c.: fluffy; (2) **Chaffing,** *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.*, see below; (3) **Chaffrie,** *sb.* refuse, rubbish.

(1) **Chs.**^{13} (2) **Not., Lei.** When a husband ill-treated his wife the villagers emptied a sack of chaff at his door, to intimate that 'thrashing was done within,' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883); Thirty years ago very common, but now of very rare occurrence, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 371. (3) **Lnk.** (Jam.)

CHAFF, *v.*^{2} Yks. [**tʃaf.**]

1. To chafe or gall. m.Yks.^{1} Cf. **chafeweed, chaffer,** *sb.*^{3}

2. To use intentionally irritating or highly provoking language; to quarrel outright. Cf. **chaffer,** *v.*^{2}

n.Yks. Fairly common (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**^{1}

[The same as lit. E. *chafe*, to fret, gall, inflame; OFr. *chaufer* (mod. *chauffer*), to warm.]

CHAFF, *v.*^{3} Sc. Yks. Lan. [**tʃaf.**]

1. To bite, chew. See **Chaft.**

w.Yks.^{5} He chaffed his pen aboon a bit i' trying to luke crabby, 67. **Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** *Obs.* Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

2. To chatter, be loquacious.

Per. We chaff'd a lot wi' ane anither (G.W.). **Lth.** (Jam.)

CHAFF, see **Chaft.**

CHAFFER, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lon. Ken. Cor. In form **chaffle** Sc. (Jam.) e.Lan.^{1}; **cheffer, chiffer** Cor.^{1} [**tʃa·fər, tʃæ·fə(r).**]

1. *v.* To bargain, exchange; to haggle over a bargain.

Sc. They were thus 'chafflin' back an' for'a't, as Angus would have described their conversation, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 197 (Jam.). **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** They wad chaffer lang eneeuf ower a ho'penny (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.); **w.Yks.**^{4}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He chaffers as long oher buyin' hauf a scoore lambs, as thoo wo'd oher five hunderd poond woth o' beäs. **Lon.** What quanta denare have you chafered? Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 49, ed. 1861. **Ken.** (K.) **Cor.**^{1} I never heerd a woman cheffer like she do.

Hence **Chaffering,** *vbl. sb.* haggling over a bargain.

Lan. Don't waste no more time in chaffering, Hocking *Dick's Fairy* (1883) ii.

2. *sb.* A bargain, haggling.

Lan. After the brief chaffer for lime, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 29.

[**1.** Chaffare ȝe, til Y come, Wyclif (1388) *Luke* xix. 13; Þe borgeys wylneþ to chapfari an to wynne, *Ayenbite* (1340) 162. Cp. ON. *kaupför*, lit. trading-journey.]

CHAFFER, *sb.*^{2} Sh.I. The round-lipped whale, *Delphinus orca.* Also in *comb.* **Chaffer-whale.** See **Chaffer,** *v.*^{1}

Sh.I. When this whale [chaffer-whale] follows a boat . . . the fishermen have a practice of throwing a coin of any kind towards it, and they allege that the whale disappears in search of the coin, and ceases to molest them, Edmonston *Zetland* (1809) II. 300 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

CHAFFER, *sb.*^{3} Sc. A chafing-dish.

Rnf. May the deil Roast the loon on his hot chaffer, Wha our roguery would reveal, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 45.

[Lay þem vppon youre galantyne stondynge on a chaffire hoote, Russell *Bk. Nurture* (c. 1460) 639, in *Meals & Manners*, ed. Furnivall, 45. Der. of *chafe* (*chaff*), to warm, OFr. *chaufer.* See **Chaff,** *v.*^{2}]

CHAFFER, *v.*^{2} Yks. Lin. [**tʃa·fə(r).**] To use provoking language, short of a serious quarrel.

n.Yks.^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He duzn't saay 'oht that's much wrong, bud he's alus chafferin' at me.

CHAFF-HEARTED, *adj.* n.Yks.^{2} Also in form **chaffy.** Cowardly, timid. See **Caff,** *v.*^{3}

CHAFFIE, *sb.* Abd. Sur. [**tʃa·fi, tʃæ·fi.**] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.*

Abd. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 63. **sw.Sur.** *Nature Notes*, No. 10.

CHAFFINGER, *sb.* Hmp. The dragon-fly. (W.M.E.F.)

CHAFFLE, see **Chaffer,** *v.*^{1}

CHAFFY, *adj.* *Obsol.* e.An. Thirsty.

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** Occas. used by those who have been imbibing freely overnight (C.G.B.); Rare (F.H.).

CHAFFY, see **Chaff-hearted.**

CHAFT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in form **caff** m.Yks.^{1}; **chaff** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{12} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} Lan.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **cheft** Nhb.; **chuff** Lan.^{1} [**tʃaft.**]

1. The jaw, jawbone; *gen.* used in *pl.* jaws, chops, cheeks.

Sc. The piper wants muckle that wants his nether chafts, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Abd.** A meikle man . . . Rax'd me alang the chafts a wham, Skinner *Sngs.* (1809) 3. **Kcd.** Waggit 's tail and lickit 's chafts, Grant *Lays* (1884) 22. **Frf.** Thrice wi her teethless chafts she mumpit, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 22. **Fif.** I'll cloot his chafts the next time I meet him, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 180. **e.Fif.** The Gael blawin' oot his skinny chafts like the snother o' an angry bubbly-jock, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **Rnf.** Troth your chafts are fa'in' in, Wilson *Watty* (1792) 5. **Ayr.** I have rackit my chafts lauchin', Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 149. **e.Lth.** She gart me shave mysel till my chafts were like a year auld bairn's, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 69. **Lnk.** Ye'll ne'er see Richie Witherspoon scum the chafts o' the ungodly for a bawbee, a' your days again, Procter *Barber's Shop* (1856) 3. **Bwk.** There's as good cheese in Choicelee As ever were chow'd wi' chafts, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 16. **Peb.** Gaed her a desperate bash on the chafts, Nicol *Poems* (1805) *Daft Days.* **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** The hurcheon raxed his scory chafts, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 141; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1} **s.Dur.** D'ye like chafts? because if ye dee I'll bring ye some when we kill t'pig (J.E.D.). **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **Cum.** I'll owder stop't, or I'll rive t'chafts off't, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 112; (H.W.) **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Commonly used of pigs. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} Mally . . . jowls her heod an left chaff, ii. 288. **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Chaff,** *v.* to tie up the jaws; (2) **Big-chafted,** *adj.* having large jaws; (3) **Chafty,** *adj.* talkative.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} We chaff'd her up with a garter. (2) **Sc.** He was a big-chafted, ruddy, lusty man, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xxii. (3) **Yks.** A very chafty fellow (K.).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Chaft-blades,** (2) **-bones,** jaws, jawbone; (3) **-fallen,** (4) **-lowered,** dispirited, 'down in the mouth'; (5) **-talk,** prattle, idle talk; (6) **-tooth,** a jaw-tooth.

(1) **Fif.** Chaft-blades and chafts, and teeth and stumps, Now rattlet in a hurry, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 53. **Edb.** I saw the blae marks of my four fingers along his chaft-blade, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **n.Yks.**^{12} **n.Yks., Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 373. (3) **n.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} (4) **n.Yks.**^{2} (5) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Bch.** As far in chaft-taak he exceeds Me wi' his sleeked tongue, *Poems in Bch. Dial.* (1785) *Ajax's Speech.* (6) **Sc.** (Jam.)

3. In phr. *to have the chaffs tied up*, to be dead.

Nhb. And he's as deed as bacon, A' tied his chaffs, and laid him out, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849). **n.Yks.**^{12}

[A chafte, *maxilla, mala, Cath. Angl.* (1483); And scok þam be þe berdes sua þat i þair chafftes raue in tua, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 7510. Cp. Sw. *käft*, jaw (Widegren); ON. *kjaptr.*]

CHAG, *sb.* Yks. Shr. [**tʃag.**] A branch of a tree; a branch of broom or gorse.

w.Yks. (D.L.) [Not known to our other correspondents.] **Shr.**^{1} Theer's a djel o' bread, beside apple-fit, so mind an' ăve the oven whot; pŭt tuthree more chags o' brum in, an' cliër it well.

[Cp. Bavar. dial. *kag*, '(im Ries) der Strunk oder Stengel vom Kohl' (Schmeller); see Diefenbach *Gl.* (1867) s.v. *Maguder.*]

CHAG, *v.* Dur. [**tʃag.**] To chew. Cf. **chaw, chig.**

Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

CHAICE, see **Choice.**

CHAIMBER, CHAIMER, see **Chamber.**

CHAIMERLY, see **Chamber-lye.**

CHAIN, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Som. Dev. Also written **chean** Lan.^{1}; **chaine** Som.; **chen** Lan. [**tʃein, tʃiən, tʃen.**]

1. In *comp.* (1) **Chain-horse,** a horse not in cart-shafts, but helping to drag one that is in shafts; (2) **-pump,** a pump formerly used for raising water from mines; (3) **-shot,** the petrified remains of a kind of cuttle-fish resembling tubes tapering to a point. See **Thunderbolt.**

(1) **Lan.** A pair o' chen-horses couldn't drag her away fro' th' clod, Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, ix. (2) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (3) **n.Yks.**^{2}

2. A weaver's warp.

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 7, 1884); (S.K.C.) **Lan.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} The warp, of whatever material, whether woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, or flax (all of which are woven in the district), is always the chai·n. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 10.

3. *Comp.* **Chain-beam,** one of the long rollers extending the full width of a loom, on which is carefully wound the series of threads composing the warp or chain, which is to form the groundwork of the cloth.

w.Som.^{1} As the weaving progresses, the chain is unwound from its beam and re-wound at precisely the same rate upon the cloth-beam.

CHAINEY, see **Cheeny.**

CHAINGE, see **Change.**

CHAINY, see **Cheeny.**

CHAINY-ASH, *sb.* Chs. The Laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum.*

Chs.^{1} There's neawt here but chainy ashes, ma'am, and them's upo' th' hedge bonk.

CHAIP, *v.* Bnff.^{1} [tʃēp.] To inquire the price of a thing offered for sale. Hence **Chaipan,** *vbl. sb.* the act of inquiring the price.

[I cheape, I demaunde the price of a thyng that I wolde bye, *Je marchande,* Palsgr. (1530). OE. *cēapian,* to bargain. Cp. G. *kaufen,* to buy.]

CHAIR, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Der.

1. In *comb.* (1) **Chair-day,** old age; (2) **·platt-rush,** the plant *Scirpus lacustris*; (3) **·pow,** the head or top of a chair.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Yks.** *Poetry Prov.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 38. (2) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 456. (3) **Nhb.** (K.)

2. The frame used for drawing up materials and men from the mines.

Der. Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802).

CHAISE, *sb. pl.* n.Yks. [ʃēz.] The bathing-machines on the beach; sometimes **Bathing-chaise.**

n.Yks.^{2} A lot o' chaise.

[*Chaise* pl. as if for *chay-s,* pl. of *chay,* corr. of *chaise,* a term applied to various kinds of carriages. Fr. *chaise* (Hatzfeld).]

CHAIT, *sb.* Wor. The spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola.* So called from its note. Cf. **bee-bird** (2).

Wor. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 48.

CHAITS, *sb. pl.* e.An. Also written **chates** Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} [tʃēts.] Broken victuals, scraps; esp. the remnants of turnips left by fattening sheep. Cf. **chate.**

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** The brown rat, whose depredations upon mangolds and swedes are easily traceable by the chates or orts which it invariably leaves, *e.Dy. Press* (Aug. 18, 1894) 7; **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (C.T.); **Suf.**^{1} Leaner or more hungry stock is turned in 'to pick up the chaits' or orts.

Hence **Chatin'-croom,** *sb.* a kind of hoe for chopping chates. Suf. (C.T.)

[The same word as ME. *chetes* (*escheytes*), escheats, property falling to the king. Thorw ȝowre law, as I leue, I lese many chetes (escheytes, C-text), *P. Plowman* (B.) IV. 175. AFr. *eschaetes,* forfeitures, der. of *chaet,* pp. of *chaoir* (mod. Fr. *choir*).]

CHAITY, *adj.* Som. [tʃē·ti.] Of persons: neat, trim, tidy in appearance.

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Uur-z u chai·tee lee·dl uum·un [she is a neat little woman].

CHAK, see **Chack,** *sb.*^{12}

CHAKKY, see **Chucky.**

CHALDER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. Suf. Also written **chawder** w.Yks.^{1} Lin.; **chawdre** e.Yks.^{1}; **chauder** n.Lin.^{1}; **choder** n.Yks. [tʃā·dər, tʃǭ·də(r).] A measure of capacity for coals, coke, lime, corn, &c., varying according to contents, and to the district where it is used; the same form is sometimes used as *pl.* See **Chaldron.**

Sc. Drawing a stipend of eight hundred punds Scot and four chalders of victuals, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xlii; Nearly 12 quarters Winchester measure; of corn, 16 bolls. **Slg.** Of lime, in some places, 24 firlots, each of 23 Scotch pints. **Dmb.** Of lime, 64 bushels; of lime shells, 32 bushels. **Rnf.** Of lime, 32 bushels; of lime shells, 16 bushels, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); He was also thoroughly up in the mysteries of the Teind Court; was at home in localities, chalders, and free and unexhausted tiends [tithes], Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 65. **N.Cy.**^{1} 53 cwt. **Nhb.** In exchange for a chalder of wheat, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 243; **Nhb.**^{1} Lime, corn, and even grindstones were measured by the chalder. **Dur.**^{1} **n.Yks.** A'l git a choder a lime an' mix wi' yon lump ov eorth, it'l mak a gude compost fer yon lahl field (W.H.). **e.Yks.**^{1} Used only as a measure of coals or lime. **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lin.** Coals is dear, they've raised me a shillin' this last three chawder, Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1872) I. 110. **n.Lin.**^{1} 4 quarters of grain; $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of coal. **Suf.** *Gen.* used of coke and lime, not of coals (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}

CHALDER, *v.* e.An. Also written **cholder, cholter** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} To crumble and fall away, as by the action of frost, moist air, &c.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Bits of mortar, &c., dug into the soil will 'chalder away' (E.M.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

CHALDER, see **Chaulder.**

CHALDRICK, *sb. Obs.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in form **chalder** S. & Ork.^{1} The pied oystercatcher, *Haematopus ostralegus.* Cf. **skeldrake.**

Or.I. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 188. **S. & Ork.**^{1}

CHALDRON, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Der. Cmb. Sur. A measure of capacity for coal, coke, lime, &c., varying according to contents, and district where it is used. See also **Chalder.**

Nhb. The Newcastle chaldron is a measure of 24 bolls, containing 53 cwts. of coals. The London chaldron has been variously estimated at from 26·5 to 28·462 cwts., Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888); **Nhb.**^{1} The old colliery waggon contains a chaldron, and is called a chaldron waggon. The original chaldron (of coals) was 2,000 lbs. weight. The content of the chaldron waggon (custom-house measurement) is 217·989 cubic inches; and that of the boll being 9676·8, the chaldron is therefore equal to 22·526 bolls, and not, as usually but erroneously stated, as 24 bolls. **Nhb., Dur.** Sold, as lately it was, or now is, for 8*s.* per chaldron, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 5. **n.Yks.** Another arable part of the said farm shall be one-fifth a summer fallow, with two chaldrons of lime per acre, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 70. **e.Yks.** Of lime, 32 bushels. **Der.** Of lime, in some parts, 32 heaped bushels, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Cmb.** Of lime, 40 bushels. **Sur.** Lime, 32 bushels, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). [All coal and coke were formerly sold by measure, the standard being the chaldron of 36 (and later 48) bushels. Coke is still largely sold by measure, and the chaldron represents 12 full sacks, each sack containing 4 bushels, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

CHALK, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. and slang uses. Also written **chaak** Nhb.^{1}; **chawk** w.Yks.; **choke** Cum.^{1} Yks. Lan. Oxf.^{1} [tʃāk, tʃǭk.]

1. *sb.* A mark made in chalk by illiterate shopkeepers and publicans to indicate the amount of anything purchased by a customer who does not pay ready money; also *fig.* credit.

Nhb. The chalks cast up, the reck'ning they Get thrimmel'd out, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 61. **Wm.** They marked a chalk on the buttery door for every quart, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 15. **w.Yks.** He dealt in 'toffee' and gave 'chalk' till pay day, Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 15. **Lan.** Unlimited chalk in the bar, Brierley *Out of Work,* i.

2. *Comp.* **Chalk-scrawl,** the chalk-marks made in the above kind of account-keeping. n.Lin.^{1}

3. In phr. (1) *Chalk and pipeclay,* gypsum; (2) *as like as chalk is to cheese,* quite unlike; (3) *by chalks,* by far; (4) *to take one's chalks,* (5) *to walk one's chalks,* to go away, 'make off'; also *fig.*

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Oxf.**^{1} You be as much like 'ee, as choke's like cheese. (3) **Cum.**^{1} Better by chalks. [**Aus.** It was the worst road by chalks we'd ever seen in our lives, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. xiii.] (4) **Lin.** When clock struck ten she'd tek her chalks, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 83. (5) **w.Yks.** Till at last he wok'd his chokes off, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1881) xvii. **Lan.** Good luck to him . . . That walks his chalks, and heeds no talks, Waugh *Buckle To* (1866) l. 29. **Chs.** *Chs. N. & Q.* (1881) I. 148. **Suf.** He had to walk his chalks (F.H.).

4. *v.* To run up an account at a shop or public-house, to give credit; sometimes with *up* and *down.*

Nhb. She chalks up scores at a' the shops, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 11; **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** It isn't fair ta chaulk double to a man when he's fresh, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1850) 41; Has this chap been chawkin up? Hartley *Sts.* (1895) vi. **Lan.** Bring two gallon, an' choke it up, we'll pay sometime, Donaldson *Tooth Drawin'*, 7. **n.Lin.**^{1} Benny Maason's been to th' Gohden Cup, an' hed two quarts o' aale chalk'd doon to you. **w.Som.**^{1} To be chau·kd aup is to be entered as a debtor.

Hence (1) **Chalk-back day,** *phr.* the third Thursday in September, the day before the Hiring Fair at Diss, when children try to mark each other's clothes with chalk; (2) **Chalk-back neet,** *phr.* the evening before the Whitsuntide Fair at Bridlington; (3) **Chalking-deal,** *sb.* a flat board, on which accounts, &c., are chalked; (4) **Chalking-Sunday,** *sb.* the first Sunday in Lent.

(1) **Nrf.** *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 501. (2) **e.Yks.**^{1} Boys and others assemble on the church-green, where the fair is held, and amuse themselves by endeavouring to chalk each others backs, accompanied by shouts of uproarious merriment. (3) **Nhb.**^{1} Chaakin-dyel. **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (4) **Lim.** On Chalking Sunday all the maids and bachelors are marked or chalked on the back, *Flk-Lore Record* (1881) IV. 107.

CHALKER, *sb.* Brks. A boy's marble made of chalk, or of chalk and clay mixed.

Brks.^{1} Held in the lowest estimation; those next above these in value are called 'stoners.'

CHALK-LINE, *sb.* w.Som.^{1} The string used by carpenters to strike a line; the line struck by the chalked string; also *fig.* in phr. *to walk a chalk-line*, to be circumspect in conduct, not to deviate from the straight path of duty.

CHALL, *sb.*^{1} Cor. [**tʃǭl.**]

1. A cow-house, shed.

Cor. The ox and cow challs being under the chamber for thrashing the corn, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 537; Inside the chall the only sounds were the slow chewing of the cows, the rattle of a tethering block, '*Q.*' *Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 226; **Cor.**^{12}

2. *Comp.* **Chall-barn,** a large farm-building.

Cor. Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 537.

[A pron. of E. *stall.*]

CHALL, *sb.*^{2} Dev. [**tʃæl.**] A twist or turn of a rope halter put into a horse's mouth to act as a bit.

Dev. Putt a chall in the mouth o'n, an' thee'lt be able to hoald'n better, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

CHALL, see **Chawl.**

CHALLENGE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **challense** Nhb.^{1}; **chanelge, chanalze** e.Yks.^{1}; **channelge** n.Lin.^{1}; **channels** Cum. Wm. n.Yks. [**tʃa·linʒ.**]

1. *v.* To claim; to claim acquaintance, to accost a person in case of doubtful identity, to recognize.

Nhb.^{1} Aa wad gyen clean past if he hadn't challens'd us. When he challens'd us, aa says tiv him—'Ye he' the better on us.' **Cum., Wm.** 'He channels't me, a' t'market'; said of a recognition by an old schoolfellow, in widely superior position (M.P.). **n.Yks.** Ah channels him in t'crowd (I.W.). **ne.Yks.**^{1} He varry seean challeng'd ma. Sha's good ti challenge. **e.Yks.**^{1} He didn't seeam to knaw mă, kenspeckle as Ah is, wĭ my blĭnd ee, till Ah chanelg'd him. **n.Lin.** I challenged him i' a minnit, an' I was that scarr'd blud seem'd fair to chelter i' my heart, bein' I thoht hĕ was his awn goäst (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} I challenge that theäre plew as mine, an' you'll get wrong if you sell it, I can tell yĕ that. I hedn't seen him for moore then ten year, but I challenged him at once. **sw.Lin.**^{1} He challenged me at Gainsborough Station. I met your husband, and challenged him.

2. *Obs.* To rate, reprimand.

Sc. Fleming *Scriptures* (1726); He was first challenged by his neighbours, and afterwards quarrelled by the Ephori, *Scoticisms* (1787) 120; He challenged the boy for playing the truant, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 322.

3. *sb.* A call, summons (to death).

Abd. He has gotten a hasty challenge (Jam.).

CHALLENSE, see **Challenge.**

CHALM, see **Cham,** *v.*

CHALMER, *sb.* Sc. [**tʃǭ·mər, tʃā·mər.**] A room, chamber. See **Chamber.**

Sc. Fit for a king's chalmer, Scott *Nigel* (1822) v; The perishin' cauld chalmers, Stevenson *Catriona* (1895) xv; Whiles in our ain chalmer, whiles neist door, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) vii. **Fif.** The chalmer, in and round it, Wi' thuds o' merriment resoundit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 24.

[He vas stikkit in his secret chalmyr, *Compl. Scot.* (1549) 134. AFr. *chambre*, chamber.]

CHALTERED, *pp.* Lei.^{1} Overcome with heat.

CHAM, *v.* Sc. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. e.An. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **chaam** e.An.^{1}; **chalm** Nhp.^{1} e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1}; **charm** n.Lin.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1}; **chom** Lan.^{1} Chs.^{13} [**tʃam, tʃām,** Lan. Chs. also **tʃom.**]

1. To chew, bite; to nibble into small fragments; to gnaw. Cf. **chamble, champ.**

Gall. Some said that his chaming and chirking of the paper was very ill-done of him, Crockett *Moss Hags* (1895) xxxiv; Still in use and quite well understood (S.R.C.). **Lan.**^{1} He looks as if he wur awlus chommin' summut in his meawth. **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} I've gien that chap summut to chom, ennyhow. **Lin.** The net that goes over the pipes has been charmed by the rats, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) viii; Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. **n.Lin.**^{1} If you doän't get them oäts sell'd th' mice'll charm 'em all awaay. **sw.Lin.**^{1} There's a mess of silver-fishes (small moths) in the closet, and they've charmed a hole in my woollen stocking. **Nhp.**^{1}, **Glo.** (F.H.), **Glo.**^{12}, **Oxf.** (A.L.M.), **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**^{1} Books and papers are chaamed by mice. **Nrf.**^{1} **w.Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.**^{1}; **I.W.**^{2} The pigs a ben and chammed my smock-frock all to pieces. **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} Now cham thee vittles up well. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Aay bee dhaat wai·k, neef aay·d u-guut u beet u mai·t, aay kèod·n chaa·m ut [I am so weak, if I had a bit of meat, I could not masticate it]. 'Champ' is unknown to dialect speakers. **Dev.**^{3} 'Er chammed 'er mayte vast 'nuff tü chuck 'er. **n.Dev.** Chammed a crume-mite o' warm clit-bread, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 103.

Hence **Charmings,** *vbl. sb. pl.* the husks of corn or malt. n.Lin.^{1}

2. *Fig.* To cogitate, hesitate, ruminate; to say the same thing over and over again.

Brks.^{1} 'A chammed awver't a goodish bit' expresses hesitation and unwillingness to do a thing. **I.W.**^{2} He keeps on chammen on't over. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.**^{3} Whot's the use to cham that awver again, idden wance zaying et za güde's twenty times?

3. To hesitate in dislike, said of one who seems to be out of temper.

Hmp. You've no 'casion to cham it (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**^{1}

Hence **Chamming,** *vbl. sb.* quarrelling, angry talk. Hmp. (H.E.)

[**1.** Chamme the breed in your mouthe or ever you fede your byrde, Palsgr. (1530); (The meat) must be chammed afore by the nurse, & so put into the babe's mouthe, More *Works* (1529) 241.]

CHAM, *adv.* *Obs.* Nhb. Lan. Awry. Cf. **cam,** *adj.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

CHAM, see **Ch.**

CHAMBER, *sb.* *Gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **chaamber** n.Lin.^{1}; **chaamer** Wxf.^{1} e.Yks.^{1}; **chaimer** Dur.^{1} n.Yks.; **chamer** w.Yks.; **chámer** Som.; **châmer** Sc.; **chammar** Cum.; **chammer** Dor.^{1}; **charmber** Ess.^{1}; **chaumber** w.Yks.^{3} Lin.^{1}; **chaumer** Sc. Nhb. w.Yks.^{1}; **chawmber** n.Yks. w.Yks.^{2}; **chawmer** e.Lan.^{1}; **chaymer** e.Yks.^{1}; **cheamber** Lan.; **cheämmer** Dor.; **cheaymer** Som.; **chimber** nw.Dev.^{1}; **chimmer** Dor. w.Som.^{1} e.Dev.; **choamer, chomer** Lan.

1. An upper room, either in a house or outbuilding; a bedroom.

Sc. 'O, wha's blood is this,' he says, 'That lies in the châmer?' Jamieson *Ballads* (1806) I. 181. **Abd.** The chaumer over the stable, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii; Aft when a' the lave were sleepin', To the cham'er she wad steal, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 35. **Ayr.** He would fa' upon a rosy sleep and trow he saw ane chaumer fair lit up wi' lichts, Service *Notandums* (1890) 100. **Wxf.**^{1} **Nhb.** The king hez browt me intiv his chaumers, Forster *Newc. Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 4. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** The king hes brong me intui his chammars, Rayson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 4. **n.Yks.** She's aboon ith chawmber, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 252; **n.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** We agreed ta go up intut chaimber, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 51; **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2}

The ground floor is the room, the first floor the chawmber, the second floor the garret; **w.Yks.**^{3} **Lan.** A long beaver hat ov his yhed 'at nearly touched th' choamer boards, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 22; Opposite the fire-place were the chamber, pronounced 'chomer,' and the pantry, Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 86. **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1850). **Lin.** Thou slep i' the chaumber above us, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} Bedroom is seldom or never used. 'The house has two low rooms and two chambers.' **e.An.**^{1} The bedroom over the parlour is the parlour chamber. **Suf.** (M.E.R.) **Ess.**^{1} **Dor.** What was that noise in your chimmer, mother, last night? Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 74; **Dor.**^{1} **Wil.** Th' king ha' vot m' into huz cheammurs, Kite *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4. **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**^{1} Wuur-z mau·dhur? —Aup-m chúm·ur [Where's mother?—Up-stairs]. **Dev.** Us ant got but wan chimber vur vower aw us tü zlāpe in, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1} 14. **n.Dev.** Es must g'up in chember, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 426. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Chambered**, (*a*) *pp.* closeted, shut up; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* having a second story; (2) **Chaumerie**, *sb.* a small bedroom.

(1, *a*) **Abd.** They war chaumerit in the Manse wi' the lawvyers, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii; As he is chambered up, he hears a grain, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 50, ed. 1812. (*b*) **n.Lin.**^{1} Within it stood a great copper, just under the thatch, the room not being chambered. (2) **Abd.** Him an' me sleepit i' the aul' chaumerie, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxix.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Chamber-bed**, the bed in the best bedroom; (2) **-chiel**, the groom of the chambers; (3) **-floor**, the bedroom floor; (4) **-height**, having two or more stories.

(1) **Abd.** For this he gets the chamber bed, An' raff o' brose and butter, Beatties *Parings* (1813) 30, ed. 1893. (2) **s.Sc.** He presented the white towel with its enclosure to the 'chaumer chiel' of Robert Bruce, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 365. (3) **Ess.** (W.W.S.) (4) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 19, 1892); Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

3. A bedroom on the ground floor.

Chs.^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Wi aad·)nŭ ŭnóo· ŭ ruwmz soa· wi mai·dn dh)uwd tlos·it in·tŭ ŭ chai·mbŭr-plai·s [We hadna enoo o' rowms (rooms), so we maden th' owd closet into a chamber-place]. **Shr.**^{1} Bedrooms on an upper story are called 'upstars.' It's a despert poor little 'ouse; no loft o'er it, but chambers ŏŏth lime flurs, an' I canna bar a place athout upstars.

4. *pl.* At Winchester: the bedrooms of the scholars.

Slang. I have left my books in chambers (A.D.H.); Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864).

5. *Comp.* **Chamber-day**, a day at the beginning of each half when 'chambers' were open all day for the rearrangement of their occupants.

Slang. Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859-1864).

6. The police court, magistrate's room.

Abd. Hine to the cham'er I maun gae, I trow, to tak' the aith, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 104. **Ayr.** It was a guid thing they never were gruppit [apprehended],—there would been naething for them but the chaumer if they had, Service *Notandums* (1890) 72. **Gall.** (A.W.)

7. *Comp.* **Chamber-master**, a small master boot- or shoemaker.

Lon. In the shoe trade, for instance, they are called 'chamber-masters,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 376, ed. 1861. [In some parts called 'garret masters,' working for wholesale firms or factories in their own homes, and generally assisted by members of their own family, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

CHAMBER-LYE, *sb. Obsol.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Sur. Also written **chaamber-lee** n.Lin.^{1}; **chaimerly** Dur.^{1}; **chamerly** n.Yks.^{1}; **chammerly** Cum.^{1} n.Lan.^{1}; **chaymerly** e.Yks.^{1}; **chemmerly** Nhb.^{1} e.Dur.^{1} Cum.^{1} Urine, bottled until it ferments, and used for washing clothes and for dressing wheat, &c.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Steeping in chamber-lye and powdering with quick lime . . . [are] generally practised, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 74; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Git cow-scairn an chammerley, Nowt meks a pultess better, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 63, ed. 1840. **Wm.** Stored in a 'chammerly troff,' or large stone trough (B.K.). **n.Yks.**^{3}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Freq. kept in a vat for a considerable time to be mixed with lime as a 'dressing' for seed wheat. Formerly much used for washing clothes and also as a 'drink' for horses to 'make them look well in their skins'; also for outward application to harden horses' feet. **Sur.**^{1} What would do these onions good would be some chamber-lie.

[The word occurs in Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 23.]

CHAMBLE, *v.* Not. Nhp. War. Shr. e.An. Also in form **chomble** War.^{3} Shr.^{1} [**tʃæ·mbl, tʃo·mbl.**]

1. To chew into small bits; to gnaw, nibble. See **Chimble.** Cf. **cham, champ, chassel.**

Not. (W.H.S.) **Nhp.**^{1} A horse chambles the bit when by repeated action of the teeth he attempts to bite it. **n.War.** I don't wonder at his being badly, he bolts his meat and never half chombles it (W.B.T.). **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} Yo'n got a nice lot o' cheese; I 'ope the mice ŏŏnna tak' a fancy to chamble 'em. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

Hence **Chamblings**, *vbl. sb. pl.* husks of corn or other scraps gnawed by vermin. e.An.^{1}, Nrf. (F.H.)

2. To peck, to break into small fragments, as birds do seeds.

Shr.^{1} Dunna pŭt the canary so much sid to chamble an' flirt about; 'e covers the window-sill ŏŏth 'is chimblin's.

CHAMBRADEESE, *sb. Obsol.* Sc.

1. A parlour.

Fif. Still used by some old people (Jam.).

2. The best bedroom.

Sc. 'Chamber of Deese' is the name given to a room where the laird lies when he comes to a tenant's house, *Memoirs Creichton* (1731) 97 (Jam.); They are a' in the chamber of deas, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxvi; Just opposite the chamber of dais which his master occupied, *ib. Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Gall.** Used but rarely (A.W.).

[Item, in the chalmer of deis ane stand bed, *Inv.* (1580) 301 (Jam.).]

CHAMCIDER, *sb.* Hmp. The sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis.* Also called **Channy** (q.v.).

Hmp. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 28.

CHAMER, see **Chamber.**

CHAMERLY, see **Chamber-lye.**

CHAMMAR, CHAMMER, see **Chamber.**

CHAMMER, *v.*^{1} Sc. To silence, settle, 'quash.'

Rxb. If I had heard him, I wad hae chammer'd his talk till him (Jam.).

CHAMMER, *v.*^{2} and *sb.* Wil.

1. *v.* To talk loudly and foolishly.

Wil. Bit a this advice thay took no heed Bit went chammering about, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 79.

2. *sb.* Loud, frivolous talk. Wil. (E.S.)

CHAMMISH, *adj. Obs.* Dor. Awkward. Cf. **scammish.**

Dor. *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366.

CHAMP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. Der. Lin. Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Wil. Dor. Dev. Written **chaump** nw.Der.^{1} [**tʃamp, tʃæmp.**]

1. *v.* To chew, grind between the teeth; to bite audibly. Cf. **cham, chomp.**

Nhb. Seeing them champ what she thowt was her share, *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 224. **w.Yks.** (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{5} **Not.**^{1} You must champ it well. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 321. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} Mind you champ it well. **Nhp.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** He keep champin' his wittles, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 41. **Suf.** (F.H.), **Ess.** (W.W.S.), **Dor.**^{1}

2. To chop, mash; to crush, bruise.

Lth. Boil the pitatties by their lanes, . . . then beat them, or, as we ca't, champ them, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 120. **Slk.** The potatoes were poured and champit, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 363, ed. 1866. **Cum.** Ah champt oa t'fingers ommeh . . . amang t'steaans an gravel, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 226; **Cum.**^{1} He champ't his thoom in a yat sneck. **Nhp.**^{1}

Hence **Champed**, *ppl. adj.* mashed, beaten.

Rnf. To grace a cog o' champit kail, Picken *Poems* (1788) *Now-a-days.* **Ayr.** A diet o' champit neeps, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 165. **Edb.** Mashed turnips and champed potatoes, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. **Slk.** How do you mean when you say the bodies were hashed?—Champit like, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 22, ed. 1866. **Gall.** That first, and, beyond the limits of the south country, least known of all delicacies, 'champit potatoes,' Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 114.

3. To scold in a savage, snarling fashion; to mutter, make a surly rejoinder.

Bdf. A child muttering sullenly to itself when reprimanded for some misbehaviour is said to champ: You little champing thing, have done! (J.W.B.) **Wil.**^{1} Now dwoan't 'ee gwo an' champ zo at I!

4. *sb.* Appetite, 'feed.'

n.Lin.^{1} You're off your champ to-daay. What's matter wi' yĕ?

5. Potatoes, boiled and mashed, mixed with milk, parsley, beans, &c., and eaten with butter.

N.I.^{1} **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** KNOX *Hist. Down* (1875).

Hence **Champies,** *sb. pl.* mashed potatoes. Bwk. (JAM.)

6. A mire, bog.

Twd. That's a perfect champ, trodden down or mashed by the feet of animals (JAM.). **Gall.** (A.W.)

7. A mean, stingy person; a curmudgeon, cross-grained person.

Lan. I'm not a champ, and don't mind stainding treat, BRIERLEY *Red Windows* (1868) 246.

8. *Obs.* A scuffle (?).

n.Dev. Rather than tha wudst ha' enny more champ, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 219; GROSE (1790).

[**1.** To champ, to chew; as a horse that champs the bit, BAILEY (1721).]

CHAMP, *adj.* and *adv.*^{1} Sus. [**tʃāmp.**]

1. *adj.* Firm, hard.

Sus.^{1}; **Sus.**^{2} This river has a champ bottom. **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY.

2. *adv.* Firmly, closely.

Sus. Wot be dat in yer airm wot ya be cuddlin so kiddle an champ loike? JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 433.

CHAMP, *adv.*^{2} Yks. Used in ref. to one's progress in health, occupation, &c.: excellently, 'first-rate.'

w.Yks. Hah are tah getting on?—Aw, champ, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 19, 1892).

[Shortened fr. *champion.*]

CHAMPER, *sb.*^{1} Sur.^{1} Dev.^{3} [**tʃā·mpə(r).**] An iron implement used in threshing barley, to cut off the 'ails' or beards. See **Barley-champer,** s.v. **Barley,** *sb.* **I.** (7).

CHAMPER, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Dev. [**tʃā·mpə(r).**]

1. *sb.* A chamfer, edge, fluting.

nw.Dev. In common use (R.P.C.).

2. *v.* To chamfer, channel, flute as a column.

Dev. *w. Times* (Mar. 19, 1886) 2, col. 2. **nw.Dev.** In common use. Champer'n off a bit, Bill (R.P.C.).

CHAMPERON, *sb.* Oxf. Brks. Written **champerroom** Oxf.^{1} *MS. add.* [**tʃæ·mpərən.**]

1. The St. George's mushroom, *Agaricus gambosus.*

Brks. So called about Abingdon, *Science Gossip* (1869) 27; *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 564.

2. A toadstool. Oxf.^{1} *MS. add.*

[The form *champeron* is a contam. of *champignon* (see *champillion*) and *mushroom,* ME. *muscheron,* Fr. *mouscheron.*]

CHAMPILLION, *sb.* Chs. The horse-mushroom, *Agaricus arvensis.*

[Fr. *champignon,* a mushrome (COTGR.). The form *champillion* is due to dissimilation, cp. *mullion* for *munnion* (Fr. *moignon*), *Boulogne* for *Bononia.*]

CHAMPION, *sb.* Lei. [**tʃa·mpiən.**] Open country. Also used *attrib.*

Lei.^{1} Champion turnips, pease, &c. are such as are grown in, or suitable for open country, but perhaps not in Agricultural Shows.

[Champion, lands not inclosed, or large fields; Downs or places without woods or hedges, WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681); Five hundred pointes of good Husbandrie, as well for the Champion, or open countrie, as also for the woodland, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) Title. A variant of lit. E. *champaign,* OFr. *champagne.*]

CHAMPIONING, *prp.* Ken. [**tʃæ·mpjənin.**] Going round as mummers at Christmas time, singing carols and songs.

Ken. *Obs.* or *obsol.* (W.F.S.); **Ken.**^{1} Prob. the word is connected with St. George the Champion, who is a leading character in the Mummers' play.

CHAMPION LODE, *phr.* Cor.^{12} A large vein of metal.

CHAMY, *adj.* Cor.^{2} [**tʃā·mi.**] Used of the profile of a toothless person, when it falls in at the mouth.

CHANALZE, see **Challenge.**

CHANCE, *sb., adj., v.* and *conj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Written **chanch** n.Lin.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1}; **choance** e.Lan.^{1}; **chonce** w.Yks.

1. *sb.* An illegitimate child; an animal whose paternity is unknown.

w.Yks. *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 110; (J.T.) **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence **Chanceling,** *sb.* an illegitimate child.

s.Yks. Offspring of a pair a choncelins! BYWATER *Shevvild Ann.* (1853) 13. **w.Yks.**^{2} **s.Not.** We've bro't up eleven children of our own, besides two chancelings o' his'n (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Chance-bairn,** (2) **-begot,** (3) **-born,** (4) **-child,** an illegitimate child; (5) **-come,** (*a*) see **-child**; (*b*) an animal whose paternity is unknown; (*c*) an object acquired by chance.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **w.Yks.** (H.L.), **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **Sur.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1} (4) **w.Yks.** (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{3} Such a child is said to have been 'gotten in a raffle.' **Lan.** Hadn't eawr Tum three choance childer? STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 41. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **Shr.**^{1} **Lon.** 'Chance children,' as they are called, . . . are rare among the young women of the costermongers, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 21. **Dev.** I'd had a chance child, BARING-GOULD *J. Herring* (1888) 287. (5) **n.Lin.**^{1}

3. Doubt.

Suf. He will come without a chance (F.H.).

Hence (1) **Chanceable,** *adj.* risky, precarious; (2) **Chancer,** *sb.* one who makes rash, inexact statements; (3) **Chancy,** *adj.* uncertain in operation, precarious.

(1) **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} (2) **s.Wor.**^{1} (3) **Nhb.**^{1} A chancy horse.

4. *adj.* Occasional, solitary.

Suf. That there field is middlin clean; you might find a chance bit o' spear grass in it (C.T.); (F.A.A.); Think 'haps we can find a chance one surely, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

5. *Comb.* **Chance-times,** occasionally, now and then.

e.Dur.^{1} Very common. **Cum.** Very common (J.A.); (J.P.) **Wm.** Freq. heard (T.E.). **Wil.** Not in common use (G.E.D.). **Dor.** He might have a drop of beer chance-times (C.V.G.); Oh ah, I mid zee'n chance-times (H.J.M.); (C.W.) **Som.** (W.P.W.)

6. *v.* To risk, give the chance; to speculate.

Per. Ye ne'er had but ane [child], an' . . . the Lord ne'er chanced ye wi' anither, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 189, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** Grandmother's cheenie is owre good to chance wi' them, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 49. **sw.Lin.**^{1} I'll chanch it while to-morrow. **w.Som.**^{1} Aa·l chaa·ns ut, ún·ee-aew [I'll run the risk of it, anyhow]. I tell ee hot 'tis—I'll hab'm an' chance it.

7. *conj.* Lest, perchance.

e.Yks. Quite common (R.S.). **w.Yks.** I dared not show it, chance he should see me woman side out, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) ix; Go thee now, chance it's forgotten (J.T.); In common use (J.H.).

CHANCELLOR, *sb.* Sc. The foreman of a jury.

Sc. 'Have you agreed on your chancellor, gentlemen?' was the first question of the judge, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxiv.

CHANCE-PENNY-STONE, *sb.* Shr.^{1} The highest bed of ironstone in the coalfield.

CHANCET, *sb.* War. [**tʃanst.**] A chance, opportunity.

War. In common use (J.W.R.); **War.**^{2} Gi'e us a chancet.

CHANCH, see **Chance.**

CHAN-CHIDER, *sb.* Wil. The sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis.*

Wil.^{1} So called because it scolds so (s.v. Johnny Chider).

CHANCY, *adj.* Sc.

1. Auspicious, lucky, foreboding good fortune. *Gen.* used with negative.

Sc. There was aye a word o' her no being that chancy, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xl; A crooning cow, a crawing hen, and a whistling maiden were ne'er very chancy, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 65, ed. 1881; There's something no chancy about this travelling, and I've just been out o' one trouble into another ever since I began it, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 239, ed. 1894. **Abd.** She was never ca'ed chancy, but canny and slim, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 134 (JAM.). **Per.** It's no chancy when a minister begins at the tail o' his subject, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1894) 222. **Gall.** There are people hereabouts that are not very chancy, CROCKETT *Moss Hags* (1895) ii.

2. Fortunate, happy.

Sc. They knew Sir Andrew Wood to be . . . so chancy in battle, that he oft times gained the victory, Pitscottie *Hist. Sc.* (1728) 100 (Jam.). **Per.** Fient a stap her or me sall gang out ower yer door . . . afore Sawbith ! We micht na get in sae chancey next time, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 274, ed. 1887. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

3. Safe to deal or meddle with ; *gen.* used with negative.

Sc. Tak tent o' yoursell . . . for my horse is not very chancy, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) v ; It is nae chancy thing to tak a stranger traveller for a guide, *ib. Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Per.** The stair is no chancy noo, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 14. **Frf.** I fear it is not chancey for thee to go, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xxii. **Edb.** The upshot however proved . . . that such a length of tether is not chancey for youth, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii.

[**2.** Desyre to be chancy and fortunate, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, iv. 126.]

CHANDER, *sb.* Yks. [**tʃa·ndə(r).**] A chaldron. See **Chalder**, *sb.*, **Chaldron.**

n.Yks. Fairly common with old people (R.B.). **m.Yks.**^{1}

CHANDLER, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Yks. Also written **chanler** Sc. (Jam.) ; **chaundler** w.Yks.^{2}

1. A candlestick.

Sc. They took out the stately insight and plenishing, sic as bedding, napery, vessels, cauldrons, chandlers, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) II. 198 (Jam.) ; Have you any pots or pans, Or any broken chandlers ? Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 99, ed. 1871. **w.Yks.** Ray (1691) ; **w.Yks.**^{2}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Chandler-chafted**, lantern-jawed, hollow-cheeked ; (2) **-chafts,** lantern-jaws.

(1) **Sc.** Lang neckit, chandler-chaftit, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 269. **Abd.** Sae sair guidged by a chanler-chafted auld runk carlen, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 15. (2) **Abd.** Deil rax his chandler-chafts, co' Kate, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 3. **Frf.** Chowl'd his chanler chafts at John, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 53.

[**1.** The goldin alter, the chandelaris of lycht, *Comp. Scot.* (1549) 76 ; Þe chef chaundeler charged with þe lyȝt, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 1272, in *Allit. P.* 73. AFr. *chandeler.*]

CHANDLER'S CUT, *sb. phr.* Som. (F.A.A.), w.Som.^{1} [**tʃæ·nləz-kɐt.**] A joint of beef cut from the flank.

CHANELGE, see **Challenge.**

CHANEY, see **Cheeny.**

CHANG, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Lan. [**tʃaŋ.**]

1. *sb.* A loud, confused noise, uproar ; the cry of a pack of hounds.

Abd. To fear the chirmin chang Of Gooses grave, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 45. **Cum.** They were mackin' a greet chang aboot some hoond-trail, Gwordie Greenup *Anudder Batch* (1873) 6 ; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** An o' the legion at his heels They rais'd a hellish chang, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 30 ; They war kickin' up seck a chang (B.K.). **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. Loud talk, noisy gossip ; loud complaint.

Cum. Bit lads and lasses wont to meet, Wi' merry changs their teales to tell, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) 118 ; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Yah couldn't hear yer aansell speeak Fer udder folkses chang, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 51 ; I sud a hed ther boots reddy for Michael ta ga ta 't fair in, en he'll mak a gay chang when ther net dun, Taylor *Sketches* (1882) 7. **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.** (W.S.) ; **n.Lan.**^{1}

3. *v.* To make a great noise, din, row.

Cum. The fiddlers changg'd and play'd, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1805) 10, ed. 1807 ; Not so commonly used as the *sb.* (J.A.) **Cum., n.Lan.** Well known (T.E.).

CHANGE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **chaaynge** Brks.^{1} ; **chainge** Rnf. ; **chaunge** w.Som.^{1} n.Dev. ; **choinge** w.Yks.^{3} ; **chonge** n.Dev.

1. *sb.* Money payment, ready money.

N.I.^{1} Not merely 'the change' coming back after a payment, but money itself. 'Sir, I've called for the change for them pea-rods.' **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{3}

2. Custom, practice of buying from certain persons.

Sc. People to them strange Will use them much discreeter for their change, Train *Mount. Muse* (1814) 95 (Jam.). **Abd.** Still in use. Dinna gyang bye ma door, bit gie me yer change (W.M.).

3. A shirt, 'shift' ; *gen.* in *pl.* underlinen in general.

Brks. For shirts and smocks they say changes, Nichols *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* (1790) IV. 56 ; (W.W.S.) ; *Gl.* (1852) ; **Brks.**^{1} **Ken.**^{1} I have just put on clean changes ; **Ken.**^{2} **Sus.**^{1} If you ask what a girl or boy stands most in need of on first going to service, you are sure to be told 'changes.' **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} An old woman who had got 'leave out' from the Union, came to ask in all seriousness if 'you wid be so kind, mum, as to give me a change—eens I can put-n away in there—'cause I zim I should like to be a-buried 'spectable like. **n.Dev.** To buy some canvest for a new chonge, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 631 ; Grose (1790). **w.Cor.** Common (M.A.C.).

4. A small inn or ale-house, a tavern.

n.Sc. They call an ale-house a change, Burt *Lett.* (1754) I. 80 (Jam.). **Kcd.** Wha keeps a change an sells guid drink, Burness *Thrummy* (c. 1796) 75.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Change-folk,** tavern-keepers ; (2) **-house,** an ale-house, tavern ; (3) **-keeper,** one who keeps an ale-house or tavern.

(1) **Rnf.** He lo'ed a drappy till his mouth ; Dumbarton change-fok ken its truth, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 28. (2) **Sc.** Puffing tobacco-reek as if he were in a change house, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xliv ; Got some supper at a change-house, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) vii. **Rnf.** What fules keep to the chainge-house slinkin, Young *Pictures* (1865) 167. **Ayr.** Mrs. Fenton kept a small change-house not of the best repute, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxvii ; Now, butt an' ben, the change-house fills, Wi' yill-caup commentators, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 18. **Lnk.** The boniface of the 'change-house' at the Church-yard gate, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 224. **Gall.** He had gone as far as the change house for his morning glass of strong waters, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xxviii. (3) **Per., Lnk.** Nobody went into the house but the three brothers, and Nelson the change-keeper, *Trials Sons of Rob Roy* (1818) 130 (Jam.).

6. In phr. *not to have her change,* said of a woman who is mentally deficient.

Ess.^{1} The expression for a man is 'He has not got all his buttons.'

Hence (1) **Changeable,** *adj.* Of silk, cloth, &c. : showing different colours, 'shot' ; (2) **Change-** or **Changer-wife,** *sb.* an itinerant apple-woman or dealer in earthenware who takes old clothes or rags in exchange for what she sells ; (3) **Changer-and-grather,** *sb.* the man who changes and repairs the pumping buckets in a pit ; (4) **Changy,** *adj.* Of weather : changeable, unsettled.

(1) **nw.Der.**^{1} (2) **N.Cy.**^{1} Cheap apples, wives ! Seek oot a' your aud rags, or aud shoes, or aud claise to-day, *Newc. Cry* ; **Nhb.**^{1} (3) **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (4) **w.Som.**^{1} We baint gwain vor t'ave much rain I zim, but 'tis [chau·njee] sort o' weather like. **n.Dev.** Tha'rt so deeve as a haddick in chongy weather, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 123.

7. *v.* To exchange, give in return for something.

Lnk. Our collie is baith dull and douf, Nae dogs near him to change a bouf, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 178. **Slk.** Turn round and change a blow with me, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 88. **Gall.** Quite common (A.W.).

8. To substitute, exchange, as fairies are supposed to do with children.

Ayr. She was alooed to be a wonnerfu' braw woman . . . and my granny never liked her, said she was 'changed,' Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 201. **n.Lin.**^{1} When a child, usually good tempered, becomes suddenly irritable without any obvious reason, it is common to remark 'Bless th' bairn, he must hev been chaanged.'

Hence **Changeling,** *sb.* a child supposed to have been changed by the fairies ; an idiot.

N.Cy.^{1} The fairies have been represented as famous for stealing the most beautiful and witty children, and leaving in their places such as were either prodigiously ugly and stupid, or mischievously inclined. **Der.**^{1} *Obs.* **n.Dev.** Grose (1790) ; *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 545.

9. Of milk, &c. : to turn sour. Of meat, &c. : to decompose, show signs of decomposition.

n.Yks.^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} That milk's changed ; fling it i'to th' swill-tub. He was a straange han'sum kerpse an' didn't chaange a bit afoore buryin. **Suf.** Commonly used of the effect of lightning on meat, beer, and milk. 'I am afraid you will find the mutton changed by the tempest last night.' 'What with the lightning or the thunder, or both on 'em together, all the milk in my dairy was changed,' *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 407.

10. Of fruit or grain : to pass out of the green state and assume its final colouring.

n.Lin.^{1} Plums, aw yis, you can get 'em ; I seed sum at New Holland an thaay was beautiful chaanged. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **sw.Lin.** The wheat begins to change (R.E.C.).

11. To be somewhat intoxicated. n.Yks.^{1}

12. In phr. (1) *to change back,* to return articles mutually exchanged ; also used as a *sb.* ; (2) *—a life,* (*a*) to marry; (*b*) see below; (3) *change one's feet*, to put on dry shoes and stockings; (4) *— one's self*, to change one's clothes; (5) *— seats, the king is coming*, a children's game; see below.

(1) **s.Not.** Children used to have a jingle with which to ratify an exchange. They put their hands on iron, at the same time chanting: 'Touch cold iron, no change-backs; A cart-load of silver, a farthing back' (J.P.K.). (2, *a*) **Sur.**^{1} He thinks of changing his life shortly. (*b*) **n.Dev.** But cham to chonge a live for three yallow-beels, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 406; A good deal of land was until very recently held upon leases for lives, renewable upon payment of fines and quit rents. The custom was and is to pay a smaller fine during a survival for the right to exchange an old life for a young one. This is still called 'changing a life.' The tenure is becoming rarer, *ib. Note*, 87. (3) **Sc.** I am afraid she did not change her feet when she came in, Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1859) 100. **N.I.**^{1} (4) **Lnk.** Gae change yoursel'. . . . I've laid out claes, hose, mittens, and a sark, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 171. (5) **Sc.** Patience! patience!—we may ae day play at 'change seats, the king's coming,' Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxi. **s.Sc., Lth.** In this game, as many seats are placed round the room as will serve all the company save one. All the rest being seated, he, who has no seat, stands in the middle, repeating the words 'Change seats,' while all the rest are on the alert, to observe when he adds, 'The king's come' or 'is coming,' as they must then all rise and change their seats, . . . every one endeavouring to avoid the misfortune of being the unhappy individual left without a seat (Jam.).

CHANGEABLE, *sb.* Lin. The hydrangea, *Hydrangea hortensis.*

Lin. (W.M.E.F.) **s.Lin.** Very occasionally (T.H.R.).

CHANGINGLY, *adv.* n.Cy. Alternately. (Hall.)

CHANK, *v.* e.An. Ken. Also Amer. [tʃāŋk.] To chew, bite. Cf. **cham, champ.**

e.An. A mother would say to her child: 'I'll gée ye a dod [sweet], but ye marnt chank it—you must suck it,' *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 166. **Ess.** (W.W.S.); *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 183. **Ken.**^{1} [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 385.]

Hence (1) **Chankings,** (2) **Chanks,** *sb. pl.* scraps, fragments, bits.

(1) **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 385.] (2) **e.An.**^{12}, **Suf.** (F.H.)

CHANKER, *sb.* Dor. Som. A chink.

Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; *Gl.* (1851); Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

CHANKS, *sb. pl.* Dor. [tʃāŋks.] The under-part of a pig's head.

s.Cy. Nall *Gl.* **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863); Commonly used (H.J.M.); (C.W.)

CHANLER, see **Chandler.**

CHANNEL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Stf. Lin. Som. Also written **chanil** w.Yks.; **chennel** n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.^{5} Chs.^{1}; **chinnel** Nhb.^{1} In forms **cannel** Nhb.^{1}; **chinnerly** e.Dur.^{1}

1. *sb.* A ditch, kennel, gutter, watercourse.

w.Yks. Swept him reight aght a doors intat chanil, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1843) 9. **Stf.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}

Hence **Channelling,** *vbl. sb.* making gutters.

w.Som.^{1} Money was borrowed at Wellington for 'paving and channelling' the streets.

2. *Comp.* **Channel-hole,** a street gutter, hole by which sewer-water escapes. w.Yks.^{5}, Chs.^{13}

3. Gravel from the 'channel' or bed of a river. See **Channer, Chingle.**

Sc. Having only sand and channel below it, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 109 (Jam.). **e.Sc.** As lang as there's sacks i' the world and backs to carry them, we'll no want for channel, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 153. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Channel and coarse sand with water, *Borings* (1878) I. 45.

Hence (1) **Channelled,** *adj.* gravelled; (2) **Channelly,** *adj.* gravelly, full of small stones.

(1) **Lth.** The coachroad had to be cleaned, the edges paired [*sic*] strecht, an' the haill o't, frae the tae end tae the tither, new channelled owre, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 295. (2) **Per.** Grey oats, which . . . yield a pretty good crop upon our channelly ground, *Statist. Acc.* III. 207 (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1} Chinnely clay is clay with admixture of gravel. **Yks.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

4. *Comp.* **Channel-stane,** *sb.* (1) the stone used in the game of curling; (2) the game of curling.

(1) **Bwk.** Ane can hardly get a bit club for a chaunlestane rink, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. **Kcb.** The vig'rous youth, In bold contention met, the channelstane . . . To shoot wi' might and skill, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 158 (Jam.). **Gall.** Curlers . . . swing the channelstane, Harper *Bards* (1889) 5. (2) **Sc.** There's no game amang them a' Can match auld Scotland's Channel Stane! Hogg *Whistle Binkie*, I. 347 (Jam. *Suppl.*). **s.Sc.** The guidman's at the channel stanes; he'll no do a day's wark as lang as the ice lasts (S.R.C.). **Gall.** I wad as sune mairry a heather cow for soopin' the rink at the channel stanes, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xxxii.

5. *v.* To separate the dust or smallest coals from larger. Nhb.^{1}, e.Dur.^{1}

Hence (1) **Chennely-** or **Chinley-coals,** *sb. pl.* small coals without the dust; (2) **Chinnely,** *adj.* small, as gravel or coal separated from the dust.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Chinley coals are neither round (or large) nor small, but such as will pass over the skreen and among the best coals, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); *Borings* (1881) II. 154. **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **Nhb.**^{1}

[**1.** Chanelle of a strete, *Canalis, aquagium, Prompt.* OFr. *chanel* (La Curne).]

CHANNEL-BONE, *sb.* n.Lin.^{1} w.Som.^{1} The collar-bone.

[*Fourcelle*, the channel-bone or craw-bone, Cotgr.; The fell dart fell through his channel-bone, Chapman *Il.* (c. 1611) xvii. 266.]

CHANNELGE, see **Challenge.**

CHANNEL-GOOSE, *sb.* Dev. The gannet, *Sula bassana.*

n.Dev. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 144.

CHANNELLY, *adv.* Yks. [tʃa·n·li.] Grandly.

n.Yks. Not common (R.B.). **ne.Yks.**^{1}

CHANNELS, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lei. [tʃa·nlz, tʃa·nilz.] A corr. of *challenge.*

Cum., Wm. (M.P.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **m.Yks.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} It wur the Sutton men as gen the channils.

CHANNER, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Also in form **channers** Sc. (Jam.) Gravel. See **Channel, 3.** Abd. (Jam.), Ant. (S.A.B.)

Hence (1) **Channery,** *adj.* gravelly; (2) **Channery-ground,** *sb.* ground with a great many small stones in it.

(1) **Abd.** (Jam.) (2) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); (S.A.B.)

CHANNER, *v.* and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lin. War. Also written **chauner** Sc. In form **chander** N.I.^{1} [tʃa·nər, tʃa·nə(r).]

1. *v.* To scold in a complaining way; to grumble, mutter, complain. See **Chunner, Chunter.**

Sc. Pedlars . . . Ay channerin' and daunerin' In eager search for cole [money], Wilson *Poems* (1790) 235 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Ye who will not give his Spirit leave to dwell with you for channering, barking, and misconstructing of his works, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 42, ed. 1845. **Lnk.** The cuif wad be only a puir doitit sumph, That wad channer at fate for gi'ein' him a humph, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 110. **N.I.**^{1}, **Ant.** (W.J.K.) **N.Cy.**^{1} She keeps channer, channering, all the day long. **Nhb.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.)

Hence **Channering,** *ppl. adj.* complaining, fretful, querulous.

Sc. The cock doth craw, the day doth daw, The channerin' worm doth chide, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 261 (ed. 1848). **Gall.** She's a bit channerin' bodie [a fretful, querulous person] (A.W.).

2. *sb.* Strife, complaining.

Sc. Ye hae redd me frae the chauner o' the folk, Waddell *Ps.* (1891) xviii. 43.

3. The suppressed noise between a bark and a whine which a dog makes when watching for a rat. n.Lin.^{1}

[**1.** Quhy channeris þu My gret god agane now? *Agatha*, 123, in *Leg. Saints* (c. 1400), ed. Metcalfe, II. 361.]

CHANNEST, *sb.* and *v.* Dev. A corr. of *challenge.*

n.Dev. Grose (1790). **nw.Dev.** I gie'd 'n a channest. He'th a-channest ma to a game o' skittles (R.P.C.).

CHANNIE, see **Cheeny.**

CHANNINGE, *v.* Cor. [tʃæ·ninʒ.] A corr. of *challenge.*

Cor. Aw' channinged Will Polmear I'd fight un, Daniel *Poems*; (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{3}

CHANNISH, *v.* Lan. [**tʃa·niʃ.**] A corr. of *challenge*.
Lan. Aw channish'd 'im to run a hundherd yard for five shillin' (S.W.). **e Lan.^{1}**

CHANNY, *sb.* Hmp. [**tʃæ·ni.**] The sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*. See **Chamcider.**
Hmp. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 28.

CHANRY-KIRK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also written **channery-.** Canonry church.
Sc. The bishop of Ross used the service book peaceably within the chanry kirk of Ross each sabbath day, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1790) I. 64 (Jam.); This college or channery kirk wanted the roof since the Reformation, *ib.* 288.

[Cp. Fr. *chanoinerie*, a canonship (Cotgr.).]

CHANT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **chaunt** Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

1. *v.* To speak much in a pert manner. Bnff.^{1}

Hence (1) **Chantan,** *vbl. sb.* the act of thus speaking; (2) **Chantie-beak,** *sb.* a prattling child, a chatterbox; (3) **Chanting,** *ppl. adj.* loquacious, pert.
(1) **Bnff.^{1}** (2, 3) **Rxb.** (Jam.)

2. To speak with a twang or strange accent, esp. to speak with an English accent.
Or.I. In very common use. 'Boy, thoo're chantan',' is a common remark addressed to a young man who revisits his home and omits to resume his ancient drawl (J.G.); (Jam. *Suppl.*)

3. *sb.* Pert language. Bnff.^{1}

4. A person much given to pert language. *ib.*

CHANTER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also Lon. Slang. Also written **chaunter** Sc.

1. A singer; a chorister.
n.Yks. Common. A funeral chanter is one who used to head all funerals and sing. Still seen occasionally (R.B.). **w.Yks.** Fifty year sin' choristers wor called chanters, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 2, 1896).

2. A street seller and singer of ballads.
Lon. There are now 200 chaunters, who also sell the ballads they sing, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 308. **Cant.** I trust, whenever the chanter-culls and last-speech scribblers get hold of me, they'll at least put no cursed nonsense into my mouth, Ainsworth *Rookwood* (1834) bk. iv. vi.

3. The fingering part of a bagpipe, on which the air is played.
Sc. Part of the stand of bagpipes containing the reed and finger-holes on which the tunes are played. The chanter is given to the novice to practise on until he qualifies to the full stand of pipes (J.Ar.); Steenie saw that the chanter was of steel, and heated to a white heat, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Elg.** Our piper, wi' chanter afore him, The sweetest o' music will play, Tester *Poems* (1865) 181. **Abd.** His chaunter didna easy birst, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 219. **Kcd.** He quickly gied the bags a hease, The chanter round did gently fease, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 102. **Fif.** He shall acquire from pipe and drone and chanter, Tennant *Anster* (1812) xliv. **Rnf.** Tune your pipes and gar them skirl, Come kittle up the chanter, Barr *Poems* (1861) 253. **Ayr.** Then I maun rin amang the rest An' quit my chanter, Burns *Ep. J. Lapraik* (Sept. 13, 1785) st. 9. **Lnk.** Covenanters, wha . . . bann'd baith pipes and chanters, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 96. **Lth.** Auld Hornie could na blaw his chanter, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 98. **Edb.** A piper with his drone and chanter, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. **Kcb.** When . . . he took the floor, He tripped to the lilt o' the chanter, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 216. **s.Ir.** Inflating his bag, he let forth his chaunter into one of his best jigs, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 401; His chanter and bags were laid scientifically across his body, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) I. vi. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.^{1}**

CHANTER-BONE, *sb.* Cum. Wm. The extreme point of the back-bone.
Cum. Rare (J.P.). **Wm.** Mi feet shot oot an Ah went slap on ta mi chanter bian (B.K.).

CHANTICLEER, *sb.* Sc. The fish dragonet, *Trachinus Draco.*
e.Sc. Neill *Fishes* (1810) 4 (Jam.). [Satchell (1879).]

CHANTY, *sb.* Sc. A chamber-pot.
Abd., Kcd. On him plump she toom'd a chanty, Lochore *Foppish Taylor* (1796) 13. **Fif., Rxb., Ayr.** That on your pow an envoice light, Het reekan frae some chanty, Picken *Poems* (1788) 52 (Jam.).

CHANY, see **Cheeney.**

CHAP, *sb.^{1}* and *v.^{1}* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Written **chep** N.Cy.^{1}; **chaup** Abd. [**tʃap, tʃæp,** Nhb. also **tʃep.**]

1. *sb.* A customer, purchaser; formerly, a dealer.
N.Cy.^{1}, Cum.^{1} n.Yks.^{1}; n.Yks.^{2} I've some bacon te sell, can ye finnd me a chap for 't? **n.Yks.^{3}, w.Yks.^{1} Lin.** I wish you would find me a chap for my horse, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 701. **Nhp.^{1} Hrt.** If the chap is a ready-money one, then he shall have the better sort, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. **e.An.^{1}**

2. A male sweetheart, lover; sometimes a husband.
w.Yks. Cudworth *Horton* (1886) *Gl.*; Duz thy chap smook, Nancy? Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1867) 44; **w.Yks.^{2} Lan.** There wur women un' fellis, un lasses un their chaps, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 15; **Lan.^{1}, e.Lan.^{1} s.Chs.^{1}** ·Pol·i)z got·n ŭ chaap· [Polly's gotten a chap]. **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}** Oor 'Liza's gotten a chap ageän. **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Shr.^{1}** A lady was expostulating with her maid-servant upon some unwise love affairs—'I know it's all right whad yo' sen, Ma'am,' said the girl, 'but indeed, Missis, I canna 'elp it; I've bin in trouble alung o' the chaps ever sence I knowed anythin'.' **Lon.** On the suspicion of an offence, the 'gals' are sure to be beaten cruelly and savagely by their 'chaps,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 477. **Dev.** Ta git min a chap es tha rais'n thay doo et, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 26, ed. 1865. **Dev.** Plaize, missis, may I go tü zee tha wild baistes? My chap zaith 'e'll pay vur me, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Chapping,** *vbl. sb.* courting, 'sweethearting'; (2) **Chappy,** *adj.* addicted to male society.
(1) **Lan.** 'Matty,' said he, 'heaw is it theau's ne'er begun o' chappin yet?' Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 15; **Lan.^{1}** (2) **s.Stf.** Sal wo' suit we, her's teu chappy (T.P.).

3. A farm servant, 'odd man.'
Lin. It'll be Natty Tock's hosses comin' home. They'll hev gotten away frae th' chaps, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 93. **n.Lin.^{1}** Servant chaps are a farmer's unmarried yearly servants. When a man takes a wife he ceases to be a chap, even if he continues to 'let his-sen by th' year.' **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.^{1}** All farm servants below the 'bayly' are chaps. **Glo.** 'Chaps' signifies the daymen on a farm chiefly. It may sometimes include the helpers in the sheep and cattle departments (S.S.B.). **Wil.** A chap is part man, part boy, 'wi' no belongins,' Swinstead *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 9.

4. Used humorously of a woman.
n.Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** But I maun gang, that bonny chap to woo, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 36, ed. 1812.

5. In phr. *the old chap*, the devil.
Lnk. Speak truth and be just, then ye needna fear Tae meet the auld chap face to face, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 150. **Yks.** Tha knaws t'oud chap war a genn'man once, Baring-Gould *Oddities* (1874) I. 241.

6. *v.* To buy and sell, make a bargain, close with.
Sc. 'Hech! husto!' quo' Habbie, 'I chaps ye,' Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 299; 'Chaps ye,' or 'I chaps ye,' or simply 'chaps,'—said when a person at once accepts an offer or bargain (Jam.). **m.Yks.^{1}** The last I saw of him he was chipping and chapping about at Barnaby [the great fair held at Boro'bridge, beginning on St. Barnabas' day].

Hence **Chap-fair,** *sb.* a fair where miscellaneous articles are offered for sale. Opposed to horse-fair, &c. Suf. (F.H.)

7. To choose, fix upon. [*I'll chapse* is due to the expression *chaps me!* I choose.]
Sc. Chap ye, chuse ye (Jam.); 'Chaps me' is a common expression of choice or preference (A.W.). **Abd.** Chaup out as many younkers frae the glen, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 136, ed. 1812. **Fif.** I chap this thing: Mine be the embassage, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 107. **Ayr.** 'I'll chapse [*sic*] that place,' said Walter, Galt *Entail* (1823) xix; I chapse ye! . . . we'll wat thoombs on that bargain, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 78. **Lnk.** You's hae at will to chap and chuse, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 48 (Jam.). **Slk.** Thou wast a great feul no till chap him, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 371.

Hence phr. *Chap and choice*, great variety.
Abd. For chap and choice of suits ye hae them there, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 126, ed. 1812.

CHAP, *v.^{2}* and *sb.^{2}* Sc. Yks. Not. Lin. Also in forms **chaup, chawp** Sc.; **chop** n.Cy.; **shap** Sh.I. [**tʃap, tʃop.**]

1. *v.* To knock, strike, rap. Of a clock: to strike the hour.
Sc. Whan he cam till that lady's bower, He chappit at the chin, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) 95; It had, as his guide

assured him, just 'chappit eight upon the Tron,' SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxxvi; Ane at the door chapt loud and lang, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 141; Chap, an' it sall be openet until you, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) vii. 7; Twa chappit and a fine morning, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xxx. **Sh.I.** Tak a staen An shap at dee, my tinnie, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 27. **Abd.** Fa's that chappin' at the door? (W.M.) **Kcd.** Unto the door, Whare Thrummy chappit wi' his stick, BURNESS *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 49. **Per.** As roond an' soond as ony wheel Ye ever chappit, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 84. **Knr.** The plooman staunds to chap his haunds, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 43. **Rnf.** The drawboy's duty was to chap up his master in the morning, GILMOUR *Weavers* (1876) ii. **Ayr.** If he chaps at the front door, Peggie, shew him into the best room, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 125. **Lnk.** Hark! Something's chappin' at the door, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 108. **e.Lth.** Weel, what wi' me tormentin him, an' the other fallows eggin him on, Geordie chapp'd han's, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 39. **Slk.** I wush it would only chap twal, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 134. **Gall.** When I chappit at the door, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxi. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Chapper,** *sb.* a door-knocker; (2) **Chappie,** *sb.* a name given to a ghost from the frequent knockings which it made; (3) **Chapping,** *vbl. sb.* a knocking; (4) **Chapping-stick,** *sb.* a weapon used for striking.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Bwk.** The ghost . . . was usually called 'chappie,' HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 73. (3) **Ayr.** A terr'ble tirlin' at the pin, and chappin' on the window-brod, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 15. (4) **Sc.** Fools should not have chapping sticks, KELLY *Coll. Prov.* (1721) 18. **Fif.** Your hands are toom o' chappin-stick, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 51. **Lnk.** 'My man,' said he, 'but ye're no nice o' your chapping-sticks,' HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 38 (JAM.).

2. To chop, pound, bruise, break small.

Sc. Lifts off a pot o' tatties frae the fire and chaps them wi' a beetle, SMITH *Archie and Bess* (1876) 64. **Fif.** He got baith his hands chappit aff, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 109. **Ayr.** Byde till I chap up the coal, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 114. **Edb.** To go errands, chap sand, and keep the housie clean, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **Gall.** He has chappit the firewood, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 396.

Hence (1) **Chapped,** *ppl. adj.* mashed; (2) **Chapper,** *sb.* an instrument for mashing potatoes; (3) **Chapping-hammer,** *sb.* a hammer for breaking stones; (4) **Chapping-knife,** *sb.* a butcher's knife.

(1) **Sc.** Chappit tatties and neeps (JAM. *Suppl.*). **n.Sc.** With chapped kail buttered fu' weel, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 79. **Kcd.** Neeps an' tatties, hale an' chappit, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 72. (2) **Abd.** Tip-top timmer tooters, an' trim tawty-chappers, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 60. (3) **Fif.** Some to the windocks up did clamber, And daddit in, Wi' chappin'-hammer The staney-frames and lead, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 190. (4) **Fif.** The bluidy butchers, and the baxters, Had chappin-knives beneath their oxters, *ib.* 54.

3. To step, walk, also in phr. *to chap one's soles.*

Per. I'm gaun out to chap my soles for a wee (G.W.). **Slk.** I'll chap away up to Matthew Hyslop's house, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 186, ed. 1866.

4. To snub; also in phr. *to chap in the toes.*

Bnff.^{1} The gangin' smatchit got's taes chappit in in fine order, in he geed awa unco hingin'-luggit. **Abd.** I'm rael glaid 't ye chappit 'er in, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix.

5. To answer saucily.

Not. Don't chap me (J.H.B.). **n.Lin.**^{1} He chapped ageän when I tell'd him what I thoht on him. **sw.Lin.**^{1} She'd chap again at her. She began to chap at me directly.

6. *sb.* A knock, stroke, blow, rap.

Sc. Lie still, ye skrae, There's water-kelpie's chap, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1803) III. 363 (JAM.). **Abd.** Will Winter gae the ba' a chap, SKINNER *Sngs.* (1809) 11. **Per.** Was not that a chap at the door? BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) 25. **Fif.** The knicht-fisher, ere the chap [of a clock]. . . . In bed lay sleepin' like a tap, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 32. **Ayr.** Then Burnewin comes on like Death At ev'ry chaup, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 10; A solid chap o' his nieve would be as deadly as a forehammer, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) v. **Edb.** The bell struck ten. . . . Every chap went through my breast like the dunt of a forehammer, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x.

7. Impertinence.

Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 320. **n.Lin.**^{1} Noo then, noän o' thy̌ chap. She niver gev me naaither sauce nor chap i' her life.

Hence **Chappy,** *adj.* saucy, impertinent.

n.Lin.^{1} He's as chappy as Lord Yarb'r's nineteent staable-boy. **sw.Lin.**^{1} He's a chappy young beggar. To a barking dog: 'You're so chappy, you rackapelt, you!'

8. In phr. (1) *to chap a halter,* to tie a knot on the cord of a halter so as to hinder it from twitching; (2) *— at the bar,* the noise of the waves on the pebbly beach; (3) *to — hands,* to join hands in betrothal; (4) *a — of drought,* a long period of drought; (5) *to — out,* to call a person out as by a tap on the window; (6) *to — yont,* to get out of the way.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Bnff.**^{1} It is regarded as a weather-sign by the people in the interior of the county. If in winter the noise comes from the east, frost is looked for; if from the west, a thaw. (3) **Abd.** Syn Lindy has wi' Bydby chapped hands, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 120. (4) **Bnff.**^{1} (5) **Sc.** 'Chappin out' is the phr. used to denote the slight 'tirl on the lozen,' or tap at the window, given by the nocturnal wooer to his mistress, *Blackw. Mag.* (1818) 531 (JAM.). **Edb.** It was fairly concluded that it was the auld gudeman that had come and chappit her out, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv. (6) **Abd.** Sae chap ye yont, ye filthy dud, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 38 (JAM.).

CHAP, *v.*^{3} and *sb.*^{3} Yks. Chs. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrt. Hmp. Wil. Dev. Also in form **chop** Chs.^{1} Lei.^{1} Hmp. [**tʃap, tʃæp,** also **tʃop.**]

1. *v.* To crack like ground in hot weather, and the skin in winter.

w.Yks. (J.T.) **Chs.**^{1} Her maith's aw chopped wi goin i' th' cowd. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} To chop like clay land in July. **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** (J.R.W.) **Hmp.** Ground that is subject to over-heat and chap much, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757); The plums in a cold summer 'did all chop in several places,' *ib.* **Wil.**^{1} Hev'ee zeed how thuck ther ground is aal chapped wi' th' dry weather?

Hence (1) **Chapful,** *adj.* filled to opening or cleaving; (2) **Chapping,** *vbl. sb.* the action of cracking due to exposure to heat or cold.

(1) **Dev.** I can recall several instances of the old scholar parson, a man chap-ful of quotations, BARING-GOULD *Old Cy. Life* (1890) v. (2) **Hrt.** Keep the bottom and sides [of the pond] from chapping by the sun and wind, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii.

2. *sb.* A fissure or crack in soil, fruit, &c., caused by extreme heat or cold.

Nhp.^{2} **Hmp.** Gum issued out of the chops [in the plums], LISLE *Husbandry* (1757). **Wil.**^{1} They chaps be so gashly big, the young pa'tridges 'ull purty nigh vall in.

CHAP, *sb.*^{4} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. [**tʃap.**]

1. The jaw, *gen.* in *pl.* the jaws; sometimes the cheeks.

Slk. They sit on their hurdies wi' waterin' chaps, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 204. **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **s.Not.** 'E 'ad got some chaps on 'im. Gie 'im a slap i' the chaps (J.P.K.). **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 320.

2. A pig's cheek.

w.Yks. An' boil'd some chap an' tongue, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 5. **n.Lin.**^{1} Pigs chap and chap-ham are dainties in the farmhouse kitchen. **Nhp.**^{1}

3. In *pl.* the jaws of a vice. w.Yks.^{2}

CHAPE, *sb.* w.Som.^{1} Cor.^{12} [**tʃiəp.**] The loop on harness, or on any leather strap close to the buckle, through which the end of the strap is passed.

CHAPEL, *sb.* Cum. Lan. War. Sus. Also written **chappel** n.Lan.^{1}; **cheppel** Cum.^{1} In *comb.* (1) **Chapel-i-laa,** a mode of punishment resorted to by the boys of Furness for pulling hazel-nuts before they were ripe; (2) **-master,** a dissenting preacher; (3) **-Sunday,** a Sunday set apart annually in August or September, when people assemble from a distance to attend Divine Service in certain villages, and to spend the rest of the day with their friends.

(1) **n.Lan.**^{1} The boys dividing themselves into two rows, laid themselves down with their feet together; the culprit was then made to run the gauntlet amongst their legs, when each boy, as opportunity presented itself, saluted him with a kick. (2) **War.**^{2}, **s.War.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1} (3) **Cum.** The old weaver was resplendent in the apparel usually reserved for 'Cheppel Sunday,' CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 73; **Cum.**^{1} Held at Bassenthwaite, Thornthwaite, Wenlands, &c. After Divine Service, people dine with their friends, and then

adjourn to the inns to make merry in honour of the saint to whom the chapel was dedicated.

CHAPELLER, *sb.* Stf. **[tʃa·pilə(r).]** A Nonconformist, dissenter.

Stf. He's a chap'ler, he is, SAUNDERS *Diamonds* (1888) 29. [The chapellers made no bones about utilising the clergyman, JEFFERIES *Hdgrw.* (1889) 73.]

CHAPELLING, *vbl. sb.* Stf. Lei. War. **[tʃa·pilin.]** A meeting or service in a chapel.

n.Stf. Seth's gone arter some o's chapellin', GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 56. **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

CHAPMAN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Lei. Nhp. Shr. e An. **[tʃa·pmən.]**

1. A pedlar, small dealer.

Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 21; If he thought his chapman had made a hard bargain he wad gie him a luck-penny, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi. **Kcd.** The chapmen tribe with faces lang, And book-venders wi' mony a sang, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 110. **Per.** The oily tongued chapman, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 141. **Ayr.** When chapman billies leave the street, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 1. **Gall.** He seemed most like a chapman, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) 118. **Cum.** Chapmen from all the counties round, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 229. **n.Yks.** A considerable population of sea-faring folk and of other people depending upon them; to wit chapmen . . . the bargainers, or merchants, ATKINSON *Whitby* (1894) 163; **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Hucksters and chapmen. **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Nrf.** A man advertised as a draper, mercer, dealer, and chapman, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 86.

2. A customer, buyer.

Lan. Ivi cud leet ov a chapmon, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 20. **Lei.**^{1} Plenty o' chaps an' nivver a chapman. **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.* I took a right useful cow an' cauve [to the fair] an got never a chapman—nod a biddin'.

Hence **Chapmanry,** *sb.* money given back to a purchaser on completing a bargain. See **Chapmoney.**

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Nhp.**^{2}

3. *Comp.* **Chapman-gill,** a toll of one shilling levied annually by the sheriffs of Carrickfergus from each vessel trading to the port, to pay the cost of burying the bodies of sailors and others cast on shore. N.I.^{1}

4. A distinctive name applied to horses of the Cleveland breed; sometimes also **Chapman-horse, -mare.**

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Is she a carting meear or a chapman-meear? The chapman-mare in this quarter is a breed between the cart-horse and one of higher blood.

[**1.** ME. *chapman*, a trader, merchant (*P. Plowman* (c.) I. 62). **2.** He is gone To seche about . . . His stone to selle, . . . And lefte it with his chapman there, GOWER *C.A.* (1393) II. 298.]

CHAPMONEY, *sb. Obsol.* Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hnt. A gift of money from a vendor to a purchaser made at the time of receiving payment or completing a bargain; 'lucky' money.

Lei.^{1} The ancient form of allowing discount on the settlement of an account. **Nhp.**^{1} **Wor.** Money returned for luck (H.K.). **Shr.**^{1} I gid seven pun ten for 'er at the far, an' got five shillin' for chapmoney. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

CHAPPEL, see **Chapel.**

CHAPPER, *sb.* Lan. The stonechat, wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.*

Lan. Used at Preston, *Science Gossip* (1882) XVIII. 164.

CHAPPIN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Written **chapin**; also in forms **choppin, chopin** Sc. **[tʃa·pin, tʃo·pin.]** A liquid or dry measure nearly equal to an English quart. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. And the neist chappin new begun, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 237; Bring me my dinner, and twa chappins o' yill, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) iii; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Knr.** Let's see! What's left fra last New Year? Haud up the crock!—a chappin clear! HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 41. **Rnf.** Our laird gaed east, and had a crack Wi' some wise weavers, ower a chappin, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 31. **Ayr.** Sit down to tak a social chappin, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 39; If the Lord has dealt out the brains o' our family in mutchins and chapins—it's my opinion that Watty has got his in the biggest stoup, GALT *Entail* (1823) viii; I've set Hughie to pook a chappin o' grozets for me in the yaird whare I can see him, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 14. **Lth.** Growl when your chappin bowl is empty, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 172. **Dmf.** Weel ken they wha loo their chappin, Drink makes the auldest swack and strappen, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 10. **Nhb.** A chappin of yale, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 235; **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.*

[The n. form of *chopin*, Fr. *chopine*, the Parisian half-pint (COTGR.).]

CHAPTER-FIGURES, *sb. pl.* Lin. The Roman numerals.

n.Lin.^{1} So called because they are used for numbering the chapters in the authorized version of Holy Scripture.

CHAR, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} s.Chs.^{1} **[tʃā(r).]** **1.** *sb.* Ordure. **2.** The yellow sediment in water flowing from peaty soil. Also called **car(r** (q.v.). **3.** *v.* To void ordure. See **Char(e,** *sb.*^{2}

CHAR, *v.*^{2} Yks. Lan. **[tʃā(r).]**

1. To chide, use querulous language, grumble; to mumble.

n.Yks.^{12} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. To bark at. n.Yks.^{12}

[**1.** Norw. dial. *kjæra*, to complain of (AASEN); ON. *kǣra.*]

CHAR(R, *sb.* Lakel. A fish belonging to the salmon and trout genus, *Salmo umbla.*

N.Cy.^{1} **Lakel.** Onely proper to Winander meere in Lancashire, *Aurisequa*, HOLY-OKE *Dict. Etym.* (1640) sub Pisces; British Charr are found chiefly, if not wholly, in Windermere and the neighbouring lakes. Coniston Lake and Gaits Water Tarn in Torver are amongst the most favoured resorts of the Charr, ELLWOOD (1895). [SATCHELL (1879).]

CHARBOB, *sb.* Der. The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.*

Der. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 63.

CHARD, *sb.* Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) A ridge or bank of sand in golf-links.

CHAR'D. *Obs.* Sc. In phr. *at char'd*, at a leaning-place (so Kelly's note).

Sc. You are like to the dogs of Dunragget, you dow not bark unless you have your arse at char'd [spoken to people when they scold with their back at a wall], KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 383.

CHAR(E, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Eng. and Amer. In forms **cher** Hrf.^{1}; **chewer** Dev.; **chir** Glo.^{2}; **choor** Hmp.^{1} Wil.^{1} Dor.^{1} Som.; **chore** w.Wor.^{1} w.Som.^{1} Dev. Cor.^{2}; **chuer** n.Dev.; **chur** I.W.^{1} Cor.^{1}; **chure** Dev.^{1} **[tʃā(r), tʃē(r), tʃoə(r), tʃō(r).]**

1. *sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* In phr. *a chare* or *at chare*, ajar, on the turn. Cf. **ashore.**

Dur. The door stands a charr (K.). **Nhp.**^{1} Set the door a chare.

2. A particular business or job, an errand.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); I have a little char for you (K.); **N.Cy.**^{2} **n.Yks.** To slaver and spin, and run an odd char, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 591. **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.), **Stf.**^{2} **Der.** I canna get thee to do a char (S.O.A.); **Der.**^{1} **Glo.** If we find 'e at this char [lopping withies] sure enough we'll pitch ye into the bruck, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 279. [That char is char'd (as the goodwife said when she had hanged her husband), RAY *Prov.* (1678) 234.]

3. A turn of work, an odd job.

n.Yks. I heve neay time now up the town to rame; There is odd charrs for me to deau at hame, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 363. **Der.**^{1} *Prov.* Wait meals, flee [chaa'rz]. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (L.C.M.) **n.Lin.**^{1} We doän't keäp noä sarvant, bud I send oot noo an' then for Sally Knox to cum an' do bits o' chares. **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.), **Nhp.**^{2} **w.Wor.**^{1} When thee'st done up ahl the chores thee canst go out if thee's a mind. **Hrf.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{12} **Bdf.** A hand's chare [a small job], BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **Hmp.** She's so slow at her choors, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) vi; **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Mrs. Yates, who had often done a choor, KENNARD *Diogenes* (1893) v; **Wil.**^{1} One good choor deserves another. Still in use. **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** I does her choors vor un (W.F.R.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Aay-d u-guut· u múd·leen choa·r vur tu puut een dhik lún·turn [I had a difficult piece of work to put in that lintel]. Going over a bill for labour, the payee said, 'There's a good many chores I 'ant a put down at all, sir.' **Dev.** Now than, be peart, Sallie; there's plenty ov chures tü be adüed tü-day, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); She was that weak, she could not do her own chewers, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 10; **Dev.**^{1} I've a gurt many chures to do vust, and here be I driling away my time, 10. **n.Dev.** Chewers ban't gwain to crick my back, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 7; When tha shudst be about tha Yeavling's chuers, *Exm. Scold.*

(1746) l. 223. **Cor.** She had catched all her churs, and was waiting for me, *T. Towser* (1873) 28; 'What a chure!' means 'What a heavy piece of work!' (J.W.); **Cor.**^{123} [**Amer.** Not to have any servants at all, and to do the 'chores' yourself, *Standard* (Oct. 1, 1889) 5, col. 2.]

4. *Comp.* (1) **Chare-woman,** a charwoman, one who assists at odd times in the house; (2) **Char-man,** a man who does the work of a woman; (3) **-wean,** (4) **Choor-** or **Chore-woman,** see **Chare-woman**; (5) **-work,** job-work, piece-work.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{4}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} A nist soort on a charman you are wi' yer carpit-shakkin' an' kettle-fillin'. (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} (4) **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Choa·r uum·un. (5) **w.Som.**^{1} Aay gut lab·m shúl·eenz rig·lur, un aay gits u gèod beet u choa·r wuurk [I have eleven shillings (per week) regular (wages), and I get a good deal of piece-work].

5. *v.* To do odd jobs, to go out to work for the day, *gen.* used only of household work.

w.Yks.^{2} **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 230; **Lan.**^{1} Hoo weshes for th' folk at th' Rectory, and chars for a day now and then. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Lin.** I remember well in 1828 the maids had to char the wool, and we spun at home (J.T.F.). **n.Lin.**^{1} Only used in relation to women's work. **Lon.** My wife went out and chaired about, Thackeray *Miscell.* (1855) 128; There was a party used to come and 'cheer' for us at my master's house, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 43, ed. 1861. **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Som.** Hester han't a bin a choorin there, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 140. **w.Som.**^{1} Spoken only of women. Uurz u-goo· tu choa·ree vur mús·us Joa·unz tu shau·p [she is gone to char for Mrs. Jones at the shop]. **Dev.** An starchey, an' hireun, an chewry a mite, Pengelly *Provinc.* (1875) 51. **n.Dev.** Tha wud lustree, and towzee, and chewree, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 291. **Cor.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Chareing,** *vbl. sb.* house-work, the work of a charwoman; (2) **Chewree(-ring,** *v.* to assist in house-work; (3) **Chorer** or **Churrer,** *sb.* a charwoman; any person working at odd jobs and not employed regularly; (4) **Choring,** *vbl. sb.*, see **Chareing.**

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} She's a loän woman an' gets her living by charein. (2) **Wil.** Holloway; **Wil.**^{1} (3) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1829). **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Cor.**^{1} She's a very good churrer. (4) **w.Som.**^{1} Uur kaa·n saa·r vuur·ee muuch tu choa·reen [she cannot earn very much at charing]. Never pronounced in any of its forms except with long *o*; 'chaar' is never heard. **n.Dev.** Tha wut net break the cantlebone o' tether eend wi' chuering, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 281. **Cor.**^{2}

[**1.** The pipand wynd blaw wp the dur on char, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 146. **2.** Sulche monne þe him deð . . . wiken and cherres, *Hom.* (c. 1175) ed. Morris, I. 137. **3.** The maid that milks And does the meanest chares, Shaks. *A. & C.* IV. XV. 75. OE. *cerr,* a turn, 'temporis spatium' (Bosworth).]

CHAR(E, *sb.*^{2} Cmb. Also written **chair(e.** [tʃeə(r).] Low, marshy land. Cf. **car(r,** *sb.*^{1}, **char,** *sb.*

Cmb. Occurring freq. in the Cambridgeshire Fens. . . . There is a Chare Fen at Cottenham, and at Littleport is a place called Littleport Chair, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. ix. 351.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *kjerr,* bog, fen (Aasen).]

CHAR(E, *v.*^{2} n.Cy. Lan. [tʃā(r), tʃeə(r).]

1. To stop, turn back.

n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}; **N.Cy.**^{2} Char the cow. **Lan.**^{1}

2. To counterfeit.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**^{1}; **N.Cy.**^{2} To char a laughter.

[**1.** To chare, *remoror, repello,* Coles (1679); And chare awey the crowe, *Cov. Myst.* (c. 1400) 325 (Mätzner). OE. (Anglian) *cerran,* to turn, WS. *cyrran.*]

CHARE, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Dur. War. Wor. Glo. Wil. Written **chair** Nhb.; also in forms **chewer** War.^{123} w.Wor.^{1}; **chore** Wil.^{1}; **chur(e** Glo.^{1} [tʃer, tʃoə(r).]

1. A narrow lane or alley; a narrow passage between two houses. See **Ture.**

Nhb. A large dwelling-house in the Broad Chair in Newcastle upon Tyne, *Lond. Gaz.* (1707) No. 4293; Aw've heerd a deal o' gob an' tauk Aboot Newcassel streets, man, . . . Ov lanes, an' chares, an' entries, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 29; The labyrinth of chares and alleys, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 175; **Nhb.**^{1} In very common use in Newcastle. 'A laughable misunderstanding happened at our assizes some years ago, when one of the witnesses in a criminal trial swore that he saw three men come out of the foot of a chare!' *Hist. Newc.* (1801) 30, note. **Dur.** Brockett *Gl.* **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**^{123}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Glo.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Chare-foot,** the end or bottom of a narrow lane or alley.

N.Cy.^{1} Lord Eldon once said in Court that he was born in a chare foot. **Nhb.** As he was standing on the bridge, he saw two men come out of a chare foot, *Gent. Mag.* (1829) 4, ed. Gomme.

CHARE, *sb.*^{2} *Obsol.* Sc. A care, charge. In phr. *chiel nor chare,* belongings, kith and kin, 'chick nor child.'

Sc. Wi' a gude stane house, an' a pantry bien, An' chiel nor chare to want them frae him, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1809) I. 348. **Abd.** Heard ye nae word, gin he had chiel or chare? Ross *Helenore* (1768) 79, ed. 1812; But gin they anes brak loose, they winna spare Sakeless nor guilty, man, wife, chiel nor chare, *ib.* 118.

[Prob. the same word as OE. *cearu,* care.]

CHAR-FILLERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. A blast-furnace worker.

Sc. The men who fill the barrows and take them to the 'table-loader' at the hoist which conveys them to the furnace top, whence they are tipped into a blast-furnace with ironstone and ore which has been burnt in the kiln. In England these men are called mine-fillers and ore-fillers, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

CHARGE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Written **chairge** Nhb.^{1} [tʃerdʒ.] Expense, cost. *Gen.* used in *pl.*

Sc. Still in common use (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** (J.F.) **Gall.** Quite common (A.W.). **Nhb.** He wis at a great chairge ti gi' his son a good skeulin (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} [He rioted so long, He them to charges put, Halliwell *Nurs. Rhymes* (1886) 51.]

[Wood asketh more charge, and nothing so good, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 173.]

CHARGER, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Also Sus. A large platter or meat-dish.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.**^{5} Not often used of earthenware. **Chs.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}

[Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger, Bible *Matt.* xiv. 8. AFr. *chargeour* (La Curne).]

CHAR-HOLE, *sb.* e.An. The place in the roof of a stack in which the harvestman stands to take the corn from the man below him.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** *Nrf. Archaeol.* (1879) VIII. 168.

CHARIOT AND HORSES, *phr.* Hrt. The monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus.*

CHARITY, *sb.*^{1} Irel. Yks. Stf.

1. A person in need of alms, a deserving beggar; an object of pity.

N.I.^{1}, **Ant.** (W.J.K.) **Ldd.** Very common (A.J.I.).

2. A school supported by charitable donations.

w.Yks. *Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); (J.W.)

3. A Sunday School anniversary; a special annual service, at which collections are made for funds to carry on the Sunday School.

w.Yks. Ther's plenty o' summat to interest a body i' a West Ridin' village charity, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 16, 1896); Joe Popplewell, who never reckoned to dress up to dick except on 'charity' Sunday, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 40; *Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). **s.Stf.** They raised o'er £50 at our last charity, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

CHARITY, *sb.*^{2} Cum.^{1} The Greek Valerian, *Polemonium caeruleum.*

CHARK, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Yks. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Also Cor. Also in forms **cherk** Cor.^{123}; **chirk** Cor.^{2} [tʃāk.]

1. *sb.* Charcoal, half-burnt coal, a cinder.

War.^{2} **Wor.** Charks, a word us'd in Wor. for pit-coal chark'd or charr'd, which about Newcastle and elsewhere is call'd coke, Phillips (1706). **Hrf.**^{12}, **Glo.**^{1} **Cor.** She 'catched' up a cherk and she strammed [threw violently] at my head, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 8; **Cor.**^{12}; **Cor.**^{3} The mother stated her child had been kept at home 'to fetch a bag o' chirks from the barrow,' or pile of waste-stuff on which the ashes from the engine-house of a mine were thrown away.

2. *v.* To burn coal to charcoal.

w.Yks.^{2} To go a charkin. **Wor.** (K.), **Hrf.**^{1}

Hence **Charker,** *sb.* one who makes charcoal. Hrf.^{1}

[**2.** To charr, to chark, *Festucas in carbones reducere, Festucarum partes liquidas et volatiles igne admoto exhaurire,* Coles (1679).]

CHARK, *v.*^{2} Sc. [tʃerk.]

1. *v.* To make a grating noise as the teeth do in biting any gritty substance; to make a grinding, grunting noise.

Sc. Mackay (1888). **Dmf.** (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Charker**, *sb.* a cricket, *Acheta domestica*; (2) **Charking**, *ppl. adj.* making a sharp noise.

(1) **Dmf.** (Jam.) (2) **Sc.** The charking whutthroat and the taed, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 43.

2. To be continually complaining, to be in a querulous humour.

Sc. Mackay (1888). **Dmf.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Hatefu' to hear the whut-throat chark, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 207.

[Charkyn as a carte or barow, *arguo, alii dicunt stridere*, *Prompt.* OE. *cearcian*, 'stridere' (Ælfric *Gr.*).]

CHARK, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{3} Yks. [tʃāk.]

1. *sb.* A crack; a chap or crack in the hands; chilblains.

w.Yks. In common use (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{3}

2. *v.* To crack, to have the skin broken or chapped by the cold.

w.Yks. Mi hands are charked (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{1}

CHARK, *sb.*^{3} *Obs.* Yks. Lin. Small beer.

w.Yks. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Lin.** Dicitur autem de musto cerevisiae ubi diutiuscule in vase aperto aeri exponitur donec aliquem aciditatis gradum adipiscatur, quo clarior et citius potiri apta reddatur, Skinner (1671); *Obs.* (R.E.C.)

CHARK, *v.*^{4} Lin. [tʃāk.] To line a well with stones or bricks.

n.Lin. Th' charkin' 's gi'en waay i' th' well: we mun ha' it chark'd afresh (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} Saaint John Well is all chark'd wi' gravil stoäns.

Hence (1) **Charking**, *vbl. sb.* the lining of a well; (2) **Charking-bricks**, *sb. pl.* curved bricks made for lining wells.

(1) **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375; (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **n.Lin.**^{1}

CHARK, *v.*^{5} Yks. [tʃāk.] To drink to intoxication. w.Yks.^{5}

Hence (1) **Charked**, *pp.* drunk, intoxicated; (2) **Charky**, *adj.* talkative, noisy, intoxicated.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{5} (2) **w.Yks.**^{3} Of a man in liquor: 'Tha a't getten varra charky.'

CHARKY, *adj.*^{1} Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Also in forms **cherky** Nhp.^{1} Glo.^{1} Wil.^{1}; **chirky** Glo. Oxf. [tʃā·ki, tʃə·ki.]

1. Of soil: dry, sun-baked, lumpy. Of bread, cheese, &c.: dry, stale, breaking into small pieces. Cf. **chocky**.

Nhp.^{1} This cheese is very cherky. **War.**^{2}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Glo.** I don't like brown bread, it's chirky (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.** (M.A.R.)

2. Dry in the mouth or throat, having a peculiar dry taste, as beans, &c.

Hrf.^{2} **Glo.** My mouth be dry an chirky (S.S.B.); **Glo.**^{2}, **Wil.**^{1}

Hence **Cherkiness**, *sb.* dryness.

Glo.^{1} A person will tell you that he wakes up with a cherkiness in the mouth.

CHARKY, *adj.*^{2} Yks. [tʃā·ki.] Resentful of teasing, 'touchy.' See **Chark**, *v.*^{2} **2.**

w.Yks. He wor inclined to be a bit charky abaat it, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1878) 29; In common use (B.K.).

CHARLIE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. In *comp.* (1) **Charlie-bag**, the stomach; also called **Geordy-bag** (q.v.); (2) **-cock**, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (3) **-muftie**, the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; (4) **-pitcher**, a gambler.

(1) **n.Yks.** (T.K.) (2) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 133. (3) **Slg.** It is called Charlie-muftie because its light-coloured head and neck feathers stand out more thickly than in other birds, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 23. (4) **Lon.** 'Charley-pitchers' and other low gamblers, defrauding those with whom they play, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) IV. 24, ed. 1861.

2. In phr. (1) *It's long o' comin', like Royal Charlie*, said of a thing long expected; (2) *to play the Charlie*, to play truant.

(1) **N.I.**^{1} (2) **Suf.** (F.H.); (C.G.B.)

3. A young frog; a toad.

Suf. (C.T.); Always restricted to a toad. In use by elderly and middle-aged people, but not taken up by the rising generation (F.H.); In common use (C.G B.). **Wil.** The lads, who still pelt the frogs in the ponds, in spite of so much schooling, call them chollies, Jefferies *Hdgrw.* (1889) 201.

4. A hump on the back.

w.Yks. He possessed to a gurt extent that weel known shape in his back, called in modern times 'Charely,' Bickerdale *Beacon Ann.* (1872) 12. **Lan.** The boys said I had a 'Charlie' growing out between my shoulders, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 64. **m.Lan.**^{1}

CHARM, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. and Eng. [tʃām.]

1. *sb.* An action, sentence, or material thing supposed to possess the power of curing disease or preserving from evil.

Nhb. The weary cough Which baffles byeth the drugs and charm, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 16; **Nhb.**^{1} The use of charms for the cure of disease and for warding off ills of any kind is not yet extinct. There are still coins in the pocket—thirled for luck, or the small bones from a sheep's head to charm off ailments. **Lakel.** A charm to be used to cure an attack of hiccough: 'Hiccough, hiccough, gang away An cum ageean some udder day When aw brew an when aw beeake, An than awl măk a hiccough ceeake,' Ellwood (1895). **Cum.**^{1}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Shr.** Any talisman or preservative from evil is nowadays called a charm. The uneducated make a distinction between the meanings of 'charm' and 'spell.' . . . A spell is used to work evil, a charm to counteract it, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 163. **Sus.**^{1} The use of charms, esp. in cases of ague or wounds, is still prevalent in the country.

2. *Comp.* **Charm-stuff**, ague-medicine.

Sus.^{1} Medicine is *gen.* spoken of as physical medicine, but it is carefully distinguished from doctor's stuff, by which a tonic is meant.

3. *v.* To cure some disease by a supposed supernatural cure; to bewitch.

Stf. Soom folk says it's hall bosh about charmin' yer cock. . . . Mah feyther took a feather o' his cock to t'old witch an' she charmed un, *Good Wds.* (1869) 175. **w.Som.**^{1} Tu chaa·rm zuum·ur-vauy·z [freckles]—tu chaa·rm wau·urts. If the cure be perfected, they are said to be chaa·rmd uwai·.

Hence **Charmer**, *sb.* an elderly woman supposed to be gifted with supernatural power, which she exercises for good.

Cor. I happed once on a manuscript account-book of a white witch or charmer, Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 8.

4. In phr. *to charm the heart of a wheelbarrow*, or *of a beggar-man's crutch*, used in derision to a person singing or whistling badly. N.I.^{1}

CHARM, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} In *gen.* use in midl. and s. counties.

1. *sb.* Of birds, bees, &c.: a confused intermingled song or hum. See **Chirm**.

Nhp.^{1} **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{23} **Wor.** If I didn't feed those fowls well at night they'd make such a charm and a clank that I could get no rest in the morning (E.S.). **Shr.**^{1} 'Ow the birds bin singin' this mornin'; the coppy's all on a [chaa·r'm]. **Glo.** (A.B.) **Hnt.** The cuckoo's the first bird to be up in the morning, and he goes round and calls the other birds. You may hear him a hollering and waking them; and then they set up their charm, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 551. **I.W.**^{2} Don't they fowls kick up a charm. **n.Wil.** Thousands of starlings, the noise of whose calling to each other is indescribable—the country folk call it 'a charm,' Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) xii. **Wil.**^{1} Also used of hounds in full cry. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. A confused, murmuring noise; the sound of many voices, esp. in phr. *all in a charm*, all talking noisily.

Rut.^{1} A fox gets into a henroost: 'The fowls clucked, the cocks crowed, turkeys gobbled, geese hissed, dogs barked, men shouted, and, my word! there was a charm!' **Nhp.**^{1} What a charm there is with you. **War.**^{2}, **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} What a charm them childern bin măkin i' school; **Shr.**^{2} **Hrf.**^{2} What a charm you young 'uns keep. **Glo.** Bring in the ale and cider and we'll stop this charm, Gissing *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 118; **Glo.**^{12}, **Oxf.**^{1} **Brks.** (W.W.S.); *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**^{1} **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **Hnt.** The old schoolmistress of a little school, when the children became restless and talkative, used to rap the cane sharply on her desk, and exclaim 'Give over do! What a charm you are making,' *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 433. **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.** They'm all in a charm like a butter-market (J.D.R.); **I.W.**^{12} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** 'I thought it was a good charm there,' said of a roomful of people, all talking at once (C.V.G.); **Dor.**^{1} Then we da zwarm, O, Wi' such a charm, O, 169. **Som.** It's no use to come in school-time; there's all the while such a charm with the children (W.F.R.); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

3. *v.* To chatter noisily; to talk glibly.

Glo.^{1} 'She did charm away anyhow,' of a girl repeating a psalm. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Dor.** (C.V.G.)

4. To make a noise or clamour. Nhp.^{2}, Wil.^{1}

5. In phr. (1) *to charm bees*, to follow a swarm of bees, beating a tea-tray, &c.; see **Chirm,** *sb.*; (2) *— birds*, to catch birds by night by carrying a light and ringing a bell. Cf. **bat-folding, bird-batting.**

(1) **Wil.**^{1} (2) **Som.** The birds are so terrified that they suffer themselves to be taken by the hand (W.F.R.).

[**1.** With charm of earliest birds, Milton *P. L.* (1667) IV. 642. **2.** The hymne which that same heauenly quier of Aungelles . . . syng all together in one charme, Udall *Erasmus* (1548) *Luke* ii, fol. xxxii a.]

CHARM, see **Cham,** *v.*

CHARMING, *adj.* Wor. Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. [tʃā·min.] In good health.

s.Wor. (H.K.); Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875). **Glo.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Wuul, Saa·lee, un aew bee yùe·?—Oa chaa·rmeen, Jan, dhang·kee [Well, Sally, and how are you?—Oh very well, John, thank you]. **Dev.** I be quite chermin', thank ee, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 83, ed. 1871. **Cor.** An' how's Coden Rachel?—She's charmin', thankee, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iv; O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*

CHARN, see **Churn.**

CHARNEL, *sb.* Gmg. [tʃā·nl.] A place raised in the roof for hanging bacon.

Gmg. Collins *Gower Dial.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 222.

[OFr. *carnel*, also *carnier* (mod. *charnier*), 'endroit où l'on gardait les viandes,' see Littré and Hatzfeld.]

CHARRED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Ken. [tʃād.]

1. Of wood: half rotten with the effect of the weather.

n.Yks. This wood is charr'd wi t'weather (I.W.).

2. Of drink: soured in the brewing.

Ken. (K.); **Ken.**^{1} If, in brewing, the water be too hot when it is first added to the malt, the malt is said to be charred and will not give its strength, hence beer that is brewed from it will soon turn sour. The word 'charred' thus applies properly to the malt, and then passes to the drink brewed from it; **Ken.**^{2}

CHART, *sb.* Ken. Sur. [tʃāt.] A rough common, overrun with gorse, broom, bracken, &c.; freq. in names of places.

Ken.^{12} Several places in Kent called Chart, e.g. Great Chart, Little Chart, Chart Sutton, Brasted Chart. **Ken., Sur.** The tops of the hills being all wild common land or 'chart,' as a man on the road called it, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 167. **Sur.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Chartland,** *sb.* a wood; (2) **Charty,** *adj.* Of land: rough, uncultivated.

(1) **Ken.** In the Vale of Homesdale a wood is frequently termed the Chart, or Chartland, *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. ix. 308. (2) **Ken**^{12}

CHART, *v.* *Obs.* Sus. To take part in the Chartist riots.

Sus. I wish de unioners wud cum, I'd soon be off a charten, Lower *Jan Cladpole* (ed. 1872) st. 5.

CHARTER, *sb.* Not. [tʃā·tə(r).] An institution, ancient custom or privilege.

s.Not. Plough Monday is a very oad charter. At ship-clippin' time the farmers allus used to gie the men thrummaty; but now all the hoad charters is done away wee (J.P.K.). **Not.**^{1} *Obsol.*

CHARTERER, *sb.* *Obs.* Chs. A freeholder.

Chs. Phillips (1706).

[This word Swaine, in the Saxons speech is a Bookeland man which at this day is taken for a Charterar or a freeholder, Manwood *Laws Forest* (ed. 1615) 217.]

CHARTER-MASTER, *sb.* Lan. Stf. Shr. Written **chorter-** Lan. A sub-contractor for getting the coal or other mineral at agreed prices, employing his own workmen. See **Butty,** *sb.*^{1} **3.**

Lan. A movement is reported to be on foot for doing away with the chorter-master system in coal-mines. In the past chorter-masters (or butty men, as they are called) have been allowed to appoint their own men, and to pay them what wages they liked. This practice is gradually being stopped by several firms. Two of the largest firms in Lancashire are dispensing with chorter-masters at certain of their collieries in the Manchester district, *Manch. Guardian* (Oct. 2, 1896). **Stf.** After making his fortune as a charter-master or 'butty-collier,' Murray *Nov. Note Bk.* (1887) 45. **Shr.**^{12} [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

CHARVE, *adj.* Or.I. (Jam.) S. & Ork.^{1} Great.

[The same word as ON. *djarfr*, bold, 'improbus,' see Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetland* (1897) 132.]

CHARWICK, *sb.* War.^{2} The plant charlock, *Sinapis arvensis.*

CHASE, *sb.*^{1} e.An. [tʃēs.] A green lane or road leading up to a farm-house or into fields; a by-road.

e.An.^{1} **Ess.** A northerly line over the s^d orchard to a walnut-tree in his green chace, *Surv. Gestingthorpe Prsh.* (1804) 40; A drive up to a farm-house lying a little distance from the road. In everyday use (H.H.M.); (S.P.H.)

[Fr. dial. (Norm.) *chasse*, 'un petit chemin' (Duméril).]

CHASE, *sb.*^{2} Hrf. [tʃēs.] A stone trough used in cider-making.

Hrf. 'A stone trough' into which apples are thrown, and then crushed by a stone drawn by a horse into a kind of paste, provincially 'must,' *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813).

[The same word as Fr. *châsse*, an ark, shrine; Lat. *capsa.*]

CHASE-GRACE, *sb.* Irel. A scapegrace.

N.I.^{1} Runnin' about like a chase-grace.

CHASER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also in form **chasser** Cum.^{1} [tʃē·sər.] A male sheep imperfectly developed.

Sc. Sometimes one of the testicles does not descend into the scrotum, in which case the lamb becomes what is called a chaser, that is, one which constantly follows the ewes from insatiable desire, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1855) I. 599; Too well aware of the trouble which even a single riglin and chaser gives on a farm, *ib.* (ed. 1849) I. 534. **Slk.** When selling my eild ewes and chasers, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 51, ed. 1866. **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}

CHASE-ROW, *sb.* Hmp. A row of quicksets.

Hmp. In planting quicksets a single chase is a single row; a double chase means another row planted below the first, not directly underneath the upper plants, but under the middle of the intermediate spaces, Lisle *Husb.* (1757); **Hmp.**^{1}

CHASS, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Dor. Also in forms **chess** Nhb.^{1}; **chase** Lan.^{1} Dor. [tʃas, tʃēs, tʃes.]

1. *sb.* Haste, hurry.

Wm. Bet yance ootside, an onta t'trap, Tha seem'd i' parlish chass, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 49. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} We've owermickle chass on t'way. In a murderful chass. Mak chass! **m.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.**^{1} Wot are yo in sich a chase for?

2. *v.* To hurry. n.Lan.^{1}

3. To follow, walk after.

n.Yks.^{1} Ah's bin chassin' t'harras maist o' t'daay [been busy harrowing the land].

4. To search.

n.Yks.^{2} I's chassing my pockets [hunting for the change].

5. In phr. (1) *to chase and re-chase sheep*, to drive sheep at particular times from one pasture to another; (2) *to chess the ropes*, mining term: to run up and down the shaft after the winding-engine has been standing for some time, to see that all is right before men are allowed to get into the cage.

(1) **Dor.** Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851). (2) **Nhb.**^{1}

CHASSEL, *v.* Shr. Also in form **chisel** Shr.^{1} To nibble, as rats do corn.

Shr.^{1} The rots han [chas·h'ld] awaȳ one 'afe o' the w'ĕät i' the rick.

Hence **Chassellings,** *vbl. sb.* cut or nibbled grains of corn which fall out in the 'tail-ends.' Shr.^{1}

CHASSER, see **Chaser.**

CHASTISE, *v.* Nhb. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp.

1. To scold, find fault with, rebuke.

Nhb. He has 'chastised' his son for a very slight offence, *Tit-Bits* (Aug. 8, 1891) 280. **Chs.**^{13} Seldom, if ever, used to describe corporal punishment. **n.Lin.**^{1} I chastised him well, but I didn't tuch him. **sw.Lin.**^{1} She was a good lass, and often chastised her mother for her badness. **Midl.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 312. **War.** (J.R.W.), **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**^{1} **Sur.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 517.

2. To accuse, suspect, charge with; sometimes with *of, on, with.*

War.^{3} **w.Wor.**^{1} Us chastised 'im uv 'avin' done it, an' 'e couldn't deny of it. **Shr.**^{1} I chastised Joe on it; but 'e flatly denied, an' toud me so straīght for'at w'eer an' w'en 'e lef' it, as I believe 'e's innicent. **Glo.**^{1} **Ken.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 351. **e.Ken.** (G.G.) **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.**^{1} They've been chastising my boy of setting the faggot-stack a-fire. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 378.]

3. To catechize, ply with questions; sometimes with *of*.

Wor. A parishioner remarked to a clergyman how well he chastised the school children, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 143. **Hrf.**^{1} Particularly to question as to mischief done. **Glo.**^{1} **Ken.**^{1} He had his hearings at Faversham t'other day, and they chastised him of it, but they couldn't make nothin' of him. **Sur.** Parson he ast her and I chastised her myself (T.S.C.). **Hmp.** (T.L.O.D.)

CHAT, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. Also in form **chad** w.Yks.^{2} Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; **tchat** Don. [tʃat, tʃæt.]

1. *sb.* A catkin of the hazel, maple, &c. Usually in *pl.*

Wm. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Lan.**^{1}

2. The keys of the ash, sycamore, &c.

n.Cy. (K.); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** T'rooad's full o' esh chats (B.K.). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**^{12} **Nrf.**, **Suf.**

3. A fir-cone.

n.Yks.^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.** (F.P.T.), **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **n.Lin.**^{1}

4. *Comp.* **Chat-gun**, a pop-gun for shooting fir-cones. w.Yks. (J.T.)

5. A chip of wood, a small twig or branch used for firewood.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Lakel.** ELLWOOD (1895). **Cum.**^{2} **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Lan.** Hi's gon intə t'wud ət gidər ə bordin ə chats (W.S.). **Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} About Lindow Common small bits of sticks picked out of the dry moss are called chats; **Chs.**^{3} **s.Chs.**^{1} Yi)n let)th fahy·ŭr gŭ ver·i loa·; wi)mŭn aav·ŭ fyuw chaat·s ŭpon· it, els wi)shn nev·ŭr gy'et)th ky'et·l beylt [Ye'n let th' fire go very low; we mun have a fyow chats upon it, else we shan never get th' kettle beylt]. **Stf.** RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.); **Stf.**^{1} **Der.** Love of lads and fire of chats is soon in and soon out, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 54; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} I'll go and pick up a few chats. **Rut.**^{1} I've been picking oop these little bits of chats in my apern. **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.**^{23}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Dick, run an' fatch tuthree dry chats to pŭt i' the oven, I canna get this big 'ŏŏd to burn. **Hrf.** BOUND *Prov.* (1876); **Hrf.**^{12} **Glo.** (W.H.C.); **Glo.**^{12}

Hence (1) **Chattocks**, *sb. pl.*, (2) **Chatwood**, *sb.* small chips, twigs, the refuse wood left after making faggots.

(1) **Glo.** GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**^{1} (2) **Lan.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

6. A protruding bush of blackthorn, &c., running into a field from the fence. Cf. **chatter-bushes.** e.An.^{1}, Suf.^{1}

7. A small potato of inferior quality; also *fig.* a worthless or insignificant person.

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Cav.** (M.S.M.), **Cum.** (M.P.), **Cum.**^{12}, **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Aa·r tai·tŭz bin nuwt bŭ chaat·s [Ahr tatoes bin nowt bu' chats]. **n.Lin.**^{1} A Trent-side farmer said on the eve of a general election, 'I reckon, Squire, we shan't hev noä voätin' this time i' this part, but it's matterless one waay or th' uther, for all th' markit-stuff 'll goä for Mr. Winn an' Sir John; ther'll be noht but th' chats left for th' tuther chap.' **sw.Lin.**^{1} The chats will do for the pigs. **Hrf.**, **Glo.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Ken.**^{1} **Dev.** He had two large butts to receive the filled sacks—assorted into ware and chats, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) viii.

8. A small piece of coal.

s.Stf. Put a tew-three chats round this saucepan, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Stf.**^{1}

9. A piece of stone blended with lead ore.

Nhb.^{1} When the ore has a portion of the matrix attached to it, it is of less specific gravity than the solid ore, and in process of dressing it comes to the surface, and the material so appearing is called chats. It is raked off and dressed in a finer and closer set mill, called a chat mill, and the product is known as 'seconds' or chat ore. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** These chats, &c. cannot be separated, FORSTER *Section Strata* (1821) 340. **Dur.** (J.E.D.), **m.Yks.**^{1}

10. *v.* To pick up chips or sticks for fuel. *Gen.* in phr. *to go (a-)chatting.*

(1) **w.Yks.**^{2} **s.Chs.**^{1} Gone a-chattin' chips. **Lei.**^{1} A gin us all leaf to goo a-chattin' i' this spinney. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23} **s.Wor.**^{1} I got the grant to go a chattin, when they fall'd them big ellums. **Hrf.**^{2} Gone with mother a chattin. Common excuse for children not being at school. **n.Glo.** (H.S.H.), **Glo.**^{1}

11. To pick stones in a meadow. Chs.^{1}

[**1.** It is lyche the chattes of haselle, MAUNDEVILLE (c. 1400) 168 (MÄTZNER). Cp. Fr. *chaton*, jetton de certains arbres en façon de queuë de chat, the catkins, cattails (MIEGE).]

CHAT, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Nrf. Ken. Dev. [tʃat, tʃæt.]

1. *sb.* Chatter, gossip, talkativeness; report, rumour.

Lnk. Haud yer chat, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 118. **Lth.** Your feckless, thowless, southlan' brats . . . May deave ye wi' their gabbin' chats, But can do little mair, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 284. **w.Nrf.** He died worth hundreds of puns, so the chat war, ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 11. **Ken.**^{1} They say he's a-going to live out at Hoo, leastways, that's the chat.

Hence **Chatsome**, *adj.* talkative. Ken.^{1}

2. The pith of the matter, question, point, in phr. *that's the chat; to give the chat*, to talk or argue down, to beat in a debate.

Ir. (A.S.P.) **w.Ir.** 'That's the chat,' says Saint Kavin, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 9; Aye, that's the chat, another quart, *ib.* II. 281; Shiel is the lad that will give them the chat! *ib.* I. 250.

3. A gossip, one who tells tales.

Dev. WILLS *w. Times* (Mar. 19, 1886) 2; **Dev.**^{1} Dinging in my ears about thicca chat?—you uphold en,—that you do, iii. 20.

4. *v.* To flirt with. Ldd. (M.S.M.)

CHAT, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{3} Dor. Dev. Cor. In form **chet** Cor.^{12} [tʃæt, tʃet.]

1. *sb.* A kitten.

Dev. Never keep May chats, cuz they brings varmints intŭ 'ouze, zo they zay, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**^{1} May-chats are always drowned, because it is believed by some that they would bring slow-worms into the house, by others long-cripples [vipers]. **Cor.** Theere's Graace Penrose's cat, got chets, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 47; **Cor.**^{12}

2. *v.* To kitten.

Dev. Our old cat chatted yisterday, an' us be agwaine tŭ drownd um awl, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence **Chetten**, *v.* to bring forth young, used of cats, hares, or rabbits.

Dor. MASKELL *Gl.* (1855) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 157; **Dor.**^{1}

[Cp. Fr. *chat*, cat, *chaton*, kitten.]

CHAT, *sb.*^{4} Lin. Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Mid. [tʃat, tʃæt.]

1. The bird wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.*

Nhp. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 28; **Nhp.**^{1} Sometimes called hay-chat. So named from its note, crying 'chat' four or five times when it begins to fly.

2. The sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis.*

Glo., **Oxf.**, **Brks.**, **Bck.**, **Mid.** Many of its notes are very harsh, and the frequent repetition of one of these has gained for the species in some parts of England, particularly in the Valley of the Thames, the name of Chat, by which it is there mainly known, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 154.

3. The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.*

Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 701.

CHAT, *sb.*^{5} Dev. [tʃæt.] A child.

n.Dev. A witherly chat [a wayward and contrary child], GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Dev.**^{1} The Pason called en a barbarous chat, 39.

CHAT, *v.*^{4} Sc. To chafe, rub, bruise slightly. Cf. **chatter**, *v.*^{2}

Sc. Goods are said to be chatted in the carriage (JAM.).

CHAT, *int.* Abd. Also in form **chatie.** A call to swine. (G.W.); (W.M.)

CHATE, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Wm. e.An. Also in form **chat** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Wm. [tʃēt, tʃat.] A short meal, refreshment; a feast, treat.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Wm.** (J.H.), **Nrf.**^{1} **Ess.** There ov oysters some had had a chate, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 140; *Gl.* (1851); (W.W.S.); **Ess.**^{1}

CHATE, *sb.*^{2} se.Wor.^{1} Also in form **chut.** The grasshopper warbler, *Locustella naevia.*

CHATES, see **Chaits.**

CHATOES, *sb. pl.* Shr.^{1} [tʃā·təz.] Potatoes. See **Chat**, *sb.*^{1} **7.**

CHATS, *int.* Lin. [tʃats.] Exclamation used to drive away cats.

Lin. Common (G.G.W.). **n.Lin.**^{1}

CHATTER, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Eng.

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Chatter-bag(s**, a chatterbox; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-basket**, (3) **-can**, a talkative person, chatterbox; (4) **-claw**, to scold, abuse; (5) **-ing-broth**, dial. slang for tea; (6) **-mag**, (*a*) a magpie; (*b*) a talkative woman; (7) **-magging**, chat, gossip; (8) **-pie**, see **-mag**; (9) **-wallet**, see **-basket**; (10) **-water**, weak tea.

(1) **n.Yks.** Thoo's nout but a chatterbags (W.H.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} **Dor.** Do 'ee let grannie alone, you chatterbags, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 151. **w.Som.**^{1} Chaat·ur bai·g. **Dev.** He's a chatter-bag sort of a feller; never can't get much sense out o' un, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 93. (2) **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.**^{1} Come, little chatter-basket, it's toime for bed. **n.Lan.**^{1} Thou's a fair lile chatter-basket, that ist'a. **e.Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} A chatterbasket is one o' them clever fooak as con put two an' two together an' mek 'em into five. **Chs.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 141; **Chs.**^{13} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy nev·ŭr ee·ŭrd sich· ŭ lit·l chaat·ŭr-baas·kit; ŭr tùngg rùnz ŭpŭ wéelz [I never heerd sich a little chatterbasket; her tongue runs upo' wheels]. **nw.Der.**^{1} (3) **Cum.** (M.P.) (4) **w.Yks.**^{1} (5) **Stf.**^{1} (6, *a*) **Dor.**^{1} (*b*) **Wil.**^{1}, **Dor.**^{1} (7) **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) (8, *a*) **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 76. (*b*) **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} Run away, you little chatter-pie. If she hears of it, it will soon be all over the place, she is such a chatter-pie. **Glo.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} (9) **Cum.** (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Thoo's nowt but a chatter-wallet (W.H.). (10) **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** Chatter-watter caant speik well a noabde, ROGERS *Nan Bunt* (1839) 15; **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Wah this is chatter-watter—nivver tāasted sich stuff i' my life. **Stf.**, **War.**, **Wor.**, **Glo.** NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894). **Brks.**^{1}

Hence **Chattery**, *adj.* talkative; garrulous, complaining.

n.Yks. She's a chattery woman (I.W.); Used rather in an objectionable sense, as of complaint, but not common (R.H.H.).

2. The peculiar sound made by the hen before she sits; the chirp of the sparrow. Nhp.^{2}

3. *v.* To scold, rebuke, find fault with; sometimes with *at*.

w.Wor.^{1} 'E didna ought to a sahced [sauced] the ma-üster; I chattered 'un well far it. **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Hrf.**^{2} **Brks.**^{1} Meuster 'ooll chatter at 'e when a comes to knaw on't.

4. To rattle against one another, as crockery when loosely packed.

s.Chs.^{1} Yŭr mùgz ŭn chaat·ŭr, mis·is [Yur mugs 'un chatter, missis]. Dheyz mùgz ŭn au· chaat·ŭrd tŭ bit·s [Theise mugs han aw chattered to bits]. **w.Som.**^{1} When a package of glass or crockery has any of its contents broken, the pieces rattle together when the case is moved, and are said to chaat·uree. I count there idn none o'm a-brokt, I don't year none o'm chattery.

Hence **Chattery**, *adj.* shaky and noisy. Ken. (W.F.S.)

CHATTER, *v.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin.

1. To tear, make ragged, wear into holes by friction, gnaw. Cf. **chat**, *v.*^{4}

Nhb.^{1} **Dur.** It was all chattered to bits (J.E.D.). **w.Yks.**^{1} Nobbud see how t'rattons a' chatter'd t'lads book, i. 66; **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Treawsers chattert at th' bottom, BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) 108. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He's taa'en it to school wi' him an' chatter'd th' best part o' the leäves oot [said of a Bible]. When hoose-thack gets to be rotten like oors th' sparras chatters it aboot soä 'at ther's noä keäpin' th' doär-stoän cleän fer a minnit.

Hence (1) **Chattered**, *ppl. adj.* ragged, torn; (2) **Chatters**, *sb. pl.* rags, tatters.

(1) **Lan.** Chattered folds of a dirtily washed shirt, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 10. (2) **m.Yks.**^{1} Her gown was all in chatters.

2. To break, shatter, splinter.

Abd. (JAM.) **Dur.**^{1} Appl. to a fracture in wood. **Cum.** The machine won't cut the grass when it is wet, it only chatters it (E.W.P.); Aw chatter't and spoilt (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} Chatter't into splinters. **Wm.** T'cart boddum's o' chattered away wi' leedin' stians in't (B.K.). **n.Yks.** T'board's cracked, and chatters when sawn (I.W.). **Chs.**^{1} Chattered to bits. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

Hence **Chatter**, *sb.* (1) hard stone broken small like gravel; (2) the act of shattering; (3) **Chattery**, *adj.* brittle, easily broken.

(1) **Lan.**, **Der.** Used for making the top surface of garden walks or footpaths. Lime-stone chatter is broken or made in the neighbourhood of Buxton (S.W.). (2) **Bnff.**^{1} (3) **n.Yks.** This is a chattery piece of wood (I.W.).

3. To bruise.

Bnff.^{1} He chattert's finger atween twa stanes. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Chatter**, *sb.* a bruise. Bnff.^{1}

CHATTER-BUSHES, *sb. pl.* e.An.

1. Protruding bushes of the blackthorn, &c., running into a field from the fence. Cf. **chat**, *sb.*^{1} **6.** e.An.^{1}, Suf.^{1}

2. The smaller branches of a tree.

Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1849) 289; **Suf.**^{1}

CHATTER-HEN, *sb.* Cum.^{1} The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.*

CHATTER-HI-TI, *sb.* Lan. The sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis.*

Lan. *Science Gossip* (1882) 164.

CHATTERHOUSE, *sb.* Yks. Der. In phr. *To put through the chatterhouse*, a form of punishment in use among schoolboys.

w.Yks.^{2} When a boy has committed an offence his comrades put him 'through the chatterhouse.' About twenty boys stand in a row with their legs wide apart. As the offender goes through each pair of legs he gets a good slap behind. **n.Der.** *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 203.

CHATTERING-PIECE, *sb.* Bnff.^{1} A piece of oat-cake eaten when one leaves the water after bathing in the open air. Cf. **chitter.**

CHATTERY, *adj.* w.Yks.^{1} Stony, pebbly.

CHATTHERWAW, see **Catter-waul.**

CHATTLE, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Lin. Cor.

1. *sb.* A little chat.

w.Cor. I will go to the builders and have a chattle about it (M.A.C.).

2. *v.* *Obs.* To chat.

Lin. SKINNER (1671).

CHATTLE, *v.*^{2} Sc. Also in form **chauttle** Bnff.^{1} [tʃa·tl.] To nibble, chew feebly.

Bnff.^{1} **Abd.** He's chattlin' raisins (G.W.). **Slk.** (JAM.)

CHATTY, *adj.*^{1} e.An.^{1} [tʃa·ti, tʃæ·ti.]

1. Well or neatly finished, 'natty.' e.An.^{1}

2. Bright, vivacious, lively. Suf. (F.H.)

CHATTY, *adj.*^{2} Shr.^{1} Colliery term. Of ironstone: crumbling.

CHATTY-PUSS, *int.* Rxb. (JAM.) A word used in calling a cat. See **Chat**, *sb.*^{3}, **Chitty**, *sb.* **3.**

CHAUDMELLE, *sb.* Sc. In form **chaudmallet** (JAM.). A blow, beating; a sudden broil.

Abd. (JAM.) **Gall.** *Obsol.* (A.W.)

[Chaud-melle, in Latine *Rixa*, SKENE *Expos.* (ed. 1641) 37. OFr. *chaude mellee*, heated affray or broil (LA CURNE).]

CHAUDRON, see **Chawdon.**

CHAUDY-, see **Chawdy.**

CHAUF, see **Chauve**, *v.*

CHAUFFER, *sb.* Sc. A person of a bad disposition.

Bnff.^{1} He's a naistie chauffer o' a loon.

[*Bronfatore*, a snorter, a huff snuff, a chafer, FLORIO (ed. 1598).]

CHAUGH, *sb.* Yks. **[tʃaf.]** The chap or lower jaw. See **Chaft.**

n.Yks.^{3} **n. & e.Yks.** In everyday use (M.C.F.M.).

CHAUK, *sb.* s.Dev. (S.P.F.) Cor.^{3} Written **chaulk** Cor.^{3} [tʃǭk.] The jackdaw, *Corvus monedula.*

[OCor. *tshawc*, also *tshawka*, a jackdaw (WILLIAMS).]

CHAUKS, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) A sluice. Also called **Flews** (q.v.).

CHAUL, see **Chawl**, *sb.*

CHAULDER, *sb.* e.An. In forms **chalder**, **chauldron** e.An.^{1} [tʃǭldə(r).] The husk of wheat or other grain; the cods of peas or beans. See **Colder.**

e.An.^{1} (s.v. Calder). **Suf.** Chaulder is the pron. of elderly people (F.H.).

CHAULDRON, see **Chaulder**, **Chawdon.**

CHAUM, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Also written **chawm** s.Wor.^{1} Hrf.^{1} Wil.^{1}; and in form **chaun** War.^{2} se.Wor.^{1}; **chawn** Glo.^{2} Wil.^{1} [tʃǭm, tʃǭn.]

1. *sb.* A crack in the ground caused by dry weather; a crack in a wall or floor.

War.^{2}, **w.Wor.**^{1} **se.Wor.**^{1} The ground is so dry there be chauns in it big enough for me to pŭt my fŭt in amwust. **s.Wor.** Summer chawms (H.K.); **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{1} **Glo.** (S.S.B.); (H.S.H.); **Glo.**^{1} **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1}

2. *v.* To crack into fissures; to gape.

s.Wor. The ground was that cracked and chaumed, the rain didn't show (H.K.). **Glo.** How the ground be chauned open (S.S.B.); (H.S.H.); **Glo.**^{1}; **Glo.**^{2} Spoken of apples chipped in the rind.

[*Fendasse*, a cleft, rift, chop, choane; *crevasser*, to chop, chawn . . . rive (Cotgr.).]

CHAUM, *v.*^{2} Sc. Not. Also written **chawm** Not.^{1} To chew voraciously, munch, eat up. See **Cham,** *v.*

Slk. (Jam.) **Not.**^{1} Whar a ye chawming at now?

CHAUMBER, CHAUMER, see **Chamber.**

CHAUMP, see **Champ,** *v.*

CHAUN, see **Chaum,** *sb.*

CHAUNCE, *v.* Sus. Dev. Cor. Written **chonce** Dev.^{1}; **chounce** Sus. [tʃons.] To cheat, rob, swindle.

Sus. Dey chounced all ma money, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) 33, ed. 1872. **Dev.**^{1} The leet money I've a croop'd up I be a shirk'd out o', but 'twill never goodee way an. I'll tell thee how I was chonced, 22. **Cor.**^{1}

[Perh. the same word as Fr. *joncher*, to deceive (Cotgr.); cp. Delesalle *Dict. Argot-Français* (1896).]

CHAUNDLER, see **Chandler.**

CHAUNGE, see **Change.**

CHAUNNER, see **Channer,** *v.*

CHAUNT, *v.*^{1} Cor. [tʃont, tʃǭnt.]

1. To scold.

w.Cor. What are ee chaunting about now? She chaunts at him all day long (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{12}; **Cor.**^{3} Fairly common.

Hence **Chaunting,** *vbl. sb.* scolding. Cor.^{1}

2. To prate. Cor.^{12}

Hence **Chaunter,** *sb.* talk, prate.

Cor.^{1} Chea chaunter [cease chaunter! stop your prate].

3. To mutter to oneself. Cor.^{3}

[The same as lit. E. *chant*, vb.]

CHAUNT, *v.*^{2} Dev. To annoy, spite.

n.Dev. Sh' says thad'st henn thysel' in ony ter chaunt she, Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. iii.

CHAUNT, see **Chant.**

CHAUP, see **Chap.**

CHAUT, *v.* Sc. To chew feebly, often with a crackling noise. Cf. **chattle.**

Bnff.^{1} There's a bit candie sugar. Chaut it up.

Hence (1) **Chauttan,** *vbl. sb.* the act of chewing feebly; (2) **Chauttin',** *ppl. adj.* having the habit of chewing feebly.

Bnff.^{1} (1). (2) Chauttlin' is more commonly used.

CHAUTER, see **Chowter,** *sb.*^{1}

CHAUVE, *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Written **chave, chawve** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; **choave** Cum.^{1}; **chorve** w.Yks.; **chove** Cum.^{1} Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1}; and in form **chauf** w.Yks.^{1} [tʃǭv.]

1. To become heated; to chafe, fret, be uneasy.

w.Yks. It did mack arr owd lass chuf an nock hur stumps abaght, Rogers *Nan Bunt* (1839) i; **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}

Hence **Chauving-dish,** *sb.* a warming-pan.

w.Yks. Formerly very *gen.* in cottages. They were burnished and looked upon as an essential wall decoration (J.T.).

2. To rub together, to wear by friction; to rub the bark off a tree.

Wm. Mi trooser's boddum's o' chauv'd wi trailin' o' t'fleur (B.K.). **w.Yks.** When the threads of warp in the 'slay' do not work clear of one another as they rise and fall, they are said to chauve, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 26, 1892); Chorved i' bits (J.G.); (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{1} The thread is chaufed. **Lan.**^{1} It's getten choved at th' edges. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

Hence **Chove't,** *ppl. adj.* Of linen, &c.: frayed by being caught on the edge of a drawer, &c. Cum.^{1}

[ME. *chaufen*, OF. *chaufer*.]

CHAUVE, *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.]

1. Used to describe that colour in black cattle when white hair is pretty equally mixed with black.

Sc. *Surv. Nairn and Moray* (Jam.).

2. Of a swarthy person when pale. (*ib.*)

CHAVE, *v.* Yks. Chs. Shr. Written **cheev·** Chs.^{13} [tʃēv, Chs. also tʃīv.]

1. To separate by raking the short straws and detached ears from the threshed corn. See **Cave,** *v.*^{3}

s. & e.Cy. Ray (1691).

Hence (1) **Chaving,** *vbl. sb.* the act of separating short straws, &c. from threshed corn; (2) **Chavin-riddle,** *sb.* a coarse 'riddle' or sieve used in 'chaving'; (3) **Chavins,** (4) **Cheevings,** *sb. pl.* bits of broken straw, dust, refuse; (5) **Cheevy-riddle,** *sb.*, see **Chavin-riddle**; (6) **-ruck,** *sb.* the heap of threshed corn put together in a barn before it is winnowed.

(1) **Chs.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (2) **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{2} (3) **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhis strau·)z rot·n; it)l nok au· tŭ chai·vinz [This straw's rotten; it'll knock aw to chavins]. (4) **Chs.**^{13} (5) **Chs.**^{1} (6) **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Chave-hole,** a recess for chaff and corn in a barn. w Yks.^{2}

[To cave or chave, is with a large rake, or such like instrument, to divide the greater from the lesser; as the larger chaff from the corn or smaller chaff. Also larger coals from the lesser, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

CHAVE, see **Chauve,** *v.*

CHAVEL, *v.* Yks. Der. Lin. Lei. Also written **chavle** n.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **chavvle** n.Yks.^{2} e.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1}; **chovel·** Lei.^{1} [tʃa·vl.] To chew slowly and imperfectly; to mumble; to gnaw, nibble; to tear with the teeth. Cf. **chawl,** *v.*^{1} **6.**

n.Yks. T'rattens hes chavvled a hole through t'door boddom (T.K.); **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} T'dog's chavvel'd t'raake-shaft sadly. **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} Leeak how oor awd coo's chavvled mah cap. **m.Yks.**^{1} A horse is also said to chavvle when biting the bit. **w.Yks.** Lasses chavlin t'end a ther bonnit ribbin, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1865) 48; **w.Yks.**^{124}, **Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} That herse chavles queerly; he wants his teäth filin'.

Hence (1) **Chavvelings,** *sb. pl.* the fragments of what has been gnawed or nibbled, husks and refuse left by rats or mice; (2) **Chavvlement,** *sb.* (*a*) a mass of pulpy or fragmentary chewed or gnawed matter; (*b*) the ill-formed utterance of a toothless person.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} **Lei.**^{1} Ah knood they wur in the rick by their chovelins. The chovelins o' the mortar wur a-lyin' agen the bottom o' the wall all along. (2, *a*) **e.Yks.**^{1} What a chavvlement that dog's meead o' this bridle. (*b*) **n.Yks.**^{2} It was all a chavvlement [a mumbling speech].

[He doth, as it were, chauell or chaw a little hay, Markham *Masterpiece* (1610) I. xii. 34. ME. *chauel*, the jaw, OE. *ceafl*. Cp. LG. *keveln*, 'die kinnladen öffnen und offen halten' (Berghaus).]

CHAVISH, *sb.* and *v.* Suf. Sur. Sus. Hmp. [tʃē·viʃ.]

1. *sb.* A chattering or noise of many birds or persons all singing or speaking together. Cf. **charm,** *sb.*^{2}

Suf. Bailey (1721); Grose (1790). **Sus.** Had I dared, I would have used our very pretty Sussex word 'chavish.' It means the sweet confusion of melody that birds in spring-time make in a wood, Neale *Hymns* (ed. 1865) 12, Note, in *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 155; (M.B.-S.); Ray (1691); **Sus.**^{12} **Hmp.** What a chavish you makes (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**^{1}

2. *v.* To chirrup, twitter, chatter, make a confused noise.

Sur. What be them ducks chavishin' about for? (T.S.C.) **Sus.** (F.E.); (F.A.A.) **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway.

CHAVISH, *adj.* Ken. [Not known to our correspondents.] Peevish, fretful. (K.), Ken.^{1}

CHAVOCKY, *adj.* Sur. [tʃæ·vəki.] Stony, gravelly.

Sur.^{1} Soil is said to be chavocky when there are loose stones or gravel near the surface.

CHAVVER, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. [tʃa·və(r).]

1. *v.* To mumble, to chew to pieces. Cf. **chavel,** *v.*

w.Yks. Yond barn's nearly chavver'd it pinny throo (B.K.).

2. *sb.* Food, provisions.

w.Yks. That'll be dear chavver, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 26, 1892).

CHAVYL, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb. [tʃa·vil.] A cleaver.

N.Cy.^{1} A butcher's chavyl. **Nhb.**^{1}

CHAW, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Ken. Som. Dev. Also written **chow** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} e.Yks.^{1} n.Lan.^{1} Shr.^{2} w.Som.^{1} [tʃǭ, tʃā, tʃou.]

1. A mouthful, that which is chewed at a single mouthful. See **Chaw**, *v.*

Sc. (Jam.) **Slk.** Swearin he had swallowed the Thane o' Scotch Thrissles at a single chow, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 79. **n.Lan.**^{1} Deavie, Deavie, corly pow, First a bite an' then a chow, *Old Rhyme.*

2. A quid of tobacco.

Kcd. Noo, turn the chaw into your cheek, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 58. **Rnf.** They're . . . never sweer their mill to rax, Or gie a chaw, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 121. **Wgt.** (A.W.), **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Haud Dicky, till aw get a chow! Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 26; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**^{1} Give him a chaw of tobacco. **Shr.**^{2}

3. Mince-meat, so called from its masticated appearance. n.Yks.^{2}

4. Feed, appetite.

w.Som.^{1} Ee·z prau·per oa·f uz chuw· [he has no appetite].

5. An agricultural labourer, a clodhopper; *gen.* in *comp.* **Chaw-bacon.**

w.Yks.^{2}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Glo.** Look at some of these coarse, thick-lipped, large-mouthed men—veritable chaw-bacons, you will say, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 39. **e.Ken.** (G.G.) **Dev.** *w.Times* (Mar. 19, 1886) 2, col. 2. **Slang.** There's no music like the twang of the real old Saxon tongue as one gets it fresh from the veritable chaw in the White Horse Vale, Hughes *T. Brown* (1856) pt. I. i (Farmer).

CHAW, *sb.*^{2} Cor. [tʃǭ.]

1. The chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus.*

Cor. Malan *Jrn. Royal Inst. Cornwall* (1886); **Cor.**^{3}

2. The jackdaw, *Corvus monedula.* Cor.^{3}

[OCor. *tshauha*, a chough or red-legged crow (Williams).]

CHAW, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [tʃǭ, tʃā, tʃou.]

I. To chew. Gram. forms: (1) **Chaw**, (2) **Chay**, (3) **Chor**, (4) **Chow.**

(1) **Sc.** It is easy to say chaw, but wha is to gie us onything to chaw? Scott *Redg.* (1824) iv. **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Lan.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{1} **Glo.** Lysons *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 26; **Glo.**^{12}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}, **Ess.** (W.W.S.), **Sur.** (T.S.C.) **Dor.** Don't ye chaw quite close, shepherd, for I let the bacon fall in the road outside, and maybe 'tis rather gritty, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** Zais I, 'chaw a hapmy,' Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 10, ed. 1865. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 329.] (2) **Brks.**^{1} A be got awld an' can't chay nothun' now. (3) **e.Yks.**^{1} (4) **Sc.** Ye can chow that at yer leisure, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1896) vii. **Ayr.** I think I could chow a bit spaul o' that bubbly-jock, Service *Notandums* (1890) 27. **Bwk.** As good as ever were chow'd, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 16. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} 'Chow, chow, the baccy chow' is the chorus sung in a children's game at merry-go-round. **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 40; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{12}, **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Shr.**^{2}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.), **Suf.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Aay kaa·n chuw mee mai·t [I cannot chew my food]. **Dev.** 'Tez a bit ov mutton; I've a bowled it an' I've a bowled et, I've a chowed et an' I've a chowed et, me an' my ole man tü, an' us cüdden git et abroad, chow za hard's us cüde, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.**^{12}

Hence in phr. (1) *Chowed over*, used of an expression repeated to satiety; (2) *to look like a chowed mouse*, (3) *to look like a bit of chowed twine*, to look worn out, dissipated.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **Rxb.** (Jam.) **e.Lth.** I had a' the appearance o' a chow'd moose, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 222. (3) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.)

II. Dial. meanings.

1. In phr. (1) *to chow the quid*, to chew the cud, ruminate; (2) *can you whistle and chaw meal?* addressed to a person who boasts of doing difficult things; (3) *to chaw high*, *fig.* to be genteel, scornful of the commonplace.

(1) **Sus.**^{1} The old cow's better this morning, she's up and chowing her quid. **w.Som.**^{1} Au·! uur-z bad·r zr, uur-z ae·ubl vur tu chuw ur kwee·d [Oh! she is better, sir, she is able to chew her cud]. **Dev.** Th' pankin' bullicks now. . . . At eyze the'r quid ta chow, Pulman *Sketches* (1843) 16, ed. 1853. (2) **N.I.**^{1} (3) **Dor.** The child was sure to chaw high, Hardy *Tower* (ed. 1895) 16; That's the only way with these fanciful women that chaw high—innocent or guilty, *ib. Jude* (1896) bk. v. viii; Only used by a few old people, but in common use 20 or 30 years ago (T.H.).

2. Of a vice: to slip to one side without grasping properly. w.Yks.^{2}

3. To mumble in speaking.

Shr.^{1} Dunna chaw your words; spake 'em.

4. To think over, turn over in one's mind, consider; to brood upon anything unpleasant.

Cum.^{3} I'd chow't ower what fadder said and hoo he'd said it, 11. **I.W.**^{1} He chaas that consarn now [he is still annoyed at that affair]; **I.W.**^{2}

5. To grumble, mutter; to scold.

Cum. Than tyelleyer he began to chow, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 275. **Der.**^{2} He chawed me up. **nw.Der.**^{1}

Hence **Chow-rowing**, *vbl. sb.* grumbling, repeated complaints, 'worriting.'

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 9, 1884) 8.

6. To be sulky, feel annoyed; to vex, spite; to provoke.

Ayr. There was muckle waste of our precious time, which makes me chawt when I think of it, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 43; I'm really cha'wt to lay doon the pen, *ib. Notandums* (1890) 124. **Lnk.** [He] wi' a gully cut his whussel, An' let oot baith his bluid an' life, Tae chaw his ill-faur'd canker'd wife, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 62. **Lnk.**, **Lth.** (Jam.)

CHA(W, *int.* Cor. Also in form **chea** Cor.^{3}; **chee·ah** Cor.^{2} [tʃā, tʃī, tʃiə.] A word used to call pigs to their food. Cf. **check**, *int.*

Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 545. **w.Cor.** Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{23}

CHA·WĀWW, *sb.* Cum.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] Abundance of silly talk.

CHAWDAW, *sb.* Oxf.^{1} Also in form **chawny.** [tʃǭ·dǭ.] A chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.*

CHAWDON, *sb.* Lei. Glo. Hrt. I.W. Dor. Also in form **chaden** Dor.^{1}; **chaudron** Glo.^{12}; **chauldron** Hrt.; **chorton** Lei.^{1}; **churn** I.W.^{2} [tʃǭ·dən.]

1. The entrails of a calf.

Lei.^{1}, **Glo.**^{12} **Hrt.** Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 10. **I.W.**^{2} I be gwine to git a caave's churn to-morrow. **Dor.** (W.C.); (A.C.); *Gl.* (1851); Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

2. Forced meat or stuffing. Glo.^{12}

[**1.** Calves chaldrons and chitterlings, Dekker *Honest Wh.* (1604) III. 300 (Nares). The same word as ME. *chaudoun*, a kind of sauce consisting of chopped entrails, spices, &c. (*Cookery Bks.* (c. 1450) 124). OFr. *chaudun*, 'tripes' (Roquefort). Cp. G. *kaldaunen.*]

CHAWDY, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Also written **chaudy·** n.Yks.^{1}; **choddy·** e.Yks.^{1} [tʃǭ·di.]

1. The stomach of a pig, cleaned, boiled, and eaten as tripe. Nhb.^{1} Cf. **chawdon.**

2. *Comp.* **Chawdy-bag**, the stomach of an animal. n.Yks.^{12}, e.Yks.^{1}

CHAWL, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Bdf. Also written **chall** Shr.^{2} (K.); **chaul** Stf.^{1} Lin.^{1}; **chole** Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1}; **chool** Sc. (Jam.); **chorl** Bdf.; **choul** Cum.^{1} Shr.^{12}; **choule** Wxf.^{1}; **chowl** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Wm. w.Yks.^{1} Lan. n.Lin.^{1}; and in forms **chaw** Lin.; **chew, chow** Sc. (Jam.) [tʃǭl, tʃoul, tʃaul.]

1. *sb.* A pig's face or cheek, the lower jaw of a pig.

s.Chs.^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (W.H.S.), **Not.**^{1}, **Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Wor.** (R.W.M.), **se.Wor.**^{1} **s.Wor.** 'Chawl' is not applied commonly to the cheek of a live pig; 'cheek' or 'jowl' is *gen.* used (H.K.); **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Bacon wuz a bit chepper at the far; I bought a prime par o' chawls for 7*d.* a lb.; **Shr.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}

2. The jaw, cheek. *Gen.* used in *pl.* Cf. **jowl.**

Wxf.^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** His chowls hing ower his wiast-cooat (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Th' seet o' his chowl is enuff to drive all th' harmony aght ov a meetin, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1871) 31; I'll smack thee on t'chowl (S.O.A.); **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** I'll split the knave's chowl, Roby *Trad.* (1872) II. 104; A rook o' th' prattist teeth as ever wur pegged into a pair o' choles, Waugh *Birthplace Tim Bobbin* (1858) iii; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}, **Lei.** (K.), **Lei.**^{1} **Shr.**^{2} Hit him in the choul.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Chall-bone**, the jawbone; (2) **Chaw-** or **Chowl-band**, the narrow band passing under the chin to keep a woman's cap on; bonnet-strings; (3) **Chowl-band**, the strap of a bridle which goes under the jaws of a horse.

(1) **Shr.**^{2} Broke his chall bwon. (2) **w.Yks.** A wite tuley sawser bonnet wi floors in an chowl-bands doon ather side ov her face, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1870). **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 74. (3) **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

4. In phr. (1) *Cheek by* or *for chow(l*, side by side, in close contact with or in confidential conversation with another; (2) *Cheek by chowled*, fondled in lovers' fashion.

(1) **Lnk.** Cheek for chew he'd seat him 'mang them a', RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 12 (JAM.). **e.Lth.** It gied me a kind o' queer feelin to find mysel cheek by chow wi' Durie an' Liddell, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 71. **Wxf.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Did ya see yon twea oad frends gahin cheek bi chawl? (W.H.); (R.B.) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) (2) **w.Yks.** An' tawked aar lovers' silly tawk; Then fratched, an cheek bi chowled, BICKERDIKE *Beacon Alm.* (1874) 40.

5. *pl.* The jambs or posts of a door, chimney, &c. Wxf.^{1}

6. *v.* To chew, eat slowly, munch. Cf. **chavel**, *v.*

Nhb.^{1} **n.Yks.** T'cow's chowled this clout (I.W.). **n.Lin.** I'm gooin' to chowyle yĕ up, I am, says dog, PEACOCK *Taales* (1889) 125. **Wor.** Now then, keepin' on chawlin'! can't yer swaller it? (W.B.) **se.Wor.**^{1} **s.Wor.** A chowls thur fittle up smortish (H.K.). **Shr.**^{1} Whad 'nee got i' yore mouth, chawlin' athatn? **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809).

Hence **Chawelled**, *pp.* masticated. Lin.^{1}

7. *Fig.* To repeat over and over again, esp. to repeat words which have given offence.

Wor. What's the use o' chawlin that over when it's done with? (W.B.); Common (R.E.). **se.Wor.**^{1} **s.Wor.** 'Er wuz that contrairy, 'er kep' on chawlin' it over (H.K.).

8. To distort the face, make faces; *gen.* in phr. *to chowl one's chafts.*

Sc. Ye needna chowl yer crackit cheeks, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 7. **Frf.** Syne chowl'd his chanler chafts at John, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 39.

Hence **Chowln**, *ppl. adj.* distorted.

Frf. Wi chowln chafts and burnin hair, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 39.

9. Of children or dogs: to make a mournful cry, to whine. Fif. (JAM.) Hence **Chowl**, *sb.* a cry, whine. (*ib.*)

[**1.** ME. *chaul*, the jaw (Wyclif), also *chauel*, OE. *ceafl*, cp. MLG. *kavel* (SCHILLER & LÜBBEN).]

CHAWL, *v.*^{2} Chs. [tʃǭl.]

1. To beat.

s.Chs.^{1} Ey)z bin fey·tin, ŭn got·n chau·ld [Hey's bin feightin', an' gotten chawled].

Hence **Chawly-chowly**, *sb.* a hand to hand scuffle. s.Chs.^{1}

2. To vex.

s.Chs.^{1} Ahy)m ter·ŭble chau·ld ŭbuw·t it.

CHAWLS, *sb. pl.* Hrf.^{2} [tʃǭlz.] The tines or prongs of a fork or pike.

CHAWMBER, see **Chamber.**

CHAWNT, see **Ch.**

CHAWNY, see **Chawdaw.**

CHAWP, see **Chap**, *v.*^{2}

CHAWR, see **Ch.**

CHAWVE, see **Chauve**, *v.*

CHAY, *int.* Irel. [tʃē.] Used to quiet cows.

N.I.^{1} Chay, lady. Chay-chay.

CHAY, see **Chaw**, *v.*

CHAYCE, see **Choice.**

CHAYMER, see **Chamber.**

CHAYMERLY, see **Chamber-lye.**

CHAYNEE, CHAYNEY, see **Cheeny.**

CHAZE, see **Cheese**, *sb.*

CHAZZY-HOILE, *sb.* Yks. [tʃa·zi-oil.] A dancing saloon.

w.Yks. Brodgerthorpe hed no tahn's hall, theyater, or chazzy-hoile, *Yksmn. Comic Ann.* (1881) 26; Common (B.K.).

[For *chassé-hole*, i.e. a place for dancing. Fr. *chassé* is a particular step in a quadrille and other dances.]

CHEA, see **Cha(w.**

CHEA CHAUNTER, *phr.* Cor. Hold your tongue! Stop your prate!

w.Cor. BOTTRELL *Trad.* 3rd S. *Gl.* **Cor.**^{1} (s.v. Chaunting); **Cor.**^{3}

CHEADLE-DOCK, *sb.* Chs. The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea.* See **Kadle-dock.**

Chs.^{1} Occas. Cradle Dock; **Chs.**^{3}

CHEÄMMER, see **Chamber.**

CHEANY, see **Cheeny.**

CHEAP, *adj.* Sc. Cum. Som. [tʃīp, tʃiəp.] In phr. (1) *cheap o'* or *on*, well deserving of; (2) *so cheap's a dog in a halfpenny*, at the cost of a halfpenny; (3) *so cheap's bull-beef*, (4) *cheap's dirt*, superlative absolutes of cheap.

(1) **Sc.** There's no such anither mistress in the whole country; and if she has given ye a flyte, I'se warrant ye were cheap o't, *Petticoat Tales* (1823) I. 281 (JAM.); I'll warrant he'll prove a land-louping lord on their hand, and they will be e'en cheap o' the loss, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xv. **Abd.** I'd think her cheap, I do protest, Aye, o' a halter, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 101. **Dum.** If ye touch a single farle ye'll be cheap of getting your neck drawn, CROSS *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xxvii. **Lnk.** Losing gey fast baith your honour an' fame, But really you're cheap o't, an' mair for your pains, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 120. **Lth.** The only windows broken in Blinkbonny were those of Allan Crawford; and some hard-hearted people on both sides said 'he was cheap o't,' STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 268. **Cum.**^{1} He sud be hang't, and cheap on't. (2, 3, 4) **w.Som.**^{1}

CHEAPEN, *v.* Stf. War. Wor. Shr. [tʃī·pən, Shr. also tʃe·pən.] To ask the price of anything.

Stf., War., Wor. I cheapened ever so much on Saturday, and I didn't find any butter more than eighteenpence a pound (H.K.). **War.**^{2} **Shr.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); RAY (1691); **Shr.**^{1} 'Ow's butter gweïn this mornin'?—I dunna know, I hanna chep'ned it.

[From obs. E. *cheap*, to ask the price of + suff. *-en.*]

CHEAPY, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. [tʃiə·pi.]

1. *sb.* A present; a second-hand article.

w.Yks. Ah want a coit, an' ah'sl hev ta gooa on t'cheapy (B.K.).

2. *adj.* Rather cheap, of second-rate quality.

n.Yks. (I.W.) **w.Yks.** Them trahsers are a bad fit, they're nowt nobbut cheeapy (B.K.).

CHEARER, see **Cheerer.**

CHEAT, *int.* Cor. [tʃīt.] A call to pigs. See **Cha(w.**

Cor. 'Cheat! cheat! cheat!' says Madge. Out came the sow, and followed her home like a dog, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) II. 101.

CHEAT, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Yks. Lin. Som. [tʃīt, tʃiət.]

1. A loose shirt front, a 'dickey.'

Nhb.^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Chai·t. [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)]

2. A cake plain on the outside but with fruit within. Also called **Sly-cake.**

n.Yks.^{2} (s.v. Slycake). **m.Yks.**^{1}

3. The conical hollow or 'elbow' at the bottom of a bottle. n.Lin.^{1}

[Lit. E. *cheat*, fraud, deception.]

CHEAT, *sb.*^{2} Lin. Nhp. I.W. Dor. In plant-names: (1) the bearded darnel, *Lolium temulentum*; (2) the wild oat, prob. *Bromus secalinus*; (3) the Gold of Pleasure, *Camelina sativa.*

(1) **I.W.**^{1} **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863); (C.W.); *W. Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7; From its resemblance to the grain amongst which it grows (B. & H.). (2) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 701; **Lin.**^{1} The field is very full of cheats to-year. (3) **Nhp.**

CHEAT, *sb.*^{3} Wor.

1. The grasshopper warbler, *Locustella naevia.* w.Wor.^{1}, s.Wor.^{1}

2. *Sylvia cinerea*, whitethroat. s.Wor. (H.K.)

CHEAT, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Wor. Som. Cor. [tʃīt, tʃiət, tʃēt, tʃet.]

I. Gram. forms.

1. *Pres. Tense:* (1) **Chait**, (2) **Chate**, (3) **Chet(t**, (4) **Chut.**

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} 858. **Cor.**^{3} 95. (2) **se.Wor.**^{1} (3) **Lan.** Theaw may Nip and chett . . . an theyn no meddle with, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 20; Aw'll naw chet nur bi chetted, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 19. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Mother, oi shanna play wi ahr Jack, he chets so; **Chs.**^{3} (4) **se.Wor.**^{1}

2. *Pret.*: **Chet.**

w.Yks. Tšet, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 141.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Chet(t**; (2) **Chetten.**

(1) **w.Yks.** Ee! ah was chett! ah'd seven good rabbit-skins, an' a lot o' boäns, an' 'e only gave me thrippence for 'em (F.P.T.). **Lan.** Theau's talk'd a deal o' th' bit aw've chet i' weight, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 20. (2) **w.Yks.** Tšetn, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 141. **Chs.**^{3} 'Dunna chett, Tummas, but [unless] ye be

chetten, and dunna be chetten,' was the advice of an old man on his death-bed to his son. **Der.** He's more like to cheat nor to be cheaten, my lad, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) viii.

II. Dial. meanings.

1. In phr. *cheat the wuddy*, to escape the gallows; one who deserves hanging. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. You, ye cheat-the-wuddy rogue, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. **e.Lth.** They ca'd ane anither leears, an' cheat-the-wuddies, an' muckle fules, an' a' mainner o' ill names, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 76. **Gall.** Even a broken, land-loupin' cheat-the-wuddy like Hector Faa! Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xiii.

2. *Comp.* **Cheat-law,** one who does not obey the law.

Lan. Is it bi sich chetlaws as him we mun be co'd to ordher? Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) v.

3. To deceive, mistake, used *pass.* or *impers.*

Abd. It chaets me sair, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxii. **ne.Sc.** It cheats me, gin the candidate dinna fin' oot that the electors prefer plain common sense in braid Scotch to empty rant in nairrow English, Grant *Keckleton*, 77. **w.Yks.** If ther husband duzzant hev a view at some patterns e ther awn glass palace at home, ah sal be chet, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta Lunnon* (1851) 23; If he doesn't rue ah sal be cheated, *ib. Bairnsla Ann.* (1852). **Lan.** If he doesn't get hissel' transported afore he's done, it'll chet me, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 9.

4. To dodge, avoid, elude pursuit.

Lan. A jackdaw . . . wur very fond o' pickin' up odd articles, . . . and if it could chet eawt o' th' heawse wi' um, Jack would fly on th' roof, Wood *Sketches*, 40. **e.Lan.^{1}**

CHEATER, *sb.* Sus. Also written **cheeter.** **[tʃī·tə(r).]** The red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio.*

Sus. Smith *Birds* (1887) 123.

CHEATERY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Lon. Som. Written **chaetry** Abd.; **cheatry** Sc. Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} Der.^{1} nw.Der.^{1}; **chettery** Chs.^{1} **[tʃī·t(ə)ri, tʃē·t(ə)ri.]** Cheating, swindling, fraud, deceit, deception. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. Cheatrie game'll aye kythe [false play will show itself sooner or later] (Jam.). **Abd.** A' kin' o' greed an' twa-fac't chaetry, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiii. **Per.** Maids are witches—we the fools They cast their cheatrie glamour on, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 150. **Ayr.** What's brought them here, the cheatrie dominie? Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxvii; It would be cheatrie to bargain away a right and property that Mr. Loopy's sae ready to gie a thousan' and fifty pounds for, *ib.* xxxiv. **Lnk.** There's cheatry chiels yonder wi' tongues that wad wile the lugs frae a cuddy, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i. **e.Lth.** She wad maist likely ha' bleezed up in a rage, an' ca'd Pringle a cheatry body, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 187. **Edb.** Wi' hearts full of wickedness and a' manner of cheatrie, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. **Ir.** Telling how they won pins and buttons by cheatery, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 26. **Ant.** Cheetry chin will never win a pin, *Children's rhymes, Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.^{1}** **n.Yks.^{2}** All maks o' cheatery. **w.Yks.** I've no patience wi sich-like cheatry-wark, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 35; **w.Yks.^{1}** It's evven down cheatry. **Chs.^{1}, Der.^{1}, nw.Der.^{1}** **n.Lin.^{1}** He calls it business; I call it reight doon cheätery. **Lon.** He would be satisfied that there was some cheatery at the bottom, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 57. **w.Som.^{1}** Dhur waud-n noa fae·ur plaay tau·l, twuz chai·turee, au·l oa ut [there was no fair play at all—it was cheating, all of it].

[Now I vnderstand by what chetory it was woon, *Dice-Play* (1532) D vij. (N.E.D.)]

CHËATH, *sb.* Shr. A sheath.

Shr.^{2} A knitting chëath.

CHEATS, *sb. pl.* Sc. (Jam.) Also written **chits** (Jam.). **[tʃīts, tʃits.]** The sweetbread. See **Chitters.**

Sc. I have expended Vast sums . . . For panches, saucers, sheep-heads, cheats, plackpyes, Watson *Coll.* (1706) I. 22; 'Chits and nears,' or kidneys and sweetbreads, is a common dish.

CHEAYMER, see **Chamber.**

CHECH, see **Church.**

CHECK, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Yks. Lin. **[tʃek.]**

1. *sb.* A crack, a flaw. See **Chack,** *sb.*^{1}

n.Yks. This booard hez a check in't (I.W.). **n.Lin.^{1}** That theäre esh is full o' checks; it'll niver do to mak ferk shafts on.

Hence **Checky,** *adj.* cracked, having a flaw.

n.Yks. This is a checky board (I.W.).

2. *v.* To crack, split.

n.Yks. This booard is checkt (I.W.). **e.Yks.** The sunne shoulde not checke and rive them, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 15.

CHECK, *sb.*^{2} Yks. Der. Also in form **chack** Der.^{1} **[tʃek.]**

1. A pebble, small smooth stone; a road cinder. Also in *comp.* **Check-stone.**

w.Yks. (W.A.S.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 9, 1884) 8.

2. *pl.* Small pebbles or cubical-shaped pieces of bone or pot used in playing the game of checks (q.v.). Also in *comp.* **Check-stones.**

n.Yks. (I.W.) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); The smallest, many of which are water-worn fragments of marble, are called checks or checker-stones, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Nov. 7, 1896); **w.Yks.^{13}**

3. In *pl.* a game played on the street pavement by girls. See below. *Gen.* used in *comp.* **Check-stones.**

w.Yks. Played with 4 pot cubes (pot checks), and a big porcelain bouncing taw, Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 108; **w.Yks.^{3}** A game played by children, similar to the dibs of the south and the talus of the Romans. A set of checks consists of 5 cubes . . . and a ball, the size of a moderate bagatelle ball, all made of pot. They are called 'checkstones,' and the game is thus played:—You throw down the cubes all at once, then toss the ball, and during its being in the air gather up one stone in your right hand and catch the descending ball in the same. Put down the stone and repeat the operation, gathering two stones, then three, then four, till at last you have 'sammed up' all the five at once and have succeeded in catching the ball. **Der.^{1}**

[1. *Cailleteau*, a chack-stone, or little flint-stone, Cotgr.]

CHECK, *v.*^{2} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **chack** Sc. (Jam.)

1. In *comp.* (1) **Check-reel,** a reel for winding yarn; (2) **-trap,** a loose trap, the weight of which retards the progress of the coals in passing down a screen; (3) **-viewer,** one who checks the working of coal on behalf of the owner of the royalty; (4) **-weigher** or **-weighman,** the representative of the men, who checks the weight of coals at the surface, on behalf of the workmen at a colliery.

(1) **Sc.** It is thus denominated because it is constructed with a check; or perhaps from its clacking noise, when the quantity of yarn legally required for a cut has been wound on it (Jam.). **Edb.** Cracking with James Batter on check-reels for yarn, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. (2) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (3) **Nhb.^{1}** **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (4) **Nhb.** The election of a checkweighman for the above pit, *Newc. Dy. Leader* (Nov. 13, 1896); **Nhb.^{1}** **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **e.Dur.^{1}, n.Stf.** (J.T.) [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

2. To chide, reprove, rebuke.

N.I.^{1} He checked me for going. **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **w.Yks.** Jə out tə tšek ðat lad ə jāz, iz ə reit guidfənout (J.W.). **n.Lin.^{1}**

3. To taunt, reproach, bring up against.

e.An.^{1} He checked him by the favours he had done him. **Nrf.** He ha' checked me about that different [many] times (W.R.E.); (M.C.H.B.); **Nrf.^{1}** **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Sus.^{1}** He checked him of his cousin Tom (who had been sent to prison).

4. To half close shutters for mourning.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** The houses were all checked (M.C.H.B.).

CHECK, *int.* Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Also in form **chack** e.Yks.^{1} Der.^{1} **[tʃek, tʃak.]** A word used to call pigs to their food. Cf. **cha(w,** *int.*

e.Yks.^{1}, w.Yks.^{2}, Der.^{1}, s.Not. (J.P.K.), **Not.^{23}** **n.Lin.** 'Check!' and 'Dak!' are used coaxingly; 'Choor!' roughly, Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.^{1}** 'Check-check,' used in calling pigs, as 'choo-choo' and 'huigh-huigh' are in driving them away. **sw.Lin.^{1}**

Hence (1) **Check,** (2) **Checkey,** (3) **Checkey-pig,** *sb.* a child's name for a pig.

(1) **s.Lin.** Go turn them checks out of the paddock (F.H.W.). (2) **e.Yks.^{1}** *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Not.** (A.E.C.) (3) **e.Yks.^{1}** *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.^{2}, s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

CHECK, see **Chack,** *sb.*^{13}

CHECKER, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Lin. Written **chequer** e.Yks.^{1} A small stone, a pebble. See **Check,** *sb.*^{2} **1.**

e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890); **e.Yks.^{1}** Chequers or pebbles were formerly used in reckonings or computations on chequered or checkered tables, whence the name. They were also used in the ancient game of merrils, or nine men's morrice, in place of the modern pegs, and were moved on the board so as to check the advance of those of the opposite side. **n.Lin.^{1}** I mun tak my boot off; I've gotten a checker in it.

Hence (1) **Checkery,** *adj.* Of land: broken into small, dry morsels; gravelly; (2) -**bits**, *sb. pl.* small lumps of coal in size between 'big-uns' and 'sleck'; (3) **Checkory**, *sb.* lumpy coal.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **e.Yks.**^{1} (3) **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv.

CHECKER, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Dur. Also I.W. Amer. Written **chequer** I.W.^{1} [tʃe·kə(r).]

1. In *pl.* The game of draughts.

Nhb. We played game after game at 'checkers,' Dixon *Whittingham* (1895) 272; **Nhb.**^{1} **e.Dur.**^{1} Only word in use. **I.W.**^{1} **U.S.A.** Playing checkers together, Howells *Lady of Aroostook*, ix. [The Chequers at this time [c. 1600] a common sign of a public-house, originally intended for a kind of draught-board, called 'tables,' and showed that there the game might be played, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) II. 353.]

2. *Comp.* **Checker-board**, a draught-board. Nhb.^{1}

[ME. *chekkere*, chess-board (Chaucer), AFr. *eschekier* (La Curne).]

CHECKER-BRAT, *sb.* Yks. Also written **chequer-**. [tʃe·kə-brat.] An overall made out of checked linen, *gen.* worn by wool-sorters. See **Brat**, *sb.*^{1} **4.**

w.Yks. He'd some rare pockets, an as he wore a checkker brat thor wor nub'dy could see what he had, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1890) 25; His suit consisted of . . . a pair of 'altered' cotton cord trousers, a home-made waistcoat, and a 'chequer brat' to cover deficiences in the fit of the underclothing, Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 73; We could goa to t'Sunda' Schooil wi' a clean checker brat on, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 22, 1896).

CHED, *adj.* War.^{2} s.War.^{1} [tʃed.] At Rugby: full to the brim with eating.

CHEDDIES, *sb. pl.* Som. [tʃe·diz.] Potatoes. (J.S.F.S.); (F.A.A.) Cf. **chatoes**.

CHEDLOCK, *sb.* n.Yks.^{2} *Sinapis arvensis.* See **Carlock**.

CHEE, *sb.* and *v.* Ken. Sus. Also written **chie** Ken. [tʃī.]

1. *sb.* A hen-roost or perch, used esp. in phr. *go to chee*, go to roost.

Ken. I must put 'em away to chee (D.W.L.); My bird goes to chee early (H.M.); Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**^{12}, **Sus.**^{12}

2. *Comp.* **Chee-house**, a fowl-house.

e.Ken. I have the eggs from the chee-house (G.G.).

3. *v.* To roost. Ken. (H.E.); (P.M.)

[The Kentish lads have considerable intercourse with the French ports and with Jersey. When at home they shout to each other in noisy chaff—'Allez *cou chee*,' which is their way of saying 'Allez coucher.' This freq. becomes with them 'Go to *chee* with you.' Hence *chee* is believed to mean 'bed.' I was so told by a fisherman when a boy (H.M.).]

CHEE, *int.* Ess. [tʃī.] An exclamation of incredulity.

Ess. Chee! don't tell me (H.H.M.).

CHEE-AH, see **Cha(w**.

CHEEANY, see **Cheeny**.

CHEE-EGGIN, *int.* Chs.^{1} [tʃī·-egin.] Said to a horse when he is to turn to the right. See **Jee-eggin**.

CHEEGE, *sb.* Ken. Also written **chege**. [tʃīg.] A frolic.

Ken. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**^{1}

[Cp. Fr. (Norm.) *giguer*, 'danser, sauter' (Moisy). The same word as lit. E. *jig*, see Nares.]

CHEE-HAW, *int.* Shr. [tʃī·-ǭ.] A call to the leading horse: go from me.

Shr.^{1} (s.v. Waggoner's words to horses).

CHEEK, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **chick** Cor. [tʃīk.]

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Cheek-blade**, cheek-bone; (2) -**bone**, the bridle of the twelve-oxen plough; (3) -**clay**, ordinary pipe-clay after having passed through a certain process, before making the pipe thin; (4) -**haffit**, the side of the head or face.

(1) **Sc.** Some hungry tykes falls by the ears, From others cheek-blades collops tears, Cleland *Poems* (1697) 77 (Jam.). (2) **Bnff.**^{1} (3) **Nhb.** Heer, gie's a kiss an' be kind te the lass, For ye knaw in the mowld o' cheek clay aw wis cast, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 27. (4) **Sc.** There is a sair change on his cheek-haffit since I saw him last, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii.

2. In phr. (1) *cheek and chowl*, cheek by jowl, tête-à-tête; (2) —*for chow(l*, (*a*) side by side, close together; (*b*) tit for tat, by way of retort; (3) *to hold a hard cheek*, (4) *to keep in one's cheek*, to keep secret, not to divulge; (5) *to take cheek*, to put up with another's assertiveness or reprimands; (6) *to have a pipe stuck in the cheek*, to have a pipe in the mouth.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{5} (2, *a*) **Ayr.** An' cheek for chow, a chuffie vintner, Burns *Cry and Prayer* (1786) st. 8; We cheek for chow shall jog thegither, *ib. Ep. Major Logan*, st. 8. **Slk.** Out comes the twa-some cheek for chowe, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 372, ed. 1866. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (*b*) **Cor.** A beginned for to answer her chick for chowl, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 17; **Cor.**^{3} Not in common use. A working woman tells me she hears it sometimes, 'but we do mostly say "give sauce for impudence," which is the same thing.' (3) **Ir.** To hold a hard cheek about it, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) xvii. **Ldd.** Not very common (A.J.I.). **s.Ir.** Quite common (P.W.J.). (4) **Ldd.** (A.J.I.) (5) **Lan.** Them on yo' as loikes to tak' cheek mun tak' it, Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877) viii; (S.W.) (6) **Nhb.** A very common saying. He was standing with a short clay pipe stuck in his cheek (J.G.).

3. The side of a place.

Sc. That dour, stour-looking carle that sits by the cheek o' the ingle, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) iii. **ne.Sc.** Stood up wi' my back against the cheek o' the chimney, Grant *Keckleton*, 41. **Abd.** Frae the cheek o' the cutchock i' the bennermaist end o' my pantry, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 317. **Frf.** O couthy is my ingle-cheek, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 87. **e.Fif.** Aften hae I sat by the chimbla cheek, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Lnk.** By our chimley-cheek when winter is severe, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 20. **Edb.** The bottle of porter toasting by the cheek of the fire, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv. **Bwk.** The cheek of the bay is the headland at each side of it (R.O.H.). **Slk.** How dear the lair on yon hill cheek, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 268. **Nhb.** Cheek is regularly used on the coast for the side of a bay (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1}

4. The jamb or post of a door or gate. *Gen.* used in *pl.*

Per. While at e'en to our door cheek He comes, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 97. **e.Fif.** Mrs. Snifters, wha was stannin between the door cheeks, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. **Rnf.** At my door cheeks there's bread and cheese, Barr *Poems* (1861) 227. **Ayr.** On his ain door cheek in the gloamin', Service *Notandums* (1890) 21. **Gall.** To wile awa' decent folk's bairns frae their ain door cheek, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) v. **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm.** Thoo'll poo t'yat cheeks doon (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.T.); He bolted at sich an a speed at ah thowt for sure he'd a tain t'door cheek wi' him, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1858) 12; **w.Yks.**^{15}, **m.Lan.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

5. *pl.* The upright stones in a fireplace, to which the bars are fixed; iron plates placed inside a grate to reduce its size.

Nhb. (R.O.H.), **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{3} The cheeks of a grate were removable.

6. The rock or wall on each side of a lode of lead. Nhb.^{1}, w.Yks.^{1}

7. *v. intr.* To have assurance, impudence.

w.Yks. Hah can tah cheek to du sich a thing? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 26, 1892); **w.Yks.**^{5} Can't cheek to ass him agean, av ast him so offuns. **Lei.**^{1} A couldn' cheek to goo in. A couldn' cheek it to ax me.

Hence **Cheekish**, *adj.* saucy, impudent.

Lon. Whose husband had got a month for 'griddling in the main drag' and being 'cheekish' to the beadle, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 248.

8. To flatter, court the favour of; *gen.* in phr. *cheek in with.*

Bnff.^{1} He cheekit in wee the aul' man, an' he left something till 'im. **Abd.** (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Cheekan** or -**in**, *vbl. sb.* the act of flattery; (2) **Cheekin-in**, *sb.* flattery; (3) **Cheekin'** or -**in**, *adj.* given to flattery, sly.

Bnff.^{1} He's a cheekin'-in mannie.

9. In phr. (1) *to cheek up*, to use insolent language; (2) —*up till*, to make love to.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} The twa loons cheekit up ane anither, till a heeld doon ma hehd. (2) **Sc.** She's cheeking up to the men already, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 42. **Bnff.**^{1}

Hence *Cheekan up till*, phr. the act of making love.

Bnff.^{1} Did ye notice sic a cheekan up till 'ir's he held?

10. To accuse.

n.Lin.^{1} I cheek'd him wi' it, an' he couldn't saay a wod.

CHEEKIE FOR CHOWIE, *sb. phr.* Bnff.^{1} A dainty made of oatmeal, butter, and sugar.

CHEEL(D, see **Chiel(d.**

CHEEM, *v.* Or.I. (Jam.) S. & Ork.^{1} To knock down.

CHEEM, see **Cheen.**

CHEEN, *v.* and *sb.* Cor. Written **chien** Cor.^{1} Also in form **cheem** Cor.^{1} [tʃīn.]

1. *v.* To germinate, sprout, shoot.

Cor. Two or three quarts of the grain is damped, . . . then put into a small tray . . . till it's beginning to cheeny, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 66; **Cor.**^{1} Potatoes in a dark cellar 'cheen,' in some parts 'cheem'; **Cor.**^{2}

2. To break the shoots or sprouts off potatoes. See **Chimp.**

Cor. *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 77.

3. *sb. pl.* The shoots of potatoes.

Cor. *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 77; (M.A.C.)

[**1.** Cp. LG. *kiin*, also *kiim*, the germ of plants; *kinen*, to sprout (Berghaus); G. *keim.*]

CHEEN, see **Chine**, *sb.*^{1}

CHEENS, *sb. pl.* Cor. Also written **cheins** Cor.^{12} [tʃīnz.] The loins, the small of the back.

Cor. I haived to un, right ovver his cheens, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 8; He was . . . straight all the way down from shoulders to cheens, Hunt *Pop. Rom.* (1865) I. 32. **w.Cor.** A nice little blog of a hoss, aw have got a great droke [groove] in his cheens, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6. **Cor.**^{12}

[OCor. *chein*, 'dorsum' (Stokes *Gl.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1870) 154; *cein* (Williams). Cp. Bret. *kein* (Du Rusquec), Wel. *cefn.*]

CHEENY, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **cheeney** w.Yks.; **cheney** n.Lin.^{1} Dev.; **cheeany** Wm. Yks. m.Lan.^{1}; **cheäny** n.Lin.^{1}; **chainy** N.I.^{1} Chs. Oxf.^{1} Dev.^{3} Cor.^{12}; **chaney** Lan. e.Lan.^{1} Chs. War.^{2} se.Wor.^{1} Shr. Oxf. Nrf. Cor.; **chany** War. Oxf.^{1} w.Som.^{1} Dev. Cor.; **chaynee** Ir. Dev.; **chayney** I.Ma. Der.; **channie** e.Yks.^{1} [tʃī·ni, tʃiə·ni, tʃē·ni, tʃei·ni.]

1. Dial. pron. of *china.*

Ayr. Some of them were as feared o' a wee wean as if it was cheeny and would break amang their hauns, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 156. **N.I.**^{1} **Cum.** The cheeny fit fer lwordly chiel, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 97, ed. 1840. **w.Yks.** I've selled . . . t'wife's bonny tea-tray and set o' cheeney, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) viii; **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Tom had the old-fashioned 'chaney' spread upon the table, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) vi. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1} **I.Ma.** The best of chayney, Browne *Doctor* (1887) 68. **War.** There's none of 'em got better chany, Geo. Eliot *Floss* (1860) I. 319; **War.**^{2} **se.Wor.**^{1} Broke all Nell's chaney. **Shr.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} **Nrf.** Sets o' chaney, Spilling *Giles's Trip* (1872) 56. **Suf.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Twaud·n noa·un u yur tloa·m, twuz rae·ul chai·nee, aay tuul ee [it was none of your crockery, it was real china, I tell you]. **Dev.** What's cheny thoft is clome, Pengelly *Verbal Pron.* (1875) 49. **Cor.** A dollup o' tay, besides lace and chaney, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 134; **Cor.**^{2}

2. Used *attrib.*

Sc. Put doun the cheeny plate, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxviii. **Ir.** A bull in a chaynee shop, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 194. **Wm.** Thoos brockan . . . mi bran new teepot, and cheeany creeam jug, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6. **w.Yks.** We say cheeney dishes, cheeney ware, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). **Chs.** 'Lijah reached down a chaney bowl, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 8; **Chs.**^{1} Chainy cups and saucers. **Der.** His yead were cracked all one as a chayney jug, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xx. **n.Lin.**^{1} I once boht sum cheney cups an' saucers for a penny a peäce at a saale at Messingham. **War.**^{2} **Dev.**^{3} I've a-got a few ol' chainy tay-cups. **Cor.**^{1} A chainy tay-pot.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Cheeny-bone,** a small, delicate child; (2) **-eyed,** having a peculiar china-like white appearance about the eyes, having one eye lighter than the other; (3) **-face,** see **-bone**; (4) **-oyster,** the china aster.

(1) **w.Yks.** Shoo is a little cheeany-bone, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 26, 1892). (2) **Dev.** Whot, is Joe Strike agwaine tü marry thickee chaynee-eyed baggage, old pumplee Trude's darter? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **e.Cor.** (Miss D.) (3) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 26, 1892). (4) **Oxf.**^{1} Chai·ni auysh·tuurz. **Wil.**^{1}

4. A kind of china marble, used by boys.

e.Yks.^{1} A marble returned by the victor in the game of marbles to the boy whom he sheggared [cleaned out]. **s.Chs.**^{1} **Oxf.** (J.E.); **Oxf.**^{1}

CHEEP, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also I.W. Also written **cheip** Sc. (Jam.); **cheeup** I.W.^{1} [tʃīp, tʃiəp.]

1. *sb.* A chirp, the cry of a young bird. Also used *fig.*

Abd. Now she is buried—you'll think I should mourn; But the never a cheep, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 297. **Ayr.** The silence sweetly broken by the Robin's cheep, Service *Notandums* (1890) 123. **Lnk.** The birdies [are] dumb—There's no a cheep in a' the air, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 102. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 321. **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. A faint noise or sound, a creak.

Sc. I jist gaed awa intae the back kitchen . . . an' I never heard a cheep sin' syne, Swan *Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) 129. **Per.** Yon man 'ill keep a quiet cheep till he gets Sooth, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 179. **Ayr.** Come, screw the pegs wi' tunefu' cheep, Burns *Ordination* (1786) st. 7. **e.Lth.** Sam never uttered . . . a cheep, Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 201. **Edb.** The poor animal . . . was crushed out of life without a cheep, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. **Hdg.** If in yer grips ae cheep like Arian They dare to mew, Expunge them, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 40. **Slk.** No a word. No a cheip aboon your breath, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 74, ed. 1866. **Gall.** The spence door gied a bit cheep as gin the cat were coming ben, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxii. **Ant.** In scolding children people say:—No a cheep oot o' your heeds, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Lan.** At any rate they sing nicely; but this morning I never yerd a cheep, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 75.

3. A soft, light kiss.

Lth. He'll gaur your mou' smack with sae couthie a cheep, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 178. **Gall.** It's no ilka day Bell MacTurk gets the chance o' a bit cheep frae a laird! Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xii.

Hence **Cheeper,** *sb.* a soft, light kiss without noise.

Lnk. Folk may say what they like aboot kissin', But, faith, I can tell ye it's gran'; And often I think it's a blessin' Tae get a bit cheeper frae Ann, Wardrop *J. Mathieson* (1881) 126. **Gall.** There's nae hairm dune, for a gallant lad to tak a bit cheeper frae the maid on his way ben to the mistress, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxiii. **Wgt.** (A.W.)

4. A word, hint, least mention.

Sc. The young loons did na tell my father—nor did he hear a cheep o' the matter, *St. Kathleen* (1820) III. 212 (Jam.). **n.Sc.** I heard a cheep o' the aventure ye speak, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 236. **Abd.** Nae a cheep aboot Gushetneuk, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvii. **Per.** So Andro's gane! . . . An' noo he doesna hear a cheep o' a' we're talkin', Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 62. **Fif.** Under Hughie's care they were brocht hame. And . . . no' even Mysie Chalmers kens a cheep aboot it, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 95. **Lan.** Why, I never yerd a cheep on't, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 22, ed. 1879.

5. *v.* Of birds: to chirp, cry like a young bird.

Sc. Whispering lower than a wren cheeps, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xix. **Ayr.** He cheeps like some bewildered chicken, Burns *Ep. W. Creech.* **Edb.** The wee birds to cheep and churm, from the hedges, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **w.Yks.** (J.R.), **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** I yerd it cheep then, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) i; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1}

Hence **Cheeping,** (1) *vbl. sb.*, (2) *ppl. adj.* chirping.

(1) **Sc.** Birdie! Oh, where is thy cheepin'? Allan *Lilts* (1874) 338. **e.Lth.** As sma' as the cheepin o' a sparrow, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 70. (2) **Lan.** There's cheepin' layrocks, Waugh *Sngs.* (1866) 77, ed. 1871.

6. Of mice, rats, &c.: to squeak.

Sc. Better to hear the laverock sing than the mouse cheep, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xii; We're at the last gasp, an' cheepin' like a wheen deein' mice, Dickson *Auld Min.* (ed. 1892) 121. **e.Lth.** Ye micht hae heard a preen drap, or a moose cheep in the kirk, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 36. **Gall.** The black Galloway rats cheeped and scurried, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) ix.

7. Of boots, doors, &c.: to creak, squeak.

Sc. (Jam.) **Frf.** His boots cheeped all the way, but no one looked up, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxx; His boots were cheeping like a field of mice, *ib. Tommy* (1896) 236. **Slk.** An' ilka hinge o' cheepin' free, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 276.

Hence (1) **Cheeping,** *ppl. adj.* squeaking, creaking; (2) **Cheeps,** *sb. pl.* creaking shoes, esp. dress-shoes, pumps.

(1) **Sc.** Wi cheepin shoon, Donald *Poems* (1867) 193. **e.Sc.** The familiar sound of cheeping Sabbath-day boots, Setoun *R.*

Urquhart (1896) vi. (2) **Sc.** Nor shall his cheeps and powder'd wig Protect him frae a lashin', Wilson *Hollander* (1876) st. 2 (Jam. *Suppl.*).

8. To speak weakly or quietly, to make a slight noise.

Per. Ony gate steik yer eyen ticht, an' dinna cheep, what e'er may come o't, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 267, ed. 1887. **Lnk.** Be therefore ye as calm as puss, And never cheep, Rodger *Poems* (c. 1838) 170, ed. 1897. **Lth.** Our callans, here, faith! daurnae cheep, For our Police sic order keep, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 141. **Nhb.**^{1} He wis hitten bad eneuf, yit he nivver cheeped. **Lan.** He'll sit by the fire, hour after hour, an' never cheep, Waugh *Tufts of Heather* (1867) 312; **Lan.**^{1}

9. To disclose a secret, to mention, tell only a little.

Rnf. Fools who left her in a huff, Against you may be cheeping, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 264. **Slk.** Blouterin about Byron, or cheepin o' Barry Cornwall, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 192. **Nhb.** I care nought for mesel, nor wad cheep;—But I'm wae for thy lads, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 274. **Lan.** I ne'er thought o' cheepin' about that, Lahee *Acquitted* (1883) xv; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

[An imitative word.]

CHEEPART, *sb.* Bnff.^{1} **1.** The meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis.* See **Cheeper, 2.** **2.** A person of small stature with a shrill voice.

CHEEPER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **cheiper** Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **cheepy** Nhb.^{1} [**tʃī·pər.**]

1. A half-fledged bird, esp. a young grouse or partridge.

Inv. (H.E.F.), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Grouse nesting commenced early, but the want of feed is telling upon the 'cheepers,' *Carlisle Patriot* (June 19, 1891) 5, col. 2. **n.Yks.**^{1} A young partridge or grouse, whose cry of alarm is acuter than that of the full-grown bird.

2. The meadow pipit or titlark, *Anthus pratensis.* See **Cheepart, 1.**

Nhb.^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 45.]

3. The cricket, *Acheta domestica.*

Rxb., Lth. When cheepers come to a house, it betokens good luck (Jam.).

4. The plant bog iris, *Iris Pseudacorus.*

Rxb. So called because children make a shrill noise with its leaves (Jam.).

[From *cheep*, vb. + *-er.*]

CHEEPING-MERRY, *adj.* Lan. [**tʃī·pin·məri.**] Half-drunk, 'elevated.'

Lan. Well, well,—we'n say cheepin'-merry then, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 125, ed. 1879. **e.Lan.** Heard occas. some time ago in Rochdale (S.W.).

CHEER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also Ken. [**tʃiər, tʃiə(r).**]

1. Entertainment.

Slk. And that's the cheer of Wat o' the Cleuch, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 160. **w.Yks.** The ditty repeated by the lads who go about as mummers: The time to cut up goose pies does now appear, And remember, good sirs, it is our Christmas cheer, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883).

2. A raffle for game, &c., held at Christmas.

w.Yks.^{5} At Christmas time it is customary with some of the publicans to purchase in a stock of game and other articles of Christmas cheer, which are raffled for, generally on the Saturday preceding the 25th, by shilling subscribers, to the number of a hundred or a hundred and fifty.

3. In phr. *what cheer?* a mode of salutation.

Nhb.^{1} A common salutation is 'Watch hear!' or 'What cheer?' **e.Yks.** 'What cheer, mi hearty?' means 'How are you?' Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); 'What cheer? my heartie!' is an everyday salutation among the seafaring people on the banks of the Ouse and Humber, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883); **e.Yks.**^{1} **Ken.** Two words, 'what' and 'cheer,' are freq. run into one and pronounced 'wǫshīr' (H.M.); **Ken.**^{1} Constantly used in n.Ken. 'What cheer, meät!'

[Here, master: What cheer? Shaks. *Temp.* I. i. 2; A, Gylle, what chere? *Towneley Myst.* (c. 1460) 109.]

CHEER, see **Char(e,** *v.*

CHEERER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Also written **chearer** Abd.

1. A glass of spirits and hot water, 'toddy.'

Sc. Another cheerer, as Dinmont termed it, . . . of brandy and water, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxiv. **Abd.** Ye'se hae a chearer Sall heat your crap like ony spice, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 331. **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Edb.** Ask in a reputable neighbour to . . . take a cheerer with him, as maybe, . . . he would not like to use the freedom of drinking by himself, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. **N.Cy.**^{1} No bargain's made or money paid But over a canny cheerer. **Nhb.** A chearer, . . . Thy stomach as well as thy fingers te warm, *Advice to Advised* (1803) 4; **Nhb.**^{1} 'Buttered cheerer,' a little butter added to spirit and warm water. **Dur.** A Durham worthy wanted to see a friend at Morpeth on business. He got to the house of his client before eight o'clock. Disgusted at hearing that he was still in bed, he broke into his room and thus delivered himself: 'Get up wi' thee, thou lazy beast. Here thou art ligging i' bed, and Aw've ridden nigh thritty mile—aye, wi' seventeen rum-cheerers i' my kite,' *Athenaeum* (May 25, 1895).

2. *Comp.* **Cheerer-glass,** a large toddy glass. Nhb.^{1}

[**1.** Lit. that which cheers.]

CHEESE, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **chaze** Brks.^{1}; **cheise** s.Chs.^{1}; **ches-** Lei. Nhp.^{1}; **chess-** Sc. (Jam.); **che·uzze** Brks.^{1}

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Cheese-binder,** a long narrow strip of coarse cloth used to wind round a cheese when taken from the press, to prevent it from breaking; (2) **-board,** (*a*) a round board put between two cheeses when they are put to press one on the top of the other; (*b*) a shelf or board fastened in the wall on which cheeses are laid to dry; (3) **-bone,** see **-bug**; (4) **-braid,** a cheese-press; see **Braid,** *sb.*^{1} **2**; (5) **-breaker,** an instrument usually made of tinned iron, used to break the curd in the cheese-pan; (6) **-brig,** the frame which supports the cheese-mould when the cheese is being made; see **Brig(g,** *sb.* **3**; (7) **-brizer,** a cheese-press; (8) **-bug,** the common wood-louse; (9) **-cake Monday,** see below; (10) **-cover,** a wooden lid fitting into the top of the cheese-pan; (11) **-cowl,** a shallow tub in which cheese is made; (12) **-crusher,** a machine for crushing cheese; (13) **-drainer,** a large vessel full of holes used to drain the whey from the curd; (14) **-fillets,** strong, broad, coarse tape used as a cheese-binder (q.v.); (15) **-garth,** (16) **-guard,** a hoop of tin used to raise the sides of a cheese-vat; (17) **-hake,** see **-rack**; (18) **-hoast,** the curd for cheese before it is taken from the whey; (19) **-hoops,** hoops or bands of tinned iron used to place round the cheese inside the 'chesford'; (20) **-ladder,** a wooden framework to support a sieve through which milk is strained into coolers or into the cheese-tub; (21) **-lin,** the bag in which rennet is kept for cheese; see **Cheese-lip**; (22) **-loft,** a room in which cheeses are dried and stored; (23) **-pan,** a large vessel, *gen.* of brass, into which the milk from the cow is poured; (24) **-pill,** a wood-louse; (25) **-pins,** large pins used for pinning the binders on to new cheeses; (26) **-rack,** a frame or tier of shelves on which newly made cheeses are placed to dry; (27) **-rims** or **-rums,** circular wooden frames in which the curds are pressed in making cheese; (28) **-sinker,** a circular wooden die fitting the top of the rim when the cheese is in the press; (29) **-stand,** a hoop wrapped round with hay, for the cheese to stand on; (30) **-standard,** see below; (31) **-stean,** see **-wring**; (32) **-stickler,** a judge at a cheese-show; (33) **-tub,** the vessel in which the liquid is contained in the process of cheese-making; (34) **-wring,** a cheese-press.

(1) **s.Chs.**^{1} Cheyz-bahy·ndŭr. (2, *a*) **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Cheyz-boóŭrd. More commonly called Shooter-booard. (*b*) **Lei.**^{1} (3) **Sur.** (T.S.C.) (4) **e.An.**^{1} (5) **Lei.**^{1} (6) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} (7) **Bnff.**^{1} (8) **Ken.**^{1} (9) **e.Yks.** A quaint custom celebrated at Bilton, a village in Holderness. The day is known as 'Cheese-cake Monday,' and very singularly its celebration follows the annual camp-meeting and other religious services, including the 'love-feast,' which are still common among the Primitive Methodists. In the village is a fine old elm-tree, and the young men are privileged to meet under the elm, and elect two stewards, whose duty it becomes to go round the village, soliciting at each door a gift of cheese-cakes. At eight o'clock the villagers, including the children, assemble under the elm-tree, the cakes are produced, and the 'small fry,' it is said, 'did ample justice to them.' Persons who have no cakes to give contribute cash, and this is expended in non-intoxicating beverages for the assembled villagers, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 29, 1895) 8. (10) **Lei.**^{1} (11) **Wor.** *N. & Q.*

(1894) 8th S. vi 497. **se.Wor.**^{1} **w.Cy.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Glo.**^{1} (12) **Lei.**^{1} There are several kinds of cheese-crusher, the lever-crusher, screw-crusher, &c. (13) *ib.* (14) **Chs.** Some dairy-women, instead of the binders use cheese fillets, which are a strong, broad, coarse sort of tape, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 57. (15) **Chs.**^{1} (16) *ib.* The curd, which is at first so loose that the vat cannot contain it all, gradually sinks as it is pressed. The guard sinks into the vat with the curd. It is also, and perhaps more commonly, called a Fillet; **Chs.**^{3} (17) **Sc.** (Jam.) (18) **Wm.** Sic deains as wod a welly meaad yan hong ther sel, cheeshoast liggin ath flear, cream pot broacken ea twoa, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 65, ed. 1840. (19) **Lei.**^{1} (20) **Chs.**^{1} It consists of two side bars into which two cross bars are mortised, like the staves of a ladder. **s.Chs.**^{1} Cheyz-laadh·ŭr. **Glo.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I. 268; **Glo.**^{1} (21) **s. & e.Cy.** Ray (1691). (22) **n.Wil.** Dairy farms are in general well accommodated with milk-houses and cheese-lofts, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 485. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (23) **Lei.**^{1} (24) **Hmp.** (W.M.E F.) (25) **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} (26) **Sc.** My kirnstaff now stands gizzen'd at the door, My cheese-rack toom that ne'er was toom before, Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 3 (Jam.). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**^{1} Chee·z raak. (27) **Lakel.** They were circular vessels of coopered staves without top or bottom in which the curds were confined and pressed from above by a beam from which a stone was suspended as a lever. (28) **Cum.**^{1} (29) **Lei.**^{1} (30) *ib.* There are two kinds of cheese-standards, one, a long board on trestles; the other, in 1848, a comparatively late invention. It consists of a strong post or upright, revolving on pivots let into one of the main beams above and below, through which bars are placed at right angles at various heights, supporting shelves on which the cheeses are placed. (31) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (32) **Glo.** A man is recorded to have died suddenly at 'a solemn somer meeting, wherein his son was to be a cheese-stickler,' *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 245. (33) **Chs.** The whey is returned to the cheese tub, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 52. (34) **Dor.**^{1} The butter-barrel An' cheese-wring, 58. **w.Som.**^{1} Chee·z-ring. **n.Dev.** A ribb an' cheesewring, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 67. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Cheese-cake,** (*a*) the fruit of the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; (*b*) the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (2) **-cake flowers,** (3) **-cake grass,** see **-cake** (*b*); (4) **-flower,** (5) **-log,** (6) **-nut,** see **-cake** (*a*); (7) **-rennet,** (8) **-renning,** (9) **-running,** Lady's Bedstraw, *Galium verum*; (10) **-seed weed,** the wild oat, *Bromus secalinus*; (11) **— and bread,** the budding leaves of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*; (12) **— and bread tree,** the hawthorn tree.

(1, *a*) **n.Yks.** (G.M.T.), **Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Wor.**, **Dor.** (*b*) **n.Yks.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 66. **Wor.** (2) **Yks.** (3) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; Holloway. **n.Yks.**^{12} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (4) **Sus.**, **Wil.**^{1} (5) **s.Bck.** (6) **Dev.** *Science Gossip* (1873) 235. (7) **Don.**, **Cum.**, **War.**^{3} (8) **Chs.** The people in Cheshire, especially about Namptwich, where the best cheese is made, do use it in their rennet, Gerarde *Herbal* (ed. 1633) 1128. (9) **Chs.**^{3}, **s.Cy.** (10) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. 1. (11) **Nhb.**^{1} Picked and eaten by children. **e.Dur.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{3} (12) **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

3. In phr. (1) *Cheese and bread*, bread and cheese; (2) *— and bread bell*, the Priory bell at Hexham rung at 7 o'clock p.m. on Christmas Eve; (3) *— and cheese*, two women; see below; (4) *— and gingerbread*, a Christmas dainty; see below; (5) *one meal cheese*, cheese made from one milking; (6) *two meal cheese*, cheese made with half skim and half new milk; (7) *there's as good cheese in Chillingham as ever chafts chewed*, see below; (8) *hard cheese*, hard luck, hard lines.

(1) **Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 435. **Ayr.** An' cheese an' bread, frae women's laps, Was dealt about in lunches, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 23. **w.Yks.** (J.W.); **w.Yks.**^{3} (2) **Nhb.**^{1} (3) **Nhp.**^{1} Two females riding on one horse are so denominated. 'Bread and cheese is very well, but cheese and cheese is no sense,' was the salutation of a countryman to two females thus travelling. Two ladies kissing each other are also so called. (4) **n.Yks.**^{2} Early on Christmas day morning, every door has its callers, chiefly among the boys, . . . the first lot being sure to be treated with money, and the local combination, cheese and gingerbread, *Pref.* 5. (5) **e.An.**^{1} (6) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. 1. (7) **Nhb.**^{1} Denham quotes the above and says the 'gird' in it is at the local pronunciation at those places, *sh* being sounded for *ch.* (8) **e.Yks.** It's hard cheese when yan o' yan awn bayns tons ther backs o' yan, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 90. **Lan.** It's hard cheese for a man to owe everything to his father-in-law, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) xlii. **War.**^{3} His meadows have been flooded in hay time two years running—it is hard cheese for him. **Slang.** Common (Farmer).

4. The quantity or charge of ground apples in cidermaking, which is put into the press at one time; the cake of alternate apple and straw from which the cider is pressed.

se.Wor.^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{12}, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**^{1} **Dor.** A cider-making apparatus and wring-house for his own use, building up the pomace in great straw 'cheeses,' as they were called, Hardy *Woodlanders* (1887) II. ix; There were the fellers round her wringing down the cheese . . . and saying 'Ware o' the pommy, ma'am,' *ib. Madding Crowd* (1874) lii; Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**^{1} The grinding of the apples and piling the pummy (q. v.) upon the press with layers of straw is called 'putting up a cheese.' The pile of apples and straw, after being pressed down very tightly for about twenty-four hours, is then sliced down on all sides, and the cuttings are piled on the top of the central mass, which is again pressed down, and the process is repeated till the pile, originally five feet square, becomes a solid cake of one-fourth the size. This operation is called 'workin' the cheese.' **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.** Until recently the lever press was used to squeeze out the juice from the . . . cheese, Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 119; **Cor.**^{1}

5. The fruit of the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; sometimes, but less *gen.*, *M. rotundifolia.* *Gen.* used in *pl.*

Nhb.^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **sw.Cum.** **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). **s.Lan.** (F.R.C.) **Chs.**^{1} Also called Dutch Cheeses, and Cheese Cakes; **Chs.**^{3}, **Not.** (W.H.S.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** Brooke *Tracts*, 5. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Picking from mallows, sport to please, Each crumpled seed he called a cheese, Clare *Shep. Cal.* (1827) 51. **War.**^{2} Common. 'Children often amuse themselves with gathering and eating the unripe seed-vessels [of the mallow] which they call cheeses; they are insipid but not unwholesome,' Johns *Flowers*, 4th ed. 114; **War.**^{3}, **s.War.**^{1}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Brks.** (W.H.Y.), **Brks.**^{1}, **Bck.**, **Hrt.**, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Cmb.**, **Nrf.**, **Suf.**, **Ess.**, **Ken.**, **ne.Ken.** (H.M.) **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **Wil.** The circular carpels of the Common Mallow set close round a central column might well suggest a likeness to 'cheese,' *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1890) 6, col. 1. **Wil.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{34}, **Cor.**^{12}

6. The receptacle of *Carduus lanceolatus.* Dmf. (B. & H)

7. A kind of cement made by putting ale and cheese into common mortar.

n.Lin.^{1} The practice if now *obs.* has only become so of late years. '2 quarts of ale and 2 pound and a half of cheese' were used for this purpose in Louth Church in 1714, *Ch. Acc.* IV. 887.

8. Wool-trade term: a cylinder with a short axis on which the yarn is put after carding.

w.Yks. We are shown the 'sizing' process, whence the yarn is wound on to 'cheeses' and made ready for the loom, Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 355; (J.M.); (S.P.U.)

9. *v.* To make cheese.

Chs.^{1} What are you doing with your milk?—We're cheesing this year.

Hence (1) **Cheesing,** *vbl. sb.* cheese-making; (2) **Cheesing-meat,** *sb.*, (3) **-time,** *sb.*, see below.

(1) **Sus.** I'd churning twice a week, and cheesing twice a week, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 41. (2) **S. & Ork.**^{1} It was formerly the custom that the women who had attended an accouchement brought a present of meat next day to the lady in the straw; it *gen.* consisted of a stoup full of 'eggalourie' and 'a cubbie' of bannocks, and was conveyed by stealth into the bed of the invalid. (3) **Hrt.** While the harvest lasts, the men about four . . . in the afternoon sit down for about half an hour which they call cheesing time, by reason that . . . they eat a piece of bread and cheese, Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 73.

10. To vomit as little children do when milk curdles on their stomachs.

Chs.^{1} Poor little thing! how it does cheese!

11. To spoil a slide on the ice by scratching it with nailed boots.

w.Yks. A'll serve 'em out. Wait while they go and a'll cheese it for 'em (H.L.).

[**1.** (17) *Chasiére*, a cheese-heck, the long and round rack whereon cheese is dried, Cotgr. **2.** (8) *Florable*, cheese-renning, our Ladies Bedstraw, *ib.* (9) *Petit muguet*, cheesewort, cheese-running, our Ladies Bedstraw, *ib.*]

CHEESE, *v.*^{2} Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lon. Cor. [tʃīz.] A slang term. Only used in *imp.* desist, leave off; *gen.* in phr. *cheese it!*

Nhb.^{1} At a concert in Newcastle Town Hall, a band had played a very long classical piece of music. At a piano passage a man rose up in the audience and shouted—'Cheese that, an' gi's "The Woodpecker."' **w.Yks.** (H.L.); **w.Yks.**^{5} When an angry man is being subjected to annoyance, his annoyer is told snappishly to 'Cheese it.' **Lan.** Cheese it! (F.R.C.) **Lon.** Cheese it! be silent, *Lexicon Balatronicum* (1811) (FARMER); Cheese that, the genelman's agoin' to read, and I am goin' to listen, *Lon. Figaro* (May 13, 1871) 3, col. 3 (*ib.*); Come, cheese your patter, Jem, and let's get to business, CAREW *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xxxv. **Cor.**^{2}

CHEESE-LIP, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Lei. Also in forms **cheese-lop** n.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **chees-lib** Lei.; **cheslip** n.Yks.^{12} e.Yks.; **cheslop** n.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **chislock** n.Lin.^{1}; **choslip** e.Yks.^{1} [tʃī·z-, tʃe·z-lip.]

1. The dried stomach of a calf, used for curdling milk for cheese; rennet. See **Keslip.**

n.Cy. (K.), **n.Yks.**^{12}, **e.Yks.** (F.P.T.), **e.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.** (K.)

2. *Comp.* **Cheslip-skin,** the calf's bag, used in making rennet.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 226.

[**1.** The word orig. meant rennet for curdling milk in cheese-making. Cheslop, *coagulum*, SKINNER (1671). OE. (Anglian) *cēslib*, rennet, WS. *cȳslib.*]

CHEESER, *sb.* Nhp. [tʃī·zə(r).] The yellow-hammer, *Emberiza citrinella.*

Nhp. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 70; **Nhp.**^{1} A name which it receives from the peculiar note it utters.

CHEESE-VAT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Also in forms **chesfat** nw.Der.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **chesfit** Nhb.^{1} Chs.^{1}; **cheese-foot, -ford** Rxb. Lei. Nhp.; **chesfut** Chs.^{13}; **chespit** Shr.^{1}; **chess-fat** w.Yks.^{1}; **chesvit** Shr.^{2}; **cheswit** Shr.^{1} [tʃī·z-, tʃe·z-.] The vessel in which the curd is placed to be turned into cheese. See **Chessart, Cheswell.**

Rxb. (JAM.), **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **Chs.** MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 54; **Chs.**^{13} **Stf.** *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 115. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} I never sid sich a noggen fellow as that cowper is. I axed 'im to mak' me a squar' frame for crame cheese, an' 'e's gwun an' made a [chez·wi't] big anuf to shoot a Cheshire mon; **Shr.**^{2}

[*Cagerotte*, a chesford, or cheesfatt (of wicker), COTGR.; see also *ib.* under *Caseret, Esclisse.*]

CHEET, *sb.* Sc. [tʃīt.] A call to a cat. Cf. **chit.**

Sc. You've hurt poor baudrans wi' your lang wet clout, Cheat! cheat! waesucks, I doubt poor thing she's dead, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 169 (JAM.). **Per.** (G.W.)

Hence (1) **Cheetie,** *sb.* (*a*) a cat; (*b*) a call to a cat; (2) **Cheetie-bauthrin,** *sb.* a cat.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** There was a wee bit mousikie That lived in Gilberaty, O; It couldna get a bite o' cheese For cheetie-poussie-cattie, O, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 26; **Bnff.**^{1} (*b*) **Abd.** (G.W.) (2) **Bnff.**^{1}

CHEET, *v.* Yks. [tʃīt.] To creak, make a slight noise; to squeak, call out. *Gen.* used with *out.*

w.Yks. Theaze a fiddle cheetin' aht, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1865) 48; If a fiddle happend to cheet aht, at it they whent pell mell wal he wor fit ta drop, *ib.* (1872) 32; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 9, 1884) 8; **w.Yks.**^{3} Birds cheet, and it is said esp. of a robin, as winter approaches. If shoes cheet they are supposed not to have been paid for.

Hence **Cheeter,** *sb.* a young pigeon for the first four weeks of its existence. w.Yks.^{3}

CHEET, see **Chit,** *sb.*^{4}

CHEETER, see **Cheater.**

CHEETY-CHOW, *sb.* Yks. [tʃī·ti-tʃou.] A see-saw.

e.Yks. Ah's boon ti hev a cheety-chow. Common (R.S.); **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Also known as Ranting (B.K.).

CHEE-UP, *int.* Chs.^{1} A call to a horse when he is to move forward. See **Jee.**

CHEEUP, see **Cheep.**

CHEEV-, see **Chave,** *v.*

CHEEVER, see **Chafer.**

CHEEVY, *adj.* Cor.^{12} [tʃī·vi.] Thin, miserable-looking.

[Cp. obs. E. *chivie.* Pale, chivie people (=*pallidi trepidi*), JAMES *Minucius* (1636) 42 (N.E.D.).]

CHEEVY, see **Chevy.**

CHEF, see **Chip,** *sb.*^{2}

CHEFFER, see **Chaffer,** *v.*^{1}

CHEFT, see **Chaft.**

CHEG, *v.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Der. Also in form **cheggle** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} w.Yks. [tʃeg.]

1. To gnaw, chew. See **Chig,** *v.*^{1}, **Chiggle.**

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **s.Dur.** T'calves gat at t'claes on t'hedge an' chegged me some aprons te bits (J.E.D.). **Cum.**^{1} **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. To pull sharply or suddenly. Cum.^{1}

Hence **Cheg,** *sb.* a jerk, pull.

Cum. Ah gev't a bit of a chegg at reaav t'laad nail oot, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 232.

CHEGE, see **Cheege.**

CHEGGLE, see **Cheg.**

CHEIM, *v.* n.Sc. (JAM.) To divide equally; esp. when cutting down the backbone of an animal. See **Chine,** *v.*

CHEINS, see **Cheens.**

CHEIP, see **Cheep.**

CHEISE, see **Cheese.**

CHEITLE, *v.* Per. Knr. (JAM.) Of birds: to chirp, warble. See **Chittle,** *v.*^{2}

CHELDER, see **Childer.**

CHELL, *v.* w.Yks. [tʃel.] To sting, cause pain.

w.Yks.^{2} A cricketer, who had caught a ball which had been sent with great force, said, 'That ball has chelled my hand.'

CHELLIP, CHELLOP, see **Chelp.**

CHELP, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Also in forms **chilp** Cum. Wm. Lan. War.^{2}; **chellop** Lan.; **chellip** Stf.; **chillip** Cum.^{1}; **chep** Lin. [tʃelp, tʃe·lip, tʃe·ləp.]

1. *v.* To produce a chirping or squeaking sound, as a bird; to yelp; also *fig.* of children, &c.: to chatter.

sw.Cum. Dhiar's ten chikins kumt aut ən A hiər ənudər chilpən in t'skel (W.S.). **n.Yks.** T'grund chelps under yan's feet [makes a noise with being wet] (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Yond whelps wor chelpin' all t'neet (Æ.B.); Theaw'rt chelpin ogen, arta? Chelp! chelp! chelp! fro' mornin till neet (D.L.). **e.Lan.**^{1} **Stf.** NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894). **Not.**^{1} **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 701. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Rut.**^{1} If you think to correct them, children now-a-days will chelp at you and sauce you. **Lei.**^{1} When yo' come anigh the magpie, he chelps at ye. The young boods are chelpin' as feece as can be. What are yo' a-chelpin about? **Nhp.** And sparrows chelp glad tidings from the eaves, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 195; **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{2} Chilp, chilp, chilp, like a cock-sparrer up i' th' air; **War.**^{3}, **s.War.**^{1} **Wor., Glo.** NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894).

Hence (1) **Chelping,** *ppl. adj.* chirping, shrill, saucy; (2) **Chelloper,** *sb.* a young bird, *fig.* a baby.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} A chelpin' chicken's sewer to dee. **s.Lin.** Stop that chelping tongue o' your'n, or I'll lay this thackpeg about your shoulders, quick (T.H.R.). (2) **Lan.** A bird's nest containing four young ones,—four gaping 'chellopers,' BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 6; Yorn as bonny a little chelloper as ever a moather had need to be preaud on, *ib. Weaver*, 20.

2. *sb.* The cry of a young bird; a shrill noise; also *fig.* impertinent or contentious talk, chatter.

Cum.^{1} **Wm.** Their chilp an squeak for nar a week Declared the deed she'd done, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 39. **w.Yks.** Number Three s'all hev his chelp in in a bit, *Wkly. Post* (Dec. 5, 1896). **s.Stf.** I heerd a chellip an' I know'd the dog was bein munched, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.** Said to be used to the *s.* of Chesterfield, ADDY *Gl.* (1891). **n.Lin.**^{1} Ho'd thy noise, an' let's hev noän o' thy̆ chelp. **Rut.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

CHELT, *sb.* n.Lin.^{1} The chirp of a young bird. (s.v. Chelp.)

CHELTER, *v.* Yks. Lin. [tʃe·ltə(r).] To clot, coagulate, congeal.

n.Lin. Blud seem'd fair to chelter i' my heart (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} All his heäd an' neck was cheltered wi' blood.

Hence **Cheltered,** *ppl. adj.* clotted, congealed.

w.Yks. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 355; BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.*

(1865); A drop o' chelter'd blooid fell on his shoolder (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{35}

CHELVER, see **Chilver.**

CHEM, *sb.* Chs. Shr. [**tʃem.**] A team of horses.

Chs.^{123} **Shr.** The object of it ['crying the mare'] . . . is to taunt the laggards by a pretended offer of the 'owd mar' to help out their 'chem,' BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxvii; **Shr.**^{1} Theer wuz a grand stand-off at the love-carriage las' Saturday—thirteen waggins. Mr. Bromley's chem come in first, an' Ben looked pretty proud on 'is for' 'orse; 'e gid two shillin' for a star for 'im.

CHEMIC, *sb.* and *v.* w.Yks. Also in form **chimic.** [**ke·mik, ki·mik.**]

1. *sb.* A mixture of chloride of lime and soda used for bleaching purposes. (R.S.); (J.G.); (S.K.C.)

2. *v.* To mix chloride of lime with water or soda for bleaching purposes. (R.S.); (S.K.C.)

CHEMIS, *v.* Dev. [**ke·mis.**] To treat a patient with chemist's prescriptions and medicine.

Dev. I chemis'd him a few days first, sir, but finding him no better I've brought him to you, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 89.

CHEMISE, see **Shimmy.**

CHEMISTER, *sb.* e.An. Also in form **chymister** Suf. [**ke·mistə(r), ki·mistə(r).**] A chemist.

Nrf. My missus had to go to the chemisters, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 74. **Suf.** (C.T.); (F.H.)

CHEMMERLY, see **Chamber-lye.**

CHENEY, see **Cheeny.**

CHENNEL, see **Channel.**

CHENT, see **Be.**

CHEP, see **Chap, Chelp, Chip,** *sb.*^{2}

CHEPITER-DAY, *sb.* Cum.^{1} The Bishop or Chancellor's Visitation Day, so called from the meeting being held in the Chapter-house of the Cathedral.

CHEPSTER, *sb.* Nhb. Lan. Der. Also written **chepstow** Lan. [**tʃe·pstə(r).**] The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*; see **Shepster.**

n.Cy. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 73; **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Lan.** He loved to hear the sparrows through the leaves, The youngling chepstows creaking in the eaves, DOHERTY *N. Barlow* (1884) 32. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

CHEQUER, *sb.* Ken. Sus. [**tʃe·kə(r).**] The service-tree, *Pyrus torminalis.*

Ken. The fruit is called chequers, no doubt in allusion to its chequered or spotted appearance, and from this the tree takes its names of chequer-wood and chequer-tree. The farm-labourers use it in preference to any other wood for flails (B. & H.); HOLLOWAY. **Sus.**^{12}

CHER, see **Char(e,** *sb.*^{1}

CHERCOCK, *sb.* Wm. Yks. The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus.*

Wm. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 1. **w.Yks.**^{1}

CHERK, see **Chirk.**

CHERKY, see **Charky,** *adj.*^{1}

CHERM, see **Chirm, Churm.**

CHERN-, see **Churn-milk.**

CHERRILL, *sb.* Yks. [**tʃə·ril.**] The plant wild parsley, *Chaerophyllum temulum.*

w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 263.

CHERRUP, *sb.* Yks. Also written **cherrap** e.Yks.^{1} [**tʃə·rəp.**] A sharp blow.

e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 24. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah'll gĭ thă a cherrap ower lug.

CHERRUP, *v.* Yks. [**tʃə·rəp.**] To chirp.

e.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.** Tšərəp, WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 72.

CHERRY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Cmb. Ken. Som. Dev.

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Cherry-apple,** the Siberian crab or choke-cherry; (2) **-beer,** a kind of drink made from cherries; (3) **-bounce,** brandy; (4) **-chopper,** the spotted fly-catcher, *Muscicapa grisola*; (5) **-clack,** a contrivance placed in a cherry-tree to frighten away the birds; also *fig.* talk, chatter; (6) **-cob,** a cherry-stone; (7) **-fair,** a fair held at Peterborough originally on July 10, but now on the second Wednesday and Thursday in July; (8) **-feast,** an annual gathering at How Town on Ulleswater; (9) **-gob,** (10) **-hob,** see **-cob**; (11) **-odds,** cherry-stones; also a game of pitch played with cherry-stones; (12) **-peg,** a red spot on the nose; (13) **-'s boose,** a comfortable stall or situation; see **Boose**; (14) **-stones,** a boys' game; (15) **-sucker,** see **-chopper.**

(1) **Ken.**^{1} (2) **Ken.** Pudding-pies and cherry-beer usually go together at these feasts [in Easter week], BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) I. 180; **Ken.**^{1} (3) **Qco.** A prologue of cherry-bounce preceded the entertainment, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. v. (4) **w.Wor.** Thee'st no better nor a kitty-wren, or a cherry-chopper, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (5) **Chs.**^{1} *Gen.* in the form of a small windmill with wooden sails. To the spindle upon which it revolves, or rather which revolves with the sails, two or three links of a chain are fastened, and these, as they are carried round, strike against a piece of wood, and make a considerable noise. Another favourite pattern for a Cherry Clack is that of a soldier carved in wood and painted with a scarlet coat. His arms consist of two windmill sails attached to a spindle which works through his shoulders, and he himself works on a perpendicular spindle. When the wind blows, the soldier turns round and at the same time his arms revolve. **Lei.**^{1} Hold your cherry-clack. **War.**^{3} (6) **Cmb.**^{1} Please, teacher, he's nicked some of my cherry-cobs. (7) **Nhp.** (P.G.D.) (8) **Wm.** *Quarterly Review* (1867) CXXII. 380. (9) **Dev.** The plate was covered with cherry gobs, *Reports Provinc.* (1891). (10) **n.Lin.**^{1} (11) **w.Som.**^{1} Don't you zwaller the [chuur·ee aud·z, chuur·ee aud·zez], Billy. Jim, wi't thee play to cherry odds? 'As a-got any? (12) **Der.** Used at Ashorn (S.O.A.). (13) **Chs.** If theaw's getten up i' th' world a bit, theaw hasno' getten into Cherry's boose this time, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 11. (14) **Dur.**^{1} (15) **Ken.** They frequent orchards and have been accused of eating cherries and raspberries, YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Birds* (ed. 1845) I. 175. [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 48.]

2. A knot of worsted.

Ayr. A bawkie-bird scuffed the cherry o' my bonnet, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 107.

3. *adj.* Ruddy.

w.Yks.^{5} A cherry fāace. A countryman's visage is generally described as 'cherry.' **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Dev.**^{1} Her look'd as cherry as a crap of fresh apple blooth, 6.

Hence **Cherry-looking,** *adj.* ruddy.

w.Yks.^{5} Fat an' cherry-luking.

CHERRY-CURDS, *sb. pl.* Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Also written **churry-** Oxf.^{1}; **cherry-crud** Lin. [**tʃə·ri-kədz.**]

1. The first milk drawn from a cow after calving; also called **cherry-curd-milk.** Cf. **beestings.**

War.^{2}, **s.War.**^{1}, **Wor.** (E.S.), **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.** (K.); **Oxf.**^{1} The second and third meals of milk after calving. It is used for puddings, which are rather like custards.

2. A preparation made from the above; a kind of custard.

Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 701; **Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12} **War.** Be quick and boil them beestings and make some cherry-curds (J.B.).

CHERRY-PIE, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use. A name given to various plants from their scent: (1) *Heliotropium peruvianum*, heliotrope (in *gen.* use); (2) *Epilobium hirsutum*, great willow-herb; (3) *Valeriana officinalis*, all-heal; (4) *Tussilago fragrans*, fragrant coltsfoot.

(1) **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **e.Ken.** (G.G.) **w.Som.**^{1} Chuur·ee puy·. (2) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Wor.** (E.S.), **Dor.** (C.W.) (3) **Wil.**^{1} (4) **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1873) 90.

CHERSEN, see **Christen.**

CHERSMAS, see **Christmas.**

CHERT, *v.* Irel. To bite.

N.I.^{1} If you can't tell the truth, you had better chert your tongue and say nothing.

CHERTS, *sb. pl.* Cum.^{1} The first blades of grass in the spring.

CHERTY, *adj.* *Obs.* Der.^{1} Like flummery, from jerking or slipping about. See **Jert,** *v.*

CHES, see **Cheese, Choose.**

CHES-FAT, -FIT, -FORD, -FUT, see **Cheese-vat.**

CHESHIRE, *sb.* Lan. Chs. In *comb.* (1) **Cheshire acre,** 10,240 sq. yds. or $2\frac{1}{9}$ standard acres; see **Acre**; (2) **— bushel,** of oats: 40, 45, or 50 lbs.; of wheat: 70 or 75 lbs.; of barley, rye, and beans: 60 lbs.; (3) **— cat,** in phr. *to grin like a — cat*, see below; (4) **— round,** *obs.*, a dance peculiar to the county.

(1) **Chs.** Land was formerly very *gen.* measured in this county by what is known as the Chs. acre, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II.

128; **Chs.**^{1} Although the statute acre is always spoken of in farm agreements and legal documents, the Chs. acre is in actual use both in Chs. and s.Lan.; the farmers themselves always reckon their crops by Chs. measure, the size of their farms, and the rent per acre. Chs. land measure is as follows:—64 square yards = 1 rood (rod); 40 roods = 1 quarter; 4 quarters = 1 acre; **Chs.**^{3} (2) **Chs.**^{3} (3) **Chs.**^{3} Also used in phr. 'to grin like a Cheshire cat chewing gravel,' and 'to grin like a Cheshire cat eating cheese.' [Unknown to **Chs.**^{1} For various attempts, all unsatisfactory, to explain the origin of the common phr., see **Chs.**^{13}] (4) **Chs.** *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 383; **Chs.**^{1}

CHESIL-BOB, see **Chissel-bob.**

CHESLE-MONEY, *sb. Obs.* Glo. Roman brass coins found in some places, and so called by the country people.

Glo. Coins found near King's-cotte (K.); **Glo.**^{1}

[The same word as obs. E. *chesell*, a pebble, OE. *cisil.*]

CHES-LIP, -LOP, see **Cheese-lip.**

CHESPIT, see **Cheese-vat.**

CHESS, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* or *obsol.* Sus. Plaid pattern, used *attrib.* Hence **Chessy**, *adj.*

Sus. The little black and white plaid shawls worn over the shoulders were called 'chess' or 'chessy' shawls, but I doubt whether you would hear the term now (E.E.S.); **Sus.**^{1} I brought a chess shawl for mother.

CHESS, *sb.*^{2} Sc. [tʃes.] The sash or frame of wood for a window.

Sc. (Jam.) **Per.** The Bible's on the window chess (G.W.).

[Fr. *châsse*, 'monture servant d'encadrement' (Hatzfeld).]

CHESS, *sb.*^{3} *Obs.*? Hrt. Amer. Rye brome grass, *Bromus secalinus*, sometimes known as **Chess-grass.**

Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VIII. 304. [**Amer.** Bartlett.]

CHESS, *sb.*^{4} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Yks. Lin. Hmp. Som. Also in form **chest** w.Yks.^{2} Hmp. w.Som.^{1} [tʃes, tʃest.]

1. *sb.* One tier or layer above another; a row side by side.

w.Yks. A Bradfield farmer said to me that there was 'a great chest of hills running across those moors,' *Macmillan's Mag.* (Apr. 1889) 479; **w.Yks.**^{2} People in Bradfield speak of a 'chest of hills.' 'There's chests o' hills right away.' Men who work in stone-quarries speak of a set of dressed stones piled up as a chest. When cutlery or other goods are packed in barrels each layer is called a chest. **n.Lin.**^{1} I've been tell'd that 'e plaaces wheäre thaay graw silk-worms; thaay keäps 'em on traays, chess aboon chess, like cheney i' a cupboard.

2. A school bench. w.Yks.^{3}

3. In *pl.* the rows of corn in the ear.

Hmp. The smutty ears are perfect in the chests, and almost so in the fulness of the grain, even so far that the chests of many ears did strut, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757) 154. **w.Som.**^{1}

Hence **Chested**, *pp.* having rows of corn in the ear.

w.Som.^{1} Capical sort o' wheat, 'tis most always zix and zeb'm chested [i.e. there are usually six or seven rows of grain in a single ear].

4. The quarter or any smaller division of an apple, pear, &c., cut regularly into pieces.

Sc. I've a cherry, I've a chess, I've a bonny blue glass, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 158. **Rxb.** The chess or lith of an orange (Jam.).

5. *v.* To arrange in order, to pile up.

w.Yks.^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2} Come, chess them stones up, William!

[**1.** It would be set with three chesses or rowes one aboue another, J.R. *Notes to Fitzherbert's Husb.* (1598) 142.]

CHESS, *v.*^{2} Lin. [tʃes.] To crack.

Lin.^{1} Chess those brown-shillers (q.v.).

CHESS-APPLE, *sb.* Wm. Lan. The berries of the white-beam, *Pyrus Aria.* Also known as **Red chess-apple.**

CHESSAROON, *sb.* Som. A Bristol name for an apparently poisonous fungus.

Som. A basket of supposed mushrooms having been exposed for sale was seized and examined, when it was found that 'the large majority consisted of that species of fungus locally called "chessaroons," which are found in abundance in Leigh woods, and more particularly in the vicinity of Portishead,' *The Newspaper* (Sept. 14, 1850) (B. & H.); A coarse kind of mushroom (W.F.R.).

[For the ending *-aroon*, cp. **champeron.**]

CHESSART, *sb.* Sc. Written **chessirt, cheswrit.** Fif. (Jam.) A tub for pressing cheese-curd; a cheese-vat (q.v.).

Sc. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Ayr.** After the curd has been continued in the boyn or vat till it has become hard, it is put into the chessart or cheesevat, *Agric. Surv.* (c. 1800) 453 (Jam.). **Lth.** Tubs, boynes, water-stoups: cheese presses and 'chessarts,' Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 109.

CHES-SEED WEED, *phr.* Hrt. Rye brome grass, *Bromus secalinus.* See **Chess**, *sb.*^{3}

CHESSELL, see **Cheswell.**

CHESS-FAT, see **Cheese-vat.**

CHESSIL, see **Cheswell.**

CHESS-MAY, *sb.* Cor.^{3} The lilac-tree, *Syringa vulgaris.*

CHESSWELL, see **Cheswell.**

CHESSY, *sb.*^{1} Cum. [tʃe·si.] A chestnut horse or mare (J.P.); (J.A.)

CHESSY, *sb.*^{2} Cum. [tʃe·si.] Any kind of rejoicing. (J.P.)

CHEST, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. e.An. [tʃest.]

1. *sb.* The body of a wagon or cart. s.Chs.^{1}

2. Part of the foundation of a cart.

Chs.^{1} The body of a cart consists of the foundation and the sides. The foundation is made of two strong side pieces of oak placed parallel to each other called chests.

3. A coffin.

Sc. The marquis' friends—lift his corps frae Dundee, his chest covered with a black taffeta, Spalding *Hist. Sc.* (1792) I. 52 (Jam.). **Yks.** Occas. heard (C.C.R.). **e.An.**^{1}

4. *v.* To put into the coffin.

Sc. The corpse were chested, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 238. **Nhb.**^{1} He will have to be chested to-night. **Suf.** (R.E.L.)

Hence **Chesting**, *vbl. sb.* the ceremony of putting a corpse into the coffin.

Per. Here's her Bible, . . . gin ye come tae ma chestin' wull ye see it be pit in? Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 262; Have you been at the chestin', joiner? (G.W.)

[**3.** He is now in the grave and in his cheste, Chaucer *C.T.* D. 502. **4.** He dieth and is chested, Bible *Gen.* l. (headnote).]

CHESTER-BEAR, *sb.* Sc. A coarse kind of barley, with four rows on each head; also known as **chester barley.**

Ags., Per. The chester [barley] is that kind which has been most anciently sown here, and which is still most in request in the high grounds, *Bendothy Stat. Acc.* XIX. 351 (Jam.).

CHESTLECRUMB, *sb.* s.Dev. A dormouse. (F.W.C.)

CHESVIT, see **Cheese-vat.**

CHESWELL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **chesswell, chessell** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **chessel, chessil, chisell, chizzel** Sc. [tʃe·sl, tʃe·sil.]

1. *sb.* A cheese-press or vat. Also *fig.*

Sc. He has got out of the cheswell he was made in, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 114, ed. 1881; Mrs. Waugh was considered by some to be too big for the cheswell she was staned in, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) vi; Ne'er jump oot o' the chessle ye've been chisted in (G.W.). **Abd.** There's some fowk leyks their chessels square, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 26; There's the kirn to ca', chessels to fill, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 30. **Kcd.** Cheese chessels, butter kits, an' kirns, Grant *Lays* (1884) 3. **Dmf.** Ken ye (quo I) o' yon new cheese our wyfe took but frae the chessel yestreen, Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 286 (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

2. *v.* To press in a cheese-vat.

Sc. Here's some ewe milk cheese, milked wi' my ain hand,—pressed and chiselled wi' my ain hand, *Blackw. Mag.* (1820) 379 (Jam.).

CHESWIT, see **Cheese-vat.**

CHESWOOD, *sb.* Dur.^{1} A cheese-vat.

CHET, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. [tʃet.]

1. *sb.* Food for infants, pap-milk. n.Yks.^{1}, m.Yks.^{1}

2. *v.* To suck as an infant.

n.Yks. T'bairn chets an' sooks (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{2} Chetting at the breast.

CHET, see **Cheat**, *v.*

CHETLENS, CHETTERLENS, see **Chitterlings.**

CHETTERY, see **Cheatery.**

CHE-UZZE, see **Cheese.**

CHEVE, see **Chieve.**

CHEVEN, *sb.* Yks. Also written **chevvon** n.Yks.^{2}; **chevon** e.Yks. [tʃe·vin, tʃe·vən.] The chub, *Cyprinus cephalus*; also *fig.* a blockhead with a large heavy head.

n.Yks.^{2} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **w.Yks.**^{1}

[OFr. *chevesne*, 'chabot,' see HATZFELD (s.v. *Chevanne*).]

CHEVEREL, *sb.* Wil. Written **chevril** Wil.^{1} Also in form **chevil.** A large variety of goldfinch with a white throat; also known as **Chevil-goldfinch.**

Wil. SMITH *Birds* (1887) 203; **Wil.**^{1}

CHEVIL, see **Cheverel.**

CHEVIL-HEN, *sb.* w.Yks.^{3} The Lesser Redpole, *Fringilla linaria.* Cf. **chevy-linnet.**

CHEVISE, *v.* Bdf. (J.W.B.) To trouble, try, harass. See **Chevy**, *v.* **2.**

CHEVON, CHEVVON, see **Cheven.**

CHEVY, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Cum. Yks. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Som. Cor. Aus. Also in forms **chivy** N.I.^{1} Not.^{1} Lei.^{1} Nhp.^{1} War.^{3} Wor. Brks. e.An.^{1} Ken. Sus. Hmp. Som.; **cheevy** N.I.^{1}; **chivvy** Cum. Not. Nhp.^{2} Brks.^{1} Mid. Cor.^{2}; **chivie** Wxf.^{1}; **chivey** Wxf. [tʃe·vi, tʃi·vi.]

1. *v.* To pursue, chase, hunt about.

N.I.^{1} He chivied me. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Cum.** (J.P.), **Not.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} They chivied the wull lot o' beast ovver. **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{3} They chevied him [the fox] round the wood several times, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Sept. 2, 1896). **w.Wor.** He chivies the ducks at the ferry, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 247. **Hrf.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Ess.** He arter me may chevy, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 172; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{2} **Dor.** If you only knew how he do chevy me round the chimmer in my dreams, you'd pity me, HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) II. i. [**Aus.** I don't know what old Ben's going to do with the man he found chevying his daughter, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) III. i.]

2. To tease, worry.

Cum. (J.P.) **War.**^{3} They chivied him so, he ran away from school.

3. To throw.

War.^{3} He chivied a stone at me and then ran away.

4. *sb.* A hunt, chase.

N.I.^{1}, **Wxf.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} He led me a bonny chevy. **Not.** They had a good chivvy after him afore they worried him (L.C.M.). **Nhp.**^{1} We've had a good chivy. The dogs gave the hare a good chivy; **Nhp.**^{2} **Cmb.** I have had such a chevy this morning (W.M.B.). **Sus.**^{2} Our dog gave that rabbit a good chivy. **Hmp., Som.** HOLLOWAY.

5. A dispute, uproar, fuss.

Wxf. If we have a chivey with a Protestant about religion, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 99. **Cor.**^{2}

6. A boys' game similar to prisoner's base.

Yks. *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. vi. 497. **Wor.** (J.B.P.) **Brks.** The players are divided into two parties. One end of the playing ground is marked off by a straight line drawn across, and the piece thus marked off is divided by a second line, drawn from the first and at right angles to it, into two 'homes'—one for A, and one for B. At the opposite end of the ground are the two 'prisons,' A's prison being opposite to B's home, and B's prison opposite to A's home. In each prison there is a 'base,' which is something fixed, such as a tree. Any player who has left his home, whether by running out in front or by going into the home of the other side, if he be touched by one of the opposite party before he regain his home, must go to prison. In order to rescue a prisoner a player must run from the home to the prison and touch his prisoner, without having first been touched himself by any one of the opposite side (W.H.E.). **Ken.** Let's have a game of chivy (H.M.).

CHEVY-CHASE, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lin. Cor. Also written **chivy-chaase** Lin.; **chevy-chace** Cor.^{1} [tʃe·vi-, tʃi vi-tʃēs.]

1. *sb.* A noise, confusion; chase, pursuit.

m.Yks.^{1} **Cor.** T'warn't long afore the rest gather'd round to larn what the mess was, an' then there was Chevy-chace, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; **Cor.**^{1} What's all the Chevy-chace about?

2. *v.* To rush about wildly.

n.Lin. Pigs got oot, an' them an' bairns was chivy-chaasin' aboot i' gardin fer long enif (M.P.).

CHEVY-LINNET, *sb.* w.Yks. The Lesser Redpole. Cf. **chevil-hen.**

w.Yks. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 66.

CHEW, *v.* Lin. *Fig.* use of lit. E. *chew*: to meditate upon, think over.

n.Lin.^{1} I've gin him sum'uts to chew as 'all last him all his life.

CHEW, *int.* Irel. A term of reproof used to a dog.

N.I.^{1} **Uls.** Chew, Sir (M.B.-S.). **Cav.** (M.S.M.)

CHEWER, see **Char(e,** *sb.*^{1}

CHEWERY, *adj.* Dev. Of food: sour, on the point of going bad, not fresh.

nw.Dev. I don't think these herrings are very good; they taste all chewery. Rancid butter would be called chewery (R.P.C.).

CHEWIDDEN-DAY, *sb.* Cor. The Thursday a clear week before Christmas Day, in commemoration of black tin being first melted, by fusion, into white. Also known as **Chewidden Thursday.**

Cor. GILBERT *Cornwall* (1817) I. 104; Chewidden Thursday, a tinner's holiday, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 114; **Cor.**^{12}

[St. Chiwidden was held in veneration by the Cornish miners as the person to whom St. Perran (Piran) communicated the discovery of tin, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w. Eng.* (1881) 274. In OCor. *chiwidden* means 'white house, i.e. a smelting house': *chi* (for *ti, ty*), house + *gwidn*, white, earlier *gwyn*, Wel. *gwyn*.]

CHEWN, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} A dish-clout.

CHEWP, see **Choop.**

CHEWREE, see **Char(e,** *v.*^{1}

CHEWSE, CHEZ, see **Choose.**

CHI, *sb.* Irel. A small quantity.

Wxf.^{1} A chi of barach [barley].

[Fr. (Béarnais) *chic*: *chic de fruut*, 'peu de fruit' (LESPY).]

CHIB, *sb.* Wil.^{1} [tʃib.] The grown-out shoot of a potato in spring. See **Cheen, Chimp.**

CHIBBAL, CHIBBEL, see **Chibbole.**

CHIBBLE, *v.* Lei. Nhp. War. Bck. [tʃi·bl.]

1. To break off in small pieces, to chip, crumble. Cf. **chamble, chimble.**

Lei.^{1} The putty chibbles off so. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}

2. To gnaw, as a mouse. n.Bck. (A.C.)

CHIBBLY, *adj.* Wor. [tʃi·bli.] Of the effects of frost: crisp, chippy, crackly.

s.Wor. A meant to 'a ro'd it 'smarnin', 't 'ud 'a done ov this chibbly fros'. The groun' wuz a bit chibbly 'smarnin, but a've gone off now (H.K.).

CHIBBOLE, *sb.* War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Written **chibbal** War.^{2} s.Wor.^{1} Cor.^{3}; **chibbel** I.W.^{1}; **chibble** Oxf.^{1} Dev.^{4} Also in form **chipple** Wil.^{1} Dor. [tʃi·bl.] A young onion with the green stalk attached, eaten with salad; a scallion. Cf. **gibbles.**

War.^{2}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Oxf.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** 'They sweared me down that they hadn't got such things as chippols.' . . . 'They call them young onions here,' HARDY *Ethelberta* (1876) I. xxv; *w. Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7. **Som.** (F.A.A.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Chib·oal. **n.Dev.** Zee, yer's zum yerly chibbol, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 15. **Dev.**^{34} **nw.Dev.**^{1} Applied also to young leeks. **Cor.**^{3}

[ME. *chibolle* (*P. Plowman* (B.) VI. 296). OFr. (Picard) *chibole* (mod. Fr. *ciboule*).]

CHIBE, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. [tʃaib.] A species of onion. Cf. **chibbole, chive.** **n.Cy.** (K.), **N.Cy.**^{2}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}

[Cp. OE. *cīpe* (*Corpus Gl.*).]

CHICE, *sb.* e.An. [tʃais.] A small quantity or portion of anything. See **Chi, Jice.**

Suf. I haven't bought a chice of meat, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 358. **Ess.** Just a little chice more salt (H.H.M.); (S.A.B.); NALL *Gl.*; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1}

CHICE, see **Choice.**

CHICHELINGS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Vetches, prob. *Vicia sativa.*

CHICK, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Brks. Suf. Sus. I.W. Som. Cor. [tʃik.]

1. *Comb.* (1) **Chick-** or **Chook-a-biddy,** (*a*) a child's name for a chicken; (*b*) a term of endearment applied to children; (2) **Chick! chick!** *int.* a call to chickens; (3) **Chick-wittles** (victuals), the plant chickweed, *Stellaria media.* See **Chicken-weed** (*a*), **-wort**; (4) **Chicky-birds,** chickens.

(1, *a*) **Nhp.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **Som.** (F.A.A.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Go and see the purty [chik·ubid·eez].

(*b*) **Som.** A taalish chap, but still hes mother's own cock chickabiddy, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872); (F.A.A.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Colloq.** Who'd murder sich chickabiddies as you? Dickens *B. Rudge* (1841) lix. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{2} Common (s.v. Call-words). **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Shr.**^{1} (s.v. Call-words). (3) **Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **n.Yks.** T'hen hez sum nice chickybods (I.W.).

2. The *pl.* of chicken. Cf. **chicken, 2.**

Sus.^{1} In e.Sus. I reckon you have got a good sight of chick here.

3. Of hens: the desire to sit. Cor.^{2}

CHICK, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Sc. [**tʃik.**]

1. *sb.* A tick, beat.

Ayr. Slowly counting every chick of the clock, as it slowly, slowly numbers over these lazy scoundrels of hours, Burns *Lett. to Ainslie* (1791) 499, Globe ed.

2. *v.* To make a clicking noise, as a watch does; to tick. Sc. (Jam.); (A.W.)

CHICK, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{3} Nhp. e.An. [**tʃik.**]

1. *v.* To germinate, sprout, as seeds or leaves in bud. Cf. **chit,** *v.*

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** There's a lot o' canker-seed chicked a'riddy (M.E.R.); (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}

2. To crack, chap, as the skin in frosty weather. Cf. **chark,** *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{3} e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}, Suf. (P.H.E.)

3. *sb.* A flaw in earthenware. Nhp.^{1}, e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

CHICK, see **Cheek.**

CHICK-CHACKER, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **chick-chack** Cor.^{2} [**tʃiˑk·tʃækə(r).**] The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.* See **Chickell, Chicker.**

Cor. She jawed me agen like a chickchacker, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 6; **Cor.**^{1} So called from its note; **Cor.**^{2}; **Cor.**^{3} Of a delicate person it is often foretold that when winter arrives he'll 'die like a chickchakker.'

CHICK-CHOCK, see **Chock,** *adv.*^{2}

CHICKELL, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [**tʃiˑkl.**] The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.* See **Chick-chacker.**

Dev. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 9. **Cor.** Rodd *Birds* (314); *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 545; **Cor.**^{1} **Chick-chacker.**

CHICKEN, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. In *comp.* (1) **Chicken-butcher,** a poulterer; (2) **-corn,** inferior grain only fit to feed fowls with; 'tailings,' 'hinderends' (q.v.); (3) **-flesh,** the roughening of the skin caused by cold, 'goose-flesh'; (4) **-hawk,** the sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus*; (5) **-'s-meat,** (*a*) the plant chickweed, *Stellaria media*; (*b*) see **-corn**; (6) **-rawed,** said of barley, when cut too soon and the grains retain a brown stripe which they lose if allowed to become fully ripe; (7) **-weed,** (*a*) see **-'s-meat** (*a*); (*b*) the common mouse-ear chickweed, *Cerastium triviale*; (*c*) the groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris*; (8) **-wort,** see **-'s-meat** (*a*).

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **Wil.** The second share has only yielded chicken corn, *Wil. Cy. Mirror* (Sept. 27, 1895) 2. (3) **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* (4) **Cum.** 'Chicken-hawk' is another of the keeper's names for the . . . Sparrow-hawk, Watson *Nature* (1890) viii. (5, *a*) **e.An.**^{1} (*b*) **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. (6) **n.Lin.**^{1} (7, *a*) **Cum.**, **Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Nrf.** (*b*) **s.Cum.** (*c*) **n.Yks.** Because *gen.* used for feeding birds. (8) **Sc.** (Jam.) **e.Fif.** A pair of velvet knee-breeks, glazed wi' dirt, threedbare wi' auld age, and tender as chickenwort, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii.

2. The *pl.* of chick.

Glo.^{1}, **Oxf.** (J.B.P.) **Ken.** All the chicken will be drowned (D.W.L.); **Ken.**^{2} **Sus.**^{1} In m.Sus. used as the *pl.* of 'chick,' while in e.Sus. 'chick' is used as the *pl.* of 'chicken.' **Som.** 16 hens and 7 chicken, *Advt. fr. Som. newspaper* (Nov. 1895); She was as proud as a hen with chicken, Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 82. **w.Som.**^{1} 'Chickens' is unknown.

3. *pl.* The plant London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa.* Dev.^{4}

4. A small pewter pot.

Lon. The hens and chickens of the roguish low lodging-houses are the publicans' pewter measures; the bigger vessels are 'hens'; the smaller are 'chickens,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 256.

CHICKEN-CHOW, *sb.* *Obsol.* Yks. A swing. See **Cheety-chow.**

w.Yks. (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{1} He tacks efter her, to lake at chicken-chow i' t'laithe, ii. 287.

CHICKER, *sb.* Cor.^{2} [**tʃiˑkə(r).**] The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.* See **Chick-chacker, Chickell.**

CHICKERING, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Nhp. [**tʃiˑkərin.**] Of a cricket, sparrow, &c.: chirping.

Lin. (J.C.W.) **Nhp.** Chickering crickets, Clare *Poems* (1835) 12; **Nhp.**^{1}

CHICKET, *sb.* Dev. [**tʃiˑkit.**] A dormer window. Also in *comp.* **Chicket-window.**

Dev. The green shutters and chickets [of the Escorial] are offensive, Ford *Spain* (1845) pt. ii. 811. [Ford lived from 1835 at Heavitree near Exeter]; A Hartland farmer, a native of Combmartin, was heard to say, 'The chimber is rather scrammy. I shall foace [be forced] to put up a couple of chickets.' Both 'chicket' and 'chicket-window' are quite common, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). **n.Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1892) 8th S. ii. 85.

CHICKET, *adj.* Dev. [**tʃiˑkit.**] Cheerful.

Dev. Her's a nice chicket woman, *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

[How blithe wast thou, how buxome, and how chicket, N.O. *Boileau's Lutrin* (1682) 12.]

CHICKNY-WEED, *sb.* Dev. [**tʃiˑkni·wīd.**] The plant chickweed, *Stellaria media.* Also applied to var. species of *Veronica.*

Dev. The plant shown me was a species of *Veronica*, stated to be 'good for sore eyes.' Several species of *Veronica* are so called, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

[A form of the word *chickweed*, or rather *chicken-weed*, which became through the common Dev. interpolated vowel *chicken-a-weed*, hence *chickny-weed*; cp. *Dart-a-moor, Good-a-Friday.*]

CHICKSTANE, *sb.* Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also in form **chiskin.** The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.*

CHID, *sb.* and *int.* Yks. Also Hmp. I.W. [**tʃid.**]

1. *sb.* A young ewe sheep. *Gen.* used in *comp.* **Chid-lamb.** Cf. **chilver.**

Hmp. (H.C.M.B.), **I.W.**^{12}

2. *int.* A call for sheep. n.Yks. (R.H.H.)

Hence **Chiddy!** used in addressing lambs. **Chiddy O! Chid-ewe!** used in calling lambs.

e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 27, 1890).

CHID, see **Chit,** *sb.*^{1}

CHIDDICK, *sb.* Ess. [**tʃiˑdik.**] A small quantity.

Ess. *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 183; (W.W.S.)

CHIDE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also Dor. [**tʃaid.**] A chiding, scolding.

Sc. Nocht tae fear, save a bit chide Frae thy pained victim, Quinn *Heather* (ed. 1863) 139. **Gall.** Not common (A.W.). **w.Yks.** A gav ər ə guid tšaid (J.W.). **Dor.** 'Tony,' she says, in a sort of a tender chide, 'why did ye desert me for that other one?' Hardy *Wessex Flk.* in *Harper's Mag.* (Mar. 1891) 590.

CHIDLINS, see **Chitterlings.**

CHIEF, *adj.* Sc. Also Ess. [**tʃīf.**] Intimate, friendly, 'thick.'

Sc. She was awful pleased and chief with Alan, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xxx. **Frf.** To be ower chief wi' this other woman, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 108. **Per.** They were coming up as chief as ye like, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 160. **Arg.** Shudderman was chief enough with the Glenurchy woman, Munro *Pibroch* (1896) 193. **e.Lth.** Archie an' Jess were aye awfu' chief, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 143. **Gall.** Gin you an' her are so chief, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) xviii. **Ess.** They two were very chief (S.P.H.).

[I am cheife a counsayle with one, *Je suis de son segret priué*, Palsgr. (1530).]

CHIEL(D, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **cheal** Cor.; **cheel** Abd. Cum.^{1} Dev. Cor.^{2}; **cheeld** Cor.^{123} In forms **chill** nw.Dev.^{1}; **chul** Cor.^{3} [**tʃīl(d, tʃiəl(d.**]

1. A child of either sex.

Sc. Gi'e a gawn man a drink, and a quarrelsome chiel a cuff, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Abd.** My loo'd chiel is, now, anes mair my ain, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 31. **Lnk.** His kindness to our ain poor chiel', Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 131. **Edb.** My son Benjie, . . . poor wee chieldie, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii. **Slk.** He's a clever chiel that kens his ane father, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 17. **Kcb.** My Peg has gien me lasses three, An' ae big strappin' chield, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 165. **Dor.** Their daughter was not at all a pretty chiel at that time, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. **Som.** Like a chiel tired out wi' passion, as caan't hoold 'oop no langer, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 44. **w.Som.**^{1} The only form in the *sing.* U cheeˑul wuz u-buurn tu dathˑ aupˑm taewˑn laas nai·t [a child was burnt to death up in (the) town last night]. **Dev.** Ha tuk tha yung cheel an ez moather be nite, Baird *St. Matt.* (1863) ii. 14; I niver did zee sech a cheel as Zacky Arters is, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**^{1} **e.Dev.** Her's her meuther's saul chiel' an' her dorlin', Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 9. **Cor.**^{1} Like Malachi's cheeld, chuckful of sense; **Cor.**^{23}

Hence **Cheeldin,** *prp.* pregnant, in labour with child. Cor.^{2}

2. In phr. *chiel nor chare,* kith nor kin, belongings; see **Chare,** *sb.*^{2}

Abd. Heard ye nae word, gin he had chiel nor chare? Ross *Helenore* (1768) 79, ed. 1812.

3. A female child, a girl. See also **Child, 3.** Cf. **bairn, 3.**

w.Som.^{1} Well, Missus, zo you be about agee-an! Well, what is it thee-as time, a chiel or a bwoy? **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 14; Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** Common (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{3} **w.Cor.** I can't hardly mind whether 'tis a boy or a chield, Lowry *Wreckers* (1893) 5.

4. A familiar term of address to adults as well as children. Cf. **bairn, 4.**

Dor. Why didn't ye speak to me, chiel? Hardy *Trumpet-Major* (1880) iv. **w.Som.**^{1} A person might say to his or her mother or grandfather, or to any one with whom he was familiar, 'Doa·n ee blee·v ut, chee·ul' [don't you believe it, child]. **Cor.**^{3} Look'ee chul.

5. A friend, one very intimate; a queer character.

Nhb. Some varry canny chiels, Allan *Coll. Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 51; Twa chiels by chance, or by design They met, and 'greed to drink together, Graham *Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 5; **Nhb.**^{1} 'He's a queer chiel' is applied to a familiar as a pet description of a quaint or queer character.

6. A fellow, man; used both in a good and bad sense.

Sc. Up gets a lang-tongued chield, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv; Canny chiels carry cloaks when 'tis clear, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Elg.** John Barleycorn, thou desperate chiel, Tester *Poems* (1865) 78. **Abd.** Nae mair ye want, But get fool chiels again to chant, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 15. **Kcd.** Ane was a sturdy bardoch chiel, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 9. **Frf.** Some chiels comin' hame frae their ale, Laing *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 29. **Per.** It 'ill dae us gude, wumman, tae get a handshak frae . . . Lachlan himsel', though he be a stiff chiel, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 82. **Fif.** A friend o' his, a chield that comes frae the west end o' oor toon, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 51. **e.Fif.** Ploomen chiels by the half-dizzen, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Ayr.** Wae betide the luckless chiel who met them [fairies], Service *Notandums* (1890) 100. **Lth.** A stalwart chield, to redd the ice, Drives roarin' doon like thunder, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 275. **Edb.** He was a drucken, blustering chield, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv. **Gall.** 'Satisfy me whar ye are gaun sae late,' says the ill-contriving chiel, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xl. **Kcb.** Ye ne'er maun pine for the glaiket chiel that sailed awa owre the sea, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 20. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Wi' simple faith the farmer chiel Accepts his offer, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. iii. 15; (W.G.)

7. A young man or woman, a stripling.

Sc. A swanking young chield, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. **n.Sc.** Applied indifferently to a young man or woman (Jam.). **Abd.** That's aye the gate wi' you chiels, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii; He's ay pointed at, As ane wha had, we [with] sic a chiel, the brat, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 67. **Fif.** Young anes [women] screiched, and fell into the airms o' ony chiel wha was willin' eneuch to support them, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 14. **e.Sc.** I was a simple chield, an' didna understand lassies, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 208. **Rnf.** The lady . . . enter'd at last, A chiel tae tak' notes for her followin' fast, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 50. **Ayr.** Buirdly chiels, an' clever hizzies, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) st. 11. **Gall.** He's a rale quaite chiel, oor minister, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 126. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Cum.** The father bids the chiel come in, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 49; **Cum.**^{1}

8. A valet, servant.

Sc. He called for his chamber-chiels, and caused them to light candles, Pitscottie *Hist. Sc.* (1728) 27 (Jam.).

CHIEN, see **Cheen.**

CHIERS, *sb. pl.* Cum. Also in form **shiers** Cum.^{1} Small, thin pieces.

Cum.^{1} My teeth's gone, and I'se fworst to cut my meat into chiers.

[Perh. the same word as ME. *chire* (*schyre*), a slender blade of grass.]

CHIEVE, *v.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. Also written **cheve** Nhp.^{1} [tʃīv.] To thrive, prosper, succeed; to achieve, accomplish.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}; **N.Cy.**^{2} It chieves nought with him. Fair chieve you [I wish you good luck]. **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} Thou'll niver chieve. **Lan.** As I hope to chieve, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 6; Davies *Races* (1856) 278; **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} The apples don't cheive well; they won't be good for much. Still in use. [Fair chieve all where love trucks, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 55.]

[Yvele mote he cheve! Chaucer *C. T.* G. 1225. OFr. *chevir, chevier,* 'sortir d'une affaire, en venir à bout' (Roquefort).]

CHIFE, *sb.* Nrf. Suf. [tʃaif.] A fragment, lump, or piece.

Nrf. The fire is nearly out for want of a chife o' coal, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 41. **Suf.** Easther *Gl.* (s.v. Chivs); Nall *Gl.* (s.v. Chice).

CHIFF, *sb.* Yks. [tʃif.]

1. A part or fragment of bran.

w.Yks. It's a chiff aht o' t'bran. Far from common (B.K.).

2. *pl.* Bran. ne.Yks.^{1}

CHIFF, *v.* Bnff.^{1} [tʃif.] To spit, making a noise or puff with the lips.

CHIFF-CHAFF, *sb.* Nhb. War. Wor. Hmp. Cor.

1. The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.* Cor.^{1}

2. The willow wren, *Phylloscopus rufus.* Also applied to *P. trochilus.*

Nhb. (R.O.H.), **War.**^{3} **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). **s.Wor.** So called from his song, which consists of these two syllables uttered continuously (H.K.). **Hmp.** The smallest uncrested willow wren or chiff-chaff is the next early summer bird, White *Selborne* (1789) 279, ed. 1853. [The chiff-chaff (*Phylloscopus rufus*) resembles the willow wren or willow warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) very closely in size, colour, and habits, hence many names common to the latter bird are applied to it, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 25.]

CHIFF-CHAFF, *phr.* Lei. Shr. [tʃi·f-tʃaf.] See below.

Lei.^{1} 'Chiff-chaff, never change agen As long as the world stands, Amen!' is a schoolboy formula solemnly ratifying an exchange of property. **Shr.** Common, Evans *Lei. Wds.* (1881).

CHIFFER, see **Chaffer,** *v.*^{1}

CHIG, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [tʃig.]

1. *v.* To chew, gnaw to pieces, tear with the teeth. See **Cheg, Chiggle.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** That dog hed bin chiggan . . . es hard es ivver it cud chig, Jack Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 18. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); The pencil was all chigg'd at the end (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. *Fig.* To consider, ruminate on, meditate. Cf. **chaw,** *v.* **II. 4.**

w.Yks.^{1} I've geen him summat to chig. **Lan.**^{1} Let him chig that.

3. *sb.* A quid of tobacco. Cf. **chaw,** *sb.*^{1} **2.**

Wm. Giv us a chig o' bacca (B.K.). **w.Yks.**^{1}

CHIG, *v.*^{2} Lan.^{1} [tʃig.] To remove the stalks from gooseberries. Cf. **strig.**

CHIG, *int.* Nrf. [tʃig.] A call to pigs. Cf. **chook, chuck.**

Nrf. [He] scratched the backs o' the pigs, calling 'em 'chig, chig,' Spilling *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 10.

CHIGGIN, *int.* Shr.^{2} [tʃi·gin.] A call to horses to go on.

CHIGGLE, *v.* Cum. Yks. Lan. [tʃi·gl.]

1. To chew, gnaw with the teeth. See **Cheg, Chig,** *v.*^{1}

w.Yks. (F.P.T.), **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. To cut wood unskilfully. Cum.^{1}

CHILD, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. In form **chilt** s.Chs.^{1}; **chylt** Lan.^{1}

1. In *comp.* (1) **Child-age,** childhood; used in contradistinction to old age; (2) **-bed,** the matrix or womb; (3) **-little,** infancy, childhood; (4) **-'s-maid,** a nursemaid; (5) **-wit,** see below.

(1) **e.An.**^{1} (2) **n.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **Lan.** Luke as knows her sin' they was both child-little, Francis *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 72; **Lan.**^{1} As thick as iv we'd every one bin mates together fro' chylt-little, Waugh *Yeth-Bobs* (1869) ii. **e.Lan.**^{1} Have known him from 'child-little.' (4) **Nhb.** Child's-maid in a clergyman's house,

RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 30. (5) **Ess.** Within the mannor of Writtle every reputed father of a base child pays to the Lord for a fine 3*s.* 4*d.*, which custom is there still called Child-wit (K.).

2. In phr. (1) *Child's first visit*, the first time an infant visits a neighbour or relation, when it is given a small quantity of salt, bread, and an egg; (2) *wetting the child's head*, a drinking in celebration of the birth of a child.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **s.Chs.**^{1} (s.v. Merry-meal).

3. A female child, a girl. See also **Chiel(d, 3.**

Lan. Still common, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 371. **Shr.** Is it a lad or a child? *ib.* 337. **Glo.** *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 371; **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} *Obsol., MS. add.* **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 545.

4. *Obs.* At Winchester: a scholar.

Winch. Sch. If you are a commoner you may say your prayers in your own chamber; but if you are a child or a chorister, then to avoid the interruptions of the common chambers, go into the chappel, between first and second peal in the morning, *Manual of Prayers* (1681); SHADWELL *Wyke. Slang* (1859–64).

[**3.** *Shepherd.* A very pretty barne! a boy or a child, I wonder? SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 71.]

CHILDAG, *sb.* Hmp. Som. [tʃi·ldæg.] A chilblain. Cf. **chill-bladder.**

Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 281; **Hmp.**^{1} **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

CHILDER, *sb. pl.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **chelder** Cor.^{2}; **childher** Irel.; **childhre** N.I.^{1} e.Yks.^{1}; **chiller** w.Som.^{1}; **chilther** Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} [tʃi·ldər, tʃi·ldə(r), tʃi·lðə(r), tʃi·lə(r).] Children.

Sc. Still in common use in many parts of Sc., but the synonym bairn, bairns, being *gen.* used in s.Sc., cheyld, chylder, have become nearly *obs.*, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 159. **Per.** There come your childer an' their joes, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 117. **Lth.** Ye'll find ye hae muckle to learn, An' ye'd still be but childer to auld Willie Nairn, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 36. **Ir.** Him an' his childer wor keenin' as if he had lost thim all, TENNYSON *To-morrow* (1885). **N.I.**^{1} **Uls.** *Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 45. **Lns.** Men, women, and childer, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 243. **Qco.** Very few of us on either side will tell the story to our childer! BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. ii. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** The usual expression is 'bairns' or 'barns'—'childer' is more in use by those of Irish descent (J.A.). **Wm.** 'Childer' is used, but would be regarded as an affected substitute for 'barn' or 'bairn' (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Show'd ther childer hoo Ther fayders kept ther sollem voo, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 33; **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** In the *sing.* we use bān, the *pl.* of which is bānz, and is in more *gen.* use than tšilde(r), WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 108; Childer threng i mischief, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 10; *Obsol*, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); Childers, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400; **w.Yks.**^{1234} **I.Ma.** Shakes aut every mornin fer his childer, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 19. **Lan.** *Come whoam to thi childer an me*, WAUGH *Title.* **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13} **n.Der.** They're a makin' fooils o' th' poor folks childer, HALL *Hathersage* (1896) vii. **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **Lin.** I niver not wish'd fur childer, I hevn't naw likin' fur brats, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885). **n.Lin.** When childer begun to cum, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 66; **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Chil·dur'; **Shr.**^{2} Not of freq. occurrence in the central parts of Shr.; chiefly confined to the Hrf. and Chs. outskirts. **Glo.** Folks like we can't be a-minding childer all day, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xviii; **Glo.**^{1} **s.Oxf.** Call the childer in, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 61. **Ess.** Childer stay at home and don't go to school, BARING-GOULD *Golden Feather*, i. **s.Hmp.** When childer takes to their ranties, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) iii. 37. **Dor.** Gie our childer the chance you never gied to me, *Dorica* (1888) 173. **Som.** Chúl·ur . . . is the commonest form of children amongst the farm labourer class; the *d* (in children) is dropped by every one. Poo·ŭr blid, uur·v u·ae·ŭd sŭ múnĕe chúl·ur [poor thing, she has had so many children], ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 8. **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** Us have brought up zix childer, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) xxv. **Cor.**^{12}

Hence **Childer's-Day,** Innocents' Day, Dec. 28. Lan.^{1} See **Childermas(s-Day.**

[ME. *childer* (WYCLIF). OE. *cildru.*]

CHILDERIN, see **Childern.**

CHILDERMAS(S-DAY, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. In form **chiller-mas** w.Som.^{1} Dec. 28, Innocents' Day; also, the day of the week throughout the year answering to the day on which the feast occurs.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} One of our 'unlucky days,' so that the day of the week on which it falls is marked as a black one for the whole year to come. No important affair is taken in hand on Childermas day, such as that of a sea-voyage, entering fresh premises, and so on. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883); **w.Yks.**^{12}, **s.Lan.** (S.W.), **Chs.**^{13}, **Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Chúl·ur mus. **Cor.** To the present hour the housewives in Cor., and prob. also in other parts of the country, refrain scrupulously from scouring or scrubbing on Innocents' or Childermas Day, CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* (1869) II. 776; **Cor.**^{1} It's unlucky to sail on Childermas-day; **Cor.**^{2} [None are ever married on Childermas Day; for whatever cause, this is a black day in the calendar of impatient lovers, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) II. 167; RAY (1691).]

[A little boy . . . told her that he was to go into join-hand on Thursday. 'No, child, you shall not begin upon Childermas-day; tell your writing-master that Friday will be soon enough,' *Spect.* (1711) No. 7.]

CHILDERN, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Brks. Nrf. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. Written **cheldern** Cor.^{2}; **childerin** n.Yks. Shr.^{12}; **childun** se.Wor.^{1} Sus.; **childurn** Cor. Also in form **chillern** nw.Dev.^{1}; **chillirn** Som. Children.

n.Yks. God bliss the maister o' this house, . . . An' all yer little childerin, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 7. **Lei.**^{1} (s.v. Childer). **War.**^{2} Common. **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Chil·du'r'in is a form of rare occurrence; **Shr.**^{2} *Gen.* **Brks.**^{1} **Nrf.** My mother's childern wor snāsty wi' me, GILLETT *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 6. **Sus.** My mother's childun was mad wud me, LOWER *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 6. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **n.Wil.** My mother's childern wer' angered wi' m', KITE *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) i. 6. **Dor.** You'll gi' the childern their tea, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 164. **Som.** Moi mother's chillirn wer angry wi' me, BAYNES *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 6; Among those slightly above the farm labour class, with a little culture, chúl·urn is the usual form, but the *d* is dropped by every one, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 8. **nw.Dev.** 'Chillern' may be occas. used, but the form now in *gen.* use is 'childern' (R.P.C.); **nw.Dev.**^{1} (s.v. Chiel). **Cor.** Our cheldurn too, as well as we, TREGELLAS *Farmer Brown* (1857) 4; **Cor.**^{12} [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 7.]

[ȝunge childerne, *Beket* (c. 1300) 79, Percy Soc. (1845) XIX.]

CHILDREN, *sb. pl.* Bck. e.An. Wil. Dor. Dev. Slang. In phr. (1) *Children of Israel*, (*a*) a small garden variety of *Campanula*; (*b*) the Virginian stock, *Malcolmia maritima*; (*c*) the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; (*d*) a garden species of aster, with very numerous small flowers; (2) *to make children's shoes*, to suffer oneself to be made fun of.

(1, *a*) **Wil.**^{1} From the profusion of its blossoms. (*b*) **Wil.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{4} (*c*) **Dor.** (*d*) **Bck.** (2) **e.An.**^{1} **Slang.** BARRÈRE & LELAND (1889).

CHILD-VEAN, *int.* Cor. Written **cheel(d-** Cor.^{12} Little child! used as a term of endearment.

Cor. Why what art aw tellen, cheeld-vean? FORFAR *Cousin Jan* (1859) st. 4; 'Twas a mere cow's courant, after all, child vean—all hammer and tongs, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) II. 244; **Cor.**^{12}

[OCor. *vean*, *vyan*, little, small, a mutation of *byan*, *byhan*, *bechan* (WILLIAMS). Wel. *bychan.*]

CHILL, *sb.* Cor. [tʃil.] An earthenware or iron lamp, in shape like an old Roman lamp, used for burning train or pilchard oil.

Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{12}

CHILL, *v.* Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. e.An. Ken. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev. [tʃil.] To warm slightly, to take the chill off liquid.

Yks. Freq. heard with reference to water, beer, milk, &c., *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 395. **Chs.**^{1} Yo mun have a sope o' porter at neet; bu' yo munna drink it cowd, bu' just nicely chilled. **s.Chs.**^{1} Pùt th)milk i)th óo·n, wensh, ùn chil· it ŭ bit [Put th' milk i' th' oon, wench, an' chill it a bit]. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I doän't reckon to give oor hosses cohd watter; I alus chill it. **sw.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Did you chill the water for the 'osses? **War.**^{2} **s.War.**^{1} I took and chilled a drop of milk. **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Bring that 'orn, wench, to chill this drink for the maister's bay̆te; **Shr.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Shall I chill the beer for you; it's werry cold to-night? (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{12} **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851). **w.Som.**^{1} Sh·l ur chúl dhu suy·dur? [shall I warm the cider?] **Dev.** I han just chilled the water, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 128.

Hence (1) **Chilled water**, *phr.*, (2) **Chill-water**, *sb.* lukewarm water, water with the chill taken off.

(1) **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 237; **Chs.**^{1} It is customary to give newly-calved cows 'chilled water.' **s.Not.** Give the man a bucket of chilled water (J.P.K.). (2) **Ken.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Draap u chúl wau·dr vur dh·aus [the horse].

CHILL, see **Chiel(d.**

CHILLARY, see **Chillery.**

CHIL(L-BLADDER, *sb.* Pem. Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. [**tʃi·l-blædə(r).**] A chilblain. Cf. **childag.**

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419. **Hmp.** Wise *New Forest* (1883) 281; **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{12} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Chúl·-blad·ur. **Dev.**^{1} Es poor hands plimm'd up like pumples way chilbladders, 15. **n.Dev.** Et squashed tha chill-bladder on's hand, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 117. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

CHILLER, see **Childer, Choller.**

CHILLERIN, *sb.* Cmb. See below.

Cmb. The drainage of the adjacent fen common, the chillerin, and the north fen. [Prob. a field-name or a particular area or district (A.A.)], *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813).

CHILLER-MAS, see **Childermas(s-Day.**

CHILLERN, see **Childern.**

CHILLERY, *adj.* Der. Ken. Written **chillary** Der.^{1} [**tʃi·ləri.**] Chilly.

Der.^{1} *Obs.* **nw.Der.**^{1} **Ken.** *Obs.* (P.M.); **Ken.**^{1}

CHILLIPERS, *sb. pl.* Cum. [**tʃi·lipərz.**] Nut coals.

Cum. In common use (J.A.); (J.P.); **Cum.**^{1}

CHILLIRN, see **Childern.**

CHILP, see **Chelp.**

CHILPY, *adj.* Sc. [**tʃi·lpi.**] Chilly, chilled.

Abd. He was chilpy stan'in' aboot amo' the gutters, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlviii; A chilpy day (W.M.).

CHILTED, *pp.* Ken. (P.M.) Ken.^{1} [**tʃi·ltid.**] Thoroughly and injuriously affected by the cold.

CHILTH, *sb.* Cor. [**tʃilþ.**] The chilliness of the atmosphere.

Cor.^{3} 'I cumd home early to avoid the chilth.' Never heard in sense of the effect on the human body. The chilth would give a person not a 'chilth' but a 'chill.'

Hence **Chilthy**, *adj.* chilly.

Cor.^{3} Still in occasional use.

[*Chill*, adj. cold + *-th*, as in *warmth.*]

CHILTURN, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrt. A light, sandy soil. Also used *attrib.*

Hrt. Hertfordshire and many other counties abounding in chalky, sandy, gravelly, and loamy soils are deservedly called chilturn countries, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i.

[Champion or chilterne counties, Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 12; Many maner of groundes and soyles ... some grauell or chylturne, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 9.]

CHILVER, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also in form **chelver** Glo.^{1} [**tʃi·lvə(r).**]

1. A ewe-lamb.

s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 12; **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{1}, **Glo.** (W.W.S.), **Glo.**^{12} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** (A.C.); Barnes *Gl.* (1863); (W.C.) **n.Dor.** (S.S.B.) **Som.** (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Chilver-hog**, a ewe under two years old; (2) **-lamb**, a ewe-lamb, a lamb kept for breeding purposes.

(1) **Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**^{1} The word 'hog' is now applied to any animal of a year old, such as a hog bull, a chilver-hog sheep. A 'chilver-hog sheep' simply means in the dial. of the Vale of Warminster, a female lamb a year old. **Som.** Ram lambs, chilver hogs, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Apr. 8, 1896) 1, col. 1; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Hmp.** The shepherd still tends his chilver-lamb in the barton, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 193; **Hmp.**^{1} **Dor.** (C.W.); In the summer and autumn the chilver-lambs are frequently folded, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 280.

3. Ewe-mutton.

Glo. *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**^{1}

[OE. *cilfor-lamb*, ewe-lamb. Cf. Tirol. dial. *kilber*, 'weibliches Schaf, das noch keine Jungen hat' (Schöpf).]

CHIM, *sb.* Sc. [**tʃim.**] A friend, 'chum.'

Bnff.^{1} He's chims noo wee 'im. A'm nae chims wee ye.

CHIM, *v.* Slk. (Jam.) To take by small portions, to eat nicely.

CHIM(B, see **Chime**, *sb.*

CHIM-BALD, *sb.* Bdf. A piebald horse. (B.K.)

CHIMBER, see **Chamber.**

CHIMBERLEY, CHIMBLA(Y, see **Chimney.**

CHIMBLE, *v.* Rut. Lei. Nhp. Shr. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Hnt. Cmb. Also in form **chumble** Nhp.^{1} [**tʃi·mbl.**]

1. To nibble, gnaw as mice, &c., do. See **Chamble, Chibble.**

Rut.^{1} The ow'd doe rot wur chimbling the gress up of the trap, an' it ketcht her jest of the nose. **Lei.**^{1} Woon't 'e chimble a wa'nut? The rots 'a bin chimblin' the hee. **Nhp.**^{1} The mice have chimbled the cheese all to pieces; **Nhp.**^{2} **Oxf.**, **Bck.**, **Bdf.** 'Oh, they chimbled it so!' was said of a heap of grain in the corner of a cottage (J.W.B.). **Bck.** (s. v. Chamble) Nall *Gl.* **n.Bck.** (A.C.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence (1) **Chimbling**, *ppl. adj.* gnawing, nibbling; (2) **Chimblings**, *vbl. sb. pl.* bits gnawed or pecked off or chewed into small pieces; scraps, shreds.

(1) **Nhp.** And the little chumbling mouse, Clare *Poems* (1821) *Solitude*, I. 202. (2) **Rut.** Chimblings of paper (A.S.-P.). **Nhp.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} The rots or mice han cut the bags i' the granary, an' I know theer's my 'at full o' chimblin's on the flur.

2. To crumble into small pieces.

Rut. The soil chimbles away in dry weather (A.S.-P.). **Nhp**^{2} **Oxf.**, **Bck.**, **Bdf.** The reducing of a piece of bread to crumbs would be called chimbling it (J.W.B.). **Cmb.** A woman sweeping the church remarked 'The walls chimble so' (W.W.S.).

CHIMBLEY, see **Chimney.**

CHIMBLINS, *sb. pl.* Shr. [**tʃi·mblinz.**] Chilblains.

Shr.^{1} Mother, I canna bar ŏŏth these chimblins no lunger, they itchen so.—Well, dunna scrat 'em no more than yo' can 'elp, an' I'll axe yore faither to fatch a good 'olly bough to squitch 'em ŏŏth.

CHIMBLY, CHIMDY, see **Chimney.**

CHIM-CHAM, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also Som. Dev. In form **chim-chim** Sc.; **chim-chāā** Dev.

1. *v.* To talk in a long-winded, undecided way; to beat about the bush.

Slk. Folk that do naething but chim chim at the same thing ower again, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 80, ed. 1866. **w.Som.**^{1} Wee·sh Mús·tur Uur·chuts wúd-n km een yuur cheem·chaam·een, ee doa·n wau·n noa·urt [(I) wish Mr. Richards would not come in here hindering with his inquiries—he does not want (to buy) anything]. **e.Dev.** An' zo while Dan did light his pipe An' chim-cham all the while, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 29.

2. *sb.* Undecided talk. Also in form **chim to cham.** Sometimes used *attrib.*

w.Som.^{1} 'You niver can't get no sense like out o' un, 'cause he's always so vull o' [cheem-chaam]'; said of a certain candidate for Parliament. **Dev.** A chim-chāā story up ee twold, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 38, ed. 1853.

CHIME, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Rut. Lei. War. Wor. Hrf. eAn. Sus. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **chim** Hrf.^{2} I.W.^{2}; **chimb** s.Wor.^{1}; **chine** Rut.^{1} e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Dor. w.Som.^{1} (K.) [**tʃaim, tʃim, tʃain,** Lei. **tʃoim.**]

1. *sb.* The stave of a cask or barrel; that part of a cask formed by the projecting ends of the staves; the end of a barrel.

Rut.^{1} The doctor put my leg in pieces of wood like bucket-chines. **Lei.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{3}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **e.Sus.** Holloway. **I.W.**^{2} **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Never called 'chime' now. It is very common to hear: He 'ont hold, the [chuy·n] o' un's a-brokt. **n.Dev.** Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* [It enters the end of the cask close to the lower chime, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 479.]

Hence **Chiming**, *sb.* the projecting end of a barrel. Hrf.^{2}

2. *Comp.* **Chine-hoops**, the two end hoops on a cask, usually much stouter than the others, which cover the 'chine' or projection of the staves beyond the heads.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Dor.** Each man . . . carrying a pair of tubs, one on his back and one on his chest, the two being slung together by cords passing round the chine-hoops, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 154–5. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Chuy·n-èops.

3. A wedge-shaped block to keep a barrel from rolling. Suf. (F.H.)

4. *v.* *Obs.* To chink, gape, show chinks or crevices as a tub or barrel does when the hoops give way. Ken. (K.)

[**1.** The streem of lyf now droppeth on the chimbe, Chaucer *C.T.* A. 3895. Cp. LG. *kimm*, the chime of a cask (Berghaus); EFris. *kim* (Koolman).]

CHIME, *v.*^{2} Irel. Cum. Wm. [**tʃaim.**]

1. Of a harrier when it finds the scent in hunting: to bay, bark.

Cum. (J.A.); Common (T.E.). **Wm.** Yan can hardly sit still when t'hoonds chime i' yans lug like yon (B.K.).

2. To sing. N.I.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.]

CHIMIC, see **Chemic.**

CHIMINS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. [**tʃi·minz.**] The seeds or inner husks of oats, soaked in water to become a jelly and then boiled in water or milk, and eaten as a delicacy.

Sc. Most and best made in Sc., Heslop *Gl.* **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Cum.** Hodgson *MS.*

CHIMLA(Y, CHIMLER, CHIMLEY, see **Chimney.**

CHIMMER, see **Chamber.**

CHIMMING, *vbl. sb.* Cor.^{3} One of the operations of cleaning tin in a 'kieve' or tub, before it is sold to the smelter.

CHIMNEY, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. In forms **chembly** Hmp. Cor.; **chimberley** War.^{2}; **chimbla** Fif.; **chimblay** Sc. (Jam.); **chimbley** Lan.^{1} m.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{13} Hrf.^{12} Glo.^{1} Brks.^{1} Sur.^{1} I.W.^{1} Cor.^{12}; **chimbly** Chs.^{2} Not.^{1} Nhp.^{12} War.^{2} e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Cmb.^{1}; **chimdy** Lan.^{1} Nhp.^{1} War.^{2} Shr.^{1} e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1}; **chimla** Sc. (Jam.) e.Dur.^{1} Cum.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} m.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **chimlay** N.Cy.^{1}; **chimler** e.Yks.^{1}; **chimley** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} w.Yks.^{1245} e.Lan.^{1} Der.^{1} Not.^{3} n.Lin.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1} Nhp.^{1} War.^{2} Shr.^{1} e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} Hmp.^{1} w.Som.^{1} Dev.^{1} nw.Dev.^{1} Cor.^{2}; **chimly** Chs.^{2} Rut.^{1}; **chumla** Sc. Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}; **chymla** Wm. & Cum.^{1}

1. In *comb.* (1) **Chimney-back,** (*a*) a large iron plate which stands at the back of the hearth, where wood fires are used; (*b*) the back of a hearth fireplace where there is no iron plate; (*c*) the upper part of the back of an old-fashioned fireplace; (2) **-bar,** (3) **-bawk** or **-boke,** an iron bar or wooden beam placed across a large chimney, and on which the 'chimney-crooks' (q.v.) or 'reckin-hooks' (q.v.) are hung; (4) **-bit,** the mantelshelf over the fireplace; (5) **-brace,** (*a*) the mantelpiece; (*b*) the beam which supports the cat-and-clay (q.v.) chimneys in cottages; (*c*) the screen that conducts the smoke from a fire on the hearth upwards through the roof; (6) **-breast,** the front of the chimney over the fireplace; the projection of masonry into a room, consisting of the fireplace and the chimney above it; (7) **-cans,** chimney-pots; (8) **-cheek,** (*a*) the fireside; (*b*) *pl.* the stone pillars at the side of a fire; (9) **-crook,** a bar of iron with a hook at its lower end on which to hang pots, having a contrivance of notches by which it can be lengthened and shortened at pleasure; (10) **-doctor,** a person who professes to cure smoky chimneys; (11) **-end,** the wall of a room where the fireplace is; (12) **-head,** a chimney-top; (13) **-hole,** a chimney of the old open kind; (14) **-jawm,** *obsol.*, the solid masonry forming the sides of the fireplace in very old houses; (15) **-lug,** chimney-corner, fireside; (16) **-money,** *obs.*, a payment made to the rector or vicar, or to the lord of the manor, by all persons who had chimneys; (17) **-nook,** see **-lug;** (18) **-pot-plover,** the starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*; (19) **-rent,** see **-money;** (20) **-ribs,** the bars of a grate; (21) **-swallow,** the common swallow, *Hirundo rustica*; (22) **-sweeps,** (23) **-sweeper,** (*a*) the field woodrush, *Luzula campestris*; (*b*) the black heads of *Plantago lanceolata*; (24) **-tun,** that part of the chimney which rises detached from a house-top; (25) **-vents,** chimney-holes.

(1, *a*) **w.Som.**^{1} Its use is to protect the wall, which would be liable to be much battered by heavy logs being thrown against it, and also to be burnt out by constant fire against it. (*b*) *ib.* This is *gen.* built specially to bear fire and blows. It is very common to see a space some three feet or more square, built up with rows of small slates placed on edge, each row sloping differently to that next to it. (*c*) **Cum.**^{1} On this beam [chimla boke] a slanting wall was built, forming the large open flue for the 'reek' to pass; the inner side of the wall being the chimla breest, and the part in the upstairs the chimla back. (2) **w.Som.**^{1} Chúm·lee-baar. (3) **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (4) **Cum.** (J.Ar.) (5, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Tev.** (*ib.*) (*c*) **N.I.**^{1} (6) **Cum.**^{1} The inner side of the wall being the chimla breest . . . on the breast, the drying leg of beef was hung, with sausages and black puddings; and for a time the 'flicks' of bacon. **n.Lin.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} It is common to find a [chúm·lee brús] in the bedrooms of old houses with no fireplace in them, and containing only the great chimney of the room below. (7) **e.Lth.** A muckle, weel-bigged hoose it was—it had fourteen chimley-cans, nae less, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 158. (8, *a*) **Sc.** At last they reach the chumla-cheek, Wilson *Poems* (1822) *Cawther Fair.* **Abd.** Cheerfu' by the chimla cheek, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 159. **e.Fif.** Aften hae I sat by the chimbla cheek, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Lnk.** By oor chimley-cheek, When winter is severe, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 20. **e.Lth.** Men quarrelled wi' their wives an' sat glunshin an' gloomin at the chimley-cheeks, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 122. **n.Lin.**^{1} (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.); (J.M.) (9) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Som.** Put back the chimbley-crooks, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 22. **w.Som.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{1} (10) **n.Lin.**^{1} (11) **Ayr.** My grannie gruppit by the chimle-end, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 202. (12) **Frf.** His blasts . . . May roar themsel's wud i' oor auld chimla-heid, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1800) 49. **Slk.** That's only chimley-heids in the auld toun, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 3. (13) **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 243. (14) **Shr.**^{1} 'Theer's nuthin' lef' but the chimley-jawm,' said old Hannah Fletcher, describing the utter wreck of her house, which was swept away by the flood on the Stiperstones, May 27, 1811. There was literally nothing left of it 'but the chimley-jawm,' on which hung a ham, and on a nail over it the good old dame's bonnet; these escaped being carried away. (15) **Fif.** Yestreen Tam was sittin' dowie at the chimla-lug, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 19. **Ayr.** While frosty winds blaw in the drift Ben to the chimla lug, Burns *Ep. to Davie* (1784) st. 1. **e.Lth.** Tam Arnott's awa in the heid, an' spen's his days in his chair at the chimley-lugs knittin stockins, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 250. **Edb.** I fled, and scougged myself at the chimley-lug, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv. (16) **n.Lin.**^{1} It is almost *obs.*, but has been paid to the Vicars of Kirton-in-Lindsey and Messingham within human memory, and at North Kelsey, very recently. **Nhp., Ken.** *Obs.*, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 379. **War.**^{3} (17) **Fif.** Sat in her chimla-nook astoundit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 24. **Ayr.** Some ither droll story in a chap-book that he would be lauchin' at in the chimla-neuck to himsel', Service *Notandums* (1890) 49. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Yks.** Wi pipe and book, et chimly newk, Eccles *Sngs.* (1862) 47. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{1} (18) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 52. (19) **n.Lin.**^{1} (20) **Sc.** Coal between the chimley ribs, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 190. (21) [The ruddy-throated chimney-swallows, Jefferies *Hdgrw.* (1889) 95.] (22, *a*) **Lan., Chs.**^{13}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (*b*) **Nhp.**^{1}, **War., Wil.**^{1} (23, *a*) **Lan. Chs.**^{1} When children first see this plant in the spring they repeat the following rhyme:—Chimney-sweeper, all in black, Go to the brook and wash your back; Wash it clean, or wash it none; Chimney-sweeper, have you done? **Wil.**^{1} (*b*) **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (24) **Glo.** (S.S.B.) **Wil.** On the great chimney-tuns, as country folk call them, . . . tribes of birds have taken up their residence, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1875) viii; **Wil.**^{1} (s.v. Tun). **Dor.** Commonly used (H.J.M.). **Som.** (W.F.R.) (25) **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.)

2. The grate, fireplace; the large open fireplace in a cottage.

Sc. She showed me the place all very finely swept and the fires glowing in the two chimneys, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xxiv; *Scoticisms* (1787) 20. **Lth.** A beautiful, black-leaded, shining Carron grate in the 'chimley,' Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 278. **Cor.** More than one tale . . . had Aichel heard the droll-tellers whisper in the chimley when they gathered around the fire in the long winter nights, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. ii.

3. The fire.

Sc. I was nearly perished, for the chimney was gone out and the frost keen, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xxiv. **Gall.** Rare, chiefly poetical (A.W.).

CHIMP, *v.* and *sb.* Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. [**tʃimp.**]

1. *v.* To germinate, sprout as stored potatoes, &c. Cf. **cheen.**

Dor. Our potatoes is chimped out a bit (C.W.).

2. To pick off the shoots of potatoes after they have been stored before planting them. Cf. **burl, 3.**

Wil. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 478; **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** (G.E.D.)

3. *sb.* The grown-out shoot of a stored potato. Cf. **chib.**

Hmp. (H.E.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851); Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

CHIMPINGS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Yks. [**tʃi·mpinz.**]

1. Grits, oatmeal of a coarse kind or only roughly ground.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; Holloway. **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1}

2. Cumbrous particles of any kind, as wood when hacked on the surface. m.Yks.^{1}

CHIN, *sb.* Sc. Wm. Yks. War. Wor. Brks. e.An. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev.

1. In *comb.* (1) **Chin-bow-dash,** the tie of the cravat; (2) **-chopper** or **-choppy,** a blow on the mouth or under the chin; (3) **-music,** (*a*) the noise made by children crying; (*b*) too much talk, chattering, scolding; (*c*) impertinence, 'cheek,' 'sauce'; (4) **-pie,** a trick played by boys; see below; (5) **-stay** (**chingstey**), (*a*) the string of a baby's cap; capstrings tied under the chin; (*b*) the strap passing round the jaws of a horse by which the bridle is fastened; (6) **-strap,** see **-stay** (*b*).

(1) **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851). (2) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 24; **e.Yks.**^{1} (3, *a*) **Wm.** Whar ther's a lot o' barns ther's allus a bit o' chin-music (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **Nrf.** (E.M.) (*b*) **War.**^{3} 'Let us have less of that chin-music'—said by one workman to another chaffing him. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852). **Ess.** (M.R.) (*c*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.**^{1} Shut up, and let's he' ni more o' thy chin-music. **Brks.**^{1} 'Dwo-ant gie I none o' thee chin music,' is a common retort. (4) **Wm.** It consists of the question, 'Will thoo hev a bit o' chin-pie?' If the answer is 'Yes,' then the questioner seizes the other by the chin and squeezes it with his finger and thumb till he cries out with pain or releases himself (B.K.). **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 2, 1892). (5, *a*) **Wil.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Her hath a chucked ma wi' tha chingstey, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 302. (*b*) **w.Som.**^{1} New Chinstay and rep^{rs} Head collar 1*s.* 6*d.*, *Saddler's Bill* (1885). (6) **w.Som.**^{1}

2. The knocker on a door.

Sc. When he cam till that lady's bower, He chappit at the chin, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 97; Before the introduction of lions' heads with rings in their mouths, and the like fantasies, the primitive knocker was a boss, *gen.* of metal, fixed on the door cheek, upon which boss the guest desirous of admittance struck with sword-hilt or the like (J.Ar.).

CHINASTONE, *sb.* Cor. The production of the granite rock which furnishes the kaolin or 'china-clay,' but in a less advanced state of decomposition.

Cor. Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 380.

CHINCE, CHINCH, see **Chintz.**

CHINCH, *v.* Ken. [**tʃintʃ.**] To point or fill up the interstices between bricks, tiles, &c., with mortar. Ken.^{1}

[The same as the naut. word *chince* (*chinse*), to caulk slightly or temporarily.]

CHIN-COUGH, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. In form **chink-cough** w.Yks.^{4} [**tʃi·n-kof.**] The whooping-cough. See **Kink-cough.**

e.Fif. Disquiseetions on teethin', watery pox, measles, an' chin-cough, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiii. **Edb.** My travels, with Benjie, . . . in search of a cure for the chin-cough, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii. **s.Don.** I know a spring-well called the kink-well, because it had—and I believe still has—the reputation of curing chin-cough, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **w.Yks.** Eawr choilt is some poorly, hoo's gettun th' chink-cough very bad (D.L.); **w.Yks.**^{234} **Lan.**^{1} Yo' mun tak him onto th' Whoite-Moss every day if yo' want'n t'cure him o' that chin-cough. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** Mester So-and-so's choilt getten th' chin-cough, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1884) IV. 23; *Ballads and Leg.* (1867) 44; **Chs.**^{1} The superstitious remedies for this ailment are very numerous. A woman who has not changed her name in marriage can cure it by simply giving the patient something to eat. The hair of a donkey's cross, i.e. the dark line upon its shoulders, is another very popular remedy. It is administered in two ways. A small portion of the hair is chopped up very small and placed between bread and butter and is given to the child to eat; or the hair is sewed up in a strip of flannel, and is worn round the throat. The mountain ash also figures as a remedy for chin-cough. A certain mountain ash grew in my garden at Mobberley; . . . the tree was well known in the neighbourhood and was used as a cure for the whooping cough. A small lock of hair from the head of the patient was brought or sent to one of my men-servants, who thereupon bored a hole in the tree, placed the hair in the hole, and fastened it in with a plug; **Chs.**^{3} We have several curious recipes for it—roast hedgehog, fried mice, &c. Another is holding a toad to the mouth, which is supposed to extract the cough from the patient. This, however, does not seem infallible, as an old woman complained that 'her boy could not get shut of the chin-cough, though he had sucked two toads to death.' **s.Chs.**^{1} Ching·kof. **Stf.** Find a briar growing in the ground at both ends, pass the child under and over it nine times, for three mornings, before sunrise, repeating: 'Under the briar, and over the briar, I wish to leave the chincough here.' The briar must be cut, and made into the form of a cross, and worn on the breast, Poole *Customs*, 37, in Northall *Gl.*; **Stf.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{3} **Lin.** Tussis sicca et vehemens pueris frequens, Skinner (1671). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}, **w.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.** At Whittington . . . the remedy is to pass the child three times under and three times over a briar which simply grows out from the hedge, saying meanwhile, 'Over the briar, and under the briar, and out goes the chin-cough.' . . . Usually a briar of which the root grows in one parish, while the end hangs over into another, is prescribed. If the further end have rooted, so much the better. . . . At Market Drayton, which stands close to the boundaries of Shr., Stf., and Chs., a bramble which grows in three counties is required. (See whole chap., Superstitious Cures), Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 195; **Shr.**^{1} Chin·ku'f. **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1}

CHINE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Yks. Lin. Wor. Shr. Suf. Wil. Som. Cor. Also in form **cheän** Lin.; **cheen** Cor.^{2} [**tʃain,** Cor. also **tʃeen.**]

1. *sb.* The backbone, line of spinal marrow.

e.Yks. She's nattherinest awd woman Ah ivver seed; she's ommast natthered her chine away, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 91. **w.Som.**^{1} Muy·n un kuut-n fae·ur daewn drùe dhu chuy·n [be sure to cut it (the carcase) fairly down through the line of the spine].

2. A slice containing the spine cut out of the back of an animal, *gen.* a pig.

w.Yks. (J.T.) **Lin.** A big stuff cheän to give relief Upon the table there wos put, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 73. **se.Wor.**^{1} It is usually cut up into four or five lengths, each of which is called a chine. **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.* The chine may be cut broad or narrow to suit the circumstances of the household. The ordinary breadth in a large pig is about three inches. 'Cut a good chine, as the offil lasses us most the 'ear; the flitchens an' the 'ams bin wantin' for rent an' other things.' **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **w.Som.**^{1} U pees u chuy·n u bee·f. U chuy·n u paurk. **Cor.**^{23}

3. *v.* To divide up a 'crop' of pork by sawing between the ribs.

Suf. (F.H.); In everyday use (C.G.B.).

CHINE, *sb.*^{2} Hmp. I.W. A cleft or ravine in a cliff, formed by the action of running water.

Hmp.^{1} **I.W.** The 'chines' of the I. of W., and the 'bunnies' of Hmp., are gullies which have been formed by the action of springs in making their way over the cliffs into the sea, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 406; **I.W.**^{12}

[Conn. w. ME. *chinen*, to burst asunder, OE. *cīnan.*]

CHINE, *sb.*^{3} Nhb.

1. A chain.

Nhb.^{1} In farm work, 'lang chines' are plough chains; 'short chines' are trace chains; 'shoother chines' are the chains for yoking to the cart shafts.

2. The small bubbles rising from an otter as he dives across the bottom of the water. *ib.*

CHINE, *v.*^{2} Suf. [**tʃain.**]

1. To beat. *Gen.* used with *up*.

Suf. John's towd him he'd have to chine him up, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 360; In common use (F.H.).

Hence **Chining,** *vbl. sb.* a beating, thrashing.

Suf. I'll give you a good chining (F.H.).

2. With *up*: to pay up what is owing. Suf. (F.H.)

CHINE, see **Chime,** *sb.*

CHING, *sb.* Cor.^{123} [**tʃiŋ.**] The chin.

CHINGLE, *sb.* Sc. e.An. Sus. [**tʃiŋgl.**]

1. Gravel free from dirt, loose stones; sea-gravel, shingle.

Fif. Commix and mingle Upon the crowdit rink-room's chingle, Papists and faes in dreidfu' pingle, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 153. **Bwk.** Chingle, I presume, is the old Sc. word, synonymous to the mod. term 'channel.' The name is descriptive of the nature of the soil, which is in *gen.* a light thin earth, on a deep bed of sandy gravel, *Statist. Acc.* XIII. 384 (Jam.); Brockett *Gl.*; **e.An.**^{1} **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Nrf.**^{1}

Hence **Chingily,** *adj.* (1) gravelly, abounding in small stones, &c.; (2) applied to small coal from which the dross or 'culm' has been separated.

(1) **Cth.** In some parts it consists of a mixture of clay and loam, . . . and in several parts it is gravellish or sandy, or chingily, *Statist. Acc.* XIX. 4, 5 (Jam.). **e.An.**^{1} Commonly applied to a newly repaired road. **Nrf.**^{1} **e.Sus.** Holloway. (2) **w.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*)

2. Lump sugar. e.An.^{1}

CHINGSTEY, see **Chin,** *sb.* **1** (5).

CHINING, *sb.* e.Lan.^{1} [**tʃai·nin.**] A chilblain.

CHINK, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Suf. Ken. Sus. [**tʃiŋk.**]

1. *sb.* A catch, a twist in a rope, chain, &c. See **Kink.**

Ken. *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 86; (P.M.) **Sus.** In use, but not very common now (E.E.S.).

2. *v.* To twist, catch up.

Suf. The chain is chinked (F.H.).

CHINK, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} [**tʃiŋk.**] Nhp. e.An. Sus.

1. *sb.* A sprain on the back or loins, seeming to imply a slight separation of the vertebrae. Nhp.^{1}, e.An.^{1}

2. *v.* To cause a slight sprain in the back or loins.

Nhp.^{1} The fall chinked his back. **e.An.**^{1} **Suf.** The horse has chinked his back (F.H.).

Hence **Chink-backed,** *adj.* Of a horse: weak-backed, having strained the back.

Sus. (F.A.A.); (F.E.) **Slang.** The chink-backed 'un would go sound enough until subjected to the test of backing a load downhill, Carew *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) iv.

CHINK, *v.*^{3} and *sb.*^{3} [**tʃiŋk.**] Lan. Chs.

1. *v.* To catch or draw the breath in laughing or coughing; to laugh until one catches the breath.

Lan. And then he laughed and chuckled till he chinked, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 67; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} When a child first begins to make a noise in laughing, it is often said 'it fairly chinks again.' **s.Chs.**^{1} Said esp. of a child. It laaf·s dhŭn it chingk·s ŭgy'en· [It laughs than it chinks again].

2. *sb.* A catch in the breath, a hiccough.

Lan. Children were taught to say 'God bless me!' every time they hiccoughed. The custom was said to have originated during the visitation of an epidemical and fatal disorder, which began with the hiccough. While suffering from that malady, the youngsters were instructed to repeat the pious ejaculation whenever they felt a 'chink' coming on, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 211.

CHINK, *sb.*^{4} Sc. Nhp. Shr. Glo. Bck. Ess. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Cor. In form **chinker** Ess. Sus. [**tʃiŋk.**]

1. The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.*

Glo.^{1} **Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1891) 119; (A.C.) **Ess.** (R.G.C.), **Sus.** (F.W.L.) **Hmp.** (H.E.); (W.M.E.F.); **Hmp.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} **Cor.** Rodd *Birds* (1880) 314.

Hence (1) **Chink-chaffey,** (2) **-chawdy,** (3) **-chink,** *sb.* the chaffinch.

(1) **Hmp.** From its reiterated monotonous call-note, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 62. (2) **Bck.** *Nature Notes,* No. 10. (3) **Shr.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 62; **Shr.**^{1} So called from its ringing, musical 'call-note.'

2. The reed-bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus.*

Sc. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 72.

3. A fool. Nhp.^{2}

CHINK, *sb.*^{5} Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A slang word for prison.

Dev. Her . . . shivered all over when she seed the gert walls o' chink a-towerin' afore 'em, Phillpotts *Bill Vogwell* in *Black and White* (June 27, 1896) 825.

CHINK, *v.*^{4} Der. Not. [**tʃiŋk.**] To rustle, as hay, &c. does when dry.

Der. In common use in the hayfield. It chinks as if it was ready to lead (T.A.H.). **s.Not.** The hay begins to chink (J.P.K.).

CHINK, *v.*^{5} e.An. [**tʃiŋk.**]

1. To loosen earth for planting.

Nrf.^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); In common use (C.G.B.); **Suf.**^{1}

2. To cut into minute pieces; to scatter manure on a field. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1} Suf. (F.H.); (C.G.B.)

CHINK-COUGH, see **Chin-cough.**

CHINKERS, *sb. pl.* I.W.^{2} [**tʃi·ŋkəz.**] Chinks, fissures.

CHINKIE, *sb.* Sc. [**tʃi·nki.**] The chin.

Lth. No a spunk o' fire To stop the chitterin' chinkie, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 297; 'Chitterin' chinkie,' the motion of the chin when shivering with cold (A.W.).

CHINLIE, *adj.* Sc. Gravelly. Cf. **channel, chingle.**

Mry. The hard chinlie beach at the east end, Shaw *Hist. Mry.* 78 (Jam.).

CHINNEL, *sb.* Yks. Ken. Sus. [**tʃi·nl.**] Bran.

e.Yks. Known round Hull (G.A.W.). **Ken., Sus.** (P.R.)

[Cp. EFris. *kennel,* 'krümel, Geringste, kleinigkeit' (Koolman).]

CHINNEL, CHINNERLY, see **Channel.**

CHINNUP, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Written **chin-up** n.Lin.^{1} [**tʃi·nəp.**] A game played with hooked sticks and a ball, somewhat resembling hockey. Also called **shinnup** (q.v.). e.Yks.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}

CHINNY-MUMPS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks.^{2} [**tʃi·ni-mumps.**] **1.** A schoolboys' game, consisting in striking the chin with the knuckles. **2.** A throat malady.

CHINTIE-CHIN, *sb.* Sc. A long chin, a chin which projects.

Inv. In occas. use (H.E.F.). **Per.** (Jam.)

CHINTZ, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **chince** w.Yks.; **chinch** n.Lin.^{1} [**tʃints, tʃins.**]

1. Black, mingled with various shades of brown or other colours.

n.Lin.^{1} I shall buy her a chinch dress next time I goä t'Ep'uth.

2. *Comp.* **Chintz-cat,** a kind of tortoiseshell cat, of mingled colours, black, yellow, and brown. Cf. **calamanco.**

w.Yks.^{1} A chince tom cat, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); (W.F.); (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{3} The yellow portion seems to be that specially called the chintz. A cat slightly spotted with yellow was said to have 'that bit of chintz.' **e.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} The prettiest chinch-cat I iver seed.

CHIP, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Hnt. [**tʃip.**] In phr. (1) *chip in milk,* (2) *—in porridge,* a person or thing of no importance, useless; (3) *not to give a chip to choose,* to have no choice or preference.

(1) **ne.Wor.** He's no good in the business, he's no more than a chip in milk (J.W.P.). (2) **w.Yks.** Like a chip i'th' porridge pot, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). **nw.Der.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} It's like a chip in porridge, it will do neither good nor harm. **War.**^{23}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (3) **n.Yks.** Which ə dhiəz oringiz wil yə ev?—Whyə ēdhər on əm, A wadənt giv ə chip tə chūz (W.H.).

CHIP, *sb.*^{2} Oxf. Ken. Sus. Wil. Dev. Cor. Also in form **chep** Ken.; **chef** [*sic*] Ken.^{1} [**tʃip.**] The wooden part of a plough to which the share is fastened.

Oxf. No longer in use, as the old-fashioned wooden ploughs are out of date (M.A.R.). **Ken.** (H.M.), **Ken.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} **Dev.** The sole-piece or chip, showing the splay of the two halls or handles, together with the share, and cradle-pins, Moore *Hist.* (1829) I. 296. **nw.Dev.**^{1} The 'beam' is mortised and fastened by a 'beam-wadge' to the 'hal,' or left handle, a peculiarly-shaped stiff piece of wood, extending beyond the beam and formed at its lower end with a foot, by which it is secured to the chip or sliding bed. The beam and chip are connected by two spills, or stout pegs (s.v. Sull). **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{3}

[The chip of a plough, *bura,* Coles (1679). OE. *cipp,* 'dentale' (Ælfric *Gl.*).]

CHIP, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{3} Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. [**tʃip.**]

1. *v.* To step along nimbly, to trip along.

m.Yks.^{1} Yonder she goes, chipping along. **w.Yks.**^{5} Chip it, ther's a Bobby, 6.

2. To trip, stumble. In wrestling: to trip up and throw an opponent.

Dur.^{1} When boys are sliding there is a cry among them, 'Het foot het, chip up hollow, them 'at can.' **Cum.** (J.P.); (H.W.); He was bellaren an screamen when ah chippt im up, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 94; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** A chipt im up et seeam time, an browt im doon wi sick a soss reet av his back, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 24; (R.H.H.) **n.Yks.**^{123} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah chip'd up ower t'deear-st'n. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Bob by chance chipt up poor Jack, *Nidderdale Alm.* (1878); (R.H.H.) **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

3. In phr. (1) *to chip up the heels,* (2) *to chip a fall,* to trip up and throw as in wrestling.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

4. To quarrel, fall out, disagree. *Gen.* with *out.*

e.Yks.^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Thaay chipp'd aboot th' election for coroner, an' hevn't spok' to one anuther sin. **sw.Lin.**^{1} They chip out and chip in. **Rut.**^{1} He lodged with his own broother while they chipped out. **Lei.**^{1} They chipped out while they were drinkin'. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.)

5. *sb.* A term in wrestling: a leg-movement to trip up and throw an opponent.

n.Cy. Mind thy chips, now, an' thow'll bring him down, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 160. **Cum.** A conquerin' chip in a tussle, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 252; To hipe a chip (H.W.): (J.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** His favourite chip is the 'buttock' (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **n.Lan.** Which chip did Dik thrā həm wi'?—O! hi haip'd həm (W.S.).

6. A quarrel, disagreement. *Gen.* with *out.*

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.**^{1} We've nivver had a chip sin we was wed. **s.Lin.** We've had a thorough chip out; an' ah'l ha'e nowt to do wi' him eny moore (T.H.R.). **War.**^{2} Jack and me 'ad a bit of a chip out last night. **Hrf.**^{2}

[2. Cp. LG. *kippen*, to overturn (Berghaus).]

CHIP, *v.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. Hrt. **[tʃip.]**

1. To chop, cut up with an axe.

Per. Very common. More used than 'chop' (G.W.). **Ayr.** (J.F.) **Gall.** Quite common (A.W.).

2. To crack, chap, as the skin does in cold weather. Cf. **chop.**

n.Yks. My hands is chipt (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence **Chipped,** *ppl. adj.* chapped, cracked.

w.Yks. Chipped hands, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

3. Of seeds, buds, &c.: to break open, burst, germinate.

Sc. Bushes budded and trees did chip, Colvil *Poems* (1681) II. 3 (Jam.); Grain is also said to chip, when it begins to germinate (*ib.*). **n.Sc.** Also applied to ale, when it begins to ferment in the working vat (*ib.*). **War.**^{2} The hedges are beginning to chip.

Hence (1) **Chipping,** *ppl. adj.* germinating, sprouting; (2) **Chipping-time,** *sb.* the period of germination.

Hrt. (1) The chipping part of the wheat, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii. (2) A good sprouting or chipping time, *ib.* I. i.

4. Of young birds: to break or begin to crack the shell. Also used *fig.*

Sc. The egg is chipped, the bird is flown, Ye'll see na mair of young Logie, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 248 (Jam.). **Ayr.** (J.F.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **s.Dur.** Our black hen chipped last week an' brought out ten chickens (J.E.D.). **n.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

5. Of salmon: to cut the surface of the water without leaping. Nhb.^{1}

6. To break into a conversation going on between others. Brks.^{1}

[3. The rois knoppis . . . Gan chyp, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 84. 4. Cp. MLG. *kippen*, 'excludere ova' (Schiller & Lübben).]

CHIP-HAT, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A beaver hat.

Ayr. There was only his auld chip-hat that I couldna see, Service *Notandums* (1890) 19.

CHIPPER, *sb.*^{1} Chs.^{1} **[tʃi·pə(r).]** Salt-making term: a kind of small spade at the end of a long handle, used for keeping the rims of the pans clear from incrustations of salt. Also called **chipping paddle.**

CHIPPER, *sb.*^{2} Cor.^{12} **[tʃi·pə(r).]** The crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra.*

CHIPPER, *v.* e.An. I.W. **[tʃi·pə(r).]**

1. Of a bird: to chirp. e.An.^{1}

2. To speak rapidly, in an excited manner; to be impertinent.

I.W.^{2} I heard 'em chipperen.

Hence **Chippering,** *vbl. sb.* impertinence, 'cheek.'

I.W.^{2} Don't let's hay nooan o' yer chipperen here.

CHIPPER, *adj.* Sus. **[tʃi·pə(r).]** Lively, cheerful.

Sus. Very common (E.E.S.); **Sus.**^{1}

CHIPPIE-BURDIE, *sb.* Sc. A term used in a promise made to a child, for the purpose of pleasing or pacifying it.

Lth. I'll gie you a chippie-burdie (Jam.). **e.Lth.** Gie me your votes my bonny lambs, an' ye'll get a chippy-burdie to play yoursels wi' some day, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 91.

CHIPPING, *sb. Obs.*? Glo. A market or open place where cattle, &c., are sold: only used in names of places.

Glo. The Chipping at Wotton-under-edge and Tetbury, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[Children sittynge in chepyng, Wyclif (1388) *Luke* vii. 32. OE. *cēapung*, trading.]

CHIPPINGS, *sb. pl.* Lan. Som. **[tʃi·pinz.]**

1. Potato parings.

e.Lan. Wilkinson *Spenser* (1867). **e.Lan.**^{1}

2. Stones or road-metal broken very small so as to be used instead of gravel.

w.Som.^{1} In these days of 'asphalt' pavements [chúp·eenz] are made and sold in large quantities. To 4 loads Westleigh chippings delivered, £1 4*s.* 0*d.*

CHIPPLE, see **Chibbole.**

CHIPPY, *adj.* Yks. Nhp. War. Wor. **[tʃi·pi.]**

1. Of wood or stone: brittle, easily splitting or breaking off into small pieces.

n.Yks. This is chippy steean (I.W.). **Nhp.**^{1}

2. Of land: dry, broken up by the frost. w.Wor. (W.B.) See **Chibbly.**

3. Petulant, irritable, 'touchy,' cross.

Yks. You look chippy and down in the mouth, Fetherston *Farmer*, 84. **War.**^{3} The master is quite chippy to-day; you can hardly speak to him but he snaps at you.

CHIP UP, *vbl. phr.* Yks. e.An. **[tʃip up, ɐp.]** To recover from a state of weakness or depression; to cheer up, enliven.

w.Yks. It ad be a bonny shame if wun cuddant hev a bit ov a run aht . . . just ta chip up ther health a bit, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1865) 37; At last ah wor chipt up, be sum watter bein browt ma, *ib.* (1869) 48. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** I think she fare to chip up a bit this morning (W.R.E.); (G.E.D.); **Nrf.**^{1}

CHIRK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **cherk, chork** (Jam.). **[tʃirk, tʃərk.]**

1. *v.* To emit a grating sound; to squeak, creak.

Sc. The doors will chirk, the bands will cheep, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 338. **Lnk.** 'Chork' is used to denote the noise made by the feet when the shoes are full of water (Jam.).

Hence (1) **Cherking,** *ppl. adj.* squeaking; (2) **Chorking,** *ppl. adj.* of shoes, &c., when full of water: 'squelching.'

(1) **Slk.** Thick, thick the cherking weasels ran, Hogg *Mount. Bard* (1807) 12 (Jam.). (2) **Lnk.** Aft have I wid thro' glens with chorking feet, Ramsay *Poems* (1727) II. 393, ed. 1800 (*ib.*).

2. To grind with the teeth; to gnaw.

Sc. (Jam.) **Gall.** Some said his chaming and chirking of the paper was very ill-done of him, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxiv.

3. *sb.* A grating sound, the sound made by the teeth or by any hard body when rubbed obliquely against another.

Sc. (Jam.) **Slk.** The cherk of the pyat, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 290.

[1. By chirkynge of dores, Chaucer *C.T.* I. 605.]

CHIRK, see **Chark,** *sb.*^{1}

CHIRK UP, *vbl. phr.* (?) Lan. Amer. **[tʃə̄k.]** To cheer up, enliven.

Lan. I've had a bit o' company an' it's chirked me up summat, Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877) xvi. [**Amer.** Don't you worry now. Chirk up and you'll come out all right, Roe *Fell in Love*; *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 236.]

[A horse-rider cheering and cherking up his horse, Holland *Pliny* (1601) XXXV. x.]

CHIRKY, see **Charky,** *adj.*^{1}

CHIRL, *v.* Sc. Also written **churl** (Jam.). **[tʃirl.]**

1. To chirp, sing as a bird; to warble merrily.

Sc. Chirlin' sung without being frighted, Wilson *Poems* (1822) *Twa Craws.* **Cld.** The laverock chirl't his cantie sang, *Blackw. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 327 (Jam.). **Ayr.** O, her cheek is like the rosy glow That maks the burdies chirl, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 12. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Chirl,** *sb.* a chirp, the single emission of a low, melancholy sound; (2) **Chirling,** *ppl. adj.* chirping, murmuring, used esp. of the sound made by moorfowl when rising from the ground.

(1) **Cld.** (Jam.) **Slk.** Warble his waesome chirl, Hogg *Queer Bk.* (1832) 179. (2) **Dmf.** (Jam.) **Kcb.** The churlin' moor-cock woes his valentine, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 9. **Gall.** The chirling partridge, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 191.

2. To emit a low, melancholy note, as birds do in winter or before a storm; to whistle shrilly. Cld., Rxb. (Jam.)

Hence **Chirling**, *ppl. adj.* having a melancholy sound.

Cld. The chirling echoes went and came, Hogg *Hunt of Eildon* (1801) 323 (Jam.).

3. To laugh immoderately. Dmf. (Jam.)

CHIRL(E, *sb.* Sc. Written **churl** Rnf. A double chin; the wattles or barbs of a cock. See **Choller.**

e.Fif. Kissed her sweet facie a' ower, frae the chirl on her wee bit chin to the very roots o' her raven hair, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **Rnf.** Red brawny arms, and shoulders wide, And double churls below her chin, M'Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 48; Wi' clippet feathers, kame an' chirle The gamester's cock, Wilson *Poems* (1790) 82.

CHIRLE, *sb.* Sc.

1. A small piece of anything, esp. of edibles. Lnk. (Jam.), Lth. (J.F.)

Hence **Chirly,** *adj.* well-shaped, of a handy size; hence *fig.* suitable, handy.

Sc. Applied to pieces of coal, stone, or brick that are suitable for *gen.* use (Jam. *Suppl.*).

2. *pl.* Pieces of coal of an intermediate size between the largest and 'chows' (q.v.). Fif. (Jam.)

CHIRM, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **cherm** Brks.^{1} Dev.; **chorm** Nhb.^{1}; **churm** Sc. Nhb.^{1} Hmp.^{1} [tʃirm, tʃə̄m.]

1. *sb.* Of birds, persons, &c.: a confused, intermingled noise or hum. See **Charm,** *sb.*^{2}

Nhb.^{1} **s.Wor.** The nightingales was all of a chirm down at the brake (H.K.). **e.An.^{1}**; **e.An.^{2}** They keep up sitch a chirm, that I don't know what you say. **Hmp.** Like a swarm of bees all in a churm, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 190; **Hmp.^{1}** Wild ducks are said to be 'in a churm' when they are in a confusion, flapping their wings before they settle or rise. **Dev.** What a cherm o' children! Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 83, ed. 1871.

2. The note or song of a bird.

Sc. A chirm she heard . . . When she poor Philip saw, Train *Poet. Reveries* (1806) 79 (Jam.). **Nhb.** The churm o' the tortleduve is hurd i' wor country-side, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 12; **Nhb.^{1}**

3. A low, murmuring, mournful conversation.

Ayr. We all fell into a kind of religious churme about the depths and wonders of nature, *Steamboat* (1822) 138 (Jam.).

4. *v.* Of birds: to chirp, sing.

Sc. The goldspink chirm'd from dewy bush, Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 19. **Abd.** Tho' . . . linnets chirm on ilka spray, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 284. **Per.** It's the bonnie wee Croodlin Doo, That churm'd its sang where the beeches grew, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 241. **Lnk.** To hear the birds chirm o'er their pleasing rants, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 20, ed. 1783. **Edb.** A thousand wee birds . . . were churm-churming away, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. **Gall.** (A.W.) **Nhb.** An the bords churmin' softly a sweet music myed, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 30; **Nhb.^{1}** **Cum.** They're chirming and chirping like as many sparrows, Caine *Hagar* (1887) I. 40; **Cum.^{1}**

Hence **Chirming,** *ppl. adj.* singing, chirping.

Ayr. The sweet sangs o' the chirmin birds, Brown *Ballads* (1850) 174.

5. To chirp, make a low, melancholy note, as before a storm.

Sc. She heard . . . the corncraik chirmin' amang the corn, Wright *Janet Hamilton* (ed. 1889) 20; November winds blaw loud and shrill, The bird chirms ower the leafless tree, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 229. **Lnk.** The corn-craike was chirming His sad eerie cry, Motherwell *Wearie's Well* (1827). **Lth.** Birdies churm in ilka bower, A welcome to the feeding shower, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 29. **N.Cy.^{1}** Among fancy cock-fighters, to mutter an unpleasant noise, as 'These cocks chirm goodbye.' **Nhb.^{1}** **Dur.^{1}** The swallow chirms upon the chimney top.

6. To sing, warble, croon, hum.

Ayr. Stood before the vintner's door churming with anticipated delight, Galt *Legatees* (1820) x. **Edb.** The Englisher came in . . . churming to himself like a young blackbird, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. **Kcb.** Or let me, rather, on the heathy hill, . . . walk an' churm my Lallan lays, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 55. **N.I.^{1}**, **Ant.** (W.J.K.) **Nhb.** Aw was norsin' wee Fan at the breest An' chormin' some bee-a-baw sang, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 335; **Nhb.^{1}**

7. Of children: to crow, babble.

Cum. And he would chirm and talk, And say, Ded, ded; Mam, mam, and aw, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 19.

8. To murmur, fret, find fault, complain.

Sc. Thou keeps churmin sae til us, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 9. **Ayr.** Even ye who daily whirne and chirme, to whose pleasure God cannot work, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 42, ed. 1845. **Ant.** What are you chirming about now? (W.J.K.)

Hence **Chirming,** *ppl. adj.* fretful, fault-finding, complaining.

Abd. But may be gin I live as lang As nae to fear the chirmin' chang Of gooses grave, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 45.

9. *To 'churm' in*, to back up or second what has been said by somebody else.

Ant. 'Hear! hear!' he chirmed in (W.J.K.).

10. In phr. *to cherm bees*, to follow a swarm of bees, ringing a stone against a spade or watering-can. See **Charm,** *sb.*^{2} **5** (1).

Brks.^{1} This music is supposed to cause the bees to settle in the neighbourhood; another object in doing this is to let the neighbours know who the bees belong to if they should chance to settle on adjacent property.

[**1.** What a cherme these byrdes make, *comment ces oyseaux jargonnent*, Palsgr. (1530) 617; Theȝ crowe bigrede him . . . And goþ to him mid heore chirme, *Owl & N.* (c. 1225) 305. OE. *cyrm*, a noise, *cyrman*, to make a noise. Cp. MLG. *kermen, karmen*, 'jammern' (Schiller & Lübben).]

CHIRMS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhp. **1.** The early shoots of grass. Ayr. (J.F.), Rxb. (Jam.) **2.** The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.* Nhp.

CHIRNELS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **chornels** Nhb.^{1}; **churnels** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.^{1} [tʃi·rnlz, tʃər·nlz.] Mostly in *comb.* **Waxing chirnels,** small hard swellings in the neck-glands of young people. See **Kernel.**

Sc. This ailment is also called 'waxen chirnels,' a corr. of waxing [growing], because it is common to young people during periods of growth (Jam. *Suppl.*). **N.Cy.^{1}**, **Nhb.^{1}**

[OE. *cyrnlu*, swelled glands (*Leechdoms*).]

CHIRP, *v.* Yks. Lin. To argue saucily with a superior, to answer impertinently.

Yks. (W.W.S.), **Lin.** (*ib.*), **n.Lin.^{1}**

CHIRPING, *ppl. adj.* Irel. Foaming, frothing.

Ir. Some with their chirping pints of ale or porter, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 9; (A.J.I.)

CHIRPLE, *v.* and *sb.* n.Sc. (Jam.), Inv. (H.E.F.) **1.** *v.* To twitter as a swallow. **2.** *sb.* A twittering note.

CHIRRUP, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Yks. [tʃə·rəp.]

1. *v.* To chirp.

Cum.^{1}, **n.Yks.^{2}** **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 72.

Hence (1) **Chirruping,** *vbl. sb.* chirping; (2) **Chirrupy,** *adj.* talkative. n.Yks.^{2}

2. *sb.* The noisy chattering of incipient inebriety. Cum.^{1}

CHIRT, *sb.*^{1} Dur. Der. Not. [tʃə̄t.]

1. A hard, flinty, stratified, white or black substance.

Der. My good trustees are chirt and crackin-whool, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 59. [Chirt, in mining, a flinty substance of great hardness found in limestone, Weale.]

Hence **Chirty,** *adj.* black.

Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

2. *Comp.* **Chirt-stone,** a stone used in making glass.

Not. Chirt-stone for the glass manufactories, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 157.

CHIRT, *v.* and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Written **chort** Nhb.^{1} [tʃirt, tʃərt.]

1. *v.* To squirt with the teeth, to send forth suddenly. Rxb. (Jam.), N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}

2. To press, squeeze; to suppress (laughter). Also used *fig.*

s.Sc. Lads an' laughing lasses free Chirt in to hear thy sang, Wilson *Poems* (1790) 205 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Na, na, Mary, ye needna chirt my arm, for ye ken weel it's true, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxvii; I whyles had a terr'ble facht to chirt in the lauch, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 19. **Lnk.** An the saft haun I chirted, and pree'd the wee mou', Hamilton *Poems* (1885) 66. **Slk.** Your lips are no like cherries, and when chirted thegither—Oh! man, but they have a scornfu', savage, and cruel expression, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 108; Noo clippin like shissors, noo chirtin like pinshers, *ib.* III. 146. **Gall.** How chirt ye on through life ava' In this tremendous clachan, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 97. **Kcb.** His fav'rite nymph, wi' glad uplifted heart, Stands chirtin in a corner, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 88.

Hence **Chirting**, (1) *vbl. sb.* squeezing, pressing; effort; also used *fig.*; (2) *ppl. adj.* squeezing, griping.

(1) **Ayr.** It would tak' a heap o' chirtin', Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 27. (2) **Sc.** 'A chirting fallow,' a covetous wretch, an extortioner (Jam.).

3. *sb.* A squirt. Rxb. (Jam.)

4. A squeeze.

Sc. An we cou'd but get ae meenit o' him i' the wud here, it wudna be ill dune tae gi'e his craig a chirt, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 45 (Jam.).

5. A small quantity.

Sc. We're gaun to ha'e a bit chirt o' frost, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) vii. **Rxb.** 'A chirt of gerss,' a small quantity of grass; 'a chirt of water,' very little water (Jam.).

CHISEL, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Dur. Chs. [tʃi·zl.] A tool used in boring, or when making holes for blasting.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Screwed on to the bottom rod for the purpose of cutting the strata, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Chs.**^{1} A salt-mining tool, from four to eight feet long, about an inch and a half thick in the middle and tapering to about three-quarters of an inch towards each end. Each end spreads out again to an inch wide, and is sharpened to a cutting edge. Also called a drill.

CHISEL, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lin. Lei. Also Ken. Sus. Written **chizzel**(1 N.Cy.^{12} Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{12} m.Yks.^{1} Ken.^{12} Sus.^{2}; **chizzle** Dur. Wm. e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{4} Sus.^{1} Also in *pl.* Lei.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} [tʃi·zl.] Bran, coarse flour.

N.Cy.^{12} **Nhb.**^{1} A caad chisel crowdy. **Dur.** Mak a chizzle crowdie for t'cow (J.E.D.). **e.Dur.**^{1} **Wm.** Gibson *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 92. **Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **n.Yks.**^{12} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); In every bushell of meale that commeth from the mill there is neare a pecke of chizell drossed out, Best *Farming Bk.* (1641) 105; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{4} **Lin.** Chisel, *siliqua*, *gluma*, Skinner (1671); The mice charmed the harden poke and let out the chisels, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} When you get your corn grun, first comes the bran, then the chisel, then the fine flour. **Lei.**^{1} **Ken.** Grose (1790); (H.M.); **Ken.**^{12} **Ken., Sus.** Ray (1691). **Sus.**^{12}

[*Cantabrum*, chycelle, *Harl. MS.* (c. 1450) in Way's note to *Prompt.* 76. The same word as ME. *chysel*, gravel (*Prompt.*). OE. *cisil.*]

CHISEL, see **Chassel.**

CHISELL, see **Cheswell.**

CHISELLER, *sb.* nw.Dev.^{1} A kind of cultivator, having any number of feet, which are adjustable and arranged in various ways.

CHISELLY, *adj.* Yks. Nhp. e.An. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also written **chisley** Wil.^{1}; **chizzel**(1)**y** n.Yks.^{2} Nhp.^{2}; **chizzly** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Sus.^{1} Hmp. w.Som.^{1} [tʃi·zli.]

1. Of gravel, earth: gritty, full of small, hard bits.

n.Yks.^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12} **Hmp.** When the ground in ploughing breaks up into small, hard pieces it is called 'chiselly' (H.C.M.B.); Holloway. **Wil.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Ter'ble grawl [gravel] this yer, 'bout wearin out anybody's boots like, 'tis so chúz·lee.

2. Of bread, &c.: harsh and dry to the taste; friable.

n.Yks.^{2} The bread eats quite chizzely. **Nhp.**^{1} Used in ref. to wheat that chips and breaks instead of grinding down to flour. Cheese that eats hard and dry is chiselly. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Sur.** (T.S.C.), **Sus.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} [Applied to] the yolk of an over-boiled egg, or a very dry cheese.

[**1.** A light mixed chissely land, Blith *Eng. Improv.* (ed. 1653) 208 (N.E.D.). Der. of ME. *chisel*, gravel. See **Chisel**, *sb.*^{2}]

CHISKET, *sb.* Not.^{1} Lei.^{1} Nhp.^{12} [tʃi·skət.] A cheesecake. See **Cate.**

CHISKIN, see **Chickstane.**

CHISLOCK, see **Cheese-lip.**

CHISM, see **Chissom.**

CHISSEL-BOB, *sb.* Brks.^{1} Bck. (J.Ar.) Hmp.^{1} I.W.^{1} Also written **chizzle-** Brks.^{1}; **chesil-** Hmp.^{1} [tʃi·zl-bob.] The wood-louse.

[A corr. of older *cheslop*(*pe*. *Porcelet de S. Anthoine*, a cheslop or woodlowse, Cotgr.; Chesloppe, a worm, *cloporte*, Palsgr.]

CHISSOCKED, *ppl. adj.* Dev. Suffering from cold on the chest.

Dev. Her husband had a very bad cold on his chest, and was terribly 'chissocked' up. Also in form 'tissick'd' (q.v.), *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

CHISSOM, *sb.* and *v.* Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Written **chism** Wil.^{1} Som.; **chisom** Dor.^{1}; **chizzom** Glo.^{1}; **chizzum** nw.Dev.^{1} [tʃi·zəm.]

1. *sb.* A shoot, budding out; the sprout of a potato. Cf. **chit**, *sb.*^{1}

Hmp. The corn is checked in its chissum, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757); **Hmp.**^{1} **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.) **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. *v.* To sprout, bud, germinate.

Glo.^{1} I scratted up some of the beans to-day, maister, and they was just chizzomed; **Glo.**^{2} Esp. applied to the first shoots in newly cut coppice. **Hmp.** Lisle *Husbandry* (1757); **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} The wheat doesn't make much show yet, John.—No, zur, but if you looks 'tes aal chisming out ter'ble vast. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**^{1} **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.) **Dev.** The seed potatoes had chissomed out beautiful.

[Cp. Flem. *keesem*, a shoot, a sprout, *keesemen*, to sprout (Schuermans). Fr. the same root as OE. *cīð*, a young shoot.]

CHISSUP, *v.* w.Yks.^{3} [Not known to our correspondents.] To sneeze.

CHIT, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* n.Cy. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Bdf. Hnt. Cmb. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Dev. Also in form **chid** nw.Dev.^{1} [tʃit.]

1. *sb.* The first sprout of seeds, esp. corn; the shoot of a potato.

s.Not. (J.P.K.) **sw.Lin.**^{1} I have set him to rub off the chits. **Lei.** (K.), **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.**^{23} **se.Wor.**^{1} Them taters wans sartin', but you must be keerful 'ow yŭ 'ondles um, else you'll knock the chits off. **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Oxf., Bck.** (K.) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809); The person preparing the 'taturs' for boiling, picks off the chit (J.W.B.). **Cmb.** (M.J.B.), **Ken.** (K.), **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. *v.* Of corn, potatoes, &c.: to sprout, germinate.

N.Cy.^{2}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Said of corn only. It's not sprooted to no meänin', but ther's here an' theäre a graain 'at's chitted a bit. **sw.Lin.**^{1} The corn has not chitted a deal. **Rut.**^{1} His potatoes were more chitted than ourn. The turps [turnips] is beginning to chit. **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.**^{3}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**^{1} **Glo.** The potatoes are chitted well (A.B.). **n.Glo.** (H.S.H.) **Glo.**^{1} *Gen.* used by maltsters of the first protusion of the rootlet. **Oxf.**^{1} (s.v. Strike). **Brks.**^{1}, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cmb.** The potatoes are chitting (W.M.B.); (M.J.B.) **Hmp.** Lisle *Husbandry* (1757); **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** The whate be chittin, Akerman *Springtide* (1850) 33; **Wil.**^{1} **nw.Dev.**^{1} These yur taties be chidded out; they want peckin' auver. [Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

3. To break off in small pieces.

Not.^{3} Commonly used of the shell of an egg when the chick is being hatched.

CHIT, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Der. Not. Nhp. [tʃit.] Applied to various things on account of their small size.

1. A young bird.

Not.^{3} 'To go a chitting' is to kill young small birds in the hedgerows in the early summer.

2. A small apple. Nhp.^{1} **3.** A small stone. Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1} **4.** A bit of bread or other food. Sc. (Jam.) **5.** In phr. *chits and chats*, the trimmings of a hedge. Nhp.^{1}

CHIT, *sb.*^{3} Wil. [tʃit.] The third swarm of bees from one hive.

Wil.^{1} Of swarms, only the first is a Swarm, the second being a Smart, and the third a Chit (s.v. Bees).

CHIT, *sb.*^{4} Sc. Cum. Wm. Lan. Chs. Also written **cht** Chs.^{1} [tʃit.] A cat; the word used in calling a cat. See **Cheet, Chitty.**

Ayr. She wi' the besom lounged poor chit, An' syne she clapp'd my doggie, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 112. **Cum.** (M.P.); (J.Ar.); **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.** (B.K.), **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} In calling a cat we do not say 'puss! puss!' but 'Cht! Cht!' **s.Chs.**^{1}

CHIT, *sb.*^{5} *Obsol.* Sus. (F.E.S.); (E.E.S.) A knife used for cleaving laths.

CHITCHAT, *sb.* Hrf. Wil. Also in form **chit-jack** Wil. [**tʃi·t-tʃæt.**]

1. *Pyrus Aucuparia*, mountain ash. Wil.^{1}

2. Sprigs of oak, worn on King Charles's Day, May 29.

Hrf. Chit-chat Day (E.L.). **Wil.** Chit Jack and Shitsack (q.v.) are both in use at Barford St. Martin (G.E.D.).

CHITHREL, see **Chitterlings.**

CHITLING, *sb.*^{1} Nhp.^{1} A sprout from the stems of coleworts. See **Chit**, *sb.*^{1}

CHITLING, *sb.*^{2} Not. Nhp.

1. A small summer apple. Nhp.^{2} See **Chit**, *sb.*^{2} **2.**

2. A little child. Not. (W.H.S.)

CHIT-PERL, *sb.* Nrf. The Lesser Tern, *Sterna minuta.*

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43. **w.Nrf.** Common on the *w.* coast, and used amongst local bird-catchers (M.C.H.B.).

CHITS, see **Cheats.**

CHITTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. Also Som. Dev. Cor. [**tʃi·tər, tʃi·tə(r).**]

1. *v.* To shake, vibrate.

Lin. (J.T.F.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' peăcock set o' th' wall-top chitterin' it taail-feathers (M.P.).

2. To tremble, shiver, esp. from cold. Of the teeth: to chatter.

Ayr. A chap comes in chitterin' at daylicht an' says, 'An awfu' caul' mornin', mistress,' Service *Notandums* (1890) 37. **Lnk.** Your teeth they chitter, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 168 (Jam.); I'm fair chittering wi' cauld, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) viii. **Edb.** I mostly chacked off my tongue in chittering, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **e.Lth.** Wad seek their bunks, wi' hearts a-quakin', To chitter hours in sweat, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 90. **Slk.** There I was sittin in the cave, chitterin like a drookit cock, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 10. **Gall.** One moment I chittered with heat, and the next shivered with cold, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxvi. **Nhb.** My heart seem'd chittering wi' the cauld, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 296; **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} He always chitters so with his teeth.

3. Of birds: to twitter, chirp.

Gall. They spread Their little wings, an' chitter their farewell, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 129 (Jam.). **Wm.** Magpies er sparras chittrean, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. ii. 24; Tha chitter ov t'music ov o' maks o' birds, Wilson *Old Man's Talk*, 89. **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **w.Som.**^{1} Aew dhu spaa·ruz dùe chút·uree!

Hence **Chitter-hi-ti**, *sb.* the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis.*

n.Lan. *Science Gossip*, XVIII. 164.

4. To gabble, talk noisily, chatter, gossip.

Cum. He began teh chitter summat, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 126; Chittered like a magpie, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1888) II. 71. **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1} **e.Lin.** I laughed and chittered for a bit, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 42. **n.Lin.**^{1} I can't abide to go near th' hoose; she's alus a-chittering. **w.Som.**^{1} They maaidens'll bide there chitterin vore darknight, let em alone. **Dev.** They chillern chitter like a tree vull ov sparrars, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** There was Bedlam let loose, for up five minnits, ivery mother's son chitterin' an' laffin, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

5. To grumble, mutter complainingly.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Chitterbag**, *sb.*, (2) **Chitterbox**, *sb.* a 'chatter-box'; (3) **Chitter-chatter**, (*a*) *sb.* foolish talk; the chattering of the teeth from cold; (*b*) *v.* to chatter, to talk foolishly; also used as *adv.*; (4) **Chittering**, (*a*) *ppl. adj.* trembling, shivering; (*b*) *vbl. sb.* talking, chattering; (5) **Chittering-bite**, (6) **-chow**, (7) **-piece**, *sb.* a piece of bread eaten immediately after bathing; (8) **Chitter-waow**, *sb.* the caterwauling of cats; (9) **Chittrie-chattrie**, *sb.*, see (5).

(1) **Lin.** (R.E.C.); (E.P.); (J.C.W.) (2) **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (3, *a*) **Bnff.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} (*b*) **Bnff.**^{1} His teeth geed chitter-chatter for mair nor an oor. (4, *a*) **Ayr.** Whare wilt thou cow'r thy chittering wing? Burns *Winter Night* (1785). **Lnk.** Scarce a spunk o' fire to warm Their chitterin' bairnies' fingers red, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 103. **n.Dev.** Tha wart a chittering . . . moil, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 65. (*b*) **Cor.** I hears a chitterin' an' a chatterin', 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi. (5) **Sc.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 41. (6) **Sc.** (Jam.) (7) *ib. Suppl.* (8) **Cum.**^{1} (9) **Bnff.**^{1} A piece of oat-cake eaten when one leaves the water in bathing. Also called Chatterin' piece.

6. *sb.* A rattling noise, a vibration.

Lin. (J.T.F.) **n.Lin.**^{1} The noise made by a door or window which does not fit tightly; a shrill vibration or slight rattling sound such as church windows sometimes make when the organ is played.

7. In *pl.* Fragments, small pieces broken by a fall.

Edb. He was found at the bottom . . . wi' his legs and arms broken to chitters, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii.

8. Loud whispering, chatter.

Cum.^{1} **s.Lin.** Do ho'd yor chitter, I'm tired to death o' hearing such clat (T.H.R.).

CHITTER, see **Chitty.**

CHITTERILS, see **Chitterlings.**

CHITTERLING, *sb.* N.I.^{1} **1.** A swallow. **2.** The chattering noise made by swallows. See **Chitter**, *v.* **3.**

CHITTERLINGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. and in *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in forms **chadlens** Wil.; **chetlens, chetterlens** Dor.^{1}; **chidlin(g)s** Oxf.^{1} Brks.^{1} Cmb.^{1} Ken.^{1} Wil.; **chithrel** e.Yks.^{1}; **chiddlens** Wil.^{1}; **chitlin(g)s** w.Yks.^{2} sw.Lin.^{1} Nhp.^{1} Hrf.^{2} e.An.^{1} w.Som.^{1}; **chitterils** n.Yks.^{2}; **chittlins** se.Wor.^{1} [**tʃi·təlinz, tʃi·tlinz, tʃi·dlinz.**]

1. The small intestines of animals, usually pigs, dressed and cooked for food.

Dur.^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **w.Yks.**^{12}, **Not.** (W.H.S.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{3}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Chitterlings, after being thoroughly cleansed, are prepared for table by boiling them—the smaller ones being plaited together—and cutting them into short lengths. Served up thus, or else fried, they are eaten with mustard and vinegar, and are considered quite a delicacy of farm-house or cottage fare. **Hrf.** (W.W.S.), **Hrf.**^{2}, **Oxf.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Cmb.**^{1} **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 6; **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}, **Ken.** (D.W.L.), **Ken.**^{1} **Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **s.Wil.** At Deverill the intestines of calves are called Calves'-chadlens (G.E.D.); **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** (A.C.); Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**^{1} **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); We'll begin wi chitlin, and black puddun, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 52. **w.Som.**^{1} Chút·leenz. **Dev.** Us lived on chitterlings and such like for pretty nigh a month, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 40. **Cor.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Chitterling-pasties**, (2) **-puffs**, mince-pies made with chopped pigs' 'chitterlings.'

(1) **Lei.**^{1} 'Some folks,' said a farmer's wife, 'call 'em chitterlin' pasties; I allays call 'em light pies.' (2) **Shr.**^{1} 'Ack 'em as small as small, an' get some corrans and rais'ns an' some candied pĕĕl an' spice, an' 'ack some apples, an' blend 'em all together, an' mak' puffs on it.

3. The intestines of a human being.

Lin.^{1} Those crabs I growsed have given me a pain in the chittlings.

4. *Obsol.* or *obs.* An old-fashioned shirt-frill.

Sc. A little, old, shrivelled man, with . . . a snuff-coloured broad-tailed coat, chitterlins, &c., Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 348. **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863); (A.C.); **Dor.**^{1} **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **Dev.** A man may ha the best o' hearts, Although no chitterlins to 's sharts, Peter Pindar *Dev. Hob's Love* (1816) III. 252. **Cor.**^{12}

5. A sliver of wool neatly folded up with the end wrapped round. Also used *attrib.* w.Yks. (E.G.)

[**1.** A chyttering, chitterling, *omasum*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

CHITTERS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Cum. [**tʃi·tərz.**] The small intestines of a goose or a sheep.

Nhb.^{1} Used in making a giblet pie. **Cum.**^{1}

CHITTERY, *adj.* n.Yks.^{3} Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} [**tʃi·təri.**] Full of small stones, shaley, crumbling.

CHITTLE, *v.*^{1} Sc. To eat corn from the ear, to pull off the husks with the teeth. Dmf. (J.M.); (Jam.)

CHITTLE, *v.*^{2} Sc. Of birds: to twitter, warble.

Per. The birds are chittlin' bonnily (G.W.). **Dmf.** (J.M.); The lintie chittles sad in the high tower wa', Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 119 (Jam.).

CHITTLED, *ppl. adj.* e.An. [**tʃi·tld.**] Of seed: sprouted, vegetated. See **Chit**, *sb.*^{1}

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** I shan't buy this onion-seed, since I see it's chittled. Still heard occas. The common substitute in e.Suf. is 'chicked' (F.H.).

CHITTY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. e.An. Ken. Cor. Also in form **chitter** Ken.^{1} Wm. Cor.^{12} [**tʃi·ti.**]

1. *adj.* Small, thin; baby-faced.

Wm. T'chitty garth belengs t' t'skeul (B.K.). **e.An.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{2}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Chitty-balk,** (2) **-beam,** a small joist in the roof of a building; (3) **-face,** (*a*) a thin, pinched, or childish face; one who has a thin face; (*b*) a hobgoblin; (4) **-faced,** having a small or babyish face; (5) **-whitethroat,** *Sylvia cinerea*, the whitethroat.

(1) **Cum.** (M.P.), **Wm.** (B.K.), **Wm.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} (2) **ne.Lan.**^{1} (3, *a*) **Sc.** Her pale chitty face, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xviii. **Cum.** Thou lall chitty-feace, thow (M.P.). **Wm.** What a lal chitty feeace that barn hes (B.K.). **Lan.**^{1} **s.Stf.** Tak thy chitty face off to bed, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Cor.**^{2} (*b*) **n.Cy.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 79. (4) **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** A poor lal chitty-fiast thing (B.K.). **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **e.An.**^{1} **w.Cor.** Thank the Lord that chitterfaaced wummon ed'n gwaine to the weddin', Phillpotts *Lying Prophets*, 96. **Cor.**^{1} (5) **Rut.**^{1}

3. *sb.* An endearing name for a cat; also in *comp.* **Chitty-puss.** Cf. **chit,** *sb.*^{4}

Cum. Chitty Puss Lane in Keswick, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 299; (M.P.) **sw.Cum.** Opn t'diuər ən' let t'chiti in (W.S.). **Wm.** (B.K.), **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}

4. The wren. Also used *attrib.*

N.I.^{1} Chitty wran. **Cum.** (H.W.); (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** A chitty nest wi' fifteen eggs (B.K.); The chitter wren, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 95. **w.Yks.** Usually designated a 'chitty wi' wren' (R.H.H.). **Lan.**^{1} Chitty-wer-wren. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{1}

5. The Lesser Redpole, *Linota rufescens.*

Lan. A little fellow . . . imitated the song of the 'grey-bob' or 'chitty,' Brierley *Tales* (1854) 157. **Lan.**^{1} In Manchester and suburbs also called the greybob.

[**3.** (*a*) Chittiface, *puellulus, improbulus*, Coles (1679); A chittiface, *proprie est facies parua et exigua*, Minsheu *Ductor* (1617).]

CHITTYPRAT, *sb.* Yks. Lin. [**tʃi·tiprat.**]

1. A black and white speckled hen.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 9, 1892); (S.P.U.) **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. The rags of a speckled cloth. w.Yks. (M.F.)

3. A pet name for children; a little upstart.

w.Yks. Out o' t'mouth of a chitty-prat like him, *Philip Neville*, ix; Bless mi little chittyprat, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 9, 1892).

CHITUP, *sb.* Shr. [**tʃi·təp.**] A saucy, pert girl

Shr.^{1} Dun yo think as I wuz gwein to be 'ectored o'er by a little chitup like that.

CHIUC, *sb.* Irel. A hook or sickle to shear or cut grass with.

Ant. Go and get me the chiuc till I shear some grass (G.M.H.).

CHIVE, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. [**tʃaiv.**] A small wild onion, *Allium schoenoprasum.* Cf. **chibe.**

Nhb.^{1} Found on the Roman Wall at Walltown, &c. 'In the crevices of the whin rock chives grow abundantly. The general opinion is that we are indebted for those plants to the Romans,' Bruce *Roman Wall* (1884) 171.

[*Civette*, a chive, little scallion, or chibol, Cotgr. OFr. (Picard) *chive* (mod. Fr. *cive*), a leek.]

CHIVE, *sb.*^{2} War. (J.W.R.); War.^{2} The stave of a barrel.

CHIVEL, *v.* and *sb.* Lei. [**tʃi·vl.**]

1. *v.* To chip, slit, tear, crumble in pieces; to grate, nibble. Cf. **chibble.**

Lei.^{1} The bricks wur all chivelled wi' the frosst. Yo'll chivel the net all to pieces agen them thorns.

Hence **Chivellings,** *sb. pl.* fragments, refuse; fragments nibbled by mice. Lei.^{1}

2. *sb.* A small slit or tear; a hollow from which a piece has been chipped; a chip, a fragment.

Lei.^{1} This 'ere ground's all full o' chivels an' 'ools.

CHIVEN, *sb.* Suf. [**tʃi·vən.**] A slice, portion.

Suf. Give me a good chiven of bread and cheese. *Obsol.* (F.H.)

CHIVER, *v.* Cld. (Jam.) To shiver, tremble, shake.

Cld. Boys call their bit of bread after bathing, their chiverin piece *or* chow; corrupted into chivery chow.

CHIVES, *sb. pl.* e.An. [**tʃaivz.**] The roots of kiln-dried malt.

Nrf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Suf.** (F.H.)

CHIVEY, CHIVIE, see **Chevy.**

CHIVS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks.^{3} [Not known to our correspondents.] Small scraps of dead branches.

CHIVVELS, *sb. pl.* Hrf. Hmp. Cor. [**tʃi·vlz.**]

1. Small onions, eaten as salad. See **Chive,** *sb.*^{1}

Hmp. So called in the New Forest (J.Ar.). **Cor.**^{2}

2. Old onions which have sprouted after being stored. Hrf. (W.W.S.)

CHIVVY, CHIVY, see **Chevy.**

CHIVY, *sb.* Wil.^{1} s.Som. (H.G.) [**tʃi·vi.**] The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs.*

CHIZEN, *v.* w.Yks.^{2} Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} Written **chyzen** Der.^{2} [**tʃai·zən.**] To munch, chew, eat slowly.

CHIZZEL(L, CHIZZLE, see **Chisel,** *sb.*^{2}

CHIZZLE, *v.* Der. To beat.

Der.^{2} I did chizzle him. **nw.Der.**^{1}

CHIZZLE-BOB, see **Chissel-bob.**

CHIZZLY, see **Chiselly.**

CHIZZOM, see **Chissom.**

CHOÄK, see **Choke,** *sb.*^{1}

CHOAMER, see **Chamber.**

CHOANCE, see **Chance.**

CHOATY, *adj. Obs.* Ken. Chubby, broad-faced; *gen.* used of children.

Ken. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Grose (1790); **Ken.**^{12}

CHOAVE, see **Chauve,** *v.*

CHOBBLE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. War. Wor. Glo. Also in form **chabble** War.^{2} Glo. [**tʃo·bl, tʃa·bl.**]

1. *v.* To chew, bite into small pieces, munch.

Yks. Mrs. A. lost a child's dress, and the coo chobbled it oop (F.P.T.). **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} Do'ant chobble your food so. The rats have been chobbling the straw. **s.Wor.** 'E doan't kip suckin an' quiddlin' at 'is fittle, but a chobbles it up like (H.K.). **se.Wor.**^{1} **Glo.** Northall *Flk-Phr.* (1894).

Hence **Chobblings,** *sb. pl.* pulped fragments, as of apples chewed by rats. s.Wor.^{1}, Glo. (A.B.)

2. *sb.* A bite, chew.

War.^{2} Wot a opple, gi'e us a chobble.

CHOBS, *sb. pl.* e.An. [**tʃobz.**] Unripened grain, adhering to the husk when threshed by a flail. Nrf.^{1}, Suf. (F.H.), Ess. (H.H.M.)

Hence (1) **Chobbins,** *sb. pl.* the same as 'chobs'; (2) **Chobby,** *adj.* abounding in 'chobs.'

(1) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 290, ed. 1849; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (F.H.) (2) **e.An.**^{1} **Suf.** Rainbird *ib.*; **Suf.**^{1} When many of the grains adhere to the chaff, the corn is said to be chobby.

CHOCH, see **Church.**

CHOCK, *sb.*^{1}, *v.*, *adj.* and *adv.*^{1} Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. I.W. [**tʃok.**]

1. *sb.* A wedge, a small piece of wood used to prevent rattling, &c.

n.Yks.^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.**^{1} Put thoose chocks in [for fastening the cart to the shafts] an' let's be gooin'. **se.Wor.**^{1} **I.W.**^{1}

2. A square block of wood, used to support the roof of a coal-mine.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Dur.** (J.J.B.) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{2}

3. A piece of wood placed across the rails in a siding, &c., to stop the wagons. n.Cy. (B.K.), Nhb.^{1}, Dur. (J.J.B.)

Hence **Chocker,** *sb.* a railway employé who stops wagons, &c., with a 'chock.' n.Cy. (B.K.)

4. A block of wood or stone used to 'scotch' a wheel. n.Lin.^{1}

5. *Comp.* **Chock (Choke)-deals,** deal boards fitted closely together.

Nhb.^{1} We lay choak-deals (as we call them), which is deals put in as fast, or all along, as we dig the sand or earth, J. C. *Compleat Collier* (1708) 21.

6. *v.* To block up, fill to overflowing; to wedge.

Nhb.^{1} The spoot wis chocked up wi' clarts. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **m.Yks.**^{1}

7. To build a support of wood for the roof of a mine. n.Cy. (J.J.B.)

8. To stop or 'scotch' a wheel. Not.^{2}, n.Lin.^{1}

9. *adj.* Full to overflowing, chock-full.

Not.^{1} **Lei.**^{1} The reum wur that chock, ah couldn' git anoigh anew to 'ear 'im. **War.**^{3} **Stf., War., Wor., Glo.** The very devil chock! [choke-full of the devil], Northall *Flk-Phr.* (1894).

10. *adv.* Full, straight; completely.

Nhb.^{1} Chock up again'd. **w.Yks.** A went tšok əgiən im (J.W.). **Lan.** His een fixt chock on th' operator, Staton *Bobby Shuttle*, 56.

11. *Comb.* (1) **Chock-and-block,** tightly filled up; (2) **Chok-edge-full**, brim-full. (1) **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **n.Yks.**^{2}

[**1.** Fr. (Picard) *choque*, a block of wood; cp. Norm. *chouque* (Moisy), Berry *choche*, *soche*. The same as mod. Fr. *souche*, see Littré.]

CHOCK, *sb.*^{2} and *adv.*^{2} Chs. Nhp. War. **[tʃok.]**

1. *sb.* An inequality, roughness in a road. s.Chs.^{1}

Hence **Chocky,** *adj.* Of a road: uneven, full of ruts.

s.Chs.^{1} Dhŭr·z sŭm des·pŭrt baad· chok·i roa·dz of fŭr dhŭ ilz [There's some desperate bad chocky roads off for the hills]. **Nhp.**^{1} The roads were so chocky, we could hardly get along to market. **War.**^{3}

2. *Comp.* **Chock-hole,** a deep, rutty hole in a country road. Chs.^{13}

3. *adv.* Joltingly.

s.Chs.^{1} Dhée·ŭr yoa· gon chok (chik·-chok) oa·r ŭ stoa·n [Theer yo gon chock (or chick-chock) o'er a stone]. Also in form chockin'.

CHOCK, *sb.*^{3} Not. Nhp. War. **[tʃok.]**

1. A blow. Nhp.^{2}

2. A game of marbles, also called **Chock-hole.** See **Chuck,** *v.*

s.Not. The player holds a number of marbles in his hand, and from a marked distance strives to throw them into a small hole (called a chock-hole) made in the ground, *gen.* against a wall (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**^{1} A ring for the marbles, a hole for the chock, Clare *MS. Poems.* **War.**^{2} Any 'remainders'—that is, marbles undeposited by one player at a cast—become the property of the other player; **War.**^{3}

[Fr. *choc*, a shock (Cotgr.).]

CHOCK, *sb.*^{4} Nrf. The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.*

Nrf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 9.

CHOCK, see **Choke,** *sb.*^{1}, **Chuck(y.**

CHOCKETTY, *adj.* Sur. (T.S.C.) Of a bad cold: affecting the throat.

CHOCKLE, *v.* Dev. **[tʃo·kl.]** Of a hen: to cackle. Of persons: to talk loudly, scold. Cf. **chackle.**

Dev. Zee whot ole Polly's a chockling vur! I zim her 'th astawled her nist, and layed uppen tha hādge, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** Than tha wut chocklee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 232.

Hence **Chockling,** *ppl. adj.* scolding, hectoring.

n.Dev. Thee art a . . . chockling baggage, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 44; Grose (1790).

CHOCKLY, see **Chocky.**

CHOCKREL, *sb.* e.Lan.^{1} **[tʃo·kril.]** A kind of linchpin or pin to secure an axle-tree.

CHOCK-TEETH, *sb. pl.* Glo.^{1} Som. (W.F.R.) **[tʃo·k-tīþ.]** The molar teeth. See **Choke,** *sb.*^{1}

[*Muéla de baxo, — de encima*, the lower chocke tooth, the upper chock-tooth, Minsheu (1623).]

CHOCKY, *adj.* Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also in form **chockly** Sur. Sus.^{1} **[tʃo·ki.]** Of fruit, cheese, &c.: dry, difficult to swallow.

Sur A chockly pear (T.S.C.). **Sus.**^{1} **Hmp.** Lisle *Husbandry* (1757); **Hmp.**^{1}

[Sower, rough, and chokely peares, Lyte *Dodoens* (1578) 713.]

CHOD, *sb.* Cor.^{12} **[tʃod.]** A stew, 'stodge' (q.v.).

[A pron. of *stodge*; for *ch-* (*tʃ*) representing *st-* in Cornwall cp. *chall=stall.*]

CHODDY-, see **Chawdy.**

CHOFF, see **Chuff,** *adj.*^{1}

CHOG, *sb.*^{1} Lin. Glo. Hmp. **[tʃog.]**

1. A small log or lump of wood. See **Chock,** *sb.*^{1} Glo.^{1}

2. A block to scotch a wheel; a wooden ball for securing a headstall rope. n.Lin.^{1}, Hmp. (H.W.E.)

CHOG, *sb.*^{2} n.Yks.^{1} **[tʃog.]** A neckcloth.

CHOGS, *sb. pl.* Ken. Sur. Sus. **[tʃogz.]**

1. The refuse cuttings of hop-plants when dressed in the spring before being polled.

Ken., e.Sus. Holloway. **Sus.**^{12}

2. The refuse of apples after cider-making. Sur. (T.S.C.)

CHOICE, *adj.* Stf. Not. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also in form **choist** Not.^{1}; **chice** Glo.^{1} Brks.^{1}; **chaice** Wil. **[tʃois, tʃais.]**

1. Careful of, setting great store by.

Not.^{1} Ye're very choice of yer chink. **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} You must not touch those medlars, the master's very choice of them. **Shr.**^{1} They han but that one little lad, an' they bin mighty choice an' tid on 'im. **Ken.**^{1} Sure, he is choice over his peas, and no mistake! **Sur.** (T.S.C.), **Sus.**^{1} **Hmp.**^{1} Tom's mortal choice over 'em peasen. **w.Som.**^{1} Tuur·ubl chauy·s mae·un baewt-s dhingz [very particular man as to his live stock]. Au·n-kaum·un chauy·s oa·vur ur daa·rturz [extremely careful of her daughters].

2. Dainty, fastidious with regard to food.

s.Stf. Her's awful awk'ard to cook for—her's soo ch'ice, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Nhp.** Northall *Wd. Bk.* (1896). **War.**^{2} The cat won't eat this meat, she's a choice (or 'choice-mouthed') madam. **s.War.**^{1} He's very choice over his victual. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Glo.**^{1} I bent a bit chice, I can eat anything as comes first. **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Brks.**^{1} A choice or pampered child is teazed by being called 'Gaargie.' **Wil.** (E.H.G.)

CHOICE AND CHEEP, *sb. phr.* Dev. The chiff-chaff, *Phylloscopus rufus*, so called from its note.

Dev. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 25.

CHOIL, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* w.Yks. **[tʃoil.]**

1. *v.* To file the junction of the tang and edge of a pocket-knife, whereby the general shape of the blade is improved.

w.Yks. Before the 'whetter' proceeds to put a cutting edge on the blades, he takes his 'three-square' file, and nicks out the corner of the steel where the tang and the edge of the blade join. . . . [This] is commonly known in Sheffield as choiling, *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. vii. 197; They're choil'd, if they're not fether-edged ones, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 52; **w.Yks.**^{2}

2. *sb.* The indentation in a pocket-knife, or the rounding off in a table-knife where the cutting edge ends.

w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. vii. 198; **w.Yks.**^{2}

[**1.** Fr. (Norm.) *choler*, 'tourner autour' (Moisy).]

CHOIL, *v.*^{2} w.Yks.

1. To assist, help, defend one's cause.

w.Yks.^{2} I'll choil for thee. Fifty years ago this was very common amongst school-boys, and is still freq. heard.

2. To cheat, overreach. **3.** In *imper.*: to depart, be off. *ib.*

CHOINGE, see **Change.**

CHOISE, *v.* Sc. Also written **choyce, choyse** (Jam.). **[tʃois.]** To choose.

Sc. Let such as choise straw, be sure to put it on thick, Maxwell *Bee-master* (1747) 21 (Jam.). **s.Sc.** *Pret.* and *pp.* chois't, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204.

CHOKE, *v.* and *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lin. Shr. I.W. Wil. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **choäk** n.Lin.^{1}; **chock** (Jam.) I.W.^{2} Dor.^{1}; **chouk** Sc. N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **chowk** Sc.; **chuck** nw.Dev.^{1} Cor.^{123} **[tʃōk, tʃoək, tʃɐk,** Sc. and n.Cy. **tʃauk.]**

1. *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Choke-children,** the fish *Alosa vulgaris*, allis-shad, so called from its bony nature; (2) **-dog,** very hard, tough cheese; (3) **-ills,** a cold or stoppage in the throat; the distemper in dogs; (4) **-pear,** a very hard winter pear; (5) **-rope,** a rope put down a cow's throat when it is choking; (6) **-sheep,** a term of contempt; (7) **-sparrow,** bearded wheat, which birds are said to find difficult to swallow.

(1) **Cor.**^{12} [Satchell (1879).] (2) **I.W.**^{2} **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863); Bread and choke-dog, as he calls his county's cheese, *Good Wds.* (1870) 98; **Dor.**^{1} (3) **nw.Dev.**^{1} (4) **Shr.**^{1} (5) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1} (6) **Cor.** He sneaked out o' them peas like a chuck-sheep dog, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} Ah! you old chuck-sheep. (7) **Wil.** (G.E.D.)

2. *sb.* The jaw, cheek, neck; glands of the throat. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. He who has the king's evil, is vulgarly said to have 'the cruells in his chouks' (Jam.). **Fif.** Their helmets hid their chouks, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 143. **e.Fif.** Tibbie fortifeed her chowks wi a new sable boa, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv. **Ayr.** A corp with the chowks o't a' tied up, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 172. **Slk.** Get a flannel petticoat . . . and wrap it roun' your chowks [a cure for toothache], Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 153. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

3. *Comp.* **Choke-band,** a thong of leather by which a bridle is fastened round the jaws of a horse. Sc. (Jam.), n.Lin.^{1}

4. The throat, 'swallow.' Cor.^{23} **5.** Part of a neck of veal. Dor.^{1} **6.** The core of an apple or artichoke. n.Lin.^{1} **7.** The croup. w.Sc. (Jam.)

CHOKE, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Glo. A mistake in a country dance.

n.Glo. At Dumbleton, 30 years ago, they used once a year to dance against a neighbouring village, Ashton under Hill, for a cake and ribband. It was called 'the cake and ribband dance,' and was a very solemn affair, with intricate steps; each side had a leader, and there was an umpire; every mistake was called a 'choke,' and the side which made fewest 'chokes' won the victory (H.S.H.).

CHOKE, *sb.*^{3} Dev. The twist or turn at the end of a straw-bind for sheaves, &c., by which the bind is secured.

Dev. 'Turn in the choke vitty, or the sheave'll väll äll to pieces.' The bind for a goat (q.v.) is known as a cable, and is formed without a choke, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

CHOKE, see **Chalk.**

CHOKKERED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Obstructed, choked up.

w.Yks.^{2} Water is said to be chokkered in its progress through a pipe when it is impeded by earth, stones, &c.

CHOKKY, see **Chucky-cheese.**

CHOLDER, *sb.* Nrf. A considerable number or quantity.

Nrf. There seems to be such a cholder of these phrases, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 55.

CHOLICKY, *adj. Obsol.* e.An.^{1} Suf. (F.H.) Choleric.

CHOLLER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also Som. Dev. Also in form **chiller** N.I.^{1}; **cholly** Dev.; **chuller** Sc. [**tʃo·lər, tʃo·lə(r).**]

1. The flesh covering the lower jaw of man or beast, esp. when fat and hanging; a dewlap; a double chin; the hanging lip of a hound.

Abd. A great chuller ower his cheeks like an ill scraped haggis, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 13. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Very common. Huug·lee leok·een uum·un—dhu chaul·urz oa ur du ang daew·n sae·umz u bèol duug [ugly-looking woman—her cheeks hang down like a bull-dog's]. Dh-oa·l Bau·b-v u-gaut· u guurt uump· rai·t een dhu chaul·ur oa un [the old Bob (a horse) has a great hump right on his cheek]. **Dev.** He has a rare pair of chollers. A common word. *Reports Provinc.* (1891). **s.Dev.** What a cholly you've got! (F.W.C.)

2. In *pl.* the gills of a fish.

Cld., Rxb., Dmf. (JAM.) **w.Som.**^{1} The way to groa·pee is to tickle'n, gin you can slip your vingers into the chollers o' un.

3. The wattles of a cock or turkey-cock.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** His feace grew reed as the chollers of a bubbley jock, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 27. **Dev.** Lükee, zee tü our ole barn-door cock, ef tha chollers aw'n bant za rid's blid, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

[OE. *ceolur*, the throat. Cp. OHG. *chelero*, the throat, dewlap (GRAFF).]

CHOLLOUS, *adj.* Yks. Lin. Written **chollos** n.Yks.^{2}; **chollus** e.Yks. n.Lin.^{1} Also in form **churlish** n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} [**tʃo·ləs.**]

1. Of persons: harsh, stern, irritable.

n.Yks. (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} To be dour and chollos. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} He's a nasty chollous sooat of a chap. **n.Lin.** Strange an' chollus wi' her tongue, PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* (1874) I. 136; **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. Of weather or wind: cold, bleak.

n.Yks.^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} T'wind's varry chollous. **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889).

3. Cold to the taste; sour.

n.Yks. A chollus apple (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Certain medicines, as saline solutions, are cold and chollos.

4. Difficult to work; stiff.

n.Yks. (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A chollos road. A chollos bit of wood. **n.Lin.**^{1} Strong clay land is described as chollus. That theäre Wood Cloäs' is chollus; ten loäd o' lime on a aacre wo'd reightle it finely.

[Cp. lit. E. *churlish.* **1.** The man was churlish and evil in his doings, BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxv. 3. **2.** Churlish winter's tyranny, SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 62. **4.** In Sommer the ground is to hard and churlishe, GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1577) 22 (N.E.D.). With the form *chollous* cp. ME. *cherlous*, churlish. A cherlous condicion is alle contrarie, *La Tour-Landry* (c. 1450) 160.]

CHOLTER-HEAD, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also in forms **choolter-** Yks.; **chewter-, chowter-yed** Lan.^{1}; **chotter-** n.Yks.; see below. [**tʃo·ltər-iəd.**] A blockhead, simpleton. See **Jolter-head.**

n.Yks. Get out i' t'rooad, thou greeat chotterheead (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Ivverybody wor capt whativver shoo could see i' sich a choolter-heead as him, HARTLEY *Tales*, 38; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 9, 1892). **Lan.** 'Well,' I said, 'owd chap, what do you sell here?' 'Why,' he said, 'we sell Loggerheads!' 'O! I reckon, those are what we call Chouter yeads?' 'Yes,' he said! GASKEL *Sngs.* (1841) 42; **Lan.**^{1} *e.* Chewter-yed, *m.* Chowter-yed.

Hence **Cholter-headed,** *adj.* stupid, dull. n.Yks.^{12}

CHOM, see **Cham,** *v.*

CHOMBLE, see **Chamble.**

CHOMER, see **Chamber.**

CHOMMER, *v.* Chs. Also in form **chonner** Chs.^{3}; **chummer** Chs.^{1} [**tʃo·mə(r).**] To chew; to beat, crush to powder. See **Cham,** *v.*

Chs.^{1} My father bought some guano which was rather lumpy. One of the men told him 'he geet a shoo and chommered it aw up,' which meant that he had beaten it with the back of a spade; **Chs.**^{3} **s.Chs.**^{1} Wey, iv dhaat· yùng fok·saaynd aa)nŭ chom·ŭrd mahy slip·ŭr au· tŭ bit·s [Whey, if that young foxhaïnd hanna chommered my slipper aw to bits].

CHOMP, *v.* Yks. Lan. e.An. Hmp. Sus. [**tʃomp.**]

1. To chew vigorously; to eat noisily or with effort. Cf. **champ.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** They're nivver reight but when they're awther heitin or drinkin or chompin summat or anuther, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1872) 52; A donkey chompin thisals, *ib.* (1848); **w.Yks.**^{25}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

2. To chop up small, to mince.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.**^{5} To chop, as in preparing apples for mince-pies. **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

CHONCE, see **Chance, Chaunce.**

CHONGE, see **Change.**

CHONNER, see **Chommer.**

CHOO, *int.* Irel. Lin. Nhp. e.An. A word used in driving pigs or poultry, or to silence a dog.

Uls. Addressed to a barking dog, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-62). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}

CHOOGEY, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **chüggie** Dev.; and in form **choog** Cor.^{2} [**tʃœ̄·gi.**]

1. A child's name for a pig. Also in *comp.* **Choogey-pig.** Cf. **chook.**

w.Som.^{1} Yuur, Búl·ee! kau·m un zee dhu chèog·eez [Here, Billy! come and see the piggies]. A common play with very little children is to take the toes between the finger and thumb, beginning with the great toe and changing with each line: 'This choogey-pig went to market, This choogey-pig stayed at home, &c.' **Dev.** HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 16. **Cor.**^{2}

2. A call to pigs. Cor.^{2}

CHOOK, *int.* Wor. Oxf. I.W. Som. Dev. Also in form **sook** I.W.^{1} [**tʃūk,** also **tʃœ̄k.**] A call to pigs, or occas. to poultry. Cf. **choog,** s. v. **Choogey.**

w.Wor.^{1} (s.v. Calls). **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **I.W.**^{1}, **Som.** (J.S.F.S.) **w.Som.**^{1} Farm maid-servants, when shouting to the pigs, cry out in a very shrill tone 'Chèo·eek! chèo·eek!' **nw.Dev.**^{1}

CHOOK, see **Chuck,** *v.*

CHOOKER, *sb.* Yks. A fieldfare.

w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

CHOOKIE, see **Chuck,** *int.*

CHOOLTER-, see **Cholter-head.**

CHOONER, see **Chunner.**

CHOOP, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **choup** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Lan.^{1}; **chowp** n.Yks.^{2} e.Yks.^{1}; **joop** Cum.^{1}; **chub** m.Yks.^{1}; **chewp** w.Yks. [**tʃūp,** also **ʃūp.**]

1. The hip or fruit of the wild rose.

Sc. The waking blackbirds . . . were already busy at their breakfast on the choops, CUNNINGHAM *Broomieburn* (1894) xiv; *Garden Wk.* (1896) 112. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Lakel.** Rotten as a choop, *Prov.*, ELLWOOD (1895). **Cum.** (H.W.); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** We shall have a hard winter, there are so many choops (B.K.). **n.Yks.**^{2} Also called Cattijugs, Dog-chowps, Dog-jumps; **n.Yks.**^{3}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **Lan.**^{1} Her cheeks were rosy as a choup, MORRIS *Maggie Bell* (1872).

Hence **Chowp-heead,** *sb.* a blockhead. e.Yks.^{1}

2. A wild-rose bush.

w.Yks. When Turner Carr was riped some years ago, a many chewps were taken away, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882).

[Norw. dial. *kjupa*, the fruit of the wild rose, a form of *hjupa*, the hip (Aasen); OE. *hēope*.]

CHOOR, *int.* Lin. Also written **chur** Lin.^{1} [tʃūə(r).] A word used to call or to drive away pigs.

Lin.^{1} **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881).

CHOOR, see **Char**(**e**, *sb.*^{1}

CHOOSE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nrf. Sus. Amer. Also in forms **chewse, chez, chus**(**e, chuz,** see below. [**tʃūz, tʃiuz, tʃeuz.**]

I. Grammatical forms.

1. *Pret.*: (1) **Chaise,** (2) **Ches,** (3) **Choosed,** (4) **Choz.**

(1) **n.Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1877) 204. (2) **w.Yks.** Tšeəz, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 131. **s.Lan.** (J.A.P.) (3) **e.Yks.^{1}** **Sus.** Any farmer who wanted a servant come and choosed one, Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 41; **Sus.^{1}** (4) **e.Yks.^{1}**

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Chose,** (2) **Chozzen,** (3) **Chuis't,** (4) **Chuz.**

(1) **Nhb.** The Londoners long for example we've chose, Oliver *Sngs.* (1824) 13. (2) **w.Yks.** Tšozn, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 131; **w.Yks.^{1}** Nut to tack on hissell—'bout he wor regularly chozzen, ii. 311. **Lan.** Iv aw adnah chozzun the buke, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 7. (3) **n.Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1877) 204. (4) **Lan.** What theau's chuz as thine, Doherty *N. Barlow* (1884) 80.

II. Dial. usages.

1. To wish for, desire.

Nrf. Do you chuse any more? Spilling *Giles's Trip* (1872) iii. [**Amer.** 'Thank you, I would not choose any,' to decline a dish at table, *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 385.]

2. Foll. by redundant *to*.

Lan. Aw choosed to a glass o' bitter ale, Staton *B. Shuttle*, 77.

3. Foll. by *infin.*: to do as one chooses about a thing, to please oneself.

s.Chs.^{1} Ah)sl chóoz tel im [I shall tell him or not, as I choose].

4. In phr. (1) *Choose how*, however, in any case, at all events; (2) —*what*, whatever, no matter what; (3) —*whatever*, no matter what; (4) —*where*, (5) —*wherever*, no matter where; (6) —*which*, whichever; (7) —*who*, no matter who, whosoever.

(1) **w.Yks.** A local preacher announced in chapel, 'Ā give noatis 'at Mester Smith'll preitch next Sunday 't morn, D.V. Ā s'all preitch at neet, chewse ā' (S.J.C.); Horses must be fed choosehow, *Yks. Wkly. Post Xmas No.* (1894) 1; (J.T.); **w.Yks.^{3}** He will have to do it choosehow. **Lan.** Chus how hee ith wo'ld I get, I'll never turn my back o' thee, Brierley *Out of Work*, xv; It's not my Jem as would go for to kill any man, choose how a girl had jilted him, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) xx. **n.Der.** I shall go to Baslow, choose-how, Addy *Gl.* (1891). (2) **w.Yks.** Sam had made up his mind to have a day at Warely May-powl, chuss-what come, Bickerdike *Beacon Alm.* (1873); **w.Yks.^{1}**; **w.Yks.^{3}** They cannot mak it grow gooid crops, choosewhat manure they put in. **Lan.** Chuz whot Seroh o' Rutchot's dus, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 51. **Chs.** On Christmas day, chuse what comes, theere ought to be peace an' goodwill, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 15. (3) **Lan.** Off it went, an' chus whatever he did after he could no' coax it nee th' heawse agen, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 141. (4) **w.Yks.** A pratty article that, chuse where he lives, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1859) 51. (5) **w.Yks.^{1}** He'll niver do weel, chez whariver he gangs. (6) **w.Yks.** I swore I'd nivir rock ageean chewse which way t'wind blaws, *Weyver's Olm.* (1885). (7) **w.Yks.** A sowger iz noa disgrace ta noa family, chuse oa thay ar, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 46. **Lan.** I'll knock thi proud little heeod off, chuz who tha art, Bowker *Tales* (1882) 149.

CHOOWOW, *v.* Fif. (Jam.) To grumble, grudge. Hence **Choowowin',** *vbl. sb.* grumbling.

CHOP, *sb.*^{1} In *gen.* dial. or slang use in Eng. Also written **chup** n.Dev. [tʃop.]

1. In *pl.* The jaws, cheeks; lips, mouth; the bill, beak of a bird; also used *fig.* impudence, 'cheek.'

Nhb. The cuckoo . . . instrucks him how to use his slender scissor-like chops, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 94; **Nhb.^{1}** For hay but seldom blest their chops, Wilson *Dicky's Wig* (1826). To find out the nyem, now each worried his chops [bit his lips], Gilchrist *Skipper* (1824). **Cum.^{1}** **e.Yks.^{1}** Ah'll slap thy chops fo' thă. **w.Yks.** Ða mən šut ði īn ən opm ði tšops ən sī wot God l send ðə. Al e nə muər ə ðai tšop, av ed inif on it (J.W.); **w.Yks.^{2}** He fetched him such a slap i' t'chops. **Lan.** Aw'll smash his chops for him (S.W.). **n.Lan.^{1}**, **e.Lan.^{1}** **m.Lan.^{1}** A slap o'th chops. **Chs.^{1}** **s.Chs.^{1}** Shùt dhi chops [Shut thy chops]. **Der.** (H.R.), **Not.^{1}** **Lei.^{1}** Freq. used in composition, as in 'fat-chops,' 'bawn-chops,' 'slobber-chops,' &c. **Nhp.^{1}**, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.^{3}** **se.Wor.^{1}** Shut yer chops an' keep yer belly warm. **Brks.^{1}** Cut on the chops. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** To their chops tares trinkled down, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 155; **Ess.^{1}** **Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.^{1}**, **I.W.^{1}** **w.Som.^{1}** Lik·een uz chaups [licking his chops]. **n.Dev.** Or a zlat in the chups, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 101; Vor ah es chucky chups, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 109; *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 545. **Dev.^{1}**

2. The cheek or half of the under-jaw of a pig when cured.

w.Yks.^{2} **w.Som.^{1}** We know nothing of 'Bath chaps,' and 'mutton-chops' have to be so distinguished.

CHOP, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{2} Cum. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. War. e.An. Sur. Wil. Dor. [**tʃop.**]

1. *v.* In *comb.* (1) **Chopping-clog,** a log of wood on which sticks are chopped; a butcher's block; (2) **-knife,** a kind of chopper with several blades arranged gridiron-wise, formerly in use to cut the awns from barley; (3) **Chopt eggs,** the toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*; (4) **Chop-gos,** a boor, churl, peasant; (5) **-loggerhead,** a stupid person; (6) **-stick,** see **-gos.**

(1) **e.Yks.^{1}** (2) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (3) **Cum.** (B. & H.) (4) **War.^{2}** (5) **e.An.^{1}** One who has a head to all appearance thick and stout enough to bear a blow of a hatchet. **Nrf.^{1}** (6) **Wil.** Our chopstick didn't venture to look behind him till he had cleared the little garden, Akerman *Tales* (1853) 32. **Dor.** Don't be a fool, young chopstick, Hardy *Ethelberta* (1876) II. xlvi.

2. To thrash, flog with a whip; *fig.* to beat in argument.

Ess. One sorry steed, they'd well chopp'd on, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 114; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.^{1}**, **Sur.** (T.S.C.)

3. To break small, to pulverize.

w.Yks. She had been seeking a boy to chop some sand, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 17, 1891).

4. *sb.* Food for horses, consisting of chopped hay, clover, straw, &c. Also known as **Choppy.**

n.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.** Ah can eyt bran, an' thirds, an' turnips, but ah can't dahn choppy, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 9, 1892). **Chs.^{1}**, **s.Chs.^{1}**, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Not.^{2}**, **n.Lin.^{1}**, **War.** (J.R.W.) [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

5. Half a 'swath,' or row of cut corn or grass as left by the scythe. e.An.^{2}

CHOP, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{3} In *gen.* dial. or slang use in Eng. [**tʃop.**]

1. *v.* To exchange, barter.

n.Lin.^{1} He chopped his graay mare awaay at Scotter Shaw for a blind hoss. **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 237. **Not.^{1}**, **Lei.^{1}**, **War.^{3}**, **se.Wor.^{1}**, **Oxf.^{1}**, **Brks.^{1}** **Nrf.** I chopped horses with him (W.R.E.). **Hmp.^{1}** **Wil.^{1}** Wool ye chop wi' I, this thing for thuck? **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Cor.^{1}** **Slang.** Palm oil, that I afterwards chopped for soap, *Raby Rattler* (1845) ix.

Hence **Chopping,** *vbl. sb.* an exchange, changing; also in phr. *Chopping and choosing*, choice, preference, making distinctions.

Cum.^{1} Sec choppin' an changin' they mek. **w.Yks.** Am bān tə ev nuə tšopin ən tšiuzin, wen jəv satld it (J.W.).

2. In phr. (1) *to chop and change*, (*a*) to barter, exchange, sell; (*b*) to change; in *gen.* use; (2) *to chop and choose between*, to make a distinction, choose between.

(1, *a*) **n.Yks.** He'l sell owt he ez ef he thinks he can mak owt on't, he's all'as choping an' changing (W.H.). **e.Yks.^{1}** *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.^{4}**, **Lan.** (S.W.), **Nhp.^{1}** (*b*) **w.Yks.** It won't do for t'classes to chop an' change about fra one room to anoother (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.^{1}** Chop an change wer kye fray ya field to another, ii. 341. **n.Lin.^{1}** He's alus choppin' and chaangin' aboot, can't be eäsy nowheäres. **w.Som.^{1}** You never can't depend 'pon he, a's always choppin' and changin' about. (2) **w.Yks.** Ðer iznt mitš tə tšop ən tšiuz bitwīn əm (J.W.).

3. To change.

Nhb.^{1} The wind chopped round to the nor'rard. **n.Lin.^{1}** Th' wind's chopped roond to th' nor-east ageän. **Nrf.** Some o' them new lights they've been a shiftin' an' a choppin' of, Gibbon *Beyond Compare* (1888) II. vi. **I.W.^{1}**

4. *sb.* An exchange, barter.

Hrf. We had a chop (N.G.). **w.Som.^{1}** Wur-s buy· dhik au·s?—Aay ded-n buy· un—aay ad-n een u chaup [Where didst buy that horse?—I did not buy him, I had him in an exchange]. **Slang.** Let's make a chop (H.W.).

CHOP, *v.*^{3} Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. War. Shr. Wil. Som. [**tʃop.**]

1. To put, thrust.

Nhb. Have good strong wooden plugs ready made, whilst boreing, to chop into the bore-hole immediately, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 14. **Wm.** Fadder fowk dud let us chop her intul ther parrak ith winter, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 15, ed. 1821. **w.Yks.**^{1} He'd chopp'd his yaud i' t'laithe, ii. 293. **Shr.**^{1} Jest chop that basket down, an' run an' fatch me a païl o' waiter to wesh the butter. I chopt a ferret i' the stack, an' the rots come towtherin' out.

2. To come suddenly, burst in; to break or cut across.

Yks. *Wkly. Post* (May 12, 1883). **n.Yks.**^{1} Chop ayont!—of a sheep-dog: run ahead of and across the flock. Chop amell!—run in amidst the flock. **Lan.** When he wur i' Lunnon it chopt into his yed that he wur amung a lot o wakken-uns, Staton *B. Shuttle*, 27.

3. Hunting term: to kill in lair or covert before the quarry has time to get away fairly.

War. After the first fox had been chopped, Mordaunt & Verney *Hunt* (1896) I. 168; **War.**^{3} **Wil.** His . . . retriever suddenly 'chopped' a fox, and got him at bay, Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1878) 73, ed. 1887. **w.Som.**^{1} The hounds chopped a fox in Tripp brake.

Hence **Chop**, *sb.* the seizure of a fox or hare by the hounds in cover. w.Som.^{1}

4. To go, proceed.

Slk. The horny-knuckled rascal chop'd on his way, gaping as he went, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 241, ed. 1866.

5. To meet by chance. w.Yks.^{1}

CHOP, see **Chap**, *v.*^{2}

CHOP-BACK, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} [**tʃo·p-bak.**] Mining term: an excavation driven the reverse way.

CHOP-BACKS, *sb. pl.* Sus. [**tʃo·p-bæks.**] A nickname given to Hastings fishermen, who are also known as **Hatchet-backs.**

Sus. The origin of this nickname is obscure; but one informant states that the fishermen, many years ago, chopped off the hands of some Dutch sailors clinging to a wreck, so as to cause them to fall into the sea, *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. ix. 343.

CHOPE, see **Jup.**

CHOPPEKIN, *sb.* I.W. [**tʃo·pəkin.**] The chap or under-jaw of a pig salted and smoked.

I.W.^{2} We had a choppekin that day vor dinner.

CHOPPER, *sb.*^{1} nw.Dev.^{1} A large knife with a cranked tang used for chopping potatoes in a frying-pan during the operation of frying.

CHOPPER, *sb.*^{2} Sur. (T.S.C.) Sus.^{1} Hmp.^{1} [**tʃo·pə(r).**] A dried pig's face.

CHOPPERS, *sb. pl.* Cum.^{1} Snuffers.

CHOPPING BOY, *sb. phr.* *Obs.* Der.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} A fine healthy boy.

[Chopping-boy, quod dicimus de puero grandiusculo, & pro aetate robusto, Skinner (1671); *Pinchellone*, a chopping-boy, a tall stripling, Florio.]

CHOPPY, see **Chop**, *sb.*^{1}

CHOPSE, *v.* Nhp. [**tʃops.**] To abuse, call names. See **Chop**, *sb.*^{1} **1.**

Nhp.^{1} An old woman went to a village schoolmaster, to complain that 'his boys were always chopsing her.'

CHOP-STICK, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Ken. [**tʃo·p-stik.**] The cross-stick of iron wire, whalebone, &c., attached to a sea fishing-line to keep the snood and hook clear of the sinker.

N.I.^{1} **Nhb.** All about the south pier is good whiting ground. We used the ordinary chopstick form of tackle, Davies *Sch. Field-club* (1881) xxxv. **Ken.**^{1} Two old umbrella iron ribs make capital chop-sticks.

[A chopstick is an iron about the bigness of a curtain rod, and a yard long; and upon this iron is a hollow pipe of lead, eight or nine inches long, and weighs about 4 lbs., and the iron weighs about a pound, E. S. *Britain's Buss* (1615) in Arber's *Garner*, III. 642.]

CHOP-STRAW, *sb.* n.Lin.^{1} A person fond of arguing.

CHOR, *v.* n.Yks. Also written **chorr** n.Yks.^{3} [**tʃor.**] To stir, strike, or poke violently or clumsily.

n.Yks. Stop noo, or thool chor all't cinders oot o't range. Whativer duz t'a chor like that for, stir't roond (W.H.); **n.Yks.**^{3}

CHOR, see **Chaw**, *v.*

CHORE, *sb.* Sc. A company, party.

Peb. Ilk ane pries the chrisent creat're, 'Better trade' gaed round the chore, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 121.

CHORE, see **Chare, Char(e,** *sb.*^{1}

CHORK, see **Chirk.**

CHORM, see **Chirm.**

CHORNELS, see **Chirnels.**

CHORP, *v.* Sc. To emit a creaking sound.

Lth. My shoon are chorpin [creak because of water in them] (Jam.).

CHORT, see **Chirt**, *v.*

CHORTER-MASTER, see **Charter-master.**

CHORTON, see **Chawdon.**

CHORUS, *sb.* Cor. Also written **choris** Cor.^{1} [**kō·rəs.**] A feast. Cor.^{12}

Hence **Chorusing**, *vbl. sb.* feasting.

Cor.^{2} A grand chorusing.

CHORVE, see **Chauve**, *v.*

CHOSLIP, see **Cheese-lip.**

CHOTCHWARDNER, see **Churchwarner.**

CHOTTY, *sb.* Lan.^{1} [**tʃo·ti.**] A blockhead. Cf. **cholter-head.**

CHOUGH, *sb.* Dev. Also written **chofe.** [**tʃɐf.**] The jackdaw, *Corvus monedula.*

e.Dev. John Staford for killing chofes, 0. 10. 0, *E. Budleigh Overseers' Acc.* (1711–2); The present name for the bird among the poorer classes [fishermen] (T.N.B.).

[A chough, *monedula*, Coles (1679).]

CHOUGH(IN, see **Chuff(in.**

CHOUK, see **Choke**, *sb.*^{1}

CHOUL, *sb.* Shr.^{1} [**tʃoul.**] The stump of a tree. Cf. **chowl, stoul.**

CHOUNCE, see **Chaunce.**

CHOUNTING, *ppl. adj.* Dev. Also written **chaunting.** [**tʃau·ntin.**] Taunting, jeering; grumbling.

n.Dev. How! ya gurt chounting, grumbling, glumping yerring trash! *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 39; Jim looked tha chounting chap ta paise, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 115; Grose (1790).

CHOUP, see **Choop.**

CHOUR, *sb.* Irel. A giant.

Wxf. Hall *Irel.* (1841) II. 161.

[Ir. *caur*, a hero, see O'Curry *Ancient Irish* (1873) *Gl.*; Wel. *cawr*, a giant, Cor. *caur*, in *caur-march*, camel (lit. giant-horse) (Williams); see Stokes in Fick^4, 84.]

CHOUS, see **Chows.**

CHOUSKIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A knave. Sh.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.^{1}

CHOUT, *sb.* e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Also written **choot** Nrf.^{1} A frolic, merry-making.

CHOUTEE, *v.* Irel. [**tʃau·ti.**] To mumble, talk indistinctly.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

CHOVE, see **Chauve**, *v.*

CHOVEE, *sb.* e.An. Written **chovy** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} [**tʃō·vi.**] A small beetle, *Scarabaeus horticola.*

e.An.^{1} The chovy invades gardens and orchards in hot summers, in our sandy districts, in such swarms as to be nearly equal to a plague of locusts; devouring every green thing before them. It is common to drive ducks into a garden, or swine into an orchard, and shake the insects from the trees to be devoured. **Nrf.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Of a bright chestnut colour, and with a green gilded head and corselet, Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 327.

CHOVEL-, see **Chavel.**

CHOW, *sb.*^{1} Sc.

1. A wooden ball used in the game of shinty. Mry., Bnff. (Jam.)

2. The game of shinty.

Mry., Bnff. The players are equally divided. After the chow is struck off by one party the aim of the other is to strike it back, that it may not reach the goal on their side; as soon as it crosses the line the other party cry 'Hail!' as denoting that they have gained the victory (Jam.); Still popular in the Highlands (W.C.).

3. A bullet-head. Bnff.^{1}

[Fr. (Norm.) *choule*, 'une boule en bois' (Moisy); *Jouer à la choule*, 'ce jeu consistait à se renvoyer une boule de bois avec une raquette' (Duméril).]

CHOW, *sb.*^{2} n.Yks. Also in form **cow.** A kind of shed or shelter in which quarrymen dress slates or flags. (W.H.)

CHOW, see **Chaw.**

CHOW AND CHUMP, *phr.* Chs.^{13} Remains of wood, old stacks, and roots only fit for burning.

CHOWBENT GRUBS, *phr.* Chs. Nails embedded in old timber, which spoil a carpenter's tools.

Chs.^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} 'Confound these chow-bent grubs,' says a carpenter.

CHOWDER, see **Chowter**, *sb.*^{1}

CHOWDY, *sb.* Bck. (A.C.) The chaffinch. See **Chawdaw.**

CHOWER, *sb.* Som. A mess, confusion. (W.W.S.) See **Char(e**, *sb.*^{1}

CHOWER, see **Jower.**

CHOWK, see **Choke**, *sb.*^{1}

CHOWL, *sb.* Glo.^{1} **[tʃoul.]** A log of wood. **Cf. choul.**

CHOWNDER, see **Chunter.**

CHOWNY, *sb.* Sur. (T.S.C.) **[tʃou·ni.]** A pig. Also applied in contempt to an obstinate person.

CHOWP, *v.*^{1} Chs. To chatter.

s.Chs.^{1} Wot)s dhaat· mon chuw·pin aat? [What's that mon chowpin' at?]

Hence **Chowper**, *sb.* a prattler, chatterer.

s.Chs.^{1} A little chowper [said of a child].

CHOWP, *v.*^{2} e.Yks.^{1} **[tʃoup.]** To chew.

CHOWP, see **Choop.**

CHOWR, CHOWRE, see **Jower.**

CHOWS, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Written **chous** Nhb. A particular kind of coal, smaller than the common kind, much used in forges.

Sc. *Statist. Acc.* I. 98 (JAM.). **Nhb.** BEAUMONT *Coal Mining*, in *Impartial Hist. Newc.* (1801) 478.

CHOWSEL, *v.* Lin. To masticate.

Lin. Very common (G.G.W.). **n.Lin.**^{1}

CHOWTER, *sb.*^{1} Som. Dev. Cor. Written **chowder** w.Som.^{1} Dev.; **chauter** Dev. **[tʃau·tə(r), tʃau·də(r).]** A female fish-vendor. See **Jowter.**

w.Som.^{1} **Dev.** The word chowter should seem to imply a voluble and clamorous disputant. As a check upon the vociferous eloquence of those fish-ladies, it was not unusual to station a pair of stocks and a peace-officer in the market-place. In some towns (as at Truro), there was a large cage, for the confinement of such women, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 545. **s.Dev.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** With cowals for the chowters, JAN TRENOODLE *Spec.* (1846) 39; **Cor.**^{1} *Gen.* those who go about the country in carts; **Cor.**^{2}

CHOWTER, *v.* and *sb.*^{2} Sur. Dev.

1. *v.* To grumble, growl.

Dev. EASTHER *Gl.* (1883) s.v. Chunter.

2. *sb.* Noise, dispute, quarrelling.

Sur. Let a goose waddle on to the green now, and see what a chouter they make, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1888) 530; In a huff the swain remarked that 'he'd had enough chouter, an' he should goo,' *Times* (Dec. 7, 1894) 13, col. 4.

[1. To chowter, to mumble and mutter, as froward children are apt to do, PHILLIPS (1706).]

CHOWTLE, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **chuttle.** To chew feebly, as a child or old person.

CHOWTS, *sb. pl.* Cor.^{3} **[tʃauts.]** In phr. *a dish of chowts*, a 'kettle of fish,' confusion, quarrelling.

CHOYSILY, *adv.* Lan. **[tʃoi·sili.]** Easily, comfortably.

Lan. Aw'll . . . carry thee . . . as choysily as a babby, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 132, ed. 1868; Well, tak' it choysily, *ib. Red Wind.* (1868) 85.

[The same as lit. E. *choicely*, daintily, with special care.]

CHOZ, CHOZZEN, see **Choose.**

CHRISMER, *sb.* Pem. Dev. Written **chrisomer** n.Dev.; **crisimore** Dev. Also in form **cristmal** Pem.

1. A weakly child; a poor creature, ne'er-do-well. See **Chrisom.**

s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **Dev.**^{1} It hath made my heart ache to zee the crisimore, 26.

2. An unbaptized child.

Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 545. **n.Dev.** A parish sexton pointed out a portion of the churchyard which he designated Chrisomers' Hill, where, said he, 'the unbaptized children be always buried, and strangers that us don't know if they be baptized or no,' *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. ii. 96.

CHRISOM, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **chrīslom** w.Yks.^{2} **[krai·zəm.]** A fright, a pitiable object. Cf. **scrisum.**

Yks. He is an owd chrysom, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889). **w.Yks.**^{2} Do you think I'd marry an old chrisom like that? **w.Yks.**^{3}

[The same word as obs. E. *chrism* (*crism*), often occurring in parish registers in the sense of a child that has died shortly after baptism, and been shrouded in its 'chrisom-cloth.' See BLOUNT (1670).]

CHRIS(T-CROSS, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Cor. Also written **chris(s-** Nhb.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} Som. Cor.^{1}; **cris(s-** N.Cy.^{1} Dur.^{1} s.Chs.^{1} Lin. Nhp.^{1} e.An.^{2} Suf.^{1} Ken. Sus.^{1} Hmp. Dor.^{1} w.Som.^{1}; and in form **kerse-** Nhb.^{1}

1. A mark in the shape of a cross; the mark of a person unable to write his name.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} In a child's game a distinction is carefully observed between a chris and a cross, the former being made thus × and the latter thus +. **Dur.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Kris·-kros. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Aay bae·un noa skaul·urd, bud aay kn puut mee kuur·s-krau·s [I am no scholar, but I can put my Christ-cross]. Tuè aa·rts un u kuur·s-krau·s [two hearts and a Christ-cross] are drawn with the forefinger on the mash in brewing, or the sponge in baking, and are supposed to be quite effectual in keeping off the mischievous sprites or witches. 'The drink wid'n never work vitty, nif wadn to put two hearts and a Christ-cross 'pon the mash.'

Hence (1) **Chris-cross,** (*a*) *adj.* awry; bad-tempered, cross; (*b*) *sb.* a fit of temper; (2) **Cris-cross-cushion,** *sb.*, see below; (3) **Chriss-crossed,** *adj.*, (4) **Crissy-crossy,** *adj.* cross-barred; checkered; (5) **Cristy-cross,** *adj.* and *adv.* cross-wise.

(1, *a*) **N.Cy.**^{1} Everything is criss-cross to-day. **Nhb.**^{1} (*b*) **Nhb.**^{1} The said W^{m} Smith in his cairs crosses abused the Beadle, *Keelman's Books* (1772). (2) **Nhp.**^{1} A sort of seat made by two persons taking hold of their own and each other's wrists, thus forming a square with their hands, so as to enable them to carry a child thereon for amusement. (3) **Cor.**^{1} (4) **Cor.**^{2} (5) **s.Chs.**^{1}

2. The cross formerly printed at the beginning of the alphabet in hornbooks; hence the alphabet itself.

w.Yks.^{1} **Ken.**^{1} She larnt her A B C ya know, . . . An all dats in de criss-crass row, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 57. **Sus.** Täunt in de criss-cross, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 432; **Sus.**^{1} **Cor.** His earliest education was at the dame's school, where . . . he learned from his horn-book, first his Christ-cross, great A, little a, b, c, d, &c., COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 4.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Criss-cross-lain** (**-line**), (2) **-row,** the alphabet.

(1) **s.Hmp.** Couldn't you learn him his criss-cross line? VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xii. **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**^{1} **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) **N.Cy.**^{1} **e.Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 703. **e.An.**^{2} The alphabet as it stood in the horn-book, in the shape of Christ's cross; the consonants in the vertical, and the vowels in the horizontal part. The horn-book was a small board, on one side of which was the alphabet, as above mentioned, and on the other a crucifix, pasted to the board, and covered with a piece of clear horn as a defence. **Suf.**^{1} **Wil.** Recited thus: 'Chriss-crass, girt A, little a, Girt B, little b,' &c. (K.M.G.) **Cor.** (M.A.C.)

CHRISTEN, *v.* In var. dial. forms and usages in Sc. and Eng. **[kri·sən, kə̄·sən.]**

I. Dial. forms. (1) **Chersen,** (2) **Cirssen,** (3) **Cursen,** (4) **Cursten,** (5) **Kersen,** (6) **Kersn,** (7) **Kersun,** (8) **Kessen,** (9) **Kess'n,** (10) **Kessun,** (11) **Kirsen,** (12) **Kirsn,** (13) **Kirsten,** (14) **Korsen,** (15) **Kursen,** (16) **Kursin,** (17) **Kursten.**

(1) **w.Yks.**^{3} (2) **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Som.** AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 119. (3) **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); They cursen'd me Jonathan Slee, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 111, ed. 1840. **w.Som.**^{1} (4) **Cum.** It wad be nae mair like an honest woman's wedding nor it wad be like a curst'ning, LINTON *L. Lorton* (1867) xxiii. (5) **e.Lth.** Waddins an' kersenins, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 32. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** T'eldest lad wez kersent ed church, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 8. **w.Yks.**^{135}, **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Kúr·sn, kuur·sn. (6) **Lan.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127. **w.Som.**^{1} (7) **Lan.** Gooin fur to hav hur furst choilt kersunt, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) iv. (8) **n.Yks.** Ah thowt about kessenin him William, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 66; **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON

Flk-Sp. (1889); **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **Lan.**[1], **m.Lan.**[1] (9) **n.Yks.**[1] (10) **Lan.** When wi kessunt eawr poor Robert, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 197. (11) **e.Lth.** Oor weans were kirsened, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 210. **Gall.** HARPER *Bards* (ed. 1889) 239. **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1], **Dur.**[1] **w.Yks.** PRESTON *Yksman.* (1880) 23. **Lan.** 'Twould be loike flingin' th' choilt's soul to Owd Scrat gin he wur no kirsened at o', BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) ii. **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) *Gl.* (12) **Dur.**[1] (13) **Nhb.** All wor bairns may kirsten'd be, WILSON *Dicky's Wig* (1843) 86; **Nhb.**[1] **w.Yks.** (F.P.T.) (14) **Nhb.**[1] (15) **N.Cy.**[1], **w.Yks.**[5] (16) **Dur.**[1] (17) **Cum.** (J.Ar.)

II. Dial. usages.

1. In phr. *Christen your own child first*, 'Charity begins at home.' Sur.[1]

2. To baptize in church, as distinguished from privately or 'half baptize.'

s.Wor.[1], **Hrf.**[2] **Glo.** The youngest boy was took ill, and the parson come and half-baptized him, but the others was all christened (A.B.).

3. To name, nickname.

w.Yks. It wor past his skill to kursen it [to tell what breed a dog was], HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1884) 30. **Lan.** O' soourt o' red dog, or bitch, I know no gredely, nah heau the kersunt it, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 4; He spied a dish containin summat which ith state uv drunken mopes ut he wur in he could'nt kestun, STATON *B. Shuttle*, 31. **n.Lin.**[1] We christen'd him Hell Fire Dick up o' accoont o' his darin'.

4. *Comb.* (1) **Christen-child**, one who has been baptized; (2) **Christened-name**, the Christian name; (3) **Christening bit**, (4) **-cake**, (5) **-crib**, see below; (6) **-name**, the Christian name; (7) **-vault**, a font.

(1) **War.**[3] There was no burial service—he was'nt a christen-child. (2) **ne.Yks.**[1] Kess'nd name. (3) **Edb.** It is an old custom in Edinburgh on going with a child to be baptized to offer a 'christening bit' to the first person met. Mine I found . . . consisted of a biscuit, bit of cheese, and bit of gingerbread *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 506. (4) **n.Cy.** A few families still adopt the practice of taking a slice of the Christening cake along with them [to the Christening], and making an offering of it to the first person they meet. Should this be a man they say the next child born in the village will be a male; if a woman, it will be a female, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 43. **Nhb.**[1] Before the procession starts for the church the nurse makes up a neat parcel in which spice cake, or loaf, with cheese and a packet of salt are enclosed. If the infant be a girl it is lucky to give it to a man; if a boy, to give it to a woman, but it must be given to the first person met with. (5) **s.Cor.** At Looe . . . the gift was *gen.* a small cake made for the purpose, and called a 'christening crib.' Also called a kimbly, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 47. (6) **w.Yks.** He knew neither Sleck's christening name nor his mother's name, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xii. (7) **w.Som.**[1] Bae·un ee gwa·in tu lèok tu dh·oal kúrs̗·neen vau·lt? [Are you not going to look at the old font?]

CHRISTENDIE, *sb.* Sc. **[kri·səndi.]** Christendom.

Fif. Was never sic hillie-belew and flither Within a' Christendie thegither, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 155. **Rnf.** O smile on me, thou brightest star That ever shone on Christendee, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 116. **Ayr.** Three blyther hearts . . . Ye wad na find in Christendie, BURNS *Happy Trio*. **Slk.** The wickedest witch in Christendye, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 395, ed. 1866.

[Cp. obs. E. *cristentie, cristianté*, Christendom. Rome þe mast cite, þat now es ouer all cristianté, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 2126. OFr. *crestienté*.]

CHRISTIAN, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. e.An. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **Christen** n.Lin.[1]; **Crissen** e.Yks.[1]; **kerstin** w.Som.[1]; **kessen** w.Som.[1] Dev.; **kirssen** S. & Ork.[1] See also below. **[kri·stiən, kri·stjən.]**

1. *sb.* A human being, as distinguished from one of the lower animals. Also used *attrib.*

N.I.[1] The poor dog was lyin' on a Christen's bed. **Nhb.**[1] 'As wise as a Christen,' said of a dog. In Newcastle the sedan chairmen were called 'Christian horses' (HALL.). **w.Yks.** I have a shop-bill of more than a century old of a man who attended Mansfield Market to look after the health of the cattle brought there, with a N.B. at the end: 'Likewise bleeds Christians,' *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**[2] **Lan.** Talkin' to th' dog as if it wur a Kestian, *New Wkly.* (Jan. 5, 1895) 7. **Chs.**[1] Dunna give it to th' dog; it's fit for a Christian to eat. **s.Chs.**[1] Dheyz dok·tŭrz . . . dhai gon tŭ Lùn·ŭn, ŭn dhee·ŭr dhŭr)z ŭ thingg· i)th fau·rm ŭv ŭ Kris·tyŭn, boa·nz ŭn jeynts ŭn au·: ŭn dhi aan· tŭ taak· it tŭ pey·siz ŭn pùt it tŭgy'edh·ŭr ŭgy'en·, ŭn wen dhi)kn dóo dhis, dhi bin reyt [Theise doctors . . . they gon to Lunnon, an' theer there's a thing i' th' form of a Christian, bones an' jeints an' aw: an' they han to tak it to pieces an' put it together agen, and when they con do this, they bin reight]. 'Neither Christian nor creature.' **Stf.** That dog knows what I say just like a christian, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] 'All Christ'ans hes souls to be saaved, whether thaay saay the'r prayers to God Almighty or to idols, stoäns, an' bits o' rags as Papists, Heäthens, and Mahomet's men do.' 'Brewtes, as we call 'em, hes moore sense then Christ'ans; thaay won't so much as look at alcoöl if you put it under the'r very noäses.' **Lei.**[1] As cunning as a Christian. **Nhp.**[1], **War.**[3] **s.Wor.** My horse is as sensible as a Christian (H.K.). **se.Wor.**[1] **Shr.**[1] 'W'y 'e'd get on that wall,' said a woman of a favourite dog, 'an' bark like a kr'is·chu'n 'e ŏŏd, 'e knowed so well who wuz a-comin';' **Shr.**[2] **Oxf.**[1] Kris·tin. **e.An.**[1] **Suf.** My dawg he du bear malice just like a Christian (F.H.). **Sur.**[1] [Of a horse which was growing old and had lost his pace]: 'Just like us Christians, we gets slower as we grows older.' **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**[1] A horse or dog is very often described as su sai·nsubl-z u kúr·steen. **Dev.** He [a pony] lüked up in my vāce za pittice-like an' bivered tü mowth like a Curschan, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 16; **Dev.**[1] **n.Dev.** Thee wut ha' a hy to enny kessen soul, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 232. **nw.Dev.**[1] **Cor.** [Two countrymen] watching several oxen in their stalls [on Old Christmas Eve], at twelve o'clock at night, observed the two oldest oxen only fall upon their knees and . . . make 'a cruel moan like Christian creatures,' BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) I. 473.

2. Human ordure.

n.Lin.[1] Thoo stinks sorely; thoo must ha' troäd e' sum Christen.

3. *adj.* Fit for human food, eatable; also applied to a very lean animal.

S. & Ork.[1] It's no kirsen.

CHRISTLING, *sb.* Dor. Som. Dev. Written **crisling** w.Som.[1] Also in forms **cristen** Dor.; **custin** Som.; **kerslin** w.Som.[1] **[kri·slin, kə̄·slin.]**

1. A small black wild plum. Cf. **bullace.**

Dor. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 44; BARNES *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**[1] **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**[1] Kuur·sleenz, krús·leen. **Dev.**[1] Her wid always dole out zomething—a tetty o' rosen, or ripe deberries, christlings, or mazzards, 52; **Dev.**[4] **n.Dev.** ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **nw.Dev.**[1]

2. Small, shrivelled, immature apples.

w.Som.[1] Dhu tree wuz vèol· u blau·sum, bud ded-n kau·m tu noa·urt bud krús·leenz [the tree was full of blossom, but it came to nothing but crislings].

CHRISTMAS, *sb.* Var. dial. forms and usages in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **[kri·sməs, kə̄·sməs.]**

I. Dial. forms. [For further examples, see **II.** below.] (1) **Chersmas**, (2) **Chrisamas**, (3) **Chrissenmas**, (4) **Chrissimis**, (5) **Christenmass**, (6) **Churstmas**, (7) **Cursenmas**, (8) **Cursmass**, (9) **Kairsmas**, (10) **Kersmas**, (11) **Kersamas**, (12) **Kersenmiss**, (13) **Kesmas, -us**, (14) **Kessamus**, (15) **Kess(e)nmas**, (16) **Kirsmas**, (17) **Korsmas**, (18) **Kursmas**, (19) **Kursmiss.**

(1) **w.Yks.**[3] (2) **Nhb.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1], **w.Yks.**[3] (3) **Nhb.**[1] A Chrissenmas carol, THOMPSON *Canny Newcastle.* (4) **N.I.**[1] (5) **Abd.** (JAM.), **m.Yks.**[1] (6) **w.Yks.** Ye desarve pining fro' this to Churstmas, BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* (1847) xiii. (7) **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); (M.P.); **Cum.**[1] (8) **Cum.**[1]; **Cum.**[3] Ya neeght lang sen at Cursmass time, 55. (9) **Nhb.**[1] (10) **N.Cy.**[1], **Nhb.**[1] **Cum.**[3] Kersmas is hardly Kersmas noo, 48. **Wm.** Kersmas up i' t'fells, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 36. **w.Yks.**[1] A par o' breeks at wor maad for him brand new to gang a yewlin in last Kersmas, ii. 288. **Lan.**[1] **n.Lan.**[1] On Christmas eve the following lines are sung by boys: 'Git up, āld wives, an' beàke yer pies, It's Kersmas day i' t'morning.' **e.Lan.**[1] (11) **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**[5] (12) **Nhb.**[1] (13) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**[1], **ne.Yks.**[1], **e.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] **Lan.**[1] Aw's be seventy-one come Kesmas mornin', WAUGH *Owd Blanket* (1867) iii. **e.Lan.**[1] **m.Lan.**[1] Gi' me Kesmus, good owd Kesmus! **Chs.**[1] **Der.**[1] Pronounced kyaes·mŭs, an old form nearly *obs.* (14) **n.Yks.** Ah wish yah a Merry Kessamus, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 7. **m.Yks.**[1] (15) **n.Yks.** You'll repent afore next Kessenmas, LINSKILL *Haven under Hill* (1886) ix; **n.Yks.**[12], **ne.Yks.**[1], **m.Yks.**[1] (16) **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Kirsmas Day,

CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 169. **Dur.**^{1}, **Wm.** (M.P.) **w.Yks.** Kirsmas Eve, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 18. **Som.** JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (17) **Nhb.**^{1} (18) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Wm.** At Kursmas teea there was t'maskers, SOUTHEY *Knitters e' Dent* in *Doctor* (1848) 559. **Brks.**^{1} **Som.** You shall bide to Kursmas, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 124. **Dev.** Kursmas candles all alight, PULMAN *Sketches* (1853) 50. (19) **w.Yks.** Aw used to luk forrad to Kursmiss, HARTLEY *Budget* (1871) 158.

II. Dial. usages.

1. Christmas holidays; also in phr. *the Christmas*, see below.

s.Chs.^{1} **w.Wor.**^{1} The childern be ahl on 'em a-comin' far the Christmas. **Shr.** Such a thing happened, the folk say, 'in the Christmas,' 'before Christmas was out,' or 'between the two Christmases'—i.e. between Christmas Day and Old Christmas Day. . . . One special care was putting away any suds or 'bucklee' for washing purposes, both of which it was most unlucky to keep in the house during 'the Christmas.' . . . Some, also, put away leaven out of their houses. . . . The horses might not go to plough during the whole twelve days, nor might any spinning be done; and the distaff, set aside, was not uncommonly dressed with flowers, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 397, 403; To this day the curfew bell at Cleobury Mortimer is silent during 'the Christmas,' showing that then the fires might not be extinguished, *ib.* 400.

Hence **Christmasing**, *vbl. sb.* (1) Christmas holidays; (2) the celebration of Christmas; begging for Christmas presents; (3) any evergreen used for Christmas decoration; (4) a Christmas present.

(1) **s.Chs.**^{1} (2) **Wm.** Kitty Kirkie's kersmassing, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 36. **m.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Sur.** Folks does look so old at you, if you don't give 'em nothing when they come a-Christmassing! *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 318. **w.Som.**^{1} We ant a-had no kuurs·museen de year—tidn not a bit same's use' to. (3) **Lon.** A large trade is carried on in 'Christmasing,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 141. **w.Som.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1} (4) **s.Chs.**^{1} Iv óo)d brau·t dhŭ chil·dŭrn ŭ bit ŭv ŭ Kris·mŭsin ahy shùd)nŭ ŭ thau·t sŭ mùch aat·it [if hoo'd brought the children a bit of a Christmasin', I shouldna ha' thought sŏ much at it].

2. Evergreens, esp. holly, used for Christmas decoration.

w.Yks. They've stuck all the pictures full of Christmas (H L.). **Chs.**^{1} Mester, win yo let us get a bit o Kesmus ait o' th' gardin? **Chs.**^{3} I maun get some Christmas to bawm the quarls [panes of glass]. **s.Not.** I've bought sixpennorth of Christmas (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Called also Stickings. In some places it is considered unlucky if they are not removed before Twelfth Day. **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} There is no Christmas in the market this year. **e.An.**^{1}, **Cmb.**^{1}, **Nrf.** (E.M.), **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**^{1} **Lon.** All your Christmas should be burnt on Twelfth-day morning, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 152. **Ken.**, **Sus.**^{2}, **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.** **Wil.** Why, you haven't a bit o' Christmas about the house yet! (G.E.D.) **w.Som.**^{1} Miss Warren 've a-zen' me up arter some Christmas, vor to put up in the school, 'cause th' Inspector's comin. **Dev.**^{4} **Cor.** The houses are at Christmas 'dressed up' with evergreen, sold in small bunches called 'Penn'orths of Christmas,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 115; **Cor.**^{3}

3. A cake made on Christmas Eve.

Cor. The peculiarity of the cakes is, that a small portion of the dough in the centre of the top of each is pulled up and made into a form which resembles a very small cake on the top of a large one, and this centre-piece is specially called 'the Christmas.' Each person in a house has his or her special cake, and every one ought to taste a small piece of every other person's cake, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 493.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Christmas-block**, a Yule-log; (2) **-bo (ball)**, Christmas pudding; (3) **-boys**, 'mummers,' young men acting in the Christmas play; (4) **-brand (bron', brund)**, see **-block**; (5) **-candle**, see below; (6) **-mock**, see **-block**; (7) **-pot**, see below; (8) **-shaf**, a sheaf of corn given to each cow and horse on Christmas morning; (9) **-stock**, see **-block**; (10) **-tree**, the holly.

(1) **Dev.** The custom of burning the Christmas-block . . . still continues, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) I. 467. (2) **Lan.** Eager to commence our meal as if it had been 'Kesmas bo,' BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1884) 28. (3) **I.W.**^{1} (4) **w.Shr.** There are many yet living . . . who can remember seeing the 'Christmas brand,' a great trunk of seasoned oak, holly, yew, or crab-tree, drawn by horses to the farm-house door, and thence by the aid of rollers and levers placed at the back of the wide open hearth. . . . The embers were raked up to it every night, and it was carefully tended that it might not go out during the whole season, during which time no light might either be struck, given, or borrowed, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 398. **Shr.**^{1} Kr'is·mus br'on. (5) **Cum.**^{1} Chris'mas cannel is a candle given by grocers to each customer at that season. Nutmegs or other spices are occasionally substituted. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Shr.** A hole was bored through the thickness of the Christmas brand, and the flame appearing through it was called the Christmas candle, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 411. (6) **Cor.** When open chimneys were universal in farm-houses, the Christmas stock, mock, or block, on which the rude figure of a man had been chalked, was kindled with great ceremony, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 115; **Cor.**^{1} A piece of this year's Christmas-mock is often saved to light the one to be burnt at the next Christmas. (7) **Yks.** Everyone who has been near the farm for the past twelvemonth will come to receive his 'Christmas-pot' of spice cake, cheese, and mulled ale, *Yks. Life and Character*, 25. (8) **Cum.**^{1} (9) **Cor.**^{1} (10) **Suf.** (F.H.)

CHRIST'S THORN, *phr.* Yks. Chs. (1) *Crataegus Pyracantha*, (2) common holly.

(1) **Chs.**^{1} There is a tradition that our Saviour's crown of thorns was made from this plant. (2) **w.Yks.** Nor will it [the ghost] again be 'on view' so long as the holly-tree or Christ's thorn with its bright, scarlet berries, typical of His blood, grows on Calverley Moor, SPEIGHT *Airedale* (1891) 52.

CHUB, *sb.*^{1} Yks. [tʃub.] A log of wood.

e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796); **e.Yks.**^{1} Sall we hev a chub on, or mun Ah fetch sum cooals? **m.Yks.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Chub-head**, *sb.* a fool; (2) **Chub-headed**, *adj.* stupid, foolish; (3) **Chubbing**, *vbl. sb.* in phr. *to go a-chubbing*, to go to fetch logs.

w.Yks. Od jə din, jə gōt tšub-iəd [Hold your 'din,' you great fool] (J.W.). (2) **w.Yks.** Tak nə goəm on im, iz sitš ə gōt tšub-iədəd fuil [Take no heed of him, he is such a great stupid fool] (J.W.). (3) **m.Yks.**^{1} The lads of a village go [u-chuob·in] in preparation for bonfire night, and before Christmas for the Yule-log.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *kubbe*, a block of wood (*Dansk Ordbog*), Sw. *kubb* (RIETZ).]

CHUB, *sb.*^{2} Sc. A chubby child.

Per. *Gen.* known (G.W.). **Slk.** When the bishop flung the water on your boy's face, how the little chub looked at him! HOGG *Tales* (1838) 372, ed. 1866.

CHUB, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{1} Yks. Lan. [tʃub.]

1. *sb.* A game of marbles in which boys bowl at a mark. w.Yks.^{2}

2. *v.* To throw (with marbles). w.Yks.^{2}, ne.Lan.^{1}

CHUB, *sb.*^{4} and *v.*^{2} w.Yks. **1.** *sb.* A friend, mate, companion. Hence **Chubby**, *adj.* friendly. **2.** *v.* To associate with. (J.W.)

CHUB, see **Choop**.

CHUBBINS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks. [tʃu·binz.] Boughs of trees, hedge-stakes, &c., used as material for bonfires on the fifth of November. See **Chub**, *sb.*^{1}

w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (H.L.)

Hence **Chubbining**, *vbl. sb.* in phr. *to go chubbining*, to go and collect wood for bonfires.

w.Yks. Let's go chubbining to-night; I know where there's some grand uns (H.L.).

CHUBBLE-HEADED, *ppl. adj.* Dev. Silly, foolish. See **Chub**, *sb.*^{1}

Dev. Now, diddee iver zee sich a chubble-headed vūle 's 'er is in awl yer born days? I niver didden, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

CHUBBOCK, *sb.* e.An.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] A short thick lump of wood for burning, a log.

[A dimin. of *chub*, sb.^{1}]

CHUBBY, *sb.* Glo. (S.S.B.); Glo.^{1} [tʃu·bi, tʃɐ·bi.] The hedge-sparrow.

CHUBBY, *adj.* e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} [tʃu·bi.] Threatening, cross, surly.

CHUBBY-HEAD, *sb.* Sur. Hmp.

1. The lamprey, *Petromyzon fluviatilis.*

Hmp. *Nature Notes*, No. 2; Som' says stone-rotchers an' som' chubby-heads; they be called both, they be (W.M.E.F.).

2. The miller's thumb, *Cottus gobio.* Sur., Hmp. (H.W.E.)

CHUB-HEADED, *adj.* Yks. Chs. Also in form **chubby-headed** Chs.^{1} Having a short, broad head like a bull. See **Chub**, *sb.*^{1}

e.Yks. Spoken of cattle or sheep (*obsol.*), MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.*

(1796). **Chs.**^{1} A chubby-headed calf is usually considered more suitable for feeding than for rearing.

CHUCK, *int.* and *sb.*^{1} In *gen.* dial. use. Also written **chuke** Dev., and in dim. form **chookie** Ayr.; **chucky** Sc. N.I.^{1} Dur.^{1} e.Dur.^{1} Cum. Wm. n.Yks.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{145} e.Lan.^{1} n.Lan.^{1} s.Chs.^{1} nw.Der.^{1} Shr.^{1}

1. *int.* A call to fowls.

Abd. (G.W.) **Lth.** Just like oor hens at feedin' time when Ailie cries 'chuck, chuck!' LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 68. **N.I.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**^{3}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{3}, **Lan.** (S.W.), **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Chùk. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**^{1} Chùk.

Hence **Chuck**, *v.* to call fowls.

Cum. She chucks 'em tull her, an' they caper round, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 207. **Lan.** (S.W.)

2. A call to pigs.

ne.Wor. (J.W.P.), **se.Wor.**^{1} **Glo.** BAYLIS *Dial.* (1870). **Oxf.**^{1} **Hmp.** GROSE (1790); **Hmp.**^{1}, **Dor.**^{1}

Hence **Chucky-pig**, *sb.* a young pig.

Stf. NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894). **War.** A nice chucky pig (J.B.); **War.**^{2}, **Brks.** (C.W.)

3. *sb.* A fowl, hen, chicken; *gen.* used to or by children.

Sc. No like our barn-door chuckies at Charlies-hope, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xlv. **Per.** We've as muckle sense as the chuckies, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 327. **Rnf.** Having spent the best part of her life in thrawing the necks of unfortunate chuckies, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 165. **Ayr.** I wat she is a daintie chuckie, BURNS *Ep. Blacklock* (1789) st. 10. **Lnk.** Sic a thrawn gabbit chuck, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 23, ed. 1783. **Lth.** The best man carves, wi' mirthfu' glee. A denty roastit chuckie, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 14. **e.Lth.** Ilka chuckie thinks its ain cleckin the bonniest, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 36. **Bwk.** You eat a' my chuckie's meat, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 51. **Gall.** With many of the Glenkens wives' chuckies swinging head down at their saddle-bows, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) 214. **N.I.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.** (J.Ar.) **Wm.** Will thoo hev a chuckie egg, honey, fer thi tea? (B.K.) **n.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{124}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Goa tak thease crumbs to t'chuckies. **Lan.**^{1} Thoose chucks are i'th garden again. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Ow many chucks an ye getten? **s.Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Shr.**^{1}

Hence **Chuck-a-biddy**, *sb.* a child's name for a fowl. Lei.^{1}, War.^{3}

4. A term of endearment.

Elg. You know not, old chuck! how many good things I have to sing and say to you, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) I. 213. **Fif.** Didst thou not hear the gentleman, my chuck? TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 113, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** 'Come your wa's ben, my wee pet lamb, chookie, hen, bird, doo,' she would say, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 101. **Nhb.**^{1} We found mony a hearty chuck, WILSON *Dicky's Wig* (1826). **w.Yks.**^{123} **Lan.**^{1} Come, my little chuck, let mammy put it to bed. **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} Now, chuck, come an' a yore new coat on. **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} **Slang.** Now, old chuck, what d'ye think of that? *Raby Rattler* (1845) xx.

[**3.** Cp. Norw. dial. *kjukling*, a chicken (AASEN), ON. *kjūklingr.* **4.** Be innocent of the knowledge, dearest chuck, SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 45.]

CHUCK, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. **[tʃuk, tʃɐk.]**

1. A pebble; the shell of the sea snail.

Lth. Whyles bickerin' cats wi' chuckies, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 35. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** The chucks an' gravel luiks alive, ROBSON *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 36; Aw's ne yewse te mortil leevin'; aw's a deed chuck i' the seas, *ib. Evangeline* (1870) 320; **Nhb.**^{1}

2. A marble, taw; a ring within which a game of marbles is played.

Dmf. (JAM.), **w.Yks.** (D.L.), **e.Lan.**^{1}

3. A game of marbles; see below. Also known as **Chucky** and **Chucks-up.**

w.Yks. A game for two players. Each contributes an equal number of marbles, and one of the players throws them from a certain distance towards a hole. If an even number falls into the hole, the handful belongs to the thrower; if odd is the result, they belong to the other player. Throwing is taken in turns (J.H.T.); (B.K.); Also called Chucks in, Chuckings in, Ligging on (S.K.C.).

4. *pl.* A girls' game played with pebbles or shells. See **Checks.**

Sc. When a wise man is with fules and bairns, he maun e'en play at the chucks, SCOTT *Nigel* (1821) v. **Ayr.** Come away, and leave the countess to play at the chucks with her thimble, a bawbee, and a tamarind-stane till we come back, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxi; Mony a gyem at Bab at 'e bowster and the chucks, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 111. **Lth.** The 'Chucks' was played with pebbles or stones, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33. **Slk.** The deils are playing at chucks in yon dark chamber, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 304, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Other favourite games in fine weather were 'Hippy beds,' 'Chucks,' and 'Keppy baa,' DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 270.

5. In phr. (1) *Chucks and handies*, (2) *— and marvels*, a children's game, see below; (3) *to spin chuck*, to be defeated, beaten. Cf. **check-stones, cocks and hens.**

(1, 2) **Nhb.**^{1} The game of 'chucks an marvels' is played with five of these sea shells and a marble; sometimes with five small mutton bones, or with five small stones. The marble is thrown up and allowed to 'stot' (rebound) and is caught in its second fall; between each 'stot' the player picks up one of the chucks at a time till the five are in hand; then two and one, then three and one, and so on, till at the last throw the whole five are adroitly caught at a sweep. The game is called 'chucks and handies' in South Shields. (3) **Lan.** Aw'll make yon mon spin chuck in abeawt hauve a minnit, WOOD *Sketches*, 21; To 'spin chuck' in marbles or peg-tops is when a boy, displacing the taw or top of another player, fails to send his own out of the ring. He is then said to be 'dead,' and is not allowed to play again during the game (S.W.).

CHUCK, *sb.*^{3} Yks. Nhp. Suf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. **[tʃuk, tʃɐk.]**

1. A piece of wood, log, 'great chip.'

Nhp.^{1} **Suf.** GROSE (1790); **Suf.**^{1} (s.v. Chump). **Ken.**^{12}, **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** COLES (1677); RAY (1691); (K.); **Sus.**^{12}, **Hmp.**^{1}

2. A thick piece of bread and cheese. Ken.^{1}

Hence (1) **Chuck-head**, *sb.* a blockhead, (2) **Chuck-headed**, *adj.* stupid, thick-headed.

(1) **e.Yks.**^{1} (2) **Ken.**^{1} **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

[**1.** Fr. (Norm.) *chuque, chouque*, 'souche d'arbre' (MOISY). Norw. dial. *kjuka*, a block of wood (AASEN). **2.** Cp. ON. *kjūka*, a kind of fresh soft cheese, *ost-kjūka* (VIGFUSSON).]

CHUCK, *sb.*^{4} Lan. War. Shr. Som. **[tʃuk, tʃɐk.]** A cut of beef extending from the horns to the ribs, including the shoulder-piece.

War.^{2} **Shr.**^{1} Country butchers have 'cuts' such as the [chaek·, chuk·], 'slench,' &c., to meet the requirements of their farm-house customers. **Som.** *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815).

Hence **Chuck-ribs**, *sb.*

Lan. Ned o' Mary's, chuck ribs, *Rossendale Beef Neet*, 8; In common use forty years ago (S.W.).

CHUCK, *sb.*^{5} Nhb. Dur. Yks. e.An. Slang. Amer. **[tʃuk.]** Bread, food, provisions.

Nhb.^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (J.R.), **e.An.**^{1} **Slang.** The allowance given out to some prisoner who had forgotten to eat what in prison slang he called his toke or chuck, *Five Years Pen. Serv.* (1887) i. (FARMER). [**Amer.** CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

CHUCK, *sb.*^{6} Som. Dev. Cor. **[tʃɐk.]**

1. The under-part of the face; the throat.

Cor.^{1} I like a pig's chuck; **Cor.**^{2} He is very big about the chuck.

2. In *pl.* the cheeks. Of a dog: the lips.

w.Som.^{1} Dhu chuuks oa ur-z zu huur·d-z u chuur·ee [the cheeks of her is so red as a cherry]. **Dev.** 'Er chucks be za rid as a rose, bant um? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** Thy buzzom chucks were pretty vittee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 73. **Dev.**^{1} I long'd to het men a good slat in the chucks, 9.

CHUCK, *sb.*^{7} w.Yks. Also in form **chucky.** **[tʃuk, tʃu·ki.]** Credit.

w.Yks. We can get owt we want on chuck and pay for it a bob a week (H.L.); Ah want a pair o' shoes if ye'll let me hev 'em on t'chucky (B.K.).

CHUCK, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **chock** Stf. Nhp.^{1} Glo.^{1}; **chook** Oxf.^{1} **[tʃuk, tʃɐk.]**

1. To throw, cast, hurl, toss; also *fig.* to give up, cease.

Sc. (JAM.) **Nhb.**^{1} Then empty fra wor hands we'll chuck it, GILCHRIST *Bold Archie* (1844). **Cum.** Gwordie, chuck that bo' here (J.D.). **Wm.** Chuck it in an' leuk sharp (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Chuck that into t'hooal (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{3} **e.Yks.** Ah chuckt all pecah swods ti pigs, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 84. **w.Yks.** Tha'd liefer come aht . . . nor be chucked aht, SNOWDEN *Tales Wolds* (1893) ix; **w.Yks.**^{23}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Doan't be chucking thee stoanes at me. **Lan.** Men wunna chuck their lives aweay for brass, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) xxix; Hoo chuck't th' bobbin at im (S.W.); **Lan.**^{1} Get into th' water, aw tell thi. If thae doesn't, aw'll chuck thi in! **m.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Nay, th' gaffer 'll leave me nowt; he's chucked me o'er. **Stf.** Yo' might chock a tew three nuts this way, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.*

(1895); **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2} **s.Not.** Chuck us a six-an'-eight opinion on my coat, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 110. **Not.**^{1} **Lin.** It'll be a car-fir root chuck'd on the bank rig, PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* (1874) I. 125. **n.Lin.**^{1} He'd as well chuck his munny oot o' th' winda' as go on drinkin' e' this how. He let his sen at Ketton Stattis for foherteen poond waage, bud chuckt up an' hes gotten sixteen noo. If I doän't fĭnd things reight when I get theäre I shall chuck up. **s.Lin.** I s'l chuck it; I weänt ha'e no moore on't (T.H.R.). **Lei.**^{1} Chuck us a penny. I chucks it up! **Nhp.** Up he'd chuck sacks as one would hurl a stone, CLARE *Village Min.* (1821) I. 25. **War.** When I finds people double-faced, why, I chucks 'em, that's all (J.A.L.); **War.**^{23}, **Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**^{1} Chuck them orts to the pigs, Surrey. **Hrf.** BOUND *Prov.* (1876). **Glo.** Chock me an apple (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1} **s.Oxf.** Telled you to chuck 'em away, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 76. **Oxf.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **Lon.** So I takes the knives away and chucks them over a bridge, *Dy. News* (Jan. 4, 1895) 3. **Nrf.** He means to git the place at his own price, or chuck it, HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* (1888) I. vi; (E.M.) **Sur.** 'Ee threats to chuck pig-wash over they, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xiii. **Sus.**^{2}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.**^{1} **Dev.** Dree wole broods a chicks . . . bang into tha milpond chucks, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 61, ed. 1865.

2. To vomit. w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.^{1}

3. *Comp.* (1) **Chuck-board,** (2) **-button,** (3) **-farthing,** see **-hole**; (4) **-fibs,** small bones of sheep's feet used in the game of 'chuck-hole,' &c.; (5) **-hole,** a game played by boys, see below; (6) **-penny,** see **-hole**; (7) **-stones,** stones used by children in several games.

(1) **Wil.** In the 'tap' of an evening you might see the labourers playing at 'chuck board,' which consists in casting a small square piece of lead on to certain marked divisions of a shallow tray-like box placed on the trestle table, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) iv. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **Sc.** He is by this time playing at hustle-cap and chuck-farthing, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xi. **Der.**^{1} **Lon.** Black-guard boys and girls playing at chuck farthing, ball and cat, &c., *Low Life* (1764) 75. **Colloq.** He . . . instructed the young boys in the games of hustle-cap, leap-frog, and chuck-farthing, SMOLLETT *P. Pickle* (1751) xvi. (4) **Der.**^{1} (5) **n.Lin.**^{1} A circle is marked on the ground, in the centre of which is a small hole. Each person in the game throws a coin or button at this hole. He whose missile hits the hole and remains therein (or in case no one hits it, he who has come the nearest thereto) wins the game. If all the objects thrown roll outside the ring it is a 'dead heat,' and each boy reclaims his penny or button. (6) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Dev.** Cherry-stones are most commonly used in playing this game in summer, *w. Times* (Mar. 19, 1886) 2, col. 2. (7) **n.Lin.**^{1}

CHUCK, see **Choke,** *sb.*^{1}

CHUCKEN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. A chicken.

Abd. Like as mony chuckens 't hed tint their mither, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Kcd.** I'm nae a chucken, Sixty summers I hev seen, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 79. **Ir.** The livestock of Lisconnel never exceeds half a dozen goats, as many pigs, and a few 'chuckens,' BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) i.

Hence **Chucken-heartit,** *adj.* faint-hearted.

Abd. Ye're nae to be chucken-heartit, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxi.

CHUCKER, *v. refl.* Sus. [tʃɐ·kə(r).] To chuckle.

Sus.^{1} To chucker oneself.

CHUCKER, *adv.* Sus. [tʃɐ·kə(r).] Happily, cheerfully.

Sus. They chatted along quite friendly and chucker like, LOWER *S. Downs* (1854) 170; **Sus.**^{1} There they was a sitting in the wood-house together jes' as chucker (s.v. Chuff).

CHUCKERS, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Nhb. Potions of ardent spirits.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Double chuckers, a bumper which requires two chucks, or gulps.

CHUCKET, *sb.* Or.I. (JAM.) The blackbird, *Turdus merula.*

CHUCKET, *v.* Sur.^{1} To cough with a short, dry cough.

CHUCK-FULL, *adj.* Yks. Lei. Nhp. War. Ess. Dev. Cor. [tʃu·k-, tʃɐ·k-ful.] Full to the brim, quite full; also *fig.* intoxicated.

e.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.**^{34}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Wheeling a barrow chuck-full o' stoanes. **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1} **Dev.** Thickee bottle is chuckvull; 'e'll urn awver zoon. Jack Radford hath abin guzzling awl day; 'e must be chuckvull by this time, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.** You niver seed a bull yet as wasn' chuck-full o' conviction, an' didn' act up to hes rights, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) x.

CHUCKIE, see **Chuck,** *sb.*^{1}

CHUCKIE-STANE, *sb.* Sc. [tʃɐ·ki-stēn.] A small pebble.

Sc. The burn wad be glad to hae the mill-dam back again in simmer when the chuckie-stanes are white in the sun, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxi; Gar gerse is ill to grow, And chuckie stanes is ill to chow, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 146; The chucky stones that are oftener dry than wet at the side of the burn, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 132, ed. 1894. **Per.** The sand in yer sugar's been ower grit. I'm thinkin' I heard tell o' a sma' chuckie stane in Mrs. Brown's tea-cup, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 173, ed. 1887. **Rnf.** James [wants] a geologic hammer Te ope the hearts o' chuckie stanes, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 151. **Ayr.** He did little but weary his [the dog's] life wi' garring it loup for an everlasting after sticks and chucky-stanes, GALT *Entail* (1823) xx. **Lnk.** As you pass in, take care and not knock down that bourock of chucky-stanes on the left, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) i. **e.Lth.** Ground doun chuckie stanes from Portobello or Granton, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 131. **Slk.** They all provide themselves, each wi' a chuckie-stane in his mouth, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 214. **Gall.** I was juist throwin' chuckie-stanes in the water! CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xlvi. **N.Cy.**^{1}

CHUCKLE, *v.* Sc. Chs. Der. Wor. e.An. [tʃu·kl, tʃɐ·kl.]

1. To scold, brawl, make a noise. Der.^{1} See **Chockle.**

2. To rattle.

s.Wor. Thahy chahin-arruhs [chain-harrows] does chuckle disprit (H.K.).

3. Salt-making term: to make a noise in boiling, as a pan does which is placed in any part not actually over the fire. Chs.^{1}

4. To talk soothingly, as a hen 'chuckles'; to cringe, fawn.

Nrf. He went and chuckled to her, and talked her over pretty quick (M.C.H.B.). **Suf.** Used here only by old people (F.H.). **e.An.**^{1}

5. To nurse, support, look after, from the idea of a hen calling her chickens together with a 'chuckle.'

Elg. She's ower fat an' ower muckle, An' she's four brats to chuckle, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 144.

CHUCKLE-HEAD, *sb.* and *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. [tʃu·kl-, tʃɐ·kl-ed, -iəd.]

1. A stupid person, dolt, blockhead.

Abd. (JAM.) **Nhb.**^{1} 'What are ye deein, ye greet chuckle-heed?' said to a clumsy workman by his master. 'The lubbart wi' the chuckle-heed,' EMERY (c. 1871) *The Owl.* **Cum.** What wad t'auld chuckel heed be at? *Roll Bk.* (1832); **Cum.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Chuuk·l-aid. **s.Dev.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** What a g'eat chucklehead thee must be, FORFAR *Jan's Crtshp.* (1859) st. 2; You g'eat chucklehead, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 17; **Cor.**^{12}

Hence **Chuckle-headed,** *adj.* foolish, stupid.

N.Cy.^{1} **Stf.** What a chuckleheaded ass I am! MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* (1882) 120. **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1} **Brks.**^{1} A chuckle yeaded vool. **Ken.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{12}, **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **Som.** A chuckle-headed fool who mistook a fat sow for his sweetheart, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 94. **Dev.** HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) s.v. Chubble-headed. **n.Dev.** Gurt chuckle-headed toad, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 120.

2. *adj.* Foolish, stupid.

Nhb. He was followed by chuckle-head Chancellor Kell, MARSHALL *Sngs.* (1829) 14. [**Amer.** Well, if the governor will appoint such chuckle-head commissioners, what else can you expect? MAX ADELER *Elbow Room* (1876) xxii.]

[**1.** Is he not much handsomer and better built than that great chucklehead? SMOLLETT *Rod. Random* (1748) iii.]

CHUCKLEY, *adj.* Hmp. [tʃɐ·kli.] Of bread: gritty, badly made, full of dust. (H.C.M.B.)

CHUCKS, *sb. pl.* Dor. [tʃɐks.] Pinched grains of wheat in the husk.

Dor. *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**^{1}

CHUCKS-UP, see **Chuck,** *sb.*^{2} **3.**

CHUCKY, *adj.*^{1} n.Dev. [tʃɐ·ki.] Cherry-coloured.

n.Dev. Vor all es chucky chups, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 109.

CHUCKY, *adj.*^{2} Suf. [tʃɐ·ki.] Snappish, surly, cross-grained; also sometimes in form **chucky-tempered.** (F.H.)

CHUCKY, *adj.*^{3} Of wool: dry, harsh.

Sur.^{1} The wool seems so dry, so chucky-like.

CHUCKY, see **Chuck**, *sb.*^{1}

CHUCKY-CHEESE, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **chukky·** Cor.^{2}; and in forms **chuck·** Cor.^{2}; **chock·** Dev.^{3}; **chakky·** Cor.^{1}; **chacky·** Cor.; **chokky·** Dev. Cor. [**tʃɐ·ki·tʃīz.**] (1) The seeds of the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; (2) the young leaves of *Crataegus Oxyacantha.*

(1) **n.Dev.** They doo clitch to wan anither, Jist like two chucky-cheeses, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 116. **s.Dev.** (Miss D.), **Dev.**^{3} **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{12} (2) **s.Dev.**

CHUCKY-OUT, *v.* Nhb. [**tʃu·ki-ūt.**] To look out.

Nhb. Clawdy, tee, m'ght chucky-oot, He's jaws he'd surely plaister, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 353; **Nhb.**^{1}

CHUFF, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} War. [**tʃɐf.**]

1. *sb.* Bread, sometimes food in general.

War. Northall *Flk-Phr.* (1894); **War.**^{2}

2. *v.* To eat.

War.^{2} Jist yō' wait afore yō' begin to chuff.

CHUFF, *v.*^{2} Dur. [**tʃuf.**] To give a blow, to cuff.

Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

CHUFF, *adj.*^{1}, *adv.*^{1} and *sb.*^{2} Lan. Lin. Brks. Nrf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **choff** Ken.^{1}; **chuffy** Lan. [**tʃuf, tʃɐf.**]

1. *adj.* Ill-tempered, surly, cross, sulky; shy.

Lan. He's very chuff [or chuffy] this morning, I don't know what's the matter with him (S.W.). **Lin.** (G.G.W.) **Brks.** Chuff as a veldevare (W.W.S.). **Nrf.**^{1}, **Ken.** (W.F.S.), **Ken.**^{1} **s.Sur.** A very chuff man (T.S.C.). **Sus.**^{1} He was middlin' chuff about it, I bluv. **Hmp.** Holloway. **Som.** If the old woman be chuff, mun, tiake her in zummat she likes, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 6; The post-master wor a main chuff man (W.F.R.). **w.Som.**^{1} Dhai doa·n luyk aaw·ur nùe skwuy·ur vuur·ee wuul, ee-z zu tuur·ubl chuuf [They don't like our new squire very well, he is so very stiff and surly in manner]. **Dev.** She was such a chuff sort of woman, *Reports Provinc.* (1891); **Dev.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Used at Polperro, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; **Cor.**^{13}

2. *adv.* Crossly, sulkily.

Dev. Ef yü spayk'th za chuff as that tü me again, I'll hāt thee upendown! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

3. *sb.* A huff, temper.

e.Lin. Common (G.G.W.). **Lin.**^{1} I axed him to tip up his brods, and he went off in a chuff.

CHUFF, *adj.*^{2} Sc. Yks. Der. Nhp. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Cor. Also in forms **chuffie** Sc.; **chuffy** e.Yks.^{1} Der.^{1} Nhp.^{1} e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1}; **chuffey** Wil.^{1} [**tʃuf, tʃɐf.**]

1. Fat, chubby (esp. of the cheeks); healthy-looking.

Ayr. A blackguard smuggler, right behint her, An' cheek-for-chow, a chuffie vintner, Colleaguing join, Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 8. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Sha's a chuff leeakin' body. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} His chuff cheeks dimpling in a fondling smile, Clare *Village Min.* (1821) II. 27. **e.An.** Easther *Gl.* (1883); **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{12} **Wil.**^{1} What chuffey cheeks he've a got, to be showr! **Cor.**^{13}

Hence **Chuffed**, *adj.* swollen, blown out, puffed.

Nhp. Whose sun-burnt skin and cheeks chuffed out with fat, Clare *Village Min.* (1821) II. 73.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Chuffy-cheeks**, a fat-faced child; (2) **-cheekit**, fat-faced; (3) **-headed**, broad-faced, healthy-looking.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) *ib.* Lifting a wee chuffy-cheeked laddie from the saddle, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 98. (3) **Hmp.**^{1} A chuffy-headed rascal.

CHUFF, *adj.*^{3} and *adv.*^{2} Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Brks. Also written **chough** Not.^{2} and in form **chuffy** w.Yks.^{23} Stf.^{1} War.^{3} [**tʃuf, tʃɐf.**]

1. *adj.* Proud, conceited; pleased, elated.

m.Yks.^{1} In prov. phr. the word is often meaningless, such as, 'As chuff as a cheese,' 'As chuff as an apple,' 'As chuff as two sticks,' and coarsely 'Chuff as blazes.' **w.Yks.** Sum hed wattar lillies stuck i ther coit button hoyles, lookin az chuff as yo pleaze, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1874) 57; Tha's varry chuff sin tha gat that brass left (M.A.); **w.Yks.**^{2} Thar rare an chuff o' that dog o'thoine. Little men oli's is just same as them theer banty-cocks, as chuff as chuff can be; **w.Yks.**^{3}; **w.Yks.**^{5} 'Hah chuff that barn is o' its lāakings.' 'Ah reckon ther barn tul Ameriker.'—'Aye, an' bonny an' chuff they are an' awal o' going.' **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1} **Not.**^{2} He likes the job and is quite chough. **Lin.** Them two is as chuff as chuff noo thaay hev gotten a real live baaby (M.P.). **Lei.**^{1} The children's quite chuff to come. A's quoite chuff o' his new cloo'es. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (W.W.S.), **War.**^{3}

2. *adv.* Proudly, pleasantly, smartly.

Wm. He set off as chuff as o' that (B.K.). **w.Yks.** We sat getting us teez [teas] as chuff as bricks, Bywater *Shevvild Ann.* (1854) 2. **Brks.** 'Speak up chuff, now,' says the parent to the bashful boy addressed by the 'quality' (M.J.B.).

CHUFF, see **Chaft.**

CHUFFIN-HEAD, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also written **chuffin-yed** Lan.^{1}; **choughin-yed** Lan.; **chuffing-heead** w.Yks. [**tʃu·fin-iəd, -jed.**] A stupid person, blockhead.

w.Yks. What's the chuffin heead been doin? Hartley *Puddin'* (1876) 44; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 9, 1892). **Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1850); (S.W.); **Lan.**^{1}

CHUFFLE-HEADED, *adj.* w.Yks.^{2} War. (J.R.W.) Also written **chuvel-headed** w.Yks.^{2} Foolish, stupid. See **Juffle-yedded.**

CHUFFY, see **Chuff**, *adj.*^{123}

CHUFTY, *sb.* and *adj.* Cum.^{1} [**tʃu·fti.**] **1.** *sb.* A person having fat cheeks. **2.** *adj.* Chubby, fat-cheeked, see **Chuff**, *adj.*^{2}

CHUG, *v.* Sc. Yks. [**tʃɐg, tʃug.**] To pull, jerk; to tug as a sucking child at the breast.

Cld. (Jam.) **e.Lth.** Your kirk chuggin ye the tae road . . . an your pairty the tither, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 120. **w.Yks.** Aw this barn, it does chug, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 9, 1892); T'barn likes to be chuggin' at my breast (Æ.B.).

CHUG, *int.* Hmp. Dev. Cor. [**tʃɐg.**] A call to pigs; see **Chuck**, *int.* Hmp.^{1}, Cor.^{1}

Hence (1) **Chug**, *sb.*, (2) **Chuggy**, *sb.*, (3) **Chuggy-pig**, *sb.* a pig.

(1) **Hmp.**^{1} (2) **Dev.**^{3} (3) **Cor.**^{1}

CHUL, see **Chiel(d.**

CHULL, *v.* Cum. Lan. Also written **chul.** [**tʃul.**] To hurt by over-exertion, overheat, overdo.

Cum., n.Lan. Let's nət hori suə, A dōnt laik ət bi chuld (W.S.).

Hence (1) **Chull**, *sb.*, (2) **Chulling**, *vbl. sb.* a state of exhaustion.

(1) **Cum., n.Lan.** T'kaus hez bīn galəpən' ən A think t'rōnd ən's gitən ə chul (W.S.). (2) **ne.Lan.**^{1} Appl. to sheep after long and vain struggling.

[We hafe bene chased to daye, and chullede as hares, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 1444, ed. Brock, 43; Cristene men ben chullid . . . as who shulde chulle a foot balle, Wyclif (c. 1380) *Wrks.*, ed. Arnold, II. 280. Fr. (Norm.) *chouler*, to play a game like golf (Moisy). See *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. viii. 123.]

CHULLER, see **Choller.**

CHULPIN, *sb.* Wm. [**tʃu·lpin.**] A churlish, stupid person; also called **chulpin-head.**

Wm. T'gurt chulpin, he's that sulky, ther's deean nowt reet fer seck like. He set t'dog at t'geese an' worried a lot o' them, t'gurt chulpin-heed 'at he is (B.K.).

CHUM, *sb.*^{1} Ess. [**tʃɐm.**] A helpmate, wife.

Ess. A man will even speak of himself and his wife as 'me and my oad chum' (W.W.S.).

CHUM, *sb.*^{2} Cld. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Food, provisions.

CHUM, *adj.* Dev. [**tʃɐm.**] Glum, surly.

nw.Dev.^{1} He's lookin' mortal chum, I zim.

CHUMBLE, see **Chimble.**

CHUMLA, see **Chimney.**

CHUMMER, see **Chommer.**

CHUMMY, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Ken. Slang. A chimney-sweep; the small boy formerly made to climb chimneys.

Ken.^{1} **Slang.** His shrill voice, high up aloft like a chummy's on a London summer morn, Gregory *Egypt* (1859) I. 154 (Farmer); A sweeper, accompanied by a 'chummy' (once a common name for the climbing-boy, being a corruption of chimney), Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 369; No more shall the chummies bawl out sweep! *Street Ball.* (c. 1840), *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. viii. 342; The small 'chummies,' between forty and fifty in number, assembled at the house of the Chimney-sweepers' Guild, and were accompanied by a few master sweeps to 'see fair,' *Dy. Teleg.* (Jan. 11, 1890) 5.

CHUMMY, *sb.*^{2} Yks. Nrf. Slang. [**tʃu·mi, tʃɐ·mi.**] A man's soft felt hat.

w.Yks. I'll com e a black suit, a chummy, an a white choaker, Eccles *Leeds Olm.* (1881) 20. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 83; (E.M.) **Slang.** Farmer.

CHUMMY, *sb.*^{3} Nrf. Suf. [tʃɐ·mi.] A sparrow.

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 83. **Suf.** (F.H.)

CHUMP, *sb.* Var. dial. and slang uses in Sc. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **chumpin** n.Yks.^{3}

1. A log of wood, block, stump; sometimes used indiscriminately for any material for burning.

Dur.^{1}, **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**^{3} **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah fun a big chump; Ah's boon ti saw it inti chubs. **w.Yks.** Steylin cloaze props, an' winda shutters, an when they've getten 'em they call 'em chumps, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1879) 25; **w.Yks.**^{5} **s.Chs.**^{1} Goa· tŭ dhŭ wùd-fint ŭn faach· sùm·ŭt pùt ŭpŭ)th fahy·ŭr, ŭn bringg· ŭ gùd chùmp [Go to the woodfint, an' fatch summat put upo' th' fire, an' bring a good chump]. **Rut.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Fatch a chump to put o' the fire, an' then it'll las' us till we bin ready for bed. **Hrf.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **N.f.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.), **Suf.**^{1} **Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} Chiefly applied to the short lengths into which crooked branches and logs are sawn for firewood. **Dor.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Chump-end**, *sb.* the thicker end of anything; (2) **Chumping**, *vbl. sb.* in phr. *to go chumping*, to go and collect wood for bonfires on the evening of Nov. 5; (3) **Chumpy**, *adj.* short and thick.

(1) **Brks.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** Crackers must now be let off at a fair distance from a public road; and the old days of chumping are fast decaying, Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 96; **w.Yks.**^{3}; **w.Yks.**^{5} It is the practice of boys here to go 'a-chumping' for about a week before bonfire-night—gathering large branches, railings, or anything they happen to come across. (3) **n.Yks.** This is a chumpy piece of wood (I.W.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} She's a chumpy little lass.

2. A large, thick piece of meat, or bread; applied esp. to the shoulder-piece of beef or mutton.

w.Yks. Just cut us a whack off that chump o' beef, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 44; **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{5} **Glo.** Cut me a chump of bread (A.B.).

Hence **Chump-end**, *sb.* the thick end of a loin of veal or mutton.

sw.Lin.^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Hrf.**^{1}, **Glo.** (A.B.)

3. In phr. *Bread and chumps*, bread and cheese. Suf. (F.H.)

4. The head, *gen.* in phr. *off one's chump.* In *gen.* dial. and slang use.

Bnff.^{1} **w.Yks.** He wor sewer his father must be off his chump to think o' sich a thing, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1896) 7. **Lan.** (S.W.), **s.Chs.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Cmb.**^{1} Why, you must be off your chump to think of such a thing. **Nrf.**, **Suf.** (F.H.)

5. A short, fat person.

Bnff.^{1} *Gen.* applied to boys, or infants. **sw.Lin.**^{1} He's a real little chump. **Rut.**^{1} A great chump of a boy. **Suf.** (F.H.)

6. A simpleton, foolish person.

Cum. Thoo is a chump (J.D.). **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **War.**^{3} He is a stupid chump. **e.An.**^{1} Don't be a chump. **Suf.** (F.H.) [**Amer.** Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

7. An ill-natured person, rascal, cheat.

Chs. (F.R.C.); **Chs.**^{13}

8. A comrade, mate, chum.

s.Chs.^{1} Wel, uwd chùmp, aay ŭt kùm·in ùp? [Well, owd chump, haï at (how art thou) comin' up?]

9. A sharp blow. Bnff.^{1}

10. The first note of a hound on scenting game.

Cum.^{1} We try't o' t'day and never hed a chump.

[**1.** Chump, a thick and short log, or block of wood, Phillips (1706).]

CHUMP, *v.* Dev.^{1} To eat noisily. See **Champ**, *v.*

CHUMP-HEAD, *sb.* Wm. Yks. Stf. Wil. Also written **chump-heed** Wm.; **chump-heead** e.Yks.^{1} A term of contempt for a dull, stupid person. See **Chump**, *sb.* **6.**

Wm. Thoo gurt chump-heed! what for hes thoo thrown t'cart ower? (B.K.) **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** If a simple chumpheead gets wed to a smart, clivver woman, they'll nivver differ, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1877) 7; **w.Yks.**^{3}, **s.Wil.** (C.V.G.)

Hence **Chump-headed**, *adj.* stupid.

w.Yks. Ger āt ə truəd jə gə̄t tšumpiədəd fuil (J.W.). **s.Stf.** A chump-headed chap like that, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 80. **s.Wil.** (C.V.G.)

CHUMPIN, see **Chump**, *sb.*

CHUN, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Cum.

1. *sb.* The sprout or germ of potatoes or corn.

Dmf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Gall.** (Jam.), **Cum.**^{1}

2. *v.* Of potatoes: to sprout; to nip off the shoots to prevent sprouting.

Rxb. (Jam.) **Cum.** T'taties are sair chuned (E.W.P.).

CHUN, *sb.*^{2} Chs.^{13} [tʃun.] A crack in the finger or hand from frost or from dryness of the skin.

CHUN, *sb.*^{3} *Obsol* Dev. A worthless woman; a 'quean.'

w.Cy. Grose (1790). **n.Dev.** Bet 'twas thy old disyease, chun, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 14; Tha cockered cheeld, tha doylish chun, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 100.

CHUNDER, see **Chunter.**

CHUNK, *sb.* Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Brks. Ken. Sur. Hmp. Wil. Dor. [tʃuŋk, tʃɐŋk.]

1. A log of wood, stump of a tree, &c. See **Chuck**, *sb.*^{3}

w.Yks. (J.T.), **Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} The birds fly amongst the chunks. **War.**^{3}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Ken.** (K.), **Ken.**^{12}, **Sur.** (T.S.C.), **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** The pile of 'chunks' rose halfway, Jefferies *Open Air* (1885) 170. **Dor.**^{1} [Ray (1691).]

Hence (1) **Chunking**, *sb.* the stump of a tree with the roots when it has been felled; (2) **Chunky**, *adj.* short, thick, clumsy-looking.

(1) **Lei.**^{1} (2) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 701.

2. A lump; short thick piece of anything, as bread, meat, &c.

e.Yks.^{1}, **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I can do very well wi' a bit o' baacon an' a chunk o' bread. **War.**^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Ken.** (W.F.S.), **Hmp.**^{1}

CHUNK, *v.* *Obs.?* Ken. To give a gentle blow under the chin. (K.)

CHUNNER, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. War. Shr. Also written **chooner** Lan. [tʃɐ·nər, tʃu·nə(r).] To grumble, mutter, murmur; to talk in a low, inarticulate, or disagreeable manner. See **Chunter**, **Channer**, *v.*

Per. He did naething but chunner, chunner frae morn till nicht (G.W.). **Gall.** Ye hear the deils lauchin' and chunnerin' to themselves, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. **w.Yks.** 'I wish thou'rt i' Van Dieman Land,' he chunnered, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) xiv. **Lan.** (K.); Bob wur chunnerin' summut te hissel, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 31; It's no use o' thee chunnering, theaw'll get nowt by it (S.W.); **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** Hoo sot theer i' th' cheer, chunneringk, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 3; **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} A clergyman, asking an infirm old woman how she was, received as an answer, 'I goes on chunner, chunner, chunner.' He told her how wrong it was to be discontented, &c., when he was stopped by the old woman, 'Bless you, Parson, it's not I that chunners, it's my innards.' **nw.Der.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**^{1} The owd woman went away chunnerin'.

Hence (1) **Chunnering**, *vbl. sb.* grumbling, complaining; (2) **Chunnering**, *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Chunnery**, *adj.* disagreeable, querulous, complaining.

(1) **Per.** Nane o' yer ill-gaited chunnerin' (G.W.). **m.Lan.**^{1} Iv yo' want to hear a bit o' gradely good chunnerin' yo' should tek nooatis o' th' wife ov a wet weshin' day. **Chs.** Thah'rt awways agate o' chunneringk when thah mun lay aht a shellingk (E.G.). (2) **Chs.**^{2} A chunnering ill-conditioned fellow. (3) **Chs.**^{3}

CHUNT, *v.* and *adj.* Yks. Der. [tʃunt.]

1. *v.* To grumble, find fault; to exult, crow over.

Der.^{2} He chunts over him. **nw.Der.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Chunter**, *sb.* one who scolds; (2) **Chunting**, *ppl. adj.* grumbling, disagreeable; (3) **Chunting**, *vbl. sb.* grumbling; (4) **Chuntous**, *adj.* peevish, quarrelsome.

w.Yks. (1) (J.T.) (2) Do howd thi chuntin noise, aw'm weary o' yerrin thi din (D.L.). (3) Fur chuntin' an' gruntin' ull ne'er mend yore pace, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 3. (4) **n.Yks.**^{2}

2. *adj.* Morose, sulky.

w.Yks. Didta see heaw chunt he looked? He's vexed becose aw winnut have him danglin after me (D.L.).

CHUNTER, *v.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. War. Shr. Also written **chunther** e.Yks.^{1}; and in forms **chunder** War.^{2} Shr.^{12}; **chownder** ne.Lan.^{1} [tʃu·ntər, tʃu·ntə(r), tʃɐ·ntə(r).] To grumble, mutter, murmur, complain. Cf. **chunner.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **s.Dur.** She's always chunteren on an' niver content wi nowt (J.E.D.). **Cum.** It was ower leaat teh chunter noo, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 214; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.** Ah . . . left her tiv hersel', te hev her chunter out, Tweddell *Clevd. Rhymes* (1875) 36; **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} He's awlus chunterin at ma, an' ah keeps drollin' him on. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); He chuntered fo' lang aneeaf, just 'cos he cudn't decah what he liked, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 94; **e.Yks.¹**, **m.Yks.¹** **w.Yks.** They're ollas chunterin' about bein' poor (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.¹** Williams chunters, an is quite down i' th' mouth, ii. 306; **w.Yks.²**; **w.Yks.³** If yo said aught to him he'd chunter like a bulldog; **w.Yks.⁵**, **ne.Lan.¹** **Stf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.); **Stf.¹** **Der.** (J.B.); **Der.¹²** Chùn·tŭr. **nw.Der.¹** Haez chunterin' because hae hast fut gū te Longstone [he is grumbling because he has to go to Longstone]. **Not.** He sits chuntering like a bear with a sore head (W.H.S.). **s.Not.** I told him I'd nothing for him, and he went away chuntering (J.P.K.). **Not.¹³** **Lin.** Th' capt'n went away chunterin', Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 117; He stood choonthering to hissen about my bairn Jackie, Fenn *Cure of Souls* (1889) 24. **n.Lin.¹** **sw.Lin.¹** He's such a man to chunter to hissen. Teacher chunters if they cough in school. **War.²**, **Shr.¹**

Hence (1) **Chunterer**, *sb.* a person who grumbles or scolds; (2) **Chuntering**, *vbl. sb.* discontent, grumbling, muttering; (3) **Chuntering**, *ppl. adj.* fault-finding, murmuring; (4) **Chuntery**, *adj.* insolent.

w.Yks. Yo niver seed sich a chunterer i' all yer born days (H.L.). (2) **e.Yks.¹** We sall he' sum chuntherin noo. **Not.** Drop that chuntering, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 42. (3) **n.Yks.²** A chuntering bout. **Shr.²** A chundering fellow. (4) **n.Yks.²**

CHUP, see **Chop**, *sb.¹*

CHURCH, *sb.* Var. dial. usages in Eng. and Irel. Also written **choch** e.Yks.¹; **chech** n.Lin.¹

1. In *comp.* (1) **Church-ale**, a feast in commemoration of the dedication of a church; (2) **-bawled**, having one's banns of marriage published; (3) **-brooms**, the plant *Dipsacus sylvestris*; (4) **-clerk**, a parish clerk; (5) **-garth**, a churchyard; (6) **-grim**, a hobgoblin, ghost, bogey; (7) **-hatch**, a church-gate; (8) **-hole**, a grave; (9) **-house**, the poor-house; (10) **-lane-bob**, a shuffle at cards; (11) **-lead-water**, the rain which runs off the leads or roof of a church; see below; (12) **-lenen**, a churchyard; (13) **-master**, a churchwarden; (14) **-owl**, the barn owl, *Strix flammea*; (15) **-pig**, a wood-louse; (16) **-priest**, a clergyman; (17) **-road**, the road to the church; (18) **-'s-oat**, a species of grain; (19) **-steeple**, the common agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*; (20) **-stile**, a pulpit; (21) **-yard-deserter**, a very sickly-looking person.

(1) **Nhb.**, **Dur.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 3. **Suf.** Gardner *Hist. Dunwick* (1754). **Cor.¹²** (2) **Sus.** When shall we two be church-bawled, as Jerusha would say? Crommelin *Midge* (1890) xxvi; **Sus.¹** The tradition is that if a person goes to church to hear himself cried, his children will be born deaf and dumb. (3) **Ess.** From the resemblance of the flower-heads to the long 'turk's-head' brooms used for sweeping churches (B. & H.). (4) **e.Yks.¹** He knaws his nominy as well as a choch-clerk. **e.An.¹** Long in use. **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.¹** (5) **Dur.¹**, **n.Lin.¹** (6) **n.Yks.¹** What is the Church-grim, who has been known to toll the death-bell at midnight? He is a fixed inhabitant of the church both by day and night, but only 'marauds about' in dark stormy weather; **n.Yks.²** (7) **Dor.** Say he's wanted to meet mistress near church-hatch to-morrow morning at ten, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) lvii. (8) **e.An.¹** **Nrf.** *Nrf. Archaeol.* (1879) VIII. 168; Used to frighten children, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 83. **Suf.** Said to frighten naughty children (F.H.). (9) **n.Dev.** Wi' croping church-house grules long fed, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 103. (10) **w.Yks.²** A few of the middle cards are pushed through. (11) **n.Yks.²** A restorative when sprinkled on the sick, especially if from the chancel, where the altar is situated! (12) **w.Cy.** (P.R.) (13) **w.Yks.** When t'Church-mesters paraded tahn Like Sunday morn police, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 52; **w.Yks.²³⁴**, **Lin.** (R.E.C.) **n.Lin.¹** Bob went to Patrin'ton e' Yerksheer an' thaay maade him chech-maaister. **sw.Lin.¹** They tell'd me he were Chu'chmester to-year. (14) **n.Yks.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 125. **Wil.** Smith *Birds* (1887) 108. (15) **Glo.¹** (16) **n.Yks.¹** In contradistinction to the R.C. priest, or the travelling preachers of the Wesleyans. (17) **n.Yks.¹** It is 'unlucky' to convey a dead body to the churchyard by any other route than the church-road, whatever saving in point of time, distance, good road, or the like might be made by a deviation from it. The idea is that the person to be buried would not rest quietly in his grave if taken to the church by an unaccustomed way. (18) **Nhb.** Several varieties are enumerated, and among them Church's-oat, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 78. (19) **Sus.¹** (20) [Hall.] (21) **N.I.¹** **Oxf.¹** *MS. add.*

2. In phr. (1) *Church work and parish pay*, work badly done and highly paid for; (2) *On the north side of the church*, see below.

(1) **Hmp.** Holloway. (2) **n.Lin.¹** 'Thaay bury them as kills the'rsens wi' hard wark o' th' no'th side o' th' chech.' This saying has reference to the superstition prevalent in many parishes against burial in the north portion of the churchyard.

CHURCH AND MICE, *phr.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A children's game, said to be the same as *Sow in the kirk*.

CHURCH-HAY, *sb.* Irel. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also written **church-hey** Wxf.¹ The churchyard.

Wxf.¹ Th' valler w' speen here, th' lass ee church-hey [The more we spend here, the less in the churchyard], 84. **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 231. **Cor.** Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 163; **Cor.¹** Dropping out of use, but is often heard in the adage, 'A hot May Makes a fat Church-hay'; **Cor.²**

Hence **Church-hay-cough**, *sb.* a hollow, consumptive cough; also known as **church-hay** Cor.¹³

[My wyll is, that my body be beryed in the Chirch hey of the Paryshchurch of Thornecombe (near Axminster), *English Wills* (1417), ed. Furnivall, 26. *Hay*, enclosure. The same as OE. *hege*, hedge, fence.]

CHURCHING, *vbl. sb.* Rut. Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Any church service.

Rut.¹ Is there churching to-night? **Nhp.¹** **Bdf.** 'When is your churching?' is the inquiry of a stranger who desires to know the hour of Morning or Evening Prayer (J.W.B.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.¹** We have churching twice on a Sunday. **Cmb.** (J.D.R.) **Ken.¹** What time's Churchin' now of afternoons? **Sur.¹** **Sus.** Could you be so kind as to church me after churching is done? (R.B.)

CHURCHING MICE, *phr.* Shr. Murmuring in an undertone.

Shr.¹ I al'ays tell 'em whad I think right out; I dunna like churchin' mice, they bin never the wiser then.

CHURCH-LITTEN, *sb.* (?) n.Cy. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also written **-litton** Hmp.; **-lytten** I.W. A churchyard. See **Litten.**

n.Cy., **Sus.** Grose (1790). **Sus.¹²** **Hmp.** White *Selborne* (1789) 202, ed. 1853; **Hmp.¹** **I.W.** Vive on 'em lies down Church-lytten there, and all in brick graves, buried comfortable, Maxwell Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. xxx; **I.W.¹** **Wil.** Ray (1691).

[When he come into that chirche-lyttoun, *Chron. Vilodun.* (c. 1420) 114 (Hall.).]

CHURCHMAN, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. e.An. Sus. Hmp. *Gen.* in phr. *a good* or *fine churchman*, a clergyman who is a good reader or has a powerful voice; also a person who reads the responses loudly in church.

w.Wor.¹, **se.Wor.¹**, **Hrf.²**, **e.An.¹** **Nrf.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 269; In the country, a clergyman, no matter what his religious opinions, if he had a stentorian voice, would be called 'A wunnerfull fine chutchman' (W.R.E.). **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway.

CHURCH-TOWN, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Any village, hamlet, or town containing a church. Cf. **kirk-town.**

Dev. An' tho upan Church-townd I thort, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 184; A lichen-tinted church tower, with its hamlet, or church town, clustering around it, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 511; A solitary farm with (or without) a couple of cottages is often dignified with this title [town], while most villages are 'church towns,' Page *Explor. Drtm.* (1889) v. **Cor.** O'Donoghue *St. Knighton's* (1864) *Gl.*; Within my memory it [the maypole] has been seen in the church-town of Pelynt, Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 153; Us do want to go to Bodmen Churchtown, Pasmore *Stories* (1893) 3; **Cor.¹** London is often spoken of as 'Lunnon church-town'; **Cor.²**

CHURCHWARDEN, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. A cormorant.

Sus. Grose (1790). **Hmp.** Holloway.

CHURCHWARNER, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lin. Lei. Also in forms **chotchwardner** n.Yks.; **chechwarner** n.Lin.¹; **church-wardener** Lei.¹

1. A churchwarden.

Cum.¹ **n.Yks.** T'chotchwardner counted t'money (I.W.); **n.Yks.²**, **w.Yks.³**, **n.Lin.¹**, **Lei.¹**

2. A long clay pipe; a 'churchwarden.' **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **n.Lin.¹**, **Lei.¹**

[*Churchwarden* + *-er*, as in *poulterer*, *upholsterer*.]

CHUR(E, see **Char(e**, *sb.¹*

CHURK, *sb.* Glo.^{12} [tʃə̄k.] A cow's udder.

CHURL, *sb.* Wor. Shr.^{12} [tʃə̄l.] The common wall-flower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri.*

CHURL, see **Chirl(e.**

CHURLES' TREACLE, *phr.* Chs.^{13} Garlic, *Allium sativum.* See **Poor Man's Treacle.**

[*Churl's treacle* so called fr. its being regarded as a countryman's *treacle* or antidote to the bite of venomous animals, Prior (1879).]

CHURLICK, *sb.* Hmp.^{1} [tʃə̄·lik.] Charlock, *Sinapis arvensis.*

[OE. *cyrlic, Voc.* (c. 1000) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 297.]

CHURLISH, see **Chollous.**

CHURLY, *adj.* n.Cy. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wil. [tʃə̄·li.] Hard, dry, stiff; stubborn, rough. See **Chollous.**

N.Cy.^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} The cheese eats very churly. Knotty, cross grained wood, that does not work freely, is also churly. **War.**^{3}

Hence **Churliness**, *sb.* roughness.

s.Wil. There is a peculiar churliness and want of mellowness in the soil, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 221.

CHURM, *sb.* and *v.* Not. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Som. [tʃə̄m.]

1. *sb.* A churn.

Not.^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Som.** The churm went round, and the craim went splash, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 9.

2. *v.* To churn; to press down with the hand, and work up well, as in making a pudding.

Lei. It'l tek· mi aul mi toim tu cherm tu-dee (C.E.); **Lei.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Wil.** Churm it down hard (G.E.D.). **Som.** Ben had been churmin aal tha daay, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 13.

[*Keernen*, to churme butter. Een keerne ofte boterstande, a churme for butter, Hexham (1658).]

CHURM, see **Chirm.**

CHURN, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. usages in Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **charn** n.Cy.; **chen** n.Lin.^{1} [tʃərn, tʃə̄n.]

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Churn-curdle**, (2) **-dash**, the machinery inside a churn, by which the cream is kept in motion; (3) **-drill**, a flat-edged tool used in drilling holes for blasting; (4) **-head**, a person of confused intelligence; (5) **-works**, see **-curdle.**

(1) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **e.Lan.**^{1} (2) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **Shr.**^{1} It is worked with the hands alone, not, as is the ordinary 'drill,' with the hammer. (4) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) **Lan.** Has thae no moor sense nor botherin' wi' sich a churn-yed as that? Waugh *Ben an Bantam* (1866) v; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Der.** Owd churn-yed! Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. ii. (5) **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. The stomach.

Lan. Us soyne us they'dn aw brostun theerseln, wi heytin, un gussleink, theer owd churns full, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 11.

3. (1) The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*; (2) the capsule of *Nuphar lutea*, yellow water-lily.

(1) **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.**^{1} Children separate the corolla from the stem bearing the pistil, and working it up and down with a churning motion repeat the following rhyme: 'Churn, churn chop, Butter cum ta t'top.' (2) **Nhp.**^{1}, **Oxf.** (J.D.)

4. The long-tailed titmouse, *Parus caudatus.*

Chs. *Science Gossip* (1865) 36; **Chs.**^{13}

5. The last handful of corn to be cut at harvest, of which the stalks are roughly plaited together.

Ant. The reapers throw their hooks at the plaited stalks till some one cuts it, which is cutting the churn. The reaping is then over and the churn is won. 'Hae you won the churn?' 'We won the churn last night,' are well-known local phrases over a wide district. Long ago, before tea was introduced, the farmer when the harvest was completed placed the churn, with thickened milk and cream on top ready for churning, in the centre of the floor, and the reapers sat round dipping in their mugs or other vessels and partaking of the 'cream,' as it was called, to cakes of oaten bread. Hence 'winning the churn.' The churn (that is, the plaited stalks) is placed above the door in the kitchen or over the chimney hob for good luck and a charm against witchcraft, &c. (W.J.K.)

6. A harvest home.

N.I.^{1}, **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Yks.** Ye'll be heavin' t'churn soon, *Philip Neville*, xix.

Hence (1) **Churn-getting**, *sb.*, (2) **Churn-supper**, *sb.* the harvest home or a feast at the end of hay-harvest.

(1) **n.Cy.** Churn-gotting, Grose (1790). **Lan.** A company of haymakers, on their way home from a 'churn-gettin'—as the hay-harvest supper is called—came up the road, Waugh *Ben an Bantam* (1866) vi; **Lan.**^{1} (2) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Yks.** The churn-supper was always provided when all was shorn. It was [so] called because, from immemorial times, it was customary to produce in a churn a great quantity of cream, and to circulate it by dishfuls to each of the rustic company, who ate it with bread. Though this custom has been disused in many places, yet it survives still about Whitby and Scarborough in the east, and round about Guisburn, &c., in Craven, in the west, Hone *Year Bk.* (ed. 1841) col. 1067. **w.Yks.** Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1857) 162; **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** The rustic gathering which thronged the old house at 'Th' Nine Oaks Farm' at the annual 'churn-supper,' as the feast of the hay harvest is called, Waugh *Yeth-Bobs* (1867) 15; **Lan.**^{1}

7. *v.* To drill holes for blasting with the 'churn-drill,' q.v. Shr.^{1}

CHURN, see **Chawdon.**

CHURNELS, see **Chirnels.**

CHURN-MILK, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. e.An. Also in forms **chern't-** Cum.^{1}; **chen-** n.Lin.^{1} [tʃə·rn-, tʃə̄·n-milk]

1. Buttermilk.

Cum.^{1} (s.v. Soor milk). **Yks.** Mix these powders with churn-milk, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 211. **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** A chap stonnin' at a shop-dur, at th' side ov a mug-full o' churn milk, Waugh *Owd Blanket* (1867) iii; **Lan.**^{1} What has to had for thi dinner?—Nowt but a 'tatoe and a sope o' churn-milk. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{12}, **Suf.** (F.H.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Churn-milk-nuts**, hazel nuts not fully ripe; (2) —**Peg**, a hobgoblin, bogey; (3) **-study**, dreaminess, reverie, a 'brown study.'

(1) **w.Yks.** Jackson *Chron. Craven*, 145; (J.T.) (2) **w.Yks.** Churn-milk Peg is a being, perhaps peculiar to Craven. Her employment is to protect the nuts, when in the pulpy state called churn-milk, from being gathered by naughty children, Jackson *Chron. Craven*, 144. (3) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{5}

CHURN-OWL, *sb.* Yks. Der. Shr. Hmp.

1. The nightjar, *Caprimulgus europaeus.*

Yks. Jago *Gl.* (1882) s.v. Night-crow. [Not known to our correspondents.] **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.* **Hmp.** The country people have a notion that the fern-owl, or churn-owl, or eve-jarr, which they also call a puckeridge, is very injurious to weanling calves, by inflicting as it strikes them, the fatal distemper known to cow-leeches by the name of puckeridge, White *Selborne* (1789) 321, ed. 1851; **Hmp.**^{1} [Ray (1674) 83.]

2. The corncrake, *Crex pratensis.* Der.^{1}

CHURN-STAFF, *sb.* Cum. Lan. Chs. [tʃə·rn-, tʃə̄·n-staf.]

1. The spindle of an old-fashioned churn.

Chs. He can make his churn-staff work at pleasure from 1 to 108 strokes in a minute, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 158; **Chs.**^{1} [Instead of a churnstaff she puts in her foot, Halliwell *Nurs. Rhymes* (1842) 243, ed. 1886.]

2. (1) The common spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*; (2) *Linaria vulgaris.*

(1) **Cum.** (E.W.P.), **Yks.**, **Lan.**, **Chs.**^{13} (2) **Chs.**^{1}

[**1.** Employed in milking the cows, in twirling the mop or churn-staff, Smollett *L. Greaves* (1762) iii (Dav. 469); A churn-staff, *bacillus quo agitatur butyrum*, Coles (1679).]

CHURR, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Shr. Nrf. Written **chur** Cum.^{1} Also in forms **cherr** Cum.; **chirr** Sc. [tʃər, tʃə̄(r), tʃir.]

1. *v.* Of birds: to chirp, twitter; to call as the moor-cock, nightjar, or partridge; to produce a low, murmuring or whirring sound.

Cld. (Jam.) **Ayr.** In the parks abune, the muir-cock churrs, Service *Notandums* (1890) 99. **Cum.** T'white-throats in t'dykes cherr and chatter, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 248. **n.Yks.**^{1} To chide or chatter in symphony, but with low, not shrill notes, as sparrows going to roost in a winter's evening, starlings or field-fares when sitting together in companies.

Hence **Churring**, (1) *vbl. sb.* the noise of the partridge or nightjar; (2) *ppl. adj.* whirring, chirping, noisy.

(1) **ne.Lan.**^{1} **I.Ma.** That's the churring of the night-jar, Caine

Manxman (1895) vi. x. (2) **Kcb.** Some delight to brush the heathy fells At early dawn among the churring pouts, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 107. **Shr.** As [the nightjar] flies, it emits a peculiar 'churring' sound, Davies *Field-Club* (1881) xiii.

2. *sb.* The call of the nightjar or missel-thrush, a whirring sound; a low, deep noise as of the subdued growling of a dog.

Cum. The characteristic call is a harsh 'churr,' hence the origin of 'churr-cock,' Watson *Nature Wdcraft.* (1890) xx; **Cum.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2}

3. The dunlin, *Tringa alpina.*

Nrf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 193.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Churr-cock**, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (2) **-muffit**, the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; (3) **-owl**, the nightjar, *Caprimulgus europaeus.*

(1) **Cum.** Watson *Nature Wdcraft.* (1890) xx. (2) **Slg.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 23. (3) **Abd.** *ib.* 97.

CHURRY-, see **Cherry-curds.**

CHURT, *adv.* Hrf. [tʃə̄t.] Sharp and keen. See **Tiert.**

Hrf.^{2} It freezes very churt. Used also of cyder which is sharp.

CHUS(E, see **Choose.**

CHUSE-IT, *sb.* Lin. [tʃiu·z-it.] The plover.

Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 701; **Lin.**^{1}

CHUSHEREL, *sb.* *Obs.* s.Cy. A whoremaster, a debauched fellow.

s.Cy. Grose (1790).

[Cp. Fr. dial. *chouzer* (Cotgr.).]

CHUSSHA-WAGGA, *sb.* Wor. Inferior or 'skim' cheese.

se.Wor.^{1} Thus described: 'Two pints of milk and three of slobber. Fire wunt fret it, Water wunt wet it, Knife wunt cut it, Dogs bark behind the door, Cos a cawnt yut it.'

CHUT, see **Chate**, *sb.*^{2}, **Cheat**, *v.*

CHUTE-LAMB, *sb.* Ken. Sus. A fat lamb.

Sus., Ken. Bive and chute lambs, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 474.

[Chote lambes at xii^{d} the pece, *Invent.* (taken in Kent), 27 Hen. VIII (1537), in *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 93.]

CHUTER, *v.* *Obs.* Dor. To flatter.

Dor. *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366.

CHUTTERING, *vbl. sb.* n.Yks. (T.S.); n.Yks.^{2} A subdued chirping.

CHUTTLE, see **Chowtle.**

CHUZ, see **Choose.**

CHYMISTER, see **Chemister.**

CHYMLA, see **Chimney.**

CHYZEN, see **Chizen.**

CIBBLE-, see **Kibble-.**

CIBBOT, see **Kibbit.**

CICELY, *sb.* Yks. Der. [**si·sli, sai·sli.**] The cow-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris.* Cf. **ciss, cisweed.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 263. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

CICHLINGS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Vetches, prob. *Vicia sativa.*

[Great wilde tare and cichling, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633).]

CIDDER, see **Sidda.**

CIDDLE, see **Kiddle.**

CIDER, *sb.* Wor. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. In *comp.* (1) **Cider-cheese**, the cake of solid matter left in the cider-press, mixed with straw to enable the juice to run better; (2) **-gear**, cider-making apparatus; (3) **-hairs**, hair-cloths for straining cider-must; (4) **-horsing**, stands for cider-casks; (5) **-kin**, the washings after the best cider is made; (6) **-muck**, refuse apples and straw from the press, after the cider has been extracted; (7) **-pound**, cider-press; (8) **-wine**, wine made out of cider with sugar and spices to flavour; (9) **-wring**, a cider-press.

(1) **Dor.** (C.V.G.) (2) **Dor.**^{1} (3) **Wor.** *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. vi. 329. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (4) **Som.** *Weston Merc.* (Mar. 4, 1876); (W.F.R.) (5) **Wil.**^{1} (6) **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** There idn nort better for pheasants than cider-muck; they'll bide and diggy so long's there's a pip aleft, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 10. (7) **Cor.**^{2} (8) **Dor.** Bring indoors a few gallons, and I'll make some cider-wine, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) lii; A four gallon cask of cider wine, and some bottles of wine, *Salisbury and Winchester Jrn.* (July 10, 1897). **w.Dor.** Put racked cider in a big pan or tub, add sugar to it, and let it stand some weeks; put in a jar with ginger, &c., and cork (G.S.). (9) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

CIDGE, see **Kidge.**

CIEL, *sb.* Sc. Ceiling.

s.Sc. Dangling . . . frae the kitchen ciel o' the Priory o' Pittenweem, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 322. **Ayr.** In common use (J.F.).

[Formed fr. *ceiling* with loss of suff.]

CI-HOW, *sb.* Wm. Also in form **ci-hower.** [si·-ǭ.] A severe blow; anything out of the common as regards size, &c.

Wm. He catcht mi a ci-how a back o' t'lug. That taty's a ci-hower (B.K.).

CILPS, see **Kilps.**

CIM-, see **Kim-.**

CINDER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng Written **cindher** e.Yks.^{1}

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Cinder-bed**, a layer in the middle of the Purbeck beds; (2) **-coal**, coal deprived of its bitumen by the action of a whin-dyke or slip; (3) **-hills**, deposits of scoriae or slag from ancient iron furnaces; (4) **-pit**, the ash-pit; (5) **-slip**, cinder refuse; (6) **-tea**, sweetened water into which hot cinders are dropped, given to infants as a cure for colic; (7) **-wig**, an opprobrious epithet bestowed upon an ill-natured, niggardly person.

(1) **Dor.** The cinder bed is almost entirely composed of shells of *Ostrea distorta*, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 205. (2) **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); **Nhb.**^{1} (3) **n.Yks.**^{1} Of very frequent occurrence in most parts of Cleveland. It would appear that the deposits of slag referred to in the definition are of remote antiquity, and that the name cinder-hills has been attached to them time out of mind. In many instances the position of the cinder-hills is such that the stone must have been brought to these furnaces, from which they are the residuum, from some considerable distance. (4) **e.An.**^{1} (5) **w.Yks.** Baines *Yks. Past* (1870) 236. (6) **w.Yks.** He nivver roused th' haase up at neet, to get him cinder teah when he'd th' belly wark, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1887) 51; After that, if aw ailed owt aw'd awther to tak cinder teeah or goa baaht fissick, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 16, 1892). **Lan.** But get this sope o' cinder tay While it's warm, Maycock *Sngs.* (1866) 26. **m.Lan.**^{1} Geds up to mek cinder tay for th' child. **Glo.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* (7) **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2}

2. In phr. (1) *a cinder in the throat*, the Northumbrian burr; (2) *to lose a cinder*, to be out of one's reckoning; see below.

(1) **Nhb.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 161. (2) **Nhb.**^{1} When a woman has lost her reckoning it is still not uncommon to hear that 'she has lost a cinder.' This phr. refers to a cinder put into a basin at stated times to mark a date. The counting of the cinders should agree with the reckoning. 'I remember a hind's wife (sixty years ago), who, in the interval between her confinement and being "churched," would not go out of her house without first putting a cinder on the lintel of the door-frame.'

3. Slag or dross containing a large percentage of iron.

Lakel. Found on the margin of Wastwater, Coniston, and other lakes, also in the Duddon Valley. It indicates the sites of the Old Bloomaries, where iron was brought to be smelted, Ellwood (1895).

4. A bed of stone in Swanage quarries, which no tools could work and which gunpowder alone would affect. So called from its appearance. Dor. (C.W.)

5. A slang name for whisky or other strong spirit mixed with water, &c.

Rnf. A tumbler of that cool water 'frae the wall,' with a cinder in it, would go down amazingly just now, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 129. **Slang.** Having rushed out to get a glass of cold water with a cinder in it to take the chill off, *Referee* (Mar. 18, 1883) 2, col. 4 (Farmer).

6. *v.* With *up*: to clear away the ashes from under the fire-grate. *Fig.* to wind up a person's affairs, esp. if insolvent.

Yks. (W.W.S.) **e.Yks.**^{1} Fooaks says he's rich; bud there wad be nowt left if he was cindered up, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

CINGLE, see **Single.**

CINGLET, see **Singlet.**

CIPE, see **Kipe.**

CIPHER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [**sai·fə(r).**] An insignificant person, a fool, nonentity; an assistant operative in a cotton-mill.

w.Yks.[2] 'You stand like a cipher,' sometimes heard in Sheffield. **Lan.**[1]

CIRAGE-MONEY, *sb.* Chs.[13] Also written **serage-** Chs.[3]; **sirage-** Chs.[1] The Prestbury term for church rates.

[MLat. *ceragium*, quod cerae nomine praestabatur ecclesiis ad luminarium concinnationem (DUCANGE). *Cirage-money* was orig. the equivalent of *wax-shot*, 'a duty heretofore paid towards the charge of wax candles in churches' (KERSEY).]

CIRCUMFERENTOR, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A miner's compass or dial.

Nhb. *Obsol.* All surveying dials were formerly known by this term. Its use later became restricted to those used in underground surveys. These are now more freq. called 'miners' dials.' It is a techn. term orig. in *gen.* use, but which has been retained to a later period in mining districts (R.O.H.). **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

CIRCUMJACK, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. To surround, enfold; to agree to or correspond with.

Fif. The clerk's [breeches] . . . cannilie unto his thies Did circumjack and clap, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 133. **Lnk.** (JAM.)

CIRSE, see **Searce.**

CIRSSEN, see **Christen.**

CISS, *sb.* ne.Lan.[1] [**sis.**] The cow-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris.* See **Cicely.**

CISS, see **Siss.**

CIST, see **Kist.**

CISTERN-ROCK, *sb.* Chs.[1] Salt-making term: the inferior roof-rock or black-rock put into the cisterns at rock-salt refineries.

CIST-POOL, *sb.* Sus.[2] [**si·st-pūl.**] A receptacle for dirty water.

[The same word as *cess-pool.* A fall or cestpool of convenient bigness shall be made, *Act Common Council Lond.* (Oct. 27, 1671) ℙ 5. 18 (N.E.D.).]

CISWEED, *sb.* n.Yks.[2] [**si·swīd.**] The cow-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris.* See **Cicely, Ciss.**

CIT, *sb.* Sc. The civet, *Viverra civetta.*

Ayr. The cit and polecat stink, and are secure, BURNS *To R. Graham of Fintra*, st. 2.

CITATION, *sb.* Yks. [**sai·tē·ʃən.**] A quantity, a large amount.

w.Yks. His oud woman made rare tea; it was as strang as dragon's blood, as sweet as ony syrup, wi' a citation o' cre-am in't! HOWITT *Hope On* (1840) ix; (J.W.)

CITHAROPES, *sb. pl.* Sh. & Or.I. Written **citherapes** (JAM.). The traces by which a plough is drawn.

S. & Ork.[1] **Or.I.** *Surv. Agric.* 51, 52 (JAM.).

[ON. *sīða*, a side + *reip*, rope.]

CITRON-WOOD, *sb.* Sc. The plant southern-wood, *Artemisia Abrotanum.*

Sc. *Garden Work* (1896) 136.

CITTLE, see **Kiddle.**

CITY, *sb.* Cor. [**si·ti.**] A village, hamlet.

Cor. You will get it in the city [speaking of Twinear, a village near Hayle] (M.A.C.); I have heard people say, 'There are now two cities in Cor., Truro and Tredavoe' [a hamlet near Newlyn], *W. Antiquary* (Oct. 1882).

[Cp. the Biblical use. He went into a city called Nain, *Luke* vii. 11.]

CIVER, see **Kiver.**

CIVES, *sb. pl.* Cor.[2] [**saivz.**] A species of very small leek, growing in tufts, and used for flavouring. Cf. **chive.**

[Cives, *caepulae*, BARET (1580). Fr. *cive*, a scallion, or unset leek (COTGR.).]

CIVIL, *adj.* Yks. Hrf. Hmp. [**si·vil, si·vl.**]

1. In phr. *to take civil hook*, to depart, begone. Hence **Civil**, *sb.* departure.

w.Yks. Thee tak thi civil-hook, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 16, 1892).

2. Good-natured, *gen.* used of animals.

Hmp. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 120; **Hmp.**[1] He was always a very civil dog to me.

Hence **Civilly**, *adv.* satisfactorily.

Hrf. A woman said—speaking of a garment which she had made and which had turned out well—'It does very civilly' (E.L.).

CIVIL WAR, *phr.* Cor. Wordy strife.

Cor. 'Ad rat those Cornish maids,' says he, . . . 'If any "civil" war goes on They feel they must be in it,' FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 19. **w.Cor.** Any one coming suddenly on the scene might say, 'Oh! civil war going on here, is there!' (M.A.C.)

CIVVENS, see **Cavings.**

CL-. In most of the *midl.* and *s.* dialects initial **cl-** [**kl-**] has become **tl-**. As it is not yet possible to give the exact geographical area over which this sound-change extends, **kl-** is here used to indicate the pronunciation for all the dialects. The point will be fully treated in the Phonology.

CLA(A, see **Clee.**

CLAA, see **Clow.**

CLAACHTER, see **Claught.**

CLAAG, *sb.* Sh.I. [**klāg.**] A clamorous sound of many birds or voices. Cf. **charm, chirm.**

S. & Ork.[1] Sic claag as dou's makin'. **Sh.I.** In common use (K.I.).

Hence **Claagin**, *vbl. sb.* the cackling of a hen; vociferous speaking. S. & Ork.[1]

[ON. *klaka*, to twitter; see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetland* (1897) 138.]

CLAAICK, *sb.* Sc. Also written **clauick, clayock, cly·ack** (JAM.).

1. The state of having all the corn on a farm reaped, but not 'inned.' Bnff., Abd. (JAM.) See **Cailleach, 2.**

2. The entertainment given to reapers, the 'harvest home.'

Abd. Formerly this feast was made after all was cut down. It is now most commonly delayed till the whole crop is brought home, and covered. When the harvest is early finished, it is called the 'Maiden Claaick'; when late the 'Carlin Claaick.' In some parts of the north, this feast is then called 'the Winter' (JAM.).

3. *Comp.* (1) **Claaick-sheaf**, the 'maiden' or last handful of corn cut down by the reapers; (2) **-supper**, the feast formerly given on the cutting down of the corn, but now deferred until the crop is 'inned.' Abd. (JAM.)

CLAAK, see **Clauk.**

CLAAR, *sb.* Sc. A large wooden vessel.

Sc. The smoking potatoes were emptied into a claar, *Clan Albin* (1815) I. 74 (JAM.).

[Gael. *clàr*, a wooden tray or plate (MACLEOD & DEWAR).]

CLAAS, see **Claes.**

CLAAT, see **Claut, Clout.**

CLAATY, see **Clarty.**

CLABBER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also in forms **clabar, clabor, clawber** Ir.; **clauber** Ayr. [**kla·bər.**] Cf. **clobber.**

1. Soft, sticky mud, mud on a roadway, mire.

Ayr. Whaur it was a clauber yesterday, it's as hard as a horn the day, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 114. **Gall.** Common (A.W.). **Ir.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.I.**[1] They clodded clabber at me. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** Road clabber, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Cum.** They fain wad ha' dabb'd him wi' clabber, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 535; **Cum.**[1]

Hence **Clabbery**, *adj.* muddy, dirty.

N.I.[1] Don't put the dog into that clabbery hole.

2. Sour milk when it has grown thick and flaky.

Mun. Still used, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1854) II. 204.

3. A handful, dollop.

Edb. Rubbit my face wi' a clabber o' glaur, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xx.

[Ir. and Gael. *clabar*, mud (MACBAIN).]

CLABBY, *adj.* Nhp. Also Cor. [**kla·bi, klæ·bi.**]

1. Wet and sticky. Cor.[2] Cf. **clibby**, s.v. **Clib.**

2. Worm-eaten.

Nhp.[1] The use of this word is restricted to carrots.

CLABE, *v.* Chs. Also in form **clave** s.Chs.[1] [**klēb.**]

1. To be plastered or daubed with mud.

s.Chs.[1] Iz shóo·n wŭn au· klai·bin wi mùk [His shoon won aw clabin' wi' muck]. Clave is a less common form.

2. To plaster or daub, to lay on thick. Cf. **claup, labe.**

s.Chs.[1] We speak of clabin' butter upon bread, clabin' manure upon land.

CLABOR, see **Clabber.**

CLACHAN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. [**kla·χən.**]

1. A hamlet, village, containing a church.

Sc. My way lay . . . through an end of a clachan on the braeside, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) iii; Awa to the lang green glen ahint the clachan, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xliv. **Frf.** A clachan of miserable little huts built entirely of clay, Barrie *Licht* (1888) ii. **Per.** The clachan lay surrounded by patches of corn, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 145. **Ayr.** Ye ken Jock Hornbook i' the clachan, Burns *Death and Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 14; One of those clachan carlins who keep alive among the Scottish peasantry traditions and sentiments, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) i. **Rnf.** A callan frae the clachan, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 66. **e.Lth.** At ilka weel kenned clachan toun, Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 219. **Lnk.** The smith wi' his hammer . . . Set a' the clachan ringin', Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 107. **Slk.** I canna help but considerin't but a clachan sin' ma visit to Lunnon, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 59. **Kcb.** The lasses a' baith far and near Lik'd Gibby o' the clachan, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 15. **Gall.** The half mile that separated the kirk from the nearest house of the clachan, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 239. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. A village alehouse.

Elg. At Meg's warm clachan, doon the brae, Tester *Poems* (1865) 149; Not common (A.W.).

[In Moray land in the kirk of a certane village or clachan named Petty, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) I. 46. Gael. *clachan*, a village or hamlet in which a parish church is situate, a church, a churchyard, a der. of *clach*, stone (Macleod & Dewar).]

CLACH-COAL, *sb.* Sc. A species of coal which gives a strong light, 'candle-coal' (q.v.).

Ayr. So called in district of Kyle. Called Parrot-coal in Carrick and elsewhere (Jam.).

[Gael. *clach*, stone; cp. G. *steinkohle*, pit-coal.]

CLACK, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **claik, clake** Sc. (Jam.); **kllauck** Bnff.^{1} [**klak, klæk.**]

1. *sb.* A quick, sudden-recurring sound, as of machinery, &c.

Rnf. Her tongue it will never lie still, . . . And gangs like the clack o' a mill, Barr *Poems* (1861) 147. **Cum.** And the mill's clack the tumbling waves supply, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1842) 4; **Cum.**^{1} **w.Yks.** When yo hear a miller's tongue going like t'clack ov hiz mill, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1858) 53. **Lan.**^{1} **Dor.** As day by day the miller's wheel Do dreve his clacks, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1879) 81.

2. The clapper of a mill.

Sc. (Jam.), **Shr.**^{2} **w.Som.**^{1} A small toothed wheel attached to the upper mill-stone, by which a shaking of the supply trough is kept up, and so a constant stream of corn is made to flow into the mill. This is often called the 'mill clapper' from the noise it makes. [The wheat is put into a large hopper, which conveys it by means of the shoe and clack, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 435.]

3. The noise made by a hen, goose, &c.; noisy talk, chatter; noise. See **Clacker,** *sb.* **2.**

Sc. (Jam.) **ne.Sc.** The clack o' gossips' tongues, Grant *Keckleton*, 24. **Bnff.**^{1} **Abd.** Ye needna think sic saucy clack will pass, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 62. **Lnk.** Nae woman for me, The clack o' her clapper I never could dree, Rodger *Poems* (c. 1838) 37, ed. 1897. **Ir.** An' ourselves standin' round in a throng kep' a clack like the gulls overhead, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 35, ed. 1893. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.** (W.W.S.), **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Thare fair daan tiard ov hur clack, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1855) 14. **Lan.**^{1}, **s.Lan.** (S.W.), **Der.**^{2}, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.**^{23}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} I tak' no more 'eed on 'er clack than a nowd 'en cacklin'. **Glo.**^{1} She couldn't stand the clack of the children. **Oxf.**^{1}, **n.Bck.** (A.C.), **Nrf.** (J.H.), **Dor.** (O.P.C.) **w.Som.**^{1} Oa·l dhee tlaa·k, wút! [stop thy chatter, wilt!] **e.Dev.** Shan't bide here no longer . . . us'll vinish up our clack to my place, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) xxxvi. **Cor.** Hold thy clack, father, an' tie thicky knot, so's it shan't slip, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iii; **Cor.**^{12} **Colloq.** Lest you should think my scribble as tedious as Mrs. Tabby's clack, Smollett *H. Clinker* (1771) vi.

4. A contemptuous term for a woman's tongue.

Nhp.^{1} She's got a pretty clack of her own. **War.**^{2} Common; **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} Whad a clack that ŏŏman 'as! **Brks., Hmp.** (W.H.E.) **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

5. Scandal, slander, an untrue story.

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** Keep your clack, gin ye've a min', And do my biddin', Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 17. **Frf.** The country's fu' Wi' lees an' claiks about young Ket and you, Morison *Poems* (1790) 187. **e.Fif.** He sat on the board smeffin' and crackin' like a pengun, tellin' us a' the claiks o' the neeborhood, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Bdf.** A person who spreads false rumours is said to be telling clacks (J.W.B.).

6. A gossip, talebearer, scandal-monger; applied to women.

Bnff.^{1}, **Abd.** (Jam.), **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Don't tell her; she is such a clack. **War.**^{3}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

7. *pl.* Small pieces of wood to strike together or clap with; a clapper to scare birds.

Lei.^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Oxf.** It is the custom for the boys and girls in country schools . . . at the breaking up in the week before Easter, to go in a gang from house to house, with little clacks of wood, and when they come to any door, there they fall a-beating their clacks and singing, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1848) I. 99; Still in use, but more *gen.* called 'clappers' (q.v.) (M.A.R.).

8. A smart slap; a gentle stroke with the open hand.

w.Yks.^{5} 'Ah've geen yuh t'last clack,' says a little girl to her school-companion on parting for the day,—the last hit, it being accounted unlucky in the idea of these to receive this, but lucky to give it. **Shr.**^{1} 'Mother, Mary's gid our little Sam a clack o' the side on 'is yed.' 'Well, jest let me ketch 'er, an' I'll gie 'er Jack-up-the-orchut.'

9. The valve of a pump, &c.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Its use is to support the column of water when the bucket is descending, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **w.Yks.** The common clack-pump has three clacks (J.W.D.); Ahve wisht menny a time at a good big red hoat couk wor popt inta the clack ta stop the puffin, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1875) 54. **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} I canna get a drop o' waiter out o' the pump; I dinna know w'ether it's the clack or the bucket, but summat's wrang. **Dor.** The clack's broke (C.W.). **w.Som.**^{1} Dhu tlaa·k oa-un-z u-wae·urd aewt, zoa yùe kaa·n spak dhu pluump tu gèo vút·ee [the valve of it is worn out, so you cannot expect the pump to go properly]. **Cor.**^{3}

10. The valve of bellows.

Shr.^{1} 'Ow can yo' expect them bellys to blow w'en yo'n got yore knee agen the clack?

11. The epiglottis, the muscles used in swallowing. See **Clacker,** *sb.* **6.**

w.Yks. Yo may hear em laughing fit ta drive t'clack aght a ther whissal, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 39; Guzzling drink dane his thropple as if he wor bate clack, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1865) 10.

12. In *comp.* (1) **Clack-box,** a chatterbox, a person with a nimble tongue; (2) **-dish,** *obs.*, a beggar's dish, used in collecting alms; (3) **-door,** a cover or door bolted over an opening in the 'clack-piece' for the purpose of changing the 'clack' or low valve of a pump; (4) **-piece,** the section in the column of pipes in a pit, through which water is pumped; (5) **-seat,** the face on which the valve closes.

(1) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} (2) **Yks.** The original beggar's clack-dish was a wooden platter with a movable cover, held by lepers and other beggars to collect alms in; and which they 'clacked' to attract notice, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883). [Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1848) III. 94.] (3) **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (4) **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (5) **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

13. *v.* To make a clacking noise, as a hen, goose, &c.; to cry incessantly and impatiently for anything.

Sc. Often used with respect to the clamorous requests made by children (Jam.).

14. To clatter, make a sudden, sharp noise; to resound, echo.

Fif. Causeys did claik wi' clitter-clatter, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 44; The wynds were claikin' wi' the clatter, *ib.* 108. **Gall.** The leafless branches clacking against one another, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 25. **n.Yks.** Wheels were clacking together (R.H.H.). **e.Yks.**^{1} Clackin-aboot is going about noisily, with pattens, on a brick or stone floor. **w.Yks.**^{2} **Glo.** Thy tongue do clack wuss nor Maister Brown's mill wheel, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 5. **e.An.**^{1}

15. To chatter, talk incessantly; to talk scandal, tell tales.

Sc. Dinna' clack havers, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) iii. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **Bnff.**^{1} **Abd.** Fat's deen in a lawyer's office maunna be claickit aboot, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxii. **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Then o'th bargin how they clack again, Gaskel *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 9; **Lan.**^{1} Thae'rt clack clack, o' day lung. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **s.Lan.** (S.W.) **Chs.**^{1} Nah then, what art clackin at, woman? Thy tong goes o' wheels; **Chs.**^{3} Oi never heard sich a ooman to clack in aw my loife. **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **s.Lin.** He's niver so happy as when clacking to the Mester about some o' his schoolmaätes (T.H.K.). **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Brks.**, **Hmp.** She was clacking away all the morning (W.H.E.).

Hence (1) **Clacking,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* talk, gossip, chatter; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* gossiping, chattering; (2) **Clackrie,** *sb.*, see **Clacking** (*a*); (3) **Clacky,** *adj.* talkative.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** No claiking about what we're doing, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) xxvi. **Yks.** Sunday is the only day that I can spare for clacking, as the common people say, Blackmore *Mary Anerley* (1879) ix. **Nhp.**^{1} (*b*) **Dev.** I put Kate inside, among the clucking, clacking old women, Baring-Gould *Spider* (1887) viii. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} A clacky body.

16. To snap the fingers; to crack a whip. s.Chs.^{1}

17. To hit lightly, to strike or knock together.

e.Yks. Still in use, but fast becoming *obsol.* (R.S.) **w.Yks.**^{5} [On Ash-Wednesday, boys used to go about clacking at doors, to get eggs or bits of bacon wherewith to make up a feast among themselves, Chambers *Bk. Days* (1869) I. 240.]

[**2.** The clack of a mill, *claquet de moulin*, Miege (1679). **4.** A clack [long tongue], *linguacula, lingua garrula*, Coles (1679). **7.** *Cliquette*, a childs rattle, or clack, Cotgr.]

CLACKER, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Wil. Dor. Dev. Cor. Also written **clakker** Wil.; **klacker** Dev. [**kla·kə(r), klæ·kə(r).**]

1. *sb.* A wooden rattle used to frighten away birds. Also called **Clapper** (q.v.).

n.Lin.^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Two or three small spade-shaped pieces of wood connected at the broad end by a leather strap. **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} It's a pity to see a nice bwoy like Jim stuck i' the leasow to frighten crows; 'e inna lazy, fur 'e works the clacker right well. **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** He sounded the clacker till his arm ached, Hardy *Jude* (1896) pt. I. ii; Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**^{1} Jack da want a clacker, 235. **Cor.**^{12}

2. The tongue; chatter, noise. See **Clack, 3.**

Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} **Dev.** 'Mongst all tha klacker, I yerd a chap holler, Hare *Brither Jan* (1863) 34, ed. 1887. **Cor.** Thee's keep thy clacker going tell 'tes day, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 26; **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} Your tongue goes like the clacker of a mill.

3. *pl.* Pattens.

Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1}

4. The valve of a pump or pair of bellows. See **Clack, 9, 10.**

Cor.^{1} The clacker of the billees; **Cor.**^{2}

5. *Comp.* **Clacker-hole,** the valve-hole in a pair of bellows. s.Wil. (G.E.D.)

6. The epiglottis. See **Clack, 11.**

w.Yks. When shoo opens her math they can see her clacker, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 18, 1892).

7. *v.* To clatter, make a clattering noise.

n.Dev. She heard them all come clackering into the yard, Chanter *Witch* (1896) ii.

CLACKER, *v.*^{2} Lth. (Jam.) Also written **clagher.** To move or get along with difficulty in a slow, clumsy, trailing manner.

CLACKET, *sb.* and *v.* Glo. Wil. Dev. [**klæ·kit.**]

1. *sb.* Chatter; noise, racket.

Wil. Freq. used (G.E.D.). **Dev.** (R.P.C.)

2. *v.* To 'clack,' make a noise like a hen; to chatter, make a noise, clatter.

Glo. All this here vools clacketting will not pay, *Leg. and Tales*, 83; In common use (H.S.H.). **Wil.** In freq. use (G.E.D.). **Dev.** [The hen] flew from side to side of the road, clucking and clackiting as though she were already being killed, Peard *Mother Molly* (1889) 33.

Hence **Clacketting,** *vbl. sb.* a clatter, jingle.

Wil. There be such a clacketting with all they chains (W.C.P.).

CLACKET-HOLE, *sb.* Oxf. [**kla·kit-ōl.**] The placket-hole of a dress.

Oxf. Still in use (M.A.R.); **Oxf.**^{1}

CLAD, *sb.* Sus. Dev. A clod of earth.

Sus. (E.E.S.) **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Dev.** *w. Times* (Mar. 19, 1886) 2, col. 2. [Not known to our Dev. correspondents.]

CLAD, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. [**klad.**]

1. *pp.* Covered thickly, thronged.

Ayr. The roads were clad, frae side to side, Wi' monie a wearie bodie, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 6.

2. *ppl. adj.* Over-dressed, bedizened. Freq. followed by *out* or *on.*

w.Yks. A poor clad thing (C.C.R.).

CLAD, see **Clat(t.**

CLADEN, see **Clider(s.**

CLADGY, see **Claggy.**

CLAE, see **Clee.**

CLAER, see **Clear.**

CLAES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **claas** n.Yks.^{12}; **clâaz** m.Yks.^{1}; **claise** Sc. N.Cy.^{1} Dur.^{1}; **clau'z** m.Yks.^{1}; **claze** e.Dur.^{1}; **cleas** Wm.; **cleaz** Cum.^{1} m.Yks.^{1}; **cleeas** n.Yks.^{12} ne.Yks.^{1}; **cleeaz** Lan.^{1}; **cleze** e.Dur.^{1}; **cloys** Lan. [**klēz, kliəz,** see page 1.]

1. Clothes.

Elg. Duddy claise, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 205. **Abd.** Get a brush, an' brush yer claise, Beatties *Parings* (1803) 5, ed. 1873. **Per.** Her Sabbath claes, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 94. **Fif.** They were clad in claise and shoon, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 134. **Knr.** We hardly waited for oor claes, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 13. **Dmb.** The inglishers preatch wi' a sark abune their claes, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xiii. **Rnf.** Buskit oot in braw new claes, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 16. **Ayr.** The twa appear'd like sisters twin, In feature, form, an' claes, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 3. **Lth.** My Sunday's claise, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 63. **Edb.** Some do patch up brats o' claise, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 15. **Gall.** What for are ye wearin' your best claes? Crockett *Raiders* (1894) v. **Kcb.** I wad gien ilka steek o' my braw Sunday claes, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 148. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** The saent o' thaw claes is like the smell o' Leb'nin, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 11; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Ner seeaner landt ner t'kessen cleas wer thraan on Betty's kist, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 37. **n.Yks.** Bi sharp an' git thi kleahs on (W.H.); Ah've lapt up all me babby's cleeas, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 31; **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** We're gannin ti put Billy inti button cleeas o' Sunda, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** To get us claise and bread, *Nidderdale Alm.* (1876); **w.Yks.**^{1} I felt quite smother'd wi my claas, ii. 302. **Lan.** Tha waint gan i' ther mucky cloys (F.P.T.); **Lan.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Claes-cord,** a clothes-line; (2) **-prop,** a long pole to prop up the clothes-line; (3) **-screen,** a clothes-horse; (4) **-skep,** a small clothes-basket; (5) **-stick,** a short stick to thrust clothes down when boiling in the pan; (6) **-swill,** a basket made of peeled willows, used for holding clothes.

(1) **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* (2) **e.Dur.**^{1} (3) **Sc.** Ganging about wi' a claise screen tied to your back, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xx. (4) **n.Yks.**^{2} (5, 6) **e.Dur.**^{1}

[He ordand that na scottis man suld veir ony clais but hardyn cotis, *Compl. Scot.* (1549) 96. A n. form of OE. *clāðas*, clothes.]

CLAFF, *sb.* Sc. [**klaf.**] The cleft or part of a tree where the branches separate. See **Clough,** *sb.*^{3}

Gall. (A.W.) **Kcb.** There, in the claff O' branchy oak, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 43 (Jam.).

CLAFFER, see **Claver.**

CLAFFIE, *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Disordered, dishevelled.

Bwk. Claffie hair (Jam.).

Hence **Claffie,** *sb.* a slattern. (*ib.*)

CLAG(G, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. In form **cleg** N.I.^{1} w.Yks. m.Yks.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} [**klag, kleg.**]

1. *v.* To stick, cause to adhere; to put close together. Cf. clame.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** He clagg'd greet bills agyn th' wall, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 6; Wi' goold lamps clagged close cheek by jowl, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 44; **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** T'oad sang ed Tommy's Joe hes clagg'd on a beaik back, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 15; **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1} **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **Cum.** What's that stuff at you clag to your theeghs? Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 14. **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.** Yo' c'n clag t'paper on wi' peeast (W.H.); **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'It weeant clag, it wants mair claming,' said of a postage-stamp, when it wants more gum; **n.Yks.**^{3} **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.); **w.Yks.**^{125} **Lan.**^{1} This bread's noan hauf baked; it clags i' mi meawth. **n.Lan.** Dhis puti clags tərbli tə yan's hands (W.S.); **n.Lan.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} The sile [soil] clags so to the wool. **War.**^{3}

Hence (1) **Clag-candy**, *sb.* candy, so called on account of its sticky or claggy nature; used of anything very sweet; also in *adj.* form; (2) **Clagged**, *ppl. adj.* adhering like paper against a wall; (3) **Clagger**, *sb.* (*a*) a palpable hit, as with a soft missile that strikes and sticks; a repartee that effectually shuts up an opponent; (*b*) a boy's cleaver made of leather, with a thong through the centre; see below; (*c*) an adherent, hanger-on; (4) **Claggings**, *sb. pl.* salt, scum, &c., that adheres to the rim of a pan used for making boiled salt.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} Thou's a' clagcanded, ma bonny hinny, Bell *Rhymes* (1812) 298. (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} (3, *a*) **Nhb.**^{1} That's a clagger, noo! **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870). **n.Yks.**^{2} (*b*) **Nhb.**^{1} Softened in water, and pressed by the foot on a stone, it will adhere to and lift the stone by the atmospheric pressure. **n.Yks.**^{2} (*c*) **Yks.** He was a clagger when yance he gat hod, Grainge *D. Skinflint* (1880) 14. **n.Yks.**^{2} (4) **Chs.**^{1}

2. To clog, cover with mud or any adhesive substance; to impede progress, obstruct. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Stap it wi fog and clag it wi' clay, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 104; Clag up the hole in the wa' wi' glaur. The wheels are a' claggit wi' dirt (Jam.). **Ayr.** The lid was clagged and as it were glued in, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxvi. **N.I.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} Yan can't dig it, nae kin' o' form; t'clags te t'speead sae. **ne.Yks.**^{1} T'muck clags ti yan's beeats despertly. **e.Yks.**^{1} His beeats is all clag'd wi' snaw. **w.Yks.** Clagg'd on fra' his tail tuv his heead, Blackah *Sngs.* (1867) 12; **w.Yks.**^{3}; **w.Yks.**^{5} 'Am fair clagg'd'—so thirsty that the tongue adheres to the roof of the mouth for lack of moisture. 'Clagged wi' barns,' having them always sticking to [mother], and following her about. **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** The carriage axles are clagged with dirt (S.W.). **Chs.**^{1} Wheels are clagged when the oil becomes stiff; **Chs.**^{3} The pipe is welly clagged wi' soot. **s.Chs.**^{1} The snow clags at th' bottom o' my clogs. Clagged, of markets, means glutted. The wheels of a mowing-machine are clagged when the grass gets twisted in them and impedes them.

Hence (1) **Clagged up**, *phr.* dry, parched, clogged, as with phlegm in the throat; (2) **Claggit**, *ppl. adj.* clogged, choked up.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** Am ðat drai wol mi þroits feə tlegd up (J.W.); Cudworth *Horton* (1886). (2) **Lth.** We pree the tither drappie To synde the gusty mouthfu's ower And clear our claggit crappy, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 39.

3. To cling to, hold fast by. Also used *fig.* Cf. **clagger.**

n.Cy. He clegs about my neck (K.). **s.Dur.** 'Clag haud o' me.' An expression often used to children when they are being carried in arms across a beck or stream (J.E.D.). **Wm.** I clagged to it as long as I could (B.K.). **n.Yks.**^{1} Lahtle un clags tiv its mammy; **n.Yks.**^{2} To cling as the child to its mother, 'It clags to its best friend.' **m.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

4. To dirty, bemire, bedraggle; to make muddy.

Rnf. It's raggit, and it's claggit, But it's no wi' decent wark, Barr *Poems* (1861) 5. **w.Yks.**^{5} 'To be clagg'd wi' muck' is to have mud-bespattered garments. **Not.**^{3} **s.Not.** You should just see how you're clagging your skirts (J.P.K.). **Lin.** She came in clagged up (W.W.S.). **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1} Thy̆ petticoäts is clagg'd all oher, lass. Wheäre hes ta been? **s.Lin.** Do tek off yer frock, it's clagged up not fit to be seen (T.H.R.). **Lei.**^{1} All 'er petticoats wur clagged a inch thick. **War.**^{3}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence (1) **Clagged**, *ppl. adj.* wet with mire or mud; covered with dry dirt; (2) **Clag-tail**, *sb.* a girl whose garments are 'clagged' with mud.

(1) **Not.**^{3} The hair on a horse's heel when covered with mud which has dried is clagged. **Lin.** (J.C.W.) (2) **n.Lin.**^{1}

5. To cut the 'clags' or dirty wool from sheep. Cf. **britch**, *v.*^{1}, **burl**, **2.**

Lin. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.)

Hence (1) **Claggings**, *sb. pl.* refuse wool shorn from the tails of sheep; (2) **Clag-locks**, *sb. pl.* locks of wool matted or clogged together by the natural moisture of the animal. e.An.^{1}

6. *sb.* Clay, mud, snow, &c., that collects in a hard mass at the bottom of boots, skirts, &c.

Sc. There was a great clag o' dirt sticking to his shoe (Jam.). **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhai kùm·ŭn in·tŭ dhŭ aays wi)dhŭr duu·rti shóo·n, ŭn lée·ŭvŭn dhŭr tlaag·z ŭbaay·t [They comen into the haïse wi' their dirty shoon, an' leeaven their clags abaït]. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 321. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} Her petticut bottom's all in clags; it hings in mucky rags.

7. *Obs.?* Wreck left by the tide.

w.Cum. Lime is chiefly used as a manure, with clagg or slitch, as the farmers call it, being the wreck left by the tide on the shore, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 564.

8. *pl.* Caked lumps of dirt hanging to the wool or hair of sheep, dogs, &c.

e.Yks. [The lambs] have their clagges clipped from them, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 11. **Not.** Unkempt hair is 'all in clags' (J.H.B.), **Not.**^{3}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1} **e.Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 702. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.)

9. An encumbrance, burden.

Sc. A good estate . . . But clag or claim, for ages past, Ramsay *Poems* (1727) II. 544, ed. 1800 (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1}

10. Fault, imputation of fault.

Sc. He was a man without a clag, His heart was frank without a flaw, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 198 (ed. 1871); 'He has nae clag till his tail' is a vulgar phr. signifying that there is no stain on one's character (Jam.). **Slk.** It is a sair fault o' yours, and it is a clagg o' the hale clan, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 653, ed. 1866.

[**4.** In thair muk to clag and fyle thame selfe, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) II. 462. **6.** Da. *klagge*, sticky mud (*Dansk Ordbog*). **10.** The Erle fled in Ingland for sum clags layd til his chairge, Dalrymple *ib.* 169.]

CLAGG, see **Cleg(g.**

CLAGGER, *v.* Cum. Wm. Also in form **clegger** Cum. [**kla·gər, kle·gər.**] To cling to; to hold on to a rock or steep place with hands and feet, so as to climb it. Cf. **clag(g**, *v.* **3.**

Lakel. Ellwood (1895). **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 300. **Wm.** Gaan up an doon brant places, lowpen t'becks, an claggeran up t'crags, Clarke *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 7.

CLAGGIE, see **Claggum.**

CLAGGUM, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also Wor. Also written **clagham** N.Cy.^{1}; **clag'im** Ayr. In form **claggie** (Jam. *Suppl.*). [**kla·gəm.**]

1. Any glutinous sweetmeat or compound; toffee made with treacle. Also called **Clag-candy** (q.v.).

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Ayr.** Porridge is the life o' man, And brose is clag'im tae, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 215. **N.Cy.**^{1} Also called lady's taste, slittery, tom-trot, treacle ball. **Nhb.** Offered for sale, nuts and oranges, apples and claggum, Dixon *Whittingham* (1895) 184; **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** She . . . sold a compound of treacle, &c., called by us 'claggum,' Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi. **e.Dur.**^{1} **Cum.**^{1} (s.v. Taffy). **n.Yks.**^{12} **m.Yks.**^{1} When rolled into sticks, they are 'treacle-sticks.' The Leeds juvenile calls them 'rolls of sucker.'

2. *Comp.* (1) **Claggum-stand**, a sweetmeat stall; (2) **-wean**, a woman who sells sweets or 'goodies.' n.Yks.^{2}

3. Thick saliva.

s.Wor. Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 12; (H.K.)

CLAGGY, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **cladgy** Dev.^{1}; **cleggy** w.Yks. [**kla·gi, kle·gi.**]

1. Sticky, adhesive, glutinous.

e.Lth. Creish my pow wi' the claggiest pomatum, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 69. **N.Cy.**^{1} In mining, applied to imperfect separation of coal from the superincumbent bed. **Nhb.**^{1} Tar or treacle are called claggy substances. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{123} **w.Yks.** T'paint's reight claggy [it does not dry] (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{12} **Lan.**, **Chs.** I dunno as pea meal would do for hens. It's so claggy (C.J.B.). **Chs.**^{1}

Hence **Clagginess**, *sb.* adhesiveness; (2) **Claggy-top**, *sb.* coal adhering to the roof of a pit.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.), **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb.**, **Dur.** A seam of coal is said to have a claggy top when it adheres to the roof, and is with difficulty separated; it most freq. occurs when the roof is post or sandstone rock, and is uneven or scabby, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

2. Of soil, &c.: muddy, miry, clogged with moisture.

Cum. (J.S.O.) **n.Yks.**^{1} Desput claggy warking, for seear: t'frost's meead it ower mucky fur owght. **ne.Yks.**^{1} It's claggy deed for t'hosses plewin'. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} Also, heavy and dragging, as a woman's petticoats when thickly besmeared with mud. **w.Yks.** Claggy relates to the feet—'a claggy road'; Clammy to the fingers—'I cannot touch it, it is so clammy'; Clarty to both, but usually expressing a higher degree of quality, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); It is heavy walking over the fields, it's so cleggy after the rain (M.N.). **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} The rëen makes the ground so claggy. **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} The roads be so claggy, I am welly maul'd to pieces. **War.**^{3}, **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1}

3. Of potatoes, half-baked bread, &c.: waxy, viscous, glutinous.

Cum. Half baked bread is claggy and sad (J.S.O.). **Dev.**^{1} He zed his bread was a-clit and pindy; the dumpling was claggy, 12. **n.Dev.** Be them taties cladgy? Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 15. **s.Dev.** Cladgy potatoes (S.P.F.). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 386.]

[**1.** *Jotteux*, claggy, clammy, cleaving, Cotgr.]

CLAGHAM, see **Claggum.**

CLAGHER, see **Clacker**, *v.*^{2}

CLAGHT, see **Claught**, **Clout.**

CLAG'IM, see **Claggum.**

CLAHTE, see **Clout.**

CLAICH, *v.* Sc. [**klēχ.**]

1. To besmear; to turn a semi-liquid or viscous substance over and over; to work in such a substance in a disgusting manner. See **Claik.**

Bnff.^{1} Claich indicates greater disgust than claik.

Hence (1) **Claich**, *sb.* the act of besmearing or of working in a semi-liquid substance in a disgusting manner; (2) **Claichie**, *adj.* viscous, dauby; (3) **Claiching**, *ppl. adj.* dirty, untidy, unskilful.

Bnff.^{1} He keepit a claich amon's dainner an' widna sup it.

2. To walk through mud or over wet soil in a dirty manner. **3.** To expectorate much. *ib.*

CLAIK, *v.* Sc. [**klēk.**] To bedaub or dirty with any adhesive substance. See **Claich.**

Bnff. Still in use (W.C.). **Abd.** (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Claik**, *sb.* a quantity of any dirty, adhesive substance; (2) **Claikie**, *adj.* adhesive, sticky, dauby. Abd. (Jam.)

CLAIK, see **Clack.**

CLAIK(S, see **Clakis.**

CLAIM(E, see **Clame.**

CLAIMEN, *v.* e.Yks.^{1} [**klē·mən.**] *Pp.* of *to claim.*

CLAIN-OFF, *adj.* and *adv.* Cor. [**klē·n-of.**]

1. *adj.* Excellent, first-rate, perfect.

Cor. He knawed a man what would sill me a clain-off one [donkey] (this was Tom's way of expressing asinine perfection), Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 11; Now you tell es one of your stories,—they be clain-off, they be, Forfar *Wizard* (1871) 5; He a 'clain-off man' was said to be, *Tales* (1873) 39; **Cor.**^{3}

2. *adv.* Perfectly, completely, at once.

Cor. Says he, 'I'll git married clain-off,' Forfar *Jan's Crtshp.* (1859) i; I ded et clain off without stopping (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{1} I told it [repeated it] clain-off; **Cor.**^{2}

[*Clain* repr. lit. E. *clean.*]

CLAIR, see **Clear.**

CLAIRACH, see **Clorach.**

CLAIRED, *ppl. adj.* Nhb.^{1} [**klērd.**] Dirty, covered with mud. See **Glare.**

CLAIRM, see **Clame.**

CLAIRSHACH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Written **clairseagh** Irel. A harp.

Sc. She far exceeds the best performers in this country in playing on the clairshach, or harp, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) v. **Ant.** They will dance to a clairseagh, Hume *Dial.* 23.

[Ir. *clairseach*, harp, Gael. *clarsach* (Macbain).]

CLAIRT, see **Clart.**

CLAISE, see **Claes.**

CLAISTER, *sb.* and *v.* Rxb. (Jam.) **1.** *sb.* Any sticky or adhesive compound; a person bedaubed with mud or mire. **2.** *v.* To bedaub, to plaster. Cf. **clisty.**

CLAÏT, see **Clout.**

CLAITH, *sb.* Sc. [**klēþ.**] In phr. *lang in the claith*, long in the dead-clothes, long dead and buried.

Ayr. Ay! an' he wasna lang in 'e claith till she selt the farm, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 225.

[*Claith*, a n. pron. of OE. *clāð*, cloth.]

CLAITON, see **Clider(s.**

CLAITY, *adj.* Cum. [**klē·ti.**] Dirty. See **Clarty.**

Cum. Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851).

CLAIVER, see **Claver.**

CLAKE, see **Clack, Clakis, Clawk.**

CLAKIS, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Written **claiks** Swainson. Also in form **claik, clake, cleck** Sc. (Jam.) The barnacle goose, *Bernicla leucopsis.* Also in *comp.* **Clack-goose.** See **Tree-goose.**

Sc. When the cleck geese leave off to clatter, Watson *Coll.* (1706) I. 48 (Jam.). **e.Lth.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 149. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) [Johns *Birds* (1862).]

[That guse is named claik q^{lke} is tho^{t} to be bred of tries, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) I. 60; Ane mekle les than the rest that the claik guse we cal, *ib.*]

CLAKKER, see **Clacker**, *sb.*

CLAM, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **claum** Sc.; **clem** Irel. Lin. [**klam, klæm, klem.**]

1. *v.* To pinch, press, force together; to castrate by compression.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} What's wrong with your hand, mun?—Getten my fingers clamm'd i' t'vice; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{1}

2. To clutch, seize forcibly.

Not.^{2} Clam hold o' that rope. **Lin.** I claumb'd up ageän to the winder, an' clemm'd owd Roä by the 'eäd, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889); Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 702; If thou canst carry no more thyself, thou might clam hold on a piece for the baby, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 308. **n.Lin.**^{1} He clammed hohd on her, or she'd hev tippled heäd fo'st i'to th' warpin' dreän. **sw.Lin.**^{1} Defendant clammed him by the shoulder.

3. To grope at; to maul, handle carelessly, hustle about.

Ayr. I had not lain long in that posture, when I felt, as I thought, a hand claming over the bed-clothes, *Steam-boat* (1822) 301 (Jam.). **Brks.**^{1} **Dor.**^{1} I've a-clom his head an' zides, 254. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** I'll be jiggered ef yü'm agwaine tü clam en about zo, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1}

4. *sb. Gen.* in *pl.* A vice used by saddlers and shoemakers.

Sc. (Jam.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The shoemaker's clams consist of two pieces of wood of a bent shape opening at the top, where leather is held to be sewn. **Dur.**^{1}, **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**^{24} **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Cmb.**^{1}, **ne.Ken.** (H.M.), **I.W.**^{2}, **w.Som.**^{1}

5. *Pl.* Pincers, nippers, used by farriers, &c.

n.Sc., **Rxb.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} i. iron chimney with tongs, rakes, and clams, Welford *Hist. Newcastle XVI Century*, 239. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.** (R.H.R.), **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **sw.Lin.**^{1} **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **I.W.**^{1}

6. An instrument resembling forceps, used in weighing gold.

Abd. The brightest gold that e'er I saw Was grippet in the clams, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 360.

7. An implement for holding blocks of stone or timber.

w.Som.^{1} In shape it is like a gigantic pair of hooked scissors suspended by a chain passing through two eyes corresponding to the finger bows. These are drawn widely asunder to enable the other ends to grasp their object. The lifting chain then tightens them so that the greater the weight the tighter the grasp. Also called a pair of clams.

8. An iron brace or band. N.Cy.^{1}, s.Chs.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}

9. A movable collaring for a pump, consisting of two pieces of wood, indented to receive the pump and screw bolted together.

Nhb., **Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

10. A rat-trap, a gin.

Ken.^{1} **Sur.** Made of wood with a stiff wire hood, which falls when the bait is touched (T.S.C.). **Sus.** The cat wandering about got caught in the rat-clams, Jefferies *Hdgrw.* (1889) 86; There used to be a good many buzzards on the hill. . . . Once I set up a pair of clams for one, Lower *S. Downs* (1854) 168; **Sus.**^{12} **Hmp.** Holloway.

[**1.** Cp. Da. *klemme*, to squeeze, pinch, Sw. *klämma*, Du. *klemmen*. **4-9.** OE. *clamm*, fetter, constriction. **10.** Cp. Du. *klemme*, a trapp, or a snare (Hexham).]

CLAM, *v.*^{2}, *sb.*^{2} and *adj.*^{1} Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Oxf. Hrt. Hnt. Also e.An. Dor. Cor. In forms **clem** N.I.^{1} N.Cy.^{12} n.Yks.^{12} ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{134} Lan.^{1} n.Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{13} s.Chs.^{1} Stf.^{1} Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} Not.^{13} n.Lin.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1} Lei.^{1} War.^{123} w.Wor.^{1} Shr.^{1} Hrf.^{2} Rdn. Glo.^{1} Hrt. Hnt. Dor. Cor.^{12}; **clom** se.Wor.^{1} [**klam, klæm, klem.**]

1. *v.* To starve for want of food, to be very hungry. Used also *trans.*

n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **Cum.** Here's thy poddish—thou must be fair clemmed, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 65. **Wm.** He may hoaf kill the, . . . or clam the, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 16. **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah's fairlings clammed (*or* clemmed) for want o' meat; **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Mah insahd's fair clemm'd. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Now, oud 'oman, where's dinner? I'm fair clammed (W.F.); Suckin' its thumb as if it wor clammed to deeath, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1875) 45; **w.Yks.**^{1} They war seea clemm'd, at they war feaful fain to pike amang t'shrogs some shoups, ii. 296; **w.Yks.**^{234} **Lan.** Con tha oblige me wi' a match? For, by th' mon! aw'm welley clemmin' for a smooke, Wood *Sketches*, 83; Ony poor craytur 'at's clemming May come have a meawthful wi' me, Waugh *Sngs.* (ed. 1871) 14; **Lan**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** You been like Smithwick, either clem'd or borsten, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 291; **Chs.**^{1} Is na dinner ready, aw'm welly clemmed? **Chs.**^{3} **s.Chs.**^{1} Wel·i klemt jeth [almost starved to death]. Ah daayt wi)shn aa)tŭ klem, ŭr goa· dhŭ wuu·rkaays [Ah daït we shan ha' to clem, or go the workhaïse]. **Flt.** Tlaemd tu') jaeth·, Hallam *Four Dial. Wds.* (1885) 7. **n.Stf.** Ye mun ayther be clemmed or full, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) II. 57. **s.Stf.** They wun welly clammed thro' the strike, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**^{13} **s.Not.** They pretty nigh clam their sarvants (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Clammed to deeüd [tlaamd tu') d:ee·u'd] is the form which prevails at Lincoln, Hallam *Four Dial. Wds.* (1885) 7. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **sw.Lin.**^{1} He said he would clam first. The horse was fairly clemmed, it was pined to dëad. **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Occas. applied to cattle which do not thrive, for want of better pasture; **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.**^{123} **w.Wor.**^{1} 'E's reg'lar clemmed; 'tis no good a-talkin' till 'e's 'ad a bit o' fittle in 'is mouth. **s.Wor.** The poor children are 'most clamm'd, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 31; **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} 'Starve' is applied to cold only. The poor ŏŏman an' childern bin clemmed an' starvin'; **Shr.**^{2} Maist clemm'd for want o' fittle. **Hrf.**^{1} Care clammed the cat, *Prov.*, 126; **Hrf.**^{2} Rdn. Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.**^{1} **w.Oxf.** Klaam', Hallam *Four Dial. Wds.* (1885) 6. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} I'm clammd ta dead amost. **Cor.**^{2} Better clam than go to the Union.

Hence (1) **Clammed,** *ppl. adj.* starved, hungry; (2) **Clamming,** *vbl. sb.* starvation; (3) **Clamming-house,** *sb.* a place where a butcher puts a beast to starve before it is killed.

(1) **Lan.** O clemt dog ul tew un tew ogen ut o' booun, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 22; To lead a clemmed-lookin' dog eawt lapt up in a blanket, Wood *Sketches*, 21. **m.Lan.**^{1} Clamd childer. (2) **w.Yks.** Ye fear nae cold's annoyance, Nor the girds o' clemming feel, Howson *Guide to Craven* (1850) 118. **Lan.** Fur keepin foak fro clemmin, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 6; Aw've known foke change fro' tories to radikils through a good clemmin', Brierley *Old Radicals*, 7. (3) **Der.**^{1}

2. To choke or be parched with thirst.

N.Cy.^{1} **Yks.** Like to clem (K.). **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah've been threshing an Ah's ommost clammed up. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**^{1} Can ye gi me oughte to drink, for I's vara near clammed; **w.Yks.**^{5} Clamm'd wi' dryness. **n.Lin.**^{1} I'm fairly clamm'd wi' this raape threshin'; do, Sarah, pleäse gie me a sup o' beer. **Nhp.**^{1} I've got such a fayver, I'm welly clamm'd to death. [The more freq. use.] **Hnt.** Klaemd, Hallam *Four Dial. Wds.* (1885) 6; (T.P.F.) **Cor.**^{12}

3. To benumb, pinch with cold.

N.I.^{1} Clemmed to death. **Der.** He wor fairly clemmed wi' t'cold, Ward *D. Greeve* (1892) I. iv. **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Hrf.**^{2} My hands be clammed with cold. **Hrt.** He wur quite clemmed with the cold (H.G.). **Dor.** I've a ben that stiff an' clemmed wi' cold that I cood'n budge, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 28.

4. *sb.* A slow starvation.

Chs. *Chs. N. & Q.* (1882) I. 224.

5. *adj.* Parched with thirst, very thirsty.

n.Cy. (K.) **Yks.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Lin.**^{1} Clam and scarped [feverish]. **e.Lin.** [For] them that's clam There's ale in glasses all tëemed out, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 75. **n.Lin.**^{1} I am clam; I wish I was 'long-side on a beer-barril. **Cor.**^{2}

Hence **Clammy,** *adj.* parched with thirst. ne.Yks.^{1}

6. *Comp.* (1) **Clem-gut,** poor food; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-guts,** a person stingy with food; (3) **-gutted,** thin, pinched-looking; ravenous in eating; (4) **Clam-rattan,** of a farm: unproductive, poor; (5) **-vengeance,** see **-guts.**

(1) **Shr.**^{1} I canna ate that, it's reg'lar clem-gut. I dunna like them clem-gut apple-fit for bay̆te. (2) **Chs.**^{1} They wanted me for t'go sarvice at th' Haw, bur oi wunna; whoi th' missis is a reglar clem-guts. **s.Chs.**^{1} Klem·-gùts. (3) **Shr.**^{1} Klem·-gùti'd. **War.**^{2} (4) **Lan.**^{1} (5) **w.Yks.** Thah clam-vengence rooag, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 111; **w.Yks.**^{2} Tha clam-vengeance-looking rascal; tha'd steal a child's dinner. Well known.

[**1.** *intr.* Hard is the choice when the valiant must eat their arms or clem, Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* (1599) III. i, ed. Cunningham, I. 102; *trans.* To clam (hunger-starve one), *fame enecare*, Coles (1679); What, will he clem me and my followers? Jonson *Poetaster* (1601) I. i. (I. 214); Clammed, starved with hunger, Bailey (1721); Cleam'd, *fame enectus*, Coles (1679). A special use of **Clam,** *v.*^{1}]

CLAM, *v.*^{3}, *sb.*^{3} and *adj.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Hrf. Glo. Brks. e.An. Wil. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **clem** Cum.^{1}; **clamme** Chs.^{2}; **claum** (Jam.). [**klam, klæm, klem.**]

1. *v.* To besmear, daub; to cause to adhere. See **Clame.**

Sc. (Jam.) **Cum.** Others wi' bluid an' glore a' clamm'd, Stagg *Poems* (1805) *Bridewain.* **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{12}, **e.An.**^{1} **Dev.** Clam on the heel-ball, Blackmore *Christowell* (1881) ii.

2. To stick together, adhere.

n.Yks.^{1} To adhere, as one's shirt to one's back when hot, or moistened paper to a wall; **n.Yks.**^{2} It clams to one's fingers. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{2} Dirt or clay adhering to a spade is said to clam. **Cor.**^{2} Simply adhering, as plate glass to plate glass, or as do the leaves of a new book. Were gum, &c., put between, cligged or clibbed would be used.

3. To clog, choke; to be parched or dry; to satiate with food.

Cum.^{1} 'Aa's fairly clam't up wi' sweets.' The man who undertook to lick up a quantity of oatmeal in a given time was defeated; 'he was fairly clem't'; **Cum.**^{2} **Yks.** When the mouth is dried by fever . . . we say 'the mouth is clammed,' Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841). **n.Yks.**^{1} My mouth and throat are jest clammed up; **n.Yks.**^{23}, **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{1} **Glo.** The mill is clamm'd up, Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**^{1} **Brks.**^{1} If an aperture be too small for grain to run through freely it is said to be 'clammed'; also a surfeit from over-feeding is so called. **Wil.**^{1} The throat sometimes gets quite 'clammed up' with phlegm.

4. *sb.* Adhesive matter, moisture; any soft adhesive substance; clamminess.

n.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} 'Ise au of a clam.' To draw clam [is] to yield a viscous matter from the teat after a certain period of gestation. This is spoken of a heifer that never had a calf. **e.An.**^{1} The meat has been kept too long, and has got a clam. **Nrf.**^{1}

Hence **Clammy,** *adj.* Of meat: tainted. w.Yks. (F.K.)

5. A very dirty woman, slut. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

6. *adj.* Moist, clammy, damp and cold; slimy.

Sc. Ice is said to be clam, or rather claum, when beginning to melt with the sun or otherwise, and not easy to be slid upon (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1} Ye mun air the shaal; it's quite clam [said of a shawl that has got wet]. **n.Yks.**^{2} All in a clam sweeat. **e.Yks.**^{1} Said of animal food in the first stage of decomposition, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Lin.**^{1} **n.Lin.** His han's is as clam as ă frog (M.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' muck's that clam it weän't slip off'n th' sluff when yĕ dig it. Thoo's as clam as a kerpse.

7. Base, mean, dishonourable.

Edb. A very common school-term in Edinburgh (Jam.); [He] reprobated the idea of being an informer, which he said was clam, Scott *Waverley* (1814) *Pref. App.* III.

[**1.** ME. *clammen*, to smear (Mätzner). **2.** A chilling sweat, a damp of jealousie, Hangs on my brows, and clams upon my limbs, Dryden *Amphitryon* (1690) III. i.]

CLAM, *sb.*^{4} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also Cmb. Ken. Cor. Also in form **clawm** Sc. [**klam, klām, klæm.**]

1. Applied to several kinds of shell-fish, &c.:—(1) the starfish, *Asterias glacialis*; (2) *Pecten maximus*; (3) *Pholades*; (4) a scallop; (5) a fresh-water mussel.

(1) **Cor.**^{12} (2) **N.I.**^{1} (3) **Ken.**^{1} (4) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Cmb.**^{1} **Cor.** As happy as a clam at high watter, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 120. (5) **e.Yks.** *Nature Notes*, No. 4.

2. *Comp.* **Clam-shell,** a scallop-shell. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*), N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}

3. In *pl.* **Clam-shells,** a wild sound supposed to be made by goblins in the air.

Sc. The uncoest soun' cam' doun the cleugh ye ever heard. I was for thinking at first it was the clawm-shells, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 167 (Jam.).

CLAM, *sb.*^{5} Nhp. Hmp. [**klæm.**]

1. A pit or mound lined with straw, to protect potatoes from frost. Nhp.^{1} See **Clamp**, *sb.*^{1} **5.**

2. A stack of bricks ready for burning; the place where bricks are dug. Hmp.^{1}

CLAM, *sb.*^{6} Dev. Cor. [**klæm.**]

1. A bridge formed of a plank or the trunk of a tree. See **Clammer**, *sb.*^{2}

Dev. We cross the noisy Moor Brook by a precarious 'clam' bridge of boughs, Page *Dartmoor* (1889) v; These bridges are called clams, and they are never found anywhere excepting across our rocky and mountain streams, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. 265. **Cor.**^{123}

2. A stone slab laid across a stream; a stepping-stone.

Dev. A large stone . . . was removed . . . to the mill leat, where, for about twenty years, it served as a 'clam,' Page *Dartmoor* (1889) vii; An ancient bridge, or clam, of a 'single stone,' Murray *Hdbk.* (ed. 1872) 159. **Cor.**^{3}

CLAM, *v.*^{4} Der. Nhp. Shr. Dor. [**klam, klæm.**] To clash the bells of a peal together.

Der.^{1} [Also called] to shoot the bells. **Nhp.**^{1} Sometimes called firing the bells. **Shr.**^{1} I spec the weddin's come off. I 'ear Wes'bry bells ringin' an' clammin' like fury; **Shr.**^{2} **Dor.** When bells ring round and in their order be, They do denote how neighbours should agree; But when they clam, the harsh sound spoils the sport, And 'tis like women keeping Dover-court, *Verses in the belfry of St. Peter's Church at Shaftesbury*, in Nares (s.v. Clamour).

CLAM, see **Climb.**

CLAMANT, *adj.* Sc. [**klē·mənt.**] Pressing, urgent; highly aggravated.

Sc. This is a very clamant case (Jam.); A clear and continued testimony against the clament wickedness, McWard *Contendings* (1723) 2 (*ib.*). **Gall.** Clamant and definite bitterness, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 16.

Hence **Clamancy**, *sb.* urgency arising from necessity. Sc. (Jam.)

CLAMB, see **Climb.**

CLAMBER, *v.* Nrf. In *comp.* (1) **Clamber-crown**, (2) **-scull**, any drink which gets into one's head.

(1) **Nrf.** (A.J.F.) (2) **Nrf.**^{1}

CLAME, *v.* Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Written **claim** n.Cy. e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.; **claime** Dur.^{1}; **clairm** n.Yks. Also in forms **cleam** N.Cy.^{2} w.Yks.^{134} Lin.^{1}; **cleem** w.Yks.^{1} [**klēm, klīm.**]

1. Of any greasy or adhesive substance: to stick, adhere; to spread, daub, cause to adhere. Cf. **clam**, *v.*^{3}

n.Cy. To clame butter upon bread (K.); Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **s.Dur.** He was all claimed up wi muck (J.E.D.). **Dur.**^{1} **Yks.** He cleam'd butter on his bread. The colours are laid on as if they were clamed on with a trowel, Ray (1691). **n.Yks.**^{1} What's t'u claming t'walls fur, thatten a way, wiv thah nasty mucky hands? Whah, bairn, thee's getten t'butter a' clamed ower thah feeace; **n.Yks.**^{23} **ne.Yks.**^{1} What's ta been deein claamin thisen all ower wi that messment? Sha claam'd t'firesteead wi' whitenin. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 94; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** This clayey soil cleams to your feet like birdlime (M.N.); T'butter's that hard it weeant cleeam (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{1} A shive o' breod cleem'd wi' treacle, ii. 287; **w.Yks.**^{345} **n.Lan.** He hesn't hōf clamed it into t'nicks (G.W.). **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123} **Lin.** Vox agro Lincoln. usitatissima, agglutinare, glutino affigere, Skinner (1671); Ray (1691); **Lin.**^{1} Although it's broken, it will readily cleam together.

2. To paste up or affix a wall-poster, &c.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**^{1} Gan and clame thae posters oop o' t'big yett. Clem that notish up o' kirk deear; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} Toon was claim'd all ower wi' lection peeapers. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{5}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

3. To cover with anything, to adorn.

n.Yks. That thing all clairmed wi lahtle dolls, is't screen, Brown *Yk. Minster Screen* (1834) l. 41; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'Clamed out,' spread forth with finery.

4. *Fig.* To cling to; to cause to cling or adhere to.

w.Yks.^{1} See how t'barn cleams to t'mam; **w.Yks.**^{3} The wind was so strong it cleam'd me to the wall.

Hence (1) **Clamed up**, *adj. phr.* 'stuck up,' proud; (2) **Claming**, *vbl. sb.* adhesive material; also *fig.* flattery; (3) **Clamy**, *adj.* sticky, adhesive.

n.Yks.^{2} (1) Clamed up fooaks. (2) There's owermitch claming about it. (3) **n.Yks.** It's a varry claimy mess (I.W.).

[To clame, to stick or glue, Bailey (1721); To cleam, *agglutino*, Coles (1679). ME. *clemen*, to bedaub (Mätzner); OE. *clǣman.*]

CLAMEHEWIT, *sb.* *Obs.?* Sc. Also written **clam-**, **clama-**; **clammy-houit.**

1. A stroke, blow; a drubbing.

Sc. Frae a stark Lochaber aix He gat a clamehewit, Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 29 (Jam.); His honour forbad her to gie him a bit clam-hewit wi' her Lochaber-axe, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xlix. **Abd.** Some o' the chiels might let a raught at me, an' gi' me a clamehewit to snib me frae comin' that gate agen, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 18; Frae some curst wight A clammy-houit fell'd him, Skinner *Sngs.* (1809) 9. **Fif.** Sic clamahewits and sic baffs Were never rain'd frae feckless staffs, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 94.

2. A misfortune. Ags. (Jam.)

CLAMJAMPHRY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **clamjamfrey** N.I.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; and in form **clanjamfrey** Sc. N.I.^{1} See below. [**klamdʒa·mfri.**]

1. *sb.* A company of people, esp. a disorderly or vulgar crowd, a mob, rabble.

Sc. We maun off like whittrets before the whole clanjamfray be doun upon us, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxiii; You'll have the whole clanjamfry of them on your back, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) ii. **Frf.** Mr. Dishart was preaching at the whole clanjamfray o' you, Barrie *Little Min.* (1891) x. **Dmb.** Archdeacons, and a' the rest of the Babalonish clamjamphrey, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) x. **Ayr.** A gang of play-actors came. . . . They were the first of that clanjamfrey who had ever been in the parish, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxxvi; The haill clanjamphrey of the toon and kintra-side, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 68. **Lnk.** The haill clamjamfrey o' them, a' votin as they're tell't, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 21. **Edb.** He saw one of these clan-jamphrey go in behind the scenes, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii. **Ir.** Such a clanjamfry of thievin', drunken misereants, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 28. **N.I.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

2. Rubbish, trumpery, odds and ends.

Dmb. The trouble o' flittin a cartfu' o' roosty dunckled clanjamphrey every time ye move betwixt this and Embro, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xxxvii. **Rxb.** Did you stop till the roup was done?—A' was sell'd but the clamjamfry (Jam.).

3. Nonsensical talk. w. Fif. (Jam.)

4. *v.* To crowd, fill with a rabble or mob.

Sc. If I was to clamjamfry up your father's house, Stevenson *Hermiston* in *Cosmopolis* (Feb. 1896).

CLAMMAS, see **Clammux.**

CLAMMED, *adj.* Cor. Also in form **clamoured** Cor.^{13} [**klæ·md.**] Ailing, out of health.

Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 545; **Cor.**^{123}

[Cp. OCor. *clamder*, a faint, fainting-fit (Williams).]

CLAMMER, *sb.*^{1} Wil. [**klæ·mə(r).**] The tongue, in phr. *to hang one's clammer*, to look dejected.

n.Wil. What's thee hangen thee clammer vor? I'll make thee hang thee's clammer (G.E.D.).

CLAMMER, *v.* and *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Som. [**kla·mər, kla·mə(r), klæ·mə(r).**]

1. *v.* Dial. pron. of *clamber*, to climb. Nhb.^{1}, Dur.^{1}, Cum.^{1}, n.Yks.^{2}, e.Yks.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}, Som. (W. F. R.)

2. *sb.* A pole or plank laid across a stream as a footbridge.

w.Som.^{1} Always so called in Hill district. 'You'll come to a clammer, and tother zide o' the river the path's plain enough.' Direction received at Cloutsham, Sept. 1883.

3. A worn footway up a steep bank.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

CLAMMERS, *sb. pl.* Cum. [**kla·mərz.**] A yoke for the neck of a cow, to prevent her from leaping hedges. See **Clam**, *sb.*^{1}

Cum. Leadd them wi' clammers, and cowbeam, and clog, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 252; **Cum.**^{1}

CLAMMOCKS, *sb.* Lin. Also written **clammux** n.Lin. [**kla·məks.**] A lazy, slatternly woman. See **Clam**, *v.*^{3} **5.**

n.Lin. Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **sw.Lin.**^{1}

CLAMMUX, *sb.* n.Cy. Lin. Also in form **clammas** (Grose). [**kla·məks.**] A great noise, clamour.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **n.Lin.**^{1}

CLAMOURED, see **Clammed.**

CLAMOURSOME, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Also written **clammersome** Sc. N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{1};

clamersum Sc. [**kla·mər-, kla·mə-səm.**] Clamorous, noisy, greedy; contentious, fractious.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** They're varra clammersome, the black-faced sorts, Caine *Hagar* (1887) I. 47; **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

CLAMP, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**klamp, klæmp.**]

1. *sb.* A pile of bricks for burning; an extempore brick-kiln.

Chs. A large round brick oven in which draining tiles are burnt instead of in the open kilns, which are only used for the burning of bricks. Bricks are, however, sometimes burnt in clamps, and they are then of a superior quality, *Note* in Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Chs.**^{1} **Stf.**^{1} 16,000 bricks. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Cmb.**^{1} It's up to your boot tops in mud agin the brick clamp. **Ken.**^{12}, **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 425. **Hmp.** Holloway.

2. A mound of lime or limestone for burning. n.Lin.^{1}, e.An.^{2}, Suf. (F.H.)

3. *Comp.* **Clamp-kiln**, a kiln for burning lime.

Clc. Clamp-kilns are built round or oblong with sods and earth, and situated upon or near the fields that are to be manured, *Agric. Surv.* 311.

4. A stack of peat or turf.

Ir. A dark-looking man leaning against a clamp of turf, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 25. **N.I.**^{1} When turfs or peats are 'put out,' they are left for some time to dry; as soon as they can be handled they are put into 'footins' or 'futtins,' i. e. about four peats placed on end. In the course of a week or two, these are put into 'turn footins,' several footins being put together. After some time these 'turn footins' are put into 'clamps,' in which they remain until they are sufficiently dry to be removed from the bog. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Wxf.** If I sleep comfortably on the sheltery side of a clamp, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 76.

5. A heap of potatoes or root-crops, covered with straw and earth as protection against frost. Cf. **bury**, *sb.*^{1}

e.An.^{1} Also called a pie. **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (C.T.); (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} **Ess.** (E.S.); (G.E.D.) **Ken.**^{1} We must heal in that clamp afore the frostes set in. [Growers aim at getting it [mangel crop] safely in clamp before the month of October, *Times* (Oct. 15, 1894) 4, col. 3.]

6. A manure heap.

Ess. For sale, a large clamp of London dung (E.S.). [Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

7. A heap of rubbish for burning. Dur.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}

8. A large fire made of underwood. N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}

9. *v.* To pile up turf.

Wxf. John was to go clamp turf on the bog, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 76.

10. To store roots in a heap for the winter.

War.^{3} 'Bury' is the more usual term. **Wor.** Roots are clamped in this month, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 10, 1896).

11. To burn lime, &c., for manure. Suf. (F.H.)

[Cp. Holstein *klamp*, 'Schober, Heuhaufen' (*Idiotikon*).]

CLAMP, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lei. Nhp. Glo. Hnt. [**klamp, klæmp.**]

1. *sb.* A vice; any kind of mechanical cramp.

w.Yks.^{2} (s.v. Clam). **Lei.**^{1}

2. An iron brace used for strengthening masonry, &c.

Sc. Crookit nails an' clamps, Donald *Poems* (1867) 6. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

3. A piece of iron in the side of a grate; an andiron.

N.Cy.^{12} **Nhb.** Grose (1790); **Nhb.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1}

4. The heater of a box-iron.

Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

5. *v.* To bind or hoop with iron. Nhb.^{1}, Lei.^{1}

[**1.** Cp. MDu. *clamp*, *cramp*, 'tenaculum' (*Teuthonista*).]

CLAMP, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{3} Sh.I.

1. *sb.* A patch on a garment.

Sh.I. No anidder clamp dey'll hadd ava, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 38. **S. & Ork.**^{1}

2. *v.* To patch.

Sh.I. Fifty times I'm clampit mi aald troosers, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 38. **S. & Ork.**^{1}

CLAMP, *v.*^{4} and *sb.*^{4} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Stf. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. [**klamp, klæmp.**]

1. *v.* To walk with a heavy or noisy tread; to stump about, stamp. See **Clomp**, **Clump**, *sb.*^{1} **7.**

Abd. Ye was gaen clampin doon to that bit hole o' a skweel, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiv. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} I gat me teeas clamp'd on. **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **s.Stf.** Her father came clamping over the brick-paved footway, Murray *John Vale* (1890) xxi. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** Some one has been clamping about all over the garden (W.S.B.); **War.**^{3} How you go clamping about. **Brks.**^{1} **Sur.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **Wil.**^{1}

Hence **Clamping**, *vbl. sb.* a noise made in walking, a clanking.

s.Stf. The clamping of a woman's pattins was quite noisy, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 80.

2. To walk on ice with 'clamps' upon the shoes.

Ayr. They clamped over the ice, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 116.

3. *sb.* A heavy footstep or tread; a noisy blow.

Sc. Broggs, whilk on my body tramp, And wound like death at ilka clamp, Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 69 (Jam.). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Dor.**^{1} E'd squot ther veet wi' his girt clamps, 206.

4. Iron worn on the shoes, to prevent slipping upon ice.

s.Sc. Some curlers wear a piece of iron with short spikes, fastened on by a strap across the instep (A.W.).

CLAMPER, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Shr. e.An. Som. [**kla·mpər, kla·mpə(r), klæ·mpə(r).**]

1. *v.* To make a clattering noise, esp. in walking.

Dmf. To crowd things together, as pieces of wooden furniture, with a noise (Jam.). **Cum.** Ah hard a par o' clogs clamperan away, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 17; **Cum.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

2. *sb.* Heavy, thick shoes; pattens.

n.Yks.^{2} (s.v. Clamp). **Nrf.**^{1}

3. A heavy blow. Cf. **clanker.** Nhb.^{1}

4. Anything large, cumbrous, or troublesome; a difficulty.

Shr.^{1} Klam·pur'. **Som.** I zined once and a got meself in jissy clamper I never w'ont zine nothing no more, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[**1.** LG. *klampern*, 'ein klingendes Geraüsch machen' (Berghaus).]

CLAMPER, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Sc. Yks. [**kla·mpər.**]

1. *sb.* *Gen.* in *pl.* Claws, fangs, pincers. Also *fig.* the fingers.

Rxb. (Jam.) **n.Yks.**^{1} If I had my clampers on him he should feel the weight of my neif; **n.Yks.**^{2} If nobbut I could get my clampers on him. **m.Yks.**^{1}

2. *v.* To claw. m.Yks.^{1}

CLAMPER, *sb.*^{3} Sc.

1. A piece of metal with which a vessel is mended; that which is patched. Sc. (Jam.)

2. *Fig.* A patched-up argument or charge.

Sc. His adversaryes were restless, and so found out a newe clamper uppon this occasion, Spottiswood *Mem.* (ed. 1811) 61 (Jam.); A number of old clampers, pat and clouted arguments, Bruce *Lect.* (1708) 27 (*ib.*).

CLAMPER, *sb.*^{4} Nrf.^{1} [**kla·mpə(r).**] A clump of wood, trees, &c.

CLAMPET, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) A piece of iron worn on the shoes for walking upon ice. Cf. **clamp**, *sb.*^{4}

CLAMPUTTIN', see **Clumput.**

CLAM-STAVE-AN'-DAUB, *sb. phr.* Lan. Wattles and clay, used as material for building houses.

Lan. Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 18. **w.Lan.** A coating of clay, mixed with hay or straw, is laid over the wattle (S.O.A.). **Lan.**^{1}

CLAN, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Lin. [**klan.**]

1. *sb.* A class, coterie, group, crowd, 'set.'

Abd. Yet though there be a daftish clan, Douce bodies sudna mind them, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 174. **Frf.** Oor auld wives gathered round him in clans, An' ca'd him a cheat an' a loon, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 40. **Ayr.** Of a' the thoughtless sons o' man Commen' me to the Bardie clan, Burns *2nd Ep. to Davie* (1785) st. 5. **n.Yks.**^{1} Always with some bond of connection, however slight, supposed; **n.Yks.**^{2} A clashy clan. A clan o' bairns. **m.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Ep'uth was full to-daay; ther' was th' whole clan o' th' Foresters theäre.

2. *v.* To crowd, 'club.'

w.Yks. They clanned together and got the odds of him (C.C.R.).

[**1.** Curst Corspatrikis clan, Dunbar *Flyting* (1505) 308. Gael. *clann*, family.]

CLANCH, *v.* Lin. e.An. Also written **claunch** e.An.^{2} [**klanʃ.**] To snatch rudely and violently.

Lin. Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 702; **Lin.**^{1} **e.An.**^{2} To claunch hold of a thing.

CLANE, see **Clean.**

CLANG, *v.* Nhp.^{1} To eat voraciously.

CLANG, see **Cling.**

CLANG-BANGER, *sb.* Hnt. A talebearer, mischief-maker.

Hnt. She's a rare clang-banger, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 487.

CLANGY, see **Clungy.**

CLANK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lei. War. Wor. Written **klank** Sh.I. Also in forms **clonk** Cum.^{1}; **clenk, klenk** w.Yks. **[klaŋk, kleŋk, kloŋk.]**

1. *v.* To strike with noise; to beat, thrash.

Sc. He clanked Percy ower the head, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 20; In a moment he heard the house-door clank behind her, *ib. Nigel* (1821) xxv. **Fif.** Sanct Salvador had frae his tower Clankit aught straiks to tell the hour, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 113. **w.Yks.** A tleŋkt iz iəd [head] (J.W.).

Hence (1) **Clanker**, *sb.* a heavy, resounding blow; (2) **Clanking**, *vbl. sb.* a thrashing, beating; fighting.

(1) **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.** That day a' Hawks' blacks may rue,—They gat monny a varra fair clanker-o, *N. Minstrel* (1806-7) 80; **Nhb.^{1}** **w.Yks.** Ah gav' him a klenker fair i' t'earhoil, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 4, 1894); (Æ B.) (2) **Wm. & Cum.^{1}** Sec clanken at market we'll see, 212. **w.Yks.** A gav im ə guid tleŋkin (J.W.).

2. To seat oneself noisily and violently.

Sc. And forthwith then they all down clank Upon the green, *Har'st Rig* (1801) st. 15 (Jam.); Lat's clank oursel' ayont the fire, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 130 (*ib.*). **Knr.** A player's come to Devon banks, An' doun fornenst my door he clanks, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 55. **Lth.** To clank me down an' ease mysel' wi a bit blast o' sang, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 67. **e.Lth.** Clank doun, an' point wi' ready pen The shortest cut to riches, Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 19.

3. To seize, take hold of noisily and violently.

Edb. Syne clankit up his ram-horn spoon, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 37.

Hence **Clank**, *sb.* clutch, hold.

Abd. Three lusty fellows gat of him a clank, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 49, ed. 1812.

4. *sb.* A sounding blow; also in phr. *to play clank*, to strike with noise.

Sc. Baccanalian joults an' clanks, An' ruthless thumps, Had gart him wear for legs cork planks, Or wooden stumps, Quinn *Heather* (ed. 1863) 22. **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Lnk.** Some ramm'd their noddles wi' a clank, . . . on posts that day, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 280 (Jam.). **Edb.** My chaff-blade played clank against it with such a dunt, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. **N.Cy.^{1}** The door went to with a clank. **Nhb.^{1}** The 'clank of a door' is the sound made by its iron fastenings on being violently shut. **Cum.** Hod thi tung . . . or a'll gi the a clonk o't heed! Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 187; **Cum.^{1}** **w.Yks.** Fotch ya a klenk aside o' t'head, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) *Pref.*

5. Noise, chatter.

Abd. The cousins bicker'd wi' a clank, Gart ane anither sob, Skinner *Poems* (ed. 1809) 6. **War.^{3}** What a clank there is in the kitchen. **Wor.** (E.S.)

6. A set or series of things that make a 'clank' or noise.

Lei.^{1} I bought a clank o' feet [i e. a set of cow's or calf's feet].

CLANKIN, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Yks. Also in form **clenkin** w.Yks. **[kla·ŋkin, kle·ŋkin.]** Of persons: big, strong and active.

Nhb.^{1} **w.Yks.** Ðats ə reə big tleŋkin lad ə jāz (J.W.).

CLANNOMS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. **[kla·nəmz.]** Streaks of colour in stone.

Nhb. Sand with yellow clannoms 3 fathoms, *Borings* (1881) 322; **Nhb.^{1}**

CLANNY-LAMP, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A lamp invented by Dr. Clanny in 1813, and now consisting of an oil vessel, cylindrical glass around the flame, and a gauze chimney and cap surrounded by a bonnet.

Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888); Watson *Hist. Lit. and Philos. Soc. Newc.* (1897) 145.

CLANSE, see **Cleanse.**

CLANTER, see **Clunter.**

CLAP, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. usages in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **claip** Nhb.^{1} **[klap, klæp.]**

1. *v.* To put, place, set, sometimes with the idea of suddenness and haste.

Sc. Again he's clapt Within the wiry grate, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 236, ed. 1871; An' 'neath his nose the bannet clapt, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 8. **Per.** It's juist anither patch on the auld breeks, an' weel the gude wife kens whaur to clap it on! Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 63, ed. 1887. **e.Fif.** Clappin' his nose close to the glass, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Ayr.** Clap in his walie nieve a blade, He'll mak it whissle, Burns *To a Haggis*, st. 7; This power . . . comes doon, and claps the presentee into the minister's office, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 250. **Lnk.** Then clap, dear lass, yer loof in mine, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 234. **Ir.** Clap on your blinkers, me lad, and keep the road straight before you, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 207. **Nhb.^{1}** Clap yor lug tiv a stob, Robson (c. 1870) *Wonderful Tallygrip.* Clap on the kettle, hinny. **Cum.** Seek t'auld grey yad, clap on the pad, She's duin nae wark te year, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 112; **Cum.^{1}** **Wm.** Th' sargant clapt his [hat] omme heaad, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 35, ed. 1821. **w.Yks.** Aw clapt it daan here, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1878) 31; T'traïn only stops w'en ther's ony foälk te clap doon (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.^{1}** They clapp'd it at top o' Blackhill Crag, ii. 302; **w.Yks.^{2}** **Lan.** Clap that i' your pipes and smoke it, Burnett *Haworth's* (1887) xviii; Eawr Jim browt mi clogs whoam an clapped em on t'floor (S.W.); **Lan.^{1}** He claps his hat deawn as if he belunged to th' place. **m.Lan.^{1}** **Chs.^{1}** He clapped it on his yed. 'Clap yon auld stoo aight o' th' stack-yard a'top o'th fire, Mary, its cooth,' said a mistress to a farm servant. **s.Chs.^{1}** Wey)n gy'et a fyuw tai·tŭz tlaap·t ùp [Wey'n get a fyow 'tatoes clapped up]. **s.Stf.** Clap yer hond o'er his mouth, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.^{1}** **n.Lin.^{1}** Clap the kettle on the fire. **Nhp.^{1}** Clap that bill on the wall. **Rut.^{1}** Clap a loomp o' coal on the foire. **Shr.^{1}** I clapt the kay o' the drink down somew'eer, an' now I canna find it. **Brks.^{1}** Clap 'un down an' be aff. Clap on your hat. **Lon.** After we got back to barracks I was clapped in hospital, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) III. 165. **Hmp.^{1}** **Dor.** She clapped the bonnet upon her head, Hardy *Ethelberta* (1876) I. i. **Dev.** Where have 'e clapped tha spune? Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 3.

2. To pat, stroke, fondle; also in phr. *to clap the head*, to commend, approve, flatter.

Sc. He neither kist her when he cam, Nor clappit her when he gaed, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 96. **Abd.** Clapping her shou'der as he left the door, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 143. **Rnf.** Clap her till she's better pleas't, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 120. **Ayr.** We baith fleeched him and clapped him on the shoothers, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxx. **Lnk.** Wha've clapt my head sae brawly for my sang, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 321 (Jam.). **Lth.** I see the auld man, as he clapp'd my wee head, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 2. **Edb.** Then they'll sit down, an' wee things clap, An' pit some farings i' their lap, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 45. **Gall.** There's no a dowg in the Dullarg but she maun clap, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 78. **N.Cy.^{1}** Clap his head. **Nhb.** She curl'd ma hair, or ty'd ma tail, And clapt and strokt ma little Cappy, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) pt. i. st. 43; **Nhb.^{1}** Give him a clap on the back. **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **Dur.^{1}** **e.Dur.^{1}** If you clapped them, they will be kind with you, *Boy's essay on Kindness to Animals.* **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **Cum.** When oft I clapp'd, and strok'd thy cheeks sae reed, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 157. **n.Yks.^{1}** **ne.Yks.^{1}** That dog o' yours weean't let ma clap him. **w.Yks.** Gurt Tom . . . clapped me on the back, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) 165; **w.Yks.^{1}** **Lan.^{1}** He's chokin'—clap his back. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 321. **n.Lin.^{1}** You've troäd on Crab, go clap him.

Hence **Clapping**, *vbl. sb.* patting, caressing.

Abd. Parting advice and much kindly clappin, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxvi.

3. To slap or strike with a flat surface so as to smooth or flatten, as paste on a board, or linen to prepare it for ironing.

Sc. (Jam.), **Cum.** (M.P.) **m.Lan.^{1}** Th' ooat-cake were med thin wi' clappin' id bi th' hand. **Chs.^{1}** To sprinkle light articles of clothing with water before being ironed; in order to damp them equally they are clapped between the hands two or three times.

Hence (1) **Clap-bread**, *sb.*, (2) **Clap(t-cakes**, *sb. pl.*, (3) **Clap-hand-cakes**, *sb. pl.* dough, *gen.* made of oat or barley meal beaten with the hand into thin cakes.

(1) **N.Cy.^{12}** **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **Cum.** Made of barley, unleavened and not baked in an oven, Brockett *Gl.* (1846); She was but a young lass yet, and had few opinions beyond the best way of frying clap-bread, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) v; (M.P.); **Cum.^{1}** **Wm.** Water and oatmeal are kneaded together into a paste without any leaven; this paste is rolled into a circular cake of about twenty inches in diameter, and is placed upon a thin flat plate of iron, called a girdle, under which a fire is put, and the cake thus baked goes by the name of clap-bread, and is to be seen at almost every table in the county, Pringle *View Agric.* (1813) 337; The house-

wife sat down on the floor, with the back-board on her knees. On this board she laid a piece of paste, which she clapped or beat with her hand, till it expanded to a broad thin cake—hence the name of clap bread, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 325; It has been the prevailing bread from time immemorial, Briggs *Remains* (1825) 232. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} (2) **Cum.** Their bread was clap-keakk, meadd o' barley meal, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 238. **n.Yks.** Clapt cake, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 110. **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2} Clap-a-cake, clap-a-cake, baker's man, Knead and bake it as fast as you can; **w.Yks.**^{5} The old-fashioned fare of very poor people; made of oatmeal and water, without salt, rolled out very thin, and baked upon a 'bakston'.' **Lan.** (K.); Davies *Races* (1856) 274; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1} (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} Clap-hand keeaks.

4. Of doors, gates, shutters, &c.: to slam, close with violence; sometimes with *to*.

Rnf. Clap our shutter tae, For broken frames I hate to see, Young *Pictures* (1865) 138. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Clap the door to, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874). **Chs.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I niver seed onybody so bad for clappin' doors, as Ted is. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **War.**^{3} Iron worke to stay y^e doors from clapping, *Aston Prsh. Acc.* (1714). **Shr.**^{1} Tum, clap them gates together, ŏŏt 'ee? **Hmp.**^{1} If yer let 'un go, he'll clap to.

Hence (1) **Clap-gate**, *sb.* a gate which shuts on either of two posts joined with bars to a third post; a small hunting gate wide enough for a horse to pass; (2) **-hatch**, *sb.* a small gate so hung that it will close itself; (3) **-post**, *sb.*, (4) **Clapping-post**, *sb.* the post against which a gate shuts; (5) **Clap-stile**, *sb.* a stile having the horizontal bars fixed at one end, and movable at the other, giving way to the pressure of the foot, and springing up again after the person has passed over.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} Freq. called a 'kissing gate.' **War.**^{23}, **s.War.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Tlaap·-gee·ut. (2) **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Klaap·-aach. **War.** (J.R.W.) (3) **Chs.**^{13}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} Mebbe, it'll serve for a clap-post, it's not strong enough for the gate to hing on. **War.** (J.R.W.) (4) **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} (5) **Nhp.**^{1}

5. To strike, make a noise in striking.

Sc. The clock has clappit, an' it's past the hour noo, Dickson *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 105. **e.Yks.** Clap his lugs for him, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 25.

Hence **Clap-cans**, *sb.* a ghost or hobgoblin which makes a clanking noise as of beating on empty cans.

Lan. After dusk each rustle of the leaves . . . heralded the appearance of old wizards and witches, 'nut nans' and 'clap cans,' or the terrific exploits of headless trunks, alias 'men beawt yeds,' Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 52; The reputation of being haunted by boggarts, feorrin', fairies, clap-cans, and such-like beings of terror, Waugh *Owd Cronies* (1875) i.

6. To beat the arms across each other in order to become warm. **Brks.**^{1}

7. Of a cold or of severe weather: to 'strike in,' come on suddenly like a blow; used with *to*, *till*, *in*.

n.Yks.^{1} T'cau'd clapped til her breeost, an' she went off intiv a wearing. **ne.Yks.**^{1} T'cau'd clap'd on tiv his chest. **w.Yks.**^{5} Gat cowd an' it clapt tul her lungs an' shoo's nivver kessen it sin'. **n.Lin.**^{1} It was that cohd as I com' fra' Brigg on Christmas Eäve, it clapt to my very heart. **sw Lin.**^{1} I felt the cold clap in on me. The storm clapped in on the 1st. And then the weather clapped in at this how.

8. To sit down suddenly, crouch, squat as a hare; sometimes used with *down*; also refl. as in phr. *to clap oneself down*.

Ayr. In he comes, wearied, an' claps doon on the chair wi' a great sadd, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 204. **Lth.** It's clappit noo! it's hidin'! Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 138. **Bwk.** Gar a' the hens cour, Gar a' the hares clap, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 136. **Slk.** To try a bit prayer the Laird clappet down, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 65. **Gall.** As soon as Sammle got his first look he dropped like a shot. 'Clap,' he said, . . . 'for the love o' God clap!' Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxiii. **Nhb.**^{1} The covey's clapped, ye canna see them. **Cum.**^{1} He clap't hissel down on t'settle without iver bein' ast. **Wm.** An nowt wad dew bet t'aalder folk mud clap ta lake et whist, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) ii. 37. **n.Yks.** T'rabbit clapt, and t'dog ran ower't (I.W.); Come, neighbour, clap yoursel' down, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 561; **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah seen t'partridge run t'length o' this busk, an' then it clapped. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Ah clapped ma dahn at a table, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1892) 15; **w.Yks.**^{4} **Lan.** So aw clapt mysel deawn ith corner, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 16. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123} **Der.**^{2} Clap yoursen' down. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **Nhp.**^{1} I clapped myself down in the chair. **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} 'Er clapt 'erself down on the first cheer 'er come to. **Sus.**^{2}, **Hmp.**^{1}

9. Of soil: to harden on the surface after rain. **Chs.**^{1}

10. To adhere, cling to.

Fif. The clerk's [breeches] . . . cannilie unto his thies Did circumjack and clap, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 133. **Lth.** A lang white sheet hung clappit to its banes, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 52.

11. Of a sheep's wool: to lie flat, as in disease.

Sc. The wool was not clapped, but the eye was languid, *Prize Essays*, III. 420 (Jam.). [The wool becomes harsh and clapped, Armitage *Sheep* (1882) 73.]

12. With *down*: to write down.

w.Yks. Ţlap it dān, lad, ə ðal fəge·t it (J.W.). **Nhp.**^{1} Clap me a receipt down on a bit of paper. **Shr.**^{1} I mus' clap down a few arrants or else I shall forget the one 'afe.

13. In phr. (1) *Clap a gliff*, step in, and stay for a little; (2) *to — eyes* (*eyne*, *e'en*) *on*, to perceive. see, look at; (3) *to — hold of*, or *on*, to take hold of; to seize, snatch; (4) *to — love to*, fall in love with, make love to; (5) *to — on*, to make an additional charge, over-charge; (6) *to — the eye over*, to examine, look at carefully; (7) *to — to*, to begin working; (8) *to — up*, to put on clothes, &c.

(1) **Fif.** (Jam.) (2) **Per.** Ise lippen 'til our young minister afore ony man I hae e'er clappit my eyen on, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 76, ed. 1887. **w.Ir.** The minute the saint clapt his eyes on the goose, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 9. **Yks.** His feyther's never clapt eyne on him yet, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) I. ii. **n.Yks.**^{2} I've nivver clapp'd eyes o' yan on 'em. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah nivver clapt ees on him all day. **w.Yks.** Wun ə tnaisist lasəs a ivə tlapt īn on (J.W.). **Lan.** I clapt mi een on as pratty a little lass as ever oppent een i' this country side, Bowker *Tales* (1883) 51. **m.Lan.**^{1} Aw knew him as soon as aw clapt een on him. **n.Lin.**^{1} The fo'st time I clapt eyes on her was at No'thrup Staation, an' th' last time was at Retford. **Som.** You've a-got the coldest hand for butter-making she ever clapped eyes upon, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 50. **w.Som.**^{1} Aay noa·d-n zu zèo·n-z aay klaap mee uy·z paun un [I recognized him as soon as I saw him]. **Cor.** Some o' the female members fell to screamin' so soon as iver they clapped eyes on th' ould man, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi. (3) **n.Yks.**^{1} Clap ho'd, mun. **w.Yks.** Witə tlap od ont? [Will you take hold of it?] (J.W.); An' he's clapped howd o' Floi-bi-neet, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1863) II. 84. **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' p'liceman clap't hohd on him just as he was gettin' upo' th' New Holland boät. (4) **Yks.** Rob clapt love to her, and next year, This loving couple married were, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 14. (5) **n.Yks.**^{1} He clapt on sixpence. **e.Lan.**^{1} Refusing to work any more until the master consented to clap on a shilling per week. **Brks.**^{1} A allus claps-on wi' I, acause a thinks I shall try to be-at un down a bit. (6) **w.Som.**^{1} Ee lèok·ud vuur·ee wuul tu fuus·, bud haun aay-d u-klaap mee uy· oa·vur-n aay zee·d ee wúd-n due· [He appeared all right at first (sight), but as soon as I had examined him carefully I saw he would not do]. (7) **w.Yks.**^{3} (8) **Cor.** I'd ha' clapp'd up my best cap and gown, Forfar *Jan's Crtshp.* (1859) st. 3.

14. *sb.* A pat; a blow with the hand.

Sc. A bit kindly clap on the shouther, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 184, ed. 1894. **Elg.** A clap on the shouther, Tester *Poems* (1865) 133. **Ayr.** Fill in the mools yoursel' and gie the last spadefu' a kindly clap, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 68. **Lnk.** They gaed awa to the English Kirk to get a clap o' the heid, Ramsay *Remin.* (1872) 14. **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **w.Yks.** A gav im ə tlap əsaid ət iəd [I gave him a blow on the head] (J.W.). **n.Lin.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Well said, Jack! Yo' desarve a clap o' the back for that! **Suf.**^{1} I'll gi ye a clap i' the head, 'a ye dew so no more.

15. A pole with which the 'crier' or night-watchman formerly knocked at doors and windows to rouse sleepers in the early morning; a watchman's rattle.

Sc. A flat instrument of iron like a box with tongue and handle, used for making proclamations through a town instead of a drum or handbell (Jam.). **Fif.** The town-crier wi' his clap Gan throu' the streets to reird and rap, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 134.

Hence **Clapman**, *sb.* a public crier. Sc. (Jam.)

16. The piece of wood that strikes and shakes the hopper of a mill during grinding; also in phr. *clap and happer*, the symbols of investiture in the property of a mill.

Sc. To abide by clap and happer, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xiii;

He was soon working at the mill as steadily as if he had never been out of the sound of clap and happer, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 295, ed. 1894. **Ayr.** The heapet happer's ebbing still, And still the clap plays clatter, Burns *Unco Guid* (1786) st. 1.

17. A half-door, a trap-door, the shutter of an unglazed window in a barn or stable.

I.W.^{2} Open the clap, wull 'ee?

18. In phr. *Clap of the hass* (or *throat*), the uvula. Sc. (Jam.)

19. Talking, prating; also in *pl.* tales, gossip.

w.Yks. Lets e nə muər ə ðai tlap (J.W.). **n.Lin.**^{1} Stint thy̆ clap, thoo'd tire a toäd to deäd. **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419; A's carryin' all the claps (W.M.M.). **Cor.**^{2} Hould yer clap.

Hence (1) **Claipin**, *ppl. adj.* noisy, tale-telling; (2) **Clap-match**, *sb.* a mischief-maker; (3) **Clappy**, *adj.* talkative; (4) **Clap-tongue**, *sb.* a garrulous or gossiping person, a talebearer; (5) **Clap-trap**, *sb.* the mouth.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} A clappy body. (4) **s.Chs.**^{1} Klaap·-tüng. (5) **ne.Wor.** Shut yer clap-trap (J.W.P.).

20. In phr. (1) *at* or *in a clap*, suddenly, immediately, all at once, in a moment; (2) *clap-o-y'r hans*, an instant.

(1) **Sc.** In a clap you have the King and all the north of England on your back, Baillie *Letters* (1775) II. 100 (Jam.). **Abd.** Sit still and rest you here aneth this tree, And in a clap I'll back with something be, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 71, ed. 1812; In a clap my head grew dizzy, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 256. **Ayr.** He might at a clap shut you in the pit, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 64, ed. 1845. **n.Lin.**^{1} Thaay all cum'd at one clap. (2) **n.Ir.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* VII. 143.

[**1.** (He) claps me his sword upon the table, Shaks. *R. & J.* iii. i. 6. **2.** A loving dog wes of his maister fane . . . His courteous maister clappit him agane, Montgomerie *Sonn.* (c. 1600) xxviii, ed. Cranstoun, 102. Da. *klappe*, to pat, caress, ON. *klappa*. **3.** As the dier, blecher, or the laundresse washeth, beateth, lompeth and clappeth the foule clothes, Coverdale *Spir. Perle* (ed. 1588) 75 (N.E.D.). **4.** A stormy whirlwind blew . . . that clapped every dore, Spenser *F.Q.* (1596) iii. xii. st. 3. **5.** This somnour clappeth at the widwes gate, Chaucer *C.T.* d. 1581. **14.** Clappe with ones hande, *bouffee*, Palsgr. **16.** Clappe of a myll, *clacquet de moulin*, *ib.* **20.** Twentie lode bushes, cut downe at a clap, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 21.]

CLAP-BENNY, *v.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also written **-bene** N.Cy.^{1} Dur.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{24} n.Lan.^{1}; and in forms **-panie, -pandie** Yks. [**kla·p-beni.**] Of children in the nurse's arms: to clap the hands, as a way of expressing their prayers, making their requests, or showing their thanks. See **Benè(s.**

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Yks.** *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 110. **n.Yks.**^{2} They would clap benny for sweethearts. **e.Yks.**^{1} Used only in *imper.* Clap-bene for a penny. **w.Yks.**^{12845}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

CLAP-BOARD, *sb.* *Obs.* N.Cy.^{1} The board on which 'clap-bread' (q.v.) was beaten out.

CLAP-DISH, *sb.* *Obs.* e.An. w.Cy. See quot.

e.An.^{1} A dish, or rather box, with a moveable lid, carried by beggars to attract notice by the noise it made, and to bring people to their doors. The thing has been many years out of use, and its name survives only in a ludicrous comparison. Of a great prater it is said, that 'his tongue moves like a beggar's clap-dish.' **w.Cy.** (K.)

[A leper with a clap-dish (to give notice he is infectious), Massinger *Parl. Love* (1624) ii. ii.]

CLAP-DOOR, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Nhp. War.

1. The lower half of a door divided in the middle.

Nhp.^{1} Very common with little country shop-keepers; the upper half is left open for air, and to observe the approach of customers, while the lower half is clapped to, to prevent intruders. **War.**^{3}

2. A trap-door such as is used to gain access to a loft or cellar. w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.^{1}

CLAPERED, *ppl. adj.* Brks.^{1} Splashed with mud, bedraggled.

CLAPPATY, *adv.* Som. In a lame or limping manner.

w.Som.^{1} But a auvis used to go [klaap·utee] like 'pon thick voot.

[Cp. Fr. (Norm.) *clopiner*, to hobble (Duméril); OFr. *clop*, lame (Roquefort).]

CLAPPEDEPOUCH, *sb.* ? *Obs.* n.Cy. The Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris.* [Not known to our correspondents.]

[The plant was also called shepherd's pouch, see Gerarde (ed. 1633) 276. The der. and mg. of *clappede-* are unknown.]

CLAPPER, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Var. dial. usages in Sc. and Eng.

1. *sb.* A wooden rattle for frightening birds.

Nhb.^{1} Made of three pieces of flat wood, usually fastened together by a thong. The middle piece is about twice as long as the other two and is reduced at one end to form a handle. 'Callant! gan away to the craas, and take yor clappers wa yea.' **w.Yks.** Lads beat their clappers on the outskirts to keep the birds away, Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 19. **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.** Coo-oo! I've got a pair of clappers And I'll knock 'e, &c., Northall *Flk-Rhymes* (1892) 320. **n.Lin.** A clapper clapping in a garth, To scare the fowl from fruit, Tennyson *Princess* (1847) ii. 209; **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{2} **Glo.** Shoo! all 'e birds, I'll up wi' my clappers And knock 'e down back'ards, Northall *Flk-Rhymes* (1892) 319. **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Suf.** Car-whoa! car-whoa! Here comes the clappers To knock you down backwards, (And) halloa, car whoa! Northall *Flk-Rhymes* (1892) 320. **w.Som.**^{1} **Cor.** A clapper to scare the birds, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

2. A watchman's rattle. See **Clap, 15.**

Sc. (Jam.) **Ayr.** The auld donnart Hielan' Watch was a real sport to the students, wi' his coorse grey claes and clapper tied to his middle wi' a rape, Service *Notandums* (1890) 71.

3. A fly-flap.

n.Yks. T'butcher kills flees wi' t'clapper (I.W.).

4. In *pl.* Cymbals.

w.Yks. Aw'll goa straight aght and buy Jerrymiar a pair o' clappers an' a stick o' spenish-juice for Sunday, Hartley *Sts.* (1895) xii.

5. The contrivance in a mill for shaking the hopper so as to make the grain move down to the mill-stones; the fan of a winnowing machine.

e.Lth. Her tongue gaun like the clapper o' a mill, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 62. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}

Hence **Clappertie-clink**, *sb.* the sound of a mill-clapper.

Rnf. That thing wi' its clappertie-clink, Said aye to me, tak it man, tak it, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 60.

6. A door-knocker. Cor. (M.A.C.)

7. A talkative person's tongue; also used *attrib.*, and in form **Bell-clapper.**

Ayr. A clapper tongue wad deave a miller, Burns *Willie Wastle*, st. 2. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Yor clappers haud and pipes lay doon, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 37; There niver did a clapper wag That had the smallest chance wi' thine, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 48; **Nhb.**^{1} Had yor clapper. **w.Yks.** Nah, if tha can manage to keep thi clapper still for abaat five minnits, Hartley *Sts.* (1895) ii; If tə duz ðat əgiən, ðal iə mai beltlapər ən reit ən oel. Od ði beltlapə, jə gōt sakləs fuil (J.W.); **w.Yks.**^{12} **Lan.** Thou'rt lettin that clapper o' thine goo raythər furr an' faster than it should do, Brierley *Fratchingtons* (1868) 2. **s.Chs.**^{1} Ah wish· dhŭ)d ky'ee·p dhaat· tlaap·ŭr ŭ dhahyn stil· [Ah wish tha'd keep that clapper o' thine still]. **Brks.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{12} **Hmp.** Holloway. **Som.** Drink'll mek yer clapper wag, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 84, ed. 1871. **Cant.** He'll . . . muffle his clapper for fear o' losin' his shop, Carew *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xxxvii.

8. A talkative person. **9.** A sharp, rattling noise. Bnff.^{1}

10. *v.* To make a sharp, rattling noise. *ib.*

[**1.** We met with the bellman who struck upon a clapper that our boys frighten the birds away with in England, Pepys *Diary* (May 19, 1660). **5.** The clapper of a mill, *crepitaculum molare*, Coles (1679).]

CLAPPER, *sb.*^{2} Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Dev. [**klæ·pə(r).**]

1. A rough or natural bridge across a stream; a plank raised on supports for foot-passengers to walk on when roads are flooded; stepping-stones. Also known as **Clapper-bridge.**

Ken.^{1} **Sur.** *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 475. **Sus.** We have here (at Edburton) a lane called Clappers, so named from its 'clapper,' i. e. a raised footpath at side, to keep foot-passengers out of the water (A.P.W.); *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 542; *Gen.* kept up by the tenants of certain fields (F.E.S.); **Sus.**^{2} **Hmp.**^{1} *Gen.* suffixed to the name of a place, as 'Mattingly clappers.' **Dev.** Clapper-bridge, partly in Honiton and partly in Combe Raleigh, is chiefly built of flint stone, Polwhele *Hist. Dev.* (1793) III. 277; Over the rivers . . . piles of undressed granite blocks support two or more superincumbent slabs, of width sufficient for the passage of a vehicle . . . 'clapper' bridges, as the natives call them, Page *Explor. Drtm.* (1889) iii ; **Dev.**^{1}

2. In *pl.* Shallows in a river.

Brks.^{1} The clappers between Reading and Caversham are known to all upper Thames boating men.

CLAPPER, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Dor. A rabbit-hole, fox-earth.

Sc. (Jam.) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

[Clapper of connys, *clappier*, Palsgr. (1530); *Faux à Connils*, a clapper, or imperfect warren of conies, Cotgr. Fr. *clapier*, a clapper of conies; a heap of stones, &c., whereinto they retire themselves; or (as our clapper), a court walled about, and full of neasts of boords, or stones, for tame conies (Cotgr.).]

CLAPPERCLAW, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Brks. Suf. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **clapperclaa** I.W.^{12}; **clapperclowe** Cum.^{1}; and in form **capper-claw** Suf.^{1} [**kla·pər·, kla·pə·, klæ·pe·klǭ, ·klā.**]

1. To scratch, maul, fight in an unskilful manner; *gen.* used of women.

Abd. (Jam.) **Frf.** Come, clapperclaw him while ye may, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 59. **Gall.** Her poems . . . no longer staled and clapperclawed by the pencil of the senior office-boy, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 37. **N.Cy.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} I'll clapperclaw thee. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **s.Chs.**^{1} Sich· ŭ lot ŭ wim·in yŭ nev·ŭr seyd! au·viz skrau·lin, ŭn raan·dibuw·in ŭn klaap·ŭrklau·in won ŭnŭdh·ŭr [Sich a lot of women yŏ never seid! auvays scrawlin', an' randybowin' an' clapperclawin' one another]. Im· feyt! ey)kn feyt nŭ móo·ŭr dhŭn mi leg. Ey)kn dŭ nuwt bŭ klaap·ŭrklau· [Him feight! hey con feight nŏ moor than my leg. Hey con dŏ nowt bu' clapper-claw]. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 321. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{3}, **Brks.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} Ah, yah, he'll git purely clapper-clow'd when 'a git home. **I.W.**^{1} A man having his face scratched by his wife is said to be 'clapper-claad'; **I.W.**^{2} The wold dooman ded clapper-claa 'en proper. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. To work, do anything with earnestness or vigour; esp. used of beating.

Nhb.^{1} **n.Yks.** Meriton *Praise Ale* (1697) 94. [(K.)]

3. To abuse, scold.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} I believe 'er clapperclawed 'im shameful. **s.Cy.** Holloway. **Dor.** (W.C.); (A.C.) **Dev.** Well, thee can'st clapper-claw purty tight, when thee'st a-mind tü, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1} No laughing sport for poor Batt: he clapper-claw'd en finely.

Hence (1) **Clapperclaw,** *sb.* a noisy woman; (2) **Clapperclawing,** *vbl. sb.* a round of abuse.

(1) **Dev.** Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. 36. (2) **Shr.**^{1} 'Er gid 'im sich a clapperclawin' as 'e never 'ad.

CLAPPERGATE, *sb.* Chs.^{1} An old-fashioned kind of stile, one end of which falls down and rises up again when the foot is taken off it. See **Clap, 4.**

CLAPPING, *ppl. adj.* Sus. Cor. [**klæ·pin.**] Throbbing with pain.

w.Sus. I knew I should have a clapping headache, and so I have, *Flk-Lore Record* (1878) I. 44. **Cor.**^{2}

CLAPPIT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Shrunk in the flesh, flabby. See **Clap, 10.**

Abd. He's sair clappit (Jam.). **Fif.** Some landit up at Tullilum Wi' stammachs clung and clappit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 209.

CLAPS(E, *sb.* and *v.* War. Glo. Brks. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. [**klæps.**]

1. *sb.* A clasp, a fastening.

Glo.^{1} **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Ken.**^{1}, **Sus.** (K.), **I.W.**^{2} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Plaise, sir, mus 'ave a new tad-lock, the [tlaaps] o' the-as is a brokt. **Dev.** Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. 27. **Cor.**^{12}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Claps-knife,** a clasp-knife, pocket-knife; (2) **-net,** a net where the two parts close together, such as that used for catching sparrows at night around the eaves of ricks, &c.

(1) **War.** (J.R.W.) **Glo.** I did meake a cut wi' my clapse knife, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 199. **Hmp.** (J.R.W.), **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{2} **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Clapse-knives sharp, Pulman *Sketches* (1853) 25. **w.Som.**^{1} [Tlaaps nai·v.] (2) **Brks.**^{1}

3. The cover of a book.

s.Dev., e.Cor. *Plur.* Claps-es (Miss D.).

4. *v.* To clasp, to fasten.

Brks. I wer that glad to see 'un, I could ha' clapsed 'un round, I could (M.J.B.); **Brks.**^{1} **Ken.** Holloway. **Sus.** His left han should be under my head, an his right han should clapse roun me, Lower *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 3. **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **n.Wil.** Claps up they cows. A clapsed I round the waist (E.H.G.). **Som.** Now, childern, all claps hands, Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.**^{3} Claps yer arms tight roun' 'en, Polly, else 'e'll vāl scat vore.

CLAP-WEED, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrt. *Silene inflata*, bladder campion.

Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii.

CLARENT, *adj.* Hmp. Dev. Also in form **clarient** Dev.

1. Smooth. Of timber: without knots or interruptions.

Hmp. *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 545. **Dev.** (Hall.)

2. Slight-grown.

Dev. A native of St. Marychurch, aged about 70, spoke of a 'clarient' young man, also of a 'clarient' grown stick, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

CLARET, *sb.* e.An.

1. Any sort of foreign red wine.

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** Commonly used by rustics (F.H.).

2. *Comp.* **Claret-wine,** claret.

[Claret, *vinum rubellum*, Coles (1679).]

CLARGY, *sb.* n.Irel. A clergyman.

N.I.^{1} Ah! he's a good man; he's my clargy.

CLARGYMAN, *sb.* Chs.^{123} Dial. slang: a black rabbit.

CLARIENT, see **Clarent.**

CLARIFY, *v.* Suf. To disinfect, purify; to clean out.

Suf. She took them down to the sea to get them clarified after the measles (C.G.B.); That house will take something to clarify it (M.E.R.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

CLARK, see **Clerk.**

CLART, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Not. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also written **clairt** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **claut** Lth.; **clert** e.Sc.; **clort** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.^{1} [**klert, klāt.**]

1. *sb.* A clot or spot of dirt, mud, or any other half liquid, sticky substance; a scrap.

Bnff.^{1} A clort o' butter. She jist eat the honey in clorts. **Per.** Mak' yer cask watertight by clortin' on clarts o' white lead. Sic clarts o' butter ye've pitten on the men's pieces (G.W.). **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} He still leaves a clart on his plate. **n.Yks.**^{1} Loo' thee! there's a gret clart o' snow o' tha' neb [a great snow-flake on your nose]; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. *pl.* Thick bannocks for the use of the peasantry. Bch. (Jam.)

Hence **Clort on,** *phr.* to prepare bread of this description.

Bch. Fill the stoup, to gar them jink, An' on the bannocks clort, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 73 (Jam.).

3. Mud, mire, *gen.* used in *pl.*

Sc. Lest doon amang the clarts I draw ye, Quinn *Heather* (ed. 1863) 39. **e.Sc.** She's been pickin' up as she gaed; her belly-band's buried in clerts, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. **Lth.** The wa's stievely souther'd wi' gude claut an' clay, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 46. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Here comes little Andra Karr, plishplash throw the clarts, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10; The vera clairts upon the streets, Is goold in Callerforney, Robson *Bards of Tyne* (1849) 50; **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **e.Dur.**^{1}

4. Wool upon which sheep's droppings have gathered and hardened.

Nhb.^{1} It is saved and sold by shepherds to be cleaned and rendered fit for manufacture. The word is quite common among the Cheviot shepherds, and at Yetholm the cleaning of this wool is a regular trade. **w.Yks.** I can make use of the wool derived from clarts, *Circular* (Wibsey, 1896).

5. A dirty, slovenly woman.

Bnff.^{1} She's a fool greedy clort. **Abd.** (Jam.), **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

6. A worthless article or person; odds and ends of no value. Abd. (Jam.), n.Yks.^{2}, m.Yks.^{1}

7. Flattery, feigned affection; show, ostentation; silly, exaggerated talk.

n.Yks.^{1} It's all clart; **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** A father will say jokingly to his child, 'It's neeah use thoo kissin ma; thoo dizn't luv ma! It's all clart,' Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 57; (J.G.); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.** Such clart, man—such clart! Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1874) I. 122; **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Clarted,** *ppl. adj.* bedaubed, dirty; gaudily attired; (2) **Clarted up,** *phr.* very much besmeared or dirtied with mud or anything sticky; (3) **Clartment,** *sb.* stickiness; (4) **Clortan,** *vbl. sb.* a besmearing, daubing.

(1) **Yks.** Thim filthy, clarted things, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 138. **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) (3) **e.Yks.**^{1} (4) **Bnff.**^{1} Sic a clortan wee rotton eggs as he got.

8. *v.* To daub, smear with dirt or mud; to befoul, make dirty. Also used *fig.*

Bnff.^{1} The bairns clortit a' thir claise wee dubs. Clairt always conveys the idea of a greater degree of disgust than clort. **Abd.** (Jam.) **Per.** A boy clairts *or* clarts his face wi' tallow an' lamp black (G.W.). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Aw hae weshed maw feet; hoo shall aw clart them? Forster *Newc. Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 3; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} T'bairn's bin an' getten his feeace clarted; **n.Yks.**^{23} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Deean't clart thysen all ower wi muck. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} My petticoat war seea clarted an slatted, ii. 296. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **e.Lan.** Thryin to clart us o'er wi wark, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 397; **e.Lan.**^{1} **I.Ma.** And clarten their legs as sticky as glue, Browne *Doctor* (1887) 64. **Not.**^{1} **s.Not.** Don't come in with yer dirty boots clartin about, joost after ah've cleaned oop (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

9. With *on*: to besmear thickly.

Bnff.^{1} She clortit on the butter o' the loon's piece. **Per.** What gars ye clort on the putty on the lozens in that fashion? (G.W.)

Hence **Clortan-on,** *vbl. sb.* a thick besmearing.

Bnff.^{1} Ye niver saw sic a clortan-on o' honey as they heeld.

10. To do anything in a sloppy, slatternly way, to trifle, bungle over work; to idle, waste time. *Gen.* with *about.*

Bnff.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} What are ye clartin on wi' there? **Cum.**^{1} Just clartan on. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah can't bide ti see em clartin aboot, Ah'd rayther deeah wahk mysen. **Not.**^{2} What are you doin' theer, clartin' about? **n.Lin.**^{1} Noo then, you lads, I'm not gooin' to hev you clartin' aboot wi' that prickly-otchen, when you oht to be pullin' ketlocks.

Hence (1) **Clarting and clowing,** *phr.* perpetually and fussily cleaning and re-arranging; turning things over untidily in search for a lost article; (2) **Clartment,** *sb.* (*a*) fuss, commotion; (*b*) an assembly of disreputable persons; (3) **Clortan,** *vbl. sb.* doing work in a dirty, untidy manner; (4) **Clorting,** *ppl. adj.* dirty, lazy, awkward at work.

(1) **e.Yks.**^{1} (2, *a*) **e.Yks.** Ther was ower mich clartment fo' me. Ah likes things quiet, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.**^{1} (*b*) **m.Yks.**^{1} (3) **Bnff.**^{1} She macks a sad clortan at hir wark. (4) *ib.*

11. With prep. *with*: to nurse, take care of to an excessive degree. Hence **Clortan with,** *phr.* nursing or taking care of to an excessive degree, with little or no good effect.

Bnff.^{1} The aul' bodie hauds a sair clortan wee hir bit cooie.

12. To flatter. ne.Yks.^{1}

Hence (1) **Clarted over,** *phr.* flattered, propitiated by smooth and complimentary language; (2) **Clarting and daubing,** *phr.* approaching or dealing with any one in an obsequious manner; (3) **Clart-pooak,** *sb.* one who makes hypocritical professions of affection.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{12} (2) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 30, 1892). (3) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.**^{1}

CLART, see **Clout.**

CLARTY, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An. Also written **claaty** n.Lan.^{1}; **clorty** Sc. Der.^{2} [**kle·rti, klā·ti, klo·rti, klǭ·ti.**]

1. *adj.* Dirty, sticky, unclean, filthy.

Sc. The clartier the cosier, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 13, ed. 1881. **e.Fif.** A curn coal bleck which he wrought up wi' cawnel creish into a black clorty compound, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. **Edb.** By hostile rabble seldom spar'd of clarty unctions, Ferguson *Poems* (1773) 105. **Ayr.** That clarty barm should stain my laurels, Burns 170, Globe ed. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** The dress he kept for extra 'clashy and clarty wark,' Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xii. **n.Yks.**^{1} Ah've bin amangst t'honey, an' ma' hands are jest that clarty wiv it. T'pudden' 's sair and clarty. A clarty hussy; **n.Yks.**^{23} **m.Yks.**^{1} A housewife is in the midst of 'clarty deed' when at work on the fire-irons with greasy cloths and polishing dust. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); Clarty means stickiness from coming in contact with something sweet, such as sugar, treacle, honey, or jam, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**^{124}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Goa wesh thee hands, ther fair clarty. **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.** (W.S.), **n.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.**^{2} His hands are clarty wi' working id clay; **Not.**^{3} Often used of bread badly made or baked. **n.Lin.** Clamming houd on his muther wi' his clarty, claumy han's, Peacock *Taales* (1890) 92. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **e.An.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Clartiness,** *sb.* untidiness, incorrectness in matters of taste; (2) **Clarty-ball,** *sb.* treacle or sugar ball; (3) **Clarty-Molly,** *sb.* a dirty, slovenly woman.

(1, 2) **n.Yks.**^{2} (3) **n.Lan.**^{1}

2. Of the ground, &c., after rain: muddy, miry, tenacious, clayey.

Abd. Are ye jist for awa, An' it sic clorty rod [road]? *Goodwife* (1867) st. 49. **e.Lth.** Ye'll hae to tak unco care that ye dinna jaup yoursel as ye gae alang the clarty road o' this sinfu' warld, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 63. **Bwk.** Oure clarty hutts ye bear the gree, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 79. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** In the clarty seugh I sent him, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 111; T'rwoads wer as soft an' clarty as ivver, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 148. **Wm.** (A.T.); Th' loans were sae clarty, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 90, ed. 1840. **Yks.** (F.H.); As claaty as a plood field at Cannelmas (R.H.H.). **n.Yks.**^{1} It's gi'en agen a bit, an' t'rooad's getten varry clarty. **ne.Yks.**^{1} T'storm's owered, an' it's despert clarty noo. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** T gai·udn wauks that klaati wal t fai·u binz yuh fest [T'garden walk's that clarty, while it fair binds you fast] (F.M.L.). **ne.Lan.**^{1} **s.Not.** Yer boots is clarty, lad.—Ah, uv bin along a clarty road (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} I doän't beleäve as ony plaace is soä clarty as Lincoln laane is. **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} [**Amer.** Said of soil that sticks to the plough, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 414.]

3. Of the weather: bad, foul.

Nhb.^{1} A clarty day. **n.Yks.**^{2} Clarty weather.

Hence **Clartiness,** *sb.* bad weather.

Nhb.^{1} At Morpeth, a few years ago, on a very wet day, the old bellman made his announcement as follows: 'Oh, yes! the sale that was to take place at one o'clock by Mr. Storey is postponed on account of the clartiness of the weather.'

4. *Fig.* Low, mean.

Nhb. Ye clarty Jah, We [who] was't that stole the beef? Wilson *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 33; **Nhb.**^{1} He's a clarty body. **Wm.** That was a clarty trick to play (B.K.); But nivver heed thor clarty ways, We're comin' noo to better days, Bowness *Studies* (1868) 34. **Not.**^{1} A mean close-fisted man would be called a 'clarty' fellow.

Hence (1) **Clarty bills,** *phr.* petty accounts; (2) **Clarty fine,** *phr.* shabby genteel; (3) **Clarty-finery,** *sb.* tawdry finery.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2, 3) **Nhb.**^{1}

5. *v.* To dirty, befoul.

Frf. For fear they should teach him the vulgar Thrums words, and clarty his blue-velvet suit, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) vii. **Nhb.** Aw've wesht me feet, what need aw clarty thim? Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 3; **Nhb.**^{1} Ye'll clarty the door step wi' yor feet.

CLARTY FARTY, *phr.* w.Yks.^{3} Moving briskly about; frisking; unsettled.

[Cp. obs. E. *clatterfart*, a chatterer, babbler. Clatterer or clatterfart, which wyl disclose anye light secreate, *loquax*, Huloet (1552).]

CLARY, *sb.* *Obs.?* Shr. A shrill noise, a ringing cry.

Shr.^{1} It shewns the time o' 'ear; the rooks bin makin' a pretty clary. Bin the 'ounds out to-day? I thought I 'eärd thar clary.

[Cp. ME. *claryyn*, to make a shrill noise (*Prompt.*, ed. Pynson).]

CLASH, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lan. Der. Lin. Written **clyash, clysh** Wm.; **klash** S. & Ork.^{1}; also in form **clesh** w.Yks.^{1} [**klaʃ, kleʃ.**]

1. *sb.* The sound made by a heavy clanking or a crushing blow, &c.

Sc. Something which fell with a heavy clash on the street before us, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. **Nhb.**^{1} She set the tea tray doon wiv a clash. He banged the door tee wi' sic a clash. **n.Yks.**^{1}

2. A blow, stroke, slap; a heavy fall, a collision of soft bodies.

Sc. A clash on the side of the head (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Ayr.**

A dead cat came whizzing through the air like a comet, and gave me such a clash in the face, GALT *Provost* (1822) I. x. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Wm.** His heed again t'crags it gat many a clash, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 33. **n.Yks.**^{1} 'Thou's getten a sair clash, Thomas.' 'Aye, Ah's dinged my shackle oot' [dislocated my wrist]; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **m.Yks.**^{1}

3. A quantity of any moist or soft substance thrown at an object; a heap of any heterogeneous substances; a mess.

Sc. *Gen.* applied to what is foul or disorderly (JAM.). **Per.** Puir starved sauls, hungerin' for the truith an' gettin' naethin' but a clash o' cauld parritch, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 62, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** He had his eye almost put out by a clash of glaur, GALT *Provost* (1822) viii; The wind blew, and the rain fell—and the wig . . . was just a clash o' weet, *Steam-boat* (1822) 296 (JAM.). **Ant.** As coul as clash, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence **Clashach**, *sb.* a lump of soft stuff. Bnff. (W.C.)

4. A large or considerable quantity of anything.

Cld., Tev. A clash of porridge. The cow has gi'en a clash o' milk (JAM.). **Nhb.** I've sent you now a clash o' stuff, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 72. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A clash o' good things. Clashes o' brass.

5. *Fig.* A sudden shock; something mechanical, learned by rote.

Sc. They tell ower a clash o' terror and a clatter o' comfort in their sermons, without ony sense, or savour, or life, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxxvi; At last they give him a clash o' the kirk's craft, they cast him out of the synagogue, BRUCE *Soul Confirm.* (1709) 14 (JAM.).

6. Heavy rain, snow, &c., rough, showery weather. Cf. **tlash**, *sb.*^{1} **2.**

Cum., Wm. 'T'wind's feighten' for tlash,' said by old persons before a change to wet (M.P.). **Wm.** Seea mitch clash an caald wes again em, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 39. **n.Yks.** Aw dunnot like t'leuk o't weather, aw think we're boun tĭ hae some clash (T.K.); **n.Yks.**^{2} Clashes of rain.

Hence **Clashy**, *adj.* (1) Of weather: wet, showery; (2) of roads, &c.: muddy, dirty.

(1) **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** She said . . . 'It's rayder clashy.' He assented to her remark, for the rain was pouring down, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 81; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** T'wedder wes clashy an t'rooads clarty, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 38; A clashy back-end (J.M.). **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1} **Der.** It's nobbut a clashy night, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. xi. (2) **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** The dress he kept for extra 'clashy and clarty wark,' LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xii. **w.Yks.**^{1} T'roads vara clashy. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

7. Bad, inferior drink; also used *attrib.* Cf. **blash**, *sb.*^{1} **4.**

Cum. 'Wat,' she wad ha sed, 'tak rum; thoo's hed plenty o' clash yal,' FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 43. **Wm.** Ah waddent gie sec clash belly-room (B.K.).

8. Gossip, tittle-tattle, scandal.

Sh.I. Cam oot some clash an scandal, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 20. **Per.** There wes some clash aboot him contradickin' the minister, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 133. **Ayr.** I would like to ken how the clash has risen, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcvi; Some rhyme to court the countra clash, BURNS *To J. Smith* (1785) st. 5. **Lth.** At this stage of the clash I was hailed from behind vociferously by another acquaintance, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 294. **e.Lth.** Sensible men like you an' me dinna need to mind such clash, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 48. **Lnk.** It was the common clash o' the countryside, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xii. **Rxb.** Nane there could better vend a clash, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 120. **Gall.** That was the way the clash of the country-side explained the matter, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 4. **Ant.** (J.S.), **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Mistress Clark wes fond o' clash, WILSON *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 50; **Nhb.**^{1} Aa canna be fash't wi' that man's clash. **Cum.** The King the laws, the reeghts o' man The parish clash, the empire's ban, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1805) 52, ed. 1807; (H.W.); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** It is not wise to believe even half the clash you hear (B.K.). **n.Yks.**^{1} It was lang t'clash o' t'country side.

9. A talebearer, great talker.

N.I.^{1}, **Ant.** (J.S.) **Cum.** The deuce tek aw clashes! Off she ran heame, And e'en telt my tarn'd auld mudder, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 46; Durty Nan, the parish clash, RAYSON *Misc. Poems* (1858) 34; (A.S.P.); **Cum.**^{1}

10. *pl.* News, gossip, esp. in phr. *to carry clashes.*

Sc. She disna carry clashes ony way frae hoose to hoose, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) ii; We just spoke about our country clashes like, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxxii. **Per.** To haver wi' a curran fules ower a' the clashes o' the country side, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 20, ed. 1887. **Frf.** You are behind in the clashes and clavers of Thrums, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xi. **e.Fif.** Plooman chiels . . . retail a' the clashes o' the kintry side, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Bwk.** Oily-tongued, dirtin-gab, aye fu' o' clashes, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 98. **Gall.** I want you to carry no more parish clashes into my house, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 250. **Cav.** Have no discourse with her, she carries clashes (M.S.M.). **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} What's the clashes?

11. A quarrel. n.Lin.^{1}

12. *v.* To slam, shut violently with a bang, crash; to fall or throw down violently with a clatter. Also used *fig.* to hurry.

Rnf. In he cam wi' fearful bang, And clashed doun by the fire, BARR *Poems* (1861) 84. **Lth.** I'm aft deid feart ye'll clash down, An' row [roll] strecht into Tyne, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 134. **Rxb.** I clash'd the dore in his face (JAM.); Heavy dashes against me clashes Of sleet and rain that most fiercely blow, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 178 (*ib.*). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Hoo wis aa to pull up, wiv a train like that ahint us, when he just clashed the distance signal i' me feyce as aa wis passin't? **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1} **s.Dur.** He went out and clashed t'door efter him (J.E.D.). **Wm.** Nanny . . . woket intet hoose an clysht dewer tull, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 5. **ne.Yks.** I had to clash raither to get back in time (J.C.F.); **ne.Yks.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1} Whah, there's street deear clashin' agen. It's yon neer-do-weel Jōahny, clashin' 't fur spoort; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Clash**, *adv.* with a clashing sound, esp. in phr. *to play clash*, to fall suddenly; (2) **Clash-clogged**, *ppl. adj.* shod with wooden shoes, heavy-footed; (3) **Clashing**, *ppl. adj.* slamming, banging, shutting with noise; (4) **Clash-tae**, *sb.* improper connexion, concubinage.

(1) **Rnf.** Down he fell clash on his doup, WEBSTER *Sc. Rhymes* (1835) 83. **Lth.** 'Depression,' An' ugly, black quagmire to view, But uglier to play clash on! LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 161. **w.Yks.** If ta touches me aw'll hit tha clesh wi' a pot, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 35. (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} (3) **Sc.** Do you hear what a noise there is of clashing doors within the house? SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxvi. (4) **Ayr.** Grannie Dickson . . . had ta'en up with him in his younger days,—though I do not think there ever was ony marriage, but juist a clash-tae, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 113.

13. To strike; to slap with the open hand or something soft.

Fif., Lth. (JAM.) **Ayr.** Ye ill deedy dyvour, I'll clash the chafts o' thee wi' a puddin', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 227. **Lnk.** If it warna the Sabbath-day, I wad gang up the gate and clash the chafts o' her, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 261; **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** She clashes me jaws, *Keelmin's Annewal* (1869) 32; **Nhb.**^{1} At an assize trial in Newcastle a witness deposed, 'He clashed his jaa; an then clagged up his eye wi' clarts.' **e.Dur.**^{1} I'll clash thy brains out. **Cum.** I'll clash thy lugs wud t'dishclout (J.H.). **e.Yks.** Bob clasht Jack's heead an wall tegither, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 25.

14. To pelt, dash or throw water, dirt, &c.

Sc. (JAM.) **Ayr.** Anither ane, a taivert tawpie, . . . clashes a gowpenfu o' glaur in her jo's face, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 74; The rain and hail clashed and skelpit doon in torrents, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 131. **Slk.** Need that I suld clash a sowp cauld water on you, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 211, ed. 1866; A cog o' warm water, an' she gars it a' clash on me, *ib.* 362. **Cum.** We . . . clash't watter at them, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1886) 22; T'end o' that lot was, 'at pooar Ben gat t'beuk clash't at him, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 35.

15. To dirty, spoil, cover with dirt.

Cum. We sud aw be clashed-up wi' dirt an' mire, RIGBY *Midsummer* (1891) iii; Spoil their Sunday clease and clash their shoon, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 13.

16. To dash or splash about from one place to another; to move or work excitedly; to be shaken, jolted.

e.Dur.^{1} 'Clash'd and slap'd,' of milk which has been agitated by hasty carriage. He's been clash'd about, poor fellow [often shifted]. **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} We com clashing alang. 'Clash on,' to dash forward or 'go-ahead.' **ne.Yks.**^{1} Sha gans clashin aboot t'hoos. **w.Yks.**^{1}

Hence **Clashing**, *vbl. sb.* a shaking, jolting, as of a vehicle. n.Yks.^{1}, e.Yks.^{1}, m.Yks.^{1}

17. To be tired, fatigued; to be hurried, taken by surprise.

Cum. He'll git clashed oop wi' twa sermons gif they coom ower nigh til ane anither, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) i; (J.H.); **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.** This clash'd on ma a bit; Deame had gotten it seea pat an plain, FEATHERSTON *Smuggins Fam.* 40; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'Sair clash'd wi' wark,' hurried with business. 'We're clash'd for time,' pushed, as being late. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Sha can't bahd ti be clashed.

18. To gossip, tattle, tell tales. *Pret.* **cluish** Sc.

Rnf. I care not though my neighbours clash About the way I've made my cash, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 64. **Ayr.** The mair they talk I'm kent the better, E'en let them clash, BURNS *Poet's Welcome* (1782) st. 3; Ane o' the veriest guid for naething silly clashers that ever cluish, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 110. **Lth.** It's the warst place to get marrit in, for if there's a hair to clash about, they'll make a tether o't, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 169. **Peb.** Oft frae house to house she's clashin', AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 86. **Gall.** A bonny-like thing gin a young lass trusted me . . . wi' the innocence o' her heart's chamber, an' I should rin clashin' to a great hulk, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xlvi. **N.I.**^{1} He went and clashed on me. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.** For there thor's often clashin, wi mischief myekin pashun, WILSON *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 25; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.** (J.S.O.)

Hence (1) **Clasher,** *sb.* a tattler, talebearer; (2) **Clashing,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* gossip, talking, scandal; a meeting for gossip; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* gossiping, talkative, tattling; (3) **Clash·ma·claver,** *sb.* idle discourse; see **Clish·**; (4) **Clashy,** *adj.* noisy, talkative.

(1) **Sc.** As tales are never held for fack That clashers tell, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 114 (JAM.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Rnf.** She may weel haud her tongue, the vile clasher, BARR *Poems* (1861) 113. (2, *a*) **Sc.** Gi'en to clashin, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 99. **Per.** What's a' this clashin' about? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 146, ed. 1887; It's no for clashin' a' wud ask, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 172. **Rnf.** I never could bear to hear clashin', BARR *Poems* (1861) 108. **Ayr.** To seek at a clashing, GALT *Legatees* (1820) vi. (*b*) **Sc.** The doctor was there, an' of coorse a' the clashin' wives is oot, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) i. **Elg.** Dinna tell ye clashin' thing, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 220. **Rnf.** Let a' the clashing women ken, WEBSTER *Sc. Rhymes* (1835) 111. **Ayr.** The Clashin' Club met there, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 26. **Bwk.** The leein' folk, the clashin' folk, The footy folk o' Foulden, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 36. (3) **Abd.** Why make a 'clash-ma-claver' About a single term? OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 10; Keep your clash-ma-claver and idle fuss, CADENHEAD *Bon-accord* (1853) 179. (4) **n.Yks.**^{2} A clashy clan.

19. *Comp.* (1) **Clash·bag,** (*a*) a talebearer, scandal-monger; (*b*) a bundle of scandal, gossip; (2) **·market,** (3) **·piet** or **·pyot,** see **·bag** (*a*).

(1, *a*) **N.I.**^{1}, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Wm.** She's nowt nobbut an auld clash-bags gain frae yah hoose tull anudder seein' an' hearin' iv'rything an' than tellin't o' ower (B.K.). (*b*) **Bwk.** There's poison in her clash-bag, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 98. (2) **Lth.** (JAM.) (3) **Sc.** No clash-pyot tongues wagging, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xii; I'm not to be clash-pyot, bringin' mair o' the lads intil trouble, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxxii. **Abd.** (JAM.), **Gall.** (A.W.)

20. To quarrel. n.Lin.^{1}

21. With *up*: to cause one object to adhere to another by means of mortar, &c.; to fill up a hole with mud.

Sc. It *gen.* implies the idea of projection on the part of the object adhering (JAM.). **Ant.** People speak of clashing up a hole in a wall with clabber, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

CLASH, *sb.*^{2} Som.

1. The grain or lines of growth to be seen in all kinds of wood, marking the direction in which it will split.

w.Som.^{1} Hot's bring jis piece as that vor? why he 'ont never stan', he's a cut right athurt the [klaa·rsh, tlaa·rsh].

2. The distinctive appearance of different kinds of wood.

w.Som.^{1} A grainer in imitating any kind of wood, when putting the curls and markings upon his grounding, is said to put the [klaa·rsh] upon it.

CLASH, *sb.*^{3} Sc. A cavity of considerable extent in the acclivity of a hill.

Sc. The clash of a hill. Also the interstice between a large hill and a smaller one adjacent to it, and intervening between it and the plain (JAM.). **Abd., Per.** A very common place-name, and that it was once a common noun is indicated by the def. art. I gaed as far as '*the* clash' for her (G.W.).

CLASP, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. **[klasp.]** The part of a tram which keeps the axle in the carriage or bearing. Also called **cod·strap.** See **Cod.**

Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888); Constantly used (G.B.F.).

CLASPIN', *sb.* Sc. A bracelet, clasp.

Lnk. Ye deck'd me weel in silken robes And rings and claspin's rare, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 14.

CLASP·NAILS, *sb. pl.* Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1} Large-headed, thin-wrought nails driven into the sole of a boot and clasping or clenching the side of the sole.

CLASPS, *sb. pl.* *Obs.*? s.Sc. Nhb. An inflammation of the termination of the sublingual gland which furnishes the saliva; a disease of horses, *gen.* occasioned by eating bearded forage.

s.Sc. The cords, and the cout-evil, the clasps and the cleiks, WATSON *Coll.* (1706) III. 13 (JAM.). **Nhb.** *ib.*

CLASS, *adj.* War. Wor. High class.

War. In common use (J.W.R.); **War.**^{3} **Wor.** They are not 'class' enough to compete in the League matches, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 31, 1896).

CLASSOM, see **Clossem.**

CLAT, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Wil. Som. Dev. Written **clatt** Sc. (JAM.); also in forms **clate** w.Yks.; **clot** Nhp.^{1} Som. See also **Clot.** **[klat, klæt.]**

1. *sb.* A clod of earth, turf, &c.

Rut.^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.**^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Glo.** (W.H.C.); **Glo.**^{1} 'Clat cold,' as cold as a clod. **n.Glo.** (H.S.H.) **w.Cy.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **w.Som.**^{1} Dhik·ee roa·lur ul skwaut· dhu tlaats ubroa·ud [that roller will squeeze the clods abroad]. Aay wuz u-foo·us tu kuut túe ur dree tlaats [I was obliged to cut two or three sods]. **Dev.** I'll henn thease clăt at thy 'ead ef thee zaith that again! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); 'Twas nothin' but a clat, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 38, ed. 1853. **n.Dev.** They covered his grave with clats (F.A.A.).

Hence (1) **Clat·** or **Clatting·beetle,** *sb.* a wooden mallet with a long handle used for breaking hard clods of earth after ploughing; (2) **Clat·breaking,** *prp.* breaking clods of earth; (3) **·hopper,** *sb.* a clodhopper.

(1) **Nhp.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} (2) **Oxf.**^{1} Our Bob's a clat-breakin' for Master Saanders. (3) **Dev.** There never wuz sich a gert 'eavy vũted clathopper as thee'rt, George, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. Cow-dung, the droppings of cattle.

Bwk. Clatts o' shern, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 56. **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{2} Mind! or you'll tread i' that cow-clat; **War.**^{3}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Cy.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Kaew-tlaat [cow-clat].

Hence **Clatting,** *vbl. sb.* spreading cow-dung. War.^{3}

3. A layer of hay cut from the rick. nw.Dev.^{1} Cf. **cake,** *sb.*^{1} **7.**

4. The refuse of tanner's bark, formed into small squares and dried for the purpose of lighting fires.

Nhp. Formerly in common use, but *obs.* for some years, as refuse tan is now disposed of in other ways (C.A.M.); **Nhp.**^{1}

5. A clot.

w.Som.^{1} A clat o' blid.

Hence **Clatted,** *pp.* clotted. *ib.*

6. A bunch of worms, having worsted drawn through them for 'clatting' (q.v.). w.Som.^{1}

Hence (1) **Clatter,** *sb.* a fisher for eels; (2) **Clatting,** *vbl. sb.* fishing for eels with a cluster of worms, each of which has had a strong worsted drawn through the length of its body.

(1) **Dev.** The 'old gentleman,' king of klatters, HARE *Brither Jan* (1863) 70, ed. 1887; **Dev.**^{3} In *gen.* use. (2) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} [The bait] being soft and tough cannot be bitten through, while the eel bites so greedily that it can be drawn to land before it will relax its hold. **Dev.** Mawther, where's vather?—He's agone up tha river clatting, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); (R.P.C.)

7. Anything dirty or sticky, a mess, slop.

Lin. Wa boäth was i' sich a clat we was shaämed to cross Gigglesby Greeän, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 6; Their bottles o' pap, an' their mucky bibs, an' the clats an' the clouts, *ib.* st. 13; Don't make a clat (G.H.H.). **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} It makes so much trouble and clat.

8. A trifle, small useless article.

Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 321. **s.Lin.** Git awaä wi' y'r clats. Ah've no paätience wi' sich things (T.H.R.).

9. *v.* To stick together, clog; to congeal, coagulate.

ne.Yks. 'It doesn't clat'; said by a man who was smearing saw-marks on trees, with earth (J.C.F.). **Rut.**^{1} It clats in my throat. **Nhp.**^{2}

10. To bedaub, dirty; to make an untidy mess, muddle.

Sc. (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lin.** What are you clatting about there with those muddy boots? (J.C.W.); My bran-new carpet . . . wur clatted all owcr wi' claäy, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 8. **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' bairn 'ill clat her-sen all oher wi' that treäcle. **sw.Lin.**^{1} If I do clat, I like to do it of Monday.

11. To work in an aimless or fidgetty way at some employment. n.Lin.^{1}

[Cp. Da. *klat*, a little bit, a trifle; a clod of earth; a blotch of dirt.]

CLAT, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Cmb. Som. Also written **klat** S. & Ork.^{1}; and in form **clate** Lan.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} [**klat, klæt,** Lan. also **klēt**]

1. *sb.* Chatter, idle talk; ridiculous or exaggerated talk, flattery.

Cum.^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{3}, **Lan.** (S.W.), **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{2} To tell clats. **Lin.** Sech clat! Don't heed him, Fenn *Cure of Souls* (1889) 63. **n.Lin.** Nobut howd thee clat and talk about pigs and kye, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 108. **War.**^{2} Stop your clat. **Shr.**^{2}

2. A talebearer, tell-tale, gossip; a contemptuous word for a woman's tongue.

Cum.^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Not.**^{13} **s.Not.** Stop your clat, yo clat (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Sometimes among children a tell-clat, Brooke *Tracts* (*Gl.*). **n.Lin.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Clit, clat, clit, Yore tongue shall be slit, *Nursery Rhyme.* Whad a clat that woman 'as! Did'n'ee ever 'ear sich a nize 'er mak's?

3. Coarse, obscene talk; swearing, bad language.

w.Som.^{1} Núv·ur ded-n yuur jis tlaat· een au·l mee bau·rn dai·z [I never heard such foul language in all my life].

4. *v.* To prattle, chatter, prate; to tattle, tell tales. Cf. **clack, clash,** *sb.*^{1} 18.

S. & Ork.^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (T.T.), **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Lan.** (A.E.C.), **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **Not.** (W.H.S.), **Not.**^{13} **s.Not.** Who are yer clattin' about now? (J.P.K.) **Lin.** (W.W.S.), **Nhp.**^{1}, **s.War.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} 'E'rs al'ays clattin' about somebody; **Shr.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Clatting,** *vbl. sb.* chattering, talebearing; (2) **Clatty,** *adj.* talkative, chatty.

(1) **Cum.** This clattin' an' tattlin' 's aboot nowt, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 19. **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Cmb.** Julia Young and you were clatty (W.M.B.).

CLAT, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{3} Som.

1. *sb.* A 'clout,' slap, cuff.

w.Som.^{1} Aa·l gi dhee u tlaat uun·dur dhu yuur [I'll give thee a clout under the ear].

2. *v.* To clout, slap, cuff.

w.Som.^{1} Zee·! neef aay doa·n tlaat dhu ai·d u dhee [See if I don't slap your head].

CLAT, see **Claut,** *sb.*^{1}, **Cleat,** *sb.*^{1}, **Clot.**

CLATCH, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Cum. Lan. Der. Not. [**klatʃ.**] A brood of chickens or ducks; a nest of young birds. See **Cletch.**

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1892). **Cum.**^{1} **Lan.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 274; A clatch o' ducks, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) i; **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **e.Lan.** Th' fiddle-bant twittherin like a clatch o' tewits, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 7; **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.**^{1}; **Not.**^{3} She's just brought off a fine clatch o' chickens.

Hence **Clatchin',** *sb.* a brood of chickens or ducks; a sitting of eggs.

Ayr. The guidwife was in a dreadfu' way aboot her chookies, as clatchin' after clatchin' disappeared, or rather never appeared, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 133. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

CLATCH, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Also in form **sklatch** Sc. (Jam.) [**klatʃ.**]

1. *sb.* A mess, slop; the mire raked together in heaps by the sides of the road; anything thrown for the purpose of daubing.

Sc. A clatch of lime, as much as is thrown from the trowel on a wall (Jam.). **Sh.I.** He hüived a great klatch o' mud upo' me (K.I.). **Lth.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**^{1}

2. Any piece of mechanical work done in a careless way; a clumsy article.

Sc. An ill-built house is said to be a mere clatch (Jam.). **Dmf.** I drove . . . in the clatch, as we call the old gig, Carlyle *Lett.* (July 31, 1832); The Carlyles used the word for any old, lumbering, clumsy thing—e.g. a horse—but esp. an old gig. Common in Annandale (J.W.W.).

3. A fat, clumsy woman; a slut; a term of contempt applied to a very loquacious person.

Sh.I. A big klatch o' a wife (K.I.). **Bwk.** The clartiest clatches within the four seas, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 119. **Slk.** (J.W.W.) **Per., Rxb.** She's a nasty, dirty clatch (Jam.). **Rxb.** A claverin' clatch, a loquacious good-for-nothing person (*ib.*). **Slk.** A cauld clatch of a creature, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 345, ed. 1866.

4. *v.* To daub with lime, to close up with any adhesive or glutinous substance; to make a mess, slop.

Sc. To clatch up a hole with slime, clay, &c. (Jam.); Mackay (1888). **Sh.I.** In common use (K.I.). **Per.** A boy with wet feet is reproved, 'Dinna gae clatchin' thro' the hoose wi' yer foul feet' (G.W.).

5. To finish any piece of work in a careless, hurried manner.

Sc. A house or wall is said to be clatched up, when the workmen do it in such haste and so carelessly that there is little prospect of its standing long (Jam.); Mackay (1888).

CLATCH, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Written **klatsh** S. & Ork.^{1} [**klatʃ.**] A slap with the palm of the hand; the noise caused by the collision of soft bodies or by the fall of something heavy.

S. & Ork.^{1} **Per.** I gart him play clatch amo' the dubs (G.W.). **Slk.** (Jam.)

CLATCH, *v.*^{2} Chs.^{1} [**klatʃ.**] To tell tales of a person.

[Cp. G. *klatschen*, to chatter, gossip, blab.]

CLATCH, *adv.* Pem. Instantly.

s.Pem. A did it clatch (W.M.M.).

CLATCH-HOOKS, *sb. pl.* Chs. Claws, talons; hands.

Chs. *Sheaf* (1884) III. 103; **Chs.**^{1} If yo go o'er them fields, th' mester'll have his clatch-hooks on you. Come, keep thi clatch-hooks off me, wilt ta. A fissure in the rock on the face of Helsby Hill is also so called. There was, formerly, a gibbet at this spot, where criminals were hung in chains. There is probably, therefore, some connexion between the primary meaning of the word claws, talons, and the name of the Helsby fissure, because it was there the hangman got the condemned man in his clutches. It is just possible, however, that clatch-hooks may be an old name for some portion of the apparatus connected with executions, and that claws or talons may be the secondary meaning.

CLATE, see **Clat, Cleat.**

CLATENS, *sb.* Wor. Also written **Clayton's.** [**klē·tənz.**] Stale news, 'chestnuts.' Cf. **Miles' news.**

ne.Wor. (J.W.P.) **s.Wor.** Thot be n't nothin' to we, thot be Clayton's news. Oh! a nid n't tell we, thot be a' Clayton's (H.K.).

CLATHERS, *sb. pl.* Som. Dev. [**klā·ðəz.**] Clothes.

w.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 151. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Nif I goes there, I must put on my Zindee [tlaa·dhurz]. **Dev.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Scummerd wi' blid, es clathers doused, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 102.

[OE. *clāð*, cloth + *-er.* *Er* a very common addition in the Som. dial., as in *toers* (w.Som.^{1} *Introd.* xli).]

CLATS, *sb. pl.* s.Sc. (Jam.) The layers of 'cat and clay' (q.v.), the materials of which a mud wall is constructed.

CLAT(T, *v.* Nhb. Also Ken. Sus. Also in form **clad** (Holloway). [**klat, klæt.**] To remove the loose, dirty wool from the udders and tails of sheep.

Nhb.^{1}, **Ken.** (K.), **Ken.**^{1} **Ken., e.Sus.** Holloway. [This treatment, called clatting, is this—the removal of the wool renders the part much neater, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 590.]

[Cp. Da. *klat-uld*, clotted wool.]

CLATTER, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. Wor. Ess. Written **clatther** e.Yks.^{1}

1. *sb.* A rattling noise, din, confusion; a confused noise.

Ayr. Sae craftilie she took me ben, And bade me mak nae clatter, Burns *Had I the wyte*, st. 2. **Nhb.**^{1} The window shutter cam doon wiv a clatter. **n.Yks.**^{12}, **w.Yks.**^{4} **Lan.** Fasten these shutters back, or . . . I shan't get a wink o' sleep wi' that clatter agate under mi window, Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, ii. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Ess.** Sich a clatter toards the startin' post Soon maade the hosses fit, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 101.

2. A blow accompanied by a rattling sound from a fall or otherwise.

n.Yks.^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** He got a clatter i' th' lugs (J.T.); Aw'm black an' blue wi clatters, *Garl. Poetry* (1873) 75.

3. Noisy talk, chatter; familiar conversation.

Abd. Though ye sud deave me wi' your clatter, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 16; His clatter wadna sham'd an aulder man, *ib.* 75; 'Ill clatter,' uncivil language (Jam.). **Kcd.** Just as he did drop his clatter, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 47. **Frf.** We a clatter had wi' ane anither, A while we talk'd o' trade, Morison *Poems* (1790) 161. **Fif.** He gart them true [believe], by this his clatter, They'd soon be married, Gray *Poems* (1811) 73. **Ayr.** There ran a perfect spate o' clatter through the ha', Service *Notandums* (1890) 26; The night drave on wi' sangs and clatter, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) st. 5. **Edb.** Right muckle gien to clatter, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 25. **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.**^{3} Lowsed her tongue reet freely at him . . . Whietly Kit bore her clatter, 170. **n.Yks.**^{12} **w.Yks.** Wot wi her clatter, an' t'landlord swearin' an' threatenin', . . . I wor in a bonnie takin', Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) 44. **n.Lan.** Hod yer foolish clatter, mon, Thornber *Penny Stone* (1845) 29.

4. Gossip, news; idle rumour, report. Also used in *pl.*

Sc. They speak here of General King's landing with 6 or 7000 Danes . . . but we take it and many things more you will hear for clatters, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 215 (Jam.). **Abd.** Talking over the countra clatter, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii. **Per.** No place could have a finer contempt for 'clatters,' Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 390. **Fif.** Some say,—maybe 'twas but a clatter, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 7. **Ayr.** It's a' the clatter of the town, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcv. **Lth.** A' sorts o' news an' dear-prized clatter, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 163. **Lnk.** For me to bring what clatters I hear before this court, were not fair, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 113, ed. 1828. **Edb.** He fairly was resolv'd to try Gin clatters, whilk he heard, wur true, *Twa Cuckolds* (1796) 4.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Clatter-bangin,** violent motion attended with noise; (2) **-bone,** (*a*) a bone supposed to move when one chatters or prates; (*b*) *pl.* two pieces of bone or slate held between the fingers, which produce a clattering noise; castanets; (3) **-box,** a chatterbox, incessant talker; (4) **-brains,** a noisy do-nothing person; (5) **-clogs,** the plant coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; (6) **-goose,** the brent-goose, *Bernicla brenta*; (7) **-malloch,** the meadow trefoil; (8) **-stoup,** a chattering, noisy person, a rattle-pan; (9) **-traps,** articles, goods for sale; (10) **-wallet,** see **-box**; (11) **-wallops,** a rough girl.

(1) **Nhp.**^{2} (2, *a*) **Sc.** Your tongue goes like the clatter bone of a goose's arse, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 387. **Ayr.** Thy tongue . . . gangs like the clatter-bane of a goose, Galt *Entail* (1823) xx. (*b*) **e.Fif.** His teeth rattled in's head like Jim Crow's clatter-banes, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. **Tev.** (Jam.) (3) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (4) **w.Yks.**^{5} (5) **Cum.**^{1} (s.v. Cleets). (6) **e.Lth.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 149. (7) **Wgt.** (Jam.) (8) **Ayr.** Whar's Leddy Sandyford, or that glaikit clatter-stoup, Florence her maid? Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxix. (9) **Sc.** The monarch inquired what new clatter-traps he had brought with him, Scott *Nigel* (1822) v. (10) **e.Yks.** (S.O.A.) (11) **n.Yks.** Mahnd what thou's deeain, thou greeat clatterwallops (I.W.).

6. *v.* To rattle, make a noise, work in a noisy manner.

Fif. Batter Her lustfu' banes untill they clatter, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 29. **Ayr.** An' there the pint-stowp clatters, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 18. **Wm.** Bill Watson clattered his clogs, an flayd galoway, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 61, ed. 1821. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** All th' mucky supper pots clattered daan on to th' flooar, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1887) 31; Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**^{4}

Hence (1) **Clattered way,** *phr.* a paved path; (2) **Clattering,** *vbl. sb.* a noise, din, confusion; (3) **Clattery,** *adj.* noisy, making a clattering noise.

(1) **Der.** Up the 'clattered way' they went—the paved path necessary in these mountain regions to make the road passable at all in muddy weather, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) xxv. (2) **Nhb.** There was sic clatterin and sic din, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 13. (3) **n.Yks.** You are mackin' clattery work (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{2} A clattery body.

7. To beat, chastise; to strike with the open hand, so as to make a rattling noise.

n.Yks.^{12} **e.Yks.** Clatter his lugs, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 15, 1884) 8; **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah'll clatther thy heead fo' tha' if thoo disn't mind, that Ah will. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Whisht! is that Horsfall clattering him? I wonder he does not yell out, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) xxxii; **w.Yks.**^{1} Mi feet clattered him at t'side o' t'heead, *Pudsey Olm.* (1888) 25; **w.Yks.**^{5} Clatter his hēad weel.

Hence **Clattering,** *vbl. sb.* a beating, drubbing. n.Yks.^{2}

8. To chatter, talk fast or familiarly; to gossip.

Sc. It was clattered about in the kitchen, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxiv. **Abd.** Look an' think whan ithers clatter, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 162. **Per.** He had plenty o' news, And he clatter'd, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 141. **Knr.** Pyots clatterin' i' the wud, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 20. **Ayr.** When skirlin weanies see the light, Thou maks the gossips clatter bright, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 12. **e.Lth.** Folk turn ower what ye say, an' clatter ahint your back, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 52. **Lnk.** Did ye ever ken me clattering like a sweetie-wife? Fraser *Whaups* (1895) vii. **Slk.** I'm gaun to clatter nane to you, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 223, ed. 1866. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Aw've knawn him sit myest roun' the clock, Swattlin' and clatterin' on wi' Charley, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 15. **Cum.**^{3} He that talks till himself, clatters like a feul, *Prov.* 170.

Hence (1) **Clattering,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* chatter, gossip; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* chattering, gossiping; (2) ? **Clattern,** *sb.* a gossip, chatterer (Jam.).

(1, *a*) **Ayr.** Some . . . who are for a constancy clattering to every ane they meet, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 91. (*b*) **Abd.** They fear'd the clatterin' kitty, Fame, Beatties *Parings* (1803) 22, ed. 1873. **Ayr.** He makes a clattering carlin describe what took place, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xlvi. **Lnk.** It was as guid as a haggis to some o' the clatterin' bodies, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. (2) **Lnk.** That clattern Madge, my titty, tells sic flaws, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) III. ii.

CLATTER, *sb.*^{2} Dev. Also in forms **clitter, clutter.** A pile of loose stones or boulders; débris and rocks scattered about the hill-slopes.

n.Dev. Moraines of granite, locally termed clatters, Baring-Gould *Urith* (1891) I. i; Down the slopes are scattered in wild confusion huge blocks of splintered granite, locally known as 'clatters' or 'clitters,' Page *Explor. Drtm.* (1889) i; No cultivation will climb up the 'clatter' of its tors, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 508; In one part the plank is supported by a clutter of rocks beneath, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. 264.

CLATTERSOME, see **Cluttersome.**

CLATTHER, see **Clatter,** *sb.*^{1}

CLATTY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Lin. War. Oxf. [**kla·ti.**]

1. Dirty, muddy; untidy, slovenly. See **Clat,** *sb.*^{1} Cf. **clarty.**

Rnf. On his auntie's silk gown, . . . Was the clatty tredd-mark o' the candy man's stan', Neilson *Poems* (1877) 48. **Ayr.** He was aye a' clattie taid of an ill-speaking body, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 116; After a', I pit nae doot, the clattie gaste o' a body deserved it, Service *Notandums* (1890) 91. **N.I.**^{1} **Uls.** Common (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Lin.** Brooke *Tracts*, 5. **n.Lin.**^{1} What art ta' cumin' i' to this cleän kitchen wi' them clatty boots on for?

Hence (1) **Clattilie,** *adv.* nastily, in a dirty manner; obscenely; (2) **Clattiness,** *sb.* nastiness, obscenity. Cld. (Jam.)

2. In phr. *clatty and longsome*, see below.

N.I.^{1} 'You weren't both clatty and longsome at that,' means that though you were quick about it, you did it badly and dirtily.

3. Of roads, &c.: wet, sticky, dirty. Of weather: wet, rainy.

Lin. This howry day makes it clattier still, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31; Clatty weather (J.C.W.). **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881). **War.** (J.R.W.)

4. Trifling, useless.

s.Lin. Whăt's the good o' them clatty things? Do summat at has some sense about it (T.H.R.).

5. In large pieces.

Oxf. Still in use. We speak of 'clatty ground,' where it is broken up into clods of earth (M.A.R.); **Oxf.**^{1}

CLAUBED, see **Clauped.**

CLAUBER, see **Clabber.**

CLAUCH, see **Clawk.**

CLAUCHER, *v.* Sc. [**klā·χər.**]

1. With *up*: to use both hands and feet in rising to stand or walk; to scramble up with difficulty. Lnk. (Jam.)

2. With *up*: to snatch up eagerly, covetously.

Lnk. He claucherit up the siller (*ib.*).

3. With *to* or *till*: to move forward to seize an object, as a weak old man does.

Lnk. When one laments to another the enfeebled state of a third person, the auditor retorts, 'For a' sae weak, he claucherit to his parritch though' [notwithstanding his debility, he made a good breakfast]. Speaking of an infirm man, who has married in his old age, a peasant would be very apt to say, 'Though his mouth be fast gaün to the mools, yet the body has claucherit till a wife' (*ib.*).

CLAUCHT, see **Claught, Cleek,** *v.*^{1}

CLAUD, *sb.* n.Cy. A ditch or fence. (Hall.)

[Claud, a ditch, Kersey (1715). Wel. *cladd, clawdd*, 'fossa' (Davies).]

CLAUGHT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written **claght** N.I.^{1}; **claucht** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.^{1} In form **claachter** Sh.I. [**klāχt.**]

1. *sb.* A grasp, hold, clutch. See **Claut,** *sb.*^{1}

Sc. Her friends got claught of her and talked her round, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xxi; When one lays hold of what is falling, it is said that he 'gat a claucht of it' (Jam.). **Abd.** Ane I kent na took a claught of me And fuish me out, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 44, ed. 1812; Sair for life an' lan' he faucht, Till o' the bank he gat a claucht, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 74. **Ayr.** He got the claught o' a fine feck o' gear, Service *Notandums* (1890) 12; A more than Potipharian claught, Galt *Legatees* (1820) viii.

2. A handful, as much as the hand can hold.

Bnff.^{1} **Ayr.** If your wife can lay her hands on a claught o' onything eatable, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) l.

3. A blow, stroke in clutching.

Sc. So a club smashed the tane, and a claught damaged the tither, Scott *Nigel* (1822) iii. **Lth.** I'll gie them a claught mair siccar an' stour, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 155. **Nhb.** Each deidly claughts and buffets feels, Until the warld aboot him reels, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) 13.

4. *v.* To clutch, seize, lay hold of forcibly. See **Cleek,** *v.*^{1} pret. tense.

Sh.I. An oot o mi hair, feth! he claachters a goppen, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 16. **Ayr.** The bailie was owerly ready to claught at an alarm, Galt *Provost* (1822) xii. **Edb.** Maister Wiggin thrust in his arm . . . claughting hold of my hand like a vice, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. **Slk.** Was it douce, To claucht my daddy's wee bit house? Hogg *Jacob. Relics* (1819) I. 58 (Jam.). **N.I.**^{1}

CLAUGHT, see **Cleek,** *v.*^{1}

CLAUICK, see **Claaick.**

CLAUM, *v.*^{1} Wm. Yks. Not. Lin. Also written **clawm** w.Yks.^{25} Not.^{3}; **cloam** w.Yks.^{5} In form **clome** Wm. [klǭm, klōm.]

1. To handle anything with dirty fingers, to smear, begrime.

e.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.**^{2} Poor people who buy pieces of meat at the butcher's on Saturday night are said to claum them about with their hands. **Not.**^{3} She's clawmed her clean pinner all down the front. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 321. **n.Lin.**^{1} Nelly's claum'd my book all oher wi' her treäckly han's. **s.Lin.**^{1} To see 'em claum ho'd o' ther dinner wi hands at's niver been weshed for a month nearly made me bowke (T.H.R.).

Hence (1) **Clauming,** *ppl. adj.* sticky, dirty, used of roads, &c.; (2) **Clawmy,** *adj.* streaky, marked, daubed.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} I want it to dry a bit afoore I go, it's so claumin' under foot. (2) **n.Yks.** That whitewash leeaks a clawmy leeak (I.W.).

2. To hang about a person caressingly; to paw with the hands in a familiar or fawning manner. Often used with *about*.

Wm. He's a gurt softheed, clomin his woman like yon an' ivrybody watchin' (B.K.). **n.Yks.** She clawm'd at me (I.W.). **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Don't come clawmin ovver me, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); He comes clawmin at us same as if he thowt he wor t'boss o' t'world, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 30, 1892); **w.Yks.**^{5} A girl goes complaining to her mother ''at t'lads ha' bin clōaming,' or 'clawming her.' **n.Lin.**^{1} Thy bairns is real fond o' 'Liza, thaay're alust a-claumin' aboot her.

Hence (1) **Clawmer,** *sb.* a fulsome person; (2) **Clawming kind,** *phr.* kind even to embracing, kissing. n.Yks.^{2}

CLAUM, *v.*^{2} Yks. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also written **claumb, clomb** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1}; **clawm** n.Yks.^{2}; **cloam** n.Yks.^{1} In form **clome** n.Yks.^{1} e.An.^{1} [**klǭm, klōm.**]

1. To clutch with both hands, to seize or clutch with decided grasp; to stretch out the hands, reach.

n.Yks.^{1} **ne.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 313. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Yo mun all clawm a bit 'at can, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 15, 1896); (J.T.) **Nhp.**^{2} **e.An.**^{1} He clomed hold of me.

2. To gather up articles in an untidy manner, to scrape together. Often used with *over*. e.Yks.^{1}, Lin.^{1}

3. To pull with both hands, to tug.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'Clawm hod,' seize hold.

4. To climb, to clamber in a heavy awkward manner.

Lin. An' I claums an' I mashes the winder hin, when I gits to the top, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889); **Lin.**^{1} I can claum the bole of that tree. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

[Cogn. w. *climb* and *clamber.*]

CLAUM, see **Clam,** *v.*^{1}

CLAUNCH, *v.* e.An. [**klǭnʃ.**]

1. To walk in a lounging manner as if the feet were dragged along in the dirt, to save the trouble of lifting them.

e.An.^{1} Yinder go Black Betty, claunching along in her creepers. **Nrf.**^{1}

2. To catch hold of anything. e.An.^{12}

CLAUNCH, see **Clanch.**

CLAUNTER, see **Clunter.**

CLAUPED, *pp.* Chs. Written **clawped** Chs.^{3} Also in form **claubed.** Daubed.

Chs. Your mouth's all claubed with treacle (E.M.G.); **Chs.**^{1}

CLAUR, *v.* Sc. Also written **clauer** (Jam. *Suppl.*). To clutch.

w.Sc. He let claur at me [tried to clutch me] (Jam. *Suppl.*).

Hence **Claurt,** *sb.* a clutch, grasp, scratch. (*ib.*)

CLAURT, *v.* Sc. To scrape. Dmf. (Jam.)

Hence **Claurt,** *sb.* what is thus scraped.

Dmf. Saw ye ever sic a supper served up—a claurt o' caul comfortless purtatoes, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 159 (*ib.*).

CLAUSS, see **Close.**

CLAUT, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also written **claat** Nhb.^{1}; **clawt** Sc. (Jam.) Cum.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} ne.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} In form **clat** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.^{1} [**klāt, klǭt.**]

1. *sb.* A grasping hand, clutch, hold.

Sc. And for blew bonnets they leave none, That they can get their clauts upon, Cleland *Poems* (1697) 38 (Jam.); Of a covetous person it is said, 'He takes a claut quharever he can get it' (*ib.*). **Ayr.** Our sinfu' saul to get a claut on, Burns *Poem on Life* (1796) st. 4; There's aye something to get by key or claut from the miser's coffer, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxv. **Dmb.** The Doctor can ne'er get his clauts owre me, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) vi. **Gall.** They kenn'd they were in the gled's [kite's] clawts, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 105.

2. A handful, as much as the hand can hold.

Sc. An auld carle wi' a bit land and a gude clat o' siller besides, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxx. **Ayr.** She has gotten a coof wi' a claut o' siller, Burns *Meg o' the Mill*; To mak it up, she shovelled in An extra claut o' brains, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 66.

3. A long-handed scraper or rake for gathering up dirt, cinders, &c.; a hoe.

Sc. Barrows, clauts, hoes, grapes, an' spadies, Quinn *Heather* (ed. 1863) 32; Ane daurna carry a clat now, Cunningham *Border Sketches* (1894) i; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Calling clauts by their proper names [calling a spade a spade] (J.Ar.); Mackay (1888). **Frf.** Twa gude clats and a coal-shuffle, Sands *Poems* (1833) 86. **Gall.** (A.W.), **N.I.**^{1}

4. A rakeful, what is scraped together, scrapings of a road, &c. Also used *fig.*

Sc. (Jam.); Clauts o' cauld parritch, gude aneuch for dogs, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xvii. **Lth.** Aucht mair than that Auld Nick himsel' the merest claut Could never coax intil the pocks, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 202.

5. A blow.

Cum.^{1} (s.v. Cloot).

Hence **Clawting,** *vbl. sb.* a buffeting where the fists and fingers are engaged. n.Yks.^{2}

6. *v.* To scratch with one's nails, to claw; to tear or pull.

Ayr. Job . . . was obliged to claut his flesh, Galt *Legatees* (1820) v. **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.**^{1} (s.v. Claa). **Dur.**^{1} **n.Yks.** T'cat clawted at my gown for meat (I.W.); Clawt some cassons out o'th hurne, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 75; **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Also formerly used for performing acts of manual labour. **m.Yks.**^{1} **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 702; **Lin.**^{1}

Hence **Clawted,** *ppl. adj.* scratched, clawed.

n.Yks.^{2} 'A pair o' clawted e'en,' said of the eyes disfigured in a quarrel.

7. To scrape, rake together dirt or mire, &c. Also used *fig.*

Sc. A rake of iron to clat the bire, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 175, ed. 1871; Here is four pound. May it do nae guid to him who clawts it out o' the widow's house, *Trials M. Lindsay* (1823) 65 (Jam.); The bicker he clautit an' left na a seed (*ib. Suppl.*). **Rnf.** Set working men to claut the streets, Barr *Poems* (1861) 232. **Ayr.** In common use (J.F.); Clawtin' the glaur wi' its bit hauns and makin' a midden o' its face, Service *Notandums* (1890) 74; The laggen they hae clautet Fu' clean that day, Burns *A Dream* (1786) st. 15. **e.Lth.** Some o' them that hae been clattin a' the roads o' the coonty for dirt to throw at him, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 140. **N.Cy.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Clating,** *vbl. sb.* the act of raking together; (2) **Clatter,** *sb.* a species of rake, having the raking part of a single board instead of teeth, used in raking ashes off the hearth into the ash-box; (3) **Clauts** or **Clatts,** *sb. pl.* cards for teasing wool; (4) **Clautit,** *ppl. adj.*, *fig.* scraped, emptied; (5) **Clawter,** *sb.* a money grasper.

(1) **N.I.**^{1} (2) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (3) **Rxb.** Two short wooden handles, in which iron teeth were fixed at right angles with the handles; used before the introduction of machinery, by the country people, in teasing the wool asunder, so as to fit it for being spun on the little wheel (Jam.). (4) **Sc.** A moorland cock Fidges sair that he's sae dowie Wi' clautit kit an' emptit bowie, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 20 (Jam.). (5) **n.Yks.**^{2}

[**6.** To claut, to scratch, to claw, Bailey (1721); (This Bull) regardet nocht (the dogis) bot walde clate him with his cluifes, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) I. 30.]

CLAUT, *sb.*^{2} Wil. The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris.*

Wil. As yellow as a claut, *Prov.*, Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1}

CLAUT, see **Clart.**

CLAUTCH, *sb.* Sc. Written **clatch** (Jam.). [**klātʃ.**] A clutch, sudden grasp at any object.

Fif. (Jam.), **Ayr.** (J.F.) **Lnk.** Pretendin' tae rin, She made clautch at ma sleeve, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 121.

CLAUTIE-SCONE, *sb.* Sc. **1.** A species of coarse bread made of oatmeal and yeast. Knr. (Jam.) **2.** A cake not much kneaded, and put to the fire in a very wet state. Lnk. (*ib.*)

CLAVE, see **Clabe, Cleave.**

CLAVEL, *sb.* Hrf. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Nfld. Also in forms **clavey** Glo.^{12} Wil. Som.; **clavvy** Hrf.^{2}; **clavy** Wil.^{1} Dor.^{1} w.Som.^{1}; **clevei** Wil. (K.); **clevy** Glo.^{1}; **clovel** Dev.^{1}; **klavey** Hrf. [**klæ·vl, klæ·vi,** Dev. **klǭvl.**]

1. The beam of wood serving as a lintel over an old-fashioned fireplace; the shelf above the fireplace, the mantelpiece.

Hrf. We used to put orneements on the klavey (*Coll.* L.L.B.); The shelf above the mantelpiece with knobs and notches on which are hung the irons used in laundry work, &c. (T.G.A.); **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** In common use in Dean Forest, Baylis *Dial.* (1870); (E.D.); **Glo.**^{12} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} Now almost *obs.* Strictly speaking, clavy is merely the beam which stretches across an old-fashioned fireplace, supporting the wall. **Dor.**^{1} To deck The clavy wi' boughs, 211. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Doa·n ee puut dhu guun aup pun dhu tlaa·ul-pees [do not put the gun up upon the mantelpiece]. A local builder said to me respecting a kitchen fireplace: 'Would you like to have a arch a-turned, or a clavel? You know, sir, we always calls 'em claals [tlaa·ulz], or claal beams.' **Dev.** The clovel was of wood, and ketched fire, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); Maister, düee plaise tü come yer an' lükee tü thease clovel? I zim 'e's purty nigh burned drü, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1} A het es head agin the clovel, 19. **nw.Dev.**^{1} [**Nfld.** (G.P.)]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Clavel-beam,** the beam over the opening of a fireplace; (2) **-board,** (3) **-piece,** (4) **-tack,** the mantel- or chimney-piece, place where keys are kept; the shelf over a fireplace.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 10. (2) **Wil.** Look at this clavey board: the dust's as thick, Kennard *Diogenes* (1893) xv. **Dor.**^{1} Jist above the clavy-buoard Wer father's spurs, 219. **Som.** The clavey-board above the immense open fireplace, where hung a cavalry sword, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 45. (3) **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); (F.A.A.); Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (4) **Som.** The 'clavel-tack,' as they used to call the mantelshelf above the old-fashioned open fireplace, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 11; The baccy crich is on the clavi-tack, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 90; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Tlaa·vl, *or* tlaa·ul-taak. In some old farm-houses this is still the common name. Very often heard, though not so often as [klaa·ul-pees].

3. The impost on a square-headed window, door, or chimney. Cor.^{12}

[Fr. *claveau*, the haunse, or lintel of a door (Cotgr.); OFr. *clavel*, see Hatzfeld.]

CLAVEL, see **Clevel.**

CLAVER, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Der. Glo. Written **clavver** Dur.^{1} Cum.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} In form **clivver** Abd. [**kla·vər, kla·və(r),** Sc. also **kli·vər.**]

1. The common clover, *Trifolium pratense* and *T. repens.*

Abd. We'll maybe get a starn clivver seed, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxiii. **Ayr.** The craik amang the claver hay, Burns *Bessy and her Spinnin Wheel.* **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**^{12} **Der.**^{1} *Obs.* **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

2. *Comp.* **Claver-stubble,** clover lea to be sown with oats. n.Yks. (I.W.)

3. The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus.*

Ant. *Science Gossip* (1881) 278.

[**1.** *Treffle*, trefoil, claver, three-leaved grass, Cotgr.; The close . . . With clauer and clereworte clede euene ouer, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 3241, ed. Brock, 95. OE. *clæfre* (*clǣfre*).]

CLAVER, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Pem. Also written **claiver** Sc. (Jam.) Lan.; **clavver** n.Yks.^{12} m.Yks.^{1} [**klē·vər, klē·və(r), kla·vər.**]

1. *sb.* Idle talk, gossip, chatter; *gen.* used in *pl.* Cf. **clash,** *sb.*^{1} **8–10.**

Sc. There's claver in ilka cleuch, Sae merrily sings the mavis, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 588; A sonsy, merry companion, . . . for all his brags and his clavers, Scott *Redg.* (1824) x. **Frf.** The haill country rang wi' their clypes an' their clavers, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 27. **e.Fif.** He began a lang claiver aboot his dogs an' his game, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xv. **Rnf.** Weary fa' their clavers a', Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 201. **Ayr.** What crowds hae . . . sunk enerv'd 'Mang heaps o' clavers, Burns *Pastoral Poetry*, st. 1. **Lth.** O'er clavers entertaining, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 137. **e.Lth.** The suner we got ony sic claivers oot o' oor heids the better, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 176. **Bwk.** O, Betty, wi' your clavers gang to your het hame! Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 98. **Slk.** Entranced by the power of Unity! Havers—clavers! Chr. North *Noctes* (1856) III. 234. **Gall.** Knox didna win his will without clavers, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) vii. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** They sit beside the fuffin leerie, Wi' crack and claver, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) 3; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Sec auld far'd claver, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 133; (J.Ar.) **n.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** 'Jerry,' too, should shake his pate Wi' monkey claiver, Brierley *To Edwin Waugh* (1867) st. 15. **Chs.**^{123}

2. In phr. (1) *clavers and havers*, (2) *clashes and clavers*, idle talk, gossip.

(1) **Ayr.** Wi' claivers an' haivers Wearing the day awa, Burns *Answer to Verses* (1787) st. 1. (2) **Sc.** I'm no for clashes and clavers carried through the town, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 13. **Frf.** You are behind in the clashes and clavers of Thrums, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xi. **Per.** There maun be nae clashes or clavers about me, or I'd lose my place, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 50, ed. 1887.

3. A dispute, dissension. n.Yks.^{2}, Pem. (W.H.Y.)

4. A rabble or crowd, a numerous and disorderly assembly.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Clavvers of folks at one's tail. **m.Yks.**^{1} Speaking of a procession, it will be said that the persons composing it went orderly to begin with, but 'were i' clavvers at t'end on't.'

5. *v.* To talk nonsense, to gossip in a loud tone.

Sc. He wad rather claver wi' a daft quean, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxi. **Frf.** Ithers wi' callans wad claver an' gab, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 33. **Per.** I canna be claverin' here a' day, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 136, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Thus they up in the sky thegither Claver'd awa wi' ane anither, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 131. **Ayr.** She would be vera angry if she heard you claver in that gait about her, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xliii. **Lnk.** Who ne'er stop Ay claverin' about the deil an' pope, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 132. **Lth.** Dinna stand an' claver beyond reason, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 296. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Yks.** Dunnot ye get clavering wi' t'lad, Macquoid *D. Barugh* (1877) xix. **n.Yks.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Claver,** (2) **Claverer,** *sb.* a person who talks foolishly; (3) **Clavering,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* idle talk, gossip, tittle-tattle; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* talking, chattering, gossiping.

(1) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (2) **Sc.** (*ib.*) (3, *a*) **Sc.** In owre muckle clavering truth is tint, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 57, ed. 1881. **Ayr.** Idle clavering in the middle o' the road . . . winna mend Mr. Barbour's bones, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 152. (*b*) **Sc.** A lang-tongued clavering wife, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) vi. **Lnk.** Never mind the foolish things That clavering Jenny says, RODGER *Poems* (c. 1838) 131, ed. 1897. **Lth.** Whaur claverin' wives, an' yelpin' weans, Hae rais'd an unco splore, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 2.

6. To discuss, dispute, contend.

n.Yks.^{2} **s.Pem.** Thou neenst claver and talk with me, I shanna listen to thee (W.M.M.).

7. To impose upon, humbug. Cf. **glaver.**

Shr.^{2} He's got such a tongue, he'll claver 'em out o' anything.

CLAVER, *v.*^{2} Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **clavver** N.Cy.^{1} Dur.^{1} n.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} Also in forms **clever** e.Yks. w.Yks.; **clevver** ne.Lan.^{1}; **claffer** N.Cy.^{1} [klē·vər, kla·və(r), kle·və(r).] To climb, clamber up, *gen.* used of children.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Into the coach Geordey clavver'd wi speed, *Tyneside Songster* (1889) 68; **Nhb.**^{1} It is very suggestive of the act of 'speelin'' a tree, or otherwise at once clinging and climbing. **Dur.**^{1} **s.Dur.** Our Jack's always clavveren about t'walls an riven [tearing] his claes te bits (J.E.D.). **Lakel.** ELLWOOD (1895). **Cum.** Claver'd up to the window, and tuik a peep, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 6; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** *Guide to Lakes* (1780) 287. **n.Yks.** He clavver'd up t'wall (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**^{1}

[Two kynges were clymbande, and clauerande one heghe, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 3324, ed. Brock, 98. Da. *klavre*, to climb, clamber, Du. *klaveren*, LG. *klauern* (BERGHAUS).]

CLAVER, see **Clever.**

CLAVEY, see **Clavel.**

CLAVIE, *sb.* Sc. [klē·vi.] In connexion with the ceremony of '*burning the clavie*,' see below.

Elg. A superstitious ceremony is annually observed on New Year's Eve at the fishing village of Burghead on the Moray Frith, with the view of securing a good season's fishing. The clavie consists of a tar barrel, within which a fir prop about 4 ft. in length is fixed, surmounted by the staves of a herring cask (JAM. *Suppl.*); The ancient custom of burning the 'clavie,' or ridding the town of witches, was celebrated on 'Auld Yule E'en.' Throughout the evening the building of the crucible was going on, and by six o'clock, the hour for setting the material alight, everything was in readiness. The fire was lit, and the usual circle march was commenced. After parading round the fish-curing yards and through the main streets, the 'clavie,' accompanied by a large crowd of both old and young, was carried to the Doorie Hill, where the remains of the burning mass were duly deposited on the stone receptacle built for the purpose. There it was allowed to burn nearly down, after which the stack was sold to one of the hotel-keepers. The proceeds were disbursed in a 'wee drap.' The custom of burning the 'clavie' is nowadays almost extinct, apart from its celebration at Burghead, and, it is said, at a small village in Wales, *Aberdeen Wkly. Free Press* (Jan. 16, 1897).

CLAVIN, *sb.* N.I.^{1} The fish, spotted gunnel, *Blennius Gunnellus.* Also called **Codlick, Flutterick** (q.v.).

CLAVVER, see **Claver, Cleaver.**

CLAVVY, CLAVY, see **Clavel.**

CLAW, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. e.An. Dev. Amer. [klǭ.]

1. *sb. Fig.* Hand, clutch, hold. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. I owre my shouther gae a stare Tae jeuk her claws, QUINN *Heather* (ed. 1863) 41. **Fif.** He beheld ilk bishop's claw Glaum at his fish and cleik them a', TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 39. **Ayr.** Our friend wasna slack either with teeth or wi' claw on the dainties, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x. **Elg.** Guide keep us aye oot o' yer claws, man, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 169. **s.Lin.** Tek y'r mucky claws out o' my sight (T.H.R.).

2. A scratch.

Abd. He rubbit his hands, and ga'e his lugs a claw, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 90. **Rnf.** Jeanie, wi' her nails impared, His haffets gies a claw, BARR *Poems* (1861) 140. **Ayr.** Poverty, noo, has gien us a claw, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 117; The day he stude his country's friend, Or gied her faes a claw, BURNS *Laddies by the Banks o' Nith* (1789). **Lnk.** Johnnie gied his heid a bit claw, an' scarted oot the best answer in 't, WARDROP *J. Mathieson* (1881) 11.

3. A kind of iron spoon used for scraping the bake-board. Ags. (JAM.)

4. *v.* To scratch, to tear with the claws. Also used *fig.* pret. tense **clew,** *pp.* **clawn.**

Sc. Your conduct will gar you claw a beggar's haffet yet, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 17, ed. 1881; Claw me and I'll claw you, *ib.* 105. **Elg.** The diel's in the bees, in the midges an' fleas; We've claw'd till we've naething to claw, man, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 168. **Abd.** I fidg'd, an' flet, an' sobb'd, an' sigh'd; and cla'd my head, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 99. **Frf.** It claw'd the crowns o' guid twa hunder, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 78. **Per.** [I] clew at my head—I was sairly tongue-tied, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 129. **Fif.** He clawed his pow a-wee, mutterin' to himsel', ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 63; A lassie fair . . . Ance slighted me . . . But I didna like to claw that . . . I gat the slight, I took it light, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 148. **Ayr.** Ne'er claw your lug, an' fidge your back, BURNS *Author's Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 6; He clew his elbock in gleeful anticipation of the story, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 257. **Lnk.** I'm gled ye lik't yon hamely screed, For mony a time I've clawed my heid, An' thocht I micht din't better, WARDROP *J. Mathieson* (1881) 92. **Lth.** I . . . canna cast my ain claes, nor yet claw my ain knee, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 93. **Edb.** I may claw a hungry wame, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 5. **Rxb.** He clew his head an' look'd fu' queer, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 194; Let them gae fight it on the main, And claw the scalp o' foreign faes, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 212. **Kcb.** Clawing and curing his scabs, and letting out his boils, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 142. **Slk.** An' your daft pow to claw, Geordie, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 363; The cauld sweat brak on him an' he clew his head, *ib. Tales* (1838) 70, ed. 1866. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** He sits in his huddock and claws his bare buttock, ALLAN *Coll. Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 4. **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 322. **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' cat's claw'd th' side o' my Sunda' silk goon fra' top to bottom.

Hence (1) **Clawed,** *ppl. adj.* having claws, finger-nails; (2) **Clawing,** *vbl. sb.* scratching, clawing.

(1) **Elg.** A weel-claw'd paw whishts the harangue, Syne a' is right, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) I. 6; 'A weel-claw'd paw' is a hand with well or daintily trimmed nails (A.W.). (2) **Sc.** Clawing is bad—it begins wi' pleasure and ends wi' pain, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 17, ed. 1881.

5. To snatch, seize, lay hold of roughly; to handle. Also used *fig.* to embrace, fondle.

Rnf. We trust a weighty-tochered wife He'll some day claw, MᶜGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 95. **w.Yks.**^{5} The shambles have a bad repute because dirty Irishwomen are accustomed to go the length of them, from one end to the other, on a Saturday night, 'clawing ower ivvry bit o' meit 'at thuh can lig ther fing-ers tul: an' aw-alus claw t'meit wal ther trying to chēap it.' 'It lukes as if it hed been clawen bonny an' weel.' **Shr.**^{1} Now, childern, yo' needna claw out o' the basket as soon as it's pŭt down, yo'n get whad's in it none the sooner; **Shr.**^{2} He claw'd hout on it. **e.An.**^{1} **nw.Dev.**^{1} I ba-ant a-gwain vor titch min arter they've a-bin claw'd all auver.

6. To scrape.

Elg. I'm sick o' brose an' brochan dose, A richer caup I'll claw yet, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 120. **Frf.** An empty parritch-pat ye'll claw, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 31. **Gall.** All soldiers are great trenchermen, and can right nobly 'claw a bicker,' CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxvii.

7. To flatter, cringe to, to toady. Lei.^{1}, War.^{3}

8. To strike, hit.

Sc. Wi' sword and targe into their hand . . . The lads began to claw, then, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 43. **Kcd.** I gar'd my cudgel claw his head, Till he fell o'er as he'd been dead, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 96.

9. To do anything vigorously, vehemently; to lift smartly, snatch up.

Abd. Syne claw'd awa the reels and jigs Like ony thing, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 11; Their soles they were na sweer to claw, But trampit it fu' clean awa', SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 213.

10. *Comp.* (1) **Claw-back,** (*a*) a backbiter; (*b*) a flatterer, wheedler, parasite; (2) **-hammer,** (*a*) a pig's foot; (*b*) a swallow-tail coat; (3) **-ill,** an ulcer in the feet of cattle; (4) **-poke,** an ignorant, silly dummy; (5) **-tooling,** the

rough dressing on the face of a stone wall, done by the chisel.

(1, *a*) **Chs.**^{13} (*b*) **n.Yks.**^{2}, **Lei.**^{1} (2, *a*) **N.I.**^{1} (*b*) **Lth.** A gigantic flunkey, in claw-hammer coat, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 211. **N.I.**^{1} [**U.S.A.** The boys made very unpleasant remarks concerning his clothing, particularly his 'claw-hammer coat,' Adeler *Hurly Burly* (1878) xxiv.] (3) **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (4) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 15, 1884) 8. (5) **s.Yks.** (S.O.A.)

11. In phr. (1) *to claw the back*, *fig.* to gratify, please; (2) — *an auld* (or *auld man's*) *pow*, to live to old age; (3) — *whar ye dinna youk* or *whar ye're no youkie*, to receive a beating; also used *fig.*; (4) — *favour*, to curry favour; (5) — *aff*, to eat with rapidity and voracity; (6) — *up one's mittens*, to kill, overturn; to put an end to, finish.

(1) **Abd.** That speech mith claw the billy's back, I'm sear, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 162. **e.Lth.** Claw my back, an' I'll claw yours, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 111. (2) **Sc.** I've seen o' late fu' many a howe, An' claw, owre soon, an auld man's pow, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 140 (Jam.). **nw.Abd.** Gin young fowk winna guide themselves, Grey heeds they'll never claw, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 53. **Frf.** They needna expect e'er to claw an auld pow, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 75. **Ayr.** Until a pow as auld's Methusalem He canty claw, Burns *Verses at Selkirk* (1787) st. 12. (3) **Sc.** I'll gar ye claw whar ye dinna youk (Jam.). **Abd.** The pointer whare never it yeuk'd gar't him claw, Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 205. **Ayr.** I hae a thought that would gar baith you and them claw whar it's no yeuky, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcvi. **Gall.** The cat o' nine tails was never sae near clawing my shouthers whare they werena yeukie, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 128. (4) **Sc.** Ane who deserts his ain friends to claw favour wi' the rats of Hanover, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xi. (5) Syne claw'd it aff most cleverly Till he could eat nae mair, Herd *Coll.* (1776) II. 200 (Jam.). **Abd.** Nor did they think it ony sin What they did eat; But claw'd a' aff with little din, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 212. (6) **Sc.** Mamma . . . will claw up both your mittens, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xvii. **Fif.** Applied to shooting a hare (s.v. Mittens) (Jam.). **Rxb.** Also to killing a man (*ib.*).

[**7.** To claw (flatter), *blandior*, *demulceo*, Coles (1679); Laugh when I am merry, and claw no man in his humour, Shaks. *Much Ado*, I. iii. 18. **10.** (*b*) *Blandisseur*, a flattering sycophant or claw-back, Cotgr.]

CLAW, *sb.*^{2} Sc. A clause.

Ayr. Ye forget the other claw about Watty and Geordie, Galt *Entail* (1823) viii.

CLAW, see **Clow.**

CLAWAK, see **Clawk.**

CLAWBER, see **Clabber.**

CLAWK, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also in forms **claak** Wm. Lan.^{1} n.Lan.^{1}; **clake** w.Yks. ne.Lan.^{1}; **cla'ke** m.Yks.^{1}; **clauch** Lin.; **clawak** w.Yks.^{5}; **cleak** w.Yks.^{2}; **cloke** w.Yks.^{3}; **clowk** Cum.^{13} Not.^{3} [**klǭk, klāk.**]

1. *sb.* The nail or claw of a cat, &c.; *pl.* hands, claws, nails.

w.Yks. Keep thi clawks off them (J.T.); Mind, she's got her clawks out (H.L.); **w.Yks.**^{3}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

2. A scratch; a grab, snatch.

Cum.^{3} He mead a clowk at my neckcloth, 170. **Wm.** T'babby . . . fetcht him a claak doon t'noas wit finger nails, Taylor *Sketches* (1882) 14. **w.Yks.** What a clawk Minnie gave him (H.L.). **s.Not.** Guy! 'e did give me a clawk (J.P.K.).

3. *v.* To tear or scratch with the nails or claws.

Wm. (B.K.), **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Shoo wor going ta clawk him, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1855) 20; **w.Yks.**^{3} The cat cloked me; **w.Yks.**^{5} Shool clawak muh t'first time ah goa intul their yard, 3. **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.**^{1}; **Not.**^{3} An angry woman threatened 'to clawk his eyes out for him if he meddled with 'er husband any more.' **s.Not.** If yer touch me, I'll clawk yer (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Clauch, Brooke *Tracts* (*Gl.*).

Hence (1) **Clawker,** *sb.* (*a*) one who scratches; (*b*) *pl.* finger-nails; (*c*) the part of a hosiery frame which by clawing a cogged wheel draws it round to the required position; (2) **Clawking,** *ppl. adj.* scratching.

(1, *a*, *b*) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 30, 1892). (*c*) **Not.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** He nivver expected na uther but hevin a good clawkin do, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1868) 41.

4. To catch hold of, clutch, snatch, seize anything greedily, covetously.

Cum.^{1}; **Cum.**^{3} Clowks at advantage whoariver he can, 55. **w.Yks.** They're trying to clawk all they can get afore he's been deead a week (F.K.); **w.Yks.**^{2} The cat clawked hold of the fish. **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1} **s.Not.** They clawked the furniture an' all the clo'as an' ivry stick i' th' place (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} Of a gleaner: 'Look at that crittur, how she clawks it up.' **s.Lin.** She clawked it all up before Ah could git a mite (T.H.R.).

[The form *clawk* is conn. w. dial. *cleek*, pret. *claught*, the *au* of the *pret.* having found its way into the *pres.* forms.]

CLAWM, see **Clam,** *sb.*^{4}, **Claum,** *v.*^{2}

CLAWNEY, *sb.* Sus. [**klǭ·ni.**] Kindred, kith and kin, family. See **Clan.**

Sus. Why Tom ent ashamed ov' he's clawney, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) 3, ed. 1872; (F.E.); (F.A.A.)

CLAWPED, see **Clauped.**

CLAWPEPPER, *sb. Obsol.* Yks. Allspice.

w.Yks. Now very rarely heard (J.T.).

CLAWT, see **Claut, Clout.**

CLAY, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Clay-biggin(g**, a small hut or cottar's house made of clay and wood; (2) **-bug,** a common clay marble; (3) **-cat,** a large roundish stone found in clay; (4) **-cold,** quite cold, lifeless; (5) **-dabber Dick,** a contemptuous term applied to a maker of bricks by hand; (6) **-daubin,** (*a*) see **-biggin(g**; (*b*) the custom of a gathering of the neighbours to assist in building such a dwelling for a newly married couple; (7) **-daubs,** home-made clay marbles; (8) **-dolly,** a woman worker in a brickfield, who carries the brick from the moulder's table to the open field where it is to be dried; (9) — **dues,** the dues, varying from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per ton on clay sent or sold out of the clay works, paid to the landowner; (10) — **hallan,** a thin partition wall in a cottage; (11) — **maidens,** girls employed in china-clay works, *gen.* as 'scrapers'; (12) **-lane,** an unstoned parish road; (13) **-lump,** bricks of sun-dried clay; (14) — **marl,** a variety of marl, formerly much used as a fertilizer; (15) **-pans,** shallow places, about 18 ins. deep and from 50 to 80 ft. square, used to filter off and evaporate the water from clay; (16) **-pea,** a variety of field pea; (17) **-pit,** a water-tight pit, about 8 ft. deep and from 40 to 80 ft. square, in which china-clay, held suspended in water, is allowed to deposit, the clear water running away; (18) **-rag,** a composite stone found in clay-pits; (19) **-salve,** common cerate; (20) **-sett,** a portion of land containing a bed of clay, marked out for raising, washing, or preparing china or porcelain clay; (21) **-stone,** a blue and white limestone, dug out of the subsoil; (22) **-stopes,** the place or 'pit' where the clay is dug up and 'washed,' so as to separate the sand and mica from the pure porcelain or china clay; (23) **-tail,** a dirty girl, a 'draggle-tail.'

(1) **Ayr.** The spewing reek That fill'd, wi' hoast-provoking smeek, The auld clay biggin, Burns *The Vision*, st. 3. **Gall.** It . . . resembled the inside of a very small claybigging, or ordinary cottar's house, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xliii. **Cum.**^{1} **Lan.** Many of these 'clay biggins' still remain in the Fylde district, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 263. (2) **N.I.**^{1} (3) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (4) **Ayr.** Till clay-cauld death shall blin my 'ee, Burns *Hark! the Mavis.* **Shr.**^{1} W'eerever han'ee 'ad this child? it's fit an' 'an's bin clay-cold—it's welly starved to djeth. The body wuz clay-cold w'en it wuz fund. **Glo.** It's perfectly clay-cold (S.S.B.). **Dor.** She'd never seen a clay-cold man, Hardy *Ethelberta* (1876) I. i. (5) **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **War.**^{2} Clay-dabber Dick, Three fardens a-wik, Three little devils To carry one brick, *Flk-rhyme.* (6, *a*) **Cum.** (J.Ar.); Practised in the low and level parts of the county, of which there is no tradition in the higher red sand-stone district, where stone is abundant and many houses very old (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} (*b*) **Lakel.** It was necessary for the proper consolidation of the fabric that the whole of it should be built in one day. Hence there was a very general gathering of the neighbours to assist in such erections (often for a new married couple), and after the edifice was completed the day was concluded with festivities, including music and dancing, Ellwood (1895). **Cum.** Brockett *Gl.*; We went owre to Deavie' Clay Daubin. . . . The waws wer aw finish'd er darknin, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) *Clay Daubin*; *Gl.* (1851). (7) **Cum.**^{1} (8) **Nhb.**^{1} (9) **Cor.**^{2} (10) **s.Sc.** She was separated from him only by a thin partition or clay hallan,

Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 54. (11) **Cor.**^{2} (12) **n.Lin.**^{1} When a lane of this kind has grass on its sides it is called a green lane; when its surface is strong clay, and there is little or no grass at the sides, it is called a clay-lane. (13) **e.An.**^{1} (14) **Chs.**^{1} Its characteristics are that it should be 'of a dark brown colour, intersected with veins of either a blue, or light yellow shade; it should be greasy to the touch, when moist; and friable when dry,' Holland *Gen. View Agric.* (1808) 221. (15) **Cor.**^{2} The floors being covered with sand, the semi-fluid clay from the 'claypit' is poured or pumped into them, so as to filter off and evaporate the water, until the clay is firm enough to be cut out in square blocks, to be further dried in the sun. The process is now generally superseded by the 'dry.' (16) **Som.** The Burbage-grey or popling-pea is much sowed in the deep lands of Somersetshire, and there called the clay-pea, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757). (17) **Cor.**^{2} (18) **Glo.**^{2} (19) **e.An.**^{1} [So called] from its colour. (20) **Cor.**^{2} (21) **Glo.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I; Grose (1790); **Glo.**^{1} (22) **Cor.**^{2} (23) **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. *pl.* Strong clay land.

n.Lin.^{1} It's dryish here, but it's weet up o' th' claays yit.

3. A pitman's candlestick, made of a piece of clay. Nhb.^{1}

4. *pl.* Boys' marbles made of brown clay. Also in form **clayers.** Cor.^{2}

5. The body, flesh.

Fif. The stany saints whilk they Had worship't on a former day Whan tabernaclin' i' their clay, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 8. **Ayr.** Tam Samson's weel-worn clay here lies, Burns *Tam Samson's Elegy* (1787) *Epitaph.* **Edb.** Wha at fourscore did sap her clay Wi' cogs o' brose, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 118. **Nhb.** Aw toil maw byens, till through maw clay They peep, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 9; When sleep o'ercomes maw weary clay, *ib.* 13; **Nhb.**^{1}

6. In phr. (1) *to lay down the clay*, to die; (2) *to wet* or *moisten the clay*, to drink; (3) *with the face of clay*, before or better than any living man.

(1) **Abd.** I'll soon lay doon the clay, yet ere I go away I'd like to see the brig across to Torry, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 206. (2) **Nhb.** Aw'm very dry this morn, Aw want te wet me clay, Wilson *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 404; A grand blaw oot wi' Grundy's yell, A real moistenin' o' the clay, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 56; **Nhb.**^{1} (3) **Edb.** I'll make a pair of breeches with the face of clay, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix.

7. *v.* To put clay upon the land. n.Lin.^{1}

Hence (1) **Clayed-up,** *adj.* surrounded with mud, clay, &c.; (2) **Claying,** *vbl. sb.* marling, dressing soil with clay or marl.

(1) **Lin.** Stood By the claäy'd-oop pond, that the foälk be sa scared at, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 6. (2) **Nrf.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815).

8. To stop a hole or chink with clay or any unctuous or viscous substance. Cf. **clem.**

Sc. Clay the clungest, Ferguson *Poems* (1789) II. 61 (Jam.). **Ayr.** (J.F.), **Gall.** (A.W.)

CLAY, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Dev.

1. *sb.* A shiver, tremor.

Dev.^{1} I don't know how et was, zimeth I'd always a tremor or a clay upon me, 59.

2. *v.* To shiver. Dev. (Hall.)

CLAY, see **Clee.**

CLAYDERS, see **Clider(s.**

CLAYEN, *adj.* Dev. Made of earthenware.

Dev. On the eve of Twelfth Day . . . it is the custom for the Devonshire people to go after supper into the orchard with a large milk pan full of cider, having roasted apples pressed into it. Out of this each person in company takes what is called a clayen cup, i.e. an earthenware cup full of liquor, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) I. 29.

[These that dwellen cleyene housis, Wyclif (1382) *Job* iv. 19.]

CLAYMORE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **clymore** (Jam.).

1. *Obs.* A two-handed sword.

w.Sc. A cly-more, or great two-handed sword . . . an unwieldy weapon, 2 ins. broad, doubly edged; the length of the blade 3 ft. 7 ins.; of the handle 14 ins. . . . These long swords were the original weapons of our country, Pennant *Tour* (1769) 322 (Jam.).

2. The basket-hilted broadsword worn by Highlanders.

Sc. All I can call my own, except my plaid and my claymore, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) vi; Never think they would want spears or claymores either, *ib. Nigel* (1822) xxxv; Come, mornin'! then clansmen an' claymore shall prove, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 81. **Abd.** His trusty claymore it is clasped in his hand, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 30. **Ayr.** An' guid claymore down by his side, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) *Sng.* iv. **Lth.** Ilka callant learns to wield His dirk, claymore, an' a' man, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 284. **Edb.** Caledon wi' kilted knee . . . dyed her guid claymore, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 58. **Kcb.** Bricht in the sun the braid claymore was glintin', Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 71.

[Gael. *claidheamh mòr*, great sword.]

CLAYNE, see **Clean.**

CLAYOCK, see **Claaick.**

CLAYT, *sb.* Ken. Also in form **clite** Ken.^{12} Clay, mire; a clay-pit.

Ken. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Grose (1790); **Ken.**^{12}

Hence **Clitey,** *adj.* clayey. Ken.^{1}

CLAYT, see **Cleat.**

CLAYTON'S, see **Clatens.**

CLAYUT, see **Clout.**

CLAZE, see **Claes.**

CLEACH, *v.*^{1} *Obsol.* Der. War. Shr. Hrf. Also written **cleech** Shr.; **cleich** Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} [**klītʃ.**] To lade out in a skimming kind of way, so as not to touch the bottom; to use a 'cleaching' net.

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**^{1} Tak' a spŏŏn an' fatch a spot o' crame; cleach it under carfully, nod to disturb the milk much, or we shan 'ăve it sour. **Hrf.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cleacher,** *sb.* a fisherman using a cleach-net; (2) **Cleach-hole,** *sb.* a place scooped out of the bed of a brook to collect water for domestic purposes; (3) **Cleach-net,** *sb.* a hand-net used in shallow, muddy waters to catch 'pinks' or other small fish; (4) **Cleaching-net,** *sb.* a large net used in rivers in time of floods; (5) **Cleaching-water,** *sb.* shallow water in which a cleach-net may be used.

(1) **War.**^{3} The cleacher standing on the river bank puts the net into the water as far as he can reach. (2) **Shr.**^{1} Mind as yo' dunna muddy the [klee·ch oal]; I shall want it clier for weshin' the butter. (3) *ib.* Similar in form to a 'shrimping-net.' (4) **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Shr.** A 'cleeching net,' . . . in shape like an immense landing net, with the top of the ring flat, Davies *Sch. Field-club* (1881) xxi. **Hrf.**^{1} A bag-net attached to a semicircular hoop, having a transverse piece, to the centre of which a pole is fixed. The net is put gently into the stream and drawn towards the bank when the river is in flood, and the fish draw to the sides. (5) **Shr.**^{1} A 'good cleachin'-waiter,' is water disturbed by rain, in which the cleach-net may be used unperceived by the fish.

[And bees the welles haunte and water cleche, Palladius *Husb.* (c. 1420), ed. 1873, 145; Ne dar he seche non oþer leche, Þat mai riht of þis water cleche, *Castel off Love* (c. 1320) 734.]

CLEACH, *v.*^{2} Shr.^{1} [**klītʃ.**] To clutch. Cf. **cleek,** *v.*^{1}

[Ne mihte ich him never cleche, With nones kunnes speche, *Geste K. Horn* (c. 1275) 961 (Mätzner).]

CLEACHERS, *sb. pl.* Glo.^{1} [**klī·tʃəz.**] The layers of a hedge. See **Cleach,** *v.*^{2}

CLEACHES, *sb. pl.* w.Wor.^{1} se.Wor.^{1} [**klī·tʃiz.**] Clots of blood.

CLEAF, *sb.* Irel. [**klīf.**] A basket used for carrying turf, collecting potatoes, &c. See **Cleve.** Wmh. (W.M.)

[Ir. and Gael. *cliabh*, a basket, hamper (Macbain).]

CLÊAF, see **Clough.**

CLEAK, see **Clawk.**

CLEAM, see **Clame.**

CLEAN, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**klīn, kliən, klēn.**]

I. Gram. forms.

1. *Pres. Tense:* (1) **Cleean,** (2) **Clane.**

(1) **ne.Yks.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Nah then, wench! hie the an' cleean up th' haise. **War.** (J.R.W.) (2) **Chs.**^{1} **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Shr.**^{1}

2. *Pret.*: (1) **Cleant,** (2) **Cleeant,** (3) **Clent.**

(1) **Lan.** Owd Billy cleant his plate, Laycock *Billy Armatage*, 7. (2) Cleeant for thi, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) xiii. (3) **Brks.** (M.I.J.C.) **Ess.** I clent the copper, *Ess. Arch. Soc. Trans.* (1863) II. 177; (W.W.S.)

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Cleeant,** (2) **Clayned,** (3) **Clent.**

(1) **Lan.** Afore we'd cleeant up, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iii. (2) **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 63. (3) **Ess.** He wouldn't a clent

the old place, but left it just as it were, Heygate *Poems* (1870) 175; (S.P.H.)

II. Var. dial. uses.

1. To wash and dress, make oneself tidy, make an afternoon toilette; *gen.* used with the *refl.* or simple *pers. pron.*; sometimes in phr. *to get (oneself) cleaned.*

ne.Yks.[1] Where's Anne?—Cleeanin hersel. **w.Yks.** Oh thou muckey lass, goo an' cleän the'sen (W.F.). **Chs.**[1] Aw mun go and clane mysel. **s.Stf.** Wait a minute an' I'll clane myself an' goo wi' yer, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**[1] **s.Not.** The mester's cleaned hissen; he wain't tek no more coal out to-day (J.P.K.). **Not.**[3] She's not i'th' kitchin; I reckon she's gone upstairs to get 'ersen cleäned. I'm goin to clean me. **n.Lin.**[1] Cum, Mary, my lass, get thy sen cleän'd, it's just teä-time. **Nhp.**[1] I must clane mysen before I can goo out. **Shr.**[1] Han'ee sid Mary about?—Iss, I met 'er now jest at the top o' the stars, gweïn to [klain·] 'er fur tay. **w.Som.**[1] Maid-servants use this word: 'Law! if there id-n the bell, and I ant [u-tlai·n] myself.' Men also clean themselves by getting ready for church on Sundays. Washing is by no means a necessary part of the process. **Dev.** Visitor: 'Can I see Mrs. Smith?' Servant: 'No, mim, not jist 'et, 'er idden clayned; 'er wunt be very miny minits now,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.**[1]

2. Of land: to weed, clear from rubbish.

Frf. The time for cleaning land is very limited in spring, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 629. **Nhp.**[1] Clane that bit o' ground before you sow the sid.

3. Of a cow or sheep: to bring forth the after-birth.

n.Cy. (K.) **n.Yks.** Then wee'l to'th field and give the cow some hay, And see her cleen before she come away, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 8. **Chs.**[1] **w.Som.**[1] Uur aa·n u tlai·nud naut eet [she has not cleaned, not yet].

Hence **Clean**, *sb.* the after-birth of a cow or sheep; see **Cleaning, Cleanse**, *v.* **3.** Sc. (Jam.), Nhp.[2]

4. To clear, remove.

Fif. 'Sae mony heads,' cry'd out the clerk, 'Cock on our Babylonish Kirk: They maun be a' shorn aff and clean'd,' Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 74. **Ayr.** We took an' cleaned 'e preen-cod o' every needle and preen 'at was in o't, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 204.

5. In phr. *Clean-cap-oot*, to finish the bottle.

Abd. Nae moulie draps, noo—clean-cap-oot a roun', *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 38.

CLEAN, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **cleean** e.Yks.[1] Chs.[1] I.W.[1]; **cleon** Lan.; **clane** Ir. Chs.[1] Not. se.Wor.[1] Shr.[1] Brks.[1]; **clain** Dev. w.Som.[1]; **clayne** Dev.[3]; **cleyn** m.Lan.[1] **[klīn, kliən, klēn.]**

1. *adj.* Of the complexion: clear, fresh, wholesome-looking.

Shr.[1] 'Er wuz a mighty pretty girld; sich a clane skin an' clier red an' w'ite.

2. Of the limbs or figure: neat, well-made.

Ayr. I see thee dancing on the green, Thy waist sae jimp, thy limbs sae clean, Burns *Parnassus Hill*, st. 2. **Ir.** He was what is called 'a clane boy,' that is to say, a well-made, good-looking young fellow, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 349.

3. Of land: free from weeds.

Not.[3], **n.Lin.**[1] **s.Oxf.** [This farm's] that foul o' twitch it'll take 'ears to get it clean, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 133. **w.Som.**[1]

4. Of grain: properly winnowed. w.Som.[1]

5. Of timber: free from knots and other defects. *ib.*

6. Of a coal-pit: free from gas. Of a coal-seam: free from dirt partings. Nhb.[1]

7. Of a woman who has been churched after childbirth.

n.Lin.[1] A woman after she has been churched is said to be cleän; before that time it is held among old-fashioned people that it is sinful for her to go out of doors beyond the eaves-dropping.

8. Of a Roman Catholic who has confessed and received absolution. n.Lin.[1]

9. Of rabbits which have been netted without damage.

Wil.[1] 'A clean rabbit,' one that has been caught in the nets, and is uninjured by shot or ferret, as opposed to a 'broken,' or damaged one, *Amat. Poacher*, xi.

10. Of spirits: undiluted, 'neat.'

w.Som.[1] I didn't know but what 'twas a drap o' wine, and so I drinkt it down, but Lor! twas clain brandy, and I thort twid a burn'd my guts out. **Cor.** They brought 'en up here, . . . an' gave en clane sperrits to drink, an' lo! he came to, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iii; A couple o' glasses o' clain sperrits, Pasmore *Old Stories* (1893) 7.

11. *Comp.* (1) **Clean-bred**, thorough-bred; (2) **-caukit**, sharply outlined; (3) **-dirt**, earth or mud, in contradistinction to anything foul or offensive; (4) **-fung**, dexterously, cleverly; (5) **-heel't**, light-footed, active; (6) **-like**, smart-looking, well-proportioned; (7) **-muck**, see **-dirt**; (8) **-pride**, proper pride; (9) **-timbered**, of a horse: well-shapen, light-limbed.

(1) **n.Lin.** A eäght-year-owd mare . . . cleän-bred, but wi' plenty o' boän, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 89. (2) **Fif.** The Pentland Hills were clean-caukit against the sky, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 22. (3) **Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 239. **n.Lin.**[1] Why sitha', oor Ned's all oher muck ageän.—Well, niver mind, Jaane, it's nobbut cleän do't this time. **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* (4) **Abd.** My hilted rung . . . Which, nettled ance, I use clean-fung Amo' my foes, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 17. (5) **Cum.** A clean-heel't lass, a weel-spok lass, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 152; **Cum.**[1] **n.Lan.** She wor clean heelt an' nea mistak, Piketah *Forness Flk.* (1870) 32. (6) **e.Yks.**[1] (7) *ib.* It's nobbut a bit o' cleean-muck, an that weeant hot [hurt] neeabody. (8) **w.Yks.** Your pride and mine is t'raight mak'—what we call i' Yorkshire clean pride, Brontë *Shirley* (1849) xviii. (9) **w.Som.**[1] I calls 'n a breedy looking, [tlain-túm·urd] sort of a horse.

12. In phr. *Clean as a whistle*, completely; (2) *not t'clean Ned o' Keswick*, dissembling, not straightforward; (3) *clean o' the mouth*, of cider, &c.: agreeable to the taste, pleasant to drink; (4) *to lick a person clean*, to 'whitewash,' vindicate the character of another; (5) *not the clean tatie*, see (2).

(1) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 17. **se.Wor.**[1] That thing as thay uses in France (the Gully-tine don't um call it?) to put folks to dyuth ooth, insted a 'angin' um; cuts ther yuds off 'as clane as a whistle.' (2) **Cum.** If thoo sud iver meet wih enny eh t'nayborheid at's nut t'clean Ned eh Kessick, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 95; **Cum.**[3] Winkin' hard at t'seàm time at wār sins i' hee pleàces He niver was t'clean Ned o' Kes'ick, 46. (3) **w.Wor.** Good cy-der this, meyster, clane o' the mouth, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 197. (4) **Lei.**[1] Old Dick, he strove to lick him clean. (5) **Cum.** It was weel known 'at he wasn't t'cleen-tatie, wasn't Willie, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 133.

13. *adv.* Altogether, entirely, outright.

Sc. The gentleman at Meg Dod's was quite and clean a gentleman, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) iv; He'll just have clean forgotten her, Stevenson *Catriona* (1895) xxii. **Abd.** I clean gaed mad, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 131. **Per.** Man, Dominie, A'm clean astonished at ye, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 19. **N.I.**[1] I clean forgot. Clean wud [mad]. **w.Ir.** They had taken the roof clane off, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 90. **N.Cy.**[1] **Nhb.** Maw veil wes pull'd clean frae me feyce, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) *Introd.*; **Nhb.**[1] Aa wis clean done. He wis clean gyen iv a minit. **Dur.**[1] It might be said of a pair of old shoes no longer fit to wear, 'Thir shoes is clean dŭne.' **Cum.** I have learn'd to feace the maiden clean, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1865) 18; (H.W.) **n.Yks.**[2] 'Clean fond,' quite foolish. 'Clean nowt,' absolutely nothing. **e.Yks.**[1] **w.Yks.** (J.T.); **w.Yks.**[2] It's clean gone out of my mind; **w.Yks.**[5] 'Clēan done wi'.' A man takes aim at an object and knocks it 'clean' from its position. **Lan.** You'll end by going clean over to Rome, Fothergill *Probation* (1879) vi; Aw've been so disturbt, 'ut th' thowts o' th' dumplins went cleon eawt o' my yed, Staton *Rivals* (1888) 10; It would cleyn spoil 'em to wear 'em in th' factory, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 289; **Lan.**[1] **m.Lan.**[1] Cleyn forgeddin owt. **Chs.**[1] Eh! mon, aw've cleean forgotten it. **Der.**[2], **nw.Der.**[1], **Not.** (L.C.M.) **s.Not.** 'E rode clean past me, Prior *Renie* (1895) 78. **Not.**[1] **Lin.** I cleän forgot tha, my lad, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **n.Lin.**[1] Stop a minnit, I shall have cleän dun when I've sarv'd th' pig, an then I'll goä wi' yĕ. **sw.Lin.**[1] I'm clēan bet. He has letten her get clēan mester on him. **Lei.**[1] Clean into the dyke, and dirty out on it. **Nhp.**[1] **War.**[1]; **War.**[2] Clean gone like the boy's eye, and that went into his head (i.e. he squinted), *Flk-phr.*; **War.**[3] **ne.Wor.** I clean forgot it (J.W.P.). **Shr.**[1] The fox 'as bin i' the night an tŏŏk them gullies—they bin clane gwun, 'e hanna lef' one. **Brks.**[1] 'A missed 'un cle-an,' applied to a shot. **Ken.**[1] He's clean gone, that's certain. **Sur.** Well, I've done i' faith! clean out, like, Hoskyns *Talpa* (1852) 173; **Sur.**[1] **I.W.**[1] He's gone cleean out of the country. **Dev.**[3] 'E rinned clayne off wi' ivvery penny 'er'd a-got.

14. In phr. (1) *Clean and handsome*, (2) *clean and simple*, (3) *clean and wholly*, altogether, entirely; (4) *clean forewell*, gone away for good; (5) *clean gone*, fainted or dead; (6)

clean gyen wi'd, superior to some competing article; (7) *clean off at the nail*, off at a tangent; (8) *clean-sheaf*, altogether, entirely.

(1) **Brks.**^{1} Cle-an an' hanzome. (2) **Brks.**^{1} If a dog gets on a table and eats the whole of the dinner, he is said to have 'yetted ut all cle-un an' zimple.' (3) **Brks.** (A.C.) **Wil.**^{1} 'Tes aal gone clean-an'-wholly out o' she's yead! (4) **Hrf.**^{2} It's clean forewell. (5) **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (6) **Nhb.**^{1} (7) **Ayr.** I haena forgotten how I gaed clean aff at the nail aboot Heelan Toorietap of the Troon and wee Mary Hay of Irvine, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 100. (8) **Dor.** I've clean-sheaf vargot, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375; *ib.* (1866) 3rd S. ix. 96; (C.W.B.)

CLEANER, *sb.* w.Yks. A small tool used for cleaning the sand out of moulds. (B.K.)

CLEANING, *vbl. sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Som. Also written **cleening** Cum.^{1}; **clanin** se.Wor.^{1}; **clegning** N.Cy.^{1} [**klī·nin, kliə·nin, klē·nin.**]

1. The placenta of cows, sheep, &c.; sometimes used in *pl.* See **Clean,** *v.* **II. 3, Cleanse,** *v.* **3.**

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** T'cleaning hesn't cum yet (B.K.). **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.** (W.W.S.) **w.Som.**^{1} Corner's Pine's Dev. oils cannot be surpassed for galls, broken knees, . . . cows after calving to bring off the cleaning, *Advt. in Wellington Wkly. News* (Dec. 2, 1886). [Lisle *Husbandry* (1757).]

2. A cleansing drink given to a cow at the time of calving. Shr.^{1}

CLEANING-TIME, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lin. The general house-cleaning which takes place in spring or autumn; also known as **cleaning-up** or **cleaning-down time.**

Cum.^{1} **w.Yks.** This is abaat th' warst pairt o' th' year for a wed chap . . . becoss it's th' cleenin' daan time, Hartley *Budget* (1860) 43. **n.Lin.**^{1} The month before May-day, when scrubbing, whitewashing, and such-like work is done, before the old servants leave. In the Isle of Axholme, where the servants follow the Yks. custom of leaving their places at Martinmas, this work is frequently done in the autumn, and is called 'the back-end cleäning-up.' **sw.Lin.**^{1} She always goes there to help at cleaning-time.

CLEANLY, *adj.* Sc. Shr. In form **clanly** Shr.^{1} [**klī·nli,** Shr. **kla·nli.**] Clean and neat in habits. Of work: thorough, thoroughly done.

Fif. Sic cleanly wark, and sae perfyte, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 94. **Shr.**^{1} 'Er's a clanly, tidy ŏŏman, an' the best 'uz'ife i' the parish. A 'clanly dab' is a slattern.

[Some plain but cleanly country maid, Dryden (c. 1700) (Johnson).]

CLEANSE, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **clense** Dur.^{1} Chs.^{1}; and in form **clanse** Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1} Shr.^{1}; **clans** Lei.^{1} [**klenz, klanz.**]

1. *v.* Of boots: to clean, polish.

Sur. He rang for her and demanded his boots. 'They bean't cleansed,' she said, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvi.

2. To clear; to free from impurities or superfluous matter.

Shr.^{1} This word is not used in the sense that 'clean' is, with regard to domestic economies. 'A dosa o' camomine tay ŏŏd do that cowd good; it ŏŏd clanse the stomach—ther's nuthin like yarb tay.'

3. Of a cow: to discharge the after-birth.

Chs.^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} She cauved of Saturday, and never cleansed while to-day.

Hence (1) **Cleansing(s,** *sb.* the placenta of cows, sheep, &c.; (2) **Cleansing-drink,** *sb.* a dose of physic given to promote the extrusion of the placenta.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **sw.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Wm.** Bring a cleansing-drink frae t'coo doctor's (B.K.). **Chs.**^{1} Many old-fashioned cow-men are never content, when a cow has calved, until they have administered a cleansing drink, often composed of powerful emmenagogues, and calculated to do much mischief.

4. To tun beer or put it up into the barrel. Ken.^{12}

Hence **Cleansing-sieve,** *sb.* a large sieve used in brewing to strain the hops from the wort. Shr.^{1}

5. To smooth soft ashler stone with iron after the axe-work. Nhp.^{1}

6. *sb.* The placenta of a cow, sheep, &c. Lei.^{1}, Shr.^{1}

CLEANSEN, *pp.* e.Yks.^{1} Cleansed.

CLEANSER, *sb.* Der. A wire used after boring, to clear the hole.

Der. Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl.*

CLEAP, see **Clepe.**

CLEAR, *adj., adv., sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **cleer** Sc.; **cleear** n.Yks.; **clier** Shr.^{1}; **claer, clair** Sc.

1. *adj.* Bright, shining.

e.Fif. Get on yer blue jacket wi' the clear buttons, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x.

2. Certain, sure, confident.

Abd. In Flavinia! quo she, dwell ye there? That of their dwelling ye're so very clair? Ross *Helenore* (1768) 73, ed. 1812; Sandy disna preten' to be claer o' the Laitin, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii.

3. Ready, prepared.

S. & Ork.^{1} Dinner is clair. **n.Sc.** I will gae look If I can get a chamber clair, Pennecuik *Poems* (1715) 87 (Jam.).

4. *Comp.* (1) **Clear-eye,** the plant *Salvia Verbenaca*; (2) **-headed,** bald-headed.

(1) **Dor.** 'Clear-eye,' whether it is the original form of Clary, our common wild Salvia, or a conjectural correction of that word, implies a knowledge of the virtue ascribed to the seed, *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1890) 5; (G.E.D.) (2) **Dmf.** Yon auld clear-headed man, Ramsay *Remin.* (1861) 2nd S. 30.

5. With prep. *of*: ignorant of.

ne.Yks. A person is said to be clear of music when he is unmusical, and has no music in him (J.C.F.).

6. In phr. (1) *Clear and sheer*, completely, totally; (2) *clear as sack*, extremely clear; (3) *clear o' the world*, free of debt.

(1) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **n.Dev.** I want vor zee 'e clear an' shear, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 78. (2) **Shr.**^{1} It's capital fresh-drink, Missis, as clier as sack, an' sharp enough to cut one's throät. (3) **Frf.** Clear o' the warld, an' cantie, an' weel, They thrave out an' in like the buss i' the beil', Laing *Wayside Flwrs.* (1846) 18.

7. *adv.* Free from blame or punishment.

n.Lin.^{1} Thaay'd hed him afoore th' magistraates, but he caame off clear.

8. Quite, entirely.

n.Lin. But boggard doesn't feäl clear suited, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 69; **n.Lin.**^{1} She's clear bonny, really she is. It's clear unreasonable, like axin' watter to run up-hill. **e.Lin.** It clear mazzled me. It's clear ground dark (G.G.W.).

9. Certainly, confidently.

Abd. (Jam.) **Kcd.** Afore I gaed fae Eppie Gibb I cud hae gien ye clair The Catechis fae en' to en', Grant *Lays* (1884) 27.

10. *sb.* Liquid food.

w.Som.^{1} Broth would be spoken of as composed of 'the clear,' i. e. the liquor, and 'the bread,' or other ingredients not liquid. I remarked to a servant that I thought a chained dog wanted to drink. He replied, 'Noa·, zur, dhu mai·t aay gid-n z-mau·rneen wuz au·l tlee·ur' [No, sir, the food I gave him this morning was all liquid].

Hence **Clear-meat,** *sb.* liquid wash given to pigs. w.Som.^{1}

11. In phr. *in the clear*, full measure.

Glo. If you 'low three inches in the clear (S.S.B.).

12. *v.* Salt-making term: to purify by heat; see below.

Chs. These operations are called clearing the pan, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 97; **Chs.**^{1} On the first application of heat, if the brine contains any carbonate of lime, the acid may be observed to quit the lime, and this, being no longer held in solution, is either thrown up to the surface . . . or it subsides to the bottom of the pan, and with some portion of the sulphate of lime; and is raked out in the early part of the process. These two operations are called clearing the pan, Holland *View Agric.* (1808) 54.

Hence **Clearings,** *sb. pl.* the sediment formed in the above process.

Chs. An analysis of these clearings was made, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 97; **Chs.**^{1}

13. To search by raking or scratching. Bwk. (Jam.)

14. To pay off in full.

Elg. There's siller to pay—For the rent maun be clear'd, Tester *Poems* (1865) 136. **Abd.** We judg'd it time to clear the lawing, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 39, ed. 1873.

15. In courtship, to supplant an old lover in the woman's affections. e.Lan.^{1}

16. In phr. (1) *to be cleared kelty off*, to empty the glass; (2) *to clear one's tooth*, to pay for one's board; (3) *to — the deck*, to remove or take away everything; (4) *to — the e'en*, to scold, abuse, call to account; (5) *it won't clear itself*, of a saw, knife, &c.: it will not cut its way properly.

(1) **Sc.** Gentlemen, fill a brimmer! . . . Are ye a' cleered kelty aff?—Fill anither, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxviii. (2) **w.Yks.** If Ah tak' thirty shillin' wi' me Ah think Ah'se clear mi tooith wal Ah'm away (S.K.C.). (3) **n.Yks.** Dhār waz ə rū i't publik hūs, bət wen t'kunstəbl went in hī kliərd t'dek (W.H.). (4) **Kcd.** Some of the rest began to fear Their wives would clear their een, Because they couldna gie account, Nor tell where they had been, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 75. (5) **Glo.** A saw which does not cut its road because the teeth are not set wide enough out will be said not to clear; also when the stuff to be cut clogs round the working parts of the knives of mowing and reaping machines, and is not properly delivered (S.S.B.).

CLEARER, *sb.* Lan. A wooden or iron roller used in spinning-mills.

Lan. A spinner knocked him down with a clearer, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 283; A wooden roller six or seven feet long, three or four inches in diameter, part of a carding engine in spinning machinery, used for removing dust, &c., separated by the card roller. In constant use. Sometimes the clearer is of hollow iron (S.W.).

CLEARING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. A scolding; *gen.* used in *pl.*

Per. The doctor gied the gudeman an awfu' clearin', Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1894) 233. **Cld.** I'll gi'e you your clearings (s.v. Clair) (Jam.).

CLEARINGS, *sb. pl.* Shr. Oxf. Also written **clairins** Oxf.^{1}; **clierins** Shr.^{1}

1. The remains of the apples after gathering, considered to belong to the boys of the place. Oxf. (M.A.R.); Oxf.^{1}

2. *Obs.* The middle quality of dressed hemp or flax, between the fine tow and the 'noggs' or 'hurds.'

Shr.^{1} The waiver's made rar' cloth o' the clierins; I'll mak' the lads some shirts—they ŏŏnna want a scrattin' pwust.

CLEARSOME, *adj.* Irel. Clear, bright.

N.I.^{1} **Ant.** In occas. use (S.A.B.).

CLEAS, see **Claes.**

CLEAT, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Var. dial. usages in Eng. Also written **cleet** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} n.Yks. s.Chs.^{1} Wor. Wil.^{1} Hmp.^{1}; **clete** Glo. Sus.^{2}; **cleeat** e.Yks.^{1}; also in forms **clat** Hrf.^{2}; **clate** Chs.^{13} Cmb.^{1} e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.; **clet** War.^{3} se.Wor.^{1} Shr.^{1} Hrf.^{2} Glo.; **clut** Shr.^{12} **[klīt, klēt, klet.]**

1. *sb.* A wedge of wood or iron, esp. that used in fastening the parts of a scythe, axe, or hammer together.

Chs.^{1}; **Chs.^{3}** A wedge to a plough. **s.Chs.^{1}**, **War.^{3}**, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.^{1}** **Shr.^{1}** The cogs o' this sned binna-d-as tight as they oughten to be; I mun get some cluts for 'em afore I can begin to mow; **Shr.^{2}** **Hrf.^{2}**, **Glo.** (H.S.H.), **Glo.^{12}** **Wil.** He wants a couple o' cleets in un to howld un (E.H.G.); **Wil.^{1}**

Hence **Cleating-chock**, *sb.* an upright wedge to check side-pressure. w.Yks. (J.P.)

2. A wedge-shaped slice of bread or cheese. Glo.^{1}

3. A thin metallic plate; a piece of iron worn on the heels or toes of boots, shoes, or clogs to strengthen them.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.^{1}**, **Dur.^{1}** **n.Yks.** Mah shoe heels hez cleets on (I.W.). **e.An.^{1}** **Cmb.^{1}** Johnnie's boots want a new pair of cleats. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 83; In everyday use in Norwich. I heard a woman say of her child, 'She must have cleats on her shoes' (J.H.); **Nrf.^{1}** **Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.** (J.R.W.); **Hmp.^{1}**

Hence **Cleet-boards**, *sb. pl.* mud pattens, broad flat pieces of wood fastened on to the shoes to enable a person to walk on mud without sinking.

Sus.^{1} **Hmp.** In Chichester harbour, at low water, there is an immense surface of mud, covered with a fine sea-weed; in this mud great numbers of eels lie up for the winter, and the men go upon it with cleat-boards for the purpose of taking the eels. . . . They discover their hiding-places by the small bubbles in the mud, occasioned by their breathing, Holloway.

4. A piece of wood used as a rough stay or support in carpentering.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Cum.^{1}** **e.Yks.^{1}** [Placed] horizontally for supporting the end of a shelf, &c. **Not.^{3}** **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 702; **Lin.^{1}** Fastened upon another [piece of wood] in an unworkmanlike manner. **Cor.** Used at Polperro, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 300.

Hence **Cleeting**, *vbl. sb.* a paling or partition of thin planks. Cum. (J.Ar.)

5. A piece of wood placed to prevent a door or gate from swinging backwards and forwards. Sus.^{12}

6. The light shoe of a racehorse. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

7. A patch.

Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.^{1}**

8. The grain or fibre of the mineral in seams of coal, running in one direction longitudinally and in a vertical plane.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.** (W.T.), **Nhb.^{1}** **Nhb.**, **Dur.** There are frequently two cleats in coal, at which, when distinct, the coal may be broken into rhomboidal fragments, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); (J.J.B.) **w.Yks.** (T.T.) [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

9. *v.* To wedge, secure with a wedge.

n.Wil. Mind and cleet it up tight (E.H.G.).

10. To strengthen with thin plates of metal.

e.An.^{1} Shoe-heels are often cleated with iron; and kitchen utensils worn thin, with copper. **Nrf.^{1}** **Sus.** Holloway.

11. To strengthen by bracing. Wil.^{1}

12. To shoe oxen.

Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 281; **Hmp.^{1}**

13. To patch, mend by patching.

Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.^{1}**

14. To choose sides by measuring with the feet. e.An.^{1}

15. Of coal: to break easily into rhomboidal fragments.

N.Cy.^{1} She cleets bonny. **Nhb.^{1}**

16. With *on*: to adhere firmly by coagulation. e.Yks.^{1}

[**1.** The same word as *cleat* (among sea-men), a small wedge, or piece of wood fastened on the yard-arms of a ship, to keep the ropes from slipping off the yard, Phillips (1706); Clete or wegge, *cuneus*, *Prompt.* (Cam. MS.) OHG. *klōz*, 'massa, pila' . . . *kliuzan*, 'divellere' (Graff).]

CLEAT, *sb.*^{2} Cum. Yks. Lin. Also written **cleet** Cum.^{1} w.Yks.; **cleeat** n.Yks.^{2}; **clayt** Yks. **[klīt, kliət.]**

1. (1) The coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*, *gen.* used in *pl.*; (2) the butter-bur, *Petasites vulgaris.*

(1) **Cum.** Willy Fisher . . . smeukt cleet leaves an' annaseeds, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 9; **Cum.^{1}**, **m.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.^{2}** **n.Lin.** Sum calls it foäl's-foot, but I call it cleäts (M.P.); **n.Lin.^{1}** (2) **w.Yks.^{1}** **n.Lin.** Among them big-leäv'd cleäts by pond-side, Peacock *Taales* (1889) 93.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cleats-beer**, a beverage made from dried flowers of the coltsfoot; (2) **-jelly**, coltsfoot jelly; (3) **-wine**, see **-beer.**

(1) **n.Yks.^{2}** **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 21, 1885). (2) **w.Yks.** *Brighouse News* (1887). (3) **w.Yks.** Pray what kind of wine is it?—Cleat wine, Preston in *Yksman.* (1875) 232; Hooer Liza had maaide some cleet-wine, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

[**1.** (2) Clett (*v. r.* Cleyt), *lappa*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); *Hec lappa*, clete, *Voc.* (c. 1425), in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 645.]

CLEATY, *adj.* Wil. **[klī·ti.]** Sticky, clammy.

Wil.^{1} Applied to imperfectly fermented bread, or earth that will not work well in ploughing.

CLEAVDING, see **Cleaving.**

CLEAVE, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

I. Gram. forms.

1. *Pret.*: (1) **Clave [klēv, kleəv]**; (2) **Clov [klov].**

(1) **n.Yks.^{2}**, **w.Yks.^{3}** (2) **e.Yks.** It snew heavy last neet; an this mooanin snaw clov like cobbler wax, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 3; **e.Yks.^{1}**

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Clovven**, (2) **Clooven.**

(1) **Cum.^{1}**, **n.Yks.^{12}**, **e.Yks.^{1}**, **w.Yks.^{3}** (2) **e.Yks.^{1}**

II. Dial. meanings.

1. To seize, take hold of.

w.Yks.^{2} Cleave hold o' that chair.

2. To be clotted with fat, as sheep in high condition are.

Cum.^{1} When a sheep is fit for slaughter the fat on the rump is indented or 'clovven at t'tail heed.' **n.Yks.^{2}**

3. With prep. *down*: to plough to the outside and from the middle of the ridge.

Frf. Characteristic appellations; such as, cleaving down ridges, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 171. **Suf.** (F.H.) [MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

Hence **Cleavin,** *vbl. sb.* the last furrow in ploughing. Lan.¹

CLEAVEEN, *sb.* Irel. A distant relation.

Ir. That's more than some o' your own cleaveens have been able to do, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 356.

[Ir. *cliamhuin*, a relation, son-in-law (O'REILLY).]

CLEAVER, *sb.* Nhb.¹ [**klī·vər.**] A disk of leather perforated in the centre for a string. See **Clag(g, 1** (3).

Nhb.¹ The knot in the string closes this centre hole, and on the leather being wet and applied to a smooth surface the disc clags, or adheres to it. Thus stones, &c., are lifted and carried by boys in play.

CLEAVERS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Glo. e.An. Wil. Cor. Also in forms **clavers** N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; **claver-grass** Cum.; **clavver-grass** Cum.¹; **clevers** e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ [**klī·v-, klē·v-, kla·v-.**]

1. Goose-grass, *Galium Aparine.* See **Cliver(s, Clider(s.**

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Cum.¹ **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 22, 1896). **n.Lin.¹, Glo.¹** **Wil.** The dogs were all over cleavers sticking to their coats, JEFFERIES *Hodge* (1880) I. 220. **Cor.¹²**

2. *pl.* Tussocks or tufts of coarse grass or rushes turned up by the plough on recent grass lands. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf.¹

[*Grateron*, the small bur called Goose-grasse, Cleaver, and Claver, COTGR. Cp. G. *kleber*, *klebekraut*, 'aparine' (GRIMM).]

CLEAVING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **cleavding** Sc. The division or 'fork' of the human body.

Sc. Ye wad ferly mair if the craws bigged in your cleavding and flew away with the nest, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹**

CLEAVINS, *sb. pl.* S. & Ork.¹ Sheep.

CLEAW, see **Clow.**

CLEAWSE, see **Close.**

CLEAWT, see **Clout.**

CLEBBER, *sb.* s.Pem. [**kle·bə(r).**] Chatter, senseless prattle.

s.Pem. Shut up with iwar owld clebber, for goodness' sake, will yeȧ? (W.M.M.)

[Wel. *clebar*, silly talk.]

CLECK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. [**klek.**]

1. *v.* To hatch, bring forth; also *fig.* of the mind: to invent. Cf. **cletch,** *sb.*

Sc. O whare was ye gotten, and where was ye clecked, My bonny birdie, tell me? JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 165; Mony a bonny story they had clecked, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv; You were always one to cleck a big bird out of a wee egg, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 91. **Abd.** For fear I shou'd hae gotten my harns kleckit out, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 16. **Frf.** I said a big Damn, thoughtful-like, and syne out jumpit three little damns, like as if the first ane had cleckit in my mouth, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 213. **Ayr.** This is as big a lie as ever Cluty himself cleckit, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xiv. **Lnk.** Ratling chiels ne'er stand To cleck and spread the grossest lies aff hand, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 40, ed. 1783. **Edb.** I never got such a fright since the day I was cleckit, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. **N.Cy.¹** **Nhb.¹** Will potato seed cleck the first year? [will it produce tubers the year in which it is sown?]

Hence (1) **Clecker,** *sb.* a sitting hen; (2) **Cleckie,** *adj.* prolific; (3) **Clecking-hen,** *sb.*, see **Clecker**; (4) **Clecking-time,** *sb.* hatching-time, the time of birth; (5) **Ill-cleckit,** *ppl. adj.* misbegotten, base-born.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.), **N.Cy.¹** (2) **Bnff.¹** (3) **s.Lin.** A can lend you a cleckin' hen for them eggs, if ye like (F.H.W.). (4) **Sc.** Clecking-time's aye canty time, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) i. (5) **Sc.** What gar'd ye let the roast burn, ye ill-cleckit gude-for-nought? SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xiii.

2. *sb.* A brood.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, n.Yks.² **w.Yks.⁵** A cleck o' chickens. A bonny cleck on 'em.

[Quhil al thair nestis be bigit, and thair ȝoung clekit, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) I. 60. ON. *klekja*, to hatch.]

CLECK, see **Clakis, Click.**

CLECKIN', *ppl. adj.* and *vbl. sb.* Sc.

1. *ppl. adj.* Gossiping, talkative. See **Clack, 15.**

Gall. An auld cleckin' wife, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxii.

2. *vbl. sb.* Talk, chatter.

Gall. What's a' that cleckin' aboot? *ib.* xxi.

CLECKIN(-EN)-BROD, *sb.* Lth. (JAM.) Also in form **-bred.** A board for striking with at hand-ball; also called **baw-brod,** i.e. ball-board.

Sc. At one time nothing is to be seen in the hands of the boys but clecken brods, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 34.

[Cp. MHG. *klecken*, 'tönend schlagen' (LEXER).]

CLECKIN(G, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. [**kle·kin.**]

1. A hatching, brood of chickens, litter, family; used sometimes contemptuously of human beings. See **Cleck,** *v.*

Sc. Forby the clecking we hae, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) iv. **e.Fif.** Like a cleckin' o' mice frae aneath the edge o' a divot, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiv. **Ayr.** He cheeps like some bewilder'd chicken Scar'd frae its minnie and the cleckin By hoodie-craw, BURNS *Verses to Creech* (1787) st. 8; I wouldna be surprised to see a clecking o' blackent weans coming hame frae Jamaica, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1821) xciv. **e.Lth.** Giggled like a perfect cleckin' of young ducks, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 138; Ilka chuckie thinks its ain cleckin the bonniest, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 36. **Slk.** That's a bonny clockin hen! An' what'n a cleckin she's gotten! CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 252. **Gall.** She had more trouble at the rearing of me than with all her cleckin', CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) iv. **N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹** **Cum.** She brong t'whoal cleckin up (E.W.P.); **Cum.¹** People talk of their geese or their hens bringing out a second cleckin'.

2. A young chicken.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.¹**

3. The cluck of satisfaction made by a hen over her brood of chickens. Nhb.¹

CLECKIN(G, *prp.* w.Yks.¹ ne.Lan.¹ [**kle·kin.**] Of a fox: *maris appetens.* Cf. **clicket,** *v.²*

CLECKIN(GS, *sb.* Cum. [**kle·kin, kle·kinz.**]

1. A shuttlecock. Cf. **cleckin-brod.**

Cum. GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.¹** As leet as a cleckin.

2. A small goose-feather, such as shuttlecocks are made of. Cum. GROSE (1790).

CLECKIN-STANE, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) Any stone that separates into small parts by exposure to the atmosphere.

CLECKS, *sb. pl.* Lin. [**kleks.**] Chaff left in dressed corn.

Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.¹**

CLECKY, *adj.* Dev. Cor. Also in form **clek.** [**kle·ki, klek.**] Lame, shaky, stiff, feeble.

Dev. I'm clecky pun my legs, *w. Times* (Mar. 19, 1886) 2. **Cor.** So clek in their backs that they fal rite away, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 230; **Cor.¹²³**

CLEDEN, see **Clider(s.**

CLEDGE, *sb.* Bdf. Ken. [**kledʒ.**]

1. Clay, stiff loam; also, the upper of the two beds of fuller's earth.

Bdf. The upper stratum of this [fuller's earth] is about a foot thick, and they call it (at Wavendon near Woburn) 'cledge,' CHAMBERS *Cyclo.* (1788) s.v. Fuller's Earth. **Ken.** The strong cledge is a stiff tenaceous earth with a small proportion of flints and, at some places, small particles of chalk. Kent, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 422; **Ken.¹**

2. A bunch, lump. Ken. (F.E.)

[Cp. G. *kleck-*, in *kleckwerk*, mud-wall work.]

CLEDGY, *adj.* and *adv.* Glo. Ken. Sur. Dev. Also written **cledgey, cledgee** Dev. [**kle·dʒi.**]

1. *adj.* Stiff, sticky; *gen.* applied to clayey land. See **Cledge,** *sb.*; cf. **clidgy.**

Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Ken.** RAY (1691); LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); Cledgy ground, GROSE (1790); Flour and water mixed for paste is said to be cledgy if lumpy (F.E.); **Ken.¹²** **Dev.** The snaw being so thick, and making the roads so cledgey-like, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 32; The snaw was so dep, and know the rawds be so cledgee us kin arly git dru them ver jakes, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. *adv.* Stickily, heavily.

Sur.¹ Land is said to work so cledgy.

CLEE, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Written **clea** Dur.¹ w.Yks.¹ Chs.²³ n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ Hrf.¹; **cleea** Wm. n.Yks.² e.Lan.¹ In forms **cla** e.An.¹²; **claa** Nhb.¹ n.Lan.¹ Brks.¹ Ess.¹ Sus. I.W.¹; **clae** se.Wor.¹; **clay**

Chs.^{13} Not.^{1} Lei.^{1} Nhp.^{1} War.^{3} s.Wor.^{1} Hrf.^{2} Brks.^{1} e.An.^{1}; **cleu** Cum.^{1} n.Yks.; **cley** War.^{2} Shr.^{1} e.An.^{12} [**klī, kliə, klā.**]

1. *sb.* The claw of a bird or animal.

Nhb.^{1}, Dur.^{1} **Cum.** A man who had been engaged in catching lobsters said that he 'rov't clea off yan that was as big as a taty swill,' Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 293; **Cum.^{1}, n.Yks.^{2}** **e.Yks.** Ray (1691). **w.Yks.** A canary dropt off at peark wit cramp e wun on it cleas, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1849) 9; **w.Yks.^{1}** When we speak of the claw or hoof of a cloven-footed animal, or even of a dog, whose claws are not very sharp, we call it a clea; **w.Yks.^{2}, n.Lan.^{1}, Chs.^{23}, Not.^{123}** **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.^{1}** **s.Lin.** Mind pussie's clees (F.H.W.). **sw.Lin.^{1}, Lei.^{1}, s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.^{1}, se.Wor.^{1}, Hrf.^{2}, Glo.^{1}** **e.An.^{1}** Crack the cleas in the hinge of the door; **e.An.^{2}, Nrf.^{1}** **Ess.** Some jackanips we wiew A-handlin' e'en their claas, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 127; **Ess.^{1}**

Hence **Clayed,** *adj.* having claws.

Not.^{3} Them fowls is five-cla(y)ed.

2. A hoof; the respective parts of a cloven hoof.

Wm. T'sheep hes a complaint between their cleeas (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (W.H.) **w.Yks.^{2}** The sheep 'were all right and pickin' their clears.' **e.Lan.^{1}, Chs.^{13}** **n.Lin.** Its application seems less to the human than brute creation; it is only applicable to such as divide the hoof, Brooke *Tracts* (*Gl.*); It's gotten stucken atwixt th' oud coo's cleas (M.P.). **sw.Lin.^{1}** **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Lei.^{1}** Ever sin the murrain her clays have been so tender. **Nhp.^{1}, War.^{23}** **Shr.^{1}** Tak' car' as yo' scauden the pig's fit well, so as the cleys ŏŏn come off aisy athout tarrin 'em. **Hrf.^{1}**

3. The human foot, toe.

Wm. Ah've a corn atween mi cleeas (B.K.). **Lin.** I've almost walked my cleas off, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 702.

4. One-fourth of a 'cow-gait' in common pastures. w.Yks.^{1}

5. *Fig.* A hold, grasp.

Som. I did take back mi 'greement money, so he shouldn' get a cley o' I (W.F.R.).

6. *v.* To claw, clutch; to grapple with, take hold of.

Nhb.^{1} Claa me, claa thee [you do a good turn for me and I will return the compliment]. **Brks.^{1}** To clay hawld on 'un. **Ess.** A bran-new suit He'd claa'd out ov his hutch, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 57. **Sus.** I claa'd holt an 'im by de throt, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 49. **I.W.^{1}** 'Claa hold bee'n,' lay hold on him. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892).

[The cleyes of a lobster, Skinner (1671); *Pied d'un cancre*, the clee or claw of a crab, Cotgr.; Þe cley (*v.r.* Cle) of a beste, *ungula*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). The form *clea* repr. OE. *clēa*, the nom. form of the sb. which in the oblique cases has given E. *claw*.]

CLEEAM'D, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Leaned, inclined.

w.Yks.^{1} Th' stee i' our heigh laithe, cleeam'd up ageeant' black havver strea moo, ii. 286.

CLEEAS, see **Claes.**

CLEEATHLESS, *adj.* n.Yks.^{2} Naked.

CLEEATY, see **Clootie.**

CLEECH, see **Cleach,** *v.*^{1}

CLEED, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. e.An. Also written **clead** Sc. Nhb.^{1} e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1}; **cleid** Sc.; **cleadd** Cum.^{1}; **cled-** Lin.; **clid-** Sc. In *pret.* and *pp.* **cled.** [**klīd, kliəd.**]

1. To clothe. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Meat feeds, and claith cleads, but manners mak the man, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Elg.** The gowan cleeds the vale, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 111. **Frf.** To cleed the backs O' ither gaberlunzie carles, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 57. **Per.** A branch sae green As cleeds wi' laurel Robbie's broo Doun to the een, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 55. **Fif.** Scarce kens agen his fav'rite stalk wi' clusters cleedit owr, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 113. **Rnf.** A wife or wean to feed or cleed, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 47. **Ayr.** Cleed her bairns, man, wife, an' wean, In mourning weed, Burns *Tam Samson*, st. 2. **Lnk.** Let us cleed, however meanly—Cleanliness gi'es joy and health, Rodger *Poems* (c. 1838) 134, ed. 1897. **Lth.** To schule an' cleed, as weel's anither, Thy wee wild roguie, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 7; Feed well an' cleed well Affection's ties divine, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 33. **Edb.** A small family, every one with a mouth to fill and a back to cleid, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. **Kcb.** Meditate on Him who cleads the yeards Wi sic bra flow'ry dress, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 10. **N.I.^{1}** **n.Cy.** (K.); *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.** The nyek'd to cleed, the hungry to feed, And gie the houseless shelter, Wilson *Dicky's Wig* (1826) st. 34; Till evening shadows cleed ilk dale Wi' sombre robes, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 163; **Nhb.^{1}** Aw cled into her mourning weed, Rumney *Ecky's Mare.* **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.^{1}** Clead thee weel as peer fwok can, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 28. **n.Yks.^{1}**; **n.Yks.^{2}** Weel fed and well cled. **ne.Yks.^{1}, e.Yks.^{1}, m.Yks.^{1}, e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}**

Hence (1) **Cleadfu',** *adj.* smartly dressed; (2) **Cleeding,** *vbl. sb.* clothes, apparel, a suit of clothes; (3) **Cleed(s,** *sb. pl.* clothes, clothing.

(1) **Sc.** Or beaus wi' cleadfu' treggin, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 48 (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** It may be cleading for a queen, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 184; Gae bring a robe of zour cliding, Herd *Sngs.* (1776) I. 4. **Rnf.** We hae plenty o' sheep on our haughs To serve us for meat and for cleading, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 21; Will cast oor auld duds o' cleedin' awa, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 18. **Ayr.** With our best breeding helped by our brawest cleeding, Galt *Provost* (1822) xi; Gude kens an ye wouldna hae been as scant o' cleeding as a salmon in the river, *ib. Entail* (1823) lxx. **Lnk.** What will avail then, her cleeding sae braw, When it covers a bosom that's riven in twa? Rodger *Poems* (c. 1838) 71, ed. 1897. **Lth.** Wi' short dockit cleedin and round dumpy limb, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 14. **Edb.** Clad frae tap to tae Wi' kintra cleadin', Crawford *Poems* (1798) 25. **Gall.** For cleading of his wife according to the degree of a queen, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xxvii. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}** **Cum.** Gi'e us meat, drink, and cleeding, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 40. **e.An.^{1}** (3) **Sc.** In summer wadders cast their clead, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 7 (Jam.). **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* V. 95.

2. To cover over anything with a protecting substance; also *fig.* to shelter.

Sc. He had quitted the company of the Gordons and cled himself with the earl marischal his near cousin, Spalding *Hist. Troubles* (1792) I. 232 (Jam.). **Nhb.^{1}** **Lin.** We may find the shepherd cledding the trays against lambing time, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 265.

Hence **Cleeding,** *vbl. sb.* a covering of deal boards, the outer casing of a cylinder pipe or boiler; the cover of a threshing drum; the mould-board for a plough.

Fif. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Nhb.^{1}**

3. To heap. Sc. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Cled-bow,** *sb.* the measure of a boll heaped; (2) **Cled-score,** *sb.* twenty-one, *lit.* a full score.

(1) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (2) **Kcb.** Expressed his thankfulness to his Maker for having at last sent him the cled score (of children), *Parton Statist. Acc.* I. 187 (Jam.). **Nhb.^{1}** In the transference of hill stock the numbers are freq. calculated by the cled-scoor. **Cum.^{1}** Double cled, twenty-two.

[ME. *clethe*, to clothe, pret. *cledde*, cp. ON. *klǣða*, pret. *klǣdda*. The dial. form *cleed* in the *pres.* is due to levelling with the *pret.*, and to assimilation to the type of *feed*, *breed*.]

CLEEITON, see **Clider(s.**

CLEEK, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in forms **cleck** Nhb.^{1}; **cleik** Sc. (Jam.) n.Yks.^{2}; **clek** Sc. (Jam.); **cleke** Slk.; **kliek** S. & Ork.^{1} [**klīk, klek.**]

1. *v.* To seize with the claws, to clutch, catch hold of. Also *fig.* *Pret.* **claucht, claught.** Cf. **cleach,** *v.*^{2}

Sc. Cleekit a wether, by the spauld, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 535. **Abd.** He claught her by the claes, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 28, ed. 1812; His cair-cleuck That cleikit was for thift, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 11. **Frf.** 'Twas cleekit by the moon's attraction, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 14. **Fif.** A greedy gled . . . cleik't his felon claws upon A laverock, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 62. **Rnf.** There ye'll soon hear o' ane to cleek Your vera thrum, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 121. **Ayr.** The carlin claught her by the rump, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) st. 18; There was a Jenny Langlegs . . . down came a spider . . . and claught it in his arms, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxv. **Edb.** Claught hold of the beast by the head, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iii. **Slk.** Down comes a great eagle . . . an' cleeks ye away up a sunny hill, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 69, ed. 1866; I wad rather put ma haun in the fire than to claught [to have clutched] ane o' the creturs in ma nieve, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 105. **Cum.** Now aw cut and cleek'd frae their neybors, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 174; Frae simmer autumn cleeks the hauld, Relph *Misc. Poems* (1743) 43. **w.Yks.^{1}**

2. To snatch hold of, to seize hastily, roughly, eagerly.

Sc. A gowst of wind claught her by the coats, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xv; I made what haste I could to cleek the callant, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. **Frf.** Neist witches claught him in a crack, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 57. **e.Lth.** I cleeked up . . . Agnes . .

to be my vis-à-vis, Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 139. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Trummel cleeked her on his knee, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 12; **Cum.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{34} **Lan.**^{1} Hoo cleekt howd o' mi hond, Lahee *Betty o' Yep* (1865) 3. **Der.**^{1} Au)kléekt u'-wd on)t in ŭ min·i,t [I kleeked hold on't in a minute].

3. To hook, catch up or fasten on a hook; to fish out with a hook.

S. & Ork.^{1} **Frf.** A score o' stout callans or mair . . . Cleekit him oot like a salmon or trout, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 96. **Fif.** In a gliffin' ilka bishop Ramm'd in his hand and cleik'd his fish up, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 38. **e.Fif.** A hole in her chackit apron claught hauds o' the temper-pin, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii. **Rnf.** I'll no dare speak, Sae laboured like my lines do cleek, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 107. **Lnk.** They dit their lugs, syne up their leglens cleek, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 20, ed. 1783. **Lth.** Cleek it on, and get it fair through the boil,—then cleek it high enough up so that it will no' boil ower, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 121. **Bwk.** Some boys . . . thought fit to cleek up a few links of the chain, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 127. **Kcb.** My coat-tails cleekit on a branch, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 43. **Slk.** Cleekit a hantle o' geds an' perches . . . out o' the loch, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 26, ed. 1866. **N.I.**^{1} **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Cum.** They're cleekin' but the yellow bait, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 51.

4. To hook arms, to walk arm in arm, join hands in dancing.

Sc. He cleeks wi' the minister's daughter, I trow; and they smirk i' the laft in a green-cushioned pew, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 79. **Per.** Cleek hame wi' me, my auld gudewife, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 117. **e.Fif.** We were gane cleekit into ilk ither's airms an' sweyin' aboot frae side to side o' the road, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiii. **Dmb.** I met you gaun cleekit alang the pavement wi' a capernoitid-lookin' auld gentleman, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) x. **Rnf.** They cam' tae the meetin' cleekit thegither, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 208. **Ayr.** They reel'd, they set, they crossed, they cleekit, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) st. 12; James was obligated to cleek and oxter him the whole way, Galt *Provost* (1822) xliii. **Lth.** The happy groups start to their feet, And . . . cleek, and reel, and bob, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 305; Friendship and worth then social cleek And twine togither, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 242. **e.Lth.** He had gruppit me, an' cleekit his airm in mine, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 119. **Slk.** The airm o' a bit lassie cleekin mine, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 220.

5. *Fig.* To attach oneself to, hang about in a servile manner; to marry, unite.

Sc. The English lad . . . gat cleekit with Miss Rachel Bonnyrigg, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Lth.** Joy, joy, could I but have her, Could I cleek unto this belle, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 62. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 30, 1892).

6. To cheat.

Bnff.^{1} He'll cleek ye gehn he can.

Hence **Cleeky**, *adj.* ready to take advantage, inclined to cheat.

Dmf. Ken ye whare cleekie Murray's gane? Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 165 (Jam.).

7. In phr. (1) *to cleek the cunzie*, (2) — *the sterling*, to lay hold of the money; (3) — ***in with***, (4) — ***up with***, to take up with, become intimate.

(1) **Sc.** Donald Bean Lean . . . wanting to cleik the cunzie (that is, to hook the siller), Scott *Waverley* (1814) xviii. (2) **Ayr.** Wha kent fu' weel to cleek the sterling, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785). (3) **Sc.** Ready to cleik in with an auld gaberlunzie fiddler, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. (4) **Sc.** Cleikin' up wi bawbee-joes, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) i.

8. *sb.* A hold of any object, a clutch; *fig.* the arm.

Sc. If Cyprus Dame had up her cleek, Nicoll *Poems* (1793) 22 (Jam.). **Fif.** Should you stumble on a stell, Ne'er try to get a cleek o't, Gray *Poems* (1811) 38. **Slk.** Spaire nouther cleke nor claw, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 174.

Hence (1) **Cleek-in-the-back**, *phr.* lumbago, rheumatism; (2) **Cleiks**, *sb. pl.* cramp in the legs to which horses are subject; (3) **Cleikum**, *sb.*, see below; cf. **click**, *v.*^{2} **1** (3); (4) **Cleek-ups**, *sb. pl.* string-halt, a twitching disease in the hind-legs of horses, &c.; (5) **Cleeky**, *sb.* a staff or stick crooked at the end.

(1) **Tev.** (Jam.) (2) **Sc.** So denominated because it cleiks, or as it were hooks up their hinder legs (Jam.). (3) **Sc.** 'The Cleikum of Aultoun yonder,' a name which the inn had acquired from the use which the saint upon the sign-post was making of his pastoral crook, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) iv. (4) **N.I.**^{1} (5) **Sc.** Frae that day to this my guid aik cleeky has never been mair heard tell o', *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 201 (Jam.).

9. A hook, esp. a hook for suspending pots, &c., over the fire.

Sc. A braver kipper, could I but land him, never reisted abune a pair o' cleeks, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxvi. **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Per.** Ilka pat till its ain cleek! we maun hae our ain fire-side, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 60, ed. 1887. **Fif.** The kettle upheese frae the kleek, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 75. **Frf.** The whole was then hung by a cleek or hook close to the person using it, Barrie *Licht* (1888) vii; I hinna time, alas! to preach, You a' my quirks and cleeks to teach, Sands *Poems* (1833) 24. **Edb.** Lamb, beef, mutton, and veal, hanging up on cleeks, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. **Rxb.** To keep them hale frae cramps and cleeks, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 105. **Gall.** Swung it from the cleek above the clear baking fire, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 139. **N.I.**^{1}, **Ant.** (J.S.) **Nhb.**^{1} Hing yor coat on that cleck. **n.Yks.**^{2}

10. A crook or hook used by shepherds; a crooked stick or hook; a golf-club.

Sc. Nae tinkler's pike-staff had a cleek That could match this carline's nose, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 224. **Fif.** Did ye say gowff! . . . I only need a putter, cleek, and brassy, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 83. **Gall.** The girl placed her cleek in the corner, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 32.

11. A barbed hook used to land salmon; a salmon-gaff.

Ayr. I'll fling ye the net: it'll be easier for ye to handle than the cleek, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 115. **Nhb.** He swam doon to the Sandy Heughs, His lang cleek sticking in his thews, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 342; **Nhb.**^{1} He's made a cleek but and a creel, *Old Sng.*

12. *Comp.* (1) **Cleek-anchor**, a hook anchor; (2) **Cleik-hooks**, four hooks of 3 ins. in the bend, set back to back, affixed to a rope and used as drags or to hook things out from the bottom of a pool, &c.

(1) **Gall.** I got into the shallow water, taking the little cleek anchor ashore, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) i. (2) **n.Yks.**^{2}

13. *Fig.* An inclination to trick, a fraudulent disposition.

Bnff.^{1} Tack care o' 'im, for there's a cleek in 'im.

[**1.** Cleake, *corripere*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). ME. *cleken*, to seize, clutch (Mätzner).]

CLEEK, *v.*^{2} Nhb. [**klīk.**] To hatch. See **Cleck**, *v.*

Nhb. This form is not freq., and is, I believe, confined to the extreme *n.* of the county (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1}

CLEEK, *adj.* Sc. [**klīk.**] In *comp.* **Cleek-hours**, see below.

Frf. Defender contended that he had justifiably dismissed pursuer on account of gross insubordination, in that he refused to work what were known as 'cleek' hours, this meaning the keeping of horses in the field and having them yoked for not less than ten hours a day. His Lordship said he thought a master was entitled to compel a ploughman to work 'cleek' hours at harvest, *Scotsman* (Jan. 15, 1897).

CLEEK, see **Click**, *sb.*^{14}

CLEEKIN, *sb.* Nhp.^{2} [**klī·kin.**] The impression of a horse's hoofs upon soft ground.

CLEEM, see **Clame.**

CLEEPIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **cleepy.** [**klī·pi.**] A severe blow, a stroke on the head. S. & Ork.^{1}, Ags., Bwk. (Jam.)

CLEESH, *sb.* Bnff.^{1} [**klīʃ.**] A large mass of any semi-liquid substance.

CLEESH, see **Clish**, *v.*

CLEESHACH, *sb.* Bnff.

1. The soft parts of an animal's frame; the fat or entrails of slaughtered animals.

Bnff.^{1} The coo's inside wiz jist a' ae cleeshach o' tallow.

2. A stout, unhealthy, dirty-looking woman. *ib.*

CLEET, see **Cleat, Cloot.**

CLEETIT, *pp.* Lnk. (Jam.) Emaciated, lank, in a state of decay.

CLEETS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Also in form **clets** w.Yks.^{1} [**klīts, klets.**] The bran of barley; also in phr. *clets and shivs*, particles of husks in meal or grain. n.Yks.^{2}, w.Yks.^{1} Cf. **clat**, *sb.*^{1}

[Clettis of qwete, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

CLEEVE, *sb.*^{1} Nhp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **cleve** Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.; **cleave** Dev.; and in form **kleef** **Nhp.**^{2} [**klīv**, Nhp. also **klīf.**] The steep side of a hill, sloping ground; a small ravine; a cliff.

Nhp.^{2} *Gen.* a field on the steep side of a hill. **Wil.** The name of this parish, Clyffe Pypard, is by the people called 'Cleeve,' lying as it does just under a steep hillside (E.H.G.). **w.Dor.** Church Cleves, Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **w.Som.**^{1} Old Cleeve, Huish Cleeve, Bitter Cleeve. If a person were told to 'keep along in the cleeve,' he would clearly understand that he was to keep along the side of the hill; neither going up nor down. **Dev.** A deep sunk and wide spread vale, broken by small clefts or cleaves, Evans *Tavistock* (1846) 70, ed. 1875; Many's the time Janey and I have walked up over the cleave to church, O'Neill *Idylls* (1892) 85. **n.Dev.** Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **Cor.** What some people take to be the 'calling of the northern cleves' is the roaring of Tregagle because there is a storm coming from the north to scatter his sand, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 141.

Hence (1) **Cleeve-pink**, *sb.* a species of wild carnation which grows on the Cheddar cliffs, *Dianthus caesius*; (2) **Cleevy**, *adj.* steep.

(1) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} (2) **w.Som.**^{1} Not so common as Clefty. Du yùe beelau·ng tu dhik dhae·ur tlee·vee vee·ul bèo dhu roa·ud? [Do you belong to that steep field above the road?]

[Clefe of an hyll, *declivum*, *Prompt.* (ed. Pynson); Þanne flieþ he (the fox) to þan cleoue, and his hol secheþ, Laȝamon (c. 1275) 20861. Due to OE. *cleofu*, cliffs, *pl.* of *clif.*]

CLEEVE, *sb.*^{2} Lin. [**klīv.**] A wheel on a plough with sharp perimeter used sometimes instead of a coulter. (H.W.)

CLEF, *sb.* n.Wil. [**klef.**] A handful or small bundle of hay. (G.E.D.)

CLEFT, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Nhp. War. Sus. Som. [**kleft**, w.Som. **klef.**]

1. *sb.* A piece of wood cleft for fuel; wood fit for cleaving for various purposes.

Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Nhp.**^{1} Put a cleft on the fire; **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.**^{2}, **s.War.**^{1}

2. A narrow cleft at the end of the backbone of a fat sheep just above the tail.

Sus. It is not found in lean sheep, but is plainly felt when a sheep is fat, in fact, it indicates the degree of fatness, and is one of the points of which a butcher takes notice, Young *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815).

3. A blacksmith's tool for cutting iron.

w.Som.^{1} Often called a [koa·l tlaef]. It is a short cutting chisel, having a stout wire or a hazel stick twisted round it for a handle; it is struck with a sledge.

4. *v.* To cleave, split.

w.Som.^{1} This here elm's so tough's a rope; I shan't never be able to [tlaef] it. Kaa·n dùe noa·urt wai dhai poa·lz, dhai oa·n tlae·ftee waun bee·t [(I) cannot do anything with those poles, they will not split at all (*evenly*, understood).]

CLEFT, *sb.*^{2} Flt. The black slat or slag which lies above the coals when pits are sunk. (K.)

CLEFTY, *adj.* Som. Steep.

w.Som.^{1} Kaa·n dùe noa·urt wai júsh tlaef·tee graewn-z dhaat dhae·ur [(One) can't do nothing with such steep land as that]. Tuur·ubl paa·ynfèol faa·rm, ee-z zu tlaef·tee [Terrible painful farm, he is so clefty].

[Der. of *cleft*, or *clift*, a pron. of *cliff*.]

CLEG(G, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Also in form **clagg** Yks. [**kleg.**]

1. *sb.* A gadfly, horsefly, also *fig.* a prick, sting; a troublesome child, a person difficult to get rid of.

Rnf. Horn'd cattle curl their tails and run, The biting clegs and heat to shun, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 169. **Ayr.** But as the clegs o' feeling stang Are wise or fool, Burns *Ep. Logan*, st. 6; The bizzing of the midges and cleggs in the simmer time, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 169. **Lnk.** The clegs and wasps, indeed, may whiles annoy ye, Rodger *Poems* (c. 1838) 120, ed. 1897. **Slk.** I find corduroys and top-boots impervious to a' mainner o' insecks, bees, wasps, clegs—&c., Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 25. **Gall.** A peace rudely disturbed by a 'cleg' which had inquiringly settled on the back of the minister's neck, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 242. **N.I.**^{1} **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 275; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **Cum.** T'coos began to switch their tails, Wi' clegs an' midges hamper't, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 27, ed. 1876; Now mowers can't work through t'middle o' t'day For t'bitin' o' clegs and for heat, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 225; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Michaelmas wind blaws aw' the cleggs blind (M.P.). **n.Yks.** T'horses is plagued wi' clegs (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{123} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Is't clegs 'at's plaagin t'gallowa? **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **m.Yks.**^{1} Sticks like a cleg of [on] a windy day. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); He stuck like a cleg, *Yksman. Comic Ann.* (1876) 24; **w.Yks.**^{13} **Lan.**^{1} Hoo sticks like a cleg, an' will hev it. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 300. **n.Lin.**^{1} You ma' knaw it's Scotter Shaw-daay [July 6]; th' clegs hes cum'd. Stoned-herse-men when thaay dee to'n i'to clegs. **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

2. *v.* To fidget, move restlessly, as if tormented by gadflies.

e.Yks.^{1} Horses are said to be 'cleggin' when galloping about the field tormented by gad-flies.

[A clegge flie, *Solipuga*, Baret (1580). ON. *kleggi*.]

CLEG, *sb.* Nhb. Lan. [**kleg.**] A clever person, an adept. See **Gleg.**

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 274.

CLEG, see **CLAG(G.**

CLEGGER, *sb.* s.Pem. Also written **cleggar.** [**kle·gə(r).**] A rock, boulder.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419; This 'ere field is full as a can owld of cleggers (W.M.M.).

[Wel. *clegr*, 'cautes, scopulus, rupes' (Davies).]

CLEGGER, see **Clagger.**

CLEGGERS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks. The plant goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*.

CLEGGY, see **Claggy.**

CLEICH, see **Cleach**, *v.*^{1}

CLEIDACH, see **Cleitach.**

CLEIGHIN, see **Clichen.**

CLEIK, see **Cleek**, *v.*^{1}

CLEISH, *v.* and *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) **1.** *v.* To whip. **2.** *sb.* A lash with a whip.

CLEIT, *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) A 'cot-house' or cottage.

CLEITACH, *v.* and *sb.* Abd. (Jam.) Also written **cleidach, clytach, clydigh.** **1.** *v.* To talk in a strange language, esp. Gaelic. **2.** To talk inarticulately, chatter as a child. **3.** *sb.* Talk, discourse.

CLEITCH, *sb.* Slk. (Jam.) A hard or heavy fall. Cf. **cloit**, *sb.*^{1}

CLEK(E, see **Clecky, Cleek**, *v.*^{1}

CLEM, *sb.* Stf. War. Wor. Cmb. Sus. I.W. [**klem.**] A festival held on St. Clement's Day (Nov. 23); also in phr. *to keep Clem.*

Cmb. The Bakers' Clem is an annual supper held by the bakers on St. Clement's day, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1870) I. 226. **Sus.** On St. Clement's day blacksmiths are . . . active in commemorating their patron saint: . . . at Burwash . . . it was the custom to dress up a figure with wig, beard, and pipe in his mouth, and set it upon the door of the inn where the blacksmiths feasted. This figure was called Old Clem, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 327. **I.W.**^{1} The blacksmiths be gwine to keep Clem; **I.W.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Clemancing**, (2) **Clemensing**, (3) **Clementing**, (4) **Clemmening**, *vbl. sb.* the children's custom of going round soliciting apples, 'goodies,' and pence on St. Clement's night. Cf. **cattern.**

(1) **War.**^{2} 'Clemancing, clemancing, year by year, Apples and pears are very good cheer; One for Peter, two for Paul, And three for the man that made us all. Up with your stocking, and down with your shoe; If you've got no apples, money 'll do. Clement was a good old man. For his sake pray give us some; None of the worst, but some of the best. I pray God send your soul to rest.' (Near Tamworth.) At Aston-juxta-Birmingham, and in the neighbourhood, the first line runs: 'Come Clement's, come Clement's, come once a year.' (2) **War.**^{3} (3) **Wor.** In the village of Wolverley the children sing, 'Catten and Clemen comes year by year; Some of your apples and some of your beer,' &c., *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iv. 496. **Stf.** The children go round singing: 'Clemany! Clemany! Clemany mine! A good red apple, and a pint of wine,' &c. &c., *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 618. (4) **Sus.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 326; **Sus.**^{1} The children in some parts still keep up the custom of catterning and clemmening, and the blacksmiths are particularly active in com-

memorating their patron saint; the anvils are fired with a loud explosion, and at least a half-holiday is kept.

CLEM, *adj.* Sc. **[klem.]**

1. Mean, low, untrustworthy. See **Clam,** *adj.*^{2} **7.** Lth., Rxb. (JAM.)

2. Curious, singular.

Edb. A clem fellow. Used by the High School boys, *Scot's Mag.* (May, 1805) 351 (JAM.).

CLEM, see **Clam,** *v.*^{123}

CLEMEL, *sb.* Or.I. Also written **clemmel** S. & Ork.^{1} A soft stone, steatite.

Or.I. A soft stone named clemel, and fit for moulds, is also among those which this island affords, *Statist. Acc.* (1793) V. 185. **S. & Ork.**^{1}

CLEMENCY, *adj.* w.Wor.^{1} Of the weather: inclement.

CLEMENT, see **Clem,** *sb.*

CLEMISSES, *sb. pl.* Lin. **[kle·misiz.]** The handles of a plough. (H.W.) See **Clam,** *v.*^{1} **2.**

CLEMS, *sb. pl.* Cor.^{12} **[klemz.]** Fish and potatoes fried together; also called *pick-up*, q.v.

CLENCH, *sb.* Nhp. **[klentʃ.]** The corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis.*

Nhp. In use at Grendon, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 387; Esp. used about Dallington (C.A.M.).

CLENCH, *v.*^{1} Sc. To limp. See **Clinch,** *v.*^{2}

Sc. Brookie, at this, threw by his hammer, Clench'd out of doors, MESTON *Poems* (1767) 126 (JAM.). **Abd.** He sees Dawvid clenchin awa' wi' a bit staffie, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii.

Hence **Clenchie-fit,** *sb.* a club-foot. Rnf. (JAM.)

CLENCH, *v.*^{2} se.Wor.^{1} To turn a bucket over in such a manner that the edge goes under water, in drawing from a well.

CLENCH, see **Clinch,** *v.*^{1}

CLENCH-HOOKS, *sb. pl.* Chs. Claws, talons.

s.Chs.^{1} Ah)l ky'ee·p aayt ŭ rce·ch ŭ yŭr klen·sh-óoks [Ah'll keep aït o' reach o' yur clench-hooks].

CLENCY, *adj.* Lin.^{1} **[kle·nsi.]** Muddy, bedaubed, soiled.

CLENG-, see **Clung.**

CLENGE, *v.* Abd. (JAM.); (G.W.) To cleanse.

[We clenge ws first, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 135; Call noght comun ... þat clenged has vr lauerd, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 19872.]

CLENK, see **Clank.**

CLENT, *v.*^{1} Brks. I.W. Dor. Som. **[klent.]** To clinch nails, &c.

Brks.^{1}, **I.W.**^{12} **Dor.** HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[Cp. ME. *clent*, *cleynt*, pp. of *clenchen*, to fix. Your perle ... is in cofer, so comly clente, *Pearl* (c. 1325) 259, in *Allit. P.* 8.]

CLENT, *v.*^{2} *Obsol.* Shr. Of grass, weeds, &c.: to dry.

Shr.^{1} Them nettles mun be cut an' lef' to clent, ready for the bottom o' the rick.

CLEP, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **clepp** Cum. **[klep.]**

1. A hook, esp. a short-handled hook used on shipboard. See **Clip,** *sb.*^{1}

n.Yks.^{2} 'A boat-clep,' the longer boat-hook. 'A crab-clep,' an iron rod, hooked at one end, for pulling crabs out of their holes in the rocks.

2. In *pl.* iron hooks upon which the iron porridge-pot was hung over the fire. See **Pot-cleps.**

Gall. Lifting a heavy pot off the cleps, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 235. **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.) **n.Yks.**^{2} The original pot-hooks hung down the chimney and hooked to the rim-holes at the pot-sides (s.v. Pot-cleps).

3. In *pl.* a wooden instrument for weeding corn; saddlers' clips.

Cum. GROSE (1790); BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846); *Gl.* (1851); He ... clickt up t'clepps, an clappen them atween his legs, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 219; **Cum.**^{1}

4. Clasps or fasteners. n.Yks.^{2}

CLEP, *v.* and *sb.*^{2} Sc.

1. *v.* To chatter, gossip, tattle, tell tales.

Gall. Bide ye doon there and clep wi' the partans, Margaret, my woman! CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) li.

Hence **Clepping,** *ppl. adj.* tale-telling.

Lnk. When men of mettle thought it nonsense To heed that clepping thing ca'd conscience, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 543 (JAM.).

2. *sb.* Tattle, pert loquacity.

Sc. (JAM.) **Edb.** Whisht! haud y'er clep, an' speik nae langer, *Tint Quey* (1796) 16.

Hence **Clepie,** (1) *sb.* a tattler, chatterbox; (2) *adj.* pert, talkative.

(1) **Rxb.** She's a clever lass, but a great clepie (JAM.). (2) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Edb.** A cleipy woman with a long stick, that rhaemed away, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii.

CLEP, see **Clepe.**

CLEPASPUR, *sb.* Or.I. The hermit crab. (J.G.)

CLEPE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. e.An. Also written **cleap** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}; and in forms **clape** Nrf.^{1}; **clep** Sc. w.Yks.^{12} **[klīp,** Suf. **klēp,** Sc. and n.Yks. **klep,** e.An. also **klip.]**

1. *v.* To call, name; with *of*: to name after.

Fif. From Kingsbarns and hamlet clep'd of boars, Sally the villagers, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 28, ed. 1871. **Wxf.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **w.Yks.**^{1}

2. To call sides, as boys do in their games.

e.An.^{1}; **e.An.**^{2} 'To clepe a side' is, by a lot for the first call, after which each headsman alternately calls to his side one of the players, till the full number is cleped or called. **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.)

3. *sb.* Name, description, kind, species.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'Of a queerish clep,' said of a curious animal. 'They're of an oddish clep.'

[1. Other nations ... clepe us drunkards, SHAKS. *Hamlet*, I. iv. 17; Thou schalt clepe his name Jhesus, WYCLIF (1388) *Luke* i. 31. OE. *cleopian*, to name, call, cry.]

CLEPPED, *adj.* Sc. Web-footed; having the fingers joined together like a duck's foot.

Wgt. The people believe to this day that the descendants of the hangman who officiated at the drowning of the women in 1685 are still born with their fingers 'clepped' or webbed (S.R.C.).

CLEPSHIRES, see **Clip-shears.**

CLEPSOOTHS, *sb.* Or.I. A ruined or deserted house. (S.A.S.)

CLERK, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also written **clark** Sc. N.I.^{1} **[klerk, klark, klāk.]**

1. *sb.* A scholar.

Ayr. My faither was nae great clerk, and then the auld yellow crunkled scrap was torn and hardly readable, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 54. **n.Ir.** Then you may put it out o' yer heads that ye'll ever make a clark o' Ailsie, MULHOLLAND *Ailsie's Shoe*, 239.

Hence (1) **Clerk-curate,** *sb.* a priest; (2) **Clerking,** *vbl. sb.* learning, education.

(1) **Sc.** The hoary clerk-curate was scorned and maltreated, His crosslet profaned, and his pyx desecrated, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 4. (2) **n.Ir.** It was a note of invitation to Lady Betty's ball, and in spite of her bad 'clarkin',' Ailsie was able to read it, spelling it out word after word, MULHOLLAND *Ailsie's Shoe*, 240.

2. In phr. *to begin ageean like t'clerk o' Beeston*, old saying.

Yks. *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889).

3. *v.* To write, indite, compose.

Sc. Twa lines o' David Lindsay would ding a' he ever clerkit, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxi. **Ayr.** Or strutted in a bank, and clarkit My cash-account, BURNS *Vision*, st. 5. **N.I.**^{1}

4. To act as clerk or amanuensis. Sc. (JAM.)

5. *adj.* Learned, scholarly.

Ayr. But tell him he was learn'd and clark, Ye roos'd him than! BURNS *Elegy on Ruisseaux*, st. 3.

CLERKSHIP, *sb.* Lin. The office of parish clerk. (M.P.)

CLERT, see **Clart.**

CLESH, see **Clash,** *sb.*^{1}

CLET, *sb.*^{1} n.Sc. Also written **clett.** **[klet.]** A rock or cliff in the sea, broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore.

S. & Ork.^{1} **Cai.** These clets are almost covered with sea-fowls, BRAND *Descr.* (1701) 152; Throwing a pier from the land to a large clett, or outstanding rock, *Statist. Acc.* (1794) XI. 248 (JAM.).

[ON. *klettr*, cliff, crag, cp. Da. *klint.*]

CLET, *sb.*^{2} Rdn. A bolt for heating purposes.

Rdn. MORGAN *Wds.* (1881).

CLET, see **Cleat,** *sb.*^{1}

CLETCH, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. Also in form **cletcht** w.Yks.^{1} [**kletʃ.**] Of domestic fowls: a brood; also *fig.* of persons: a family, set, clique. Of eggs: a setting. See **Cleck**, *v.*; cf. **clutch**, *sb.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2} **Nhb.** Never set a cletch of chickens but it miscarries, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 398; **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** Can ye let me hev a cletch of eggs? (J.E.D.); **Dur.**^{1} **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **n.Yks.**^{123}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} He cums of a bad cletch. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Anuther gooise but raither ov a yunger cletch, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 36; Tletš, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 34; **w.Yks.**^{12345} **Der.** I heard a man say of a widower, who had married a widow (both with families), 'there were two cletches in one house,' *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 206; **Der.**^{2} There's a pretty cletch on 'em. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Lin.** One of the sto'ans fell right into a cletch of young gibs and killed one on 'em, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31. **n.Lin.** That theare last cletch 'at graay hen's browt off, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 106; **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

CLETCHIN(G, *vbl. sb.* Dur. Yks. [**kle·tʃin.**] A brood of chickens, a setting of eggs. Cf. **clotching.**

e.Dur.^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Pleeas will ya sell ma a cletchin o' your eggs?

CLEU, see **Clee.**

CLEUCH, *adj.* n.Sc.

1. Clever, dexterous, light-fingered; *prop.* of that kind of dexterity which thieves and pickpockets possess.

n.Sc. One is said to have 'cleuch hands,' or to be 'cleuch of the fingers,' who lifts anything so cleverly that bystanders do not observe it (Jam.).

2. Niggardly in dealing, inclined to take the advantage. *ib.*

[This word repr. an OE. **clōh*, clever, prudent, the same as G. *klug*, ON. *klōkr*. For the phonology cp. Sc. *eneuch*, OE. *genōh*, G. *genug*, Da. *nok.*]

CLEUCH, CLEUF, CLEUGH, see **Clough.**

CLEUGH, see **Clow.**

CLEUK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Also written **cleuck**; and in forms **clook, cluik, cluke** Sc. (Jam.); **cloak, cluke** w.Yks.^{4} [**klœ̄k, klūk, kliuk.**]

1. *sb.* The hand, claw, paw.

Sc. She gies her clook a bightsom bow, Morison *Poems* (1790) 11 (Jam.). **Abd.** His cair-cleuck [left hand] That cleikit was for thift, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 11; They hev been in Tod Lowrie's cluicks, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix.

2. A clutch, grasp, hold. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. At last I got you out o' his clooks, *Presb. Eloq.* (1719) 127 (Jam.); Got him in his clook, Donald *Poems* (1867) 22. **Or.I.** An if his cleuks on her he got, It wad no be so canny, *Paety Toral's Travellye* (1880) 205, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 797. **Abd.** Lat me but get my clooks an aunty's pose, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 110. **Fif.** He skeyg'd frae Card'nal's wreth away, Glad to escape his cleuks, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 78. **e.Fif.** Reivin' an' thievin' an' spulyiein' whatever they thocht it worth their while to lay their cleuks on, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. **Rnf.** Truths, lang in mystic cleuk, To light hae risen, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 118. **Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **w.Yks.**^{4}

3. *v.* To seize, scratch with the claws.

Abd. The cat 'll cleuk ye, an' ye dinna take care (Jam.).

4. To grip, lay hold of.

Abd. The carlings Maggy had so cleuked, Forbes *Ajax* (1785) 12.

[The gled the pece claucht in his cluke, Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* (1530) 1169.]

CLEURACH, see **Clorach.**

CLEUTT, see **Clee, Cloot.**

CLEVANT, see **Callyvan, Clivan.**

CLEVE, *sb.* Lan. [**klīv.**] A basket. (S.W.) See **Cleaf.**

[Ir. and Gael. *cliabh*, a basket (Macbain).]

CLEVEI, see **Clavel.**

CLEVEL, *sb.* Ken. Sus. Amer. Also written **clavel** Ken.^{1} Sus.^{1}; **clevil** Amer. [**kle·vl.**] A grain of corn.

Ken. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Grose (1790); **Ken.**^{1} It is a popular belief that each clevel of wheat bears the likeness of Him who is the True Corn of Wheat. As a man said to me at Eastry—'Brown wheat shews it more than white, because it's a bigger clevel.' To see this likeness the clevel must be held with the seam of the grain from you; **Ken.**^{2}, **Sus.**^{1} [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 210.]

CLEVER, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. usages in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Written **claver** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1}; **clevor** Nhb. Also in form **cliver** Ir. e.Lan. Som.; **clivor** Nhb.; **clivver** Nhb.^{1} n.Yks. e.Lan.^{1} nw.Dev.^{1}; **clivvor** Nhb.^{1} [**kle·v-, kli·v-.**]

1. *adj.* Well, in good health, physically strong, active.

Nhb.^{1} Hoo are ye the day, lad?—Man, aa's clivver. **e.Dur.**^{1} Naut uw·u kliv·au dhu dee·u [Not over-clever to-day]. **w.Yks.** How are you?—Cleverer than I was, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 357; She's wonderfully clever, spite of her age (C.A.F.); **w.Yks.**^{23} **ne.Ken.** I am getting quite clever again (H.M.). **Ken.**^{1} Well, thankee, not very clever. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **nw.Dev.**^{1} He's purty clivver to-day, thank ee. **Cor.** 'Clever, cumraade,' said Sampy, 'how be you?' Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 44; **Cor.**^{12}

2. Handsome, fine, well-made.

N.I.^{1} **Ant.** A fine cliver child (M.B.-S.). **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. x. 138. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **e.An.**^{2} **Nrf.** That's a claver mawther, Sir T. Browne *Wks.* (c. 1682) III. 235, ed. Bohn; **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} **w.Cy.** There is one time when she looks nicer and cleverer than at any, Hardy *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) 193. **Cor.**^{1}

3. Good, kind, well-behaved, benevolent.

Gall. Lie doon on yer bed like a clever lass, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 40. **Hrf.**^{2} It was all very clever to my face [i. e. no fault was found], but she said all manner of things behind my back. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Sir T. Browne *Wks.* (c. 1682) III. 235, ed. Bohn. **Suf.** (F.H.), **Cor.** (H.M.)

4. Honest, respectable, steady, industrious.

e.An. *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. x. 161. **Nrf.** I call him a werry claver young man; he keep to his work, and don't spend his money at the public-house like some young men (W.R.E.).

5. Truthful; accurate.

w.Yks. Now, then, be clever!—truth above all things (C.C.R.).

Hence **Cleverly,** *adv.* accurately, with certainty.

w.Yks. I can't speak to it cleverly (C.C.R.).

6. Neat, smooth, cleanly-wrought.

N.Cy.^{2} **n.Yks.** Tha teeak trew pains to make all clean an clivver, Castillo *Rooasdile Bob* (1878) 59. **s.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Ken.**^{2}

7. Of horses: agile, good at fences.

Lei.^{1} **War.**^{3} A clever fencer. **Nrf.** That's a very clever colt, indeed, sir, *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. x. 317. **w.Som.**^{1} Dhoal mae·ur-z-u tlúv·ur-z u kyat [The old mare is as clever as a cat]. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

8. Of inanimate objects: good, well-made, satisfactory.

e.Lth. There were three fields o't, weel fenced an' drained, lyin' bonny to the sun, an' clever land, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 160. **ne.Yks.**^{1} It taks a clever knife ti cut it. **w.Yks.** That's a rare clever spade (J.T.). **Suf.** Where, when the tide rises, the ford's not very clever, *Garland* (1818) 87. **Som.** I tell 'e what, zur, he'd make a very clever griskin, *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. x. 178. **Cor.** (J.W.) [**Nfld.** A fisherman will speak of a 'clever-built boat,' meaning that it is large and shapely, Patterson *Trans. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

9. Chief, principal.

Nhb. A thoosan' bucklors . . . a' belangin' tiv boordly, clivor men, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 4; Marrh an' alloways, alang wiv a' the clevorist spices, *ib.* 14.

10. *Comp.* (1) **Clever-breeches,** (2) **-clogs,** a wiseacre, conceited person, applied ironically; (3) **-clumsy,** a term of reproof to one who sets about anything eagerly, and performs it clumsily; (4) **-dick,** (5) **-head,** (6) **-shanks,** see **-breeches.**

(1) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 14, 1892); Oh you'll know all about it, clever-breeches, you will (H.L.). (2) **w.Yks.** (Æ.B.) (3) **Nhp.**^{1} (4) **e.Lan.** There's olez tuthri cliverdicks to smile, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 238. (5) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 14, 1892); Si' theh at yond clevereead (Æ.B.). (6) **Lei.**^{1} *Gen.* applied to a woman.

11. *adv.* Very well, excellently.

Nhb. O lang hes the coal trade kep' us, clivor, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 337. **e.Dur.**^{1} If the window had been open, we could have seen clever. **Lan.** I clivver yammor to yeer, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 8. **Hrf.**^{2} He behaved very clever to me in that job [paid me handsomely]. **nw.Dev.**^{1} He's gittin on clivver. **Cor.**^{2} How are you getting on?—Clever, shore nuff.

12. Altogether, quite, straight, right, clear.

e.Lan.^{1} We have been clever to London. **Lei.**^{1} I shall go next ways clever through Ullesthorpe, Macaulay *Antiq. Claybrook* (1791). **Nhp.**^{2} You must go clever through Stanford. **Ken.** He leaped clever over. He carried it clever off (K.). **Hmp.** I went clever to Brighton, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. x. 400; **Hmp.**^{1} **Dor.**^{1} Clever auver.

13. In phr. (1) *Clever and clean*, (2) *—and shiver*, completely, altogether.

(1) **Ir.** It's starved you must be, woman alive, cliver and clane, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) ii; The best conthrivance is to keep off of them cliver and clane, the way I do, *ib. Lisconnel* (1895) 200. (2) **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

CLEVER, *v.* Sc. Yks. **[kle·vər, kle·və(r).]**

1. To boast, brag, show off.

w.Yks. An he reight clevered wi' t'shewin off to iv'rybody, *Wkly. Post* (July 11, 1896); Si theh hah shoo's cleverin' wi' her new clooaz (Æ.B.).

Hence **Clevering**, *vbl. sb.* bounce, 'swagger,' the act of showing off.

w.Yks. Indulges in what they call 'clevering,' *Yksman.* (1881) 74; Tha'rt no better nor a babby, wi' all thi clevering, SNOWDEN *Tales Wolds* (1893) vii.

2. To hurry, hasten, look sharp.

Ayr. Clever ye, lassock, an' no staun an' gape there in my face like a muckle saft-veal, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 201.

CLEVER, see **Claver**, *v.*^{2}

CLEVERABLE, *adj.* Der. **[kle·vərəbl.]** Clever, powerful.

Der. I tak' it God Almighty's more cleverable and strong, nor all the devils put together, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xvii.

CLEVERALITY, *sb.* Sc. Cleverness, ability.

Ayr. A man of no little cleverality in some things, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 68. **Edb.** The honest man whose cleverality had diverted us so much, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi.

CLEVERITY, *sb.* Lon. Cleverness.

Lon. This word has with many persons supplanted 'cleverness,' PEGGE *Anecdotes* (1844) 212.

CLEVERLY, *adv.* Chs. **[kle·vəli.]** Completely.

Chs.^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} A building so dilapidated that it mun be pood down cleverly. A hedge 'mun be cleverly fawen.'

CLEVERS, see **Cleavers.**

CLEVIL, see **Clevel.**

CLEVIS, *sb.* Midl. Som. Also in form **clevvy** Midl. **[kle·vis.]** The U-shaped piece of iron with a pin through the ends, which attaches the foot-chain of a plough to the bodkin or draught-bar.

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **w.Som.**^{1} Rare.

[My best paire of clevis, my best plowe, *Lan. & Chs. Wills* (1592) III. 39 (N.E.D.).]

CLEVVER, see **Claver**, *v.*^{2}

CLEVY, see **Clavel.**

CLEW, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Lin. War. e.An. Dev. Cor. Also written **clue** Sc. Nhb. Wm. n.Yks.^{12} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{5} **[kliu.]**

1. A ball of worsted, cotton, twine, &c.; also *fig.*

Sc. There's aye a wimple in a lawyer's clew, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxiii; We hae wealth o' yarn in clews, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 373. **Abd.** Though whiles ye steal a clue Ye ken it's just but like your trade, COCK *Strains* (1810) II. 135. **Ayr.** Willie was a wabster guid, Cou'd stown a clue wi' ony bodie, BURNS *Willie Wastle*, st. 1. **Ir.** Biddy, will you hand me over that clew out of the windy-stool there? CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 102. **Nhb.** His clew fell and ran downwards through a rush of briars, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 43; She'll make a mountain o' a clue, PROUDLOCK *Muse* (1896) 339; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** The other sisters wound the clew, BLAMIRE *Poet. Wks.* (1842) 141; T'wardle went roond . . . fra t'west towarts t'east, like turnan a garn clew on a knittin needle stuck through t'middle on't, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 202. **Wm.** The hands let gang the clews o' garn, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 14, ed. 1896; T'maister wad wind three or four clues togedder for three or four bairns to knit off, SOUTHEY *Knitters e' Dent* in *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1865) 20. **n.Yks.** (W.H.); **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} As numb as a clue [insensible to feeling, or the touch]. **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Shoo boild a clew a white worsit, for hur huzband's breikfast, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 37; Used in the [woollen] trade principally when the 'bests' were formed into a ball called a 'listen clue' (W.T.); **w.Yks.**^{5} A clue o' band. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Clew-bottom**, *sb.* the nucleus upon which the ball is wound; (2) **Clew'd**, *adj.* coiled round, rolled up as in a ball.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} In the country, the 'thropple' or windpipe of a goose is a common thing for a clue-bottom, by the insertion of one end into the other, so as when hardened to form a circle. A few shot corns are put in to make it rattle. (2) **Sc.** Clew'd up like a hurchin, SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) xiii.

2. Three skeins of hempen thread. e.An.^{1}

3. A coil of rope made of twisted straw; a hank or twist of grass, &c.

I.Ma. Up with a clew of goss to strek her, BROWNE *Doctor* (1887) 96. **nw.Dev.**^{1} A large ball of straw rope, *gen.* about 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter. **Cor.**^{3}

4. A globular swelling like a boil.

Nhb.^{1} When a person is restless and uneasy it is common to say, 'He's getten a clew.'

5. A tangle.

War.^{3} What a clew you have got your fishing line into.

[**1.** Clew, bottome of thread, BARET (1580); A clewe, *globus, glomus, Cath. Angl.* (1483). OE. *cliwen.*]

CLEW, *sb.*^{2} Glo. Wil. Also written **clue** Wil.^{1} A knock, blow, box on the ear. See **Clow**, *sb.*^{3}

Glo.^{1} I'll gie thee a clew o' thee yead. **Wil.**^{1}

CLEW, *v.* Lan. To throng, crowd.

Lan. They aw coomn clewing rewnd obewt me, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 10; Boh fok began o' clewink in so fast ogen, *ib.* 24.

CLEW, see **Claw**, *sb.*^{1}

CLEWED, *pp.* Cor.^{3} Benumbed.

CLEWKIN, *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms **clookin** s.Chs.^{1}; **clocken** Chs.^{13} **[kliu·kin, klū·kin.]**

1. String, twine, cord.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Lan.** That knife 'll cut thy sweetheart's throat, an' that clewkin 'll hang thee, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 33. **Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Clewkin-bant**, string, twine; (2) **-grin**, a game-snare made of twine.

(1) **Lan.** As twisted as a clewkin' bant, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 71, ed. 1868; (S.W.) (2) **Lan.** He throttlt eaw'r poor Towzer in a clewkin grin, TIM BOBBIN *View. Dial.* (1740) 14. **Lan.**^{1}

CLEW(S, see **Clow.**

CLEY, see **Clee.**

CLEYT, *v.* Nhb. Also in form **clite.** To wear unevenly, make one-sided. See **Aclite.**

Nhb.^{1} Your shoe's cleyted.

CLEZE, see **Claes.**

CLIAR, see **Clyre.**

CLIB, *sb.* Irel. **[klib.]** A one-year-old horse. See **Clip**, *sb.*^{3} **1.**

N.I.^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Cp. Ir. *cliobóg*, a filly, colt (O'REILLY).]

CLIB, *v.* Dev. Cor. **[klib.]**

1. To stick, adhere; to cause to adhere.

Dev. He made a heffort tu rise, but he was clibbed tu the stule, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Dec. 23, 1885) 6, col. 1. **n.Dev.** These two leaves are clib'd together (F.A.A.). **nw.Dev.**^{1} The mux clib'th to ma boots the very zame 'z daw. **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} My fingers are clibbed together; **Cor.**^{3} A man clibs on a postage stamp.

Hence (1) **Clibby**, *adj.* sticky, adhesive; (2) **Clibby-mouthed**, *adj.* having a sticky mouth.

(1) **Dev.**^{1} What clibby cauch iz et? a may ream et a mile, 13. **nw.Dev.**^{1} The varnish idn near dry eet, tis all clibby. **s.Dev.**, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.), **Cor.**^{12} (2) **n.Dev.** Es clibby-mouth buoy vâlled out o' winder, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 107.

2. To moisten, esp. to moisten with the tongue.

Cor.^{3} He clibbed his finger and held it up to see which way the wind blew.

[Formed from OE. *clibbor*, sticky, adhesive; related to OE. *clifian*, to cleave, adhere.]

CLIBBER, *sb.* n.Sc. Also in form **clubber** (JAM.). **[kli·bər.]** A wooden saddle, a pack-saddle.

S. & Ork.^{1} **Or.I., Cth.** They carry their victuals in straw creels called cassies,—fixed over straw flets on the horses' backs with a clubber and straw ropes, *Statist. Acc.* X. 23 (JAM.).

[ON. *klyf-beri* (pron. *klybberi*), a pack-saddle; cp. *klyf*, a pack on a pack-horse; see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetland* (1897) 53.]

CLIBBINS, *sb. pl.* Irel. **[kli·binz.]** In phr. *clibbins and shaglins*, loose-hanging female finery.

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

[Ir. *clibín*, a dewlap, a piece (O'REILLY).]

CLICE, see **Clize**.

CLICHEN, *sb.* Tev. (Jam.) Also written **cleighin**. [Not known to our correspondents.] Something comparatively very light.

CLICHITY-CLACHITY, *adj.* Dur. Of machinery: shaky.

Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

CLICK, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **cleck** Lan.^{1}; **cleek** Sc.; **clock** e.An.^{1} [**klik, klīk, klek.**]

1. *sb.* A sharp, sudden noise; the tick of a watch or clock; a sudden catch or slip.

e.Yks.^{1} Summut ga sike a click ĭ my heead, an teeathwark stopped in a minute. **Lan.** It went click and then we found the spring was broke (S.W.). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.)

Hence (1) **Click-clack**, *sb.* (*a*) a clapgate; (*b*) uninterrupted loquacity; (2) **Click-clacking**, *vbl. sb.* the sound of the opening and shutting of a gate by wind, &c.; (3) **Clickety-clack**, *sb.* the sound made by a person walking in pattens or clogs on hard ground; the noise made by a loom, &c.; also used as *adv.*; (4) **Click-to-clack**, *sb.* the noise of pattens or of a horse with a loose shoe.

(1, *a*) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **s.Lin.** Do see after the latch of the yard gaäte. Ah keänt abeer to hear its click-clacking (T.H.R.). (3) **w.Yks.** The usual array of looms going 'clickatty-clack,' Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 250. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Brks.**^{1} **Hmp.** Holloway. (4) **w.Som.**^{1} Uur au·vees gèoth u-baewt tlik-tu-tlaak· een dhai oa·l paat·nz, wee·ntur-n zuum·ur [She always goes about click-to-clack in those old pattens, winter and summer]. Most of these alliterative expressions have *to* inserted.

2. A sharp, unexpected blow.

Lan.^{1} Be quiet, or thae'll get a click i'th ear-hole. **Nhp.**^{1} He gied me o' click o' th' yed; **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} I gid 'im sich a click i' the ear-'ole. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.** (M.C.H.B.), **Suf.**^{1} **Dev.** He gid Jack a click under the ear, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 85, ed. 1871. **Cor.**^{1} I'll gi' 'ee a click under the ear; **Cor.**^{2}

3. In phr. ***in a click***, in a moment, directly.

Dev. Hur wid dra op hur 'ead, . . . and give us a layd in a click, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) xi.

4. A small catch, designed to fall into the notch of a wheel; the latch of a gate or door.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Per.** Lift the cleek an step yer wyes ben (G.W.). **Lan.**^{1}

5. *v.* To tick as a clock, &c.

Frf. Our clockie's clean gane out o' tune: An' never mair She'll wag her tail, an' click an' croon, Smart *Ramb. Rhymes* (1834) 134. **Nhb.**^{1} **I.W.**^{1} The watch won't click.

Hence **Clicking**, *vbl. sb.* ticking.

Elg. The clickin' o' the clock agin the wa', Tester *Poems* (1865) 175.

6. To close, snap; to shut a gate by means of a latch.

s.Lin. (T.H.R.) **Shr.**^{1} Did'n a click the wicket after 'em?

7. To hit lightly, inflict a sudden blow; to knock, strike; to clench.

ne.Yks.^{1} T'hoss threw up it heead an' click'd ma ower t'shoodther. **Lan.** He clicked his teeth an' swore, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 8. **Not.** I just clicked him (J.H.B.). **w.Cor.** Your clapper [knocker] won't click at all. Click glasses (M.A.C.).

8. To throw, 'chuck.'

Nrf. I'll click a stone into the dog, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 62; (M.C.H.B.)

9. To trip up; to lift the leg in walking. n.Yks.^{2}, Lin ^{1}

Hence (1) **Clicked up**, *ppl. adj.* shrunken, shrivelled; (2) **Clickspavin**, *sb.* the string-halt in horses; (3) **Click-up**, *sb.* a person with a short leg who makes a clicking noise in walking.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} 'A click'd up leg,' one leg shorter than the other. (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} Owing to some nervous fibre meeting with continual irritation, from mechanical obstruction in the part, and causing the animal to click or lift up the leg in walking. (3) *ib.* **Lin.**^{1}

[**1.** Cp. Norw. dial. *klikk*, a slight sharp sound (Aasen). **2.** Cp. Du. *klick*, a blow or a stabb with a poinard, a boxe or a buffet (Hexham). **3.** Cp. MDu. *met een klick*, suddenly (Oudemans).]

CLICK, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also written **clik** Sh.I.; **klick** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} Lin.^{1}; *pp.* **cluck** n.Lin.^{1} [klik.]

1. *v.* To snatch, seize, catch up hastily; to steal. Also used *fig.* Cf. **cleek**, *v.*^{1}

Sc. The wa'-keepers clicket awa' my veil frae me, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 7. **S. & Ork.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Sh.I.** I looks at his fit, an he clicks it awa, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 11. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Ayr.** John Wyllie . . . It seems was that day scant o' meat, He cam to click his dinner, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 55. **n.Cy.** The glede klicks up the chicken (K.); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.**^{1} He clicked it oot o' me hand. **Dur.**^{1} **e.Dur.**^{1} 'She was click'd away very sharp,' was said to me of a woman dying suddenly. **Cum.** (M.P.); *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** An click'd doon the bugle, Whitehead *Leg.* (1896) 7. **n.Yks.**^{123}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} It's bad clicking butter out of a dog's throat. **w.Yks.** Shoo click't at t'cheese ta get it throo him, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1846) 18; **w.Yks.**^{145} **Lan.**^{1} She clickt t'glass off teeable an' wod gie him nowte, Barber *Forness Flk.* (1870) 33. **n.Lan.** Hi tlik't it aut əv hər hand (W.S.); **n.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I should hev hitten him if Tom hedn't cluck hohd o' my airm. **sw.Lin.**^{1} I clicked the turnover [a small shawl] from her.

Hence (1) **Clicked**, *pp.* stolen; grabbed; (2) **Clickem**, *sb.* a thief [*lit.* click 'em]; (3) **Clickem Inn**, *sb.* a name applied to lonely wayside public-houses; (4) **Clicker**, *sb.* a body-snatcher; (5) **Clicking**, *vbl. sb.* a rude snatching; (6) **Clicky**, *adj.* thievish.

(1) **S. & Ork.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'Clickem's got it.' 'It was got at Clickem Fair,' it was purloined. (3) **Cum.** Supposed to be so called from their power in inviting or catching irresolute passengers (M.P.). (4) **n.Yks.**^{2} (5) **e.Yks.**^{1} 'Neea clickins' is said by boys who do not wish their companions to have a share or participate in anything found. **m.Yks.**^{1} Ragged folks and fine folks there's always a clicking at. **w.Yks.**^{5} When ther's nobbud a marthful o' brēad i' t'hars ther'll be some clicking for 't. **n.Lin.**^{1} Johnny alus liked when he cam hoäm to hev hot caakes ready for clickin'. (6) **n.Yks.**^{2} 'Yan o' t'clicky soort,' one with thievish propensities.

2. To clutch, seize, lay hold of. *Gen.* with *hold.*

Nhb. But Ruth clickt fast had on hur, Robson *Bk. of Ruth* (1860) i. 14. **e.Dur.**^{1} **Wm.** Bet wur a brave staut lass, an clickd haad ea Scapin beeth collar, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 30, ed. 1821; Upt reeaps an clickan haald a first yan an than anudthre, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 18. **e.Yks.** If Ah hadn't clickt hod'n her, sha wad he' tummeld inti fire, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 93. **w.Yks.**^{1} Our Sal clickin fast wi' baith hands to t'bawk, ii. 287; **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{5} T'peeler . . . click'd hod 'n his shoulders, 68. **Lan.** Hoo clickt howd of his cwot, Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, ix. **n.Lin.** He misses clickin' houd o' the'r heads, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 80; **n.Lin.**^{1} If I hedn't clickd hohd o' th' herse heäd he wo'd ha run'd oher her as sewer as could be.

3. With *up*: to catch up or snatch hastily. Also used *fig.*

Nhb. Click up his chalk and wooden buick, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 28. **Cum.** He clikk't up his beuk ov a terrabel hurry, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 54. **w.Yks.** But tha clicks me up befoor aw've a chonce to spaik, Hartley *Seets i' Yks. and Lan.* (1895) ii; Then he clicked hizsenn up, *Yksmn. Comic Ann.* (1877) 46. **Lan.** They'd ha' bin clicked up like lumps o' gowd, Waugh *Owd Bodle*, 263. **Der.**^{1} **Lin.** Ray (1691); Vox agro Lin. usitatissima, significat autem celeriter corripere, Skinner (1671); **Lin.**^{1} The peeler knabbed him directly he had klicked it up. **n.Lin.** Clicks up his spud, an' nips ower fencin', Peacock *Taales* (1889) 75.

4. With *up*: of mud, &c., when it adheres in large flakes to the feet, &c.

n.Yks. (I.W.), **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} See how the mud clicks up.

5. Of daylight: to shorten, draw in.

n.Yks.^{2} The days are beginning to click.

Hence **Clicking-time**, *sb.* twilight.

Yks. *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iii. 468.

6. To shrivel, shrink up, as leather, parchment, &c., under heat. *Gen.* used with *up.*

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Gaunt and clicked up like a greyhound's belly. **m.Yks.**^{1}

7. *sb.* A snatch, clutch, hold.

Nhb. To make a click [to moor the ship] (R.O.H.); Fornens'd the Tower, we made a click, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 10. **w.Yks.** Hedn't hed a click at ought, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. I. v; I made a click, Eccles *Leeds Olm.* (1881) 24; **w.Yks.**^{1} Thou's miss'd thy click, lousy Dick. **n.Lin.**^{1} We've hed a fox aboot th' decoy, an hev hed five clicks at him, but hevn't gotten him yit.

8. A familiar term among miners for money earned or gained in addition to regular wages. m.Yks.^{1}

9. A peg or knob for hanging anything upon; a hook used for moving packs of wool. N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}, w.Yks.^{3}

10. *Comp.* (1) **Click-hook**, a large barbed hook for catching salmon, used in poaching; (2) **-net**, a net used for holding over the water to catch salmon as they jump.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.** (M.P.), **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} [Click-hooks are large salmon-hooks bound together shaft to shaft. Poachers throw them beneath the fish, and with a sharp 'click' strike them into the belly, *Nineteenth Cent.* (Oct. 1889) 709.] (2) **ne.Yks.**^{1}

11. A cork shaped like a fish, covered with mackerel skin, baited with meat, and armed with two hooks, used to catch gulls. **Sus.** Knox *Ornithol. Rambles* (1849) 255.

12. A sharp, sudden pain, a stitch or catch in breathing, &c. Also in phr. *a click in the back*, uprightness or stiffness, causing a smartness of carriage.

n.Yks.^{2} I hev a sair click i' me side. Clicks, cramps. 'Conscience has its clicks,' its reprovings. **e.Yks.** Ah felt a nasty click i' my elbow (R.S.); Bessy, his wife, ... Was heppenest woman you'd finnd i' ten toons; Sike a click iv her back, an sa jannack an tall, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 38; (J.N.)

Hence **Clicky**, *adj.* Of pain: sudden, sharp. n.Yks.^{2}

13. A manœuvre in wrestling by which an opponent is tripped up.

Cum. Tried the inside click and the back-heel, *Carlisle Patriot* (Dec. 2, 1887) 2; They'r gaily oft practisin' t'inside click, Gwordie Greenup *Yance a Year* (1873) 16. **Wm.** He hed him doon in a nack wi t'inside click (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.)

[**11.** MLG. *klick-angel*, 'eine Art Fischerangel' (Schiller & Lübben).]

CLICK, *sb.*^{3} Nhb. Yks. **[klik.]** A rent, tear.

Nhb.^{1} Leuk what a greet click thor's iv her frock. **w.Yks.** Iz koits ed ə bit əv ə tlik (J.W.).

CLICK, *sb.*^{4} Cum. Also in form **cleek** Cum.^{1} **[klik, klīk.]** A steep part in a road.

Cum. In fairly common use. Not usually applied to a steep of any considerable length (J.C.); Well known and in common use (J.A.); **Cum.**^{1} It's a sharp click up Worki'ton Ho' brow.

CLICK, *v.*^{3} Dev. **[klik.]** To become ill.

nw.Dev.^{1} Her waz always clickin'.

Hence (1) **Clicker**, *sb.* a chronic invalid; (2) **Click-hammering**, *adj.* poorly, delicate; (3) **Click-ma-doodle**, *sb.* a rickety article, a badly finished piece of work; also used *attrib.*

(1) **nw.Dev.**^{1} 'Her was a reg'lar clicker,' means she was a confirmed invalid, and implies that the illness was of an intermittent character. (2) **n.Dev.** Her'th been cruel click-'ammerin' lately (F.A.A.). (3) **nw.Dev.**^{1} A poor click-ma-doodle job.

CLICK, *adj.*^{1} Dev. Cor. **[klik.]** In *comp.* **Click-hand**, the left hand.

Cor. Thof I'm laame in my click-hand, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 32; **Cor.**^{12}

Hence (1) **Click-handed**, (2) **-pawed**, (3) **Clicky**, (4) **Clicky-handed**, (5) **-pawed**, *adj.* left-handed.

(1) **Cor.** And tho' you're old,—click-handed some, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 18; **Cor.**^{123} (2) **Cor.**^{12} (3) **Cor.**^{3} A difficult man—he can bowl right-handed or clicky. (4) **Cor.**^{2} (5) **s.Dev.**, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.), **Cor.**^{2}

[Cp. OCor. *glikin* in *dorn glikin*, left-handed (Williams).]

CLICK, *adv.*, *adj.*^{2} and *sb.*^{5} Brks. Dev. **[klik.]**

1. *adv.* Completely, thoroughly.

Brks.^{1} A done we click [he took us in completely].

2. *adj.* 'Select,' out of the common.

Brks.^{1} On an occasion when entertaining guests, a certain dame of the middle class appeared to be very affected in her manner. One of her neighbours remarked afterwards, ''E zees that ther be jus' her click party, an' that be how 'tis she dos like that.' That was an annual party to which the lady invited some guests of higher social standing than most of her friends and neighbours.

3. *sb.* Style, sort, esp. in phr. *that's the click.*

Brks. He is not one of my click (M.J.B.). **Dev.** That's the click, *w.Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4. **nw.Dev.** Quite common (R.P.C.).

CLICK-BED, *sb.* Dev. **[kli·k-bed.]** A children's game, 'hop-scotch.' Also called **Beds** (q.v.).

Dev. A girl at Torquay said the game she was playing was called Click-bed, adding 'My brother calls it Hop-Scotch,' *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 129.

CLICKER, *sb.* Dev. Also written **clicquer** Dev. The clapper of a mill; the tongue.

Dev. In a local poem, 'He'd better sit down and keep still his old clicquer.' Very common, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

CLICKET, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Yks. War. Shr. e.An. **[kli·kit.]**

1. *sb.* The old-fashioned fastening on a gate; see below.

Shr.^{1} *Obsol.* An iron link is attached to the gate by means of a staple; this link is terminated by a short hasp-like bolt. On the gate-post is an iron plate, having in it a kind of key-hole, into which the before-mentioned bolt fits, much after the manner of the fastening of a trunk, thus securing the gate.

2. A wooden salt-box with a hinged lid, hung against the wall in old-fashioned kitchens. Cf. **clack.** n.Yks.^{2}, m.Yks.^{1}

3. The valve of a pump. Cf. **clack.** Shr.^{1}

4. A small wedge. Shr.^{1} Cf. **cleat**, *sb.*^{1}

5. A thin board, having four or five small arched apertures, placed before the mouth of a hive in the winter months to protect the bees from mice or other vermin. *ib.*

6. *v.* To fasten the wooden latch of a door by inserting a peg above it, thus preventing it from being raised.

Shr. Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.* Wooden latches of the kind referred to, at one time common throughout Shr., are now [1873] fast disappearing. They are raised on the outer side of the door by the simple expedient of pulling a string which is fastened to the latch within, and passed through a hole in the door.

Hence **Clicketing**, *prp.* making that sort of noise which a 'clicket' or hasp does when the door or gate is shaken by the wind. War.^{2}

7. To protect hives by means of a 'clicket.'

Shr.^{1} Han 'ee clicketed the bees?

8. To chatter. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

Hence (1) **Clicket**, *adj.* voluble; (2) **Clicketting**, *vbl. sb.* chattering.

(1) **e.An.**^{1} (2) **Nrf.** If I disturb you with my clicketten, tell me so, Dan'l, and I won't, Dickens *D. Copperfield* (1849) xxxii; **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} Howd ya tongues—don't keep sich a clicketten.

[**1.** He hath the keye and the cliket, *P. Plowman* (B.) v. 613; Clycket of a dore, *clicquette*, Palsgr. (1530). **6.** The dore i-closet, I-keiȝet and i-kliketed, *P. Plowman* (A.) vi. 103. **8.** With hir that will clicket make daunger to cope, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 169.]

CLICKET, *v.*^{2} Lan. **[kli·kit.]** Of the fox or hare: to be *maris appetens*, to be in heat.

ne.Lan.^{1} [Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 144; When a doe hare goes to buck, shee is said to goe to clicket (K.).]

[A bytche foxe in the time that she goeth on clycketing, Turbervile *Booke of Hunting* (1575) 186.]

CLICKS, *sb. pl.* n.Lin.^{1} **[kliks.]** The coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara.*

CLICKSIE, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} An eagle.

CLICKSTONE, *sb.* Wor. The stonechat, *Pratincola rubicola.*

Wor. (W.B.) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888).

CLIDDEN, CLIDEN, see **Clider(s.**

CLIDER(S, *sb.* Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **claden** Som.; **claiton** Dor.; **clēden** Dor.^{1}; **cleeiton** Dor.; **cliden** Dev.^{4}; **clidden** Som.; **clydern** Dor.^{1}; **clayders** I.W.^{1}; **clyder(s** Hmp.^{1} Wil.^{1} Dev.^{1} Cor.^{2}; **clythers** Cor.^{2} **[klai·dəz, klai·dən, kli dən.]** The goose-grass or rough bedstraw, *Galium Aparine.* See **Cleavers, Clites, Cliver(s.**

Hmp. The seed is said to be good or young turkeys (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.**^{1} Given to goslings as food; **I.W.**^{2}, **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7; (C.W.); *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**^{1} Called also cleavers, clavers, or clivers from their cleaving to anything. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.**^{14}, **Cor.**^{12}

CLIDGE, *sb.* Ken. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A bunch or lump. (F.E.)

CLIDGY, *sb.* and *adj.* Dev. Cor. **[kli·dʒi.]**

1. *sb.* A sweetmeat; confectionery, hardbake.

sw.Dev. Clidgy an' gingarbred, an' nets, Pengelly *Verbal Pron.* (1875) 52. **Cor.** Eggs, clidgy, traade, and hoganbags, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 39; **Cor.**^{1} So called because it sticks to the teeth. Cor.^{12}

2. *adj.* Sticky, gelatinous. Cf. **cledgy, clig.**

Hence **Clidge-jaw**, *sb.* treacle pudding. Cor.^{3}

CLIDYOCH, *sb.* Dmf. (Jam.) Also written **clydyoch** (Jam.). The gravel-bed of a river.

CLIER, see **Clear**.

CLIERINS, see **Clearings**.

CLIEVAUN, *sb.* Irel. A small basket, a bird-creel.

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[Ir. *cliabhán*, a basket (O'Reilly).]

CLIFF, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng.

1. In *comp.* (1) **Cliff-daw**, the chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*; (2) **-hawk**, the Peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*; (3) **-pink**, the wild pink, *Dianthus caesius*, which grows on the Cheddar cliffs; (4) **-rose**, the thrift, *Armeria maritima.*

(1) **s.Ir.** (J.S.) [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 74.] (2) **Ir., Dev., Cor.** *ib.* 139. (3) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (4) **Dev.**^{4}

2. A cleft.

Nhb. O maw duve, that's i' the cliffs o' the rock, Robson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 14. **Dev.** Ma duv, thit art in tha cliffs uv tha rocks, Baird *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 14.

3. A small ravine. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

4. Stone, commonly chalk, put to hinder certain portions of the Trent banks from being washed away by the tide. n.Lin.^{1}

5. The oolite range of hills which runs north and south from the Humber to Grantham.

n.Lin.^{1} The cliffs lie fallow every other year, *Surv. of Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey* (1787).

CLIFF, see **Gliff**.

CLIFFER, *sb.* Mon. A noise, 'row.'

Mon. In Lady Llanover's talk there occurred . . . a nondescript word written 'cliffer,' and pronounced to me as [kli·bə] or [kli·pə], meaning 'noise, row,' for which she said [pu·takh], another unknown word, was often used, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 179.

CLIFF-MAN, *sb.* Rut. A stake used to support a stack.

Rut.^{1} We calls'em cliff-men, 'cos they're mostly cut in Cliffe woods.

CLIFT, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Yks. **[klift.]**

1. The fork of a tree, or place where the stem goes off in two or more large branches.

Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

2. The parting of the thighs, the fork of the legs.

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** Maist ilka step was to my clift, till I wan there, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 2, ed. 1873.

3. A piece of wood. S. & Ork.^{1}

4. A spot of ground, separated from the rest. Sc. (Jam.)

5. Hence (1) **Clifted**, *adj.* cleft or split; (2) **Clifty**, *adj.* rugged, with clefts or fissures in the surface; cracked, having flaws, as wood, &c.

(1) **N.I.**^{1} (2) **Rnf.** I wandered the woodlands o'er, And climb the clifty hill, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 47. **n.Yks.** This booard is a bit clifty (I.W.).

[**1.** Bruyn . . . put his heed ouer his eeris in to the clyft of the tree, Caxton *Reynard* (1481) 15. **2.** *La furchure*, the clif (*v. r.* clift), Biblesworth (c. 1325) in Wright's *Voc.* (1857) 148.]

CLIFT, *sb.*^{2} Irel. e.An. **[klift.]** A cliff. e.An.^{1}, Suf.^{1} Hence **Clifted**, *pp.* fallen or thrown over a cliff.

Ir. (G.M.H.) **Ker.** I heard that some cattle had been 'clifted.' . . . It means thrown over the cliff, *Standard* (June 20, 1889) 5, col. 7.

[Sad Celeno, sitting on a clift, Spenser *F.Q.* (1590) II. vii. 23.]

CLIFT, *sb.*^{3} Irel. **[klift.]** A half-witted creature, a 'natural'; also, in phr. *a three-quarter clift*, half fool, half knave.

Ir. Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 5. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.)

CLIFTY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. **[kli·fti.]**

1. Of a horse: fleet, active, mettlesome.

Slk. Applied to a horse of light make and good action (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1} Applied more particularly to a mare, 'She's a clifty ganner.'

2. Smart, busy, industriously active, well-managing, thrifty.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} There's very few can foot so nice As clifty Will Carstairs, *Genuine Tom Whittell* (1815). **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 300.

3. Of fuel: easily kindled and burning briskly. Cld. (Jam.) Hence **Cliftiness**, *sb.* the quality of being easily kindled and burning brightly. (*ib.*)

[**2.** Clam up the shrouds . . . And preuv'd themsels twa clifty men, Stuart *Joco-Ser. Disc.* (1686) 70. Cp. MLG. *kluftich*, 'klug, schlau, gewandt' (Schiller & Lübben).]

CLIG, *v.* Cor. **[klig.]** To cling to, to stick to in the manner of glue or honey. Cf. **cledge, clidgy**.

Cor.^{1} My fingers are cligged together. Bird-lime cligs more than anything; **Cor.**^{2}

Hence **Cliggy**, *adj.* used of anything sticky or adhesive, as tar, birdlime, &c. Cor.^{2}

CLIM, *sb.* e.An.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] An imp supposed to inhabit the chimneys of nurseries, and sometimes called down to take away naughty children.

CLIMB, *v.* Var. dial. usages in Sc. Eng. and Amer. **[klim, klem.]**

I. Gram. forms.

1. *Pres. Tense:* (1) **Clem**, (2) **Clim**, (3) **Clym**, (4) **Klúm.**

(1) **Som.** A cockney spoortsman, when a clems a hoss outzide, Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 3. **Cor.** I had ayther to drown where I seed 'ee, or clem up that awful gayte wall! Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. III. iv; **Cor.**^{2} Clem op. (2) **Edb.** Up I'll clim, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 87. **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.**^{1}; **Cum.**^{3} As we war climmin t'fell breist, 2. **n.Yks.** T'hill wer owwer hard te clim, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 38; **n.Yks.**^{12} **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 38; **w.Yks.**^{15}, **Lan.**^{1} **Brks.** Backsword play, and climmin the powl, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) iv; **Brks.**^{1}, **Sur.**^{1}, **Sus.** (F.A.A.), **Sus.**^{1}, **Hmp.** (H.E.), **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Applied to such work as climbing a tree or pole. Kaa·n tlúm dhik·ee tree—kaa·n tlúp·m [(I) can't climb that tree—can't clip it]. (3) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. (4) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 49.

Hence (1) **Clim**, *sb.* a climb; (2) **Climmer**, *sb.* (*a*) a climber; (*b*) an ascent; (*c*) *pl.* iron spurs having the point projecting from the instep, used to assist in climbing trees; (3) **Clim(b-tack**, *sb.* (*a*) a climb-shelf or term applied to a cat over-fond of investigating the contents of the larder-shelves; (*b*) a child always in mischief or danger; (4) **-tree**, *sb.* the creeper, *Certhia familiaris.*

(1) **w.Yks.** It's a girt clim oop into this train (F.P.T.). (2, *a*) **n.Yks.**^{2} **Sur.**^{1} We must have Smith before we cut they trees, he's the best climmer we've got. (*b*) **Lan.** As I was toiling up Walney Scar I met a quarryman who said, 'Good-day—a big climmer!' (R.O.) (*c*) **Brks.**^{1} (3, *a*) **Wil.**^{1} (*b*) **Wil.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106. (4) **w.Som.**^{1} This little bird is not known by any other name than the above.

2. *Pret. Tense:* (1) **Clam**, (2) **Clamb**, (3) **Climb**, (4) **Climmed**, (5) **Clom**, (6) **Clomb**, (7) **Clome**, (8) **Clomed**, (9) **Clum**, (10) **Clumb.**

(1) **Sc.** Clàm, Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204; Right hastily they clam the peel, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1803) II. 4, ed. 1848. **Kcd.** She brak' the tether in a fleg, An' clam upon a heugh, Grant *Lays* (1884) 12. **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Clam oot be t'Scarf Gap, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 8. **Wm.** They clam the hee mountains, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 32. **n.Yks.** T'feeal . . . went an' clamm on tit top ov a awd rain watter tub, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 12. **e.Yks.** He clam three like a squerril, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 3; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **s.Lan.** (J.A.P.) (2) **Ayr.** We clamb the hill thegither, Burns *John Anderson.* **N.Cy.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} (3) **Rnf.** I wandered . . . And climb the clifty hill, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 47. (4) **Glo.** This yere hill be steiper now nor when I climmed up un's marning, Buckman *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) viii. **Som.** I climm'd over wall, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (5) **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Lan.** A Lancashire man does not say 'he climbed a hill,' but he 'clom' it, Gaskell *Lectures* (1854) 24; **Lan.**^{1} [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 71.] (6) **Slk.** Clomb like a cat, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 391, ed. 1866. **Dur.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{12} **Nhp.** A country maiden clomb the stile, Clare *Remains* (1873) 186; **Nhp.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} 'E clomb up the wuk-tree after the ackerns. **Hrf.**^{1}, **Hmp.** (H.E.) **Dor.** A-slippèn vrom the tree I clomb, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1869) 23. (7) **Lan.**^{1} Clōme. **e.Lan.**^{1} (8) **w.Som.** Kloa·m(d, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 109. (9) **Rxb.** (Jam.), **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**^{1}, **Lan.**^{1} [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 71, 276.] (10) **Dur.**^{1}

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Clomb**, (2) **Clomed**, (3) **Clommen**, (4) **Clum**, (5) **Clumb.**

(1) **Chs.**^{123}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1} (2) **w.Som.**^{1} Less common than [tlúm·d]. Arter I'd a-clomed up, aa'll be darned if I wadn afeard to come down agin. (3) **Nhb.**^{1} (4) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204; By any craft to get it clum, Montgomery *Cherry and Slae* (ed. 1754) 26. **Rxb.** High, high had Phoebus clum the lift,

A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 54 (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} Shoe'd clum to t'top stavv, ii. 287. (5) **Sc.** Her page, the swiftest of her train, Had clumb a lofty tree, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 142. **w.Yks.**^{3}

Hence **Clum**, *sb.*, see below.

Cum.^{1} A woman who acted as guide over a mountain said to a tourist on completing the journey, 'I claim t'clum,' i. e. the fee as guide for the climb.

CLIMBERS, *sb. pl.* Ken. The wild clematis, *C. Vitalba.* Also called **Old man's beard.**

Ken. (E.R.O.); In common use (D.W.L.); **Ken.**^{1} Klei·murz.

[Climbers, a sort of herb, called Traveller's Joy, Bailey (1721).]

CLIMMER, *v.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **climber** Som. Cor. [**kli·mə(r).**] To climb, clamber.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (F.A.A.) **w.Som.**^{1} Tlúm·bur also heard occasionally, but is a little 'fine talk.' From a quarry or deep pit we should tlúm·ur out—never tlúm. **s.Dev.**, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** Climber up and fetch Adam back with 'ee, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 156.

[Beware how ye climber, for breaking your neck, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 101.]

CLIMMY, *adj.* Dev. Clammy.

n.Dev. Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*

CLIMP, *v.* Sc. e.An. [**klimp.**]

1. To hook, take hold of suddenly; to catch up by a quick movement; to steal, pilfer.

Fif. He climpit his arm in mine (Jam.). **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Climpy**, *adj.* thievish, inclined to pilfer.

Fif. A climpy creature (Jam.).

2. To touch a polished surface with dirty or greasy fingers, and leave marks on it. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

3. To limp, halt.

Slk. (Jam.); Gaun climp, climping about on te cassick without either stockings or shoon, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 262, ed. 1866.

CLINCH, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. In form **clench** Fif. [**klinʃ, klenʃ.**]

1. *v.* To fasten securely, to rivet the point of a nail by hammering it. Also used *fig.* Cf. **clint**, *v.*

n.Lin.^{1} You mun drive that spike thrif, an' clinch it o' tuther side. **Lei.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Cor.** I heerd thee wor goin to be clinch'd to that maid, *T. Towser* (1873) 18.

2. To clutch or grasp with the hands.

Fif. He clench't Tam Tottis . . . And garr'd him waigle hither-thither, Syn on the flure him flang, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 206. **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I clinch'd him fast by th' scuff o' th' neck, or he'd hev bitten me. **Cor.** Ould Mennear pulled up short an' clinched Deb'rah by the elbow, '*Q.*' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

3. To meet with or come suddenly on a person; to come into sudden contact with.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} I just clinch'd him at the corner. **m.Yks.**^{1} I clinched wi' him anent t'fold-gate.

4. *sb.* A hinge; the hanger for a hinge.

Cor. The clinch of the door. Jammed up in a clinch like Jackson, *Flk phr.* (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{3} *Obsol.*

5. *pl.* The muscles of the leg, just under the knee-joint. Wil.^{1}

CLINCH, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. [**klinʃ.**]

1. *v.* To limp, halt, esp. to feign lameness. See **Clench**, *v.*^{1}

Abd. Fat are ye clinchin' aboot at? Common (G.W.). **w.Sc.** Still so used (Jam. *Suppl.*).

Hence **Clincher**, *sb.* a halt or lame person.

w.Sc. A lame person or one with a club-foot is often called a 'hippity,' a 'clincher,' or a 'hippity-clincher' (Jam. *Suppl.*).

2. *sb.* A halt, limp.

Sc. Wi' yowlin clinch aul' Jennock ran, Wilson *Poems* (1790) 201 (Jam.). **Abd.** He has a bit clinch in his walk (G.W.).

[**1.** The todir part, lamyt, clynschis, and makis hir byde, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 240.]

CLINCH, see **Clunch.**

CLINCHING-NET, *sb.* Hrf. Glo. [**kli·nʃin-net.**] A bag net used for fishing. See below.

Hrf.^{1} **Glo.**^{1} A bag net, attached to a semicircular hoop, having a transverse piece, to the centre of which a pole is fixed. The net is put gently into the stream, and drawn towards the bank when the river is in flood, and the fish drawn to the sides.

CLINCQUANT, *sb.* *Obs.* N.Cy.^{2} Brass thinly wrought out into leaves; tinsel, Dutch gold.

[I . . . agree with Monsieur Boileau, that one verse in Virgil is worth all the clincant or tinsel of Tasso (=*le clinquant du Tasse*), Addison *Spect.* (1711) No. 5.]

CLINE, *v.*^{1} Sh.I. To cover over, spread, as bread with butter. Hence **Clinins**, *vbl. sb. pl.* slices of bread thickly spread with butter.

Sh.I. She clined me a bit o' bread dat tick wi' butter dat I couldna eat it (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[ON. *klīna brauð*, to butter bread; *klīningr*, buttered bread; the word is still used in Norw. dials., see Aasen.]

CLINE, *v.*^{2} War. [Not known to our correspondents.] To climb. (Hall.)

[But time permits not now to tell thee all my minde, For well 'tis known that but for fear you never wold have clin'd, *True Trag. Rich. III* (1594) (Nares).]

CLING, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**kliŋ.**]

I. *v.* Gram. forms.

1. *Pret. Tense:* (1) **Clang**, (2) **Cleng**, (3) **Clung.**

(1) **Dur.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** Tleŋ, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 132. (3) **Dur.**^{1}

2. *Pp.* **Clinged.** w.Som.^{1}

II. Dial. meanings.

1. To stick together, as with gum.

w.Som.^{1} You must make a good job o' this here box; he must be a put together vitty like, not a-clinged up way a passel o' glue and bomantag. **Dev.** Wat yu've a zed shawth yu've a got A hayd thit's clinged aun wul, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 60.

Hence **Cling-clang**, *phr.* in confederacy.

Nhb.^{1} Thor aall cling-clang, like the tinklers o' Yacomb, *Old saying.*

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cling-finger**, (*a*) a large hairy caterpillar; (*b*) the early purple orchis, *O. mascula*; (2) **-rascal**, the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine.*

(1, *a*) **Oxf.**^{1} It is said if one clings round your finger it can never be removed. (*b*) **Oxf.** (2) **Dev.**^{4}

3. To rely on, depend upon.

Sur. You be a good girl, . . . an' one as says a thing as may be clung to, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. xv.

4. To wither, shrivel, shrink, contract; to be thin and emaciated for want of food. See **Clung.**

Sc. Some make covers like barrels, with iron-hoops around them: these covers cling, as we say, with the summer's drought, Maxwell *Bee-master* (1747) 20 (Jam.). **N.I.**^{1} **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1857) V. 92. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} Mostly applied to cattle, half famished. [If the turnips are suddenly withdrawn from them (the cattle), their bellies will 'cling' or shrink up, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (1855) II. 147.]

5. To clench.

Lei.^{1} To needlework she was a stranger quite, But she could cling her double fist and fight, *Choice of a Wife*, 40.

6. *sb.* Diarrhœa in sheep or cattle.

Lth., **Rxb.** Diarrhœa, or cling, or breakshaw is a looseness, or violent purgation, which sometimes seizes sheep after a hard winter, when they are too rashly put upon young succulent grass, *Agric. Surv. Peb.* (1802) 401 (Jam.). **Dev.** A disease called the cling, which is supposed to be occasioned by an adhesion of the lights to the sides, and the cattle are frequently hidebound with it, Young *Ann. Agric.* (c. 1800) xxx. 297.

[**4.** Other whenne thow clomsest for colde, other clyngest for drouthe, *P. Plowman* (c.) xvi. 253. In Shaks. the word occurs as *trans.*: Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive, Till famine cling thee, *Macb.* v. v. 40. OE. *clingan*, 'marcere' (Ælfric); cp. EFris. *klingen*, 'dörren, trocknen, schrumpfen' (Koolman).]

CLING, *v.*^{2} *Obs.?* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To rush with violence. (Hall.)

[Sir Clegis clynges in, and clekes another, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 1865.]

CLING-AND-CLANG, *phr.* Sc. Clink-and-clank, the clinking of glasses, &c.

Fif. Stoups and jinglin' glasses thrang, Wi' helter-skelter cling-and-clang, Gaed flykerin' and flittin', Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 23.

[Cp. clyngynge of a bell, *tintillacio*, *Prompt.* G. *klingen*, to clink, tinkle.]

CLINGERA, *sb. pl.* S. & Ork.^{1} Hillocks of gravel, isolated from the shore by the tide.

[Norw. dial. *klingra*, a pron. of ON. *kringla*, a disk, circle; see Aasen, and Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetland* (1897) 98.]

CLINK, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**kliŋk.**]

1. *sb.* A sharp metallic sound or ring; a stroke, chime, note. Also in phr. *to cry clink.*

Per. A' kinds o' tackle—pot or pan, . . . Clink, clink—our smith he was the man, Nicol *Poems* (1843) 98. **Frf.** The twall-hours bell crys clink, Morison *Poems* (1790) 7. **e.Fif.** Mortclaith gi'ed the bell the hin'most clink, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. **Rnf.** There's the first clink o' the bell, Barr *Poems* (1861) 108. **Lnk.** I like to see the bairns at play, . . . It gies the hoose a hearty clink, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 93.

2. A smart, resounding blow or stroke, a slap.

Sc. Wadna muckle hae liked a clink against Crummie's horn, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. **Kcd.** His legs an' three o's ribs were broken, Forby a clink upo' the head, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 561. **Ayr.** The bit clink I gi'ed wi' a harmless fishing-rod to John Angle's brazen whirligig, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxvi; May Hornie gie her doup a clink, Burns *Adam A—'s Prayer.* **Edb.** Gae him sic a clink Wi' a bit paper spatter'd o'er wi' ink, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 2. **Cum.** Brong fisher Jemmy a clink i' the lug, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 100; **Cum.**^{1}; **Cum.**^{3} I'll fetch the' a clink under t'lug, 10. **n.Wm.** He gat a clink et lug (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{5}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ah)l gy'i)dhi ŭ klingk· ŭ)dhŭ yed [I'll gie thee a clink o' the yed]. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.** He's just fetched this cow o' mine a klink ower th' heäd wi' a stone, Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1872) III. 114, ed. 1874; **n.Lin.**^{1} **s.Lin.** Now behaäve yersen, or I'll give ye a clink about y'r head (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809); Ha' done! or I'll gi' y' a clink (J.W.B.). **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.), **Suf.**^{1} **e.Sus.** Holloway. **I.W.**^{12} **w.Som.**^{1} Aa·l gi dhee u tlingk uun·dur dhu yuur, shuur mee! [I'll give thee a rap under the ear, dost hear me!] **Dev.** Gie en a clink under th' ear, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 85, ed. 1871.

3. Rime, jingle.

Rnf. Giff ye begin to dab and dible in rhyming clink, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 105. **Ayr.** Except it be some idle plan O' rhymin clink, Burns *2nd Ep. to Davie*, st. 5.

4. A woman tell-tale. Lnk. (Jam.)

5. Money, cash, coin.

Abd. An' some nae dout well run o' clink, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 23. **Kcd.** To sell for clink they were richt fain, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 111. **Frf.** She never stop'd till he was freed, . . . She down the clink did tell, Morison *Poems* (1790) 21. **Rnf.** Some . . . were schemin' the way to get clink, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 7. **Ayr.** Aye enough o' needfu' clink, Burns *Lett. to J. Tennant*; To purchase thee we need nae clink, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 38. **Lnk.** Wasting precious clink On base bewitching sinfu' drink, Rodger *Poems* (c. 1838) 166, ed. 1897. **Rxb.** He lost his kail, his time, his clink, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 113. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Cum.** Not much used (E.W.P.).

6. *pl.* Pieces of bone used by children to play with; a children's game. Cf. **checks.**

Cum. (J.P.) **Wm.** Some lie on the floor, whilst one is pitched up and one or more picked up and retained in the hand, and the one tossed up caught. 'Let's lake at clinks!' (B.K.)

7. An instant, moment, flash.

Frf. In a clink I saw the humorous side o' Gavin's position, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xv. **Per.** I'll do it in a clink *or* clinkie (G.W.). **s.Sc.** Common (A.W.).

8. *v.* To sound with a sharp, metallic ring; to chink, jingle.

Sc. As the fool thinks the bell clinks, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Frf.** The sound o' the gowd i' his breek pouches clinkin', Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 28. **Rnf.** His shilling or his croun, Wi' noisy swagger [he] clinket doun, Young *Pictures* (1865) 148. **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Aay noa·ud twuz u bae·ud shúl·een uvoa·ur aay tlingk-n [I knew it was a bad shilling before I sounded it].

Hence (1) **Clinkie,** *adj.* noisy; (2) **Clinking,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) giving out a metallic sound, jingling, chinking; (*b*) clicking, ticking; (*c*) jerking; (3) **Clinkum,** (4) **Clinkum-bell,** *sb.* a church bellringer; (5) **Clinkum-clankum,** (6) **Clink-to-clank,** *phr.* a rattling sound in which a metallic ring predominates; (7) **Clinkum-jankum,** *phr.* a creaking, rattling sound.

(1) **Lth.** Her clippie tongue, sae clinkie, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 120. (2, *a*) **Elg.** The clinkin' siller, Tester *Poems* (1865) 128. (*b*) **w.Yks.** It was there 't'clinking toad' was found. . . . One of their natives found a watch, and taking it to the wise man of the village for his opinion as to what it was, he learned that it was a dangerous reptile, Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 87. (*c*) **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (3) **Ayr.** Auld Clinkum at the Inner port Cry'd three times, 'Robin!' Burns *Answ. to Poet. Ep.* st. 6. (4) **Ayr.** Clinkumbell, wi' rattling tow, Begins to jow an' croon, *ib. Holy Fair* (1785) st. 26. (5) **Ayr.** Frae clinkum clankum then set free, Smith *Poet. Misc.* (1832) 45. **w.Som.**^{1} A slower and more ringing sound is implied than in click-to-clack. (6) *ib.* Could'n think whatever 'twas, comin [klingk-tu-klang·k] along the road. (7) **Lth.** A wooden pump with a wooden handle of primitive design, and the 'clinkum-jankum' proceeding from the bucket and it, when water was being drawn, was considerable, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 38.

9. To give a smart stroke or blow; to beat, thrash.

Abd. (Jam.) **Dmf.** The auld gudeman does clink me sore, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) 26. **Cum.** Ah'll clink thi lug for the (E.W.P.). **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{5} Sāay what he mud tul him, he'd noa business to clink him i' that wāay. **s.Chs.**^{1} **s.Not.** Clink 'im owr th' 'ead, if 'e wain't be said (J.P.K.). **Bdf.** I'll clink ye well (J.W.B.). **I.W.**^{2} Wold Jerry did jest about clink into 'n.

Hence **Clinking,** *vbl. sb.* a beating, thrashing.

Lnk. For the sake o' England's name, They deserve a proper clinkin, Wardrop *J. Mathieson* (1881) 110. **Slk.** Good faith, some clinking there will be, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 340.

10. Of words, &c.: to rime, jingle, go well together; to compose verses. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Some can clink verses wi' their tale, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Abd.** Blythe Hogg, in mony a witchin' line, Gart numbers nicely clink, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 165; I've labour'd twenty years and mair, The muses' servant late and air, And clinket up poetic gear, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 98. **Kcd.** Mony ane . . . Wad no regaird a lee or twa To gar their story clink, Grant *Lays* (1884) 8. **Frf.** Susan's love an' mine might brawly clink, Morison *Poems* (1790) 162. **Fif.** Yet linkin', an' clinkin', I tag the ither line, Gray *Poems* (1811) 34. **Ayr.** An' if ye winna mak it clink, By Jove, I'll prose it! Burns *Ep. J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 6; Rivin' the words to gar them clink, *ib. 2nd Ep. to Davie*, st. 4. **Lnk.** It [a verse] clinks weel eneuch; but there's nae love in't, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) viii. **Lth.** I struck my lyre, an' clinkit rhyme, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 41.

Hence (1) **Clinking,** *ppl. adj.* riming, jingling; (2) **Clink-knock,** *phr.* to rime easily, readily.

(1) **Frf.** Sic-like tales in clinking verse, Morison *Poems* (1790) 7. (2) **Elg.** We bards drink nought but drink divine, Till line on line clink-knock again, Tester *Poems* (1865) 161.

11. To move with a clinking sound, to walk briskly.

Sc. Here's the fourth man coming clinking in at the yett, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv. **Per.** He maun steek his gab when clinkin' ben At e'enin' comes the Dominie, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 97.

12. To do anything quickly, smartly, suddenly, unexpectedly. With *up*: to seize quickly and forcibly.

Sc. To hae dragoons clinked down on her for a month bypast, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xli. **Per.** I clinkit me down In the dark, on the settle, aside her, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 129. **Ayr.** Wha's ain dear lass, that he likes best, Comes clinkin down beside him, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 11; An' down aside the stack they clinket, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 47. **Lnk.** A creel bout fou of muckle steins They clinked on his back, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I. 275 (Jam.). **Slk.** Down she sat on the sofa and down I clinked beside her, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 282, ed. 1866.

13. With *off*: to run away, make off. Also *fig.* to die.

Sc. In God's gude providence she just clinkit aff hersell, Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1859) 80. **Wm.** He wad clink off tul a hunt er a merry neet (B.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} When he begun t'talk aboot lumberin', I thoht it was best to clink off. **Dor.** William clinked off like a long-dog and jumped safe over hedge, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 143, ed. 1895.

Hence **Clink,** *sb.* departure.

n.Wm. I'll tak mi clink (B.K.).

14. To dodge.

I.Ma. Run, mammy, run! clink, mammy, clink! Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. 1. iv.

15. To propagate scandal, to fly as a rumour.

e.Lth. They had a' gotten the news, an' it wasna lang . . . afore it gaed clinken through the pairish, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 62. **Lnk.** It gaed clinkin through the town (Jam.).

Hence **Clinking**, *vbl. sb.* gossip, chatter, scandal.

Lth. I'm sure mair spairing they wad be, O' their ill tongue's vile clinking, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 172.

CLINK, *sb.*^{2} Bdf. Nrf. Dev. Cor. Slang. **[kliŋk.]** Prison, gaol, 'lock-up'; a small room where drunkards and vagabonds are confined.

Bdf. He's gone to clink (J.W.B.). **Nrf.** Now sometimes used of the old site of a lock-up or of a lane leading thereto (M.C.H.B.). **Dev.** Under the flight of steps leading to it was the clink, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. 109; Tha jistices 'ave a clapped Tom Pearce intü clink vur stayling ferrits, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.) **Cor.** Bodmin gaol and Plymouth clink had both been familiar, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 164; **Cor.**^{123} **Slang.** I'm here in the clink for a thundering drink and blacking the corporal's eye, Kipling *Brk. Ballads* (1892) *Cells.*

[The name of a noted prison in Southwark. He who would have been respondent must have bethought himself withal how he could refute the clink, Milton *Smect.* (1642), ed. 1806, I. 237.]

CLINK, *sb.*^{3} Wm. **[kliŋk.]** A boulder, rock. Cf. **clinker**, *sb.*^{1} **4**.

n.Wm. Orton Scar is covered with clinks (B.K.).

CLINK, *sb.*^{4} Yks. Also Cor. **[kliŋk.]** A small crack, a chink, crevice.

w.Yks.^{2} **Cor.**^{3} Very rare.

[Creeping close behind the wickets clink, Prevelie he peeped out through a chinck, Spenser *Sh. Kal.* (1579) May, 251.]

CLINK, *v.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Yks. e.An. **[kliŋk.]**

1. To weld together by hammering; to clinch. Also used *fig.*

Sc. To clink a nail (Jam.). **Frf.** Our arms in ane anither linkit, As firm as tho' we had been clinkit, Sands *Poems* (1833) 112. **Slk.** Mackenzie began to clink the evidence thegither, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 50, ed. 1866. **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Clinkit**, *ppl. adj.* mended, joined, riveted; (2) **Clink-nail**, *sb.* a nail that is clinched or riveted; (3) **-ring**, *sb.* an iron ring used in building wooden ships; (4) **Clink**, *sb.* a long nail used for fixing irons on gates, &c. where they are wanted to take strong hold.

(1) **Abd.** She coft frae this wild tinkler core, For new, a trencher clinkit, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 93 (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Nhb.**^{1} A bolt with a head is put through first, then the ring is slipped on the inside and clinched. (4) **e.An.**^{1}

2. To mass together by burning, as coals or bricks. e.Yks.^{1}

3. To mend or patch clothes.

Ags. A pair of grey hoggers well clinked benew, *Ross's Rock* (Jam.).

4. *Fig.* To bind, hold to an agreement; to jot down in writing.

Sc. Ane o' the clerks in the neist room will clink down in black and white as muckle as wad hang a man, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxviii; They clink ye down for a wager, *ib. Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv.

[**1.** Da. *klinke*, to clinch, rivet, Du. *klinken*.]

CLINK, *adj.* and *adv.* Chs. Lin. Brks. Also written **klink** Lin. **[kliŋk.]**

1. *adj.* Straightforward, upright. Cf. **clinking**.

Brks. *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**^{1} A man who is not to be depended on, or who would take advantage of one in dealing, is said to be 'not quite clink.'

2. *adv.* Briskly, smartly, in a lively manner.

Lin. The music chaps they played so klink, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 52; **Lin.**^{1}

3. Entirely, completely; *gen.* in phr. *clean and clink.*

s.Chs.^{1} **Lin.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Lin.**^{1}

CLINKER, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. **[kli·ŋkər, kli·ŋkə(r).]**

1. *sb. pl.* Small hard bricks, used for paving; bricks burnt in too hot a fire, so that parts of them have become fused. Also used *attrib.*

Not.^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cmb.**^{1} A clinker-brick for my fire-grate. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.** (W.R.E.), **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}, **Sur.** (T.S.C.), **Sus.**^{12}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

2. A cinder of iron dross, composed of a small proportion of iron mixed with earthy impurities.

Shr.^{1} The 'Clinker Hill riots,' which took place near Wellington in Feb. 1821, are still remembered; the colliers occupied the clinker hills, and hurled stones and clinkers on the cavalry.

3. A hard metallic cinder; furnace slag, refuse coal.

Nhb.^{1} **Lan.**^{1} His grate bars are o' full o' clinkers. **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Not.**^{2} Often used for road material. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{3} The larger cinders from domestic fires are so called in s.War. **Shr.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**^{1} I dunna like Short Hill coal, it's so full o' clinkers; **Shr.**^{2}, **Glo.** (S S B.) **Oxf.** (J.E.); **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Ken.**^{1}, **Sur.** (T.S.C.) **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **Sus.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{13} [The fire should be kept clear and always free of the clinkers that may be formed in the bars, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 391.]

4. *pl.* Broken pieces of rock; large pieces of stone. Cf. **clink**, *sb.*^{3}

Lnk. (Jam.) **Gall.** Common (A.W.).

5. *v.* Of coal: to cake firmly together in burning. Shr.^{1}

[Du. *klinker*, a hard kind of brick, for older *klinckaert* (Hexham), MDu. *klinckaerd* (Oudemans).]

CLINKER, *sb.*^{2} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **[kli·ŋkər, kli·ŋkə(r).]**

1. A clencher, a convincing argument. See **Clink**, *v.*^{2}

e.Lan.^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** What she said wor a clinker; 'e'd noat to answer back (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} I gave him a clinker.

2. A long nail used by shoemakers to protect the edge of a boot-sole at the toe.

Wm. The distinctive feature of a 'clinker' from a 'sparrow-bill' consists of a flange or wing that extends over the edge of the sole and was used in the making of the heavy boots worn by navvies (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Very strong shoes, nailed with clinkers, and fastened by straps and buckles, Bamford *Dial.* (1854) *Introd.* 7. **Chs.**^{1} Much used by the boatmen on the canals. **Nhp.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.* A clinker has a rectangular head, curved at the extremity, so as to lie close to the toe leather. Half a dozen of these nails are required for a boot, but steel 'tips' are gradually superseding them. 'Tell the cobbler to pŭt some clinkers at the nose o' them boots, or they'n soon be spurred out playin' at marvils'; **Shr.**^{2} **Oxf.** (J.E.), **Bdf.** (J.W.B.)

Hence **Clinkered**, *adj.* having clinkers or strong nails at the toe of a boot.

Lan. Young Chirrup donned his clinker't shoon, Waugh *Sngs.* (1858) 13.

3. *pl.* The impress of horses' feet on moist or wet land; hoof-marks.

Nhp.^{1}, **War.** (Hall.) **Glo.** Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

4. A sounding blow, knock, stroke; a heavy, decisive blow.

w.Yks.^{1} **Lan.** Gave one of th' scoundrels a clinker o'er th' toppin wi' my stick, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) III. 128. **Chs.**^{1} Oi gen him such a clinker at th' side of his yed as soon made him quiet. **s.Chs.**^{1} Óo ky'echt im ŭ praat·i tlingk·ŭr [Hoo ketched him a pratty clinker]. **s.Not.** Ah struck 'im but once, but that wor a clinker (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Fatch 'im a clinker i' the mouth; **Shr.**^{2} **Hrf.** Shut thee mouth, 'oot, or I'll giv thee a clinker under thee ear-'ole (*Coll.* L.L.B.).

5. A clever person, an adept.

Nhb. Ther's men that's abstainers can prove as greet clinkers, Wilson *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 391; **Nhb.**^{1}

6. Anything very good or large of its kind.

Sc. Moff was styled a clinker, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 22. **n.Wm.** That nag's a clinker (B.K.). **e.Yks.**^{1} My wod bud that taty's a clinker. **w.Yks.** What's thee plan?—I'll tell yo that better to-morn; it's a clinker, *Pudsey Olm.* (1889) 30; Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). **e.Lan.** He's a clinker in a storm, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 449. **Not.**^{2} **s.Not.** I call that tater a clinker (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} Well, that is a clinker; I'm blessed if I iver seed sich an a bull e' all my life. **War.**^{3}, **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.), **Nrf.** (M.C.H.B.) [**Aus.**, **N.S.W.** How fond I am of a good horse—a real well-bred clinker, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) I. vi.]

CLINKER, *sb.*^{3} Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. **[kli·ŋkə(r).]**

1. An icicle.

Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** I've often had clinkers on my tails when I've been to milky (W.F.R.); (F.A.A.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Clinker-balls**, balls of dried dung or dirt in a sheep's wool; (2) **-bell**, (3) **-vell**, an icicle.

(1) **Wil.**^{1} (2) **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.** Cringcrankum ice th' winders trace, An' clinkerbells hangs ev'ry place, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 57.

(3) **w.Som.**^{1} In e.Som. these are called 'clinker-bells,' but in w.Som. and n.Dev. it is *vells*, not *bells*. Ter'ble sharp vrost day-mornin, I zeed tling·kur-vuul·z hangin to the shut, up a voot long. **Dev.** Jack Vrost an' the clinker-bells all be a-past, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 9.

CLINKER, *sb.*^{4} Nrf. **[kli·ŋkə(r).]** The avocet, *Recurvirostra avocetta.*

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49; As tu them clinkers . . . them chaps as fish for salmon up in Newcastle was the cause o' they a-leavin', Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 61. [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 189.]

CLINKER, *sb.*^{5} Not.^{2} [Not known to our correspondents.] **[kli·ŋkə(r).]** A species of fork used for getting up turnips.

CLINKER-BUILT, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Yks. Written **clinkabuilt** n.Yks.^{2} Of ship-building, &c.: having the edge of each plank or layer overlapping the next to it. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **caulkerbuilt.**

Nhb.^{1} The wooden steam-tug boats on the Tyne are clinker-built, each strake overlapping the one below it. 'It abounds with old shoes, all made right and left—those of men, clinker-built,' Hodgson *Nhb.* III. 76. **n.Yks.** 'A clinker-built yawl,' in common use (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{2}

CLINKET, *sb.* Oxf. **[kli·ŋkit.]** A hole made in moist earth by the tread of a horse; a hoof-mark.

Oxf. (K.); Still in use (M.A.R.).

CLINKING, *ppl. adj.* and *adv.* Yks. Lin. War. Wor. Suf. Dev. **[kli·ŋkin.]**

1. *ppl. adj.* Splendid, excellent, first class. Cf. **clink,** *adj.*

e.Yks. A clinkin big egg, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 30; **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** He's a clinking good walker, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **n.Lin.**^{1} A clinkin' good un' for th' wark I want her for, but a reg'lar slug up o' th' roäd. **s.Lin.**^{1} **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} It was a clinking lie. **Wor.** The pack . . . going away at a clinking pace, *Evesham Jrn.* (Sept. 12, 1896). **Dev.** After a clinking run, *Mem. Russell* (1883) 70.

2. *adv.* Admirably; exceedingly.

Suf. I have done him clinking well [I have got the better of him] (F.H.).

CLINT, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. **[klint.]**

1. A rocky cliff, a projecting rock or ledge.

Cld. (Jam.) **Gall.** I gripped the icy clints of the granite rock tighter, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xlii. **N.I.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} *Gen.* applied to river cliffs. **n.Yks.**^{3}

Hence **Clinted,** *pp.* caught among the cliffs.

Sc. 'Clinted on a dass' is said of a sheep that has leaped down upon a ledge of rock and cannot get back (Jam. *Suppl.*).

2. Hard or flinty rock; a species of limestone or porphyrite stone.

Lth. (Jam.) **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 300. **Wm.** Anudthre chap . . . hed foean doon yan o thor grikes, amang t'clints, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 11. **w.Yks.** At and above Lofthouse and Middlesmoor the chert beds at the junction of the Yoredale and Millstone grit beds are so called, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

Hence **Clinty,** *adj.* hard, flinty.

Lnk. The clinty craigs and scrogy briars, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 8 (Jam.).

3. A hard tough stone, used in the game of curling.

Kcb. But miss'd his aim, an' 'gainst the herd Dang frae his clint a flaw, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 166. **Cld., Gall.** Always thrown off first in curling, as being most likely to keep its place on the ice (Jam.).

Hence **Clinter,** *sb.* the player of a 'clint' in curling. (*ib.*)

4. A crevice among bare limestone rocks.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Wm.** A hag worm will bite fra the clint, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 407. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

5. *pl.* The testicles. Cum. (E.W.P.)

[**1.** Sw. *klint*, 'rupes' (Serenius); the same word as Icel. *klettr*, see **Clet.**]

CLINT, *v.* and *sb.*^{2} Dor. Som. Dev. **[klint.]**

1. *v.* To bend the point of a nail after it has been driven through a hard substance; to clinch. See **Clent,** *v.*^{1}

Dor.^{1} **Som.** (W.F.R.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Zee dhu naa·yulz bee wuul u tlún·tud [see the nails are well clinched]. Dhai dhae·ur pae·utunt naa·yuls bee dhu bas· tu tlúntee [those patent nails are the best to clinch]. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 90; A story is told of two men who made a bet as to which could tell the biggest lie: 'I droved a nail drü tha müne.' 'I went t'other zide and clinted un,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. *Fig.* To confirm; to complete one joke or exaggeration by another outdoing it.

Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**^{1} Km au·n! lat-s g-een un ae·-u kwau·rt vur tu tlúnt· dhu dae·ul [Come on! let us go in and have a quart to clinch the deal]. **Dev.** Bill twold a crammer, and Tom clinted en, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 85, ed. 1871.

3. *sb.* The clinch or point of the nail which is turned down; used esp. of horse-shoeing.

Som. (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**^{1} Zau·m wai dhu tlúnts doa·n oa·l een dhu uuf· oa un [Some way the clinches don't hold in his hoof]. This was a blacksmith's excuse when I complained of a certain horse's shoes coming off.

CLIP, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lin. Shr. Also in form **clipe** N.I.^{1} **[klip.]**

1. A gaff or strong iron hook with a wooden handle, used for landing fish.

Mry. Among the rocks, long iron hooks, here called clips, are used for catching the fish, *Statist. Acc.* VII. 257 (Jam.). **N.I.**^{1}

2. *pl.* An instrument for lifting a pot, &c., off the fire or for carrying a barrel, &c., between two persons.

Sc. It consists of two pieces of iron, of an elliptic form, conjoined; or of two chains each having a hook at the end (Jam.); Also used in relation to a girdle. It is suspended over the fire by a jointed iron arch, with three legs called the clips, the ends of the legs of which are hooked, to hold fast the girdle. The clips is linked on a hook at the end of a chain, called the crook, Pennecuik *Descrip. Twd.* (1815) 85 (*ib.*); Maybe your pat may need my clips, Hislop *Prov.* (1862) 144. **Slk.** Hang it on the clipse to dry, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 93. **N.Cy.**^{1} In n.Yks. called pot-kilps.

3. *pl.* Large lifting hooks or tongs, used in hoisting timber, stones, &c.

N.I.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Made like a pair of tongs, with hooked ends, which 'seize' as the weight of the log bears.

4. *pl.* A wooden instrument shaped like pincers, used for weeding thistles.

Ayr. (Jam.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**^{1}

5. A small internal projection in a horse's shoe, formed to hinder it from slipping.

n.Lin.^{1} [Youatt *Horse* (1831) 156.]

6. A 'clamp' of iron, perforated at each end, used as a bandage to a weak or fractured part of an implement.

Shr.^{1} Wire is passed through the holes at the ends to draw it up to the requisite degree of tightness. 'Tak' them twins down to the blacksmith's shop, an' 'äve a bit of a clip put on, or else yo'n be losin' the tines.'

CLIP, *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. To embrace, fondle, encircle with the arms.

Sc. Clipt and kist the tree, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 198. **Fif.** The white and floating limb That Neptune amorously clips and laves, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 91, ed. 1871. **w.Yks.** He wor clippin her like o' that (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.**^{1} He'll never clip my neck again An' tell me not to cry, Waugh *Sngs.* (1871) *Willy's Grave.* **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}, **s.Lan.** (S.W.), **Chs.**^{123}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Stf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **s.Stf.** I couldner help but clip her when her looked up in my faice, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**^{2} **nw.Der.**^{1} Tlip me en gi' me e kiss. **n.Lin.**^{1} I seed 'em clippin' an' cuddlin' one anuther ageän th' pin-fohd. **w.Wor.**^{1} The child clipped me round the neck. **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{12}, **Glo.**^{12} **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **w.Som.**^{1} I zeed 'n clip her round the middle.

Hence **Clipping the church,** *phr. Obs.* A custom held on Shrove Tuesday and Easter Monday. See below.

War. This ceremony was performed [on Easter Monday] . . . by the children of the different charity schools. . . . The first comers placed themselves hand in hand with their backs against the church, and were joined by their companions, who gradually increased in numbers, till at last the chain was of sufficient length completely to surround the sacred edifice, Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1826) I. 431. **Shr.** The custom of Clipping the Church at Wellington and Ellesmere [on Shrove Tuesday] . . . was preceded by the game of Crewduck. . . . The shouts and hurrahs of the boys collected others from all parts of the town . . . they went to the church, and, hand-in-hand, formed a circle round it. Then they proceeded to the market-hall, which they clipped in like manner. This pastime, at Ellesmere, fell out of use somewhere between the years 1815 and 1820. At Wellington, however, it lasted to a much later date, and is remembered by very many, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 321, 322. **Wil.** At dusk, the boys and girls of the town of Bradford-on-Avon would run through the streets . . . whooping and hollering, and so collecting all they could together, by 7 or 8 o'clock, when they would adjourn to the churchyard. . . . The children would then join hands in a long line until they encompassed the church; they then, with hands still joined, would walk round the church three times, *ib.* 323.

2. To clasp, catch hold of, seize; to climb a tree by clasping it with the arms and knees; to hold close together, compress. Also used *fig.*

n.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.** He was that hungry, he clipt his dinner up in a jiffy (J.T.). **Nhp.**^{1} Clip up a tree. **War.**^{3} **w.Som.**^{1} Kèod-n tlúm dhik·ee, kèod-n tlúp-m [(I) could not climb that (tree, I) could not clasp it]. 'Clasp' in this sense would be unintelligible to a native. **Dev.** The cold clipped her stomach. An habitual expression of the retrocession of a rash, as of that of measles, is 'they have clipped inward,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

3. In phr. (1) *Clip-me-dick*, (*a*) the plant, *Euphorbia Cyparissias*; (*b*) the bear-bind, *Polygonum convolvulus*; (2) *Clip-me-tight*, the scapula of a fowl, with the coracoid bone attached; (3) *Clip-my-leg*, hot ale and rum.

(1, *a*) **Lan.**, **Chs.**^{1} (*b*) **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} (2) **Shr.**^{1} (3) **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

4. To hold together by means of a screw or bandage; to clamp, hold fast.

Nhb.^{1} **Shr.**^{2} A blacksmith will put a piece of iron upon a wheel to clip it, lest it fall to pieces.

5. To stick or adhere to, to keep close to, 'hug.'

Gall. The first ball clipped close to my left ear, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxvi. **Cum.** Clip t'reight hond mountain gaily, till ye cum to Scale Force, Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) v. **Nhp.**^{2}

Hence **Clip**, *sb. fig.* embrace.

Lan. The river an' the road keep takkin' a bit of a clip at yan another, Waugh *Jannock* (1874) vi.

[**1.** Neptune's arms, who clippeth thee about, Shaks. *K. John*, v. ii. 34; O swete, clippe ich yow thus, Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* III. 1344. OE. *clyppan*, cp. OFris. *kleppa* (Richthofen).]

CLIP, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **klip** Sc. Cor.^{1} [**klip**.]

1. *v.* To cut with scissors, trim.

Dur.^{1}, **Cum.** (M.P.), **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} That grass wants clippin. **w.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} My gran'muther hed sum ohd tap'stry bed-hingin's, but we clipp'd 'em up for doll-cloäs when we was bairns.

2. To cut the long hair of horses, &c.

Sc. 'A great cry and little woo,' quoth the deil when he clippet the sow, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Cum.** I reckon it's mair wind ner wool, like clipping a swine, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 158. **n.Lin.**^{1} We mun hev oor Bill's hair clipt. **Shr.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1}

3. To shear sheep.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1} **Wm.** He usta clip afooar enny yan else it deeal, an' olus hed a few meear sheep eftre t'clippin, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 22. **n.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 355; **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** (J.W.), **Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{2} **n.Lin.**^{1} We clip to-morrow; can you lend us George Todd to wind wool? **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{1} **Oxf.** A lot of shorn ewes [were] sold. . . . It is rather early to clip, and the weather was against it, *Oxf. Times* (Mar. 7, 1896). **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Yar teeth air liken onto a flock o' ship jest clipt, as come up from th' washin', Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 2. **Ken.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Clipper**, *sb.* a sheep-shearer; (2) **Clippert**, (3) **Clippie**, *sb.* a shorn sheep; (4) **Clipping**, *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the shearing of sheep; (*b*) the annual sheep-shearing followed by an entertainment; (5) **Clipping-board**, *sb.* the board on which a sheep is held while it is being shorn; (6) **-cheese-cakes**, *sb. pl.* cheese-cakes made for the annual 'clipping'; (7) **-posies**, *sb. pl.* nosegays given to the sheep-shearers; (8) **Clippings**, *sb. pl.* wool; (9) **Clipping-time**, *sb.* (*a*) the time or season for shearing; (*b*) *fig.* the nick of time; (10) **Clipt-dinment**, *sb.* a shorn wether; (11) **Clipt-un**, see **Clippie**.

(1) **Cum.** Sek a ged'rin o' clippers and helpers and that, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1874) 247. **Cum.**, **Wm.** (M.P.), **n.Yks.**^{2} **n.Lin.**^{1} I mun goä to As'by to neet to see efter sum clippers. **e.An.**^{1} (2) **Abd.** She shuddered a' like a klippert in a cauld day, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 17. (3) **Slk.** Amang the lambs and the clippies, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 301, ed. 1866. (4, *a*) **Slk.** 'I could illustrate it by the smearing of sheep.' 'And eke the shearing.' 'Say clippin,' Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 286. **Wm.** Collecting the sheep, for the sheep shearing, or clipping, as it is there termed, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 256. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (*b*) **Dur.**^{1} **s.Dur.** Are ye gannin to t'clippin te morn? (J.E.D.) **Cum.** In housin' and clippin' wi' much friendly greetin', For clippins are meetins o' joy, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 225; The 'clipping,' where the holdings are essentially sheep-farms, is one of the great events of the year, Watson *Nature* (1890) vi; **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (5) **n.Lin.**^{1} (6) **e.Yks.**^{1} (7) **Nhp.**^{1} The nosegays . . . were freq. sprinkled with snuff or pepper to excite the mirth of the company by the unexpected titillation and sneezing they occasion. . . . Then gives to ev'ry swain, 'tween love and shame, Her 'clipping posies' as his yearly claim, Clare *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 57; **Nhp.**^{2} (8) **n.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Whilst Sir John Cop mun sit at top, Upon a seck o' clippins, Bamford *Rhymes* (1846) 136; **Lan.**^{1} (9, *a*) **Cum.**^{3} I've nit sèa offen hed a harder darrak efter t'sheep, owther at clippin time or soavin time, 3. **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Yks.**$^{1\,2}$, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **s.Not.** At ship-clippin time all the farmers uster gie their men thrumaty (J.P.K.). **Lin.** The poor at clipping time became his guest, Brown *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 102. **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' last time I seed her was in clippin'-time, an' she cum'd to us e' th' laathe an' broht us sum aale. (*b*) **Sc.** I wad likeit weel just to hae come in at the clipping-time and gien him a lounder, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. (10) **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). (11) **Wm.** He was off like a clipt-un (B.K.).

4. To cut the skin of sheep in shearing them. Oxf. (M.W.); Oxf.^{1}

5. To cut short, curtail, diminish. Also used *fig.*

Frf. The town nae doubt did brak' the truce, An' clip'd the eight Command, Morison *Poems* (1790) 84. **Rnf.** Abruptly here you clip'd your song, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 167. **Ayr.** Clip their credit, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 39.

Hence (1) **Clipper**, *sb.* a close or niggardly person; (2) **Clippings**, *vbl. sb.* bits of cloth, silk, &c., cut off by tailors, &c., in cutting out clothes; (3) **Clipt and heeled**, *phr.* properly dressed, like a game-cock prepared for battle; (4) **Clipt-dinment**, *sb.* a thin, mean-looking, shabby fellow.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{2} (2) **e.Fif.** Cud I no crawl in below the board an hap mysel' wi' the orra clippins, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x. **Ayr.** Sal-alkali o' midge-tail clippings, Burns *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 22. **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **Cum.** Aw reet clipt and heeled were the lads and the lasses, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 66; You're reet clipt and heeled for sure, Caine *Hagar* (1887) I. 128; **Cum.**^{1} (4) **Cum.** Wi' a sark-neck stuck abuin his lugs A peer clipt dinment frae the town, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 87; *Gl.* (1851).

6. To speak indistinctly; to speak 'fine.'

n.Yks.^{2} 'She clips her words,' hesitates in her speech. **w.Yks.** My word! Did ta nooatice hah shoo war clippin it? (B.K.)

Hence (1) **Clip**, *sb.* a short snappish way of speaking; also used *advb.*; (2) **Clip clouts**, *phr.* (*a*) to argue snappishly, sharply, about little or nothing; to talk a great deal; (*b*) a quick-speaking, talkative woman or girl; (3) **Clipmalabor**, *sb.*, (4) **Clippart**, *sb.* a talkative woman; an impudent girl; (5) **Clippet**, *ppl. adj.* affected, 'fine'; (6) **Clippie**, (*a*) *adj.* sharp in speaking, snappish; (*b*) *sb.*, see **Clippart**; (7) **Clippock**, *sb.*, (8) **Clip-wit**, *sb.* a sharp-tongued, quarrelsome person; also used *attrib.*; (9) **Clippinet**, *sb.*, see **Clippart**.

(1) **Cor.**^{2} She's very clip. (2, *a*) **Ayr.** He had a bit nyaffin' voice in the heid o' him that was aye clippin' cloots wi' somebody, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 253. **n.Yks.**^{2} They have tongues in their heads that would clip clouts. (*b*) **Cum.** (J.A.) (3) **Sc.** Puir clipmalabors! ye hae little wit, Nicholson *Brownie of Blednoch* (Jam. *Suppl.*); Still in use (*ib.*). (4) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Ayr.** (J.M.) (5) **Sc.** The crooked minister . . . and the clippet English of his Edinburgh tongue, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 12. (6, *a*) **Lth.** Her clippie tongue, sae clinkie, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 12. (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (7) **Ayr.** Some o' them as meek and mim as a May puddock when ony ane was there, but real clippocks . . . when they got awa by themsel's, Service *Notandums* (1890) 112. (8) **Gall.** Feared more than my mother's clip-wit tongue, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xlviii. (9) **Ayr.** (J.M.), **Lnk.** (Jam.)

7. Of daylight: to shorten.

Cum.^{1} T'days is clip't in a bit. **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.**^{1} The days begin to clip. **n.Lin.**^{1} The daays clip off sorely.

8. To quarter a carriage, so as to avoid the ruts.

Nhp.^{1} Take care you clip the ruts.

9. To strike, cuff.

Suf. He clipped me in the skull (F.H.); **Cor.**^{1} I klipped 'en under the ear.

10. With *up*: to trip up in sliding on the ice. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

11. To run swiftly and lightly.

Wm. She was clippin' aboot like a tweea year auld (B.K.). **Nhp.**^{2} Clip along. **Suf.** (F.H.) [**Amer.** Clip ahead, Carruth *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

12. To choose sides in a game. e.An.^{1}

13. *sb. pl.* Shears.

Sc. A pair of clips, a graip, a flail, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 174, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** A bonier fleesh ne'er cross'd the clips Than Mailie's dead, Burns *Mailie's Elegy*, st. 6. **Nhb.** (Hall.)

14. The annual sheep-shearing.

Cum. Thirty times it is I've shorn at Mytholm clip, Dalby *Mayroyd* (1888) I. 4. **e.An.**^{1} The great annual meeting at Holkham was more fluently and familiarly called, the Holkham clip or clipping, than the sheep-shearing.

15. The quantity of wool shorn on one farm in a single season.

Dur.^{1} **Cum.** Farmers . . . could get the same price for unwashed as for washed clips, *Carlisle Patriot* (May 3, 1889) 3, col. 1; **Cum.**^{1} Ned Nelson hes a parlish clip o' woo' at Gasket. **Wm.** We've tweea years' clip on hand (B.K.). **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He'd a good clip this year; all his hogs will tod threes. **Rut.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} What sort on a clip han 'ee 'ad this 'ear?—Mighty middlin', thank yo'. **Hrf.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**^{1} Farmer A. had but a very moderate clip this year. **w.Som.**^{1} Amongst farmers 'shear' is the word used; at markets and by dealers 'clip' is the term. 'Clips of good quality were again disposed of to-day at $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.*,' *Wellington Wkly. News* (Aug. 19, 1886).

16. A short piece cut off, as a pattern of cloth, calico, &c. n.Yks.^{1}

17. A smart blow, stroke, slap.

e.Yks.^{1} Clip-o-th' lug, a box on the ear. **n.Lin.**^{1} Did he assault the boy?—Well, noä, yer warship, I can't saay as he did, he nobbut fetch'd him a clip as he was runnin' awaay like. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** A clip o' the head, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 5; Quite common (J.H.); **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} **Dev.**^{3} Yü'll git a clip in yer 'ead ef yü zes that again. **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} I'll giv'ee a clip in the ear. **Slang.** He has not paid for that clip on the head he gave ye as yet, Smart *Master of Rathkelly* (1888) II. i.

18. A shot.

Nrf. I went out with my old eight-bore, thinkin' tu git a clip at a bunch of grey lag-geese, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 122.

19. Speed, rapid motion.

n.Lin.^{1} Them traains goäs wi' a clip, duzn't thaay?

20. A mode adopted by schoolboys to determine the choice of sidesmen in var. games. See below.

Nhp.^{12}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Suf.**^{1} The two leaders retire six or eight paces from each other, face to face—then placing one foot straight before the other, heel to toe, one cries 'toe!' the other 'buckle!' Approaching each other by alternately bringing a foot forward heel to toe, the choice is determined by the position of the foot of the last stepper.

21. *Fig.* Condition, 'form'; the thing suitable, 'the very thing.'

Cum. *Gen.* said of persons in high spirits, 'he was in grand clip' (J.P.). **Wm.** Ah's nobbut i' poor clip (B.K.). **Lan.** He's just th' clip; he con sham deein right weel, Donaldson *Takin' th' Doctor* (1883) 6. **Som.** A zed why Vrank, of all the things this yer's the very clip, Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 17.

CLIP, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Irel. Also in form **clib** Gall. [**klip, klib.**]

1. A colt, filly, foal; a year-old colt.

Bch., Abd. (Jam.) **Abd.** In common use. Strictly the name 'clip' is given to the animal after it is weaned, and is used till it is set to work (W.M.); (W.C.) **Per.** (G.W.), **Gall.** (A.W.)

2. A mischievous, naughty girl.

N.I.^{1} **Ant.** A'll gie it tae ye for that, ye clip, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Cp. Gael. *clibeag* (*cliobag*), a filly (Macleod & Dewar), Ir. *cliobóg* (O'Reilly).]

CLIP, *v.*^{3} Cor. [**klip.**] To turn the earth for a crop. Cor.^{12} Hence **Clipper**, *sb.* one who turns the earth. Cor.^{1}

CLIP, *v.*^{4} *Obs.* n.Cy. In phr. *to clip benison*, to ask or desire a blessing. (K.) See **Benè(s.**

CLIP-(A-)CLAP, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks.

1. *adv.* With a clattering noise.

Nhb. She stepped on to the wooden bridge and came clip-a-clap with her brass-buckled iron-shod clogs to where he stood, *Tynedale Stud.* (1896) No. v.

2. *sb.* Foolish talk, chatter.

n.Yks. Hod thi noise wi' thi clipclap, an' talk common sence (W.H.).

Hence (1) **Clipper-clapper**, (2) **Clipperty-clap**, *sb.* click-clack, the sound of a revolving mill-wheel, &c.

(1) **Kcd.** 'Clipper-clapper' flew the mill, As ne'er flew mill afore, Grant *Lays* (1884) 7. (2) **Kcb.** The clipperty-clap o' the auld glen mill, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 20.

CLIPE, *sb.* Irel. Also written **clype** Ant. [**klaip.**] Anything pretty large, a large-sized piece.

N.I.^{1} A clipe of a boy. **Ant.** That pig has torn a big clipe oot o' my dress, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); Patterson *Dial.* 23.

CLIPPER, *sb.*^{1} In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Eng. [**kli·pə(r).**]

1. *pl.* (1) Scissors, (2) Shears.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} A bachelor is likened to 'half a pair of clippers,' the one half being useless until joined to the other half. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} (2) **m.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. Anything very large or excellent of its kind. Cf. **clipping**, *adj.*

n.Yks.^{2} A clipper at talking. **e.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} 'He has got a clipper for his gaffer,' meaning, either that he has got the best or the worst of persons for his master; but not usually ironical. **w.Yks.** (J.T.) **Lan.** Th' man stared; for that was a clipper, Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 218. **n.Lin.**^{1} He says she trots twelve mile an hooer reg'lar; she mun be a clipper. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **War.**^{3} My turnips are clippers, I shall beat everybody at the show. **w.Wor.** Until we got the brook—a clipper, S. Beauchamp *Grantley* (1874) I. 154. **Suf.** Clipper, a swift horse (F.H.). **Colloq.** So Gills . . . is a man of science, and in science he may be considered a clipper, Dickens *Dombey* (1848) xvii. **Slang.** Farmer.

CLIPPER, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Lon. Dev. [**kli pə(r).**]

1. *sb.* A blow, stroke, knock, buffet.

Lon. If a husband licks his wife . . . a towel is the handiest and most innocent thing it can be done with, and if it's wet it gives you a strong clipper on the cheek, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 13, ed. 1861. **Dev.** I can tellee, I gied'n a dazzed güde clipper in his 'ead, an' 'e ant been niest me zince, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); I hit wan uv ourzide a dewce uv a clipper, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 22.

2. *v.* To buffet, strike, knock.

Dev. He began to clipper him, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 10.

CLIPPERS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Dur. A spring hook used in sinking, to attach the rope to the kibble, when it is required to be sent to the surface or down to the pit.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

CLIPPET, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Der. [**kli·pit.**]

1. A large hook fastened to the end of a stick, used in landing fish in sea fishing.

Nhb. With the aid of a clippet the creature was captured, *Newcastle Dy. Jrn.* (Aug. 21, 1896) 8; **Nhb.**^{1} The fish are hooked through the gills when lifted by the clippet.

2. A small brass or iron cap for the toe of a shoe or boot.

w.Yks.^{2} **Der.** Ralph Rains brought me a pair of curious 'clippets,' or plates for boot toes, Goss *Life of Jewitt* (1889) 231.

CLIPPING, *adj.* Wm. Yks. Stf. War. Wor. Slang. [**kli·pin.**] Excellent, 'first class.' Cf. **clipper**, *sb.*^{1}

Wm. What fettle?—Oh, Ah's clippin' (B.K.). **e.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} A clipping lot [a fine lot]. **Stf., War., Wor.** I was sorry to see it wasted; it was clipping drink (H.K.). **War.** [The fox] ran at a clipping pace, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Sept. 2, 1896). **Slang.** Farmer.

CLIP-POINT, *sb.* w.Yks.^{2} [**kli·p-point.**] A knife shaped like a scimitar with a turned-up point.

CLIPS(E, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Yks. Lin. [**klips.**] An eclipse.

Nhb.^{1} The meun's i' the clipse. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**^{1}

[An aphetic form of *eclipse*, common in ME. Wol ye nat suppose it (the moon) be under cloude or in clips, *Test. Love* (1387), ed. Skeat, 67.]

CLIPS(E, *v.* and *sb.*^{2} Dor. [**klips.**]

1. *v.* To clasp between the thumb and fingers or between the arms.

Dor. I can clips thik tree, Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Dor.**^{1} 'Tis wrong var women's han's to clips The zull [plough], 138.

Hence **Clipsing,** *vbl. sb.* embracing, fondling, encircling with the arms.

Dor. 'Tis melancholy work facing and footing it to one of your own sort, and no clipsing and colling at all, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 17, ed. 1895.

2. *sb. pl.* Contrivances on the ends of the 'wey' or spreader, for hitching the horses to a plough.

Dor. The bodkins are connected by a crook on their middle to clipses on the two ends of the wey, and have the traces hitched by clipses to their own ends (s.v. Wey an' Bodkins), Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

CLIP-SHEARS, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **clepshires** Lth. An earwig.

Fif., Lth. Apparently from the form of its feelers, as having some resemblance to a pair of shears, or scissors (Jam.). **Lth.** Ah faugh! clepshires 'n' clocks, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 724.

CLIQUER, see **Clicker.**

CLIRE, see **Clyre.**

CLISH, *sb.* Sus. (E.E.S.) Sus.^{1} **[kliʃ.]** The band by which heath or birch brooms are fastened.

CLISH, *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in form **cleesh·** Sc. **[kliʃ, klīʃ.]** To repeat an idle story. Fif. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Clish-clash,** (2) **Clish-ma-clash,** *sb.* idle talk, gossip; scandal, rumour; (3) **Clish-ma-claver,** (*a*) *sb.*, see **Clish-clash**; (*b*) *v.* to indulge in idle talk, gossip; (4) **Clish-ma-saunter,** *sb.* a proser, talker at great length.

(1) **Sc.** Set beyond the clish-clash of silly tongues, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 82. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1890). **e.Dur.**^{1} There's been a lot o' clish-clash about it. **Cum.** She comes wi' her mischief an' clish-clash, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 19, ed. 1876. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **n.Lan.**^{1} (2) **Sc.** All the clishmaclash They sent abroad, M^{c}Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 127. **Cum.** To hear . . . what new clish-ma-clash's gaun, Stagg *Poems* (ed. 1807) 53. **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Oal clish-ma-clash, thou's nought but fash, 202. **n.Yks.** Ah's tired o' thy clish-ma-clash (I.W.). **e.Lan.**^{1} (3, *a*) That is just mere cleeshmaclavers o' idle lads, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxi. **Frf.** Leave off your stupid clishmaclavers, Sands *Poems* (1833) 99. **Fif.** Whaur gat ye this clish-ma-claver?—It's toon talk, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 38. **Ayr.** He was able to have mended some of the parliamentary clishmaclavers, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxix; For a' their clish-ma-claver, Burns *A Dream*, st. 11. **Edb.** A clishmaclaver anent dirks, daggers, red cloaks, and other bloody weapons, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv. **Slk.** They dinna weary ye wi' nonsense about sunrise and sunset . . . and siclike clishmaclavers, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 184. **Rxb.** Kisses stown o' sweetest flavour Mix'd wi' amr'ous clishmaclaver, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 173. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Yet aften I offend the rich Wi' clishmaclaver, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 96; **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} What new clish-ma-claver's gaun, 163. **n.Yks.**^{2} (*b*) **Ayr.** It's no right o' you, sir, to keep me clishmaclavering, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xiii. (4) **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 300.

CLISH, *v.*^{2} I.Ma. To wriggle.

I.Ma. Clishin' like an eel (T.E.B.).

CLISTY, *adj.* Cor. Written **clysty** Cor.^{1} Also in form **clusty** Cor.^{12} **[kli·sti, klɐ·sti.]**

1. Of land: sticky, close, adhesive, heavy.

w.Cor. 'Twas so clisty that the gruter [breast of a plough] would hardly turn the coam, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 26.

2. Close, moist, of a heavy consistency, applied esp. to badly made bread or inferior potatoes.

Cor. (F.H.); **Cor.**^{1} These taties are bra' and clysty; **Cor.**^{2}

[Cogn. w. LG. *klīster*, paste, *klīstern*, to stick (*Bremen Wtbch.*), G. *kleister*, *kleistern* (Grimm), Du. *klijster*, glue (Hexham). Cp. **claister,** *v.*]

CLIT, *v.* and *sb.* Nhp. Wor. Gmg. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **clite** Wil.^{1} **[klit, klait.]**

1. *v.* To stick together, adhere tightly; to tangle.

Nhp.^{2} **Gmg.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848–50) IV. 222. **Wil.**^{1} How your hair do get clited!

Hence (1) **Clitpoll,** *sb.* a curly head; (2) **Clitt,** *pp.* pursed up, drawn together; (3) **Clitty,** *adj.* tangled, matted together.

(1) **Dor.** *Gl.* (1851). Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (2) **Dor.** (A.C.); (W.C.) (3) **Wil.**^{1}

2. Of soil: to become adhesive or caked.

w.Som.^{1} Tuur·ubl graewn vur tu tlút·ee [terrible ground for to clitty].

Hence (1) **Clit,** (2) **Clitty,** *adj.* Of soil: caked and adhesive through rain, &c.

(1) **Hmp.** I would sow grass-seeds, but the ground will be clit, Grose (1790); Barnes *Gl.* (1863); **Hmp.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1} (2) **Wor.** The snow seemed to club the land, which got 'clitty' and worked badly for a considerable time afterwards, *Evesham Jrn.* (Jan. 30, 1897). **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

3. Of bread: to be imperfectly fermented.

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Holloway.

Hence (1) **Clit,** *adj.* (*a*) of bread, &c.: doughy, heavy, not properly risen; (*b*) full, replete, heavy; (2) **Clitty,** *adj.*, see **Clit.**

(1, *a*) **Som.** (F.A.A.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Ue· kn ai·t jish brai·d-z ee·z—tez au·vees tlút [Who can eat such bread as his? it is always clit]. **Dev.** Cement which becomes quickly too stiff for use is often described as being 'all clit,' *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 90; Thease loave ov breyde a-clit. I 'spose tha flour wuz a-melted, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1} He zed his bread was a-clit and pindy, 12. **n.Dev.** Chammed a crume-mite o' warm clit-bread, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 103. **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.) (*b*) **n.Dev.** Let's hope Death's mapot is a-clit, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 99. (2) **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} This yur pudden's proper clitty, sure 'nough—I zim tis 'most like putty. **n.Dev.** I'm vexed tha keaks be clitty, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 2. **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.)

4. *sb.* A tangle, knot; a mess. Also used *fig.*

Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) **Wil.** At marn, wen she undid tha door, Tha loanly donkey stood avore, . . . Wurden she jist in a purty clit, Slow *Rhymes*, 5th S. 68; **Wil.**^{1} 'All in a clite,' tangled, as a child's hair. A badly groomed horse is said to be 'aal a clit.'

[These *clit* forms are due to *clighte*, *clight*, old pret. and pp. forms of *clitch* (q.v.).]

CLITCH, *v.* and *sb.*^{1} e.An. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **clich** Cor.; **clutch** Dev. **[klitʃ.]**

1. *v.* To clutch, seize hold, grasp tightly.

w.Som.^{1} Tlúch. **Dev.** Grapshold ov tha end ov theāse pole and clitch tü'n wi' both 'ands, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 84; Ef 'e hadden a-clitched-hold vast tü me, 'e'd avalled skat intü tha watter, *ib.*

Hence **Clitched bread in the auv'm (oven),** *phr.* a boys' game; see below.

Dev. Some of the boys clutch together in a corner, and the others try to pull them out one by one or altogether, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

2. To stick together, to adhere; *pret.* **Clit.**

w.Cy. Clitch these papers, *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. viii. 169. **Dev.** 'They all hang together, they are all clitched,' referring to some waterproof coats which had stuck together, *Reports Provinc.* (1893); **Dev.**^{1} Haul off my stocking, vor he's a clitch'd to my heel, 20. **n.Dev.** How they doo clitch to wan anither, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 116. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 319.

Hence (1) **Clitch-button,** *sb.* (*a*) the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*; (*b*) the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*; (2) **Clitched,** *pp.* of bread, &c.: heavy, doughy; of land: heavy, adhesive; (3) **Clitchy,** *adj.* sticky, adhesive. Cf. **clibby.**

(1) **Dev.**^{4} (2) **Dev.** My bread is clitcht (F.A.A.). **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.) (3) **e.An.**^{1} **Dev.** That bread is all gone clitchey (F.A.A.); **Dev.**^{1}; **Dev.**^{3} The honey 'th a rinned out an' made ivvery theng it 'th a titched so clitchy. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

3. To fasten, latch.

Cor. Clich the gate, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

4. *sb.* A cluster, mass.

Sus. (M.B.-S.); **Sus.**^{1} **Dev.**^{1} 'Twas so hard avrore that the juggy-mire was all one clitch of ice, 18.

5. A composition of sugar and treacle in small squares of paper sold at country fairs.

Dev. I dabbed my clitch on his face, *w. Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4.

Hence **Clitch-Fair,** *sb.* a fair formerly held at Dodbroke, Kingsbridge, at which the chief pastime was to attempt to take up with the mouth buns placed in vessels full of treacle.

s.Dev. *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xi. 371.

[**1.** He is as the paume, The fyngres that freo beo, to folden and to clycchen, *P. Plowman* (c.) xx. 120. **3.** He fond the finger with the ring icliȝt into the paume of the hond, Trevisa *Higden* (1387) vii. 537.]

CLITCH, *sb.*^{2} Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor. [**klitʃ.**]

1. The groin; the fork part of the leg or arm; the part between the legs of a pair of trousers.

Glo. (S.S.B.), **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** The clitches of my arms are burning like fire from the cords those two strapping women tied round 'em, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 198; In the clitch of my knees, *ib. Tower* (ed. 1895) ii.

2. *pl.* The chinks in the boles of beech-trees.

Hmp.^{1} **n.Hmp., Wil.** (J.R.W.)

[Lit. the 'bent' or 'crooked' part. Cp. ME. *clicchen*, to bend, incurve, see **Clitch,** *v.*]

CLIT-CLAT, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. [**kli·t-klat.**] A talkative person, a gossip; the noise made by a talkative person; foolish talk, gossip. Also used *attrib.*

w.Yks. Gettin' thy clit-clat nebbours into t'house, Eavesdropper *Vill. Life* (1869) No. 7; **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.**^{1} Aw con yur [hear] his clit-clat gooin' on yet, as if he'd only just started. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Der.** Did yo iver hear sich clit-clat i' your life? Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. ii.

CLITE, *sb.* Pem. Glo. Oxf. Wil Dor. Also written **clyte** Wil.^{1} In form **clit** Dor.; **clitt** Pem. [**klait, klit**]

1. The goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*; *gen.* in *pl.* See **Cleavers, Cliver,** *sb.*^{1}, **Clider(s.**

s.Pem. (W.M.M.), **Glo.**^{12} **Oxf.** In use at the present day (Hall.). **Wil.** This weed is considered excellent food for young goslings, who are very fond of it, Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Wil.**^{1} Usually *pl.* **n.Wil.** The 'clite' grows with great rapidity and climbs up into the hedge, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 185. **Dor.**

2. The burr, *Arctium Lappa.* Glo.

CLITE, see **Clayt, Cleyt, Clit.**

CLITER, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To stumble. (Hall.)

CLITE(Y, see **Clayt.**

CLITTER, *sb.* and *v.* Wor. Suf. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. [**kli·tə(r).**]

1. *sb.* A pile of loose stones or granite débris. See **Clatter,** *sb.*^{2}, **Clutter.**

Dev. Down the slopes are scattered in wild confusion huge blocks of splintered granite, locally known as 'clatters' or 'clitters,' Page *Explor. Drtm.* (1889) i; Piled around . . . in picturesque confusion lie clitters of grey stones of all shapes and sizes, Carew *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xi.

2. A tangled mass, disorder, confusion.

Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** A tradesman's wife was heard to say, 'The gearden's all to a clitter,' meaning that it was matted with weeds, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

Hence (1) **Clitterballs,** *sb. pl.* pieces of mud or clay sticking to the hides of horses; (2) **Clittersome,** *adj.* troublesome; of roads: miry, clayish.

(1) **I.W.**^{2} (2) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); The roads are clitersome, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

3. Clatter, confusion, noise; the noise of sparrows chirping.

s.Wor. A maakes a dispret nise, we doesn't a no pace fur thur clitter, *Wor. Jrn. Vig. Mon.* (1896) xviii. **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{2}

4. A flutter, confusion.

Cor.^{1} I was all of a clitter.

5. *v.* To litter, make a mess.

Suf. To clitter things about a room (F.H.); (C.G.B.)

6. To flutter.

Cor.^{1} Clittering its wings.

[**3.** These peuter pottes clytter as moche as if they were of sylver, Palsgr. (1530).]

CLITTER-CLATTER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lan. Lin. Brks. Som. In form **clitter-to-clatter** w.Som.^{1}

1. *sb.* A rattling noise, the sound of clogs, &c., on a pavement; a confused noise.

Rnf. Amid the hubbub and uproar And clitter-clatter, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 36. **Dmf.** Clitter clatter, Gun after gun play'd blitter blatter, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 91 (Jam.). **e.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Brks.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}

2. Chatter, idle, noisy talk.

Fif. Tongues never wi' sic clitter-clatter Did jangle and did jarr, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 108. **Rnf.** To imagine I could flatter A friend like you, with clitter-clatter, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 231. **Lnk.** After meikle clitter-clatter, James fund he cou'dna mend the matter, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 523 (Jam.). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**^{1} (s. v. Clish-clash). **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Kaa·n dhingk haut úv·ur dhai kn ae·u vur tu tuul·oa—dhae·ur dhai bee, tlút·ur-tu-tlaat·ur vrum Muun·dee mau·rneen gin Zad·urdee nai·t [(I) can't conceive whatever they can have to talk about—there they are, clitter-clatter from Monday morning to Saturday night].

3. *v.* To make a sharp, rattling noise; to walk with sharp, rattling steps.

Bnff.^{1} The horse clitter-clattert up the street.

Hence (1) **Clitter-clatteran,** *vbl. sb.* a sharp, rattling noise; the act of walking with sharp, rattling steps; (2) **Clitterty-clatterty,** *sb.* the rattling noise of a grinding mill.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} (2) **N.I.**^{1} 'Clitterty, clatterty, meal upon Saturday.' The rattling noise of a grinding mill is supposed to resolve itself into these words. Another form is 'Clitterty, clatterty, late upon Saturday Barley parritch, an' hardly that.'

4. To talk a great deal, to gossip. Bnff.^{1}

Hence (1) **Clitter-clatteran,** *vbl. sb.* the act of gossiping; the noise of many people talking together; (2) **Clitter-clattering,** *ppl. adj.* given to gossip.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} **Nhb.** Oh what tungs i' the row upon the stairs, Clitterin, clatterin, scandal, an' clash, Wilson *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 33. (2) **Bnff.**^{1}

[**2.** Was never sene sic wind and raine, Nor of schipmen sic clitter clatter, Lyndesay *Satyre* (1535) 616.]

CLITTERY, see **Cluttery.**

CLITTICK, *sb.* and *v.* Suf. [**kli·tik.**] Clatter. (F.H.); (C.G.B.)

CLITTING, *vbl. sb.* s.Wor. Talking, chatting. (H.K.)

CLIV, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also in form **clivvik.** The foot or hoof of a cow, sheep, &c.

Sh.I. A soond jüst da saim as da scrit o' da cliv, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 11; Come in, an your clivviks be clean! *ib.* 10. **Or.I.** (J.G.)

[Cogn. w. Sw. *klyfva*, to cleave, split; see **Clive,** *v.* For the suffix *-ik* (*ək*), see Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 104, and cp. **burtack.**]

CLIVAN, *sb.* Som. Also in form **clevant** (W. & J.). [**kli·vən.**] A pyramidal trap for catching birds. Cf. **callyvan.**

e.Som. You be like a wren in a clivan (F.T.E.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[Cp. Ir. *cliabhan*, a basket (O'Reilly), see **Cleaf.**]

CLIVAS, see **Clivvis.**

CLIVE, *v.* e.An. [**klaiv.**] To cleave, chop.

e.An.^{2} I'll clive you to the ground if you say that again! A very angry threat. **Suf.** (F.H.)

Hence **Cliver,** *sb.* a cleaver, a butcher's chopping-knife.

Cmb.^{1} Now put down that cliver—d' y'r want to cut y'r fingers? **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.)

[ON. *klyfja*, to split, cleave.]

CLIVELEY, *adv.* Chs.^{13} Cleverly.

CLIVER, *sb.*^{1} Cum. Yks. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hrt. Mid. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. In form **cliven** Dev.^{4} [**klivər, klivə(r).**]

1. The goose-grass, *Galium Aparine. Gen.* in *pl.* See **Cleavers, Clider(s, Clite.**

sw.Cum. w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 22, 1896). **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf., Brks.**^{1} **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **e.An.**^{1} **Ess.**^{1} Used medicinally. **Ken.**^{1} **ne.Ken.** Take some klaivər tea and that will purify your blood (H.M.). **Sus., Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1}, **Dor.** (C.W.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.**^{4} **n.Dev.** Us foun' . . . in tha cliver A copperfinch an' hoop's nest, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 123. **Cor.**^{2}

2. The yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum.* Hrt.

[**1.** *Aparine*, goose-grass, clivers, Coles (1679); Goosegrass or cliuers, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633).]

CLIVER, *sb.*^{2} Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*) A footpath down a cliff.

[Cogn. w. ON. *klifra*, to climb, Norw. dial. *klivra* (Aasen).]

CLIVER, *sb.*^{3} Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *cliver and shiver*, completely, totally. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

CLIVERS, *sb.*^{1} *pl.* Sur.^{1} Sus. (E.E.S.) **[kli·vəz.]** The surface-roots of a tree, shrub, or plant.

[The same word as ME. *cliver*, a claw, talon. Mid thine clivres woldest me meshe, *Owl & N.* (c. 1225) 84. OE. *clifras*, claws (Ælfric).]

CLIVERS, *sb.*^{2} *pl.* *Obs.* e.An. The refuse of wheat. e.An. (Hall.), e.Suf. (E.G.P.)

CLIVES, CLIVIES, CLIVIS, see **Clivvis.**

CLIVS, *sb. pl.* Yks. **[klivz.]** Cliffs.

e.Yks.^{1} The *sing.* is cliff, not cliv.

[The early ME. forms were *clif* (sing.), *clĭves* (pl.). ȝeond þa cliues, Laȝamon (c. 1205) 21807.]

CLIVUS, see **Clivvis.**

CLIVVER, see **Claver,** *sb.*^{1}

CLIVVIE, *sb.* n.Sc. **[kli·vi.]** A cleft in the branch of a tree; an artificial cleft in a piece of wood for holding a rushlight. See **Clive,** *v.*

Bnff. (Jam.); Used only in the second sense (W.C.). **Abd.** Still known, but not common, since the rushlight is no longer in use (W.M.).

CLIVVIS, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Der. Written **clivies, clivis** Der. Also in forms **clivace** Sc. (Jam.); **clivas, clives, clivus** Nhb.^{1} **[cli·vis.]**

1. Mining term: a strong hook fixed to the end of a chain or rope and attached to the rings of buckets, barrels, &c.; a spring hook.

Lth. (Jam.), **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2} **Der.** Rag-pump, Rider, clivis of moot-hall, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 33; Corfes, clivies, deads, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 271.

2. A stick cut with a fork or hooked branch at one end, like a very long walking-stick.

Nhb.^{1} It is used by woodmen to hook on to a tree so as to direct its fall if it should appear to lean aside. 'Had on choppin, mister, till aa cut a clivus.'

CLIZE, *sb.* Som. Also in form **clice. [klaiz, klais.]** The valve or swinging door in a drain, dike, &c., which permits free egress but no ingress to the water.

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Clice, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[Der. of OE. *clȳsan*, to enclose, fr. *clūse*, an enclosure, a borrowing fr. Lat. *clūsa*; see Pogatscher *Lat. Loan Words* (1888) 124.]

CLIZZARD, *sb.* Cor. A species of lance-fish, *Ammocaetes branchialis.*

Cor.^{3} Fishermen say that there are three sorts of launces: the launce proper, the 'yellow back,' and the 'clizzard.'

CLO, see **Clow,** *sb.*^{3}

CLOA, *sb.* Sc. A coarse woollen cloth.

Inv. A sort of coarse woollen cloth, called cloa or caddoes, the manufacture of their wives, made into short jackets and trowsers, is the common dress of the men, *Statist. Acc.* (1795) XVI. 160.

[Gael. *clò*, *clòtha*, coarse home-made cloth (Macleod & Dewar), borrowed fr. E. *cloth* (Macbain).]

CLOAK, *v.* Irel. Wor. Also written **cloke** Wor. **[klōk.]**

1. To include, as under the same cover.

s.Wor. But it wuz all along o' 'er gittin' cloked alung o' thot Jones 'ooman down 'ere, *Wor. Jrn.* (Mar. 9, 1895) 4, col. 3; Thahy as isn't to bad gits cloked along o' thahy as is. Very common (H.K.).

2. To protect from discovery.

Ant. A'll no' cloak him ony longer, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

CLOAK, see **Cleuk.**

CLOAK'N, *sb.* Lan.^{1} The hind part of a horse's shoe. See **Calkin.**

CLOAM, *sb.* (?) Wor. Pem. Nrf. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **cloame** Cor.; **clomb** Dev.; **clome** Wor. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.^{12}; **cloom** Dev.; **clume** Dev. Cor.; **clom** Cor. **[klōm.]**

1. Crockery, earthenware; also used *attrib.*

Wor. (M.A.R.) **Pem.** Jago *Gl.* (1882) 102. **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Dev.** Yer's a tüdü again! Bill Vrast hath a-tanned 'is wive, an' broked ivery iotum of cloam in tha 'ouze, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Why do people break clomb on Good Friday? *Monthly Pkt.* (Feb. 1862) 133; Now, zester Nan, by this yow zee, What zort of vokes gert people be: What's cheny thoft, is clome, 'Peter Pindar' *Royal Visit* (1795) III. 377, ed. 1816. **n.Dev.** Tha wut drew, and hen, and ... bost tha cloam, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 249; But thof yer cheney 'll be cloam, He'll mak th' a happy woive, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 56. **Dev.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Money enough to buy a set of cheene, and lots of beautiful clome, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 96; A clom buzza of scale melk, Pengelly *Verbal Pron.* (1875) 54; **Cor.**^{12}

Hence (1) **Cloamen,** (*a*) *adj.* made of earthenware; (*b*) *sb.* coarse earthenware; (2) **Cloamer,** *sb.* (*a*) one who makes earthenware; (*b*) a boy's painted clay marble.

(1, *a*) **w.Som.**^{1} 'A cloamen pan' would be understood to be a deep pan or bowl of coarse brown ware. Dhu yaeth wuz au·l u-luy·n wai lee·dl tloa·meen skwae·urz luyk, wai u glae·ur paun um [The hearth was all lined with little earthenware squares like, with a glare upon them] (verbatim description of a tile hearth). Cloamen oven. Also called 'Barnstaple oven.' **Dev.** Something took the clomen ware and it all rattled and shook, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 25; **Dev.**^{3} This yer's a cloamen pot. **Cor.** I never saw a fellow like 'n for eatin', 'xcept drinkin'; I believe he's like a cloomen cat, he's hollow down to his toes, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 172; A gert pile o' cloamin' dishes and jugs an' basins and zich like, Pasmore *Stories* (1893) 5; **Cor.**^{1} An old cloamen cat hollow to the toes [a hypocrite]; **Cor.**^{2} Cloamin; **Cor.**^{3} A clomen dog upon the mantelpiece. (*b*) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} (2, *a*) **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 317; **Cor.**^{3} A friend tells me he recently saw in a local paper an article on the making of pots and pans which was headed 'Every man his own Cloamer.' (*b*) **Cor.**^{12}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cloam-pan,** an earthenware pan for milk; (2) **-shop,** a china or crockery-shop; (3) **-ware,** earthenware.

(1) **Nrf.** Wright. (2) **Som.** She has opened a clome-shop, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **w.Som.**^{1} Ez mau·dhur yùez tu keep u tloa·m ṣhaup [his mother used to keep a crockery shop]. **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (3) **Dor.** There be a vine zight o' clome-ware in market-plaäce, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 65.

3. In phr. (1) *Drowin o' cloam*, the custom of throwing broken crockery-ware at the doors of, or inside, houses on the night before Shrove Tuesday; (2) *to empty cloam*, (3) *to lift cloam*, to drink.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} A very curious old custom, of the nature of a practical joke, is observed in the Hill district. On the night before Shrove Tuesday, if the backdoor or any outer door of the Parsonage or a farm-house be left unfastened, it is quietly opened, and before any one can stir to prevent it, a whole sack-full of broken bits of crockery is suddenly shot out in the middle of the kitchen, or wherever the bearer can penetrate before he is observed. He then decamps and disappears in the darkness, generally unrecognized. People are of course apt to forget the custom at the right moment, and so have their houses half filled with rubbish which it must have taken much pains to collect, and prepare secretly, beforehand. I have failed to discover either the origin or meaning of this custom, called 'drowin o' cloam'; but it is evidently allied to one practised in this neighbourhood on the same night—that of throwing a handful of stones at the door. . . . The custom of throwing old clome on the Monday night before Shrove Tuesday is still continued in Hawkridge. The words they say when it is thrown at the door or inside the house are—'Tipety, Tipety Tin, give me a pancake, And I will come in; Tipety, Tipety Toe, give me a pancake, And I will go.' The young men that are in the house (if there are any) rush out and try to collar the invaders, and if they are successful in their catch, they bring the prey inside and black his face with soot. After that they give him a pancake. **nw.Dev.**^{1} In the evening of Pancake Day the boys go about the village throwing sherds at the doors and singing in a monotonous drawl the rhyme—'Flish, flash; flish, flash; Watter, watter, ling. Hev ee any pancakes? Plaize vor let us in. Hev ee any best beer? Hev ee any small? Plaize vor gee us zomthin' Or nothin' at all.' Of course the object of the boys is to get something given to them—pancakes, beer, or money. (2) **w.Som.**^{1} Tùe·vau·n u ai·mteen u tloam [too fond of emptying o' cloam]. **Cor.** Drinking in Troy is euphemistically called 'emptyin' cloam,' 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi. (3) **Cor.**^{2}

[OE. *clām*, mud, clay; cp. Du. *kleem*, clay (Hexham).]

CLOAM, see **Claum.**

CLOAMEN, *adj.* Cor. Also written **cloamin** Cor.^{2} **[klōmən, klō·min.]** Stupid. See **Cloam,** *sb.*

Cor.^{2} A cloamin fellow; **Cor.**^{3} To call a man a cloamen fellow is equivalent to calling him 'an image,' i.e. a fool, ninny, &c. A friend tells me that in Gwennap parish he has heard a person called 'a cloamen image.'

CLOAN, *sb.* Bnff.^{1} A large, roundish mass of dirt.

CLOÄS, see **Close**, *sb.*, *adj.*

CLOB, *sb.* Wor. Glo. Brks. Dev. Cor. In form **club** Glo.^{1} **[klob.]**

1. See quot.

Brks. Under this lies what they [at Newbury] call clob, being a peat-earth, compounded of clay, of a small quantity of earth, and some true peat, COLLET *Peat-pit* (1756) in *Phil. Trans.* L. 110.

2. Coarse clay and straw mixed for building walls.

Cor. Rather more than thirty years since, some mouldering 'clob' [mud] walls . . . were pointed to as the former residence of a terrible giant, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 28; (C.F.R.); **Cor.**^{12}

3. A lump or clod of earth or clay.

Dev. I yenned away my thimmel in a clob, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{12}

Hence **Clobbed**, *pp.* begrimed, dirty, choked with dirt, clogged. *Gen.* with *up.*

Wor. The fork gets clobbed up in digging stiff ground (H.K.). **Glo.**^{1} **Cor.**^{1} A choked pipe of any kind would be said to be clobbed up. Dirty clothes or utensils are said to be clobbed with dirt; **Cor.**^{2}

CLOBBER, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.); (J.F.) Mud, clay, dirt. Hence (1) **Clobberhoy**, *sb.* one who becomes muddy in walking; (2) **Clobbery**, *adj.* dirty, muddy. Cf. **clabber.**

[Gael. *clàbar*, dirt, mire, clay (MACLEOD & DEWAR).]

CLOB-IRON, see **Clov-iron.**

CLOBWEED, *sb.* Hrt. **[klo·bwīd.]** The black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra.*

Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i.

[ME. *clobbewed, clubbeweed*, matfelon (*Gloss.* (c. 1500) in *Archaeol.* XXX. 405).]

CLOCHARCH, *sb.* Sc. The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.*

Frf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 9.

CLOCHARET, *sb.* Sc. Also written **clochret, cloughret.** The stonechat, *Motacilla rubicola.*

Sc. It is believed that the toad covers the eggs of this bird during its absence from the nest (JAM.); An' the clochret peeps 'neath the broom, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 28. **Per.** The lambs they bleat, the cloughrets call (A.M.B.).

[Cp. the Gael. names for the bird, *clochlain, cloichirein* (MACLEOD & DEWAR).]

CLOCHER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **cloigher, cloithur, clouthur, clougher** Ir. **[klo·χər.]**

1. *v.* To cough, wheeze, expectorate.

e.Fif. I hechle an' clocher an' toyt but an' ben, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxi. **Ayr.** (J.F.)

Hence (1) **Clocheran**, *vbl. sb.* mucous ronchus; the act or sound of coughing; (2) **Clocherin**, *ppl. adj.* husky, wheezing.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} (2) **Sc.** A silly auld clocherin' body (JAM.). **Bnff.**^{1}

2. *sb.* A wheezing in the throat or chest; mucous ronchus. Bnff.^{1}

3. A person who coughs much.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

4. A thick spittle.

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

[2. Cp. Gael. *clochar*, a wheezing in the throat, *cloichear*, the rattle in the throat of a dying person (MACLEOD & DEWAR); Ir. *clochar*, wheezing (O'REILLY).]

CLOCHMORE, *sb.* Irel. A big stone.

Ant. The principal curiosity is a cloch-more, HUME *People Dwn. Ant.* (1874) 22.

[Ir. *cloch*, a stone + *mór*, great.]

CLOCK, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. **[klok.]**

1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *As quiet as a clock*, perfectly quiet; (2) *As reet as a wooden clock*, sound, strong; (3) *Under the clock*, in the Town Hall, before the magistrate.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **Lan.** As reet as a wooden clock, as far as yealth is concerned, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 176. (3) **w.Yks.** Under t'clock. Yo've happen neer been theer, aw hooap net, *Beacon Alm.* (1874) 34.

2. In *comp.* (1) **Clock-dresser**, a mender or cleaner of clocks; (2) **-faces**, thin ice on water; (3) **-hour**, a whole hour, a full hour; (4) **-ice**, ice much cracked in various fantastic forms; (5) **-needle**, the plant *Scandix Pecten*, shepherd's needle; (6) **-smith**, see **-dresser.**

(1) **Cum.** Lott Barras . . . t'clock drusser mun heh geaan an left t'pendlemun off, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 149. **nw.Der.**^{1} (2) **Lan.** Raintubs and small pools had clock-faces, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v. (3) **w.Yks.** They've been wide wakken a clock haar before ther usual time, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (Sept. 1872); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 14, 1892). (4) **Nhp.**^{1} This is freq. occasioned by pressure on the surface, as in skating; or by a displacement of a portion of the water beneath, while the plate of ice is firmly attached to the shore or bank; and sometimes it arises from the variable temperature of the air, which, under certain conditions, is inclosed in the ice, producing contractions and expansions, and consequently those fantastic fissures. **War.**^{3} (5) **s.Bck.** (B. & H.) (6) **n.Lin.**^{1} *Obs.* **Sus.** E'en clocksmiths might come here and learn To regulate their ware, LOWER *Stray Leaves* (1862) 39; **Sus.**^{1} I be quite lost about time, I be; for I've been forced to send my watch in to the clocksmith.

3. In plant-names: (1) the downy head of the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*, when in seed; (2) *Plantago lanceolata.*

(1) **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Children repeat the words 'Bell horses, bell horses, what time o' day? One o'clock, Two o'clock, Three and away.' The number of puffs which are after this required to dissipate the seeds indicate to the young idea what's o'clock. **Dur.**^{1} **Lakel.** ELLWOOD (1895). **Cum.** Young folk whose heads were no steadier than the 'clocks' in the field, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) viii; **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.**, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** When a body's browt up two or three families, an' lived to see 'em scattert abeaut like clock fleawers, blown wi' th' wynt, BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) 11. **Chs.**^{13} **s.Chs.**^{1} More freq. called One o'clock. **Stf.**^{1}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} So called from the childish custom of gathering them when ripe, and blowing off the downy seeds, to ascertain the time of the day. The hour is supposed to be determined by the number of puffs required to disperse all the particles of seed. **War.**^{23}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Bck.**, **e.An.**, **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** The children blowing dandelion clocks, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 63. **w.Som.**^{1} (2) **s.Bck.**

Hence **Clock-lound**, *adj.* Of the air: calm, still.

Lakel. The downy seeds of the dandelion . . . are blown off with the slightest puff, and when the wind is so still as not to disturb those seeds it is said to be clock lound, ELLWOOD (1895).

4. *v.* To summon by bell. n.Yks.^{2}

CLOCK, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Hmp. Cor. **[klok.]**

1. *v.* To cluck as a hen, esp. of one that wants to sit; also, to call birds by 'clocking.'

Sc. The guidwife's hens are clockin', MURRAY *Spring* in *Black and White* (Apr. 18, 1896) 490. **Wm.** Christ will not clock like a hen, He hes shewed mercy, judgment will come, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 496. **n.Yks.**^{12}, **w.Yks.**^{13} **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1846) 43. **Der.**^{1} **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 431.

2. Of a hen: to sit, hatch. Also *fig.* of persons: to crouch by the fire.

Ayr. A nest-egg that we have not failed to . . . clock to some purpose, GALT *Provost* (1822) i; Byde till the eggs were clockit, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 133. **Gall.** It's better than sittin' clockin' an' readin', CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 127. **Kcb.** Hence in the next replac'd the wa'fu' ra'en Must ere she clock them travel to the east, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 4. **Ir.** He is always clocking about the fireside (A.J.I.). **N.I.**^{1}, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} What are ye sittin' clockin theor at? **e.Dur.**^{1} She's not gan to clock yet. Yon hen's clockin'. **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

Hence (1) **Clock-hen**, *sb.* a sitting-hen; (2) **Clockin**, *sb.* a brood of chickens.

(1) **Wm.** (B.K.) (2) **Nhb.** A beautiful clockin of chickens were hatched, ROBSON *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 316; **Nhb.**^{1}

3. *sb.* The cry or noise made by hens when desirous of sitting. Sc. (JAM.)

4. The sound made by falling, gurgling water. Also in form **clocking.**

Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 186; **Hmp.**^{1}

[1. *Klocken*, to clocke like hens, HEXHAM (1658); To clocke like a henne, *pipo*, BARET (1580). OE. *cloccian.*]

CLOCK, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Dor. Som. **[klok.]**

1. The name given to any kind of beetle, esp. the common cockchafer.

Bnff.^{1} **Ayr.** Mair ravenous than the worms and clocks o' the tomb, GALT *Entail* (1823) c; There were mummies and birds, sacred clocks, and ither crawling ferlies, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 60. **Kcb.** In noon-day heat, lead frae their winter cells The sable race o' clocks, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 11. **Lth.** Ah faugh! clepshires and clocks, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 724. **Slk.** Thirlestane trampers a' studded wi' sparables that carried destruction amang the clocks, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 181. **Gall.** To hae the clocks howkin' and the birdies biggin' their nests i' my heel! CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) xxxvii. **N.I.**^{1} I'd as soon watch clocks as mind them childre. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** (C.H.W.) **n.Cy.** SKINNER (1671); (K.); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** To temp the yellor flees an' dingy clocks, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 14; **Nhb.**^{1} 'Killin clocks wi' clubs' is an expression applied to a person using large means for very small ends, or to one whose performances fall short of his promises. 'He's elways gan to kill clocks wi' clubs.' **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** (J.Ar.); The best time of the year to catch trout is when the breckan clock is about (E.W.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Dhau's laik ə muk-tlok, ət flīz əbaut o' t'dē ən līts ·intl ə kau swat ət nīt (W.S.). **Yks.** The kitchen was full of clocks, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 310. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} I's foorced te flite, an' then she's as hummle as a crawling-clock [I am obliged to scold, and then she's as lowly as a creeping beetle]. **ne.Yks.**^{1} We've getten a vast o' them clocks iv oor hoos. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** When the fog is slant wiv dew And the clocks go bumming through The wicksets, DIXON *Milkin' Time* (1872); **w.Yks.**^{23} **Lan.**^{1} *Prov.* If yo kill a clock, it'll rain to-morn. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Not.**^{1} **Lin.** BROOKE *Tracts* (*Gl.*). **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} Used for any beetle-like insect, such as the Cockchafer: 'It was like one of them great flying clocks.' **War.** (J.R.W.) **Dor.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 44; **Dor.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} A very favourite pastime of cruel boys is to put a pin through the body, which causes the insect to spin round as they say [lig u klauk].

2. *Comp.* (1) **Clock-a-clay**, a child's name for the lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata*; (2) **-bee**, a flying beetle.

(1) **Nhp.** And lady-cow beneath its leafy shed, Called, when I mixed with children, 'clock-a-clay,' CLARE *Village Min.* (1821) II. 199; **Nhp.**^{12} (2) **n.Sc.** (JAM.)

[1. Clock, a sort of beetle, PHILLIPS (1706); Scho compt him not twa clokks, *Chrysts-Kirk Gr.* (c. 1550) iv, in Ramsay's *Ever Green*, ed. 1874, I. 4.]

CLOCK, *sb.*^{4} Cor. **[klok.]** The crop or maw of a bird; also used *fig.*

Cor. Thee stuft ma sa, I jist e'en crak't ma clock, SANDYS *Trenoodle's Spec.* (1846) 22; **Cor.**^{12}

CLOCK, see **Click**, *sb.*^{1}

CLOCK-DRESSING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* w.Yks.^{1} A mode of obtaining liquor on fictitious pretences; see **Shooling.**

CLOCKER, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Cum. **[klo·kər.]** A maker or cleaner of clocks.

Nhb.^{1} Wor clock's aa wrang, Bella; she wants cleanin.—Ay, Harry, but the clocker's comin next week to clean hor. **Cum.** Oal clocker Jwonn wad dance a gig, LONSDALE *Upshot* (1811).

CLOCKER, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also written **clokker** Cum. **[klo·kər.]**

1. A sitting or broody hen. See **Clock**, *v.*^{2}

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** He bout up aw t'clokkers an' oald hens, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 114; Dar! he wadn't pu' a clocker off her 'est (J.Ar.).

2. In phr. *Clocker an' bords*, hen and chicks, that variety of garden daisy which has the large central head surrounded by diminutive flower-heads. Nhb.^{1}

CLOCKER, *sb.*^{3} Dur. Yks. Der. **[klo·kər.]** A beetle. See **Clock**, *sb.*^{3}

Dur. Mixt up ham-sam wee frosks, clockers 'n' eels, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 9. **m.Yks.**^{1} The watchman-beetle gets the name of flee·in-tlaok·ur [flying clocker]. **n.Der.** (S.O.A.)

CLOCKIEDOW, *sb.* Cld. Ayr. Also written **clokie-doo.** The pearl oyster found in rivers, the horse-mussel.

Cld., **Ayr.** An officer brought five shells of clokie-doos or burn-foot mussels, for in those days there were no spoons among the Celts, *Spaewife* (1823) I. 99 (JAM.).

CLOCKIN, see **Clewkin.**

CLOCKING, *vbl. sb.*^{1} Not. War. **[klo·kin.]** Food taken by artisans and field labourers between breakfast and dinner, or between dinner and leaving work.

s.Not. It's about clockin time, a'm thinkin (J.P.K.). **War.**^{3} The eleven o'clock refreshments taken in Birmingham workshops.

[A der. of *clock*, sb.^{1}, from the refreshment taken at 11 o'clock.]

CLOCKING, *vbl. sb.*^{2} and *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. s.Cy. Also written **klokin** Sc. **[klo·kin.]**

1. *vbl. sb.* The clucking sound made by a hen when she is going to sit, or when she calls her chickens. See **Clock**, *v.*^{2}

N.Cy.^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**^{24}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

2. The act of hatching or sitting; also *fig.*

Sc. Ye're sae keen of the clocking, you'll die in the nest [said to those who are fond of any new place], RAMSAY *Prov.* (1776) 85.

3. *Fig.* The disposition or desire to marry.

Ags. It were an amows to gie her a gude doukin' in the water to put the clockin' frae her (JAM.). **Ayr.** I was juist ance fairly led on to the ice, but it brak wi' me, and clockin' gaed awa, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 112.

4. *ppl. adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Clocking-hen**, a brooding or sitting hen; also used *fig.*; (2) **-time**, the time for hatching; also *fig.* a woman past the time of child-bearing.

(1) **Sc.** He hunkert him down like a clockin hen, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 348; I blew sic points of war, that the scraugh of a clockin-hen was music to them, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv; Na, na; if I marry, I'm for a clocking hen (JAM.). **Dmb.** The mistress is kekling aboot it like a klokin hen, CROSS *Disruption* (ed. 1877) vii. **Ayr.** Aye cacklin' like a clockin' hen, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 14, ed. 1871. **Lnk.** Sae plump an' wee, sae bricht her e'e, Nae bigger than a clocking hen, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 81. **Lth.** A fearfu' funk That ca'd the stirk owre the clockin' hen, An' smoor'd her wi' her chickens ten, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 166. **e.Lth.** A wheen auld wives, an' lunies, an' wastrels, sittin in their gilded chawmer, like clockin hens on cheeny eggs, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 92. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** The au'd clockin hen gav her best cock-a-doodle, ROBSON *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 316. **Wm.** A clockin' hen, a blacken' wife, an' a whistlin' lass is three o' t'unluckiest things a body can hev aboot ther hoos (B.K.). **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** An owd clockin hen, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) 20, ed. 1881; **w.Yks.**^{3} **s.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. (2) **Ayr.** As soon's the clockin-time is by, An' the wee pouts begun to cry, BURNS *Ep. to Rankine* (1784) st. 11.

CLOCK-LADY, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in forms **clocka-lady** w.Yks.; **clocaleddy, clock-leddie, clok-leddy** Sc.

1. A blackbeetle, cockroach. See **Clock**, *sb.*^{3}

w.Yks. He'd walk a mile aht ov his road afoare he'd treyd ov a worrum or a clockalady, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (June 13, 1896), (J.T.)

2. The lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata.*

Sc. Gin clocaleddies and bumbees, wi prins in their doups, be science, atweel there's an abundance o' that at the Garden of Plants, *Steam-boat* (1822) 293; It is a clok-leddy in her scarlet cardinal, *Spaewife* (1823) II. 7 (JAM.).

CLOCKS, *sb.*^{1} *pl.* Nhp.^{1} **[kloks.]** The brick divisions which form the funnels leading from two or more fire-places into one chimney.

CLOCKS, *sb.*^{2} *pl.* Rxb. (JAM.) Also in form **clouks. [kloks.]** The refuse of grain remaining in the riddle after sifting.

CLOCKS, *sb.*^{3} *pl.* Sh.I. (K.I.), S. & Ork.^{1} **[kloks.]** The motes seen moving in a sunbeam; also in form **clocks-summer.**

[Cp. G. *sommer* ('summer') in the sense of gossamer, see SANDER and PAUL.]

CLOCK-SEAVES, *sb. pl.* Cum. Yks. Also written **-seves, -sives** n.Yks.^{1}; **-seeaves** w.Yks. **[klo·k-siəvz.]** (1) The sharp-flowered rush, *Juncus acutiflorus*; (2) the black-headed bog-rush, *Schoenus nigricans.* See **Seave.**

(1) **Cum.**, **n.Yks.**^{12} (2) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

[Norw. dial. *kløkk*, soft, flexible, yielding, as applied to grass and plants (AASEN). The Danish name for this plant is *ledde siv*, the jointed rush.]

CLOCKSIE, *adj.* Sc. Also written **clocksey. [klo·ksi.]** Vivacious, lively.

Sc. The clocksey auld laird of the Warlock glen, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 141. **Lnk.** (JAM.)

CLOCKS-SUMMER, see **Clocks**, *sb.*^{3}

CLOD, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Shr. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Wil. Dev. Written **clodd** Sc. Wm. Lan.^{1} **[klod.]**

1. *sb.* A lump of peat or turf.

Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* VI. 40. **s.Wm.** Marry hed net I leet a clodd before Janny's son knock'd at th' window, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 7.

Hence **Cloddy**, *adj.* full of clods.

Fif. Therewith shook Green sea, and azure sky, and cloddy land, Tennant *Anster* (1812) viii.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Clod-bird**, the common bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*; (2) **-bur**, the plant *Arctium Lappa*; (3) **-clags**, clots of mud; (4) **-crusher**, a corrugated iron roller used for agricultural purposes; (5) **-nut**, a double nut; (6) **-pole**, a clown, rustic, rough country fellow; (7) **-salt**, a cake of salt which sticks to the bottom of the pan in salt-making.

(1) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51. **Sus.** Known as the 'Clod Bird' from its habit of perching on a projecting clod of turf or clay in a stubble or fallow field while it utters its monotonous note, Smith *Birds* (1887) 188; (F.E.S.) (2) **Cum., Yks.** (B. & H.) (3) **n.Yks.**^{12} (4) **Ken.** (D.W.L.) (5) **n.Yks.**^{2} (6) **Lth.** Judge not its counsel wi' disdain Because a clod-poll spak' it, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 162. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dev.** The tarnation clumsiest clodpole hever I knawed in Daleham, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1895) 248. (7) **Chs.** Ray (1691); At Droitwych, Namptwych, &c., in their boiling or walling of salt, once in 24 hours they take out a cake which sticks to y^e bottom of the pan, which they call clod-salt. It is the strongest salt of all, and is therefore used to salt bacon and neats tongues (K.); **Chs.**^{1}

3. The ground; one's native soil.

Lan. 'Th' dog would ha' toucht noan o' thee, iv thae'd bin upo' thi own clod,' said Sally, Waugh *Besom Ben* (1865) v; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

4. Shale found in the coal-measures.

w.Yks.^{2} **Shr.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 200; Parton *Notes on Coal Field* (1868); **Shr.**^{1} [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

Hence **Clod-coal**, *sb.* one of the lowest coal-seams.

Shr. Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 200; **Shr.**^{1}

5. A small halfpenny loaf made of coarse flour.

Sc. Soil for pease-clods and guid lang kail, Fergusson *Poems* (1789) I. 79 (Jam.). **Abd.** Could he get clods and souter's brandy, Enough o' that would please poor Andy, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 245. **Slk.** Like horse-potatoes, Sutor's clods In Selkirk town were rife, *Lintoun Green*, 8 (Jam.).

6. A knot, ball, or skein.

Dmf. A clod of yarn (Jam.).

7. The coarse part of the neck of an ox. Also sometimes known as **Clod beef.**

[In an hôtel bill of 1769 I find—Clod beef, about 40 lbs., charged only 20lbs., 5*s.* 10*d.*, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 512; Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) 693.]

Hence *Clods and stickings, phr.* the rough, coarse parts of beef used for making puddings. e.Ken. (G.G.)

8. *v.* To pelt with stones or clods, drive away by pelting; to throw, fling, dash.

Sc. If I meant ye wrang, couldna I clod ye ower that craig? Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xlvi; The peer lass clodded herself o'er the scaur, *ib. Antiquary* (1816) xxix. **Peb.** Now, ye needna clod a stane, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 126. **Slk.** We cloddit the pool wi' great stanes, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 150, ed. 1866. **Gall.** Cats that never were clodded afore, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 379. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** He was tuk up for cloddin' (J.S.). **Dwn.** Knox *Hist. Co. Dwn.* (1875); (C.H.W.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Cum.** Ah div'nt know whedder they wer mair trubbel't ta see t'two cloddin yan anudder, or at lossin ther dinner, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 78. **Wm.** An he clodt doon his books, Clarke *Jonny Shippard's Jurna* (1865). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); We'd to clod 'em [sheep] away, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 38; **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Mistress, dun yo know at yo'n laft a mug eawt? . . . There's a rook o' chaps bin cloddin' at it, Waugh *Tattlin' Matty* (1867) ii; He clodded me out o' t'field (S.W.); **Lan.**^{1} Jem, does ta know yon felly? . . . Then clodd a stone at him. **n.Lan.**^{1} Clod it away, thou; it's nasty. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **Lin.** He's . . . clodded 'em into th' carriage, an' teld Reuben th' coachman to drive wi' 'em to Hell, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 187. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.)

Hence **Clodding**, *vbl. sb.* pelting, throwing, also used *attrib.*

Gall. Cleg watched . . . the 'clodding' of the teachers, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 159. **Lan.** I became a target for a sort of 'cloddin' gallery, Brierley *Waverlow* (1863) 32, ed. 1884. **s.Chs.**^{1} Schoolboys often pelt one another with clods, calling out the while—Tlod·in-dee·, tŭ-dee·, Pùd·in-dee·, tŭ-mor·ŭ [Cloddin'-dee, to-dee, Puddin'-dee, to-morrow].

9. To free land from clods.

Arg. The ground after sowing should be well clodded, *Agr. Surv.* 102 (Jam.).

10. To pile up peats. Gall. (A.W.)

CLOD, *v.*^{2} e.An. [**klod.**] To clothe.

e.An.^{1} A pauper solicits clodding for her children; the overseer tells her they were clodden but a little while ago. **Nrf.**^{1}

Hence **Clodding**, *vbl. sb.* clothing. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

[*Clod* was an old *pp.* form for *clothed.* Cp. ME. *clode* (15th cent.) for *clothe*, vb.]

CLOD, *v.*^{3} Sc. [**klod.**] Of crows: to dart up and down in flying.

Bnff.^{1} Such a mode of flight is regarded as an indication of an approaching breeze.

Hence **Cloddan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of flying up and down with great rapidity.

Bnff.^{1} A kent ther wiz something comin' fae the cloddan it the craws keepit a' the mornin'.

CLODDER, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. [**klo·dər.**]

1. *v.* To form ingredients into a mass with some soft material. n.Yks.^{12} Cf. **clotter, cludder.**

2. *sb.* A stiff curdle or mass. m.Yks.^{1}

[**1.** I clodder lyke whaye or bloode . . . or any moyst thing, *Je congele*, Palsgr. (1530).]

CLODDY, *adj.* and *sb.* Yks. Lin. Sus. Hmp. Wil. [**klo·di.**]

1. *adj.* Thick, short, full-fleshed like a bullock. Cf. **clodgy.**

n.Yks.^{12} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1} **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **Wil.**^{1} He's a cloddy sart o' a chap.

2. Stupid, dense, unintellectual. n.Yks.^{2}

3. *sb.* An awkward, ill-dressed man.

n.Lin.^{1} What a cloddy he is! he looks as thof he'd goän to Gresham shop an' putten his sen into th' fost suit o' cloäs thaay shaw'd him.

CLODGE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Glo. Nrf. Ken. Dev. Cor. [**klodʒ.**]

1. *sb.* A lump of clay. Ken. (K.); Ken.^{1}

2. *v.* To clog, stick, adhere. Nrf.^{1}

Hence **Clodgy**, *adj.* stiff, sticky, clinging, clayey, muddy.

Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Ken.** (K.) **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Cor.** Clodgy lane, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{2}

CLODGE, *sb.*^{2} w.Yks. [**klodʒ.**] A wooden support to prevent the coal from falling upon the miner as he is undermining below. (D.T.)

CLODGER, *sb.*^{1} e.An. Also in forms **clozzier** e.An.^{1}; **closher, closure** Nrf. [**klo·dʒə(r).**] The cover of a book.

e.An.^{1} **Cmb.**^{1} At school the master used to ask us where we got the word 'clodger' from. We did not know, though we had always used it. **Nrf.** *Nrf. Arch.* (1879) VIII. 168; You young willain, you have spoilt the closher of that book (W.R.E.); (W.W.S.); **Nrf.**^{1}

[Closere of bokys, *clausura, coopertorium, Prompt.*]

CLODGER, *sb.*^{2} w.Yks. [**klo·dʒə(r).**] A 'sprag' or short wooden prop to support the coal during the operation of holing or undercutting. (J.P.) Cf. **clodge**, *sb.*^{2}

CLODGY, *adj.* Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. [**klo·dʒi.**] Plump, well-made. Cf. **cloddy, cloggy.**

Sus., Hmp. Holloway. **Wil.** A clodgy pig, Grose (1790). **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

CLODHOPPER, *sb.* Nhp. Wor. [**klo·dopə(r).**] The bird wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.*

Nhp. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 10; **Nhp.**^{1} A name adopted from the peculiar habits of the bird, who never fails to follow the plough, and hop from clod to clod, in search of worms and insects for its food; and frequently builds its nest under a clod on newly ploughed land. 'Where the clodhopper on the clods all day, Slow moves his tail and tweets the winds away,' Clare *MS. Poem*; **Nhp.**^{2} **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888).

CLOD-MALL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Chs. Shr. Hrf. Hrt. Also in forms **-mell** Sc. Nhb.; **-maw** Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1}

1. *sb.* A wooden mallet for breaking clods.

Abd. (Jam.) **Fif.** Battens and a' kinkind o' sticks, Clodmells, and barrow-trams and picks, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 196. **Bwk.** Formerly done much more expensively by hand with clod mells or wooden mallets, *Agr. Surv.* 32 (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} It consists of a piece of wood about five to six inches long, and about three inches wide, and three inches deep; a hole is bored through it and a long handle is fixed in the hole. It is quite a light tool, but is used with both hands, and is most effectual for the purpose intended. **s.Chs.**^{1} Klod·-mau·. **Shr.**^{1} Klod·maul. **Hrf.** Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Hrt.** *Note* in Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) 3, ed. 1880.

2. *v.* To break clods; also *fig.* Shr.^{1}

Hence **Clod-malling,** *vbl. sb.* retributive justice.

Shr.^{1} ''E'll a 'is day o' clod-malling,' said a poor dying woman of one who had done her grievous wrong; **Shr.**^{2}

CLODS, *sb. pl.* Der. [**klodz.**] A miner's shoes.

Der. I clothed myself completely in miner's apparel, consisting of . . . a fustian jacket, with 'clods' or miner's shoes, Hone *Table Bk.* (1827) II. 137.

CLODWEED, *sb.* s.Bck. [**klo·dwīd.**] (1) The down-weed, *Filago germanica*; (2) the Egyptian rose, *Scabiosa arvensis.*

CLOFF, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also in form **cloft** Nhb.^{1} [**klof.**]

1. A fissure or crevice of any kind, esp. a cleft between adjacent hills. Sc. (Jam.) See **Claff, Clough,** *sb.*^{3}

2. The cleft or fork of a tree where the branch joins the trunk.

Lth. (Jam.), **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Ah stuck fast in a tree cloff (I.W.).

[ON. *klofi*, a cleft or rift in a hill closed at the upper end; a fork to support tents, a forked mast.]

CLOFFIN, *vbl. sb.*^{1} Rxb. (Jam.) The act of sitting idle by the fire.

CLOFFIN, *vbl. sb.*^{2} Rxb. (Jam.) The noise made by the motion of a shoe that is down in the heel, or by the shoe of a horse when loose.

CLOFFY, *adj.* and *sb.* Nhb. Also written **cloffey** N.Cy.^{1} [**klo·fi.**]

1. *adj.* Bedraggled, slatternly, 'feckless.' Nhb.^{1}

2. *sb.* A slattern, tawdrily dressed woman. N.Cy.^{1}

CLOFT, see **Cloff.**

CLOG, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Dor. Som. [**klog.**]

1. *sb.* A log of wood.

Sc. (Jam.) **Nhb.**^{1} Dry the clog a bit mair afore ye put it o' the fire. The yule log is commonly called 'yule-clog.' **e.Dur.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Them's clogs for t'stack boddums. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** That yule-clog craaning t'fire, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 34; (F.M.L.) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}

2. A block of wood attached to the leg or neck of an animal to keep it from straying; a wooden bow at one end of a hay-rope.

Cum.^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{1} **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**^{1} Very common. [Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681).]

3. A piece of wood or kind of table on which woollen goods are piled when under the press. w.Yks. (J.M.); (R.H.R.)

4. A log of wood used as a stool.

w.Yks. Tha can't reich it withaht tha gets t'clog to stand on (S.K.C.).

5. A piece of wood used as a weight.

w.Yks. [Paid] . . . for a window clogg and a rowl, 5*s.*, *Bradford Parish Acc.* (1722).

6. An additional temporary compartment at the bottom of a bee-hive for the storage of honey. n.Lan. (W.S.)

7. Mining term: a sledge loaded with stones and dragged round by the gin, to which it acts as a brake. Nhb.^{1}

8. A lump of snow on the heel. w.Yks.^{2} Cf. **cloggins.**

9. *Comp.* **Clog-wheels,** cart-wheels made of thick planks and without spokes; block wheels, log wheels.

Cum. Whoar cars on clog-wheels Wad hardly be seâff to stand, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 220; **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

10. *v.* *Gen.* with *up*: to choke, stop up, obstruct, burden.

n.Yks. He's clogged up with phlegm (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{12}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** (J.R.); **w.Yks.**^{5} A busy end of the town is also 'clogged wi' fowk.' An asthmatical person is 'clogged' in the breast. **n.Lin.**^{1} That suff's fairly clogged-up wi' esh tree fangs. His lungs is that clogged-up wi' asthmy, he can't blaw. **w.Som.**^{1} Klaug·d aup wai grai·s. Dhu nai·vz oa un wuz prau·pur u-klaug·d aup wai duust-n fúl·tree [the knives of it (a mowing-machine) were properly clogged up with dirt and filth]. The word implies the presence of some adhesive substance.

11. To satiate, fill to repletion, cloy. w.Yks.^{1}, Nhp.^{1}, War.^{3}

Hence **Clogging,** *ppl. adj.* cloying, indigestible. n.Yks.^{12}

12 To tie a log to an animal, in order to secure it.

n.Yks. We clogg'd t'dog (I.W.).

13. To put an additional temporary compartment at the bottom of a bee-hive.

n.Lan. A'll tlog dhat haiv təmorn (W.S.).

14. *Fig.* To marry. Cf. **2.**

Lan. Theaw'd clog agen, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) v. **s.Lan.** It has freq. been said of young widows 'Will hoo clog again?' (S.W.)

[**1.** Clogge, *billot*, Palsgr. (1530); Clogge, *truncus*, *Prompt.* **2.** A clogge at ye foote, *impedimentum*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

CLOG, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Sc. All n. counties to Chs. Also Der. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Brks. Dev. Also in form **clug** Sc. Lan. [**klog.**]

1. *sb.* A shoe with a wooden sole, *gen.* of alder-wood, strengthened with iron at the heels and edges; a wooden shoe.

Rnf. See this wee birkie wi' the clugs. . . . Greatly does his heart rejoice To hear his feet mak' sic a noise, Young *Pictures* (1865) 137. **Kcb.** Jock winna bide a shae nor clog On's gutty-perky feety, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 140. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** A neckless sark—a clog and shoe, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 11; Wee starving bairns gawn wanting clogs, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 300; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Clogs are very noisy, but felt to be a great protection against damp. A modern style—spring-clogs, with thin sole of leather, and the wooden sole in two parts, a spring between heel and toe—has long been used and approved (M.P.). **Wm.** The clown that rattles oor the paavement in cakered cloggs, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 3. **n.Yks.**^{13} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Willan *List Wds.* (1811); Whoy didn't ya put ya cloth shawl on, an yer clogs? Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 142; **w.Yks.**^{23} **Lan.** Aw can clug mi hawn clugs, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 81; Doff thi clogs and warm thi feet, Ramsbottom *Rhymes* (1864) 41; **Lan.**^{1} To Lunnon aw'll walk, wi meh clogs on meh feet, *Ballad, Jone o' Grinfilt.* **n.Lan.**^{1} My country clogs to save my shoon, *Ballads*, 128. **Chs.**^{1} They are worn very generally by the factory hands of both sexes, and the clattering noise made by two or three hundred people when they loose from the mill and run through the streets is very peculiar. In Macclesfield it is only the cotton hands who wear them. The sole of a clog is about an inch thick; a groove is cut entirely round it, and in this the upper leather is nailed. It is then tipped underneath with iron and has an iron heel, and it becomes a most formidable weapon for 'punsing' in a Lan. 'up and down' fight. Clogs are generally made considerably too large, and a wisp of straw or hay is placed under the sole of the foot. They are tied with a thong, or frequently have brass clasps; they are warm and comfortable, and are almost impervious to wet. The cutting of clog soles is quite a special branch of industry; **Chs.**^{3}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{1} **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

Hence (1) **Clogger,** *sb.* a maker of clogs; (2) **Cluggie,** *sb.*, (3) **Clogs,** *sb.* a person who wears clogs; in phr. *clever clogs*, a conceited person.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} In Newcastle there was formerly, at the Head of the Side, a 'Clogger's Entry.' **n.Dur.** The place was inhabited by cloggers, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 11. **Cum.** The clogger and the teaylear fit, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 14. **Wm.** (M.P.) **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} 'Our Wulliam, faith,' quo' clogger Kit, 'shall bang,' 202. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 23, 1892); **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** So he's set o' th' cloggers i' th' neighbourhood agate o' makkin thick uns, Brierley *Jingo* (1878) 9. **Chs.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1} (2) **Rnf.** By sweeps cluggie like a dart, Young *Pictures* (1865) 138. (3) **Rnf.** As she threatens clugs wi' harm, *ib.* **Cum.** She only asserted the fact, and left the explanation to those 'clever clogs' who pretended to understand the ins and outs of the gravest mysteries of life, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiv.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Clog-coaker,** the iron tip to a clog; (2) **-pie,** a kicking; (3) **-shoes (-shoon),** (4) **-shoe-boots,** thick shoes with wooden soles; (5) **-shuffler,** a clog-dancer.

(1) **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Your Seymey has broken car stang an' mendit it wid a clog-coaker, 211. (2) **w.Yks.** He shud have some rare clog-pie, Bickerdike *Beacon Ann.* (1872) 24. (3) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.** Any lass 'at ivver ware clog shoon, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 20. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (4) **n.Yks.**^{2} Clogsha beeats. (5) **Lan.** Aw was wunst known as t'best 'clog-shuffler' for moiles reaund, Owen *Good Owd Toimes* (1870) 6.

3. In phr. *marriage by clog and shoe* (?), see below.

Lan. In the registers of the church at Haworth there occurs an entry (1733) giving a list of 'marriages at Bradford and by clog and shoe in Lan.,' *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 137.

4. *Obsol.* A kind of patten or sandal, worn by women over their shoes to protect their feet in wet or dirty weather when walking short distances.

s.Not. (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**^{1} **Wor.** Still in use (J.W.P.). **Shr.**^{1} This clog consists simply of a thick wooden sole, the heel of which is usually 'iron-clad.' Two leather straps are attached to the sides, which, being tied by a string over the instep of the wearer, keep the clog in position. **Brks.**^{1}

5. *v.* To put new wooden soles to a pair of clogs, to repair, mend; also *fig.* to mend, recover from an illness.

Nhb.^{1}, **Cum.**, **Wm.** (M.P.) **w.Yks.** Oh he'll clog again (B.K.); An old woman, who had been ill, when congratulated on getting out to an entertainment at the schools, replied, 'Oh! I think I shall clog again!' (W.F.S.) **Lan.** (S.W.) **Dev.** A bill sent to Squire B. by the village shoemaker: 'Clogged up miss, 0*s.* 10*d.* Turned, clogged, and mended the maid, 1*s.* 0*d.*,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 20.

[**1.** Wooden clogs, *soleae ligneae*, Coles (1679).]

CLOG, *v.*^{3} Shr.^{12} [**klog.**] To steep seed-grain in lye or a solution of blue vitriol in order to destroy the parasitic fungus (*Puccinia*) which produces smut.

CLOG, *v.*^{4} Suf. [**klog.**] To toil.

Suf. I kept clogging at it (F.H.); (E.G.P.)

CLOG, *v.*^{5} Shr. To go begging doles of wheat on St. Thomas' Day. Also called **Corning**, **Gooding**.

Shr. On St. Thomas' Day every farmer set out in some convenient place a 'bag' (sack) of wheat for the portion of the poor: and all the cottagers' wives went from house to house for miles round to get their share of the dole 'dealt' out by the farmers' wives and daughters, a pint or quart to each comer, according to her poverty and the size of her family. . . . At Ellesmere they speak of going 'clogging,' Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 392; **Shr.**^{1}

Hence **Clog-fair-day**, *sb.* St. Thomas' Day, Dec. 21, on which doles of wheat are given to the cottagers' wives by the farmers.

Shr. At Clun, . . . the day itself is called 'Clog-fair Day,' perhaps in allusion to the long walk it necessitates, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 393; **Shr.**^{1}

CLOG(G, *sb.* *Obs.* Stf. An almanac made with notches and rude figures on a square stick. Also known as **Clog-almanac**.

Stf. An ancient sort of Almanacks they call Cloggs, made upon square sticks, still in use here amongst the meaner sort of people, Plot *Stf.* (1686) 418; (K.)

[The Clog, a perpetual Almanack, is figured opposite the title-page of Hone's *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II, and an account of it is given in the Preface. In Peter Hopkins's time the clogg was still found in farm houses, Southey *Doctor* (1843) xc.]

CLOGGAND, *sb.* Or.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.^{1} A portion of pasture-ground, in which sheep or cattle have been accustomed to feed.

CLOGGINS, *sb. pl.* Cum. [**klo·ginz.**] Balls of snow on the feet. See **Clog**, *sb.*^{1} **8**.

Cum. In common use (J.A.); **Cum.**^{1}

CLOGGY, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Glo. Brks. Hrt. Som. Dev. Cor. [**klo·gi.**]

1. Of a horse, cow, or pig: fat, heavy, compact. Cf. **clodgy.**

Cum.^{1} As cloggy as a fat su. **w.Yks.**^{1} Shoe's a feaful cloggy beast. **Chs.**^{13}

2. Of land, &c.: heavy, wet; dirty.

Nhp.^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **Hrt.** Our high cloggy cold situations, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii.

3. Of weather: damp, foggy. n.Yks.^{2}

4. Sticky, adhesive, viscid; cloying, indigestible.

n.Yks.^{12}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **Glo.** It be cloggy like treacle (S.S.B.). **w.Som.**^{1} Tlaug·ee. **s.Dev.**, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.)

Hence (1) **Cloggied**, *adj.* balled with snow; (2) **Cloggy-bog**, *sb.* the accumulation of snow which sticks to the soles of boots.

(1) **Yks.** His shoes were that cloggied while he could hardly walk (A.C.). (2) **Lan.**, **Chs.** Neaw knock thoose cloggybogs off before comin i' th' heawse unless yo'd like see me start cleeanin again (S.W.).

CLOGSOME, *adj.* Yks. e.An. [**klo·gsəm.**]

1. Sticky, heavy, dirty; *gen.* used of roads. w.Yks.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}, Suf.^{1}

2. Dull, heavy, tiresome. e.An.^{1}

CLOGUE, see **Collogue**.

CLOGWEED, *sb.* Glo. Bck. Wil. [**klo·gwīd.**] (1) The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (2) the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*; (3) *Scabiosa arvensis*.

(1) **Glo.**^{1} **n.Wil.** A deep broad ditch overshadowed by tall hemlock and clogweed, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 165. **Wil.**^{1} (2) **Wil.**^{1} (3) **s.Bck.**

CLOG-WHEAT, *sb.* e.An. [**klo·g-wīt.**] Bearded wheat, cone wheat, *Triticum sativum*.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Nrf.**^{1} Called in Mark Lane, rivets. **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 290, ed. 1849; (F.H.); (C.T.) **w.Suf.** Two bushels of clog-wheat, or rivets, or bearded wheat (as it is variously called in this county), *Ann. Register* (1768) VI. 80. **Suf.**^{1}

CLOICE, see **Close**.

CLOICH, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) A place of shelter, the cavity of a rock where one may elude a search.

CLOICHY, *adj.* Dev. [**kloi·tʃi.**] Sticky.

Dev. 'Tes rayther a cloichy sort o' a pudding (i.e. tapioca), *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

CLOIGHER, see **Clocher**.

CLOINT, *sb.* Sh.I. (K.I.), S. & Ork.^{1} A stoutly-made clumsy person or animal. See **Clunt**, *sb.*^{1}

CLOINTER, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Wm. [**kloi·ntər.**]

1. *v.* To walk heavily and noisily, as one who wears wooden shoes; see **Clonter**, **Clunter**, *v.*^{2}

N.Cy.^{1} **Wm.** (T.H.); Giv' up clointerin' aboot i' them clogs (B.K.).

2. *sb.* Disorder. N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}

CLOIS(E, see **Close**, *sb.*, *adj.*

CLOIT, *v.*, *sb.*^{1} and *adv.* Sc. Written **cloyt**; also in form **clyte**, **klyte**. [**kloit.**]

1. *v.* To fall heavily or suddenly; to sit down smartly, with a bump.

Fif. Sae down they cloytet on their seats, And helter-skelter at the meats, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 100. **Lnk.** Aft wi' pride their heads grow light, An' doon they clyte again, Johnson *Musings* (1881) 59. **e.Lth.** Thinkin ilka meenute the muckle buik was gaun to cloit on the tap o' him, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 36. **Slk.** The auld women frae chimley-taps are clytin wi' a crash into every area, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 274. **Gall.** (Jam.) **Kcb.** Then on my doup I straightway cloited, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 181.

2. *sb.* A hard or heavy fall.

Sc. At the moment o' his greatest confidence he got the sairest clyte, Smith *Archie and Bess* (1876) 79. **Ayr.** Down she fell on her back, at full length with a great cloyt, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxvii; Fell with a great cloyt on his face, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 45. **Lnk.** Wi' ae fell clyte, Gang oot o' sicht, Wardrop *Johnnie Mathieson* (1881) 122.

Hence **Clytie**, *sb.* the fall of a child. Lth. (Jam.)

3. *adv.* Suddenly, with force, *gen.* in phr. *to gae*, *play*, or *ca' cloit*, to sit or fall down suddenly, heavily, or noisily.

Bnff.^{1} The loon fell clean clyte our. He geed clyte on's back. **Abd.** To ca' clyte (A.W.). **Fif.** He got haud o' Jenny roun' the neck, and the twa gaed clyte doon on a seat, McLaren *Tibbie and Tam* (1894) 125. **e.Fif.** He played klyte oot a' his length amang the shairin', Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xv.

CLOIT, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. [**kloit.**]

1. A heavy burden.

Ayr. *Ayr. Gl. Survey*, 691 (Jam.); (J.M.)

2. *Fig.* A clown; stupid, inactive fellow. Sc. (Jam.), N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}

[Cp. MDu. *clute*, *cluyt*, 'massa' (*Teuthonista*).]

CLOIT, *sb.*^{3} Sc. An afternoon's nap, a siesta.

Rnf. I tak a cloit when I'm tired (Jam.).

CLOIT, *sb.*^{4} *Obs.* s.Pem. A hurdle.

s.Pem. Put the cloit on the slops, Jimmie, as them yaws might'n get in (W.M.M.).

[Wel. *clwyd*, a hurdle; cp. OCor. *cluit*, Ir. *cliath*; see Stokes in Fick^4 101.]

CLOITER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **clyter**. [**kloi·tər.**]

1. *v.* To be engaged in dirty or wet work; to lift or pour out liquid in a careless or slovenly manner. Sc. (Jam.), Bnff.^{1}

2. *sb.* The act of working carelessly or dirtily among liquids or wet substances. *ib.*

Hence (1) **Cloitery**, *sb.* work which is wet, nasty, or slimy; dirt, filth, offal; (2) **Cloitery**, *adj.* dirty, sticky, wet; (3) **Cloitery-market**, *sb.* the market in Edinburgh where the offal of animals is sold; (4) **Cloitery-wife** (or **-maid**), *sb.* a woman whose work it is to remove filth or refuse, who cleans and sells offal, such as tripe, &c.

(1) **Rnf., Lth., Rxb.** Clytrie (Jam.). (2) **e.Lth.** It's nasty cloitery wark, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 236. (3) **Edb.** (Jam.) (4) **Lth.** From a flesh-market close-head a clytrie-maid came, And a pitcher with blood she did carry, Wilson *Coll. Sngs.* (1788) 65 (Jam.).

3. A mass of any wet or sticky substance. Bnff.^{1}

CLOITHUR, see **Clocher.**

CLOKE, see **Clawk, Cloak.**

CLOKS, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} **[kloks.]** A preparation of milk boiled for hours until it acquires a dark colour and a peculiar taste.

CLOM, *sb.* and *v.* Wor. Pem. **[klom.]**

1. *sb.* A mixture of clay and straw used for building; a mud-house.

s.Pem. *Obsol.* These owld cloms, they be very warm (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419.

2. *v.* To stick to. s.Wor. (H.K.)

CLOMAX, *sb.* e.Not. **[klo·məks.]** An awkward person. (J.P.K.)

CLOMB, see **Claum**, *v.*^{2}, **Cloam.**

CLOMBER, *v.* Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. **[klo·mbə(r).]** To climb, clamber.

Nhp.^{2} **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875); (H.K.) **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1}

CLOMBS, *sb. pl.* Sus. **[klōmz.]** Iron traps for vermin. See **Clam**, *sb.*^{1} **10.**

Sus. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Occas. used by old village folk (E.E.S.).

CLOME, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To gutter as a candle. (Hall.)

[A candel clomyng in a corsed place, *P. Plowman* (c.) iv. 106.]

CLOM(E, see **Claum, Cloam.**

CLOMMER, see **Clomper**, *v.*

CLOMMERING, *prp.* Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} **[klo·mərin.]** Being greedy.

CLOMP, *v.* and *sb.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. **[klomp.]**

1. *v.* To walk heavily; to make a noise in walking. Also used *fig.* See **Clamp**, *v.*^{4}, **Clump.**

w.Yks. T'owd chap heard pairt o' what shoo sed, As he cum clompin in, Preston *Poems* (1864) 7; **w.Yks.**^{1245} **Lan.** Deawn stairs aw clompt i' mi clogs, Scholes *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 14; **Lan.**^{1} **Not.** I heerd the gret, orming beggar come clomping up stairs (J.H.B.); **Not.**^{1} **s.Not.** 'Put my fut down on immorality.' 'Ay, clomp it down on that as hard as you like,' Prior *Renie* (1895) 70. **Lin.** (W.W.S.), **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

Hence **Clomping**, (1) *vbl. sb.* the noise made by heavy boots in walking; (2) *ppl. adj.* noisy, heavy treading.

(1) **Lin.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** Dunnut mak sich a clompin din wi thi clogs (D.L.).

2. To fasten an extra piece of thick leather on to the sole of a boot or shoe. Lin.^{1}, Lei.^{1}, War.^{3}

3. *sb.* The sound of a heavy tread or footstep.

Wm. What a clomp t'auld meear maks wi' her hinder feet (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Thah does mak a clomp wi' thi gurt clogs (Æ.B.).

CLOMPER, *v.* and *sb.*^{1} Yks. Lan. Lei. Nhp. War. In form **clommer** Lei.^{1} War.^{23} **[klo·mpə(r), klo·mə(r).]**

1. *v.* To tramp, tread heavily, make a noise with the feet.

Lan. Hearken heaw they're clomperin' up th' stairs, Brierley *Weaver*, 21. **Lei.**^{1} A wur a-clommerin' an' a-stommerin' wi' his feet. **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.**^{23}

Hence (1) **Clompering**, *ppl. adj.* treading heavily; (2) **Clomperton**, *sb.* a person who walks heavily.

(1) **Lan.** He use t' be a ragged, clomperin hobble-de-hoy, Brierley *Waverlow* (1884) 80. (2) **w.Yks.**^{1}

2. *sb.* A heavy hob-nailed boot. War. (J.R.W.)

CLOMPER, *sb.*^{2} Yks. **[klo·mpə(r).]**

1. A disease or hard lump in the roof of a dog's mouth.

w.Yks. I took th' clomper out of his mouth (J.T.); *Obsol.* (M.F.)

2. A swelling on the gums of a horse. w.Yks. (M.F.)

CLOMPH, *v.* Sc. Also in form **clamph.** **[klomf.]** To walk in a dull, heavy manner, *gen.* used of walking in shoes which are too large.

Slk. (Jam.) **Wgt.** Quite common (A.W.).

CLONG-, see **Clung.**

CLONKER, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] An icicle. (Hall.)

CLONTER, *sb.* and *v.* Lan. Chs. Shr. **[klo·ntə(r).]**

1. *sb.* A clatter, noise. See **Clointer, Clunter**, *v.*^{2}

s.Lan. (W.S.) **s.Chs.**^{1} Dù)nŭ mai· sich· ŭ klon·tŭr wi dhem klogz [Dunna may sich a clonter wi' them clogs].

2. *v.* To make a clatter, esp. in walking with heavy boots or clogs.

s.Lan. (W.S.), **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Kon)ŭ yŭ ée·ŭr ŭr klon·tŭrin ŭkros·)th fuwd ? [Conna yŏ hear her clonterin' across th' fowd ?] **Shr.**^{1} Theer 'e gŏŏs clonterin' ŏŏth 'is clogs alung the street.

Hence **Clontery**, *adj.* clattering, noisy. s.Chs.^{1}

CLOOF, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Cmb. Also in forms **cleuf, cleugh** n.Yks.^{3}; **cluf, cluif** Sc. (Jam.) **[klūf, kluf.]** The hoof of a horse, cow, pig, &c.; a claw.

Sc. (Jam.) **Fif.** The stour, That his ain horse-cluifs . . . Up in his face hae dash'd, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 61. **Nhb.**^{1} Atween the cluvs. **Dur.**^{1} **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **Cum.** Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851). **n.Yks.**^{3} **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 322. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Cmb.** Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iii.

[(The bull) walde clate him with his cluifes, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) I. 30. ON. *klauf*, cloven hoof, Da. *klov.*]

CLOOF, see **Clough**, *sb.*^{1}

CLOOK, see **Cleuk.**

CLOOKIN, see **Clewkin.**

CLOOM, see **Cloam.**

CLOOR, *sb.* and *v.* Sh. & Or.I. **[klūr.]**

1. *sb.* A scratch from a pin, &c.; the vicious scratching of a cat. S. & Ork.^{1}, Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

2. *v.* To claw, scratch; to scratch oneself.

Sh.I. He cloors baid da shooders awa, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 14. **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[ON. *klōr*, a scratching; *klōra*, to scratch like a cat.]

CLOOR, see **Clour, Clow**, *sb.*^{1}

CLOOSE, see **Clow**, *sb.*^{1}

CLOOT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also in forms **cleet** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **cleutt** Cum.^{1}; **clout** Rnf. Lth. Wm. & Cum.^{1}; **cluit** Rnf. Lth.; **clute** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **clutt** Cum. **[klūt.]**

1. *sb.* One of the divisions of the hoof of cattle, sheep, &c.; the hoof, foot. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Let them send to him if they lost sae muckle as a single cloot, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi. **Frf.** Count them out, baith birds and brutes, Feathers and bees, and horned clutes, Sands *Poems* (1833) 88. **Rnf.** He kend a' creatures clute and tail, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 285, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** Upon her cloot she coost a hitch, Burns *Poor Mailie*, st. 1. **Lnk.** Sax good fat lambs I sauld them ilka clut, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 21, ed. 1783. **e.Lth.** Auld wives' kye (Nae doubt he'd steal them, tail and clout), Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 113. **Edb.** Trudging wi' his cloots unshode, *Tint Quey* (1796) 19. **w.Sc.** Among country people the term is sometimes applied to human feet (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Slk.** The beast [a sheep to shear] is woo' to the clouts and the e'en holes, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 301, ed. 1866; He feenally recovered his cloots, and aff like lichtnen to the mountains, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 242. **Gall.** The cloots of that great rampaging stot which trampled me, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) viii. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**^{1} (s.v. Cleu). **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Ther clumsy clouts made aw the glass windows clatter, 200. **Wm.** Poo thi gurt cloots anunder thi (B.K.).

Hence **Clooted**, *adj.* hoofed, having hoofs.

Gall. There were . . . many footmarks about it, as of clooted feet of cattle, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xvi.

2. In phr. *to take the clute*, to run off, used of cattle.

n.Sc. The bits o' brutes, Sin' I cam here, hae ta'en their clutes, Picken *Poems* (1788) 65 (Jam.).

3. The devil, *gen.* in *pl.* See **Clootie**, *sb.*^{1}

Frf. Dog, Cloots, ye ca' me, eke auld Nick, And Hornie, Morison *Poems* (1790) 36. **Rnf.** I hate ye as I hate auld Cloot, Barr *Poems* (1861) 14. **Ayr.** An' now, auld Cloots, Burns *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 20; Says Cloot, 'here's plenty if ye'll gang,' *Ballads and*

Sngs. (1846) I. 98. **Lnk.** Hecate, the awfu' queen o' cluits, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 17. **Gall.** Ye little thought ye had to flee Through Chaos' bounds to meet auld Cloot, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 121. **N.I.**^{1}

4. *v.* To walk, step.

Wm. He war clooten off hiam at a famous bat (B.K.).

[A der. fr. Germ. root *kleut*, to split; cp. Bavar. dial. *kleuzen*, 'spalten' (SCHMELLER); see GRAFF, IV. 567.]

CLOOT, see **Clout,** *sb.*^{12}

CLOOTIE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Written **clutie** Sc. Also in form **cleeaty** Wm. [**klū·ti.**] The devil. *Gen.* in phr. *Auld Clootie.* See **Cloot, 3.**

Abd. Auld sneaking Clootie, That looks sae fearfu', black, an' sooty, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 115. **Per.** He tells them how witches wi' Auld Clootie ban, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 143. **Frf.** Clootie wad be sure to cleek him, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 100. **Ayr.** This is as big a lie as ever Cluty himself cleckit, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xiv; Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie, BURNS *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 1. **Lnk.** Auld Clootie is kent by his foot aye, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 63. **Edb.** May Clootie fail to catch you, Whan thou art dead, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 50. **Slk.** Clootie's a great coward and wull never hae courage to face the crutch, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 36. **Gall.** Auld witch Maggy was her name, For she by Clootie had been hired, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 28. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Ef black claes meyks a parfit man, awd Clooty beets the preest, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 329; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Auld Clouty's cloven heuf, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 3rd S. 212. **Wm.** Ah thowt begom auld Cleeaty hed mi fer yance (B.K.). **Lan.** Dooming them all to 'Clootie' and his imps, ROBY *Trad.* (ed. 1872) I. 124.

Hence (1) **Clootie Ben,** *phr.* the devil; (2) **Clootie's croft,** *phr.* the devil's croft; see below.

(1) **Abd.** It maun be the deein's o' auld Clootie Ben, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 108. (2) **Bwk.** The moss is soft on Clootie's craft, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 111; This is sometimes called the 'Goodman's field.' It consisted of a small portion of the best land, set apart by the inhabitants of most Sc. villages, as a propitiatory gift to the devil, on which property they never presumed to intrude. It was dedicated to the devil's service alone, and was left untilled and uncropped, *ib.*

CLOOTIE, *sb.*^{2} Irel. [**klū·ti.**] A left-handed person.

N.I.^{1} **Ant.** A person, if not held in much respect, might be nicknamed 'Clootie Smith' (W.J.K.).

CLOP, *v.*^{1} Dev. Cor. [**klop.**] To limp, walk lame. Cf. **clappaty.**

Dev. They clopt away to bade, *w. Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4. **Cor.** They clopping like corns, ha'nt a foot left to stand on, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 17; **Cor.**^{1} Clop and go one. Mother was clopping; **Cor.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Clopper,** *sb.* one who halts or limps in walking; (2) **Clopping,** *ppl. adj.*, (3) **Cloppy,** *adj.* limping, lame.

(1) **Cor.**^{2} A blinker and a clopper were never caught in a good trick, *Old saying.* (2) **n.Dev.** Muve, bloggy, clopping blindego, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 4. (3) **Cor.**^{2}

[Fr. *cloper*, to limp, go lamely (COTGR.); cp. HATZFELD (s.v. *clocher*, vb.).]

CLOP, *v.*^{2} Lin. Sus. [**klop.**] To attach an additional sole to a boot by wooden pegs. n.Lin.^{1} See **Clomp,** *v.* **2.**

Hence **Cloppers,** *sb. pl.* boots with wooden soles, worn by fishermen. Also called **clog-boots.** Sus.^{1}

[Du. *kloppen*, to knock or strike a naile into some place; *een klopper*, a galoche (HEXHAM).]

CLOP, *v.*^{3} Glo. [**klop.**] To turn to a definite purpose, to put to a certain use. Cf. **clap,** *v.* **1.**

Glo. He still had a keen and lively interest in hearing . . . which grounds were to be 'clopped into whate, dy-year,' BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xii.

CLORACH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **clairach, cleurach** Bnff.^{1} [**klōrəχ.**]

1. *v.* To do any kind of work such as cooking, washing, &c., in a dirty, awkward manner. Cf. **glare.**

Bnff.^{1} The dehm wiz clorachin', an' mackin' pottit hehd. There is a slight difference of meaning in the two words, 'cleurach' and 'clorach,' 'cleurach' expressing a greater degree of disgust, accompanied by impatience. 'Clairach' expresses a higher degree of disgust than 'clorach' and 'cleurach.' The word 'clorach' in all its meanings and forms indicates disgust, and often contempt.

Hence (1) **Clorachan,** *vbl. sb.* the act of doing a piece of work in a dirty manner; (2) **Cloraching,** *ppl. adj.* lazy and dirty at work.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} Sic a clorachan 's she 's haudin' wee that dainner o' hers. (2) *ib.*

2. To expectorate much.

Bnff.^{1} He's aye clorachin' an' spittin'.

3. To sit over the fire in a lazy manner, with the idea of bad health.

Bnff.^{1} Gae 'wa' oot, an nae be eye sittin' an clorachin' our the fire.

Hence **Cloraching,** *ppl. adj.* asthmatic; sickly, having a broken constitution. Bnff.^{1}

4. To make much ado in nursing a person not very ill.

Bnff.^{1} Fin a geed into the hoose, she wiz clorachin' wee that lazy herb o' a loon.

Hence **Clorachan,** *vbl. sb.* nursing a sickly person or animal; making much ado with a sick person or animal.

Bnff.^{1} They keep an unco clorachan wee that littlin o' theirs.

5. *sb.* A mass of liquid or semi-liquid substance, *freq.* used of ill-cooked food.

Bnff.^{1} She ga' 'im only a clorach o' caul' taties till's dainner.

CLORT, see **Clart.**

CLOSE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **clauss** se.Wor.^{1}; **cloäs** n.Lin.^{1}; **cloise** w.Yks.^{235} Der.^{1}; **clooase** e.Yks.^{1}; **clos'** Shr.^{1}; **cloyse** w.Yks.^{4}; **clwoze** Cum.^{1}; *pl.* **closen** Not. n.Lin.^{1} Rut.^{1} Lei.^{1} Nhp.^{1} Hnt. e.An.^{12} [**klōs, kloəs, klois.**]

1. An enclosure, a place fenced in.

Sc. Three thousand acres of land . . . exclusive of the two closes occupied by Widow Hodge and Goodman Trampclod, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xviii. **Nhb.**^{1} A close of land. **Cum.**^{1}

Hence **Closements,** *sb. pl.* enclosures in Dean Forest. Glo.^{1}

2. An enclosed field, *gen.* of pasture land; a small field near the house.

Cum. At milking-time yan has nowt to dea but say naame of close, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 392; We loaded hay, in yon threeneuk'd clwose, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 50. **Wm.** Wilson Clooas is ready fer mowin' (B.K.). **e.Yks.** In distinction to 'field,' which implies an open field, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **e.Yks.**^{1} A ploughed or fallow field is often called a 'clot clooase.' **w.Yks.** Ah leave all me cloizes a corn, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1868) 4; **w.Yks.**^{2345} **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 228. **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1} **Not.** There's a deal of grass now i' the closen (L.C.M.); **Not.**^{123} **s.Not.** 'E's got a close o' famous good gress-land an' fower closes o' middling plow-land (J.P.K.). **Lin.** When Molly cooms in fro' the far-end close wi' her paäils fro' the cow, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885). **n.Lin.**^{1} *Pl.* sometimes, though rarely, 'closen.' An enclosure, whether grass or under plough, as distinguished from a field, which is unenclosed land under plough. In recent days this distinction has in a great measure fallen into disuse, and we constantly hear persons speaking of a field, when they mean a close. **s.Lin.** *Obsol.* All his gress closen's covered wi' docks and thistles (T.H.R.). **Rut.**^{1} **Lei.** Is it true that the squire has taken those closen from you? *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 187; **Lei.**^{1} It's a sooch a little un as yo' durs'n't goo in it, not affter the reen, for fear as the wull cloose 'ud clag to yer butes. **Nhp.**^{1} Sometimes used as a *sing.* noun. 'He has a closen or two.' **War.**^{2}, **s.War.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.** They would . . . spend the day in the garden or clos' in which the cottage stood, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xxxi; **Shr.**^{1} We'n run 'ar' an' 'oun's three times round Gittins's clos' afore the bell rings. **Oxf.** If thee goest in old Dan'l Kearsey's close, his bull 'll horn thee, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 126. **Bdf.** What I would recommend would be. . . . to plough up the whole close, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 448; (J.W.B.) **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**^{12}, **Suf.** (F.H.) **I.W.** I zeen wuld Sorrel in close with a foal capering at her zide, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) II. 137. **Som.** The little close of grass, RAYMOND *Gentleman Upcott* (1893) 115. **w.Som.**^{1} In this sense the word is pronounced short; while close, *v.*, is drawn out to [tloa·uz].

Hence **Closing,** *sb.* an enclosure; an enclosed field.

n.Lin. Woodhus shuts off across cloasins to Jack's house, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 95. **n.Lin.**^{1} She's goän to pick wicks e' th' cloäsins.

3. An enclosed yard for cattle; a farmyard; an area or enclosed yard adjoining a house.

Sc. That . . . was Grizzel chasing the humble cow out of the close, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) ix. **Rxb.** (JAM.), **Su.** (F.H.) **Ken.**^{1};

Ken.^{2} 'Tis peculiarly us'd here of a farm-yard. **Ken., e.Sus.** Holloway. **Sus.**^{1} [Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

4. *Comp.* **Close-cart,** *sb.* a farm-cart.

e.Lth. The cairts were to be new pentit too. . . . A gang . . . was to be startit on the close-cairts the next day, Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 238. **Wgt.** (A.W.)

5. Any kind of land, a park, waste, common.

w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400; Any kind of land is spoken of as 'a cloise.' We'll walk ovver t'cloise (B.K.).

6. A field with a footpath through it; a public walk.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 26. **I.W.**^{1}

7. A passage, entry, blind alley.

Sc. Suppose him even to hit on the right close, people dwelt so thronged in these tall houses he might well seek a day, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) i; Close has two distinct meanings, (1) a passage; (2) the houses built along that passage (Jam. *Suppl.*). **e.Sc.** Wynds and closes were raked and cleared, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 15. **Frf.** In dark closes the children were already gathering, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 98. **Fif.** Wanderin' doon closes and up wynds, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 21. **Edb.** 'Where do you live?' 'Doon in the close roond the corner,' Stevenson *Puddin* (1894) 10. **s.Sc.** Ten or twelve were seen to issue from one of the narrow closes in the High Street, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 14. **Slk.** Some fo'k bade him seek the closses, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 94. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

8. *Comp.* (1) **Close-foot,** the end of an alley or 'close'; the houses at the end of a 'close'; (2) **-head,** (3) **-mouth,** the entrance to an entry, passage, blind alley.

(1) **Sc.** The part along which the back-houses are built is the close proper, and its termination is the close-foot. . . . Also the houses . . . at the other end, or farthest from the street, form the close-foot (Jam. *Suppl.*). (2) **Sc.** Here's a bra' din, indeed, about an auld wife gaun to the grave, a young limmer to the close-heads and causeway, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xx; The close-head may mean the head of the passage, or the houses at the head of the passage (Jam. *Suppl.*). (3) **Sc.** Through the close mouth, that was as dark as a Yule morning, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 217, ed. 1894; As a passage the opening or entry from the street is called the close-mouth; in the sense of the houses built along the passage, the entry . . . from the street to the back houses is called the close-mouth (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Bnff.** One woman . . . standing at the end of a close-mouth, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) iv.

[**2.** *Clos*, a close or field inclosed, Cotgr.; Syr sowed-dest not thou good seed in thy close ('closse' in Tindale), Geneva (1557) *Matt.* xiii. 27. **7.** A þre hedet hounde . . . was keper of the close of þat curset In, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 301.]

CLOSE, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **cloäs** n.Lin.^{1}; **cloice** e.Lan.^{1}; **cloise** w.Yks.^{5}; **clooas** e.Yks.^{1} [**klōs, kloəs, klois.**]

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Close-bed,** a panelled bedstead or bunk, with folding or sliding doors; (2) **-neaved,** close-fisted, stingy, parsimonious; (3) **—sciences,** the plant Dame's violet, *Hesperis matronalis*; (4) **—side,** the right side of a carcase of mutton; (5) **-sighted,** short- or near-sighted; (6) **-teap** or **-tup,** a male sheep with testicles undescended.

(1) **Sc.** To form an idea of a close-bed we may suppose it like a square-formed upright curtain bed, where the place of curtains is supplied by a roof, ends, and back of wooden deal, the front opening and shutting with wooden doors, either hinged or sliding sidewise in grooves, Pennecuik *Descrip. Twd.* (1815) 821 (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} These close, or 'box-beds,' were sometimes hidden behind what appeared to be the panelled side of a room. **w.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} A bed which, when not in use, shuts up and looks like a chest of drawers. (2) **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{5} (3) **e.An.** Close Sciney or close Sciences, *Viola Matronalis*, Skinner (1671) Kkkk 2. (4) **N.I.**^{1} So called because the kidney at that side adheres more closely than at the left, which is called the open side. (5) **Sc.** A hen that's gey close-sichtit an ae week picked up sawdust an' laid sax wudden eggs, *Jokes*, 2nd S. (1889) 21. (6) **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **w.Yks.**^{2} Any person . . . that shall keep any ridgell or close tupp upon the moor or common, *Holmesfield Crt. Rolls* (1751).

2. *Fig.* Reserved, uncommunicative, reticent, taciturn.

Sc. See you keep your tongue close, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxviii. **Ir.** Yon close mouth is a sign of a wise head spalpeen! Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 73. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Iz vari tlois (J.W.). **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He's a real cloäs man, an' knaws waay to hohd his tung ahind his teäth. **s.Lin.** She's that close, she'll tell nowt (F.H.W.). **Nhp.**^{1} She's a nasty close temper. **War.**^{3} **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Prov.* (1876). **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cor.**^{1} She's a close woman; **Cor.**^{2}

Hence **Close-tongued,** *adj.* silent, taciturn, reserved.

n.Lin. He's a close-tongued man and will tell other people nothing, Peacock *M. Heron* (1872) II. 106.

3. Of animals: quiet, not restless.

Lei.^{1} Shay's a very cloos caow; shay doon't rake or blaut.

4. Of bread, soil, &c.: heavy, adhesive. Of potatoes: waxy, not mealy.

War.^{3} 'Close' is applied to bread made from bad flour or badly baked. **w.Som.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1} [A retentive or close soil and subsoil retain water on them, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 92.]

5. Of a saw: having the alternate teeth not sufficiently bent to make a notch large enough for the saw to pass readily. w.Som.^{1}

6. Of wood when sawn: binding upon the saw.

w.Som.^{1} This here poplar stuff's that close, med so well cut a 'ool pack.

7. Dark, dusky.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** (A.C.); T'was wonnerful close when I came home last night (W.R.E.).

8. *adv.* In phr. (1) *close anenst*, close opposite; (2) *—at*, (3) *—handy*, near at hand, close.

(1) **m.Yks.**^{1} (2) **s.Wor.** Is there any gravel about here?—No, not close at (H.K.). (3) **Som.** You never saw any o' 'em close handy, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 33.

9. Constantly, always.

Peb. It's true the kirk ye close attend, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 96. **Rxb.** Do you ay get a present when ye gang to see your auntie?—Aye, close (Jam.).

10. In phr. (1) *to dress close*, to dress in a plain, quiet style; hence **Close-dressing,** *adj.*; (2) *to hit close*, to hit hard, sharply; (3) *to work close*, to work hard, diligently.

(1) **Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Hmp.** Of a blow: 'It hits close,' Wise *New Forest* (1883) 281; **Hmp.**^{1} (3) **Yks.** You must make up your mind to work close, Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) ii.

[**1.** (3) Dames Violet called in English Damaske Violets . . . and close Sciences, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 463; *Violettes de Damas*, rogues Gilliflowers, close sciences, Cotgr.; *Matrones*, Damask or Dames Violets, close sciences, *ib.* *Close Sciences* is a contam. form (due to Gerarde) of the name *close sciney* (found in Skinner). The form *sciney* is due to the old Lat. name *Damascena*, see Prior (1879) 49. **2.** Close (reserved), *taciturnus*, Coles (1679). **4.** Close, *firmus*, *ib.* **7.** Close (dark), *tenebrosus*, *nubilus*, *ib.*]

CLOSE, *v.* Sc. Yks. [**klōz.**] To have difficulty in breathing through cold, asthma, &c. *Gen.* with *up*.

Bnff.^{1} The littlin clost up a' thegeether; bit a pat 'im intil a bowie amon' warm water, an' that relieved 'im. **n.Yks.**^{1} How is Willy T. to-day?—Desper't sair closed, an' like to lose his wind reeght oot. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah's full o' cold; ah's fair closed up.

Hence **Closing,** *vbl. sb.* (1) a difficulty in breathing, caused by cold or pneumonic affection; (2) pneumonia, bronchitis, &c.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} He's nae vera strong: he tacks a closan ilky spring. **n.Yks.**^{1} What is the matter with your baby, mistress?—Why, it's a closin'; it's getten a sair cow'd. (2) *ib.* T'au'd man's getten a closin' on 'im, an' it'll fare te gan hard wiv 'im.

CLOSEEVIE, *sb.* Cld. (Jam.) Also written **clozeevie.** [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *the haill closeevie*, the whole collection.

CLOSEM, see **Clossem.**

CLOSER, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Der. Nhp. A finishing argument, a 'settler.'

Sc. The minister met with a closer in one of his examinations at a fishing village, Dickson *Auld Min.* (1892) 131. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

CLOSER, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. A fire-brick 9 ins. long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. square.

Nhb.^{1} Sometimes called a 'soap,' from its resemblance to a bar of soap.

CLOSH, *sb.*^{1} Sus. Hmp. [**kloʃ.**] A nickname for a Dutchman.

Sus.^{2} **e.Sus., Hmp.** Holloway.

[Repr. of Du. *Klaas*, abbrev. of *Nicolaas*, Nicholas, a favourite name in Holland.]

CLOSH, *sb.*^{2} Cor. [**kloʃ.**] A galosh, india-rubber shoe.

Cor. They arn't no boots at tall, they are closhes, Higham *Dial.* (1866).

CLOSH, *sb.*^{3} Yks. A disease in the feet of sheep, 'founder.'

n.Yks. Fairly common (R.B.).

CLOSHER, see **Clodger**, *sb.*^{1}

CLOSS, *sb.* Cum. [**klos.**] (1) The sharp-flowered jointed rush, *Juncus acutiflorus*; (2) the shining-fruited jointed rush, *J. lamprocarpus*. Cum.^{1}

[Cp. MDu. *closs*, 'truncus, stipes' (*Teuthonista*, 54).]

CLOSSACH, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **clushach** Abd. [**klo·səχ.**] A large mass or handful of anything, esp. anything semi-liquid. Also used *fig.*

Bnff.^{1} The hail clossach. **Abd.** A scanty meal for wife and bairn, And left a clushach i' the moggan, Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 171; (W.M.); Wudna't a' been unco handy to get the bit clossach? Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii; It's extrordinar foo they've marriet throu' ither . . . aye keepin' the clossach thegither fan they cud, *ib. My Ain Folk* (ed. 1882) 151.

CLOSSEM, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. War. Shr. Written **closem** s.Chs.^{1} Shr.^{1}; **clossom** War.^{3}; **clossum** Lan. War.; **clozam** War.^{12}; **clozzom** War.; **clozzum** Lan.^{1}; also in forms **clozzon** n.Cy. (Grose); **clussom, cluzzum** w.Yks.^{2}; **cluzzen** n.Lin.^{1} [**klo·zəm, klu·zəm.**]

1. *sb.* The hand, fist, claw, talon. Also used *fig.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Lan.** He'd happen com to meh, un help meh ewt o' thur clossums, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 12; **Lan.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ky'ee·p dhem kloz·ŭmz of mey [Keep them closems off mey]. Ahy)l stop dhaat· yaayth frŭm gy·et·in póoŭr Naan·z bit ŭ mùn·i in iz kloz·ŭmz [I'll stop that yaïth (youth, fellow) from gettin' poor Nan's bit o' money in his closems]. It often has a connotation of clumsiness.

2. *v.* To seize, clutch, snatch; to appropriate.

Lan.^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** The farmers took the land bit by bit, till they'd clozzumed the hull parish (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' dogs hed cluzzen'd hohd o' one anuther afoore I seed 'em. **War.** (J.B.); **War.**^{2} Let's clozam them opples; **War.**^{3}

3. To grasp in a tight embrace, to squeeze.

w.Yks.^{2} Cluzzum me to thee, lad! **Lan.**^{1}, **s.Lan.** (S.W.) **Shr.**^{1} They closem'd out o' one another, an' wros'led together a good bit afore we could part 'em.

CLOST, *adv.* Lin. Wil. [**klōst.**] Close, near to.

Lin. Run, lads. . . . Dessay I shall be clost behind, Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) xv. **Wil.** [He] 'ud stand clost by thi zide on him to watch un, Akerman *Spring-tide* (1850) 22.

CLOSURE, *sb.* n.Cy. I.W. [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** A gutter. n.Cy. **2.** A clencher. I.W. (Hall.)

[**1.** A spec. use of OFr. *closure*, that which encloses, a barrier (La Curne). Cp. OE. *clūse*, enclosure, narrow pass, Late L. *clūsa*, 'agger in quo concluduntur aquae' (Ducange). **2.** Prop. that which brings a discussion to a conclusion. Cp. the use of the word in the House of Commons.]

CLOSURE, see **Clodger**, *sb.*^{1}

CLOT, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. [**klot.**]

1. *sb.* A clod of earth.

Nhb.^{1} He hit him wiv a clot. **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} As cold as a clot. **w.Yks.**^{13} **s.Not.** 'E picked up a clot an' threw 't at the winder (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 322. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Theäre's noht iver cum'd up fer clots like a Caambridge roll. **Rut.**^{1} Mr. B. he give me a day or two work, knocking clots, an' sooch. **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} My feet are as cold as clots. **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.), **I.W.**^{1} **Dor.**^{1} Jim stopp'd an' grabbled up a clot, 167.

Hence (1) **Clottiness**, *sb.*, (2) **Clottishness**, *sb.* of land: hardness, lumpiness; (3) **Clotty**, *adj.* lumpy.

(1) **Wil.** The peculiar churlishness (provincially, 'clottiness') of a great part of the lands of this district, Davis *Agric.* (1811) vii; **Wil.**^{1} (2) **Wil.** *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813). (3) **n.Yks.** This butter is clotty (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Sometimes they [peats] were clotty, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 38. **Brks.**^{1} Ut laays pretty clotty.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Clot·close**, a ploughed field; (2) **·cold**, quite cold; (3) **·mauler**, (4) **·mell**, a mallet for breaking clods; (5) **·still**, quite still.

(1) **e.Yks.** (E.F.) (2) **w.Yks.** (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{2} A dead man is said to be clot-cold; **w.Yks.**^{5} Said of water, which, having been hot, has stood till it has got cold again. (3) **I.W.**^{1} (4) **n.Lin.**^{1} (5) **w.Yks.**^{5} To stand 'clot-still.'

3. *Fig.* A clown, a stupid fellow. Cf. **cloit**, *sb.*^{2}, **clothead.**

Nhb.^{1} Get oot, ye greet clot, ye (s.v. Cloit). **n.Yks.**^{2}

4. A patch of cultivated ground.

n.Yks. The landlord agrees to allow the tenant, his executors, &c., on his leaving the farm, for the clots of turnips and wheat sown in the last year of this demise, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 64.

5. A hard lump of dry cow-dung, left on the surface of a pasture.

Wil.^{1} On pasture farms they beat clots or pick up stones, Jefferies *Lett. to Times* (Nov. 1872).

6. A knot or bunch of worms, eels, &c. Cf. **clat**, *sb.*^{1}

e.Dev. I thought it was a clot of eels, Blackmore *Perlycross* (1894) xvi.

Hence **Clotting**, *vbl. sb.* the method of catching eels with a knot of worms; see below.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.) **Dev.**^{1} The practice consists of stringing a number of earthworms on worsted thread, and then making a bundle or clot of them. The teeth of the eel become inextricably entangled in the fibres of the worsted, and thus is caught.

7. *v.* To break clods with a wooden mallet.

w.Yks.^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

Hence (1) **Clotting-beetle**, *sb.*, (2) **Clotting-mell**, *sb.* a long-handled hammer used for breaking clods with in a field.

(1) **Lei.**^{1} (2) **e.Yks.** Providinge two or three men with clottinge melles to break them small, Best *Farming Bk.* (1642) 138. **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.)

8. To throw, hurl; to pelt with sods or stones.

s.Dur. Clot them stanes into t'cart. It's been clotted about till it's nut fit to put on (J.E.D.). **Cum.**^{1} They clottit t'lasses wid apples and hed sec fun. **Yks.** St. Stephen wor clotted to deeath wi stoanes, *Yks. Comet* (1844) ii. 19.

9. To scatter or pick up the manure left by animals on grass-land. *Gen.* in phr. *to go clotting* or *cowclotting*.

w.Yks.^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} To go a clotting. **n.Wil.** Aw I be gwain cowclottin' (E.H.G.).

Hence **Clotting·fork**, *sb.* a fork for scattering manure left on grazing land. Lei.^{1}

10. To lie scattered in disorder.

Cum.^{1} Her cleàzz and things is o' clottan about like hay and strea.

11. To stick, cleave, coagulate.

w.Yks. They put ass down, and lime, and when it rains it all clots to yer feet (F.P.T.).

12. To smear or daub with mud. n.Yks.^{3}

[**1.** In stubbed plot, Fill hole with clot, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 73; Of clay þai kest att him þe clott, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 24026. (3) If the barleye-grounde wyll not breake with harrowes, but be clotty, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 25. **3.** Feats of fine understanding To abuse clots and clowns with, Jonson *Magn. Lady* (1632) I. i, ed. Cunningham, II. 400. **7.** To clotte, *occare*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

CLOT, see **Clout**, *sb.*^{1}

CLOT-BUR, *sb.* Cum.^{1} n.Yks.^{1} [**klo·t-bər.**] The burdock. See **Clote** (4).

[Clotburre, clotlefe, Coles (1677); *Glatteron*, the bur dock, clote bur, great bur, Cotgr.]

CLOTCH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. e.An. [**klotʃ.**]

1. *v.* To tread heavily, move awkwardly.

Bwk. Going clotching through among the horses, holding up her 'sark-tail,' filled with the naig's corn, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 81. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

Hence **Clotchy**, *adj.* clumsy, awkward.

Nhb.^{1} Eh, but yor a clotchy han'.

2. To jog, shake roughly. Cum.^{1}, n.Yks.^{3}

3. To hinder, disallow; to knock off.

w.Yks. A word much in use among miners. Formerly the coal was got at so much per corve, but if a corve was badly filled or the coal not properly dressed it was 'clotched,' that is to say, not reckoned and not paid for. When a drunken man is denied any more ale at a public-house he is clotched. Members of Parliament when talking too long may be clotched, but it is now called putting on the 'closure,' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Jan. 2, 1897).

4. *sb.* A clumsy, awkward person; a bungler. Abd. (Jam.), Nhb.^{1}

5. Something worn out, as a cart, or any machine almost useless; *fig.* a person with a broken constitution. n.Sc. (Jam.)

6. A clot of coagulated matter. e.Lan.^{1}

CLOTCHIN, *sb.* Cum. [**klo·tʃin.**] A sitting of eggs; a brood of chickens. See **Clutch,** *sb.*^{2}

Cum. I've notished 'at you've a layer—that dark broon speckled hen; Just let her bring oot a clotchin, Gwordie Greenup *Rhymes* (1876) 22; T'clotchin gat oot o' ther skells an' clear, *ib.* 24; (J.Ar.)

CLOTE, *sb.* e.An. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **clot** (B. & H.). (1) The yellow water-lily, *Nuphar lutea*; (2) Coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; (3) Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; (4) Burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. Cf. **clots** (1).

(1) **Dor.** Where yellow clotes, in spreadèn beds O' floatèn leaves, do lift their heads, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1879) 65; The while the broad-leav'd clotes do zwim, *ib.* 39. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** (2) **e.An.^{1}** **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 101. (3) **Wil.^{1}** *Obs.* (4) **I.W.^{1}**

[(1) This is the clote bearing a yellow flower, Fletcher *Faithf. Sheph.* (c. 1610) II. i. (4) *Bardana*, clote, gert burr, *Sin. Barth.* (c. 1387). OE. *clāte*, 'lappa' (Ælfric).]

CLOTH, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **cloath.**

1. Linen, in contradistinction to calico.

N.I.^{1} **Shr.^{1}** Yo' think be'appen as I dunna know the difference twix cloth an' calica, but yo' bin mista'en; theer's too many thrids gwun through my fingers in linen an' ŏŏllen fur that.

2. The quantity of materials required to make two 'pieces' of broad cloth, *gen.* from 160 to 180 lbs. *Obs.*

w.Yks. It was as much as a man could properly deal with in a dye-pan; but what was more important, it formed, when spun into warp and weft, as much as could be dealt with in the hand loom. A cloath of wool would usually fill an ordinary pack-sheet (W.T.).

3. *Comp.* (1) **Cloth-beam,** a roller corresponding in width with the loom of which it forms part, its use being to receive the cloth wound upon it as fast as it is woven; (2) **-brush,** a clothes-brush; (3) **-drawer,** a man who sews or repairs damages in cloth; (4) **-dresser,** one employed in the finishing processes of cloth; (5) **-runds,** (6) **-washers,** see below.

(1) **Chs.^{1}** **w.Som.^{1}** Tlau·th-bee·m. (2) **Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1800) II. 238. (3) **w.Yks.** (S.C.H.) (4) **w.Yks.** He was a cloth dresser and worked at the time of the attack at John Drake's, Peel *Luddites* (1870) 132. [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (5) **Edb.** He made enquiry regarding broad and narrow cloth, . . . back splaging, cloth runds, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1827) xvii. (6) **w.Yks.** A round piece of cloth with a hole in the centre to fit loosely on the spindle of the roving box, between the lifter plate and roving. Used to give a regular and easy drag to the roving (F.R.).

4. In phr. *to draw the cloth*, to remove the table-cloth when the meal is done. n.Yks.^{1}

CLOT-HEAD, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. I.W. Also in forms **-heed** Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{3}; **-heid** Cum.; **-heead** Lan.^{1} n.Lan.^{1}; **-yed** Lan.^{1} [**klo·t-īd, -iəd, -jed.**] A dunce, blockhead. See **Clot,** *sb.* **3.**

Nhb.^{1} **Cum.** Thow girt clot-heid, wil'ta believe they awn e'en? Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 54; **Cum.^{3}** If thoo misses owte I'll say thoo's a bigger clot-heid nor I've teán the' for, 19. **Wm.** Any girt clotheead, Wilson *Old Man's Talk*, 96. **w.Yks.^{1}** **Lan.^{1}** Let it abee, tha greyt clot-yed. **n.Lan.^{1}, ne.Lan.^{1}** **n.Lin.^{1}** For shaame on thee sen, thoo greät clot-heäd.

Hence **Clot-headed,** *ppl. adj.* sleepy, dull, foolish. I.W.^{1}

CLOTHEN, *adj.* Som. Made of cloth.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.^{1}** Tlaa·theen lag·eenz, to distinguish them from leathern leggings. I must bespake a pair o' clothen boots, my veet be that tender, I can't wear no leather.

[Clothen, *panneus*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

CLOTHER, see **Cludder.**

CLOTHES, *sb. pl.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. In *comp.* (1) **Clothes-brush,** the wild teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*, see **Clothier's Brush**; (2) **-flask,** a large, open, oval basket used by laundresses; (3) **-maid,** (4) **-maiden,** a clothes-horse; (5) **-press,** a wardrobe.

(1) **Wil.^{1}** (2) **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.^{1}** Tloa·uz flaa·s. **nw.Dev.^{1}** (3) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (4) **Wm.** *Penrith Obs.* (Apr. 20, 1897). **Lan.** Thou can hang thysel on th' clooas-maiden for an hour or two till thou'rt dry enoogh for manglin, Brierley *Fratchingtons* (1868) v. **Chs.^{1}, Stf.^{1}, War.** (J.R.W.) (5) **Lnk.** A decent quantity of wearing apparel all of her own spinning, with a clothes-press to contain them, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 200.

CLOTHIER'S BRUSH, *phr.* Cum. The plant *Dipsacus fullonum*; see **Clothes-brush.**

Cum. So called at Langwathby, where it is grown in gardens (B. & H.).

CLOTHING-BOOTS, *sb. pl.* War.^{2} Cloth or button boots that reach to the calf of the leg. [Not known to our correspondents.]

CLOTS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Yks. Chs. Also in forms **clouts** Chs.^{123}; **cluts** N.Cy.^{2} [**klots, kluts.**] (1) The fruit of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*, see **Clote**; (2) *Petasites vulgaris*.

(1) **n.Cy.** (K.); **N.Cy.^{2}**; Grose (1790). **Chs.^{123}** (2) **N.Cy.^{2}** **Yks.** Butter-bur or cluts, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 118.

CLOTTER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in form **clother** w.Yks. [**klo·tər, klo·tə(r).**]

1. *v.* To clot, congeal. Cf. **clodder, cluttered,** *ppl. adj.*

Fif. The Cardinal's bluid (now rest his saul!) Lay clotter't on the castill-wall, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 6. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 21, 1892). **Lan.** Meh hewr war clottert wi' gore, Ainsworth *Lan. Witches* (1849) *Introd.* **n.Lan.^{1}**

Hence (1) **Clottered,** *ppl. adj.* clotted, coagulated, matted; (2) **Clotters,** *sb. pl.* woollen-trade term: the clotted, coarse wool cut from about the tails of sheep.

(1) **Fif.** In that uglie tun stood, lair'd Up to the chin and clotter't beard, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 33. **n.Lin.^{1}** Ther' was a deäl o' clottered blud on his cloäs. (2) **w.Yks.** (A.L.K.)

2. *sb.* In phr. *all of a clotter*, curdled, clotted.

m.Yks.^{1} That's crudded, but this is all of a clotter.

[*Congrée*, congealed, clottered, Cotgr.; Exhalations . . . clottered together, Swan *Spec. M.* (ed. 1670) 113.]

CLOTTYMOLES, *sb. pl.* Dial. slang w.Yks. Also written **clottimauls.** Clenched fists.

w.Yks. I wor afreaad o' his clottymoles comin' i' contact wi' my bowster, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) vii; As her clottimauls batter'd t'plaster to mak' it stick, *ib.* viii.

[*Clotty* related to *clot*, vb.; with *mauls* cp. *mauley*, slang for the hand, fist.]

CLOTY, *adj.* Dor. [**klō·ti.**] Of a stream: covered with yellow water-lilies. See **Clote,** *sb.* (1).

Dor. Cloty Stour's a-rollèn dark, Barnes *Poems* (ed. 1869) 104; **Dor.^{1}** Down below's the cloty brook, 69.

CLOUCH, *v.* Lin. To catch, clutch. w.Yks.^{3} (s. v. Cloke).

[All the earth is cloucht In the dull leaden hand of snoring sleepe, Marston *Antonio* (1602) *Prol.*]

CLOUCHING, *adj.* Cor. [**kleu·tʃin.**] Untrustworthy, having a bad character.

Cor.^{1} He's a clouchin sort of a fellow; **Cor.^{2}**

CLOUD, *sb.* Stf. Nhp.

1. In phr. *behind a cloud.* Of persons: of questionable character, 'shady.'

Nhp.^{1} Applied to a person whose character is obscured by improper conduct or the imputation of it.

2. *Comp.* **Cloud-stone,** the fifth parting of the ironstone. Stf.^{1}

CLOUD-BERRY, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Stf. The ground mulberry, *Rubus Chamaemorus*.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.^{1}** Also called noops, knot-berry, and knout-berry. Abundant on Cheviot. **w.Yks.^{1}, Lan.^{1}, Stf.^{1}**

[Of Cloud-berry. This plant groweth naturally upon the tops of two high mountaines (among the mossie places) one in Yorkshire called Ingleborough, the other in Lancashire called Pendle . . . where the clouds are lower than the tops of the same all winter long, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 1420.]

CLOUDY, *adj.* Not. Dusk, dark.

s.Not. Ah put the ston aside, an' later on, when 't were getting cloudy, ah went an' fetched it (J.P.K.).

CLOUGH, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Also in forms **cleuch** Sc. Der.; **cleugh** Sc.

N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1} Wm. n.Yks.^{12} m.Yks.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1}; **cloof** Lan.^{1}; **cloos** Lan.; **clufe** n.Yks.^{2} m.Yks.^{1}; **clughe** Cum. Wm. w.Yks.^{4} [**kluf, klūf**, n.Yks. **kliuf**, Sc. **klūχ**.]

1. A ravine, chasm, narrow glen, deep wooded valley.

Sc. Like ghaist of Fian brim, That strides frae crag to cleuch, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 242; The cleugh . . . into which Hobbie Elliot had followed the game, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ii; Summer's a seemly season, There's claver in ilka cleuch, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 588. **Abd.** Up thro' the cleughs where bink on bink was set, Scrambling wi' hands and feet, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 24, ed. 1812. **Frf.** Beside the cleugh That lies a bit ayont the clachan, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 107. **Ayr.** He tumbl't back out owre the cleugh, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 99. **Lnk.** But see, the sheep are wysing to the cleugh, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) 92. **Lth.** Thy cleuchs an' craigs, Green haughs an' winding river, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 73. **Slk.** The corpses were lying . . . in a deep cleuch, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 22, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Till they were caught two cleughs between, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 218. **Gall.** We were passing through a little cleuch on the Holm of Ken, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvii. **N.Cy.^{12}** **Nhb.** Grose (1790); The ousel, doon yon lanely cleugh, Keeks, whistfu' 'roond, syne dooks itsel, Proudlock *Muse* (1896) 307; **Nhb.^{1}, Cum.^{1}** **Wm.** Nicolson (1677). **Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **n.Yks.^{12}, m.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); (J.T.); **w.Yks.^{234}** **Lan.** Hasto bin wi' th' witches I'th cloof? Waugh *Lan. Sngs.* (1858) 18; We fund it powlerin abeawt i' th' cloof, yon, *ib. Besom Ben* (1865) v; Above Marsden 'cloos,' Easther *Gl.* (1883) 27; **Lan.^{1}, ne.Lan.^{1}** **Chs.^{1}** Cotteril Clough, near Altrincham; **Chs.^{3}** At Kermincham are two ravines of this sort, called Pigeon House Clough, and Bowshot Clough. **Stf.^{1}** **Der.** Little cleuchs and glens, hidden and green, . . . resounding with dashing and splashing streams, Howitt *Rur. Eng.* (1838) I. 252; **Der.^{12}, nw.Der.^{1}**

2. *Comp.* (1) **Clough-brae,** a rock or cliff overhanging a ravine; (2) **-hole,** a hollow in the side of a hill; (3) **-sled,** the slope or slide of the chasm.

(1) **Slk.** Sae down we sits i' the scaddow of a bit derksome cleuch brae, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866. (2) **w.Yks.** (E.G.) **Lan.** Theaw mey know what it ails, an' olez will do as long as yond wizzen'd thing lives o' th' same side o'th clough hoil, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 24. (3) **n.Yks.^{2}** T'clufe-sled.

[In a clewch . . . All his archeris enbuschit he, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) xvi. 386. OE. **clōh*, cogn. w. G. *klinge*, a ravine; OHG. *klingo*, 'torrens' (Graff).]

CLOUGH, *sb.*^{2} Nhp.^{12} A large shallow earthenware pan to salt meat in.

CLOUGH, *sb.*^{3} n.Cy. Cum. [**kluf.**] The stem of a tree where it divides into branches. See **Cloff.**

n.Cy. *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 38. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851).

CLOUGH, see **Clow,** *sb.*^{13}

CLOUGHER, see **Clocher.**

CLOUGHRET, see **Clocharet.**

CLOUGHY, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. A woman dressed in a tawdry manner. Nhb. Grose (1790); Nhb.^{1}

CLOUK, *sb.* Wxf. A simpleton, a silly man.

Wxf.^{1} Aar [there] was a clouk Eee-marreet a slouck [slattern], *Sng.* 108.

CLOUKS, see **Clocks,** *sb.*^{2}

CLOUP, *sb.* Dmf. (Jam.) [**klūp.**] A bend in a stick. Hence (1) **Cloupie,** *sb.* a walking-stick having the head bent in a semicircular form; (2) **Cloupit,** *adj.* of a walking-stick: having a curved head.

[Cp. LG. *kluppe*, 'gespaltenes Holz' (Berghaus); MLG. *kluppel*, a cudgel (Schiller & Lübben); so Du., see Hexham.]

CLOUR, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written **clowr, clure** Sc.; **cloor** Sc. n.Yks. [**klūr.**]

1. *sb.* A blow; a lump or swelling caused by a blow; a dint caused by the blow of a hammer. In coal-mining: a small depression of roof.

Sc. His arm cuttit off and a sair clour in the head, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxiii; My head can stand a gay clour, *ib. Guy M.* (1815) xxiii. **Per.** It's gotten neither clure nor dint i' my haunds, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 190, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Wi gastly gash and clour, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 40. **Rnf.** Tangs, an' poker, eke a spurtle, Sune thro' the air were seen to hurtle, Whilk lent his Lairdship bluidy clures, Young *Pictures* (1865) 154. **Ayr.** Frae less to mair it gaed to sticks, Frae words an' aiths to clours an' nicks, Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 25; Robin has gotten an awful cloor on the broo, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ciii. **Lnk.** Some had skulls wi' cloors indented, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 63. **Slk.** His organ o' locality had gotten a clour, for he lost a' judgement, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 302. **Rxb.** Cuffs an' clours upo' my cantle, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 46. **N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}, n.Yks.^{12}, m.Yks.^{1}**

2. *v.* To strike a blow, indent, batter, thump.

Sc. They got their crouns weel cloured, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xiii; Instead of clouring her, he kiss'd her, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 39; His head's been terrible clourt, Roy *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) iii. **Abd.** While mine wi' mony a thudd is clowr'd, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 11; (W.M.) **Fif.** Ye cloured my skull, MacDonald *Alec Forbes* (1876) 357. **Edb.** Having got eyes knocked ben, skulls cloured, and collar bones broken, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. **Gall.** Besides his wife clours him soundly enough when there is need, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvi. **Nhb.^{1}** **n.Yks.^{2}** Clour his crown.

Hence (1) **Cloured,** *ppl. adj.* beaten, broken, battered; (2) **Clouring,** *vbl. sb.* a beating.

(1) **Sc.** Cloured crowns were plenty, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xi. **Ayr.** Chappie Boyd cam in to me wi' a cloored heid he had gotten in a fecht wi' Rab Paik, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 164. **Lnk.** Tho' mony had clowr'd pows, Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1733) 49. **Nhb.^{1}** He gat a cloured heed. **n.Yks.^{2}** A clour'd scaup. (2) **Gall.** A sound clouring does such-like good, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) 150.

[**1.** Sanct Petir hat hir with a club, quhill a gret clour Rais in hir heid, Dunbar *Poems* (1508), ed. Small, II. 53.]

CLOUSE, see **Clow,** *sb.*^{1}

CLOUT, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **cloot** Sc. N.I.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Dur. Cum.^{13} Wm. e.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **clot** Wm.; **clowt** Lin.; **claart** w.Yks.; **claat** w.Yks. e.Lan.^{1}; **claght, claht, clahte** w.Yks.; **claït** s.Chs.^{1}; **clawt** Cum.^{1} w.Yks.; **cleaut** e.Lan.^{1}; **cleawt** m.Lan.^{1}; **clute** Sc.; **kleawt** Lan. [**klūt,** w.Yks. **klāt,** Lan. **klēt.**]

1. *sb.* A patch.

Sc. Alike ilka day makes a clout on Sunday, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Elg.** A timely clout, she kens, keeps out December's cankered cauld, Tester *Poems* (1865) 105. **Per.** Ye'd find yer haunds braw an' fu', no to mention the ither clout that's aye wantin' on yer gudeman's breeks, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 109, ed. 1887. **Ayr.** Torn and patcht Wi' mony a steek and clout, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 91. **Rxb.** Its natural colour quite is lost In different clouts and patches, Ruickbie *Cottager* (1807) 158. **Nhb.** Fassen'd on a cloot, Midford *Sngs.* (1818) 37. **Cum.** I suin set on a clout, Relph *Haytime* (1747) 56; For deil a clout can tou set on, Blamire *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1842) 212. **Wm.** His kytle was clooted tell yan couldn't tell which was t'master cloot (B.K.). **n.Yks.^{1}** **e.Yks.** A Holderness swain, who was overheard enquiring into the accomplishments of his sweetheart, asked, among other things, 'Can tha set a cloot on a shet [shirt] wivoot puckerin?' Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 58. **w.Yks.** Id ə gōt tlāt seun on iz koit (J.W.). **Lan.^{1}, n.Lan.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}, War.^{3}, se.Wor.^{1}** **Shr.^{1}** More espec. appl. to cobblers' patches; but a rough board nailed on to a wooden paling would also be called a clout. 'Them owd boots binna wuth tappin'; but tak' 'em to Bradley an' axe 'im to pŭt a clout under the 'eel, an' then they'll las' a bit lunger.' **Hrf.^{2}, Glo.^{1}, Brks.^{1}** [Better see a clout than a hole out, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 115.]

Hence **Clooty,** *adj.* patched.

Abd. His breeches . . . Sewed here and there with old ungainly stitches. Or, as grandma would say, 'Gey aul' and clooty,' Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 66.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Clout-drawing,** (2) **-sewing,** making fine repairs to holes or damages of cloth. w.Yks. (J.M.)

3. A rag, shred, fragment of cloth.

Sc. Not a clout left, Scott *Monastery* (1820) iii; Hap your head wi bits o' clouts, Donald *Poems* (1867) 20. **Frf.** Hoo the auld bodie's genius shone oot, When a trinket he gat, or a piece gaudy cloot, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 18. **Per.** Ye rantin' auld tinkler . . . ye hae a tongue 'at wad clip clouts, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 244, ed. 1887. **Fif.** A trump, a taburine, and clout O' Tullidaff's lang gown, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 90. **Lth.** I set to that nicht wi' some sweet oil an' a wheen cloots an' scoured it up, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892). **Gall.** The baby . . . among the old clouts, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 88. **N.I.^{1}** **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* VI. 44. **Nhb.** (W.G.), **e.Dur.^{1}** **Cum.^{1}**; **Cum.^{3}** Ya lug . . . hung like a cloot, 134. **Wm.^{1}, n.Yks.^{1}, ne.Yks.^{1}** **e.Yks.** Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 171. **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.^{14}**,

Chs.^{1} **s.Chs.^{1}** Iz klóo·ŭz wŭn au· engg·in i klaayts [His clooas wan aw hengin' i' claïts]. **Not.^{1}**, **War.^{3}**, **se.Wor.^{1}**, **Shr.^{1}**

4. *Comp.* (1) **Clout-clippings,** shreds of cloth; (2) **Cloot-dolly,** a rag-doll.

(1) **n.Yks.^{2}** (2) **Nhb.^{1}**

5. A cloth, esp. one used for domestic purposes, as 'dish-clout,' 'handclout,' &c.

Sc. Money is welcome in a dirten clout, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **s.Sc.** There it stood wi' three or four windin' sheets about it, an' its head rowed up in a white clout, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 55. **Abd.** I hae something row'd up in a clout, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 79. **Frf.** Hendry Munn wrung him like a wet clout, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iv. **Ayr.** The skin o' your cheek's like a dirty clout, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 90. **Lnk.** Demanded bauldly she wad tell What she had in the cloot, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 31. **Kcb.** I spread the white cloot wi' the airt that I hae, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 205. **Nhb.** For dish-clout serves her apron nuik As weel as snotter-clout and duster, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 10; **Nhb.^{1}** 'Aa'll pin a dish-cloot te yor tail,' says an irate cook to an intruder into the kitchen. A cheese-cloot is the cloth used in cheese-making. **Dur.^{1}**, **e.Dur.^{1}** **Cum.** Thay leukt for o't warld like webs o' reed cloot, Dickinson *Lamplough* (1856) 10; (M.P.) **Wm.** An laykes an loshes ower the steaynes Like kitlins wid a clout, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 6. **n.Yks.^{1}** **ne.Yks.^{1}** Sometimes applied to a table-cloth. **w.Yks.** Suke thro'd t'dish clahte at t'ratten, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 8; Fetch us a clout, Meäry, for to cleän up this 'ere slap wi' (W.F.); **w.Yks.^{5}** **Lan.** Lapp'd up i' this cleawt, Laycock *Sngs.* (1866) 29; A tattered clout may lap A very noble prize, Waugh *Sngs.* (1869) *Silver Yure*; **Lan.^{1}**, **e.Lan.^{1}**, **m.Lan.^{1}**, **Chs.^{1}**, **s.Chs.^{1}**, **Stf.^{1}**, **Der.^{2}**, **nw.Der.^{1}**, **Not.^{12}**, **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **n.Lin.^{1}**, **se.Wor.^{1}**, **Shr.^{1}** **Oxf.^{1}** *MS. add.* **Som.** Agrikler *Rhymes* (1872) 30; His veace . . . like a clout for whiteness, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 51. **Cor.^{1}** A slut never wants a clout Whilst her aipernt [apron] holds out.

6. A garment, a napkin for infants; *gen.* used in *pl.* Also clothes; sometimes ragged clothes.

Frf. Garter height the neith'most clout Is bang'd wi' awfu' force, Morison *Poems* (1790) 27. **Fif.** In purple some, and some in plainer clout, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 56, ed. 1871; She was sittin' wi' a squallin' bairn on her knee, an' a string o' cloots before the fire, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 175. **Dmb.** I can see through [understand] the baby clouts fine, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xxii. **Ayr.** Of course, like the lave of them, cloots, cloots, for ever cloots, is the end and aim of her butterflee life, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 158. **Lnk.** Quo' I 'My lass, ne'er mind the clouts, I've new anes for the makin',' Rodger *Poems* (c. 1838) 2, ed. 1897. **N.I.^{1}** **Wm.** Applied to a woman's skirts (B.K.). **e.Yks.^{1}** Get thy cloots on. **w.Yks.** Niver cast a cloot till May goas aght, Hartley *Puddin'* (1876) 373. **Lin.** Their bottles o' pap, an' their mucky bibs, an' the clats an' the clouts, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 13. **War.^{3}** Her's an untidy slummock with her clouts about her heels. **se.Wor.^{1}**, **Cor.^{1}**

Hence **Clouted,** *pp.* dressed, clothed.

Ayr. Sixteen of the best players in Kilmarnock, shod and clouted for the occasion, were mustered, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 108.

7. A handkerchief.

Lan. The cleawt 'at eh droy meh nose we', Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 19; Aw . . . geet mi kleawt eawt o mi pokit for to dry mi wi, *Sam Sondnokkur*, v. 20. **s.Chs.^{1}**

8. A necktie, kerchief.

Wm. Tuk off his cloke, en t'cloot off his neck, Jack Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 15. **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Lan.** When they screw ther necks into a white clout, Brierley *Old Nook*, i.

9. An iron plate on a shoe or clog. Yks. (C.C.R.), e.An.^{1}

Hence (1) **Clouted,** *adj.* of boots, shoes: having iron plates on the heels and toes; of clogs: ringed or plated with iron; (2) **Clouting-nails,** *sb. pl.* large square-headed nails used for strengthening the heels of heavy boots.

(1) **w.Yks.** So pattens are said to be clouted with their iron, although this assumes the shape of rings, and the loose clogs women wear over their boots in rainy weather may have either wooden or clouted bottoms (C.C.R.). **Chs.^{123}** **Hrt.** Hertfordshire clubs and clouted shoon, Ray *Prov.* (ed. 1860) 205. **Dev.^{1}** (2) **Shr.^{1}**

10. A plate of iron going half way round that part of an axle-tree which works within the stock of a wheel.

w.Yks.^{12}, **Chs.^{123}**, **Der.^{2}**, **nw.Der.^{1}**, **n.Lin.^{1}**, **se.Wor.^{1}** **Shr.^{1}** It protects the wood, and keeps the wheel steady when rotating. **Oxf.** They are of two patterns, body clouts and linch clouts, according to the side of the wagon for which they are wanted. Seldom used now (J.E.).

11. A nail.

Ir. Heavy shoe-nail (G.M.H.). **w.Yks.^{2}** **w.Som.^{1}** A small nail having a round flat head.

Hence **Clout-nails,** *sb. pl.* broad-headed nails used for attaching 'clouts' to axle-trees, and otherwise for nailing iron to wood.

Nhb.^{1} **Cum.** T'hoop t'sel on't was nobbet hodden be a lock ah girt car-cloot nails, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 218; **Cum.^{1}**, **Lan.^{1}**, **Chs.^{1}** **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 232. **n.Lin.^{1}**, **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

12. In phr. (1) *As white* or *pale as a clout*, very pale; (2) *in the clout*, drunk; (3) *more clout than dinner* (*pie, pudding*), more outside show than substance, a long preface to a trifling publication.

(1) **Kcd.** Wi' face as fyte as ony cloot, Nae dead, but in a dwaum, Grant *Lays* (1884) 31. **Lnk.** His wee bluidless lips were as pale as a clout, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 58. **Lth.** Cowring o'er a dying ember, Wi' ilk face as white's a clout, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 139. **Cum.** Pat ran intill t'hoose, white as a cloot, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 70. **w.Yks.** Tha's goan as white as a claht, *Yksman. Xmas. No.* (1878) 9. **Lan.** Wi a face as white as a puddin-cleawt, Brierley *Tales* (1854) 184; Whoi, thi face is as whoite as a clout! Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) xxxv. (2) **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.^{4}** (3) **n.Yks.^{2}** 'There's mair clout than pie,' as the schoolboy said when he unwrapped his dinner. **w.Yks.^{1}** **Lan.^{1}** There's more clout than dinner about this tale o' thine, Waugh *Old Cronies* (1875) vii.

13. *v.* To patch, mend, repair.

Sc. I'm come to clout the caldron, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 99, ed. 1871; To clout their pans, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xii. **Abd.** We maun clout the auld the best way that we can, *Guidman* (1873) 30. **Frf.** Fa' to wark, wi' needle speed and sew, Either to clout the auld, or mak' the new, Morison *Poems* (1790) 118; When he gat hame he aye fell till't [his coat] amain, An' clootit, an' clootit, an' clootit again, Watts *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 18. **Per.** His shoon are clouted sair, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 175. **Rnf.** She scours his hose, and clouts his duds, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 112. **Ayr.** But vain they search'd, when off I march'd To go and clout the cauldron, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) st. 43. **Lnk.** A dizzen o' new sarks or mae, An' twa-three mair that's clouted, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 45. **Lth.** He clouts up auld broken-wind bellows, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 43. **Edb.** Small accounts for clouting elbows, piecing waistcoats, and mending leggins, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **Slk.** Clout a goodwife's yettlin pan, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 342. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.** Odds heft! my pit claes—didst thou hear? Are waurse o' wear; Mind cloot them weel, when aw's away, Bell *Rhymes* (1812) 31; That sarks can meyk an' hoggers cloot, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 362; **Nhb.^{1}** Cloot the tin pan. **Cum.^{3}** A handy chap to shap a speun, or cloot a pot or pan, 69. **Wm.** They ust at clout ther cleaths wi' wossat, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 90; (B.K.) **n.Yks.^{1}**, **w.Yks.^{1}** (J.T.), **n.Lin.^{1}**

Hence (1) **Clouted,** *ppl. adj.* patched; (2) **Clouting,** *vbl. sb.* patching; (3) **Clouting-needle,** *sb.* a needle for patching.

(1) **Sc.** A pair of clouted brogues, Stevenson *Catriona* (1895) xviii. **Abd.** Auld Homer wore a clouted coat, The prince o' bards for a' that, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 115. **e.Lth.** A man gaed aboot in a black coat an' a white tie, or in clouted moleskins, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 176. **Edb.** He coud gae wi' thread-bare coat, An elbows clutet, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 112. (2) **Sc.** An auld sack craves muckle clouting, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). (3) **Dur.** It's nowther a cloot'n' needle, ner a darn'n' needle, Egglestone *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 7.

[**1.** No man putteth a clout of buystous clothe in to an elde clothing, Wyclif (1388) *Matt.* ix. 16. OE. *clūt*, 'pittacium' (*Epinal. Gl.*). **5.** A cloute, *panniculus*, Baret (1580). **9.** A clowte of yrne, *crusta ferrea*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). **10.** An axiltre clout, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 14. **13.** A carl . . . hadde bought a payre of stronge shone, and also stronge lether to clowte hem with, *Merlin* (c. 1450), ed. Wheatley, I. 33.]

CLOUT, *v.*^{2}, *sb.*^{2} and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Colon. Also in forms **claat** w.Yks. e.Lan.^{1}; **claht** w.Yks.; **claït** s.Chs.^{1}; **clart** w.Yks.^{23}; **cleaut** e.Lan.^{1}; **cleawt** m.Lan.^{1}; **cloot** Sc. Ir. Nhb.^{1} Wm. e.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} *Pp.* **clooten** e.Yks.^{1} [Sc. and n.Eng. **klūt,** w.Yks. **klāt,** Lan. **klēt,** s.Eng. **kleut.**]

1. *v.* To beat, cuff, strike, *gen.* about the head.

Lth. Ilka day yer head saluted Shall be wi' the heavy tangs, An' yer haffets scratch'd an' clouted, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 121. **Edb.** Some blackguards clout Ane o' our men, puir fallow, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 12. **N.I.**^{1} **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.** Aw wad clout her lugs for her for her impidence, Bewick *Howdy* (1850) 15; **Nhb.**^{1} Aa'll cloot yor jaw. 'She cloots the bits o' bairns aboot, An packs them off ti skuil,' Wilson *Washing Day* (1843). **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**^{1} Clout his heead for 'im; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'I went clouting down,' I got a heavy fall. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah'll cloot thi lug for tha. **e.Yks.** Cloot him weel, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 25; **e.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} Usually restricted to beating with the hand and about the head. A mother tells the schoolmaster that a tarestril of a child 'may be clouted well, but not hit with anything.' **w.Yks.** Shoo claated her wi a wet stocking, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 10; Ah'll claht thee, lad, when ah cop theh (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**^{1235} **Lan.** Cleawted me o'er th' yed, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 98; **Lan.**^{1} Aw'll clout thi yed for thi if thae'rt not off. **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Bùl kóo-m ŭt mey, bŭr ah klaay·tid im raaynd)th yed wi mi shùv·il, ŭn bau·kt im ŭ ahy·kin [Bull coom at me, bur ah claïted him raïnd th' yed wi' my shovel, an' baulkt him o' hoikin]. **s.Stf.** If yo' cheekin me I shall clout yer quick, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Stf.**^{1} **Der.** Aunt Hannah ud be for cloutin him over the head, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. viii. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Not.**^{1} A'll clout your tabs for you; **Not.**^{3} **Lin.** Mother 'll be cloutin' thee else (R.E.C.). **n.Lin.**^{1} If ta duzn't slot off, I'll cloot thĕ. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} Nancy Smith clouted that chap right well for 'is imperence. **Suf.** (F.H.) **Sus.** I gun te think, wile clouten on, Lower *Jan Cladpole* (1872) st. 2. **I.W.**^{2} Ye'll get yer years clouted. **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** Clouting the head of a boy who surreptitiously conveyed an apple to his mouth, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 102; W. & J. *Gl.* (1893). **w.Som.**^{1} Tluwt. **Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** I'll clout the both of ee, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 18. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 396.]

Hence **Clouting**, *vbl. sb.* a beating, thrashing.

n.Yks.^{2} **w.Yks.** A gav im ə guid tlātin (J.W.). **s.Chs.**^{1} Ah shŭd lahyk tŭ gy'i)dhi ŭ gùd klaay·tin [Ah should like to gie thee a good claïtin]. **War.** (J.R.W.) **Brks.** It takes a mazin' sight of cloutin' to break their yeads, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi.

2. *sb.* A blow, stroke, box on the ear; *fig.* a defeat, a drubbing.

Sc. They like a clout ower the crown far waur, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xv. **Abd.** Nae billy . . . durst gie him a clout, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 14, ed. 1812. **Kcd.** An' lent John in the ribs a clout, Burness *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 270. **Frf.** Often the sport ends spiritedly with their giving you a clout on the head, Barrie *Tommy* (1897) 66. **Per.** As for a clout on the heid, what's that tae a man like Posty? Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 204. **Ayr.** Sic a claut by a fox paw, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxxvii; At length he lent a chiel a clout, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 94. **Lth.** A clout on the ear, McNeill *Preston* (c. 1895) 85. **Rxb.** But cuffs an' clouts whiles mony feck, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 16. **Dmf.** Gie him a clout, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) v. 25. **Ir.** Once Larry had given little Pat his brother 'a clout on the head,' Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 49. **N.I.**^{1} A'll gi'e ye a clout on the lug if ye dar' to clash. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.** Full many a curse and cloot Aw gat for sleepin' at the door, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 30; **Nhb.**^{1} **s.Dur.** Aw'll tak tha a clout under t'lug (J.E.D.). **e.Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** (J.Ar.); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Wi' that a ups wimma flale an fetcht him a cloot undre't lugg, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 13. **n.Yks.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} He catch'd him a bonny clout ower t'heead. **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 34; **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** T'butcher up wi a leg a mutton an fetch'd him a claat oover t'side at head, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1869) 11; **w.Yks.**^{1} I wad ayther a geen him . . . a girt clout our t'heead, or degg'd him, ii. 293; **w.Yks.**^{4} **Lan.** There's nowt like a good cleaut in th' yead for wakkenin a chap up, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 21; **Lan.**^{1} Give him a clout, mon, an' ha' done wi' it. **m.Lan.**^{1} Hoo fot him a cleawt o' th' chops wi' a greeasy dish-cleawt. **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 237; **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ah up wi' my fist, an' ah gen [gave] him a claït. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{2}, **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.** (W.W.S.), **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Gie him a clout o' th' yed. **War.** (J.R.W.); **War.**^{3} **Shr.** Bound *Prov.* (1876); **Shr.**^{1} I'll gie yo' sich a clout yo' never 'ad'n, if yo' dun that agen. **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** I geed un a clout o' th' yud, Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); (A.B.); **Glo.**^{2} **Oxf.**^{1} I'll gi' th' a clout a' th' yed if tha doossent mind what tha' bist at. **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Yow young willain, I'll gie yaw a rare clout o' yar skull (W.R.E.). **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** She lifted her hand to gon me a clout o' the ears, Spilling *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) v; **Suf.**^{1} I'll catch yoew a clout i' the hid. **Ken.** I fedge him sich a tarnal clout, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 68; **Ken.**^{1}, **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** (F.E.); (F.A.A.); **Sus.**^{2}, **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.**^{1} I'll ghee thee a clout in the head. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** (C.W.); You young varmint! I'll gi' thee a clout under ear, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 203. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); W. & J. *Gl.* (1893). **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** I val'd an resayv'd a moast turrabul clout, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1865) 45; I vatched 'n a clout in tha hayd, I did, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 9. **Cor.** *Tales* (1873) 59; **Cor.**^{1} Stop thy grizzling [giggling], or I'll gi' 'ee a clout shall make 'ee laugh the wrong side of thy mouth; **Cor.**^{2} [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 378. **Aus.** She took off too far from the leap, and hitting the top rail an awful clout, came down on her head, Boldrewood *Sydney-side Saxon* (1891) xii.]

3. *adv.* In phr. *To fa' clout*, to fall to the ground with force.

Sc. Poor sklintin' Geordie—Fell clout on his doup (Jam.).

[**1.** So he gan his godes to cloute þat þe erþe dined aboute, *Guy Warwick* (c. 1300) 3709, ed. Zupitza, I. 214. MLG. *klūten*, 'sich mit Erdschollen werfen' (Schiller & Lübben). See **Clout**, *sb.*^{3} **2.** He . . . gafe hym swylke a clowte, *Sir Isumbras* (c. 1400) 619.]

CLOUT, *sb.*^{3} Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Ken. [**klūt**, w.Yks. **klāt**, Ken. **kleut**.]

1. A clod or lump of earth in a ploughed field. Ken.^{1}

Hence **Clouty**, *adj.* soft, damp, sticky.

n.Yks. This is clouty flour (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Limp or flabby like a wet dishcloth, or sticky, like a thawed road (S.P.U.).

2. *Fig.* A foolish, ignorant person; one who is mean and base.

Nhb. Bound ower the clouts to keep the peace, Oliver *Local Sngs.* (1824) 16. **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

3. *Comp.* **Clout-head**, a stupid person, a blockhead.

Wm. Thou good-fer-nowt cloot-heead av a taggelt, thoo, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6. **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* **w.Yks.** 'I yam Sint Jarge.' 'So thah's tell'd us afore, ye clahtheead,' Burnley *Sketches* (1875) 132; A lot o' clahtheeads 'at could'nt speyk a word of English nivver name gooid Yorkshire, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1876) 45.

[**1.** Mid stave and stoone and turf and clute, *Owl & N.* (c. 1225) 1165. Du. *kluyte*, a clod of earth (Hexham); MDu. *clūte*, 'massa' (*Teuthonista*).]

CLOUT, *sb.*^{4} Lin. [**klūt.**] A pole or staff.

Lin. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

[Cp. MLG. *klūtstake*, 'contus, hasta nautica longa et globo aut ferro munita' (Schiller & Lübben).]

CLOUT, *v.*^{3} Suf. In phr. *to go clouting*, to walk shufflingly.

Suf. To go clouting through mud, wet, or snow, as a very young child or a person benumbed with cold or covered with mire (F.H.).

CLOUT, see **Cloot**.

CLOUTED, *ppl. adj.* Dev. Cor. [**kleu·tid.**] Of cream: clotted, raised by heat.

Dev. Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353; We are celebrated . . . for the excellence of that luxury, our scalded or clouted cream, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. 3. **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{1}

[Clowtyd crayme and rawe crayme, Borde *Dyetarie* (1542) 267.]

CLOUTER, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Chs. Also written **clowter** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **clowtter** Sc. [**klū·tər.**]

1. To walk noisily and awkwardly as when wearing clogs. Cum.^{1}, Chs.^{13}

Hence **Clouterly**, *adv.* clumsily, awkwardly. N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}

2. To work in a dirty manner, to perform dirty work.

Fif. A' ye wha hae been clowttering in the toun-burn, will gang perclair, an' pear afore the shirra (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

CLOUTER-HEAD, *sb.* Lan. Nhp. War. Also in form **cleawter-yed** Lan. A foolish, stupid person; one deficient in understanding. See **Clout**, *sb.*^{3}

Lan. 'Waw, theaw greight cleawteryed,' he cried, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 89.

Hence **Clouter-headed**, *adj.* thick-headed, stupid, deficient in understanding.

Nhp.^{1} I can't beat nothing into him, he's such a clouter-headed fellow. **War.**^{2}

CLOUTHUR, see **Clocher**.

CLOUTS, see **Clots**.

CLOUTY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Written **clooty** Nhb.^{1} [**klū·ti.**]

1. Made of cloth-clippings. See **Clout,** *sb.*^{1}

Frf. Making progress with her new clouty hearthrug, Barrie *M. Ogilvie* (1896) 8. **Fif.** A tortoiseshell cat lay at Saunders' feet on a 'clooty mat,' Robertson *Provost* (1894) 93.

2. *Comp.* **Clooty-hat,** a bonnet for field-work, made of cloth. Nhb.^{1}

CLOVE, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Ess. A weight: of cheese and butter, 8 lbs.; of wool, 7 lbs.

Ess. Kersey (1708); (W.W.S.); **Ess.**^{1} [Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (K.)]

[AFr. *clove* and *clou.* Dune formage . . . chacun clove vii *li., Act* 9 *Hen. VI* (1431).]

CLOVE, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Sc. Irel.

1. *sb.* An instrument used in the preparation of flax, by which those 'shows' are removed which have not been taken off at the 'scutch mill.'

Sc. Hit it owre the back wi' the clove (Jam.). **N I.**^{1}

2. Of a mill: that which separates the bridgeheads. Sc. (Jam.)

3. In *pl.* An instrument of wood which closes like a vice, used by carpenters for holding their saws firm while they sharpen them. (*ib.*)

4. *v.* To separate lint from the stalk.

Sc. The goodman was clovin' lint and the goodwife hecklin', Chambers *Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 84.

[**1.** MLG. *klove,* 'ein gespaltener Stock' (Schiller & Lübben).]

CLOVE-GILAWFER, *sb.* Som. The clove-pink, *Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

Som. A two-handled cup filled with pinks and clove-gilawfers, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 4. **w.Som.**^{1} Tloa·v-júlau·fur.

[AFr. *clou de gilofre* (*Ancren Riwle,* 370); Fr. *clou de girofle,* a clove (Cotgr.).]

CLOVEL, see **Clavel.**

CLOVEN-FOOTED GULL, *phr.* Nhb. The black tern, *Hydrochelidon nigra.*

Nhb. (R.O.H.) [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 204; The name arises from the fact that the membranes which connect the three toes in front are short and deeply scalloped—a distinctive mark recognised by the fishermen, who in some parts call it provincially 'Cloven-foot Gull,' Smith *Birds* (1887) 529.]

CLOVER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. In *comp.* (1) **Clover-and-eaver,** grasses sown upon arable land, in contradistinction to permanent pasture; (2) **-dodder,** *Cuscuta trifolii,* a weed which kills clover; (3) **-eddish,** a piece of clover having been fed or mown once; (4) **-fog,** the growth of clover after having been mown; (5) **-hay,** hay made from grass grown upon arable land; (6) **-honeysuckle,** the flowers of the red trefoil, *Trifolium pratense*; (7) **-knob,** (*a*) the head of a clover, (*b*) the knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*; (8) **-rose,** the clover; (9) **-sick,** of land upon which clover has been grown too often, and which will no longer support it; (10) **-sword,** clover-stubble.

(1) **nw.Dev.**^{1} (2) **Hrt.** (G.H.G.) (3) **Ess.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). (4) **Nhb.** When cattle are turned into a fresh clover fog, espec. in wet weather, they are sometimes hove, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 89. (5) **nw.Dev.**^{1} (6) **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (7) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (8) **Dev.** The dragon, the daisy, and clover-rose, too, And buttercups gilding the plain, Capern *Poems* (1856) 158. (9) **Frf.** Such soils as are turned clover-sick, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 619. **e.An.** When the clover leys fail to 'take,' or rather go off after 'taking,' we often hear it said that the land is 'clover-sick,' *e.Dy. Press* (Aug. 23, 1894) 7. (10) **War.**^{3}

CLOVER-LAY, *sb.* Brks. Ess. Sus. Som. Dev. Also written **-ley** Brks.^{1} A field in which there has been a crop of clover, but which is now ready to be ploughed for some other crop.

Brks.^{1} **Ess.** The bastard fallow of a clover-lay, Young *Agric.* (1807) I. 194. **Sus.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Tloa·vur lai. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

CLOVESTOCK, *sb.* n.Yks.^{2} A chopping-block.

CLOVEWORT, *sb.* Nhp. The meadow crowfoot, *Ranunculus acris.*

Nhp. Still in use [1886] in Brackley (B. & H.).

[Cp. OE. *clufwyrt,* 'batracion' (*Leechdoms*).]

CLOV-IRON, *sb.* Wor. Also in form **clob-.** [**klov-.**] The notched iron at the end of a plough-beam, to which the traces of the horses are attached.

s.Wor. The clov-iron is only used on the old wooden plough. It is about 9 inches long, and serves not only to secure the 'gampuss' or traces, but also to regulate the width and depth of the furrow (H.K.). **se.Wor.**^{1}

[*Clov* for *cloven,* pp. of *cleave* (to split).]

CLOW, *sb.*^{1} Sc. (Jam.) Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. e.An. Som. Also in forms **claa** w.Yks. e.Lan.^{1}; **clauw** ne.Lan.^{1}; **claw** Lan.^{1}; **cleaw** Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1}; **cleugh** n.Lin.^{1}; **clew** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} Chs.^{1}; **cloor** Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1}; **clough** w.Yks.^{2} Lin. e.An.^{1}; **clower** Dur.^{1}; **cleush** N.I.^{1}; **clews** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} s.Lan.; **cloose** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Lan.^{1}; **clouse** Sc. (Jam.); **clows** Yks.

1. The outfall sluice of a river or drain communicating with a tidal river; a sluice or flood-gate in a mill-dam, watercourse, &c.

N.I.^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} He pulled doon the cloor. **Dur.**^{1} **Yks.** There are cloughs laid of 6 or 8 feet wide, and drains to convey the water accordingly, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 389. **n.Yks.** Rich. Cuthbert of Northallerton for pulling up the mill-clowes, *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 103; **n.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Yo con see the irons wher the clows was when t'mill wer standing (A.C.); **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2} A man spoke of making a clough by diverting a stream into an artificial channel and damming it up. **Lan.**^{1} Cleaw (*s.* and *e.*), Cloose (*n.*), Clow (*e.* and *m.*). **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Yo'n then yer a roor o' weatur, unless th' clews are up, Bamford *Walks* (1844) 52. **Chs.**^{1} **Lin.** Drains and cloughs neglected, the water again got the mastery, and the Fens became a general swamp, Anderson *Pocket Guide* (1874) 24. **n.Lin.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} A sluice with one door, drawn up like a portcullis; a stanch has a pair of doors; a lock, two pairs of doors.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Clow-door,** (2) **-head,** a sluice-gate at the head of a mill-dam, watercourse, &c.; (3) **-hoale,** a deeper or wider part of a drain just above the sluice.

(1) **w.Yks.** River's rising—A wunder if t'clou-doors is shut (W.H.). (2) **Cum.** 'Twas t'cloor-heed side aā tell ye, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 194; **Cum.**^{1} (3) **n.Lin.**^{1}

[*Clow* is a falsely assumed singular formed upon ME. *clowes,* for earlier *clowse,* OE. *clūse,* Late L. *clūsa,* a closed or shut place or way; see Pogatscher *Lat. Loan Words* (1888) 124. A clowe of flodeȝate, *gurgustium, Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

CLOW, *sb.*^{2} e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} A slice of bread and cheese.

CLOW, *v.* and *sb.*^{3} Sc. Dur. Cum. Yks. Suf. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also written **clo** Hmp.^{1}; **clough** Dur.

1. *v.* To scratch, claw. See **Claw,** *v.* **4.**

Cum. *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} 'I'd a twiddle an I clowed it' accounts for an inflamed leg. **w.Som.**^{1} Take-n [tluw] out the dung, nif tis to wet vor thee to do ort else. **Dev.**^{1} Od rabbet en, if I war dame I'd clow the joulter head o' an, i. 4.

2. *Fig.* To scold, upbraid. Cum.^{1}

Hence **Clowin,** *vbl. sb.* a scolding.

Cum.^{1} She gev him a clowin'.

3. To pull together rudely.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

4. To beat about the head. Cum.^{1}

5. To beat down. Gall. (Jam.)

6. To daub with mire.

Dur. He was all cloughed up wi' muck. She cloughs about t'byres, wi' a pair o' clogs on like ony man (J.E.D.).

Hence (1) **Clowballs,** *sb. pl.* clots of mud or clay adhering to the feet; (2) **Clow-clags,** *sb. pl.* clots of mud or dirt; (3) **Clow-clagged,** *pp.* of sheep and cattle: having the wool or hair matted with dirt.

(1) **n.Yks.** Ah'z daub'd up wi' clowballs (I.W.). (2) **n.Yks.**^{12} (3) **n.Yks.** Thur yowes are clowclagg'd, they skitter saire, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1697) l. 155; **n.Yks.**^{12}

7. To climb.

Suf. He only clowed up there out o' deviltry, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

8. To walk, work, eat, &c., with much energy and vigour; to bustle about.

Slk. To eat or sup up greedily (Jam.). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Deeant clow seea fast [do not go on so rapidly].

They clow'd it in [they ate their meat greedily]. **e.Yks.**^{1} Mah wife's been clowin an' cleanin for a month. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} I claw'd it off to-day.

Hence (1) **Clowan,** *ppl. adj.* busy, energetic; (2) **Clow-clash,** *sb.* a state of confusion or disturbance; (3) **Clower,** *sb.* a vigorous worker.

(1) **Cum.**^{1} A clowan knitter. (2) **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Confusion in the rooms at 'thorough-cleaning time.' **m.Yks.**^{1} (3) **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'A clower at a trencher,' a hearty feeder. 'A clower efther pelf,' an anxious money-getter. **m.Yks.**^{1}

9. To bungle, meddle.

n.Dev. Now don't clow about my bonnet (F.A.A.).

Hence **Clower,** *sb.* a clumsy or meddlesome person.

n.Dev. Now leave that alone, old clower (F.A.A.).

10. *sb.* A kind of hooked or bent fork, for dragging the dung out of cow-stalls. w.Som.^{1}

11. A blow, a box on the ear; see also **Clew,** *sb.*^{2}

Hmp.^{1} **Slang.** In use at Winchester School, Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859-1864); (A.D.H.)

12. A hurry, bustle, confusion.

n.Yks.^{2} We've a desperate clow on t'way; **n.Yks.**^{3}

CLOWDER, *v.* Lin. To bedaub.

Lin.^{1} That lick-spittle clowdered his phiz to gull his mate.

CLOW(E, *sb.* Sc. e.An.

1. A clove (the spice). Sc. (Jam.)

2. The clove-pink, *Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

Rnf. (Jam.), **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.** (B. & H.) **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 113.

3. One of the lamina of a head of garlic. Sc. (Jam.)

[**1.** Clowe, spice, *gariofolus, Prompt.* **2.** For *clowe-gilofre,* obs. form for *clove-gillyflower.* Fr. *clou de girofle.* **3.** Clowe of garlykke, *Prompt.*]

CLOWEN, *v.* Cum. To bustle about; see **Clow,** *v.* **8.**

Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 300.

CLOWER, see **Clow,** *sb.*^{1}

CLOWG, *sb.* Rnf. (Jam.) A small bar of wood fixed to a doorpost or door for the purpose of keeping the door closed. See **Clog,** *sb.*^{1}

CLOWISITE, *sb.* Chs. A blockhead, simpleton.

s.Chs.^{1} Gy'er aayt, yŭ klaaw·isahyt! wot ŭ yŭ noa·gŭrin aat·? [Ger aït, yŏ clowisite! what are yŏ nogerin' at?]

CLOWK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc.

1. *v.* To make a gurgling noise, as a liquid when poured from a full bottle.

Bnff.^{1} He drank sae muckle ale 'at ye hard it clowkin' in's inside.

Hence **Clowkan,** *vbl. sb.* the continued hollow sound of a pent-up liquor when shaken.

Bnff.^{1} Didna ye hear sic a clowkan's the bottle made fin 'twiz shacken.

2. To whip up eggs. Bnff.^{1}

3. *sb.* The hollow sound of a liquid like that made in the neck of a bottle when the liquid is poured out. Bnff.^{1}

[Cp. Da. *klukke,* to cluck. See **Clunk,** *v.*^{1}]

CLOWK, see **Clawk.**

CLOWNS, *sb. pl.* Rxb. (Jam.) The plant butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris.*

CLOWR, see **Clour.**

CLOWSOME, *adj.* w.Yks.^{1} Of pastry: soft, doughy, insufficiently baked.

CLOWT, see **Clout,** *sb.*^{1}

CLOY, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Yks. Der Not. [kloi.]

1. *v.* In *pass.* Of a wheel: to be clogged, choked up.

s.Not. The lawn-mower's cloyed up; it wants cleanin' (J.P.K.). **Not.**^{2} That wheel's cloyed wi' muk an' waint goo.

2. To glut, satiate, be surfeited with anything. n.Yks.^{1}, Der.^{1} *Obs.*

3. *sb.* The sensation of nausea, *gen.* in phr. *as drunk as cloy.*

Cum. He was as drunk as cloy, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 47; **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2}

CLOYS(E, see **Claes, Close,** *sb.*

CLOYT, see **Cloit,** *sb.*^{1}, **Clyte.**

CLOZAM, see **Clossem.**

CLOZEEVIE, see **Closeevie.**

CLOZZIER, see **Clodger.**

CLOZZOM, CLOZZUM, see **Clossem.**

CLUB, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**klub, klɐb.**]

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Club-start,** (2) **-tail,** a stoat, weasel, or species of polecat; (3) **-toed,** club-footed.

(1) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Lore* (1890) 134; **e.Yks.**^{1} (2) **Yks.** They recognize two species [of weasel], the rarer having a solid tuft at the end of its tail . . . the 'club-tail,' *Fishing Gazette* (Dec. 27, 1890) 354, col. 1. **Not.** That there nasty cloob-teel has got all the young pigeons (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.) **sw.Lin.**^{1} A club-tail fetched me six chickens outen that cletch. (3) **Lth.** Ilk club-taed laddie, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 68.

2. A stick crooked at the end, used in the games of 'shinty' (q.v.), golf, &c. Sc. (Jam.)

Hence (1) **Clubby,** *sb.* (*a*) a 'short' or club-stick; (*b*) a boys' game played by two parties, with a globular piece of wood and a stick curved at one end to correspond with the ball; also called **Doddart** (q.v.); (2) **Clubby-shaw,** *sb.,* see **Clubby** (*b*); (3) **Clubs,** *int.* a cry to stop rough play; (4) **Clubsides yon,** *phr.* used by boys at the game of 'shinny' or 'shinty,' when a player strikes from the wrong side.

(1, *a*) **m.Yks.**^{1} (*b*) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** At the bool, football, clubby, and swingin, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 41. (2) **Nhb.** At bowling, ball, and clubby-shaw, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 4; **Nhb.**^{1} (3) **w.Yks.** A careful matron, when at a village festival the play seems likely to overstep the bounds of propriety, and to become quarrelling or romping, issues her command that it must cease by crying out 'Clubs,' *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**^{2} (4) **Abd.** (Jam.)

3. *Obs.* A club-shaped knot or tail in which men formerly dressed their hair.

Ayr. Ithers o' them had a bunch o't [thin hair] tied wi' a benn and lying on their shouthers in what they ca'd a club, Service *Notandums* (1890) 79.

Hence **Clubbed,** *adj.* having the hair dressed in a 'club.'

Sc. Her hair clubbed like that of a man, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvi.

4. *Comp.* **Club-nut,** two or more nuts united together in growth. See **Clud.** Cum.^{1}

5. *Fig.* A 'booby,' stupid fellow.

Hrt. Hertfordshire clubs and clouted shoon, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 310.

6. *v.* Of turnips, mangolds, &c.: to branch, form a club or bulbous malformation, run to 'fingers and toes' (q.v.). w.Yks. (J.T.), n.Lin.^{1}

Hence **Clubbing,** *vbl. sb.* a disease or malformation in cabbages, &c.

Nhp. Most common (C.A.M.).

7. To jump, keeping both feet together.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** In common use (M.C.H.B.). **Suf.** Rare (C.G.B.).

Hence **Club-lunch,** *adv.* heavily, 'on all fours.'

n.Lin. Doon he comes club-lunch upo' floor, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 92.

[**3.** Curl, club, and pig-tail, all sal go to pot, P. Pindar *Lousiad* in *Works,* ed. 1816, I. 164. **5.** The vplandishe or homely and playn clubbes of the countree, Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* (1542) 289 (Dav.).]

CLUB, *sb.*^{2} Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Dor. [**klub, klɐb.**] In *comb.* (1) **Club cap,** a gaily coloured cap worn at women's 'club feasts'; (2) **—feast,** the anniversary dinner of a benefit society; (3) **—walk** or **—walking,** the annual festival of a benefit or friendly society.

(1) **Lan.** As smart, he wur, as a club cap, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 266. (2) **Chs.**^{1} (3) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **War.**^{3} The members of the club *gen.* (after attending a special service at the Parish Church) walk through the village in procession. **Dor.** The May-Day dance was to be discerned . . . in the guise of the club revel, or 'club walking,' as it was there called, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 11, ed. 1895.

CLUBBER, see **Clibber.**

CLUBBERED UP, *phr.* Ken. Dressed up. (R.G.C.)

CLUBBISH, *adj.* Sc. Also Cor. [**klɐ·biʃ.**]

1. Clumsy, heavy, disproportionately made. Ayr. (J.F.), Rxb. (Jam.)

2. Rude, rough, brutal.

Cor. Had he not been morose and clubbish, Lowry *Wreckers,* 81; (F.R.C.); **Cor.**^{12}

[**1.** *Cala,* a bigge clubbishe staffe, Cooper (1565). **2.**

Clubbish, clownish, Sherwood (1672); Clobysshe, *lourt*, Palsgr. (1530).]

CLUBBOCK, *sb.* Sc. The spotted blenny, *Blennius Gunnellus*.

Sc. *Glasgow Statist. Acc.* V. 537. **Kcb.** The following fish are to be found in the harbour: sand-eels, clubbocks or codlocks, *ib.* XI. 13 (Jam.). [Satchell (1879).]

CLUBBY, *adj.*^{1} Som. Dev. [**klɐ·bi.**] Thick-set, sturdy.

w.Som.^{1} Clubby little chap, always in birches and leggins. Clubby little 'oss. **Dev.** There's pretty much jockery about horses, but this seems a clubby sort of horse, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 83. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

CLUBBY, *adj.*^{2} Som. Sticky, adhesive. See **Clibby**.

w.Som.^{1} Zu tluúb·ee-z buurd-luym [as sticky as bird-lime].

CLUBSTER, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. [**klu·bstər, klu·bstə(r).**]

1. The stoat, *Mustela erminea*. See **Club**, *sb.*^{1} **1**.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.** A clubster catch't t'rabbit (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} So named from the character of the animal's tail. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

2. The weasel, *Putorius vulgaris*.

n.Yks. (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**^{2} A weazel of the larger kind with a thicker head.

3. *Fig.* A tyrant.

n.Yks. Let me aleean, thou greeat clubster (I.W.).

CLUCK, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Lin. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also Cor. [**kluk, klɐk.**]

1. *sb.* Of hens: the desire to sit.

Cor.^{1} The hen has got the cluck. **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

2. The noise made by children when going to sleep. Lin.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}

3. *v.* To crouch down as a hen does when she wants to sit; to squat. *Gen.* with *down*.

Cor. An' there, sir, clucked in under a bit o' rock, . . . were ould Mally Skegg, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xix; Aw, Dannel! Dannel! clucky down, Tregellas *Tales* (ed. 1865) 38; **Cor.**^{123}

Hence **Clucking**, *vbl. sb.* the hatching of eggs already laid. Cf. **clocking**, *vbl. sb.*^{2}

Sc. If Towpie wad lay anither egg. . . . But I misdoot the silly thing is for clucking, Steel *Rowan* (1895) 233; (G.W.)

4. *adj.* Of a hen: ready to sit. Also in *comp.* **Cluck-hen.** Ken.^{1}, Sur.^{1}, Sus.^{1}

Hence **Cluckish**, *adj.* Of a hen: inclined to sit. Ken. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

5. Out of spirits, drooping, slightly unwell.

Ken.^{1} I didn't get up so wery early dis marnin', as I felt rather cluck; **Ken.**^{2} **Sus.**^{1} I tell her she's no call to be so cluck over it (s.v. Cocker-up); **Sus.**^{2} **e.Sus.** Holloway.

Hence **Cluckish**, *adj.* sick, rather unwell.

Ken. Spoken most commonly of children, who by disorder of body seem to cluck or clock like hens (K.); **Ken.**^{2}

CLUCK, see **Click**, *v.*^{2}

CLUCKENWEED, see **Cluckweed**.

CLUCKEY, *sb.* Pem. [**klu·ki.**] A crazy, weak-minded person. Also used *attrib.*

s.Pem. A's a reg'ler owld cluckey, à must, else à'd never do what à have a done (W.M.M.).

CLUCKWEED, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} Also in form **cluckenweed**. [**klu·kwīd.**] The plant chickweed, *Stellaria media*. Also called **Cukenwort** (q.v.).

CLUD, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Lan. [**klud.**] A cluster, multitude.

Slk. You'll clear the causeway o' a clud o' curs, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 18. **Ayr.** See the cluds O' clans frae woods, in tartan duds, Burns *Sheriffmuir*, st. 1.

Hence (1) **Cludded**, *pp.*, (2) **Cludden**, *ppl. adj.* stuck together, joined in a cluster; (3) **Cluddy**, (4) **Clud-nut**, *sb.* two or more nuts grown together and united.

(1) **n.Lan.** Dhor kiaks iz o' kludt təgidər (W.S.). (2) **N.Cy.**^{1} A cludden tree. (3) **Wm.** I've fund a cluddy!—An' I've fund a three cluddy (B.K.). (4) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Two nuts grown together thus are called a 'St. John.' Three nuts similarly intergrown are called a 'St. Mary.' The latter, being rare, is much prized, and when found is usually worn in front of the finder's cap or hat. **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.** (K.)

[Thik was the clud of kayis and crawis, Dunbar *Poems* (1507), ed. Small, II. 142. The same word as lit. E. *cloud* (OE. *clūd*).]

CLUDDER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **clother** w.Yks.; **cludther** Wm.; **cluther** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} n.Yks.^{12} e.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{13} n.Lin.^{1} [**klu·dər, klu·ðər, klu·ðə(r).**]

1. *sb.* A cluster, close group, crowd; a heap, quantity. See **Clutter**.

Kcb. The whigs cam' on in cluthers, Wi' pistols' rair their lugs maist rent, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 20. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm.** My belūv'd's to me a clūdd'r o' camph'r, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 14. **n.Yks.** Thah bigness is like tiv a pawm-tree, an thah breests te cluthers o' grapes, Robinson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 7; **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'Cluthers o' brass,' heaps of money. **m.Yks.**^{1} There wur a bonny cludder of folks. **w.Yks.** Sike cluthers ah've seen on his back, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 12; **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cluther-buck**, a stout ungainly woman. e.Yks.^{1} (2) **-hole**, a cluster-house for gossips; a hiding-place, lumber-hole. n.Yks.^{2}

3. *v.* To collect in a close group, to crowd or huddle together.

Nhb.^{1} The folks wis aal cluthered aboot the door. **Dur.**^{1} **Wm.** Sick scoose à fooak co cludtheran in, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 9. **n.Yks.**^{123} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah seed 'em cludtherin up. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ranthers [Primitive Methodists] com doon rooad an fooaks seean began ti cluther roond em. **w.Yks.** There they'd clother raand it like a lot ov pigs, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1866) 16; Yung lassus tluther'd raand him oft Ta hear his mealy blab, Preston *Poems* (1864) 10; **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{3} Folks cluther round t'fire i' winter; **w.Yks.**^{5} Doant cluther abart muh soa, barns, ther's nowt to be flāayed on. **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.** O' t'poor wimmen i' t'town cludder'd round, Morris *Invas. o' U'ston* (1867) 5; **n.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' bo'ds was all cluther'd together like a swarm o' beäs.

Hence (1) **Cluddering**, *vbl. sb.* a crowding, collecting together in heaps; (2) **Cluthered**, *ppl. adj*, (*a*) clustered, huddled, crowded together; (*b*) bushy, curled; (3) **Clutherment**, *sb.* a collected rabble or throng.

(1) **ne.Lan.**^{1} (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** A cluthered crowd of folk, Snowden *Web Weaver* (1896) xiii. (*b*) **n.Yks.** His locks are cluther'd, Robinson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 11. (3) **m.Yks.**^{1}

CLUDDY, *adv.* Sur. [**klɐ·di.**] Suddenly, all in a heap.

Sur.^{1} Speaking of the elm-boughs which fall without any warning, a man said, 'They get so wet and heavy, they come down so cluddy.'

CLUD-FAWER, *sb.* Tev. (Jam.) A bastard child, one dropped from the clouds.

[Repr. lit. E. *cloud-faller*. See **Clud**.]

CLUDGIN, see **Cluncheon**.

CLUDGY, *adj.* and *adv.* Glo. Sur. Wil. [**klɐ·dʒi.**]

1. *adj.* Thick, stout, compact. Glo.^{1}

2. Sticky, clingy, as badly baked bread. Wil.^{1}

3. *adv.* Heavily, stickily.

Sur. Land is said to work so cludgy, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 361, 517.

CLUDTHER, see **Cludder**.

CLUE, *sb.* Cor. A hold, grasp.

Cor.^{3} I'm not afeard of he—he've got no clue 'pon me as I never signed nothing.

CLUE, *pret.* Sc. Rubbed, scratched.

Peb. Ilk ane fidged an clue his crown, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 128.

[ME. *clew*, pret. of *clawen*, to scratch. With that aboute I clew myn heed, Chaucer *Hous F.* (c. 1384) 1702.]

CLUE, see **Clew**, *sb.*^{12}

CLUF, see **Cloof**.

CLUFE, see **Clough**.

CLUFF, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. [**kluf.**]

1. *v.* To strike with the hand or fist; to cuff, slap.

Sc. Mackay. **Rxb.** An' ye dinna do what I bid you, I'll cluff your lugs (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Wey shaugh! Quo' she, an' cluff'd him, truly, Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 275.

2. To strike into standing corn with the sickle.

Nhb.^{1} The term was used to distinguish from the drawing motion necessary in using the old serrated 'hook,' which was formerly in general use for reaping. The 'hook' was superseded by the smooth edged and broad bladed sickle, with which the reaper cluffed the corn.

3. *sb.* A blow, cuff.

Sc. Mackay. **Rxb.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Adam gov Bill a cluff o' the lug, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 29; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Brong snift'rin' Gwordie a cluff, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 118; **Cum.**^{1} (s.v. Cuff).

CLUFF, *v.*^{2} Cor. [**klɐf.**] To slink in.

Cor.^{3} Whin thare's thundar thai cluff en ennyware.

CLUG, see **Clog**, *sb.*^{2}

CLUGERCHEEN, *sb.* Irel. A crowd, flock.

Wxf.^{1} A clugercheen gother [a crowd gathered up], 88.

CLUGHE, see **Clough.**

CLUIF, see **Cloof.**

CLUIK, see **Cleuk.**

CLUIT, *sb.* Cor.^{2} A hurdle of rods wattled together; a crate, a wattled gate.

[OCor. *cluit* (WILLIAMS), Wel. *clwyd*, a hurdle, see STOKES in Fick^4 101.]

CLUIT, see **Cloot.**

CLUKE, see **Cleuk.**

CLUM, *v.* and *sb.* Hmp. Wil. Dor. Dev. [**klɐm.**]

1. *v.* To handle clumsily, roughly, awkwardly; to 'paw,' pull about.

s.Hmp. She's a rare 'un to nuss . . .; she clums so, as she gallies me to come nigh the wound, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xix. **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). **w.Dor.** ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Dev.**^{1} I can zee that thee hast a cruel pretty gown on. . . . Come, pray don't you clum en, 11. **n.Dev.** Lawks, doan't be clummed by Rabbin Knapp, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 85.

2. To rake peat into rows.

Dev. *Obs.* or *obsol.* (R.P.C.)

Hence **Clumming**, *vbl. sb.* the process of gathering together with a rake or 'clum.'

Dev. The produce of their clumming could only yield a very inadequate return for the labour expended, *n.Dev. Herald* (June 25, 1896) 2, col. 2; **Dev.**^{1}

3. *sb. pl.* Hands, clutches.

Wil.^{1} I'll keep out o' thee clums, I'll warnd I will!

4. A rake used in gathering turf-roots, &c. into heaps, previous to the operation of 'beat-burning'; a rake used in gathering mussels.

Dev. Two men were engaged gathering them [mussels] by means of rakes or 'clums,' *n.Dev. Herald* (June 25, 1896) 2, col. 2; Also called a 'druge.' A 'clum' consists of a heavy beam, with broad wooden teeth set closely together, and with four handles for manipulation by two men. It is usually drawn by two horses, and is used for raking the peat into 'trones' or long rows across the field (R.P.C.).

5. A peat-cake.

n.Dev. Clum, limp'skrimp, velvet-docks, so, fegs, I'd burn it, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 75.

[**1.** Some in their griping tallants clum a ball of brases, *Herring's Tayle* (1598) (NARES). **3.** The Captaine shoulde detaine Thy Briseis from thy clummes, TURBERVILE *Ovid* (1567) *Ep.* iii. (N.E.D.)]

CLUM, *adj.*^{1} Yks. Wor. Also written **clumb** n.Yks.^{1} s.Wor. [**klum.**]

1. Of soil, bread, &c.: sodden, moist, adhesive, doughy, tenacious.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'A clum heavy soil,' hard to work upon. **ne.Yks.**^{1} T'land's that clum, it tews t'hosses weeantly. **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Clumbed**, *pp.* hard, caked together; (2) **Clummed together**, *phr.* caked; (3) **Clumsome**, *adj.* clumsy-handed.

(1) **s.Wor.** The land was that clumbed the rain didn't show (H.K.). (2, 3) **n.Yks.**^{2} As clumsome as if all his fingers were thumbs.

2. Daubed. w.Yks.^{1}

[**1.** Hesse dial. *klum*, 'coarctatum' (PFISTER).]

CLUM, *adj.*^{2} Cor. [**klɐm.**] Benumbed with cold.

Cor.^{1} My hands are clum with the cold; **Cor.**^{2}

[NFris. *klum*, 'uvidus' (OUTZEN). Hannov. dial. *klom*, 'von kälte erstarrt u. gefühllos' (*ib.*).]

CLUMBER, see **Clumper.**

CLUMBUNG, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **klumbung** S. & Ork.^{1} An ill-shapen mass; a big, clumsy person.

Sh.I. Common (K I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

Hence **Clumbungie**, *sb.* a big, clumsy person. S. & Ork.^{1}

CLUME, see **Cloam.**

CLUMMER, see **Clumper.**

CLUMP, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **klump** S. & Ork.^{1} [**klump, klɐmp.**]

1. *sb.* A lump, mass; a heavy misshapen mass of wood, stone, soil, &c. Also used *attrib.*

N.Cy.^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**^{5} Going 'to skoil wi' a gurt clump o' brēad i' his hand.' **Lan.** A clump of wood, GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 28. **Nhp.**^{1}; **Nhp.**^{2} The *triticum spica multiplicata*, or many-eared wheat, is called clump-ear'd wheat, from its bulk. **Hrt.** A square clump or dunghill, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. i. **Hmp.** Occas. used (E.H.R.).

Hence (1) **Clump-cocks**, *sb. pl.* large cocks of hay, ready for carrying, made in doubtful weather; (2) **Clumpish**, *adj.*, (*a*) lumpy, unwieldy, bulky, awkward; (*b*) adhesive, clogged, stuck together; (*c*) heavy, sullen, stupid, uncommunicative; (3) **Clumpit**, *adj.* bushy, heavy; (4) **Clumpy**, (*a*) *sb.* a dunce, a stupid fellow; (*b*) *adj.*, (*c*) *adj.*, see **Clumpish** (*a*, *b*); (*d*) *adj.* of a person: thick-set, stumpy; (*e*) *adj.*, see **Clumpish** (*c*).

(1) **Nhp.**^{1} (2, *a*) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). (*b*) **Dev.**^{1} (*c*) **Nhp.**^{1} How clumpish she is to-day. (3) **Sc.** His e'ebrees were clumpit, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 22. (4, *a*) **I.W.**^{1} (*b*) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **Nhp.**^{2} A clumpy fellow. **Brks.**^{1} A pair of boots is said to be 'clumpy' when clumsily made and with very thick soles. (*c*) **Dev.**^{1} (*d*) **Suf.** (F.H.) (*e*) **Nhp.**^{1} What a queer clumpy-tempered thing she is.

2. *Fig.* A heavy, inactive person. Sc. (JAM.), Per. (G.W.), Gall. (A.W.)

3. A staff, heavy stick; a blow, knock.

Lon. I give 'im a clump in the ear-'ole, *Bow St. Police Case* in *Altrincham Guard.* (Aug. 29, 1896). **Dor.**, **e.Dev.** He knocked and thump'd wi' his oaken clump, *Farmer and the King* in *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 152. **e.Dev.** He dropped on the flags with a clump in his ear, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) xxxvi.

4. *pl.* Awkward feet.

Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} 'Clumps' in s.Wil. always implies great awkwardness. 'What be a treadin' on my gownd vor wi' they girt ugly clumps o' yourn?' (s.v. Clums).

5. A heap of potatoes planted in a particular way; see **8.** s.Chs.^{1}

6. A thud, noise of a clog or heavy shoe; a heavy footfall.

Sh.I. Da crackin o shairs, an da clump o a clug, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 15. **Abd.** (W.M.)

7. *v.* To walk or tread heavily; to trudge along. See **Clamp**, *v.*^{4}, **Clomp.**

S. & Ork.^{1} **Abd.** He cam ben the hoose clumpin wi's tackety beets (W.M.). **Wgt.** (A.W.) **Ir.** Clumpin' on be his side, like a quare sort o' raggety gawk, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 114, ed. 1893. **Lan.** Dost' think at aw's ha nowt for t'do, bo go clumpin' up un deawn t'skoies a seechin' yore Tummus! GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 29; **Lan.**^{1}, **Not.**^{13}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nrf.** (A.G.F.); I heerd him a clumping up stars (W.R.E.). **Hrt.** (H.G.) **Sus.**, **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Dev.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Clumping**, *ppl. adj.* solid, heavy, noisy; (2) **Clumpish**, *adj.* lumpish, heavy, clumsy.

(1) **Lan.** Clumpin' clogs, GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 28. (2) **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

8. To set potatoes in a particular manner. See below.

s.Chs.^{1} One potato is laid by itself, or two or three near each other, and soil is thrown over them. When the wurzel appears, its different branches are separated in various directions, and more soil is thrown on the top. The heap of soil thus produced is called the clump. This method was adopted when the potato disease first appeared, as it was supposed to protect the potato better from the wet.

[**1.** LG. *klump*, a heap, mass (BERGHAUS). **6.** LG. 'He kummt mit *klumpen* in't Gelagg' (*ib.*). **7.** EFris. *klumpen*, 'plump, schwer u. laut gehen' (KOOLMAN).]

CLUMP, *sb.*^{2} Suf. In phr. *the clumps of the evening*, late evening.

Suf.^{1} The clumps of the evening are coming on (s.v. Thredegal).

CLUMPER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **clumber** Stf.^{1} Glo.^{1} Wil.^{1} Som.; **clummer** Dev.^{1} [**klu·mp·, klɐ·mp·.**]

1. *sb.* A lump; a heavy clod of earth, &c.

Wil.^{1} **n.Wil.** I was once told, when I asked my way to a place, to go 'over the clumpers and atheart the tyneings.' Clumpers are the clods on the newly ploughed land, *Wil. N. & Q.* No. 4, 151. **Dor.** A clumper o' gingerbread, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. *pl.* Shapeless blocks of stone strewn over the surface of the ground; lumps of metal, ore, &c.

S. & Ork.^{1} **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Brks.** He wur a town chap . . . as wouldn't ha' knowed a piece o' clumpers afore he cum across to White Hos Hill, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi.

3. A clump or patch of trees, plants, &c. Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1}

4. *pl.* Thick, heavy shoes. Nhp.^{1}, e.An.^{1}

5. The sound of heavy tramping.

w.Som.^{1} What a tluum·pur you was makin up in chimmer.

6. *v.* To encumber, pack close; to clog.

Nhb.^{1} It's sair clumpert. **Dor.**^{1} When snow da clumper to my shoe, 218.

Hence (1) **Clumbering,** *ppl. adj.* clumsy in moving about; (2) **Clumbersome,** *adj.* cumbersome, awkward, clumsy; dirty, sluttish.

(1) **Stf.**^{1} (2) **Glo.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} **n.Wil.** There's a clumbersome sort of a thing (E.H.G.). **Dev.** Bessy is a clummersome maid, *w.Times* (Mar. 26, 1386) 6, col. 4; **Dev.**^{1}

7. To make a noise in walking as with very heavy shoes.

w.Som.^{1} Uur du tluum·puree sae·um-z ún·ee guurt mae·un [she tramps with a noise like any great man].

Hence **Clumpering,** *ppl. adj.* noisy; applied either to a clumsy pair of boots or to a heavy walker.

w.Som.^{1} Girt tluum·pureen pair o' half-boots, I should think was two or dree poun' o' ire pon em.

8. To knock soil out of twitch. Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1}

[**1.** Clumper, a clot or clod, Bailey (1721). **4.** Cp. MLG. *klumpe*, 'holzschuh' (Schiller & Lübben). **7.** EFris. *klumpern*, 'plump, schwer u. laut gehen' (Koolman).]

CLUMPET, *sb.* Brks. Hmp. [**klɐ·mpit.**] A clod of earth. Hmp.^{1}

Hence **Clumpetty,** *adj.* Of lumps of earth: not friable. Brks.^{1}

CLUMPS, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. [**klumps.**]

1. Clumsy, awkward; lazy, idle. See **Clumpst.**

n.Cy. (K.) **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **Lin.** Ignavus, Ineptus, vox agro Linc. usitatissima, Skinner (1671). **sw.Lin.**^{1} We call them clumps when they wäant work.

2. Surly, uncouth, morose, taciturn.

n.Lin. He didn't tell me, and he's a clumps man, I should ha' been scarred to ax him, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 86.

[**1.** How clums and cold The vulgar wight would be to yield what's right To virtuous learning, More *Cupid's Conflict* (c. 1650) st. 61 (Dav.). **2.** Norw. dial. *klumsa*, speechless, hesitating in speech (Aasen).]

CLUMPSE, see **Clumse.**

CLUMPST, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. Written **clumpsed** n.Yks.^{3} e.Lan.^{1}; **clums't** Der.^{1} [**klumpst.**]

1. Stiff, benumbed with cold, *gen.* used of the hands; clumsy, bungling. Cf. **clussumed.**

n.Yks.^{3} **w.Yks.** In use in Wharfedale, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 42; **w.Yks.**^{124} **Lan.** I am so coled, that I cannot wryte any longer, my fingers are clumst, Walworthe *Lett.* (1632) in *Chetham Soc.* CIX. 19. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1} **Lin.** My hands are clumpst with cold, Grose (1790). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

2. Lazy, idle.

n.Lin. I can do wi' ă clumpst man, bud presarve me fra ă witterling (M.P.).

3. Stolid, surly, uncouth, morose, taciturn.

n.Lin.^{1} I couldn't mak onything on him. He was that clumpst he wo'dn't speäk.

4. In phr. *a clumpst fellow*, a plain-speaking fellow, *Prov.*

w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**^{4}

[**1.** Sion, thin hondis be not clumsid, Wyclif (1388) *Zeph.* iii. 16.]

CLUMPUT, *v.* Brks. Also in form **clamput·** Brks.^{1} To stump about noisily.

Brks. He clumputs about the main of the night (M.B.).

Hence **Clumputtin',** *vbl. sb.* the noise made by stumping about. Brks. (M.B.); (M.J.B.); Brks.^{1}

CLUMSE, *v.* Sh.I. Written **clumpse** S. & Ork.^{1}

1. To be speechless, silent, unable to open the mouth.

Sh.I. He was clums'd [he stood speechless]. The fish is clumsed when it will not take the bait (J.J.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

2. To die of thirst. Sh.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.^{1}

3. To daze, confound; used in oaths.

Sh.I. Deil clumse thee! (J.J.) **S. & Ork.**^{1} Clumpsed!—'be damned.'

[**1.** Norw. dial. *klumsa*, to render speechless (Aasen). **3.** My hert is clumsed for to here, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 12227.]

CLUMSY, *adj.* Ess. Sus. In phr. *a clumsy thump*, a heavy blow.

Ess. Etch chap desarves A clumsy thump himself, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 8. **Sus.** So I ge him a clumsy thump, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 109.

CLUNCH, *sb.* and *adj.* Sh.I. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Not. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Bdf. Hrt. Cmb. e.An. Written **klunsh** S. & Ork.^{1} (Jam.) Also in form **clinch·** w.Yks.^{4} [**klunʃ.**]

1. *sb.* A lump, mass.

Sh.I. (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{2} He's got a clunch o' snow on his boot heel.

2. A heavy, stupid person or animal; a clodhopper, boor.

Cum.^{1} **e.Yks.** Ti think at oor ottherpooak clunch ov a ass Sud mak sike a April-daft watty o' lass, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 46. **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Cluncher-lugs,** *sb.* a heavy, stupid person or animal.

Cum. He co't him for a girt cluncher lugs, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 3.

3. A heavy, noisy tread.

n.Lan. Don't miak sik ə tlunch (W.S.).

Hence **Clunching,** *prp.* walking heavily, noisily.

s.Lan. Occas. used. He went clunchin abeawt th' ouse regardless of his mother bein ill i' bed an ver' nee dee'in (S.W.).

4. Stiff clay; a species of shale found in mines.

Stf. Upon sinking a coal-pit, near the surface they meet first with earth and stone, then with a substance called Blew-clunch (K.); **Stf.**^{1} **s.Stf.** We used clunch astid o' slate-pencil at our skule, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Shr.** Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 200; **Shr.**^{12}

5. Close-grained, hard limestone used in building; a species of chalk; boulder clay.

Lin. (E.A.W.P.), **n.Lin.** (A.A.) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 14; Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 572. **Hrt.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 4th S. iv. 415. **Cmb.** A rich deep black mould lying upon a clunch, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 238; **Cmb.**^{1} We can get some bits of clunch outside the lime-kiln. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.**^{1} It has been largely used in the interior work of East Anglian Church architecture; soft when quarried, it hardens with exposure. **Suf.** The work is a mixture of clay and masses of clunch, *Garland* (1818) 46.

Hence (1) **Clunching,** *prp.* (*a*) quarrying for chalk; (*b*) repairing banks, &c., by means of flint nodules and large stones embedded in earth; (2) **Clunching-plough,** *sb.* a strong plough used for breaking up tenacious and close soil or boulder clay.

(1, *a*) **Cmb.** They used to come clunching there years ago, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 169. (*b*) **w.Nrf.** The banks of a large drain . . . gave way and were repaired by means of flint nodules and large stones embedded in earth. This was called 'clunching' and the stones were called 'clunch' or 'clunches,' *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 415. (2) **Lin.** (E.A.W.P.); One of the largest clunching ploughs, Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) xiv.

6. A hard kind of peat, found mixed with sand, &c. Nhp.^{2}

7. *Comp.* **Clunch-clay,** stiff, hard clay.

Lin. Brooke *Tracts*, 5. **n.Lin.**^{1}

8. *adj.* Of any substance: stiff, unyielding. Of the weather: close, hot, cloudy. n.Lin.^{1}, s.Lin. (T.H.R.)

9. Gruff, sulky, morose, surly, irritable, sour-tempered.

w.Yks.^{2} **Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**^{3} 'E's as clunch as beäns. **n.Lin.** He's as clunch as ă toäd, an' o'must as foul (M.P.); Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} He was a very clunch man, and grumbled in his guts. **s.Lin.** The owd thacker's that clunch and odd-tempered yar keänt git a wo'd out on him (T.H.R.).

Hence (1) **Clunch-fisted,** *adj.* covetous; (2) **Clunchy,** *adj.* short-tempered, easily offended.

(1) **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**^{4} (2) **Nhp.**^{1} He's a clunchy fellow.

[**2.** *Casois*, a countrey clown, boore; clunch, hinde, Cotgr.]

CLUNCHEON, *sb.* s.Chs.^{1} Also in form **cludgin.** **[klu·nʃən.]** A cudgel.

CLUNCHY, *adj.* e.An. Also Dor. **[klu·nʃi, klɐ·nʃi.]**

1. Short, thick, clumsy.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Ess.**^{1} Strong and clunchy was Simon.

2. Clinging, close, clodlike.

Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

[**1.** Cp. *clunch* as used by Mad. D'Arblay in her *Diary*. Dr. Beattie . . . with a round, thick, clunch figure, III. 397; She is fat and clunch, IV. 272 (Dav.).]

CLUNG, *pp.* and *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **clang-**, **cleng-** Wil.^{1}; **clong-** Rut.^{1}

1. Closed up, stopped; applied to anything shrunk or shrivelled. See **Cling**, *v.*^{1}

n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}; **N.Cy.**^{2} Spoken of hens when they lay not. **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}

2. Shrunken, empty from want of food, emaciated; hungry. Also used *fig.*

Sc. A weaver's pittance noo oure small is Tae reconcile sic side-clung bellies, Quinn *Heather* (ed. 1863) 58. **Abd.** His wame, quoth Rob, is now fu' clung, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 130; I'm out-throw as clung, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 7, ed. 1812. **Frf.** Thy kyte has clung like ony ditch, Morison *Poems* (1790) 98. **Fif.** As dinin'-time was by, And stammachs clung, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 82. **Rnf.** The de'il fill his kyte wha gaes clung frae the meeting, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 256, ed. 1817; A clung and hungry brute, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 24. **Ayr.** (J.M.) **Dmf.** Deil get the clungest quo the haggis to claw, Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 117. **w.Yks.**^{1}

3. Of fruit, vegetables, &c., kept too long: shrunk, shrivelled, dried up, juiceless, flaccid.

N.Cy.^{1} A clung apple. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** That apple is wunnerful clung (W.R.E.); Only a little salary wot's right clung, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 41; **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}

4. Of wood: close-grained, very tough, fibreless.

n.Yks.^{12}, **Hmp.**^{1} [The chaff of the chesses is clung, and wants to be mellowed in order to make it thresh the better, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757).]

5. Of soil: heavy, tenacious, stiff, clayey, damp.

n.Yks.^{1} **Not.**^{3} The soil i' that close is very clung. **Lin.** This soil is very clung (E.F.); (A.A.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Ther's a deäl o' clung land mud be meller'd wi' suffin' an' dreänin'. **sw.Lin.**^{1} There's ten acres on it is clung; it can't be clunger. **Glo.** (S.S.B.) **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**^{1} **Bdf.** The beans that are thus trodden by the horses, are sometimes buried in a clung soil, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 316. **Hrt.** When their black earth works very clung and heavy, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. **Cmb.** This bit o' ground's more molier [mouldy], and that's more clunger (M.J.B.). **e.An.**^{1}, **Ken.** (W.F.S.)

Hence **Clungy**, *adj.* Of soil: heavy, tenacious, clayey, adhesive.

Rut.^{1} It works clongy. **Nhp.**^{1} **Glo.** It's a kind o' clungy ground [field] (S.S.B.). **Wil.**^{1}

6. Of food, &c.: close, heavy, 'sad.'

Oxf.^{1} *MS. add.* **Brks.** The bread as I makes don't get well clung for three weeks (W.W.S.). **Bdf.** Those were clung dumplings. 'Clung as liver,' in allusion to the texture of that substance (J.W.B.).

Hence **Clungy**, *adj.* Of food, &c.: adhesive, sticky; of a close texture.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Scatcherd *Hist. Morley* (1874); **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Keep that clungy stuff awäay through me garn [from my gown]. **Bdf.** Very clungy potatoes (J.W.B.). **Wil.**^{1}

7. Daubed, closed up.

w.Yks.^{1} His noaz au clung wi' bloode, ii. 287.

8. Cold, damp, clammy.

Ken., **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** (M.B.-S.); **Sus.**^{1} The mown grass is spoken of as very clung after having been exposed to wet chilly weather, so that it has not hayed satisfactorily.

9. Stern, sour-tempered, out of temper; dull.

n.Lin. There's no rulin' childer unless you're clung wi' 'em, Peacock *J. Markenfeld* (1874) III. 115; **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{1}

[**3.** Þai (ears of grain) war sa clungun, dri, and tome, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 4581. **5.** Clottis weren clunge togidere (=*glebae compingebantur*), Wyclif (1388) *Job* xxxviii. 38.]

CLUNGE, *v.* I.W.^{1} **[klɐnʒ.]** To crowd; to squeeze closely together.

[Conn. w. lit. E. *cling* (vb.). Heavy clunging mists, More *Song Soul* (1647) ii. (N.E.D.)]

CLUNK, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. **[klɐŋk, kluŋk.]**

1. *v.* To emit a hollow, interrupted sound, as of a liquid issuing from a bottle or narrow opening.

Sc. (Jam.); Mackay. **Ayr.** Made the bottle clunk To their health that night, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) Recit. 7. **Slk.** Canna ye sook that back without your jaw-banes clunkin? Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 74.

Hence **Clunk**, *adv.* with a hollow sound, with a noise like that of drawing a cork.

Bnff.^{1} **Ayr.** I had heard the corks of twa or three bottles play clunk, Service *Notandums* (1890) 25.

2. To hiccup. Nhb.^{1}

3. *sb.* A hollow sound as of a fall; the sound of a cork being drawn, or of a liquid issuing from a bottle or narrow opening. Sc. Mackay. Bnff.^{1}

4. A draught, the quantity swallowed at one gulp. w.Lth. (Jam.)

5. The cry of a hen to her young when she has found food for them. s.Sc. (Jam.)

[**1.** Norw. dial. *klunka*, to emit a gurgling sound (Aasen).]

CLUNK, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Dev. Cor. **[klɐŋk.]**

1. *v.* To swallow, esp. to swallow with an effort, to 'bolt.'

Dev. And zwallow oaths, Lord! not one crume afear'd, Az glibly az they clunk their bread and cheese, Peter Pindar *Bribery* (1816) IV. 286; An zum a kup o' poysin clunk, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 192. **s.Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 65. **s.Dev.**, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** He's chuckin'. . . . Slap en, Calvin, quick! For 'tis clunk or stuffle, an' no time to lose, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) i; **Cor.**^{123}

Hence **Clunker**, *sb.* the uvula, 'swallow.' Cor.^{12}

2. *sb.* As much as can be swallowed in one gulp.

Cor. 'Tes optional whether you'll take a bra' clunk, Or only indulge in a sip, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 73.

[**1.** Der. fr. an OCor. vb.=Wel. *llyncu*, to swallow (Williams); Bret. *kluka*, also *lounka*, to swallow (Du Rusquec).]

CLUNKART, *sb.* Bnff.^{1} **[klɐ·ŋkərt.]**

1. A very large piece of anything.

A clunkart o' cheese, a clunkart o' a stone.

2. A large lump or bump on any part of the body. See **Clunker.**

He hiz a clunkart o' a knot on's hehd nae mowse.

3. A stout, dumpy person, *gen.* applied to a child.

Sic a clunkart o' a littlin!

CLUNKER, *sb.* Sc.

1. A tumour, bump. See **Clunkart, 2.**

Ags. He has a clunker on his croun, Like half an errack's egg, *Piper of Peebles* (1793) 18 (Jam.).

2. *pl.* Inequalities on the surface of a road, &c., esp. caused by frost. Dirt hardened in clots, so as to render a pavement or floor unequal. Sc. (Jam.)

Hence **Clunkerd**, *adj.* covered with 'clunkers,' applied to a road or floor overlaid with clots of indurated dirt. n.Sc. (*ib.*)

[**2.** EFris. *klunker*, a clot of dirt (Koolman), so LG., see Berghaus, Danneil.]

CLUNT, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Yks. **[klunt.]**

1. *sb.* A heavy, noisy tread.

e.Yks.^{1} What clunts thou maks when thou gans across fleear.

2. *v.* To walk in a heavy, noisy manner.

e.Yks. I' ganz cluontin aboot iv 'is thik bee·ats [he walks noisily in his thick boots] (J.W.); **e.Yks.**^{1}

Hence **Clunter**, *sb.* a stumbler, an awkward walker.

w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**^{4}

[**1.** EFris. *klunt*, a heavy, clumsy, loud-stamping foot (Koolman).]

CLUNT, *v.*^{2} *Obs.?* Dev. Cor. To swallow. See **Clunk**, *v.*^{2}

n.Dev. Ha zurely wan't clunt more o's 'it [swallow more of us in it], Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 99. **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 431; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

CLUNTER, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. In form **clunther** n.Cy. **[klu·ntər, klu·ntə(r).]**

1. *sb.* A clod of earth, a big lump.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 151. **Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Clunter-bush,** (2) **-head,** a clownish, stupid fellow; (3) **-wedge,** a big wedge.

(1) **n.Yks.** He's nobbut a clunterbush (I.W.). (2) **Lan.**^{1} (3) **Chs.**^{1} A large piece of cheese brought to table would be called 'a great clunter-wedge.'

3. *v.* To turn lumpy, to run together in clots. Yks. (Hall.)

4. To put together clumsily.

n.Yks.^{2} 'It was clunter'd up onny hoo,' clapped together, as we say of slop furniture.

[**1.** LG. *klunter*, a variant of *klunker* (Koolman); see **Clunker.** **3.** MLG. *klunteren*, to curdle, *kluntermelk*, 'lac coagulatum' (Schiller & Lübben).]

CLUNTER, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in forms **clanter** Wm. Lan.^{1} n.Lan.^{1}; **clunther** e.Yks.^{1} [**klu·ntər, klu·ntə(r).**]

1. *v.* To make a noise with the feet in walking, to tread heavily. See **Clointer, Clonter.**

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** We hed . . . ta hev oor new clogs cakert en snoot bandit. Efter that we clantered doon t'street, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 47. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'They clunterd sair,' they stamped loud by way of applauding. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} He com cluntherin doonstairs, as if it was a waggon an osses. **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Clunterer** or **Clunterfoot,** *sb.* a heavy-footed person; (2) **Clunterers,** *sb. pl.* wood-soled shoes, clogs; (3) **Cluntering,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* a clattering noise with the feet; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* clattering, noisy, clumsy; (4) **Cluntering-shoon,** *sb. pl.* heavy, hobnailed shoes; (5) **Clunterly,** *adj.* clumsy, clownish.

(1, 2) **n.Yks.**^{2} (3, *a*) **ne.Yks.**^{1} They made a despret clunterin' wi' ther feet i' t'yard last neet. **e.Yks.** What a clunthering thoo maks, when thoo gans across fleear, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95. (*b*) **ne.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Dof dhem tlauntərin tlogs, A kānt baid dhem (W.S.). **Der.** A cluntering tale it be, Sir, Cushing *Voe* (1888) II. ix. (4) **Der.** *Chs. Sheaf* (1878) I. 45; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (5) **w.Yks.**^{1} I met a girt clunterlee felloe, ii. 356.

2. *sb.* Clatter, noise; confusion.

n.Yks.^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Noo, mahnd, if they deean't com doon wi a clunter. **w.Yks.**^{1} I could do naa less ner mack boud to esk him into t'house, for au it wor au a clunter, ii. 299. **Lan.**^{1} Every time that aw slipt, or gav a bit ov a clunter again a stone, he brast eawt again, Waugh *Yeth-Bobs* (1869) ii. **Der.** I'll mak a clunter agen th' window wi some gravel, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. v.

[**1.** EFris. *kluntern*, to walk clumsily and noisily (Koolman).]

CLUNTISH, *adj.* Chs. [**klu·ntiʃ.**] Rough-spoken, uncivil.

Chs. *Sheaf* (1878) I. 22; **Chs.**^{1}

CLUPH, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) [**klɐf.**] An idle, trifling creature. Hence **Cluphin about the fire,** *phr.* spending time in an idle and slovenly way. Cf. **cloffin,** *vbl. sb.*^{1}

CLURE, see **Clour.**

CLURICAUNE, *sb. Obs.* Irel. A fairy having the appearance of a tiny old man, supposed to have a knowledge of buried treasure, and to haunt wine-cellars.

Crk. The Cluricaune of the county Cork, the Luricaune of Kerry, and the Lurigadaune of Tipperary, appear to be the same as the Leprechan of Leinster and the Loghery man of Ulster, Croker *Leg.* (1825) 80, ed. 1862; There is none of them things called Cluricaunes now, *ib.* 100.

CLUSH, *sb.*^{1} Sh.I. Written **klush** S. & Ork.^{1} (Jam.) [**kluʃ.**] A big, heavy, awkward person, anything clumsy or awkward.

Sh.I. (K.I.); (Jam.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

Hence **Clushie,** *adj.* clumsy. S. & Ork.^{1}

CLUSH, *sb.*^{2} Pem. [**kluʃ.**] Nonsense, idle tales, gossip. Cf. **clash,** *sb.*^{1} **8.**

s.Pem. Don' listen to that, 'tis only a heap of clush (W.M.M.).

CLUSH, *v.* Cor. [**klɐʃ.**]

1. To lie close on the ground, to stoop low down.

Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; **Cor.**^{1}

2. With *in*: to draw nearer together, to nestle closer together. Cor.^{2}

CLUSHACH, see **Clossach.**

CLUSHAN, *sb.* Dmf. (Jam.) The dung of a cow as it drops in a small heap. Also in *comp.* **Cowclushan.**

CLUSHET, *sb.*^{1} Rxb. (Jam.) **1.** The udder of a cow. **2.** The stomach of a sow.

[Cp. MDu. *klosse*, 'globulus, testiculus' (Verdam). See Oudemans (s.v. *klos*).]

CLUSHET, *sb.*^{2} Rxb. (Jam.) One who has charge of a cow-house.

[Prob. repr. *close-herd*, see **Close,** *sb.* **3.**]

CLUSSOM, see **Clossem.**

CLUSSUM, *adj.* Yks. Chs. Der. Also written **clussome** n.Yks.^{2}; **cluzzom** nw.Der.^{1} [**klu·zəm.**] Clumsy, awkward. See **Clumps.**

n.Yks.^{2} **Chs.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

CLUSSUMED, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Also in forms **clussumt** Lan.; **clussampt** Der.^{2}; **clussomed** w.Yks.^{2}; **cluzzomt** nw.Der.^{1}; **clussunt** n.Cy.; **cloosomed** Stf. [**klu·zəmd, klu·zəmt.**] Benumbed, stiff with cold. See **Clumpst.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Lan.** (J.C.) **Chs.** 'A clussumed hand,' a clumsie hand, Ray (1691); **Chs.**^{123} **n.Stf.** In frosty weather you hear the remark, 'my hands are welly cloosomed,' *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xii. 406. **Der.**^{1} Tlùz·ŭmd. Used but seldom; **Der.**^{2} **nw.Der.**^{1} It's very coud [cold], my 'onz ar tluzzemt.

CLUSTER, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Midl. Wil. Written **clusther** e.Yks.^{1}

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Cluster-berries,** the cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*; (2) **Cluster-of-five,** the fist.

(1) **Der.** (2) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} Cluster-a-vive.

2. *pl.* Clumps or crowds of turnips, &c.

Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II.

Hence (1) **Clusterment,** *sb.* a cluster, an aggregation. e.Yks.^{1} (2) **Clustert,** *pp.* made into heaps. Nhb.^{1}

3. *v.* To form into a mass. e.Lan.^{1}

CLUSTY, see **Clisty.**

CLUT, *sb.*^{1} Cor. [**klɐt.**] A gap in a hedge. Cor.^{12}

CLUT, *v.* and *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Also Cor. [**klut, klɐt.**]

1. *v.* To strike a blow, to cuff. Cf. **clout, cluff.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

2. *sb.* The shock of a body in falling.

Cor.^{1} To fall with a clut is to fall in a heap.

CLUT, *pp.* Dev. Cor. [**klɐt.**] Glutted.

n.Dev. Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 431. **w.Cor.** I have heard a servant say, 'I'm clut' (M.A.C.).

CLUT, see **Cleat,** *sb.*^{1}

CLUTCH, *sb.*^{1} and *adv.* Irel. Yks. Lin. Sus. Hmp. Som. [**klutʃ, klɐtʃ.**]

1. *sb.* A handful, as much as can be grasped in the hand.

n.Lin.^{1} A clutch o' bread an' a bite o' cheäse is all I want.

2. *pl.* Gripes. w.Yks.^{2}

3. The silty substance in which oysters are partly embedded on the oyster-banks near Carrickfergus. N.I.^{1}

4. A species of weed of the couch kind, *Polygonum aviculare.* Also called **tacker grass.** w.Som.^{1}

5. *adv.* Closely, tightly.

Sus.^{1} If you takes up a handful of the hay and holds it pretty clutch, you'll soon see 'taint fit to carry, for 'tis terr'ble clung; **Sus.**^{2} He holds it quite clutch. **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.**^{1}

CLUTCH, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Irel. n.Cy. Lan. Der. Not. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Sus. I.W. [**klutʃ, klɐtʃ.**]

1. *sb.* A sitting of eggs, a brood of chickens, partridges, &c. See **Cletch.**

Mun. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lan.**^{1} (s. v. Clatch), **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{12}, **Nhp.**^{1} (s. v. Cletch). **War.**^{3} There are seldom more than five in a clutch. **Shr.** A man was anxious to get a magpie's nest to hatch a 'clutch' of game-fowls' eggs, as fowls hatched in such a receptacle turn out strong and courageous, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 224. **Hrf.**^{2} A fine clutch of chickin. **Cmb.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 61; I ha gat a rare nice clutch o' young chickens (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.), **Suf.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Clutched-hen,** *sb.* a hen sitting on eggs; (2) **Clutched up,** *phr.* sitting closely huddled up like a hen sitting on eggs; (3) **Clutch-hen,** *sb.* a hen during the time of sitting on her eggs.

(1, 2) **I.W.**^{2} A zets hunched up in chimley corner like a wold clutched hin. (3) **I.W.**^{1}

2. A quantity, number.

Nrf. In common use (M.C.H.B.). **Suf.** A clutch of nuts. A clutch of people (F.H.).

3. *v.* To cluck. I.W.^{1}

CLUTCH, see **Clitch**, *v.*

CLUTCHY, *adj.* Cor.^{2} [Not known to our correspondents.] Sticky.

CLUTE, see **Cloot**, **Clout**, *sb.*^{1}

CLUTHER, see **Cludder**, **Clutter.**

CLUTIE, see **Clootie.**

CLUTS, see **Clots.**

CLUTT, see **Cloot.**

CLUTTER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form **cluther** Ir. Ken.^{1} [**klu·t-, klɐt-, kluð-, klɐ·ð-.**]

1. *sb.* A heap, pile, mass. See **Clitter**, **Cludder.**

N.Cy.^{1} **w.Yks.** Cudworth *Horton* (1886); Theer thi stood o ov a clutter (D.L.); **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** When things are heaped higgledy-piggledy, it is common to say 'they're aw in a clutter,' Gaskell *Lectures* (1854) 11. **e.Lan.**^{1}

2. Disorder, mess, confusion.

w.Yks. (F.P.T.) **Lan.** He saw what a clutter there was with huge overgrown pots, pans, and spits (J.L.). **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} When the furniture of a room is untidily dispersed, so as to impede the progress of any one, it is said to be 'all in a clutter.' **e.An.**^{1} In our use of the word, there is no idea of 'noise, clamour, or bustle.' **Nrf.**^{1} **Ken.**^{1} There's always such a lot of clutter about his room. **Hmp.** Blackley *Word Gossip* (1869) 167. **Wil.**^{1} The house be ael in a clutter to-day wi' they childern's lease-carn. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Cor.** (F.R.C.)

3. Rubbish, refuse.

Sur. (T.S.C.), **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.)

4. A noise, commotion, bustle.

Fif. And such the clutter was . . . as when the vaulting ice . . . splits into fractur'd isles, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 126, ed. 1871. **Lan.** Considering what a clutter was made in pulpits by raw youths, *Life A. Martindale* (1685) 225, ed. 1845. **n.Lin.**^{1} What a clutter she mak's all aboot noht. **Oxf.**^{1} **Ken.** An crowded in wid sich a clutter, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 69; (D.W.L.); (K.); **Ken.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{1}

5. *v.* To pile up into heaps, to heap up without order.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Lan.** When things are heaped higgledy-piggledy, it is common to say 'they're aw cluttered together,' Gaskell *Lectures* (1854) 11; **Lan.**^{1} Th' fields are aw cluttert wi' daisies. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1} [Amer. Cluttert into heaps *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 329.]

6. To fall in a heap; to put an opponent down after a fight.

Lan. Joe stalks along the wall and clutters o'er a form on his nose, Ashton *Broth*, 26; Aw should ha cluttert i' some deitch bottam, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 16. **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} He cluttered me down.

7. With *up*: to throw into confusion, to litter, make a mess.

Nhp.^{1} I'm so cluttered up with things, I can't get on with my work. **War.**^{3}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** All them childen du fare ti clutter up yer house good tidily (H.J.L.R.); I'm sorry that yow ha' happend to come to-day, Sir—we are all cluttered up (W.R.E.). **Sus.**^{1} **e.Sus.** Holloway.

Hence (1) **Cluttered**, *pp.* (*a*) overburdened with work and worry, 'caddled'; (*b*) browbeaten; (2) **Cluttered up**, *phr.* choked up with rubbish, surrounded with litter, with too many things to do at once.

(1, *a*) **Wil.**^{1} (*b*) *ib.* Said to have been used at Warminster formerly. (2) **Sus.** (E.E.S.) **Wil.** Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 189.

8. To bustle, do anything in a confused, hasty manner.

Ir. Cluth'rin' an plutth'rin' together like hins, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 52, ed. 1893. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Sur.** The water'll soon clutter down them pipes, I lay (T.S.C.); **Sur.**^{1} The mare cluttered out of the box all at once and fell dead. **Sus.** They all come a' cluttering up in my bedroom, *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 465.

Hence **Cluttering**, *prp.* doing any piece of work in an awkward and dirty way. n.Sc. (Jam.)

9. To make a noise, clatter, confusion.

Oxf.^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Ken.** Like de stra dat clutters out De 'sheen a thrashing carn, Masters *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 77; **Ken.**^{1} Used also of the special sound made by rabbits in their hole, just before they bolt out. I 'eerd 'im cluther.

Hence **Cluttering**, *vbl. sb.* a noise, clatter.

War.^{3} These feathered Brigham Youngs set up no end of a cluttering, *Midl. Co. Herald* (July 2, 1896).

[**1.** A clutter, *turba*, *tumultus*, Coles (1679). **9.** To clutter, to make a noise or hurly-burly, Bailey (1721).]

CLUTTERED, *ppl. adj.* Chs. Shr. Of milk, blood, &c.: clotted, coagulated. Cf. **clotter**, *v.*

s.Chs.^{1} Óo)z klùt·ŭrd i)dh el·dŭr: óo waan·ts drau·in [Hoo's cluttered i' th' elder: hoo wants drawin']. **Shr.**^{1} That milk's gettin' cluttered.

[*Engrommelé*, clotted, cluttered, curded thick, Cotgr. Du. *kloteren*, to curdle or growe thick as milke doth (Hexham).]

CLUTTER-HEADED, *adj.* Sus. Hmp. Stupid, thick-headed, slow.

Sus. (G.E.D.) **Hmp.** You clutter-headed fool! (E.H.R.) [Dese yer thick-boned hosses be more clutter-headed over the clots, Jefferies *Open Air* (1885) 78.]

CLUTTERS, *sb. pl.* I.W.^{12} [**klɐ·təz.**] Part of the tackling of a plough or harrow.

CLUTTERSOME, *adj.* Hmp. Wil. Also in form **clattersome** Wil.^{1} [**klɐ·təsəm.**] Of weather: wet, rough, gusty. Cf. **cluttery.**

Hmp. (H.C.M.B.), **Wil.**^{1}

CLUTTERY, *adj.* Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also in form **clittery** Hmp.^{1} [**klɐ·təri.**] Of the weather: rainy, inclined to be stormy. Of rain: heavy, pelting. Cf. **cluttersome.**

Brks. One cluttery night in November, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi; (M.J.B.); **Brks.**^{1} **Hmp.** Grose (1790); **Hmp.**^{1} **Hmp.**, **Wil.** (W.H.E.), **Wil.**^{1}

CLUTTOCK, *sb.* Wor. A clot, lump.

w.Wor.^{1} I pŭt the milk by over night, an' when I looked at 'im i' the marnin' 'twas ahl gon' in cluttocks.

CLUTTY, *v.* Cor.^{2} To stoop down.

CLUZZOM, CLUZZUM, see **Clossem, Clussum.**

CLWOZE, see **Close**, *sb.*

CLY, *sb.* Som. [**klai.**]

1. The goose-grass, *Galium Aparine.* Cf. **clider(s, cliver**, *sb.*^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Cly-burs**, the little round seed-pods of the *Galium Aparine.* w.Som.^{1}

[*Cly* is prob. an assumed sing. formed fr. *clithes* (pron. *klaiz*), pl. of *clithe*, a name of the goose-grass; see Prior.]

CLY-ACK, see **Claaick.**

CLYASH, see **Clash**, *sb.*^{1}

CLYDE, *sb.* Chs.^{3} A cloud.

CLYDERN, CLYDER(S, see **Clider(s.**

CLYDIGH, see **Cleitach.**

CLYER, see **Clyre.**

CLYMORE, see **Claymore.**

CLYNE, *sb.* Cor.^{12} A sea-bird's feast.

CLYPACH, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Also in form **clypock** (Jam.) [**klai·pəχ.**] **1.** *v.* To do work of whatever kind in a dirty, slovenly manner; to walk in a dirty, ungraceful manner; to hang wet, loose, and dishevelled. Hence (1) **Clypachan**, *vbl. sb.*, (2) **Clypaching**, *ppl. adj.* Bnff.^{1} **2.** To fall flat, with a noise. **3.** To gossip, tattle; to speak much in a loud tone. *ib.* Hence (1) **Clypachan**, *vbl. sb.*, (2) **Clypaching**, *ppl. adj.* *ib.*

4. *sb.* A large clot of any liquid or semi-liquid substance; a hanging wet mass.

Bnff.^{1} His muckle quyte wiz a' in tatter-wallops, an' hingin' in weet clypachs aboot 's legs.

5. Work done in an ungraceful, dirty manner among liquid or semi-liquid substances; walking in an ungraceful, dirty manner. *ib.*

6. A heavy fall, esp. on wet ground.

Bnff.^{1} **Ayr.** I'se gi'e thee a clypock (Jam.).

7. An uncomely person of a somewhat disagreeable disposition and not very cleanly habits. Bnff.^{1} **8.** Gossip, idle talk; one who gossips. *ib.*

9. *adv.* Flatly, heavily, with noise.

Bnff.^{1} The loon geed clypach our amo' the dubs.

CLYPE, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Sc. Also written **clipe** (Jam.); **klype** Kcd. [**klaip.**]

1. *v.* To tattle, tell tales or secrets, gossip. Cf. **clep,** *v.*

Sc. Wha do you think, Saunders, has been clipeing? *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) II. 1. **Elg.** They'll buzz like bees, an' clype their lees, Tester *Poems* (1865) 105. **Abd., Ayr., Rxb.** (Jam.) **Gall.** He'll gang and clype (S.R.C.).

Hence (1) **Clypan,** *vbl. sb.* the act of gossiping; (2) **Clyper,** *sb.* a tell-tale; (3) **Clypie,** (*a*) *sb.*, see **Clyper**; (*b*) *adj.* loquacious, addicted to tattling; (4) **Clyping,** *ppl. adj.* gossiping, tattling.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} (2) **Sc.** Nae sleeky clyper shall disclose What must remain unseen, *Ballads* (1885) 213. **Cld.** Applied to either sex (Jam.). (3, *a*) **Gall.** 'Get awa', ye clypie!' is said by children (S.R.C.). (*b*) **Lth.** (Jam.) (4) **Sc.** The pechin' clypin auld limmer, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) xiii. **Bnff.**^{1} She's a clypin' wifie; she can keep naething till hirsel. **Ayr.** A clash-clecking clypen kenna-what, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xix.

2. *sb.* Gossip, idle tales.

Bnff.^{1} That's the clype o' the queentry, an' ye sudna hear't. **Abd.** Eliza's been taucht breedin' owre weel to cairry clypes, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **Frf.** The haill country rang wi' their clypes an' their clavers, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 27. **Ayr.** (Jam.)

3. A tell-tale, one who is not to be trusted.

Kcd. Glaid I am the corrd'y klype Has got's deserts for ance, Grant *Lays* (1884) 14. **Per.** The verra lassie cried 'clype' at him gaein' hame, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 143. **Lth.** (Jam.) **Cld.** Always applied to a female (*ib.*). **Gall.** (S.R.C.)

CLYPE, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sc.

1. *v.* To walk over wet and dirty ground in a dirty, slovenly manner; to hang wet and disordered.

Bnff.^{1} She geed clypin' up the street wee a basket on her airm.

Hence (1) **Clypan,** *vbl. sb.* the act of doing work in a dirty, slovenly way, or of walking in a dirty, unbecoming way; (2) **Clyping,** *ppl. adj.* unskilful and dirty at work or ungraceful at walking.

Bnff.^{1} That's a fool clypin' trailach o' a dehm. A widna like t'eat faht she macks.

2. To act as a drudge. Abd. (Jam.) **3.** *sb.* A disordered wet mass or clot; work done in an ungraceful, dirty manner. Bnff.^{1} **4.** A drudge. Abd. (Jam.) **5.** An ugly, ill-shaped fellow.

Abd., Rxb. Ye're an ill-far'd clype (Jam.).

CLYPE, *v.*^{3}, *sb.*^{3} and *adv.* Sc. [**klaip.**] In form **clyp.**

1. *v.* To fall.

Bch., Rxb. As to the fire he stottit thro' The gutters clypin frae him, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 69 (Jam.).

2. *sb.* A fall. Bch., Rxb. (Jam.)

3. *adv.* Flat, heavily, with noise.

Bnff.^{1} He fell clype our amo' the dubs. **Edb.** Lang Habby Graeme, wi' downright hurry, Play'd clyp out o'er an auld wheelbarry, *Tint Quey* (1799) 20.

CLYPE, see **Clipe.**

CLYPOCK, see **Clypach.**

CLYRE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also written **cliar** Nhb. Cum.^{1}; **clire** Nhb.^{1}; **clyer** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.^{1}; **klyre** Sc. (Jam.) [**klair.**]

1. A gland formed in the fat of beef and mutton. Also used *fig.*

Sc. 'To leave no klyres in one's breast,' is to go to the bottom of a quarrel or grudge (Jam.). **Cld.** 'He has nae clyres in his heart,' he is an honest, upright man (*ib.*). **Nhb.**^{1} It is in the centre of the leg of mutton in the portion of fat called 'the Pope's eye,' and also in the fat of a round of beef. It is not considered good food, and is said to affect the curing qualities of beef in pickle.

2. A hard substance formed *gen.* on the liver or lungs of animals; a disease affecting the throat of a cow, murrain. *Gen.* used in *pl.*

s.Sc. My cow dee't i' the clyres fernyear (Jam.). **Dmf.** A putrid distemper in the throat, attended at first with feverish symptoms, and called the clyers, is hardly ever cured. It seems to be the same with what, in other places, is called the murrain, *Agric. Surv.* 357 (*ib.*). **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence **Clired,** *adj.* having the lungs adhering to the ribs; having a dangerous obstruction in an animal's throat. Nhb.^{1}, Cum.^{1}

3. Mining term: a hard lump or nodule of stone.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Post with partings, whin clyers and water, *Borings* (1881) II. 219.

[**1.** EFris. *klīre*, a gland (Koolman). **2.** Du. *kliere*, a waxing kernell or a struma (Hexham); MDu. *cliere*, 'apostema, ulcus' (*Teuthonista*); also *clieder* (Oudemans).]

CLYSE, *sb.*^{1} Som. A sluice or floodgate, the valve of a dike or 'rhine.' See also **Clow,** *sb.*^{1}, **Clize.**

Som. Formed by the same pen or clyse, Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 218; Still in use (W.P.W.); (W.F.R.)

CLYSE, *sb.*^{2} e.Som. A shippen or cow-stall; a stye. (F.T.E.)

CLYSTRE, *v.* and *sb.* Bnff.^{1} [**klai·stər.**]

1. *v.* To cover over with any half-liquid or liquid substance, to besmear. See **Claister.**

Bnff.^{1} He clystrt a' the door wee dirt. He cam haim we's claise a' clystrt our wee dubs.

2. *sb.* A mass of any half-liquid or liquid substance.

[Bremen dial. *klīstern*, 'zukleiben' (*Wtb.*); MLG. *klīsteren*, 'kleistern, durch Stärke steif machen' (Schiller & Lübben).]

CLYSTY, see **Clisty.**

CLYTACH, *v.* Bnff.^{1} [**klaitəχ.**] To work or walk in an ungraceful, dirty manner. Hence (1) **Clytachan,** *vbl. sb.*, (2) **Clytaching,** *ppl. adj.*

CLYTACH, see **Cleitach, Clyte.**

CLYTE, *sb.* Sc. [**klait.**] A mass of any liquid or semi-liquid material.

Bnff.^{1} Conveying the notion of disgust: 'A clyte o' dirt.'

Hence (1) **Clytach,** *sb.* an augmentative of *clyte*; (2) **Clytie-lass,** *sb.* a servant-girl whose duty it is to carry all filth or ordure out of the house.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} (2) **Sc.** Mackay.

CLYTE, see **Cloit,** *sb.*^{1}

CLYTEN, *adj.* and *sb.* Nhp. Wil. **1.** *adj.* Pale, sickly. Nhp.^{2} Cf. **clytey.** Hence **Clytenish,** *adj. Obs.* Unhealthy-looking, pale, sickly. Wil.^{1} **2.** *sb. Obs.* A term to express an unhealthy appearance, particularly in children. *ib.*

CLYTER, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Bnff.^{1} **1.** *v.* To walk in an inelegant manner. With *over*: to fall. With *with*: to over-nurse. Hence **Clyteran,** *vbl. sb.* **2.** To gossip; to speak in an unknown tongue. Hence **Clyteran,** *vbl. sb.* the hum of many people speaking. **3.** *sb.* The act of walking in an inelegant manner, esp. over wet ground. **4.** The act of gossiping; a gossip; the act of speaking in an unknown tongue; speech in an unknown tongue; the noise of much confused speaking. **5.** *adv.* With inelegant, dirty step. With force, used of any one falling, esp. among mud or into a liquid.

CLYTER, see **Cloiter.**

CLYTES, see **Clite.**

CLYTEY, *adj.* Wil. [**klai·ti.**] Of sheep: diseased. See **Clyten.**

Wil. Diseased or sickly sheep are still occasionally spoken of as being clytey (G.E.D.).

CLYTHERS, see **Clider(s.**

CO, *sb.* Yks. Not. Lin. [**kō, koə.**] In *phr.* **i' co,** in company, in partnership, associated together.

w.Yks. Sam ən imz i kō (J.W.). **s.Not.** Sam an Jack's i' co now (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** A taale . . . all aboot Jack an' a mare an' foäl thaay'd been i' co aboot, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 94.

CO, *pret.* Irel. Chs. Der. Quoth. Used in quoting some one who is considered an authority.

Wxf.^{1} Co thou. Co he. **Chs.**^{1} 'Very likely,' co John Platt. 'Mow i'th' rain, an' get th' hay when it's fair,' co Peter Cash. **nw.Der.**^{1}

[Lette go, cothe Sir Gauan, *Ant. Arth.* (c. 1420) st. xxxvii (Mätzner).]

CO, *int.* Dev. Cor. Also written **coh, ko** Cor.^{1} An exclamation.

Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 431. **n.Dev.** 'Co, Co,' says he, 'I've you to learn,' Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 32. **Dev.**^{1} *Bet.* Do but zee: dith'en a look for all the gude in the world leek my maester? *Rab.* Co, you pixy, ii. 12; I, say so, co; a fiddle-de-dee,—blind-mares, *ib.* iii. 21. **Cor.** Hush 'ee now, co! 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) ii ; **Cor.**^{1} Come along, Co! Video says 'coh' is an exclamation of no very decided meaning; but it signifies to put off, as much as to say, 'You don't mean what you say,' 'Go along with you.' *Gen.* used as supplementary to any earnest request, and is very expressive of eager entreaty ; **Cor.**^{2} Go at once, co. Come at once, co.

[Prob. equiv. to *Come!* as in Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 68: Come, Dromio, come, these jests are out of season.]

CO, see **Call**, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1}, **Come**, *v.*^{1}

COACH, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Coach-a-bower**, a phantom coach drawn by headless horses, the appearance of which is said to be an omen of death ; (2) **-bell**, an earwig ; (3) **-horse**, (*a*) a dragon-fly ; (*b*) the heartsease, *Viola tricolor* ; (4) **-wheels**, name given by quarrymen to the fragments of the stalk and body of a kind of crinoid, *Apiocrinites rotundus.*

(1) **Ir.** Yeats *Flk-Tales* (1888). (2) **s.Sc.** *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. i. 383. (3, *a*) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} (*b*) **w.Som.**^{1} (4) **Wil.** Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 192.

2. In phr. (1) *To drive a coach and six, fig.* to be very rich ; (2) *Big enough to turn a coach and six in*, very large ; (3) *Like a coach*, swiftly, very quickly.

(1) **Lin.** If she'd begun life, as I did, when I came back fra 'Merica, with nowt but a sow and litter of pigs, she'd be able to drive her coach and six by now, Peacock *N. Brendon*, II. 233. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} I tell'd her to mind what she was a-dooin' on, an' I hedn't gotten th' wo'ds well oot o' my mooth, when she toär a hoäle i' her frock big enif to to'n a coäch-an'-six in. (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} It ran like a cooach [but the coach is now no longer an emblem of speed].

3. A perambulator with four wheels. e.An.^{1}

4. *v.* To drive in a coach.

Rnf. He could hae waukit thorough In less time on his ain twa feet, Than noo he'd tak' to coach ae street, Young *Pictures* (1865) 165. **Ess.** (W.W.S.) ; **Ess.**^{1}

5. With prep. *up* : to keep one up to the work.

Rut.^{1} I don't know as how you'd get much by taking out a summons ; you'd best go on coaching him up.

COACH AND HORSES, *phr.* n.Yks. A millipede, centipede, or some form of Scolopendra, prob. *Myriapoda julus.*

n.Yks. Body sub-cylindrical, dark, or orange-brown colour, the feet very numerous, found in moss, &c. Used in Cleveland (R.H.H.) ; (I.W.)

COACHING, *vbl. sb.* Hmp. Drinking beer in the harvest-fields. Cf. **coger.**

Hmp. Middleton *Gl.* in *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400 ; **Hmp.**^{1}

COACHY-LADY, *sb.* e.Yks.^{1} [kō·tʃi-lēdi.] The lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata.* See **Cushi-Coo lady.**

COAD, *adj.* and *sb.* Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **coed** w.Som.^{1} ; **caud** nw.Dev.^{1} Cor. ; **cawd-** Dev. [kōd.]

1. *adj.* Of sheep : affected with the rot or liver disease. Also *fig.* of persons. See **Coe**, *sb.*^{1}

w.Dor. Coad sheep, Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **w.Som.**^{1} Aay aa·n u koa·d sheep tu mee nae·um [I have not a coed sheep to my name]. **n.Dev.** A wud ha' had a coad, riggelting, parbreaking, piping body in tha! Olwey wone glam or nether, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 147.

2. *sb.* The name of certain diseases in sheep; see below.

nw.Dev.^{1} A well-known disease of sheep and rabbits, consisting of the destruction of the liver by parasites, called flukes. Dropsy in animals is distinguished from liver caud, as watter caud. **Cor.** *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815).

Hence (1) **Cawding**, *vbl. sb.* the act of affecting sheep with rot ; (2) **Coady**, *adj.* having the liver diseased.

(1) **Dev.** No cawding of sheep on peaty moor, Baring-Gould *Red Spider* (1887) I. 21. (2) **Cor.**^{12}

COAD, see **Cold**, *adj.*

COADLY, see **Cooadly.**

COAG, *v.* Sh.I. To be on the outlook, to peep slily.

Sh.I. (K.I.) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Norw. dial. *kaga*, to bend forward and peep (Aasen) ; see Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 92.]

COAG, see **Cog**, *sb.*^{3}

COAGER, see **Coger.**

COAK, see **Coke**, *sb.*^{1}

COAKEN, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **cooaken** m.Lan.^{1} ; **coken** w.Yks. [koə·kən.] To strain in vomiting, to choke. See **Cowk.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703) ; **w.Yks.**^{4}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}

COAKER, see **Calker.**

COAL, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **cooal** n.Yks.^{2} ; **cwol** Cum.^{1} Wm. ; **coil** w.Yks. ; **coyl** Lan. ; **cole** Nhb.^{1} ; **cwoal** Cum. ; **koil** w.Yks. [kōl, koəl, koil.]

1. A lump of coal.

s.Wm. Black as a cwol, Southey *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 560. **w.Yks.** That roag wur nivver t'man To fotch a coil, ur scar a fleg, Preston *Poems* (1864) 6 ; By goy, what a big coil. . . . Does ta think ah doant naw what a coil is? Binns *Vill. to Town* (1882) 93–4.

2. *pl.* The coal-pits.

Cum. To t'cwoals I was fworc'd to gang, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 5.

3. In *comb.* (1) **Coal-bink**, a wooden hutch for coals ; (2) **-box**, the chorus of a song ; (3) **-coop**, a coal-scuttle ; (4) **-engrossers**, a name for the vendors of coal on the Tyne ; (5) **-goose**, the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo* ; (6) **-groove**, an old name of a coal-work ; (7) **-groove law**, the rule of turn ; (8) **-gum**, coal-dust ; (9) **-haggler**, one who fetches coal from the wharf or pit in his own vehicle either for dealers in coal or to retail on his own account ; (10) **-hearth**, a place where charcoal has been made ; (11) **-heugh**, a coal-pit ; (12) **-hod**, see **-coop** ; (13) **-money**, circular pieces of bituminous shale dug up in some parts of Purbeck ; (14) **-pipe**, the carbonized bark of a fossil plant, a very thin seam or scar of coal ; (15) **-pipy**, streaked with thin carbonaceous layers ; (16) **-pit-cale**, 'first come first served' ; (17) **-rake**, an implement like a hoe used for raking together coals, ashes, &c. ; (18) **-ralley**, a tram-line on which coal-wagons are drawn by horses from the pit to the dépôt ; (19) **-rook** (or **-ruck**), the place where coal is kept ; (20) **-scoop**, see **-coop** ; (21) **-scrat**, an iron scraper ; see **Scrapple** ; (22) **-scuttle**, a shallow, shield-shaped basket for carrying coal in ; (23) **-shale**, shale of a highly bituminous kind ; (24) **-shoot** (**-shute**, **-shoe**), see **-coop** ; (25) **-skep**, a coal-scuttle or basket ; (26) **-smut**, a fossil or efflorescence found on the surface over seams of coal ; (27) **-stalk**, a vegetable impression found on stones in coal-mines ; (28) **-stay**, a coal-store or yard ; (29) **-stealer-rake**, a thief or vagabond ; (30) **-tit**, (*a*) the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla* ; (*b*) the coal titmouse, *Parus ater* ; (31) **-tranter**, a beggar ; (32) **-washer**, a machine for washing small coals to remove the dirt.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **I.W.**^{2} Now, then, come in coal box, all zides. **Slang.** The slang word for chorus, coal-box, if we might mention anything so ungenteel, Lemon *Lond. Streets* 1809–70 (Farmer). (3) **n.Yks.**^{1} Coal-coup ; **n.Yks.**^{2} (4) **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* 'Hoastmen, called in English coale-engrossers,' Gardiner *Eng. Grievance Discov.* (ed. 1796) 55. (5) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **Ken.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 142. (6) **Cum.** If lang at t'cwol greùvv thou's to wait for thy bout, Dickinson *Farm Life* (1869) 6 ; **Cum.**^{1} (7) **Cum.**^{1} (8) **Cld.** (Jam.) (9) **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} (10) **Shr.**^{1} (11) **Sc.** Or there suld be a coal-heugh found out, Scott *Pirate* (1821) v. **Ayr.** Three new coal-heughs were shanked in the Douray moor, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) vi. (12) **Not.**^{1}, **Rut.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**^{1} [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1895) 396.] (13) **Dor.** They have been turned in a lathe, found in barrows and burial places in the neighbourhood of Kimmeridge, formerly supposed to be money. It is considered probable that the Kimmeridge coal money may be simply the refuse from which rings or armlets have been turned, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 202 ; (C.W.) (14) **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (15) **Nhb.**^{1} Coal-pipy post. (16) **Chs.**^{1} (17) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (18) **w.Yks.** We can gooa bi' t'coil-ralley (B.K.). (19) **Lan.** An' if th' coal-rook had been welly empty, he'd ha' towd my fayther to fotch an owd stock out o' th' barn, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 86 ; At th' side o'th coal-rook, Waugh *Hermit Cobbler*, ii ; Coylrook (S.W.). **Chs.**^{1} (20) **Lei.**^{1} **War.**^{3} The technical name . . . for the vessel in which the coal . . . is carried about for refilling the boxes. (21) **Cum.**^{1} (22) **Lei.**^{1} Made of thin 'slats' of wood interlaced, with a wicker-work edge. Sometimes more substantial, but always a large wooden, not metal, tray, either with or without a handle. **War.**^{3} (23) **Nhb.**^{1} (24) **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} Also called Coal-shoe. **Nrf.** In sale catalogues the coal-shoot often occurs (W.R.E.). **Ken.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1},

I.W.^{1} (25) **w.Yks.** Hat ommost as big as a coil-skep, HARTLEY *Puddin'* (1876) 183; Th' poorer lads used to get a coil skep, an' goa raand to th' naybors, cryin' 'Pray dame a coil, to put i' th' bunfire hoil,' *Clock Alm.* (1879) 23; (J.T.); T'owd Quakeriss i't koil-skep hat, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 11. (26) **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. (27) **Sc.** Those impressions . . . not improperly known by the name of coal-stalk, *Ure Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 302 (JAM.). (28) **Lan.** Noo, as this lot is moore accustom'd to talkin' then walkin', th' Local Booard hez thout propper to ingage o' th' little wagnets belongin' to th' various coal-stays i' th' taon for 'em to ride in, *Accrington Times* (May 16, 1868). (29) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (30 *a*, *b*) **Nhb.**^{1} (31) **e.Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873) 38. (32) **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

4. In phr. (1) *To bring over the coals*, to call to account, 'to haul over the coals'; (2) *A cauld coal to blaw at*, unprofitable work; (3) *to get a coal in one's foot* or *set one's foot on a coal*, to be placed in an awkward position; (4) *to make coals or slack on it*, to finish a thing in one way or another.

(1) **Sc.** But time, that tries such proticks past, Brought me out o'er the coals fu' fast, FORBES *Dominie*, 35 (JAM.). (2) **Sc.** I see but ae gate for't, and that's a cauld coal to blaw at, mither, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) vii. (3) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (4) **Der.**^{2} I'll ŏther mak coals or slack on it. **nw.Der.**^{1}

COAL, see **Coil**, *sb.*^{2}

COAL-AND-CANDLE-LIGHT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Nrf. Also in form **Col-candle-wick** Fif.

1. The long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis.*

Or.I., Fif. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 161. **Nhb.**^{1} Called also Jenny Foster.

2. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta.*

Nrf. From a fancied interpretation of its singular cry. Also called Caloo (q.v.), COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51.

COALBRAND, see **Colbrand.**

COALE, see **Cold**, *adj.*

COAL-HOOD, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Som. Dev. Also written **cole-** Sc.

1. The reed-bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus.* Also known as **Coal-hoodie, -(y-hood.**

Sc. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 72. **Rnf.** (JAM.), **Nhb.**^{1}

2. The blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla.* Also known as **Coal-hoodie, -hooding.**

Slk. Wae's me—that ever I sude hae liv'd to see the cole-hood take the laverock's place, HOGG *Brownie* (1818) I. 208 (JAM.). **n.Yks.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 24.

3. The British cole titmouse, *Parus Britannicus*, also known as **Coaly-hood, Coal-hooden.**

Sc. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 33. **e.Lth.** Coal hooden, *ib.*

4. The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula europaea.*

Som., Dev. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 67.

COALING-MONEY, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. Dur. Money given to the workmen when, in opening a new colliery, the shaft reaches the seam of coal which is being sunk to.

Nhb.^{1} **Dur.** A piece or guinea, to drink the good success of the colliery, which is called their Coaling-money, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 31.

COALSAY, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **colesay** Nhb.^{1} [**kō·lsē.**] The coal-fish. See **Saith.**

Or.I. BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Also called 'podlie' when young, and 'podler,' 'saith,' or 'seath' when somewhat larger.

COALSH, see **Colch.**

COAL-VARTY, *v.* Dev. Meaning unknown (F.T.E.), see below.

n.Dev. Thee wut coal-varty a-bed avore be voor days, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) 36; Yess, whan tha art a coal-varting abed ya gurt Lollipot! *ib.* 54; Coal-varty a-bed, to warm the bed with a Scotch warming-pan; that is, with half a fart-hing, *ib.* note to ed. 1778.

COALY, *adj.* and *sb.* Nhb. Lon. Slang.

1. *adj.* Abounding in coal.

Nhb.^{1} Dark coaly thill, *Borings*, 28; Wor awd coaly Tyne, doon frae Stella to Shiels, WILSON *Stanzas* (1824).

2. *sb.* A coal-porter.

Lon. He was the fourth of the coaleys as signed the pledge, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) ii. **Slang.** The stokers would not undertake to wheel it in, and the 'coaleys,' to whom the work belonged, were on strike, *Standard* (Aug. 31, 1889) 5; Coalies also store coal in the ship's hold directly from the crane which conveys the coal from the quay, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

3. *Obs. Gen.* name for the coal-trade.

Nhb.^{1} Pushed aw'd Coaly frev his seat, And ruined all, WILSON *Dirge on Death of Coaly* (1838).

COALY, *v.* Dor. To grow black.

Dor. 'As ash do coaly Wheat do lowly,' *Flk-saw*; i.e. as the bud of the ash blackens, so in proportion will the wheat be light or heavy in the ear, *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6.

COALY-SHANGIE, see **Collyshangy.**

COAM, see **Comb**, *sb.*^{1}

COANDER, *sb.* Som. Dev. [**kō·ndə(r).**] Corner.

w.Som.^{1} Dhu kau·ndur u dh-aewz [the corner of the house]. **n.Dev.** Thee wut ruckee, and squattee, and doattee in the chimley coander lick a axwaddle, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 143; Cou'd my poor chumber coander spaik, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 81.

Hence **Coander-pin**, *sb.* one of the four skittles at the angles of the 'pack.'

w.Som.^{1} In the market-train I heard a man call out to another sitting next the window—'Here, Mr. Kau·ndur-pee·n [Coander-pin]! do ee let's ae some air, else us shall all be a-steefl'd.

COAP, see **Cope**, *v.*^{3}

COARDHED, *pret.* Irel. Searched.

Wxf.^{1} Coardhed an recoardhed.

[Cp. Ir. *cuartaighim*, I search (O'REILLY).]

COARSE, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in forms **coorse** Sc. N.I.^{1} Nhb.^{1} I.Ma.; **coose** w.Som.^{1} Cor.^{3}; **cooarse** n.Yks.^{1}; **cowarse** Yks.; **kaarse** Lan.

1. In *comp.* (1) **Coarse-bread**, (2) **-cake**, brown bread.

(1) **Yks.** Tom calls it brown bread; we calls it cowarse bread (F.P.T.). (2) **w.Yks.** Dus tə laik kās-keək? [Do you like brown bread?] (J.W.)

2. Rough, stormy, said of the weather or sea; also of trouble or illness.

Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 23; Gin this coorse season were ance wearin' by, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) I. v. **Gall.** 'It's a coorse nicht!' said the object on the chair, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 251. **N.I.**^{1} Coorse morning: this is a common greeting. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Nhb.**^{1} It's a coorse neet. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{24} **Lan.** Whur we con see th' wul wuld ut wornst. but witheaut meast o' thoose kaarse parts ut we meetin wi' e loif, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 57. **I.Ma.** It's very coorse and I'm all in a heat, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 92. **Chs.**^{13} **n.Lin.**^{1} One who has been very ill, or who has endured much trouble, is said to have 'had a coärse time on it.' **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **Rut.** (A.S.P.), **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Wunnerful coarse morning, master (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** A cap . . . to keep his head hot on coarse days, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Sept. 1889) 361. **Ken.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}, **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**^{1} Kùe·s wadh·ur zr [Coarse weather, sir]. **Cor.** 'Whew! 'tis coarse weather.' He went to the door, opened it, and stood studying the gale, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 5; **Cor.**^{3} Iss, 'tis brave an' coose to-day. [**Nfld.** PATTERSON *Trans. Am. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

Hence **Coarsish**, *adj.* rather rough and stormy. Also appl. to work: roughly done.

n.Yks.^{2} A cooarsish neeght. **w.Som.**^{1} Th' old Jim 've a made a coosish job like o' thick there wall, I count he'll vall down vore he bin up a twel'month.

3. Of persons: rough, brutal; also used *advb.*

Ayr. His wife . . . would lay the fragile handful of life in his great arms, with the pleading admonition, 'Noo, dinno be coorse wi't,' JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 106; She [a mare] had her ain time on the braes, and I never was coorse wi' her, *ib. Kilmallie* (1891) I. 77. **N.I.**^{1} **s.Uls.** An 'omadhawn,' or rude uncivilised boor, is paraphrased as 'a coorse Christian,' *Chambers' Jrn.* (1856) V. 139. **s.Not.** Let me be! You're too rough for me, too coarse for me (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} For a man to leather his sarvant gell e' that how's a coärse waay o' gooin' on, I reckon. **Sus.**^{1} She is twelve years old, but she is so coarse for her years that you would not take her to be but ten. **w.Som.**^{1} Ee du saar ur mau·rtul kùe·s [he serves her mortal coarse, i.e. beats her shamefully].

COASH, see **Cush.**

COAST, *sb.* Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sus. Also in form **cost** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} Ken.^{12} [**kōst, kost.**] The ribs of an animal for cooking, esp. lamb; a forequarter of lamb, a 'rib.'

Hrt. CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* III. 320. **e.An.**^{1} Do you choose shoulder or coast? **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{12}, **Sus.**^{12}

[A coast of mutton, *Costae ovillae*, COLES (1679). ME. *coste*, a side; OFr. *coste* (mod. F. *côte*).]

COAST, *v.* I.W. In phr. *To coast about.* Of a hawk: to fly so as to keep at a distance.

I.W.^{1} A hawk or kite flying round a farmyard is said to be 'cooastun about.'

COASTANENT, see **Costnent.**

COASTLINS, *adv.* n.Yks.^{2} [**kō·stlinz.**] By the line of coast.

COAT, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **coaat** Wm.; **coit** Cum.^{1} w.Yks.^{4}; **cooat** n.Yks.^{2} ne.Yks.^{1}; **cwoat** Cum. n.Yks.^{3} [**kōt, koət, koit.**]

1. A petticoat.

n.Sc. Her emeralt goun a' kiltit back Frae snawy coats, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 40. **Elg.** The trampin' scene—the best o' a'—The kilted coats, the limbs like snaw, Tester *Poems* (1865) 156. **Kcd.** Poo-pooin' coats turn'd upside down, An' gowns turn'd inside out, Grant *Lays* (1884) 94. **Per.** I heard her say, she would dry her coats for her, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 105, ed. 1887. **Fif.** He held it up before her, and said, 'That's a coat for a queen,' Robertson *Provost* (1894) 135. **Rnf.** She put in her coatie that was tattered an sooty, Webster *Sc. Rhymes* (1835) 14. **Ayr.** I'll kilt my coats aboon my knee And follow my love through the water, Burns *Galla Water*, st. 1; So, Sister, kipple up your coats, and step in, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ciii. **Lnk.** I hae a heap o' drugget coats, Nae twa o' them's alike, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 46. **Lth.** The bride's mother skipt fu' light, An' up her coaties kilted, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 68; At the burnie strampin' claes Wi' coaties toshly kilted, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 7. **Edb.** Her coats upon a lang nail hanket, *Tint Quey* (1796) 20. **Slk.** The women had green coats kilted to the knee, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 152, ed. 1866. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851); An old woman was asked how she liked her first ride in a railway train. 'Oh, nut a bit, Ah niver hed time to git me cwoats straighted' (M.P.). **Wm.** Leak [look] et me shoon, me coaats, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 17. **Yks.** 'Thou'rt a lad i' coits,' spoken to men ludicrously, Thoresby *Lett.* (1703). **n.Yks.**^{3} **w.Yks.** Ah wor a barn i' coits, *Wkly. Post* (Oct. 17, 1896); **w.Yks.**^{4}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Som.**^{1} Neef ee waud-n u-dras· aup-m koa·uts lig u uum·un [If he was not dressed up in petticoats like a woman]. **Dev.**^{1} Cryal! I was a stugg'd in plid—I never was in sich a pickle avore—my coats was a dugg'd up and my shoes heal'd in mux, iii. 19. **Cor.**^{1} I never seed a cheeld with such short coats.

2. A woman's gown.

N.I.^{1} **Cav.** I bought some of yon print to make a coat (M.S.M.). **n.Yks.**^{2} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Sha'd a new silk cooat on. **m.Yks.**^{1}

3. In phr. (1) *Coat and bit*, clothes and food; (2) *with his coat buttoned behind*, looking like a fool; (3) *a coat colder*, colder by the difference of a coat; (4) *to wear one's coat none the worse for that*, to be none the worse now for having been at one time in a much lower position; (5) *to take one's coat off*, to stand for an office; (6) *on one's own coat-tail*, at one's own expense, on one's own account.

(1) **Abd.** Ay I'll get my coat and bit, An' whiles a sup for a' that, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 114. (2) **Ir.** Here comes Paddy from Cork with his coat buttoned behind (G.M.H.). (3) **w.Yks.** (F.K.) (4) **N.I.**^{1} (5) **Der.** I didner care about ta'ing my coat off, but Jim Bradley . . . he says: 'Thee go in, Dick,' *Wkly. Tel.* (Dec. 22, 1894). (6) **Sc.** To gang on ane's ain coat-tail is a waste of precious time and hard-won siller, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. **e.Fif.** He wad be ready to gang the length o' advancin' a few notes to set me up in business on my ain coat-tails, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxii.

4. In *comb.* (1) **Coat-feathers**, the feathers on the body of a bird; (2) **-lap**, a coat-tail; (3) **-lap day**, Candlemas day; (4) **-lappet**, see **-lap**; (5) **-leth**, cloth for a coat; (6) **-(y-pin**, a large brass pin used to fasten the cloak or coat-collar with.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** And yo mun moind yer coit laps duzn't catch't drum, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 1; Swallow kept his hand under his coit-lap for a mile or two, Hartley *Ditties* (1868) 135. (3) **Cum., n.Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 289. (4) **Cum.** When he tuik his cwoat lappet, an' deeghted his feace, Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) 157. (5, 6) **Cum.**^{1}

COAT(E, see **Cote,** *sb.*^{1}

COATH, *sb., v.* and *adj.* Lin. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Written **coathe** Som.; **cothe** e.An.^{1} Hmp.^{1} Dor.^{1}; and in form **cough** Dev. [**kōþ, kōð.**]

1. *sb.* The rot in sheep; cf. **coad, coe,** *sb.*^{1}

I.W.^{12} **Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**^{1}, **Dor.**^{1} **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); A veterinary surgeon being called in to examine some sheep found them suffering from coathe (W.F.R.). **Dev.** *Baldwin's Wkly. Jrn.* (Apr. 18, 1820).

2. *v.* To cause disease of the liver in sheep.

Hmp. The springs in the New Forest are said to coathe the sheep, Wise *New Forest* (1883) 281; **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.**^{1}; **I.W.**^{2} That sheep's coathed, I can zee. **Dor.**^{1} Ther sheep wer al a-coath'd, an' gi'ed noo wool, 301. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); He was disappointed in the sheep, they were coathed (W.F.R.).

3. To faint, swoon away.

Lin. Skinner (1671); **Lin.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}

4. *adj.* Of sheep: having the liver diseased.

Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 281; **Hmp.**^{1} **w.Cy.** Grose (1790).

[1. And I be couird of my coth, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 2815. OE. *coðu*, disease (*Chron.*). **3.** To coath [swoon away], *Animo linqui, deficere*, Coles (1679).]

COATHY, *adj.* e.An. Hmp. I.W. [**kō·ði.**]

1. Diseased, said of sheep. See **Coath.**

Hmp. *Wheeler's Mag.* (1828) 481; **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.**^{1} That sheep's coathy.

2. Faint, sickly, ailing.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Stay me wi' gotches, comfort me wi' apples, for I em cothy wi' love, Gillett *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 5; At my school-feast the children sometimes get cothy, as the man who owns the steam-horses says, from taking too many rides. The knacker's mawther was cothy (W.R.E.). **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Nation cothy, very ill, *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 325.

3. Dull, morose, surly.

Nrf. Grose (1790); **Nrf.**^{1}

COATS, *sb. pl.* Per. Slg. Refuse of threshed corn, beans, &c., *gen.* given to horses.

Per. (G.W.) **Slg.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

COAVE, see **Cove.**

COAX, *v.* Nrf. To stroke.

Nrf. He's quite [quiet] enough; yow may coax the hobby, bor; he like to be made on [made much of] (M.C.H.B.); (W.R.E.)

COB, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Chs. Nrf. Written **cobbe** e.Yks. [**kob.**] The cock or male swan, *Cygnus olor.*

e.Yks. The hee swanne is called the cobbe, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1642) 122. **Chs.**^{1} **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 87; Not in use on the Yare, Stevenson *Birds* (1890) III. 93. [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 151.]

[A cob-swan, *Cygnus*, Coles (1679).]

COB, *sb.*^{2} Cor. [**kob.**] A muddle, mess; badly executed work.

Cor.^{3} He's made a regular cob of the work.

COB, *adj.* Lan. Chs. [**kob.**] Comical, queer. See **Cobbst.**

m.Lan.^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Wel, yoa· bin dhŭ kobs mon ahy ev·ŭr seyd [Well, yo bin the cob'st mon I ever seid].

COB, *v.*^{1} Lan. Chs. Der. War. Shr. [**kob.**] To excel, surpass, outdo; to domineer. Cf. **cap,** *v.*^{1} **9, cop,** *v.*^{2}

Lan. A common expression is, 'that cobs aw,' Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 8; **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** One spot e wundurs cobb'd awth tuther, *Chs. N. & Q.* (Oct. 29, 1881) I. 174; **Chs.**^{13}, **Der.**^{2} **War.**^{2} Common. **Shr.**^{1} The relation of any surprising or improbable feat will often call forth, 'Well, that cobs Dolly, an' Dolly cobbed the devil.'

COB, *v.*^{2} Suf. [Not known to our other correspondents.] [**kob.**] To take a liking to any one; to 'cotton' to.

Suf. They cob together (F.H.).

COB, see **Cop,** *v.*^{4}

COB(B, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**kob.**]

I. 1. The top, summit. Cf. **cop,** *sb.*^{1}

w.Yks.^{2} The cob of the hill.

2. The seed-head of clover.

Nrf.^{1} **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 290, ed. 1849; (F.H.); (C.G.B.); **Suf.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cob-bag,** *sb.* a gleaner's bag for short heads of corn; (2) **Cobbing,** *vbl. sb.* cutting the tops of pollards.

(1) **Suf.** Also called chob-bag (F.H.). (2) **Ess.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

3. A tuft or bunch of hair on the forehead. Cf. **cop,** *sb.*^{1}

Cor. She scruffed 'n by the cob, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 3; **Cor.**^{1} Often applied to the top locks of a horse's mane; **Cor.**^{2}

4. A leader, chief; a master, head. See **Cap,** *sb.*^{3}

Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Grose (1790). **w.Yks.**^{1} He'est cob on em au. **Chs.**^{12}; **Chs.**^{3} This boy will be always cob. **Der.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Tum's gettin' too big for that job; 'e's bin' cob o' the walk this lung wilde; **Shr.**^{2} **e.An.**^{1} He was the cob of all this county for fishing.

II. 5. A lump or small round hard mass of anything, esp. a lump of coal.

w.Yks. With lusty cob he'll mend the fire, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 84; (D.L.) **Lan.** Aw've just mended th' fire wi' a cob, Waugh *Sngs.* (1859) *Come Whoam*; His face is as black as a cob, Laycock *Rhymes*, 12; **Lan.**^{1}

6. *Comp.* **Cob-coal,** large pit-coal, coal in the lump.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Men . . . call a round lump of coal a 'cob o' coal,' and distinguish the larger pieces from the small as 'cob-coal,' Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 8. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

7. A small stack or heap of corn, hay, &c.; a heap of hay thrown together ready for the wagon.

w.Yks.^{2} **Not.** Holloway. **s.Not.** He meks 'is cobs too big (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} They've no-but two wheat stacks and a little cob. **Oxf.** (Hall.)

Hence **Cob,** *v.* to make hay into cocks.

s.Not. That 'ay wants to be cobbed up (J.P.K.).

8. A small heap or lump of soil, dirt, &c.; snow collected in balls on the feet.

Cum. With a shovel . . . lifted another cob of turf on to the fire, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 21; **Cum.**^{1} Also called Cogs, Snow-pattens. **s.Chs.**^{1} A cob o' dirt. **Stf.**^{1} **Lan.** A broody hen crow'd from her perch on a cob, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 15; **Lan.**^{1} **s.Not.** A stood on a cob o' soil out o' the watter, an' weshed me (J.P.K.). **Dev.** 'E henned a gert cob at 'er 'ead, an' hāt 'er a dowst ov a whack in tha eye, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

9. A very small island in a river. Bdf. (J.W.B.)

10. *pl.* Clumps of trees. Brks. (*Madden MS.*)

11. A small loaf of bread; a small cake or loaf made of the dough prepared for bread; a kind of muffin.

Nhb.^{1} Usually made from the last piece of dough; *Obs.* **Cum.** (J.D.) **Lan.** The rude games of the horse collar, treacled cob, . . . were got up, Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 215. **w.Yks.**^{2} **s.Chs.**^{1} Wùn)yŭ pléeŭz tŭ bring· mi ŭ kob ŭ bred frŭm Naantwey·ch? [Wun yŏ pleease to bring me a cob o' bread from Nantweich?] **Nhp.**^{1} Similar to a batch cake. **Oxf.** Loaves called cobbs are still made (Hall.).

12. *Comp.* **Cob-loaf,** (1) a crusty, uneven loaf; (2) the outside loaf of a batch.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **e.An.**^{1}

13. A baked apple-dumpling. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Apple-cob.**

ne.Wor. They are only known as dumplings when boiled (J.W.P.). **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Cor.** (M.A.C.)

14. The stony kernel of fruit; the pips of apples, oranges, &c. Cf. gob.

n.Lin.^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} The birds eat the cherries, and leave the cobs sticking on. **e.An.**^{1}

15. The nut used in var. boys' games, esp. in 'cob-nuts' (q.v.); a game played with nuts.

Glo. Grose (1790); The bowl used in skittle-playing, as well as the stone thrown in the old game of 'Double Dick,' is, by rustics, called a 'cob,' Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Dev.**^{1} The game of cob is common in Dev. and is played on the poll of a hat. **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) II. 432.

Hence (1) **Cob,** *v.* to beat an adversary in the game of 'cob-nut'; (2) **Cobbered,** *pp.* of a nut: broken in the game of 'cob-nut'; (3) **Cobberer,** *sb.* a nut used in the game of 'cob-nut'; a winning nut.

(1) **Lei.**^{1} Each player holds his cob-nut up by the string to be cobbed at by the other. **Shr.**^{1} It's [cob-nut] as 'ard as brazil, an' ŏŏl cob twenty more yet. (2) **w.Yks.**^{2} When a nut was broken it was said to be cobbered or cobbled. (3) **Der.** The nuts most prized for the game of 'cob-nut' were those from the hedges, the round, short, flat-nosed being preferred, and these latter were called 'bull-nosed cobberers' or 'bull-nosed cob-nuts,' or, shorter still, 'bulleys,' *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 139; The owner of the winning nut seized one of the fragments, with which he rubbed his nut, which became 'a cobberer o' one,' if the first broken, and so on, adding other nuts broken to the record, till it became perhaps a 'cobberer o' twenty,' *ib.*

16. *Comp.* (1) **Cob-joe,** (2) **-nut,** (*a*) a nut strung on the end of a string, used in various games; a winning nut in the game of 'cob-nut'; (*b*) a boys' game; see below.

(1, *a*) **Der.** Grose (1790); **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (*b*) **Der.**^{1} The kernel of a nut is picked out, and a string a foot long is fastened in it with shoemaker's wax or glue, and with this you strike your adversary's nut lying on your hat. He that breaks the adversary's nut by so striking, wins. (2, *a*) **w.Yks.**^{24}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} I'll shewn yo' a cob-nut as 'as cobbed twenty. (*b*) **w.Yks.**^{12} **s.Chs.**^{1} This game only differs from Cobblety-cuts in the use of small nuts instead of chestnuts. **n.Stf.** Gathering the large unripe nuts to play at 'cob-nut' with, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) II. 47. **Der.** There were many formulas and observances in the game of 'cob-nut.' . . . If a couple of wax ends become twizzled, the boy who first could shout 'Twizzler, twizzler! my fost blow,' took the first stroke. . . . When a nut was cracked so that a piece came out, the owner . . . called out 'Jick, jack, gell, ar shonner pley thy shell,' he took the damaged nut. . . . On the contrary, if the owner of the damaged nut could first call out, 'Jick, jack, gell, an you sholl pley my shell,' both were bound to go on till the one or other was completely smashed, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 138. **Not.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Strings are passed through the nuts by which to use them in playing. Each player in turn holds his cob-nut up by the string to be 'cobbed' at by the other, and the player who first breaks his adversary's nut is the winner. **Glo.** A game, which consists in pitching at a row of nuts piled up in heaps of four; all the nuts knocked down are the property of the pitcher, Grose (1790). **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{2}

17. The horse-chestnut tree, *Aesculus Hippocastanum.*

Sur.^{1} The squirrels play old Mag with the cobs in the plantation.

18. A game at marbles; see below.

Nhp.^{1} Played by two or three boys, bowling a boss marble into holes made in the ground for that purpose; the number of which is *gen.* four. **se.Wor.**^{1}

19. A small round stone, suitable for paving. m.Yks.^{1} See **Cobble,** *sb.*^{1}

20. *Comp.* **Cob-stones,** stones of a size to be thrown; stones suitable for paving purposes.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

21. *pl.* The testicles.

Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Grose (1790).

22. A young herring, a roe herring.

N.I.^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 100; **Nrf.**^{1} [Satchell (1879).]

23. The husk of a pea.

Dmf., Gall. In use still (A.W.).

III. 24. *Comb.* (1) **Cob-baker,** anything unusually large; (2) **-boy,** a 'hobbledehoy,' a youth; (3) **-castle,** (*a*) a building overtopping those near it; (*b*) a flimsy building, a thing easily pushed over; (4) **-hole,** a place too small for ordinary use or purpose; (5) **-house,** a cobweb; (6) **-kited,** used of small animals having big bellies; (7) **-waaf,** (8) **-wob** or **-wop,** a cobweb; (9) **-worm,** the larva of the cockchafer, *Scarabeus Melolontha.*

(1, 2) **e.An.**^{1} (3, *a*) **w.Yks.**^{24} (*b*) **w.Yks.**^{2} Often applied to a child's toy house. (4) **m.Yks.**^{1} It's such a little cob-hole as never was seen, and fit for nobody to live in. (5) **Oxf.**^{1} (6) **n.Yks.**^{2} (7) **se.Wor.**^{1} (8) **Glo.** (S.S.B.) (9) **Fif.** He shot some of them [crows], when, upon opening up their stomachs he found them quite full of cob-worms, *Statist. Acc.* XIII. 29 (Jam.).

[**4.** For fishing and shuting he was the cob of all this country, Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 769. **12.** A cob-loaf [bunn], *Collyra*, Coles (1679). **16.** (2) A boy's play as cob-nuts, Bailey *Erasm.* (1733) 459.]

COB(B, *sb.*^{2} Irel. Yks. Wal. e.An. Ken. Sus. Dev. [**kob.**]

1. The common gull, *Larus canus.*

n.Yks.^{2} (s.v. Gulls). **e.An.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 207; **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787); **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} **Ken.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 207. **e.Sus.** Holloway.

2. The greater black-backed gull, *Larus marinus.*

Gal., Wal. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 208. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44. **Ess., Ken.** It is called 'cob' from its large size, Smith *Birds* (1887) 537; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 208. **n.Dev.** *ib.*

3. The black-headed gull, *Larus rudibundus.*

Nrf. Stevenson *Birds* (1890) III. 333. [A sea-cobbe, or coppe, is a bird with a tuft of plumes on the head, Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

COB(B, *sb.*^{3} e.An. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Written **ceobb** Dor. [**kob.**]

1. A mixture of straw, lime, small gravel, and clay, used for making walls, &c.

Hmp. (J.R.W.); **Hmp.**^{1} **Dor.** A good many of the cottages are built of mud or ceobb, *Good Wds.* (1870) 96. **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.**

HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Its walls were good honest cob,—none of your rubbishy bricks and mortar, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 4. **n.Dev.** I want 'e build vour waalls o' cob, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 43. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** The cottages of St. Rerian are for the most part of kneaded clay—locally called cob, BARING-GOULD *R. Cable* (1889) 286; **Cor.**^{2}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cob-cot,** a cottage built of 'cob' or mud and straw; (2) **-earth,** earth consisting of clay, alum, and silica; (3) **-house,** a house built of 'cob'; (4) **-mason,** a builder of 'cob-houses' or walls; (5) **-wall,** a wall built of 'cob.'

(1) **Som.** Uncle Zilas liev'd in a cob cot, arl lath an' mud the walls was, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 35. (2) **Dev.** This loam or 'cob-earth,' moistened with water, and well mixed with barley-straw, . . . is placed by the 'cob-masons' . . . on a foundation of stone-work from 3 ft. high or more, *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iv. 258. (3) **w.Som.**^{1} (4) **Dev.** *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iv. 258. (5) **w.Cy.** Workmen declare that 'a cob wall will last for ever, if it has a good hat and a good pair of boots,' *ib.* 481. **Som.** Th' watt'r her rush'd in between o' them four cob walls, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 36; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} If only preserved from wet, they are very enduring; but they quickly dissolve if the roof is bad. **Dev.**^{1} The cob-wall sluer'd away all to wance, 4. **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) I. 431.

3. Clay and straw-chaff used in making bricks.

e.An.^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.) [MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

COB(B, *sb.*^{4} and *v.*^{1} Der. e.An. Sus. s.Cy. [**kob.**]

1. *sb.* A basket of var. sizes, used for carrying chaff, feeding cattle, &c.

Nrf.^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); (C.T.) **Ess.** Jimmy fas' asleep, his little basket by 'm—The little cob his mother olluz use ter let him taike, DOWNES *Ballads* (1895) VI. 22; Give him another cob-full (W.W.S.); (H.H.M.)

2. A wicker basket carried on the arm, used in broadcasting wheat.

Der. GROSE (1790). **Suf.** FORBY *Gl.* (1895); (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}, **Ess.** (W.W.S.) **s.Cy.** A seed-cob or seed-lib is such a basket for sowing seeds, RAY (1691). **e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY.

3. *v.* To feed.

Ess. Feeding turkeys is called 'cobbin' the turkeys,' prob. because a cob or basket was sometimes used (W.W.S.).

[2. A cob, a wicker basket to carry upon the arm, BAILEY (1721).]

COB(B, *sb.*^{5} Dor. A harbour (?) or pier.

Dor. There is but one harbour of that name in Eng., that of Lyme Regis; there was once another at Swanage, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 234; It is the pier at Lyme Regis, and not the harbour, which bears the name of the Cob, *ib.* viii. 43.

COB(B, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{6} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**kob.**]

1. *v.* To strike, thump; to beat or strike on the posteriors with anything flat or with the knee.

Sc. The porter shall have thee to his lodge, and cob thee with thine own wooden sword, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) *Append. I. to Gen. Pref.* **Rxb.** A particular mode practised among shepherds. At clipping-time, laying-time, or udder-locking time . . . certain regulations are made, upon the breach of any one of which the offender is to be cobbed. He is laid on his belly on the ground, and one is appointed to beat him on the backside, while he repeats a certain rhyme; at the end of which the culprit is released, after he has whistled (JAM.). **Wxf.** 'How do they cob an offender?' 'They draw the trousers very tight round the thick part of the thigh, and then slap the swelled muscles with all their force,' KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 29. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Harry Robble . . . gat cobb't oa t'way heeam, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 3. **e.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** I' um had cobbed um as um did um, um'd oather a kilt um or um um, GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 8; **Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** 1731. Pd. Richard Penington for whiping dogs, and cobing sleeping folke, 0. 10. 0, *Bunbury Prsh. Bks.* in *Sheaf* (1880) II. 192. **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} I thought he was going to cob me. **War.**^{3}, **Wor.** (W.B.), **Ken.** (H.M.), **I.W.**^{12} **Cor.** Cobbing her husband over the head with a clothes brush, LEE *Widow Woman* (1897) 174; **Cor.**^{1} **Slang.** I'd much rather be robb'd Of the little I have in my purse, than be cobb'd, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1840) 89.

Hence (1) **Cobbing,** *vbl. sb.* a beating, thrashing; a schoolboy's punishment; (2) **Cobbing-match,** *sb.* a school game in which two boys are held by the legs and arms and bumped against a tree.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **War.**^{3} A punishment only resorted to among boys was to 'horse' the victim and to hit him sharply with a flat stick or narrow board. **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} He deserves a good cobbing. (2) **e.Yks.**^{1}

2. To break or bruise metal into small pieces. Cor.^{12}

Hence (1) **Cobber,** *sb.* a bruiser of tin; (2) **Cobbing,** *vbl. sb.* breaking up the ore into small pieces with a hammer; (3) **Cobbing-hammer,** *sb.* a miner's tool used in breaking up the ore.

(1) **Cor.** The joking and laughing of the cobbers and spallers, TREGELLAS *Character* (1868) 5; **Cor.**^{2} (2) **Cor.** Cobbing and jigging are two processes, *Camborne Alm.* (1894) 95; **Cor.**^{2} (3) **Cor.** Your cobbing-hammers weth ee bring, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 17; **Cor.**^{13}

3. To thresh or beat out seed, esp. clover-seed.

Nrf.^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 290, ed. 1849. **Ess.** He has applied it to cobbing white clover with great success, YOUNG *Agric.* (1807) I, ed. 1813.

4. To pull the hair or ears.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Their ears properly cobbed, that is, sensibly lengthened, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 377; **Nhb.**^{1} They got their lugs properly cobbed. **Dur.**^{1} Applied to the pulling of the hair of a boy, as a punishment by his schoolfellows. During the punishment the castigators, each holding the culprit by a lock of his hair, are compelled to stand on one leg while some one pronounces a sort of proclamation, in verse. . . . The ceremony concludes by each boy spitting over the head of the offender, who upon whistling is entitled to be released. **w.Yks.** Ah'll cob you in t'mornin' (F.P.T.). **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Shr.**^{2} The penalty consists in having the hair pulled whilst the offender whistles, counts ten, and touches wood.

Hence (1) **Cobbing,** *vbl. sb.*, (2) **Cobbing-match,** *sb.* the pulling of a person's hair, a schoolboy punishment; see below.

(1) **n.Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} Hofe-a-dozen lads or moor tek howd ov a little lad; they o' grab at his toppin' wi' one hand, an' log as herd as they con, keepin' time to th' followin': 'A-cobbin', a-cobbin', a barley bum, Cob them as doesn'd come; Cob him wonst, cob him twice, Cob him till he whis'les thrice: Iv he whis'les ony moor, Cob him till his heead's soore.' (2) **n.Cy.** When a cobbing match was called, all the boys rushed forward and seized the unfortunate object of the match by the hair, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) 28.

5. To throw or toss gently; to throw stones, &c. Cf. **cop,** *v.*^{4}

w.Yks. Eh lad, cob mi that stick, wilta? (D.L.) **Lan.** When boys are throwing stones, you may often hear them say, 'give o'er cobbin',' where the idea of striking may perhaps explain the use of the word, GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 8; One o' thoose ut ud just bin cobbink lumps o' clods at me, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 18; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Cob it away, it's good t'nowt. **Stf.**^{1} **Der.** I saw daft Davie cobbing stones at the new cauf, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) vi; GROSE (1790); **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Cmb.** (W.W.S.), **Ken.**^{1} **Cor.** Soa we cobb'd et awaey jist like lyants and tygars, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 32.

6. To put, place.

s.Chs.^{1} Kob yŭr aat· ŭpŭ yŭr yed [Cob yur hat upo' yur yed].

7. To cause to grow quickly; to throw up shoots, &c.

Chs.^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} The land has cobbed up a deal of grass.

8. To fall down.

s.Wor. The roof on 'im was like to cob down in the wind (H.K.).

9. *sb.* A blow, knock, *gen.* on the head; a blow from a ball, &c.

Nhb.^{1} In the game of 'stand-all' the losers get their cobs. **Chs.**^{123}, **Stf.**^{1} **Der.** GROSE (1790). **nw.Der.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Ah'll gie yo a cob o' the yead, ah wull. **War.**^{23}, **Cor.**^{23}

10. A kick with the knee; a kick of the ball, while held in the hand, in the game of football.

Nhb.^{1}, **Cum.** (J.P.) **e.Yks.** NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.**^{1}

[1. Thre thousaund full þro þrang into batell . . . And cobbyt full kantly, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 8285.]

COBBA, *sb.* Cor.^{12} Written **cobbe** Cor.^{2} [**ko·bə.**] A simpleton; a bungler; cf. **cob,** *sb.*^{2}

[Cp. obs. E. *cobbel,* dullard (*Manip.*).]

COBBER, *sb.* n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks.^{2} [**ko·bə(r).**] A great lie. See **Cob,** *v.*^{1}

COBBERN, see **Cob-irons.**

COBBILILTY, *sb.* n.Yks.^{2} [Not known to our correspondents.] Milk and oatmeal porridge.

COBBITS, *sb. pl.* *Obsol.* Shr. [**ko·bits.**] Two iron bars having knobs at the upper end to rest upon the andirons. Cf. **cob-irons.**

Shr.^{1} Meeting at the opposite extremity on the centre of the hearth, they form a kind of cradle for the firewood. '1 Paire of Cobbits' is an item of an inventory—of about 1758—found in an old chest at Aston Botterell, in the neighbourhood of which place the term still [1873] lingers amongst the old people, though the things which it expresses are rarely to be seen.

COBBLE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **coble** Lan. [**ko·bl**]

1. *sb.* A round pebble or stone used for paving; a boulder. Also in *comp.* **Cobble-stone.**

N.Cy.^{2}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **s.Dur.** 'As hard as a cobble' is a common prov. (J.E.D.) **Cum.** There are a number of compound stones, not having as yet received any names, . . . here known by the general denomination of cobbles, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 53; The whole was either rudely paved with cobbles from the river bed, or had a floor of flattened loam, Watson *Nature Wdcraft.* (1890) v. **Wm.** An' rowls the cobbles oot o' gait, Whitehead *Leg.* (1896) 22. **n.Yks.** Soils mixed with considerable quantities of large cobble-stones or pebbles, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 10; **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{45} **Lan.** The walls of gardens and farmyards are mostly built of cobles gathered from the beach, Waugh *Lake Cy.* (1861) i; **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.** ɜs hard əs ə pezmiəl kobl (W.S.). **n.Lin.**^{1} Ther' was a cobble fun when thaay was makkin a undergrund passige. **Shr.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Cmb.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cobbledy,** (2) **Cobly,** *adj.* rough, lumpy, full of small lumps or stones.

(1) **Shr.**^{1} A cobbledy road. (2) **War.** (J.R.W.), **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{2}, **Suf.** (F.H.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cobble-stone,** (*a*) a rounded stone used to finish a wall; a coping-stone; (*b*) *pl.* pebbles on the seashore; (2) **-wall,** (*a*) a wall built of 'cobbles' or small stones; (*b*) a 'coped wall.'

(1, *a*) **w.Yks.**^{2} (*b*) **Sus.**^{1} (2, *a*) **Lan.** The surrounding 'cobble wall' . . . was a shelter from the winds, Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 72. (*b*) **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

3. Pavement made with round stones or 'cobbles.'

n.Lin.^{1} His herse legs flew up i' th' chech laane on th' cobbles, an' brok' boäth th' gig shavs. **Cor.** The pavements were of the kind known as cobble, Lowry *Wreckers*, 42.

4. Any small hard pebbly substance; a small stone for the hand.

w.Yks. *Obsol.*, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

5. A small round lump of coal; *gen.* used in *pl.*

w.Yks. Distinguished from slack on the one hand, and 'hard,' that is blocks of coal, on the other, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Chs.**^{3} **s.Chs.**^{1} Yoa· bin· tŭ goa· tŭ)th koa·l-waa·rf fŭr ŭ lóo·ŭd ŭ slek, ún yoa· bin·tŭ bringg·ŭ tóo·thri kob·lz widh it [Yo bin to go to th' coal-wharf for a looad o' sleck, an' yo bin to bring a toothry cobbles with it]. **Stf.**^{1} **Der.** Grose (1790); **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **Rut.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} The largest pieces of coal are called 'brazzles' or 'brazils.' The next in size are called 'lumps,' the next 'cobbles,' and the smallest 'slack.' **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} Pŭt tuthree cobbles o' the fire as'll burn up quick; **Shr.**^{2}, **Sur.** (T.S.C.)

Hence **Cobbledy coal,** *phr.* coal in small lumps, free from slack, and having no large pieces in it. Shr.^{1}

6. The stone of fruit; the kernel of a stone.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** You may have the cherries, boys, but mind you don't swallow the cobbles (W.R.E.); Cozens Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 83; (E.M.) **Suf.** (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}

7. A seed, pip, &c.

Nrf. Most *gen.* used of cucumbers (F.H.); In common use. Used of the cucumber and 'million' (pumpkin or marrow) (M.C.H.B.). **Suf.** Also called Cobbler (E.G.P.).

8. An icicle. Ken. Grose (1790); Ken.^{1}

9. *pl.* The small lumps of earth raked off flower-beds. e.An.^{12}, Suf. (F.H.)

10. *Comb.* (1) **Cobble-de-cut-nuts,** hazel-nuts; (2) **-dick-longer-skin,** a variety of apple.

(1) **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* (2) **Dev.** It is customary to call apples by the names of those who have produced a new variety. At Stratton, and in the neighbouring parts of Dev., an apple was some time since distinguished by the name of a cobble-dick-longer-skin. The man's name, I suppose, was Dick Longerskin; and probably he was a cobbler, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 431.

11. *v.* To pave with 'cobbles' or rounded stones. n.Yks.^{1}

Hence **Cobbled,** *ppl. adj.* paved with small stones or cobbles.

War. Its cobbled streets and ancient gables looked unhomelike to William's eyes, Murray *John Vale* (1890) x. **Som.** Either zide o' narrer cobbled streets, 'oold women 'ud poke out their white caps, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 144.

12. To throw stones; to pelt with stones, dirt, &c. Cf. **cob(b,** *v.*^{2} **5.**

N.Cy.^{2} **Nhb.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Thoo young raggil, give ower cobblin them geslins, or ah'll wahrm tha. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} Fayther says you'r tĭ give ower cobblin. **w.Yks.** *Obsol.*, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); (W.A.S.); **w.Yks.**^{13} **n.Lin.**^{1} Sum lads hes been cobblin' th' chech winda's.

Hence **Cobbling,** *vbl. sb.* a pelting, stone-throwing.

n.Yks.^{2} A good cobbling. **e.Yks.**^{1}

13. To knock, beat; to thrash.

s.Chs.^{1} Dhŭ win·d kob·lz dhŭ app·lz of [The wind cobbles the apples off]. So we speak of cobbling anyone. **w.Som.**^{1} Zee-f aay doa·n kaub·l dhee! shuur? [See if I do not whack thee! dost hear?]

14. To put clover through a threshing-machine. Cf. **cob(b,** *v.*^{2} **3.**

Suf. I was cobblin' yesterday (C.G.B.).

COBBLE, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Yks. Not. Nhp. Wor. [**ko·bl.**]

1. *v.* To mend or repair roughly; to patch up for the time being. Also used *fig.*

Ayr. The floors, which were constantly in want of cobbling, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxvii. **n.Yks.** He cobbled t'gate (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**^{3} **w.Yks.**^{5} T'doctor's cobbled her up a bit. That chair boddom wants cobbling sadly. **Not.**^{1}

Hence **Cobblin-box,** *sb.* *Obs.* A box containing tools for repairing boots and shoes.

Nhb. Now prob. quite disused (M.H.D.).

2. Trade term: to re-finish a piece of cloth or re-dye wool, which has not taken the dye evenly.

w.Yks. A piece of material not dyed to the exact shade required has to be cobbled or re-immersed in the liquor (J.S.); (W.T.); **w.Yks.**^{5} In sending out finished goods 'to get up again' or improve by cutting, pressing, or steaming, &c., they are sent 'to cobble.'

Hence (1) **Cobbler,** (2) **Cobble,** *sb.* a piece of cloth, which needs re-finishing, or wool which requires redyeing; (3) **Cobbling,** *vbl. sb.* the process of re-finishing or re-dyeing wool or cloth.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.M.); **w.Yks.**^{35} (2) **w.Yks.**^{5} (3) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.)

3. To entangle, become entangled; to mix up.

s.Wor. A'll be a' cobbled together. Trees too close together are said to cobble (H.K.).

Hence **Cobbling,** *ppl. adj.* entangling, cramping; hence small, cramped.

s.Wor. 'T be better'n in them cobblin' little cots; a con git roun' 'er an' 'er pigs (H.K.).

4. *sb.* *Fig.* A tangle, confusion.

Slk. Life is a weary cobble o' care, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 278.

5. A large cock of hay made previous to carrying. Nhp.^{1}

[**1.** Mend me, thou saucy fellow! . . . Why, sir, cobble you, Shaks. *J. Caesar*, I. i. 22.]

COBBLE, *v.*^{3} Irel. [**ko·bl.**] To bargain, haggle.

N.I.^{1} **Ant.** In common use (W.J.K.); (A.J.I.)

[A freq. of a vb. meaning 'to buy.' Cp. Shetl. *kōb*, *kjōb*, to buy; ON. *kaupa*; see Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 39.]

COBBLE, *sb.*^{3} Nhb. Yks. Not. Lin. [**ko·bl.**] In *comp.* (1) **Cobble-stick,** (2) **-tree,** a swingle-tree, the wooden cross-piece or set-stick used to keep a horse's traces the proper distance apart.

(1) **Not.**^{23}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Yks.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}

[Cp. Da. *kobbel*, that which is placed on the neck of the horse or ox, when harnessed to the wagon or plough.]

COBBLE, see **Coble,** *sb.*^{1}

COBBLE-NOBBLE, *v.* Shr. [**ko·bl-nobl.**] To rap on the head with the knuckles. Cf. **cobnobble.**

Shr.^{1} I'll cobble nobble yore yed, if yo' dunna be quiet; **Shr.**^{2}

COBBLER, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Eng. and Wal. [**ko·blə**(r.]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Cobbler's awl** or **-'s-awl duck**, the avocet, *Recurvirostra avocetta*; (2) **— balls**, large black bitter plums; (3) **-'s click**, see **-'s knock**; (4) **-'s curse**, the extreme of valuelessness; (5) **-'s dinner**, see **-'s pork**; (6) **-'s heel**, the plant *Chenopodium urbicum*; (7) **-'s hornpipe**, a boys' game, see below; (8) **-'s knock**, a mode of sliding on the ice, in which one foot taps the ice with the heel; (9) **-'s lobster**, a cow-heel; (10) **-'s Monday**, see below; (11) **-'s pork**, bread; (12) **-'s punch**, warm ale, thickened, sweetened, and mixed with spirits; (13) **-'s walk**, see **-'s hornpipe.**

(1) **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 48. [Their stooping mode of action and the character of the beak itself have induced the provincial names of Scooper and Cobler's-awl Duck, YARRELL *Birds* (ed. 1845) II. 627; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 188.] (2) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (3) **e.Dev.** The nails on his heels would do no cobbler's click again, till the holiday time was over, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) xxvii. (4) **w.Som.**^{1} What's keep jis tool's that vor? Why! he idn a-wo'th a [kaub·lurz kuus·]. This is sometimes varied by 'idn a wo'th,' or, 'I widn gee a cobler's cuss, or a tinker's gee' [gift]. (5) **w.Yks.** Like a cobbler's dinner, breead and breead to it, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). (6) **Flt.** A plant found in the neighbourhood of Rhyl, and there known popularly by the name of 'cobbler's heel,' is much used locally for the relief of gravel and other urinary diseases, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 469. (7) **Lon.** 'Cobbler's hornpipe' was danced by a boy stooping till he was nearly in a sitting posture on the ground, drawing one leg under him until its toe rested on the ground, and steadying himself by thrusting forward the other leg. . . . The thrust-out leg was drawn back and the drawn-in leg was shot out at the same time. . . . The arms were moved backwards and forwards at the same time to imitate the cobbler's sewing, GOMME *Games* (1894) 71. (8) **Wil.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1} (9) **Cmb.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) (10) **w.Yks.**^{5} 'A cobbler's Monday' is made of a day when no work is done from a disinclination to exertion. It is the practice of shoe-makers never to do any work on this day; hence the phrase. (11) **Nrf.** 'Cobbler's pork!' he says, 'whatever is that?' 'Why,' I says, 'cobbler's pork is bread and bread tu't,' SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) 93. (12) **Nhp.**^{1} The same as Hot-pot. (13) **Nhb.**^{1} Performed by sitting down on the 'hunkers' and closing the legs at the knee. It is very difficult, and from its grotesque appearance is sometimes called the crab-waak.

2. A fish with large head and thin body. Also called **Shoemaker.** [Not known to our other correspondents.] Sus. (F.E.S.)

3. The fruit of the horse-chestnut tree; the nuts used in the game of 'cobbler.' See **Cob**(**b**, *sb.*^{1} **II. 15.**

Stf., War. A well-seasoned nut that has burst several other nuts is proudly called a 'cobbler of three,' &c., NORTHALL *Flk-Rhymes* (1892) 355; **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} The most effective cobbler is a thick-shelled nut or filbert from which, through a small hole in the base of the shell, the kernel has been extracted. **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.)

4. A boys' game, see below. See **Cob**(**b**, *sb.*^{1} **II. 16** (2), **Cobblety-cuts, Conker,** *sb.*^{1}

Stf., War. It is considered bad play to strike an opponent's string, nut against nut being the scientific play, NORTHALL *Flk-Rhymes* (1892) 355. **War.**^{2} The game of striking one dried 'cobbler,' threaded on a string, against that of an opponent, to try their respective strength; **War.**^{3}

COBBLER, *sb.*^{2} Nhp.^{1} Oxf.^{1} [**ko·blə**(**r**).] A turkey; a call-word to turkeys.

[Cp. *coble-colter*, a turky, COLES (1677).]

COBBLER, see **Cobble**, *sb.*^{1} **7.**

COBBLETY-CURRY, *sb.* Irel. A beam of wood balanced so that persons sitting on the end go up and down alternately; a see-saw. Also called **Shuggy-shu.**

N.I.^{1} **Ldd.** Not very common, but a well-understood term. *Gen.* hobblety-curry (A.J.I.).

COBBLETY-CUTS, *sb. pl.* Chs. Shr. In form **cobbleticut** Shr.^{1} A boys' game, played with chestnuts; see below. See **Cob**(**b**, *sb.*^{1} **II. 15, Cobbler,** *sb.*^{1} **4.**

s.Chs.^{1} The game is often commenced with the following rhyme: Kob·lti-kùts, Pùt daayn yŭr nùts [Cobblety-cuts, Put daïn yur nuts]. **Shr.** Boys bore a hole in a horse-chestnut, pass a string through it, and hit one chestnut against another, holding them by the string, till one string breaks, when the owner loses his chestnut. The one who repeats the following rhyme has the first stroke—'Cobbly co! My first blow! Put down your black hat, And let me have first smack!' BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 531; **Shr.**^{1}

COBBO, *sb.* Ken. Sus. [**ko·bō.**] The fish *Gobius niger.* Also called **Miller's thumb.**

Ken. GROSE (1790); *Obs.* (R.S.) **Sus.** The 'Cobbo,' or 'Miller's thumb,' is very common in all streams about here, but is usually known by the latter name (E.E.S.).

[Fr. (Picard) *cabot*, bull-head, millers-thumb, also *chabot* (COTGR.).]

COBBOCK, *sb.* Lan. [**ko·bək.**] A heap, pile. See **Cob**(**b**, *sb.*^{1} **7.**

e.Lan. Others sat on a 'cobbock o' stones' at the road side, ALMOND *Watercresses*, 29.

COBBST, *adj.* Chs. [**kobst.**] Cross, contrary, fractious, *gen.* applied to children. See **Cob**, *adj.*

Chs.^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} Sometimes applied to people called by someone 'God Almighty's unaccountables,' who behave in so perverse and cross-grained a way as to be beyond all ordinary rule or calculation.

COBBY, *sb. Obs.* Yks. A name given by nurses to an imaginary demon or frightful spirit.

Yks. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Yks.** In use about 50 years ago (R.H.H.).

COBBY, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Bdf. Som. [**ko·bi.**]

1. Brisk, merry, hearty, cheerful; in good health and spirits.

N.Cy.^{12} **Nhb.** Luik byeth crouse and cobby, WILSON *The Quayside* (1843) 109; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'As cobby as a lop,' as nimble as a flea; **n.Yks.**^{3} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah feels as cobby as owt. **e.Yks.**^{1} Applied chiefly to old persons: 'Awd woman's quiet [quite] cobby,' *MS. add.* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**^{1} Shoe feels seea leetsome an cobby, ii. 291; **w.Yks.**^{4}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**$^{1\,2}$, **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. Proud; headstrong, tyrannical.

N.Cy.^{1} **Cum.** GROSE (1790); **Cum.**^{2} **Wm.** We were a happy people indeed till lately, till grown cobby, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 527. **ne Lan.**^{1}

3. Neat, symmetrical; snug, comfortable. e.Yks.^{1}, Bdf. (J.W.B.)

4. Cob-like, applied to a particular stamp of horse. w.Som.^{1}

5. Of wheat: short and full.

Lin. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

6. Crowded, confined, closely packed.

w.Yks. You'll be rayther cobby i' that small room (F.P.T.).

[1. Cobby, stout or brisk, COLES (1677).]

COBBY-, see **Copy-loaf.**

COBIN-, see **Coven-.**

COB-IRONS, *sb. pl.* Der. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. e.An. Ken. Wil. Also in form **cobbern** (K.). [**ko·b-aiənz.**] Andirons; the 'dogs' of a fireplace; the irons on which the spit, &c., is supported.

Der.^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.** RAY (1691). **War.**^{3} **Wor.** The hob or cob-iron is a kind of dog or horse standing upon three feet with a round knob for the head; they are placed on each side of the hearth in the kitchens of old farm houses, to lay the wood upon, and also the spit, and serve instead of a grate, ALLIES *Antiq.* (1852) 416. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); (C.T.); **Suf.**^{1} **Ess.** (W.W.S.); RAY (1691). **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Ken.**^{1}, **Wil.** (K.)

[*Rotissoir*, a cobiron, COTGR.]

COBLE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. e.An. Also in form **cobble** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.^{5} e.An.^{1} [**kō·bl, ko·bl,** Sc. also **kōu·bl.**]

1. A short, flat-bottomed rowing-boat, used in salmon-fishing and for crossing ferries, &c.

Sc. A salmon-coble is a boat out of which a salmon-drag is dropped into the river (A.W.). **ne.Sc.** I'm content to . . . try the crossin' o' the Jordan by sic fords or coble as may be granted me, GRANT *Keckleton*, 7. **Ayr.** An' wintle like a saumont-coble, BURNS *To his Auld Mare*, st. 7. **Edb.** FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 107.

2. *Comp.* **Coble-gate**, the right of salmon-fishing with a coble; as much as can be fished by one coble. Nhb.^{1}

3. In phr. *net and coble*, the symbols for fishing.

Sc. The right of net and coble in the water and loch of Veolan, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlii.

4. An open or deckless fishing-boat used principally on the north-east coast, with sharp bows, flat, sloping stern, and without a keel.

Sc. As the keel o' the coble touches the sand, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi. **Abd.** The coble isn't built that can run them this night, Stoker *Watter's Mou'* (1895) 48. **Kcd.** He pushed his coble wi' a pole When canvas wadna draw, Grant *Lays* (1884) 274. **Fif.** A skull o' herrings thick, Amid whase millions . . . His coble seems to stand and stick, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 137. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Com'd ower in a coble frae France, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 18; **Nhb.**^{1} The coble is built with a very deep cutwater; but towards the stern, which is square, it is made with a widening flat bottom. It is thus a boat without a 'keel,' but the flat bottom has two bilge clogs, called a 'skirval.' As the after-part draws only a few inches, the rudder is carried down much below the level of the bottom. These peculiarities necessitate the coble to be towed stern foremost, or, when landed, to be in like manner turned stern to the beach, and at the same time the rudder has to be unshipped. **Dur.** They're forc'd to take a coble, and come in by the sea, *Bishoprick Garl.* (1834) 52. **n.Yks.**^{12} Used also as a pleasure-boat. **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{5}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

5. *Comp.* (1) **Coble-sled**, a grooved incline built against a pier-side for sliding down the boats into the water; (2) **-thofts**, the thwarts or seats of the coble; (3) **-thowls**, the upright pins or tholes on the edge of the coble, which receive the metal ring attached to the oars, when the boat is rowed. n.Yks.^{2}

[**1.** Ane alde coble þare he fand þat mony hoilis in it had, *Leg. Saints* (c. 1400), ed. Metcalfe, II. 318.]

COBLE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Also in dimin. form **coblie**. A pond.

Bnff.^{1} **Abd.** Well known. Gie the cows a drink oot o' the coble (G.W.); Here's a bit coblie, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii.

COBLE, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{1} Sc.

1. *sb.* A place in which malt is steeped for brewing. (Jam.)

2. *v.* To steep malt.

Sc. Craig, calls *aquam et ignem pati*—that is, killing and cobleing, *Fountainhall Decisions* (1759) I. 25 (*ib.*).

COBLE, *sb.*^{4} Sc. A square seat or 'table-seat' in a church.

Sc. Most prob. from its fancied resemblance to the place in which malt is steeped (Jam.).

COBLE, *sb.*^{5} Nrf. [**ko·bl.**] The hawfinch, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*. Also called **Cobble-bird**.

Nrf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 60; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51.

COBLE, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{6} Sc. Lan. [**ko·bl.**]

1. *v.* To rock; to be unsteady, to tilt when stepped upon. Cf. **coggle**, *v.*^{2}

Bnff.^{1} Dinna coble the pleht, or ye'll spill the milk. **Rxb.** A stepping-stone is said to coble when it moves under one who steps on it. Also applied to ice which undulates when one passes over its surface (Jam.). **e.Lan.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Coblan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of causing to rock, the act of rocking; (2) **Coblie**, *adj.* liable to a rocking or undulating movement. Cf. **coggly**.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} Fin a wiz gain' across the widden briggie, it keepit sic a coblan it a thocht it wid' a' been doon ilky meenit. (2) **Rxb.** (Jam.)

2. To see-saw. Rxb. (Jam.)

3. *sb.* A rocking motion; a see-saw or 'titter-totter.' Bnff.^{1}, Rxb. (Jam.)

COBLE, see **Cobble**, *sb.*^{1}

COBLIN(G, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. [**ko·blin.**] A lump of coal of var. sizes, but *gen.* of a size between great coals and slack. See **Cobble**, *sb.*^{1} **5.**

w.Yks. It's time for foaks ta replenish ther coil heaps at can afford it, an gie a coblin ta them at caant, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1856) 31; Coblins are large pieces of coal, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356; 'Sleck an' cobblins' means small and large coal, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{345}, **Lan.** (J.L.), **Der.**^{1}

COBNOBBLE, *v.* and *sb.* Chs. Der. [**ko·bnobl.**]

1. *v.* To beat, chastise, correct; to knock on the head. See **Cobble-nobble**. **Chs.**^{123}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

Hence **Cobnobbling**, *vbl. sb.* a beating. s.Chs.^{1}

2. *sb.* A blow. s.Chs.^{1}

COBSHANS, *sb. pl.* Cor. [**ko·bʃənz.**] Money, savings.

Cor. Yet I've some lettle cobshans, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 34; **Cor.**^{12}

COBWEB, *sb.* Nhp. e.An. Also in form **copweb** Nhp.^{2} e.An.^{1} [**ko·b-, ko·pweb.**]

1. The spotted fly-catcher, *Muscicapa grisola*.

Nhp. This . . . is here vulgarly call'd the Copweb, as usually building in the corners of walls . . . where spiders weave their webs, Morton *Northampton* (1712) 426; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 48; **Nhp.**^{1} This bird feeds on flies, and builds its nest almost entirely of cobwebs when it can obtain them; **Nhp.**^{2}

2. *Comb.* (1) **Cobweb-morning**, a misty morning; (2) **Copweb-weather**, misty weather.

(1) **Nrf.** Ray (1691); Bailey (1721); **Nrf.**^{1} (2) **e.An.**^{1}

CO' BY, see **Come by**, s. v. **Come**, *v.*^{1} **II. 1** (11, *b*).

COCAM, *sb.* Chs. Also written **cocum** Chs.^{1} [**kō·kəm.**] Sense, judgement; cunning.

Chs.^{1} In use about Middlewich. A slow person is said to 'have no cocum'; **Chs.**^{3}

COCHBELL, *sb.*^{2} Lth. (Jam.) An earwig. Cf. **codge-bell**.

COCHIES, *sb. pl.* Nrf. Sweets.

Nrf. Here's a penny. Go to the shop and get some cochies (W.R.E.); Common (M.C.H.B.). **Suf.** (C.G.B.)

COCK, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. In *comb.* (1) **Cock-a-bendy**, a sprightly boy; (2) **-a-breekie**, a person of small stature; (3) **-a-dore**, to play the master or lord it over another in a bullying way, see (39); (4) **-a-hoop**, a bumper; intoxicated; (5) **-a-lilty**, in a merry mood; (6) **-aloft**, high up; conceited, puffed up; (7) **-apentie**, one whose pride makes him live above his income; (8) **-apparel**, *obs.*, great pomp or pride in small matters; (9) **-a-reedle**, a boys' game; see below; (10) **-a-ride-a-roosie**, a person who is perched or perked up unduly; (11) **-battle**, a game of football played at Shrovetide; (12) **-battler**, (*a*) a children's game; see below; (*b*) the nut that cracks another in the game of 'cock-haw' (q.v.); (13) **-bird height**, (*a*) of a height equal to that of a male chicken; (*b*) *fig.* elevation of spirits; (14) **-brained**, weak, silly, flighty; (15) **-bread**, a mixture of hard boiled eggs, &c., with which game cocks are fed; (16) **-bree** or **-broo**, chicken-broth; (17) **-chafer**, the treadmill; (18) **-chick**, a young cock; (19) **-'s-clothes**, best, Sunday clothes; (20) **-'s-comb**, a small cutting blade projecting vertically from the share of a 'sull' or plough, and serving the purpose of a coulter; (21) **-crow'n-kail**, broth heated a second time; (22) **-crow-land**, superior croft-land; (23) **-dyke**, see **-gard**; (24) **-('s-egg**, a small egg without a yoke; an abortive or wind egg; (25) **-'s-eye**, a halo that appears round the moon in certain states of the atmosphere; (26) **-fait**, a cock-fight; (27) **-farthing**, a term of endearment used to a little boy; (28) **-fight**, a boys' game; see below; (29) **-footed**, having the feet turned in; (30) **-gard**, a mode of hedging; (31) **-haw**, a boys' game, see below; cf. **cob-nut, conker**, *sb.*^{1}; (32) **-head**, (*a*) the top part of the spindle which carries the upper millstone in a flour-mill; (*b*) *pl.* large flakes of curd sometimes formed in the process of cheese-making; (33) **-headed**, vain, conceited, whimsical; (34) **-hedge**, a trimmed thorn or quickset hedge; (35) **-kibbit** or **-kippit**, a sport practised on Good Friday; see below; (36) **-laird**, a small landowner who cultivates his own land; a yeoman; (37) **-lake**, a spot frequented by grouse; (38) **-ma-dendy**, (39) **-ma-do** or **-door**, a conceited, self-important person; a bully; (40) **-main**, a contest in which several pairs of cocks were matched against each other; (41) **-mantle**, to crow over, bully, domineer; (42) **-marrall**, see **-ma-door**; (43) **-master**, the owner of a game cock; (44) **-me-dainty**, one who is showily dressed; a pert young man or girl; (45) **-melder**, the last 'melder' or grinding of a year's grain; (46) **-'s-neckling**, head foremost; (47) **-'s-nests**, the nests so often built and then deserted by the wren; (48) **-'s-Odin** or **-'s-hoddin**, a boys' game of 'hide and seek'; (49) **-pickit**, pecked or dabbled in by poultry; (50) **-pit**, a species of apple; (51) **-raw**, sparingly roasted or boiled; (52) **-road**, a passage in a wood through which woodcocks fly and are caught; see **Cock-shut**, *sb.*[1]; (53) **-Robin**, the reflection of the sun from a pail of water, &c.; cf. *cat washing dishes*; (54) **-shot**, (55) **-shy**, anything set up as a mark at which to throw stones, &c.; (56) **-'s-skip**, see **-stride** (*b*); (57) **-squailing** or **-squoiling**, *obs.*, throwing at cocks at Shrovetide; (58) **-steddling**, *obs.*, a boys' game; (59) **-stick**, (*a*) a stick thicker and heavier at one end, used at the sport of cock-throwing; (*b*) gingerbread used at Shrovetide; (60) **-stride** or **-strut**, (*a*) a short stride, small distance; (*b*) *fig.* used of the lengthening of the days; (*c*) a boys' game, see below; (61) **-tail**, of beer: fresh, foaming; (62) **-throw**, see **-shy**; (63) **-throwing**, a sport in which the cock was tied to a stick, and missiles thrown at it; (64) **-'s tread**, (65) **-treading**, (66) **-treddle**, the embryo or nucleus in an egg; (67) **-walk**, (*a*) the farmyard or place where a cock was kept to be trained and prepared for fighting; (*b*) a fine or blackmail levied on a man who courts a woman residing out of the limits of his own parish.

(1) **Lth.** Rise, cocky bendies! Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 16. **Dmf.** (Jam.) (2) **Bnff.**[1] Applied commonly to the male sex. (3) **Lei.**[1] (4) **Fif.** One who is half seas over is said to be cock-a-hoop (Jam.). (5) **Cum.**[1] (6) **w.Yks.**[3] (7) **Sc.** As soon as thai cockapenties gat a wee swatch o' their parlavoo harrangs, they yokit the tauking to ane anither like the gentles, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 351 (Jam.). (8) **Lin.** Vox agro Linc. usitatissima, Magna Pompa, Magnus Fastus, in parva re, Skinner (1671); Coles (1679); Bailey (1721); *Obs.* (R.E.C.); **Lin.**[1] (9) **s.Not.** One boy takes his stand in the horse-road of a street; the other players run across from causey to causey, he attempting to catch them. Also called Willie Waucey (J.P.K.). (10) **Nhb.**[1] (11) **Wm.** These juvenile competitors contended in a match at football and fought a cock-battle, called the captain's battle, *Manners, Kendal Chron.* (1812). (12, *a*) **Cor.** Children often in country walks play with the hoary plantain, which they hold by the tough stem about two inches from the head; each in turn tries to knock off the head of his opponent's flower, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* V. 61, in Gomme *Games* (1894) 73. (*b*) **Cor.**[1] (13, *a*) **Sc.** It's a fell thing for you to gie yoursel sic airs; ye're no cock-bird hight yet (Jam.). (*b*) **Sc.** I fin' my spirits a' cou'd caper Maist cock-bird hight, Macaulay *Poems*, 181 (*ib.*). (14) **n.Lin.**[1] (15) **N.I.**[1] **Wm.** He meaad breead for cocks ... an licked lile Tom for bricken a bit oth cock breead, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 14, ed. 1821. (16) **Sc.** They ... may hae some judgment in cock-bree, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) iii. **Lnk.** And gave him some good cock-broo, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 100, ed. 1871. (17) **Lon.** He 'expiated' this offence by three months' exercise on the 'cockchafer,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 51, ed. 1861. (18) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Lan.** A cock-chicken with a single kom, Waugh *Birthplace Bobbin* (1858) i. (19) **Dev.** He wore his cock-clothes at the sale, *w.Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4. (20) **nw.Dev.**[1] (21) **Rxb.** Supposed to be such as the cock has crow'd over, being a day old (Jam.). (22, 23) **Cum.**[1] (24) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.**[2] Some say that cocks lay these small eggs, but farmers' wives say that hens lay them when they are about to give over laying. **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1], **n.Lin.**[1] **War.**[3] Eggs with only the inner covering or skin, and without shell. **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Shr.**[1] **Oxf.**[1] *MS. add.* **e.An.**[1] **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **Wil.**[1] (25) **Bnff.**[1] Considered by fishermen as a sign of stormy weather. **Cor.**[3] (26) **Shr.** I know a man as had a cock for cock-fait, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xiv. (27) **e.An.**[1] (28) **Nai.** Two boys fold their arms, and then, hopping on one leg, butt each other with their shoulders till one lets down his leg, Gomme *Games* (1894) 73. (29) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (30) **Cum.**[1] The same as Stower and yedder, Steàkk and ryse. (31) **Cor.**[1] One boy takes off his cap, saying, 'Cock-haw! first blaw! Up hat, down cap. Victor.' His opponent lays his nut, holding it by the string, on the cap. The first boy strikes it with his nut. Should he fail to crack it, the other boy places his down, and so on until the nut is broken. The nut that cracks the other is called a 'cock-battler.' If another nut can be cracked with the same nut, it is called a 'two-cock-battler,' and so on; **Cor.**[2] (32, *a*) **Shr.**[1] (*b*) **s.Chs.**[1] Kok·-yedz. (33) **Sc.** Mackay. (34) **n.Dev.** Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **Cor.**[1] Sometimes double for drying clothes on; **Cor.**[2] (35) **nw.Dev.**[1] A cock is placed underneath an inverted cloamen milk-pan, and cudgels (called kibbits) are thrown at the pan from a fixed distance until it is broken. The cock is then chased, and becomes the joint property of its captor and the person who broke the pan. It has been revived at Hartland recently, and now forms the most popular Good Friday sport. (36) **Sc.** You breed of water kail and cock lairds, you need mickle service, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 362. **e.Fif.** Only dochter o' a certain cock-laird, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. **Knr.** Destruction to the cock-laird race, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 15. **Slk.** Ae puir fallow, a cock-laird, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 352. (37) **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 173. (38) **Nhb.**[1] **n.Yks.** He's sike a cockmadandy I ev no patience wi him (W.H.). (39) **Yks.** A cockmadoor te ivviry wun he dusna fear, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 111. **e.Yks.**[1] **n.Lin.**[1] That theäre cock-ma-do weänt craw so lood when he's as ohd as you an' me. (40) **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). (41) **Cum.** I'll larn thee to cockmantle, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807). (42) **Lin.**[1] (43) **Shr.** You cock-masters all, both far and near, I will tell you of a cocking, when and where, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 562. (44) **N.Cy.**[1], **Cum.**[1], **n.Yks.**[2] (45) **Lnk.** As this 'melder' contains more refuse than any other it may be thus denominated because a larger share of it is allowed to the dunghill fowls (Jam.). (46) **Wil.** Grose (1790); **Wil.**[1] To come down cock's-neckling; *obs.* (47) **Wil.**[1] (48) **Sc.** Cock's-Odin was another form of 'hide and seek,' universally common throughout the Sc. Lowlands, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 165. (49) **Ayr.** 'Get your purritch.... The gucks [ducks] are paidlin' up to their knees in them!' ... 'Wha would sup cock-pickit purritch?' Service *Notandums* (1890) 111. (50) **n.Yks.** The most abundant sort of apple (I.W.). **n.Lin.**[1] (51) **Lth.**, **Rxb.** (Jam.) (52) **Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (S.) [The passages through which the birds flew were known by the name of 'cockroads' and 'cockshoots,' Johns *Birds* (1862) 441.] (53) **n.Yks.** Also called Jack-a-making-pancakes (I.W.). (54) **N.I.**[1] **Wil.**[1] There's a skug [squirrel]—let's have a cock-shot at him with your squailer. (55) **Brks.**[1] Taayke a cock shy. [A kind of informal fair on the village green with cockshies, swings, &c., Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 163.] (56) **e.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi. 296. (57) **Hmp.**[1] **Wil.** I have seen the poor unfledged nestlings of small birds stuck upon a gate-post and thrown at by countrymen, Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**[1] *Obs.* **Som.** Flinging sticks at a cock tied by the leg, one penny per throw, whoever kills him takes him away, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (58) **Hmp.** *Portsmouth Telegraph* (Sept. 27, 1813) in Hmp.[1] (59, *a*) **Ir.** We'll have fine sport! I have cocksticks enough, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 359. (*b*) **Chs.** I have heard it said that the gingerbread called 'cocksticks' was later, and in more humane days, used instead of the cock, hence the name, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1881) I. 60. (60, *a*) **Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.**[5] Here he comes sither! at a cockstride. **n.Lin.**[1] It's nobbut a cock-stride fra his hoose to the carrier's. **w.Som.**[1] Lord Popham is said to be coming 'handier' to the town by a cockstride every year. (*b*) **Slk.** Afore yon sun were twa cockstrides down the west, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 236 (Jam.). **N.I.**[1] About oul' New Year's Day, the days is a cock-sthride longer. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.**[1] Used only in reference to the lengthening of days in early spring, when it is said, 'days is a cock-sthraayde langer noo.' **w.Yks.**[2], **Chs.**[1], **s.Chs.**[1] **Der.**[1] At Twelfth-night, days are lengthened by a cock's stride. **Glo.**[1] From Christmas-tide to New 'us tide, The days do get a cock's stride. (*c*) **Abd.** One boy is chosen as cock. He is blindfolded, and stands with his legs as far apart as possible. The other boys then throw their caps as far as they are able between the extended legs of the cock.... After each boy has taken his stand beside his cap, the cock, still blindfolded, stoops down and crawls in search of the caps. The boy whose cap he first finds has to run about 20 yards under the buffetings of the other boys, the blows being directed chiefly at his head, Gomme *Games* (1894) 73. (61) **w.Yks.**[2] (62) **s.Ir.** (P.W.J.) (63) **Lan.** Shrovetide was anciently a great time for cock-throwing and cock-fighting, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 217. **Mid.** The custom of throwing at cocks on Shrove Tuesday is still [1791] retained at Heston, in a field near the church, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) I. 77. (64) **e.An.**[1] (65) **nw.Dev.**[1] From a MS. Note-book, 1665: 'Take the whitts of eggs, ... take out the cock-treadings.' (66) **n.Lin.**[1] (67, *a*) **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **Cum.**[1] (*b*) **w.Yks.** In Bradfield a man who courts a woman residing out of his own parish is still expected to pay the fine called cockwalk, Addy *Vill.* in *Gent. Mag.* (July 1889) 40; **w.Yks.**[2] **n.Der.** Addy *Gl.*

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Cock-bramble** or **-brumble**, (*a*) the hawk's-bill bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*; (*b*) the wild rose, *Rosa canina*, on which roses are grafted; (2) **-'s-caim**, the cuckoo-flower or meadow-pink, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; (3) **-'s-comb**, (*a*) the adder's tongue, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*; (*b*) the red eye-bright, *Bartsia Odontites*; (*c*) the common yellow-rattle, *Rhinanthus*

Crista-Galli; (4) **-drink** or **-drunks,** the berries of the mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*; (5) **-fighters,** the seed-stems of *Plantago lanceolata*; (6) **-flowers,** the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (7) **-'s-foot grass,** the *Dactylis glomerata*; (8) **-grass,** (*a*) the ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*; (*b*) the oat-grass, wild oat, *Bromus mollis*, *B. secalinus*; (9) **-head,** (*a*) the all-heal or woundwort, *Stachys palustris*; (*b*) the common knob-weed, *Centaurea nigra*; (10) **-'s-head,** see **-grass** (*a*); (11) **-'s kames,** (*a*) see **-flowers**; (*b*) the marsh orchis, *O. latifolia*; (12) **-robin,** the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (13) **-rose,** (*a*) the scarlet poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*; (*b*) the gall on the wild rose, *R. canina*; also called **Canker, Gipsy-rose**; (14) **-sorrel,** the common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*; (15) **-spire,** see **-'s-foot**; (16) **-stule,** a fungus, a toadstool; (17) **-and-hens,** (*a*) see **-grass** (*a*); (*b*) the water avens, *Geum rivale*; (*c*) the leaf-buds of *Acer Pseudo-platanus*.

(1, *a*) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.) (*b*) **Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Lnk.** (JAM.) (3, *a*) **Rxb.** One of the bulbs of the root is supposed to resemble the comb of a cock; and, if sewed in any part of the dress of a young woman, without her knowledge, will, it is believed, make her follow the man who put it there (JAM.). (*b*) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 343. (*c*) **Shr.**^{1} The country folk consider that when the seeds of this plant rattle in their capsules it is time to mow the hay-grass. (4) **Lakel.** The name explains the superstitious idea connected with it. **sw.Cum.** (5) **Nhb., Dur., Cum.** **Cum.**^{1} Used by boys in play. (6) **Hmp.** (7) **n.Yks.** **Nrf.** A field that had some cocksfoot grass in it, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 392. [The substitution of 2 lbs. of *Dactylis glomerata*, the common rough cock's foot, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 614.] (8, *a*) **w.Som.**^{1} The only name used by farmers for this the commonest variety of the plantains. **n.Dev.** Cowslop an' cock-grass, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 122. (*b*) **Cmb.** (9, *a*) **Lnk.** From some supposed resemblance of its flowers to the head of a cock (JAM.). (*b*) **n.Cy. Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. (10) **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 101. **w.Sus.** Boys play with these heads; one holds a stalk in his hand, while another, with a similar stalk, strikes his opponent, and whichever loses the head first is conquered. It is called 'fighting cocks,' HOLLOWAY. (11) **Nhb.**^{1} The early orchis is variously called Cocks-kames and Deed man's thumb, and the marsh orchis has the several titles of Cocks-kames, De'il's foot, Deed men's fingers, Adam and Eve, Cain and Abel. (12) **Dev.**^{4} The common name in n.Dev. **Cor.** (13, *a*) **Sc.** Any wild poppy with a red flower, but most commonly the long smooth-headed poppy (JAM.). **ne.Yks.**^{1} A rarer form is Cuprose. (*b*) **n.Lin.**^{1} (14) **Yks.** (15) **Cmb.** An herb or grass by [the farmers] called cockspire [cocksfoot], which is said to produce a relaxation of the shoulder in sheep. Cocksfoot is *Dactylis glomerata*, L., but possibly some other plant is here meant, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813). (16) **n.Yks.**^{3} (17, *a*) **Wtf., Nhb.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{4} (*b*) **Nhb.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9; **Nhb.**^{1} (*c*) **n.Cy.**

3. *Comb.* in the names of birds, fishes, &c.: (1) **Cock-ban(d,** a sticklebat, *Gasterosteus trachurus*; (2) **-chick,** a species of minnow; see below; (3) **-clock,** the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*; (4) **-felt,** the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (5) **-fiery,** a species of minnow; (6) **-hoop,** the male bullfinch, *Pyrrhula europaea*; also called **Hoop** (q.v.); (7) **-horny-bug,** see **-clock**; (8) **-menner,** see **-ban(d**; (9) **-paddle,** the lumpfish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*; (10) **-winder,** the wigeon, *Mareca penelope*; (11) **— of the North,** (*a*) the brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla*; (*b*) the snow bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*.

(1) **Glo.** (H.S.H.); **Glo.**^{1} (2) **w.Som.**^{1} The cock-chick is marked with gold on the belly, and bright red under the fins. It is the same in size as an ordinary minnow. (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} Sometimes called Egg-clocks, as being oviform and hard-cased. (4) **Nhp.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 5. (5) **Dev.** What sport?—Only two, one of them a real cock-fiery, though, STOOKE *Not Exactly*, iv. (6) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (7) **Suf.** (M.E.R.); (C.G.B.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (8) **Lan.** (G.E.D.) (9) **Sc.** A bannock-fluke and a cock-padle, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xi. **S. & Ork.**^{1} (10) **Nrf.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 154. (11, *a*) **e. & s.Sc.** *ib.* 64. (*b*) **Nhb.**^{1} The winter immigrant bird, the snowflake, is called Cock of the North, and over-sea linnet.

4. In phr. (1) *Cock and farthing*, a child's game; (2) *— and mwile*, a jail, prison; (3) *-a-pert*, a saucy fellow; (4) *-a-roora-koo*, the sound of cockcrowing; (5) *-in-breeches*, gingerbread made into the shape of a bird; (6) *— of the clod*, (7) *— of the midden*, (8) *— of the roost*, (9) *— of the walk*, the master or chief of the house; a bully, presuming person; (10) *— of the North*, a facetious name for Newcastle; (11) *— of my thumb*, a diminutive, small person; (12) *to cast at the cocks*, *fig.* to waste, squander; (13) *to have not a cock left to crow*, to be destitute, poverty-stricken; (14) *that cock won't fight*, that will not answer, 'wash'; (15) *to have heard the old cock crow*, see below; (16) *a good cock may come out of a ragged bag*, *Prov.*; (17) *first cock spit over a finger*, see below; (18) *that beats cock-fighting*, used of anything very surprising, either good or bad.

(1) **s.Wil.** A dapster, too, at cock an varden, SLOW *Rhymes*, 5th S. 16. (2) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (3) **I.W.**^{1} (4) **Elg.** Madam's cock is crowing with all his might; I love to hear his cock-a-roora-koo, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 9. (5) **Lon.** The principal, and sometimes the only, toy gingerbread that is vended is the 'cock in breeches'; a formidable-looking bird, with his nether garments of gold, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 200. (6) **n.Lan.** He war . . . a noted feighter,—th' cock o' th' clod in his day, WAUGH *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) iii. (7) **n.Yks.**^{12}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** A woman an' dowter thowt a bein cocks at middin, *Dewsbre Olm.* (Oct. 4, 1865) 14; Iz t'kok ə t'midin (J.W.); **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Of two disputants, one 'clēan cam ower t'other, an' now he's cock-o't-middin.' **n.Lin.**^{1} (8) **Brks.**^{1} (9) **Wm.** (B.K.) (10) **Nhb.**^{1} (11) **w.Yks.**^{1} (12) **Lnk.** Sair have we pelted been with stocks, Casting our money at the cocks, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. 330 (JAM.). (13) **Abd.** To ha'd their clients i' the law 'Till they're nae left a cock to craw, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 249. (14) **Sc.** You write! that cock won't fight, you won't, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) iv. (15) **n.Lin.**^{1} 'He's heärd the ohd cock craw,' said of children who repeat sentences or opinions which they have picked up from their fathers. (16) **Shr.** 'There'll come a good cock out of a ragged bag.' A cockfighting simile, used by a farmer, whose buildings were out of repair, but his stock in good condition, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 590. (17) **s.Lan.** When we had a threap [dispute] at marble playing when I went to school it was always first cock spit o'er a finger an' hit t'other a knock to set us agate a feightin' (S.W.). (18) **Sc.** That beats cock-fechtin', WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 168. **Shr.** BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 598.

5. The woodcock, *Scolopax rusticula*.

War.^{3} **Wor.** Almost all classes in the country, when speaking of woodcocks, scarcely ever use the prefix, ALLIES *Antiq.* (1852) 284. **Dev.** Ee'd kill'd a sight o' cocks, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 35, ed. 1853. [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 189.]

6. A brisk, smart fellow; a familiar term of address.

Sc. Such a canty hearty cock o' a landlord too, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 290. **Elg.** Cheer up, my cocks, yer spirits rouse, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 97. **Abd.** Thae auld cocks sae crack'd awa', SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 218. **Per.** The Auld Beggar Man as a hearty auld cock, NICOL *Poems* (1843) 143. **Knr.** Wi' bannet lairds, The cocks o' the creation, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 147. **Rnf.** A bilsher wee red-headed cock Just like thysel', WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 110. **Ayr.** Gie him't het, my hearty cocks, BURNS *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 19. **Lnk.** A guid-natur'd hearty auld cock, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 237. **w.Yks.** Iz ə kok ət ðat (J.W.). **e.An.**^{2} 'A shy cock,' an idle lad; 'an old cock,' a gay old man. **Suf.**^{1} I sah cock—where ar yeow a gooen? Ah yah, cock—I e'ent afeard o' yeow natha. **Slang.** The jolly old cock Of a Germanised giant, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Lay of St. Odille*.

7. *pl.* A name given to var. plants: (1) the tufted heads of the ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*; see also **Cock-fighters**; (2) *Plantago major*; (3) the field wood-rush, *Luzula campestris*; (4) the seeds of the corn-cockle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

(1) **Ir.** (A.S.P.) **N.I.**^{1} Children amuse themselves in summer with knocking off the heads of each other's cocks. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Dur., Chs., Nhp., Shr., Suf., Sus.** **Cor.**^{3} (2) **Suf.** (3) **Dwn.** Known at Belfast as 'a kind of cocks,' no doubt from the superficial resemblance of its black heads to those of *Plantago lanceolata*. (4) **Cor.**^{3}

8. *pl.* A children's game, played with the heads of the ribwort plantain. Also called **Cock-battler** (q.v.). N.Cy.^{1}, Suf.^{1}

9. A striped snail-shell, the shell of the large land-snail. See **Cogger.**

Nhb.^{1} Those of a grey colour are called hens, the others are called cocks. When emptied of the snails, boys 'fight' the 'chucks' by squeezing them together until one breaks the other. After a successful encounter a 'cock chuck' is said to be 'one year aad,' and if he remains unbroken after a second 'battle,' 'two year aad'; and so on, a year being added each time. **Lei.**^{1} Used in the game of fighting-cocks, which is played by pressing the points or noses of two snail-shells together till one of them breaks. **Nhp.**^{1} (s.v. Cogger). They call them 'cocks' and so they fight, CLARE *MS. Poems.*

10. A boys' game. See below.

Nai. One boy is chosen cock. The players arrange themselves in a line along one side of the playground. The cock takes his stand in front of the players. . . . A rush across the playground is made by the players. The cock tries to catch and 'croon'—i.e. put his hand on the head of—as many of the players as he can. . . . When a boy was being pursued . . . his great object was to save his head from being touched on the crown. Also called Rexa-boxa-King, GOMME *Games* (1894) 73.

11. The mark for which curlers play, the 'tee.'

Sc. The stone which reaches as far as the mark is said to be cock-hight (JAM.); The folk that was playing at the curling, and . . . auld Jock Stevenson that was at the cock, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxxii. **Ayr.** When to the lough the curlers flock . . . Wha will they station at the cock? BURNS *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 4.

Hence **Cockee,** *sb.* the place at each end of the rink or course to and from which the stones are hurled.

Kcb. Glenbuck upon the cockee stood, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 162.

[**1.** (14) *Escervelé*, brain-sick, cock-brain'd, heady, giddy, COTGR. (52) Thou hast thy cockrood, and thy glade To take the precious phesant made, HERRICK *Hesp.* (1648) 247 (DAV.). (60, *b*) It is now February, and the Sun is gotten up a cocke-stride of his climbing, BRETON *Fantast.* (1626) (DAV.). (63) A cock's tread [in an egg], *Galaxias*, COLES (1679). **2.** (3, *c*) Cp. MLG. *hanenkam*, 'centrum galli' (SCHILLER & LÜBBEN). (9) *Trainiere*, common trefoil, cockheads, COTGR. **4.** (4) Your cockapert pride, HEYWOOD *Spider & Flie* (1556) 93 (NARES). **6.** He was an honest old cock, and loved his pipe as well as the best of us, GRAVES *Sp. Quixote* (1773) bk. VIII. xxiv (DAV.).]

COCK, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{2} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form (?) **koik** Lan.

I. 1. *v.* To crow, make the sound made by a cock or cock pheasant; esp. in phr. *to cock-crow.* *Gen.* used *fig.*

Hrf. Duna be so uncommon quick to coc over a feler agen (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **Oxf.** Dwunt bē in sich a gallopin urrē to cok-crō over a boddē agen, *Why John* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). **w.Som.**^{1} Dúd-n ee yuur·n kauk·een? [Did you not hear him cocking?] You'll vind one in thick there little copse, I year'd 'n cockin s'mornin.

Hence **Cocking,** *vbl. sb.* the call of a cock pheasant. w.Som.^{1}

2. To swagger, strut, show off, put on airs of importance.

Sc. What needs ye sit cockit up there, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. **Fif.** Had Bellarmine been sittin' cockin In Anster Kirk, he'd gat a yokin' . . . that wou'd hae cow'd his croakin, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 8. **Gall.** You to sit cockin' there, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) xvi. **Wm.** Ah'll net hev thee cockin ower me (B.K.).

Hence (1) **Cocked up,** *phr.* conceited; (2) **Cocking,** *ppl. adj.* brisk, pert, domineering.

(1) **N.I.**^{1} (2) **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Fix fause hair upo' their cockin crowns, 119. **w.Yks.**^{1} A little cockin fellow. **e.Lan.**^{1}

3. Of a child: to walk lightly or nimbly about. w.Yks.^{1}

II. 1. To hold erect, prick up, esp. *to cock the lugs, neb,* &c.

Elg. Ye'd seen a niz cockt like your ain, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II. 203. **Kcd.** If I did cock my auld grey tail, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 58. **Per.** Ye needna cock yir nose in the air, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 189. **Frf.** James . . . Primes, loads again, and cocks his e'e, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 86. **Rnf.** Let fam'd Dunfermline cock her crest, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 150. **Ayr.** But, Willie, set your fit to mine, An' cock your crest, BURNS *To W. Simpson* (May 1785) st. 9. **Lnk.** Just like a wee conceited flunkie He cock'd his head, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 74. **Edb.** Na town-bred spark, nor country laird, Need cock their nose, McDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 117. **Nhb.** He to the kirk wad cock his croon Amang the best, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) 2; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.**^{3} She cocks up her chin an' says, 'M'appen I may!' 37. **n.Yks.** He wad cock his lugs, BURNETT *Broad Yks.* (1885) 43. **w.Yks.**^{5} Cocks his head as if awal t'street wur his awan.

Hence **Cockit,** *ppl. adj.* turned up, raised, pricked up.

Rnf. His specks astride his cockit neb, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 153. **Lth.** Cockit luggies, curly Lang tail, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 59. **Slk.** Of noses . . . Mine's, I ken, 's a cockit ane, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 150.

2. In phr. (1) *to cock one's cap at,* to make love to, 'set one's cap at'; (2) *— the clogs,* to die, 'turn up the toes'; (3) *— the fud,* to be in good spirits; (4) *— the little* or *wee finger,* to be fond of drinking, perpetually tippling; (5) *— the thumbs,* to dance; (6) *— up the toes,* see *— the clogs.*

(1) **w.Yks.** Sally Toardoff at cocked her cap at a Scotchman, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 32; (S.K.C.) (2) **w.Yks.** Ahr owd chap . . . cocked his clogs a bit sin, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 37; (J.T.); (S.P.U.) (3) **Sc.** The fud is the hare's or rabbit's tail or brush; and a hare cocks his fud, or erects his little tail, when he is in good spirits, *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iii. 519. **Ayr.** Ye maukins, cock your fud fu' braw, Withouten dread, BURNS *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 7. (4) **Rnf.** Some say that she cocks her wee finger, In short, that she's gien to the drink, BARR *Poems* (1861) 107. **Chs.**^{1} Jim Goold's gone at last, and what could ye expect; he wur sadly too fond o' cockin his little finger. (5) **Nhb.** (W.G.) (6) **n.Yks.** He's cock't iz teeas at last (W.H.). **w.Yks.** When t'time comes to cock up thi tooas, BICKERDIKE *Beacon Alm.* (1875).

3. To raise, turn up the face, &c.; to lift up in a threatening manner.

e.Sc. Wha's he cockin' his nieve at? SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 304. **Fif.** They . . . cock't their fists in fearfu' clenches, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 7. **Edb.** I've cock'd up my sooty face, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 56. **e.Yks.**^{1} Cock up thy chin. **Lan.** Cock up thy jib, an' let's have another smeautch, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 119, ed. 1868.

4. To hold up, raise on end; to tilt. *Gen.* with *up.*

n.Yks. He cock't up his finger (I.W.). **w.Yks.**^{5} Cock it up an' let's luke ar it. **Lan.** Th' stoo' [i.e. stool] ut I're stondin on (?) koikt o'er an' leet me down, BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* (1868) 2. **s.Not.** Ye want to cock the end o' the scythe up a bit (J.P.K.). **s.Lin.** Put y'r left foot into the stirrup, and cock y'r other leg into the saddle, and off ye go (T.H.R.).

5. *Comp.* (1) **Cock-spur,** a small piece of baked pottery used for separating the ware as placed in the 'seggar'; (2) **-throw,** a three-legged piece of wood used to support the shafts of a cart when the horses are taken out.

(1) **Yks., Stf.** Cockspurs are of different forms and sizes. They are *gen.* triangular, coming to a fine point, the main quality being that they should support the ware with as little contact as possible (F.K.). (2) **w.Yks.**^{2}

6. To stick the hat jauntily on one side of the head.

Sc. Gives his beaver a brush and cocks it in the face of all creation, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxvii. **Abd.** Cock up your bonnet, Aberdeen, CADENHEAD *Bon-accord* (1853) 144. **Ayr.** Cock up your beaver, *Title,* BURNS. **w.Yks.** (J.T.) **Colloq.** Each cocks fierce his hat, FIELDING *Wks.* (1784) III. 20.

Hence (1) **Cockit hat,** *phr.* a hat with the brim turned up on one side; (2) **Cockup,** *sb.* a hat or cap turned up in front.

(1) **Fif.** His cockit-hat . . . He clap't upon his roseat hair, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 42. **Ayr.** They had a cockit hat to croon a', SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 78. **Lnk.** I've now got a braw cockit hat, RODGER *Poems* (c. 1838) 7, ed. 1897. **Dmb.** As for the cockit hat I'm no verra shure aboot it eithereens, CROSS *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xiv. **Kcb.** The Laird he cam' doon in his best cockit hat, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 156. (2) **Sc.** An awfu' warning about your cockups and your fallal duds, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxv; I see my own daughter in the kirk even now have as high a cockup as any of you all, KIRKSTON *Hist. Biog.* XIX. (JAM.)

7. To mount a culprit on the back of another, in order to flog him.

Sc. (JAM.); MACKAY; Old Scottish schoolmasters chastised idle and refractory schoolboys on the seat of honour, and in order to a convenient flagellation thereon, they mounted the offender on the back of another. . . . The culprit was then said to 'cock.' . . . The offending youth . . . commonly sought to conceal himself. . . . The schoolmaster on these occasions of flight, caused all the boys in the school to search for the fugitive: hence the origin of 'Cock hoddin,' the cock in hiding, or 'Cock's-Odin' (q.v.), *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 165.

Hence (1) **Cock-a-linty,** *adv.* carelessly balanced on the shoulders; (2) **-'s headling,** *phr.* a boys' game in which one mounts on another's shoulders; (3) *To ride cock-a-legs*, (4) *— cockawinie*, (5) *— cockstride*, (6) *— cocky-neck*, *phr.* to ride on the shoulders of another; (7) *To get* or *sit a-cock*, *phr.* to sit or ride astride on the top of anything.

(1) **Cum.** Girt geggins at they carry cock-a-linty atop eh ther shooders, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 224. (2) **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. (3) **w.Yks.**^{1} (4) **Dmf.** (Jam.) (5) **e.Lan.**^{1} (6) **Wm.** Let's ride a cocky-neck (B.K.). (7) **Glo.**, **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

8. To throw up anything to a high place, whence it cannot be easily taken down. Abd. (Jam.)

9. To sit bashfully and unobserved.

Cum. Ah cockt on im me seat adoot takken mickle nwotish eh what war gaan forret, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 163; **Cum.**^{1} Laal Dicky sat cockan i' t'neùk Takkan t'in, ey, as suer as a gun, *Old Sng.*

10. To miss, make a false 'shot.'

Abd. Used by boys in playing at marbles (Jam.).

11. To go back from an engagement; to eat one's words.

Rxb. (Jam.) **Gall.** 'Hen' is also used sometimes in the same sense (A.W.).

12. *sb.* An upward turn, a tilt. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. With a knowing cock of his eye, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) iii. **Frf.** The cock o' his auld-farrant snout, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 119. **Edb.** With gleg een, a cock nose, white locks, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi. **Lan.** Hoo mut don hursel in o' kock op bonnit wi posies, Ormerod *Felley fro' Rachde* (1851) i.

13. A thrust, push, a 'lift up.' See **Cog**, *sb.*^{2} **3.**

Nhb.^{1} Gi's a cock up, will ye?

14. In phr. *In forty cocks*, out of shape.

w.Cor. Your hat is in forty cocks after a week's wear. Not heard for many years, but formerly in constant use (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{3}

15. A cap, a headdress.

Sc. We maun hae pearlins, and mabbies, and cocks, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 223. **n.Sc.** (Jam.)

COCK, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{2} Dur. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. Mid. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [**kok.**]

1. *sb.* A small heap of hay or corn in the field. Cf. **pook.**

Dur.^{1} The grass is afterwards turned, and towards evening made into small cocks (s.v. Haymaking). **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889). **w.Yks.** T'first cock o' hay Flays t'cuckoo away, *Prov.* (J.T.) **e.Lan.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{3} **Hrt.** We carry [the new-made hay] into a barn, cock or stack, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750). **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **s.Wil.** Barley and oat crops are forked from the swath into cocks or pooks, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 220. **Dor.** They were already loading hay, the women raking it into cocks and windrows, and the men tossing it upon the waggon, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxv. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.**^{3} Sometimes (but seldom) of hay.

Hence (1) **Cocket.** Bdf. (J.W.B.), (2) **Cocklet**, *sb.* a small cock or stack of hay, corn, &c. n.Yks.^{2}

2. *Comp.* **Cock-stangs**, two poles used in carrying 'cocks' of hay to the barn.

w.Yks. (G.H.); **w.Yks.**^{2} Carried by two men like a Sedan chair; **w.Yks.**^{3}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

3. The top of a rick, stack, &c. Nhp.^{2}

4. *v.* To put mown hay or barley into heaps.

e.Lin. Very common (G.G.W.). **Hrt.** We cock it up into heaps, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750). **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Brks.**, **Hmp.**, **Wil.** I wants you to go and cock that hay up (W.H.E.). **Wil.** Barley and oats are always cocked. Also hay, first in foot-cocks and then dry in hay-cocks, Davis *Agric.* (1813). **w.Som.**^{1} This yer hay 'ont do to-night, d'an'l dead like. Come on soce! let's cock it up, t'ont take very long.

Hence (1) **Cocker**, *sb.* the man who cocks or 'coils' up hay in a field. w.Yks.^{2} (2) **Cocking-fork**, *sb.* a large hay-fork used for carrying hay into the summer rick; (3) **-poles**, *sb. pl.* poles used for carrying hay. Wil.^{1}

[**1.** A cock, is of hay or corn laid on heaps to preserve it against the extremities of the weather, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681). **4.** Take heede to the weather, the wind and the skie, If danger approcheth, then cock apace crie, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 118.]

COCK, *sb.*^{4} Yks. Lan. Wor. Ken. Sus. [**kok.**]

1. A small rowing-boat, *gen.* in *comb.* **Cock-boat.**

w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 228. **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cock-fare**, a period of fishing. Sus.^{1} (2) **-heaks**, the fishing-nets of a 'cock.' *ib.* (3) **-tail**, a small row-boat carried by the larger luggers, with which they communicate with other vessels. Ken. (E.R.O.)

[**1.** Yond tall anchoring bark, Diminish'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy Almost too small for sight, Shaks. *K. Lear*, IV. vi. 19. OF. *coque*, 'bateau, canot' (La Curne).]

COCK, *sb.*^{5} Cum. Perversion of the word *God*, used in oaths and exclamations of surprise, &c. In *comb.* (1) **Cock's dillies**, (2) **-'s-dogs**, (3) **-s-fish**, (4) **-swunters.**

(1) **Cum.**^{1} **Cum.** (2) My neighbours jeer me, and cry 'See, cocks-dogs!' Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 56. (3) I dream'd—cocksfish! as seer as I'se here whick, *ib.* 58. (4) Cockswunters! min beyde about heame, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 182; **Cum.**^{3} Cockswūnters!—what hed I forgitten? 21.

[Stryke for cockes body, *chargez de par Dieu*, Palsgr. (1530) 739; Tell us a tale anon, for cokkes bones! Chaucer *C.T.* I. 29. For illustration of this use of *Cock* in oaths see note to Dunbar's *Poems* (ed. 1893) III. 229.]

COCK, *sb.*^{6} Sc. Chs. [**kok.**] A projection of brick-work built out in steps to receive a piece of timber. Also called a **Cock's breast.** Chs.^{1} Hence **Cock-bead-plane**, *sb.* a plane for making a moulding which projects above the common surface of the timber. Sc. (Jam.)

COCK, *sb.*^{7} Yks. Midl. Bdf. [**kok.**] A piece of iron with several notches fixed at the end of the plough-beam, by which the plough is regulated.

w.Yks.^{1} **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Bdf.** The cock is fixed to the beam end in a horizontal position by a bolt, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 161.

COCK, *sb.*^{8} Sc. [**kok.**] In phr. (1) *Cock and key*, a stop-cock; (2) *— and pail*, spigot and faucet.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Sc.** Let go that water by means of a spigget and fosset, or 'cock and pail,' as we call it, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 344 (*ib.*). **Frf.** Just the thing, it fits like cock and pail, Morison *Poems* (1790) 176.

COCK, *v.*^{3} Sc. Irel. Colon. [**kok.**] To indulge, pamper, spoil with over-indulgence. *Gen.* in phr. *to cock up with.*

Per. Cock the like o' him wi' the best Glenlivet! Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 106, ed. 1887. **Ir.** To cast pearls before swine is 'to cock them up with pearls.' *Gen.* used ironically as an expletive. A priest complaining of the unruliness of his flock, somebody asked him whether he had ever tried preaching the Gospel to them, to which he responded, 'Cock them up with the Gospel!' (A.S.P.); Cock me up! to lie here where I've help widin call, an' poor Mick out o' rache on the road, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 148, ed. 1893. **Ant.** Cock you up wi' it [I would like to see you getting it], *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). [**N.Z.** Lease indeed! Cock her up with a lease! why, she's only a weekly tenant, Barlow *Kaipara* (1888) viii.]

[Some cockneies with cocking are made verie fooles, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 183.]

COCK, *v.*^{4} I.Ma. [**kok.**] Of the head after drinking to excess: to swim, buzz.

I.Ma. The head goin cockin and the knees goin knicker, knocker, Browne *Doctor* (1887) 54.

COCKA-, see **Cocker**, *sb.*^{3}

COCKABELL, see **Cock-bell.**

COCK-A-BENDY, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) An instrument for twisting ropes, consisting of a hollow piece of wood held in the hand, through which a pin runs.

COCKAGEE, *sb.* Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms **cockygee, cackagee** Dev. [**ko·kəgī.**] A kind of small, hard, sour cider-apple; also, the cider made from it.

Wil.^{1} **Som.** The fruit [Cockagee] was first brought over about sixteen or eighteen years since, and promoted about Minehead, Hugh Stafford *Lett.* (1727) in Langley's *Pomona* (1729) 149; Thic cockygee! I dwont like en at all; a's za rough an za zoür, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 148. **Dev.** The name of it [the cider] is Cockagee or Cackagee, Stafford *l. c.*

[Ir. *cac a' gheidh*, goose dung; the apple was so called from its greenish-yellow colour.]

COCK-A-LEEKIE, see **Cocky-leekie.**

COCKALLS, *sb. pl.* Ken. A girls' game played with sheep's knuckle-bones. Also called **dibbs.**

Ken. A girl will say 'Let's play cockalls.' Known as Jacks or Jack-bones in the North (H.M.).

[Cockal, *astragalismus, lusus talorum puerilis*, Skinner (1671); so Comenius (1650) 949.]

COCKALOORIE, see **Cockiloorie.**

COCKANDY, *sb.* Sc. The puffin, *Fratercula arctica.*

Fif. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 220; (JAM.)

COCK-ANTERBURY SEED, *phr.* Som. A fish-poaching drug, *Cocculus anamirta* or *C. indicus.*

w.Som.^{1} Kauk-an·turbuur·ee zee·ud is made into pellets of paste, and if thrown into a pond or canal the fish which swallow it come to the top of the water intoxicated, and can be drawn out with a rake. It is no use in running water.

COCKARS, see **Cockers**, *sb.*^{1} *pl.*

COCKATHRODON, *sb.* Cor. The Manx Shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum.*

Cor. RODD *Birds* (1880) 314. **Sc.I.** [So named] from its hoarse guttural cry, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 212.

COCKATS *sb. pl.* Bnff.^{1} [**ko·kəts.**] A scolding.

Sc. He ga' thim a' thir cockats roon [He scolded each in turn]. The wife set up's cockats till 'im.

COCK-BELL, *sb.* Ken. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **cockabell** Cor.^{3}; **cockerbell** Cor.^{2}; **cockle-bell** nw.Dev.^{1} Cor.^{12} [**ko·k-bel.**] An icicle. Cf. **clinker-bell, s.v. Clinker,** *sb.*^{3} **2.**

Ken. My beard had sometimes yce on it, . . . my breath turning into many cock-bells as I walked, *Bargrave MS. Diary* (1645) in Ken.^{1}; **Ken.**^{12} **Dev.** The icicles (or, as the little boys call them, the cockables), BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. 297; Cockle-berry is sometimes used (R.P.C.). **nw.Dev.**^{1} There's cockle-bells hangin' vrom th' auvis zo lung's me arm. **Cor.** I'm got so cowld es a cockabel, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 21; **Cor.**^{123}

COCKED, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Stf. Brks. [**kokt.**] Intoxicated, or nearly so. See **Half-cocked.**

Nhb. Half cock'd and canty hyem we gat, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 54; **Nhb.**^{1} **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. **Brks.**^{1}

COCKELTY-BREAD, *sb.* Wm. Yks. Lin. Oxf. Wil. Cor. Written **cocklety-** w.Yks.^{2} In forms **cockle-** Wil. Oxf. Cor.^{1}; **cockly-** Cor.^{2} [**ko·klti-bred, -briəd.**]

1. A game played by children; see below.

Wm. My grandy's seeke And like to dee, And I'll make her Some cockelty bread, &c., BRAND *Pop. Ant.* (ed. 1849) II. 414. **n.Yks.**^{2} The term Cockelty is heard among our children at play. One of them squats on its haunches with the hands joined beneath the thighs, and being lifted by a couple of others who have hold by the bowed arms, it is swung forwards and backwards and bumped on the ground or against the wall, while continuing the words 'this is the way we make cockelty bread.' **e.Yks.**^{1} This term is quite *obs.* except in the well-known rhyme, used in a girls' game. A girl sits on two clasped hands of two other girls, the other united hands supporting her back, and is swung to and fro, the rhyme being repeated by the swingers, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** The moulding cocklety bread is a sport among hoydenish girls not quite extinct. It consists in sitting on the ground, raising the knees and clasping them with the hands; and then using an undulatory motion as if they were kneading dough, accompanying the motion with a chant, of which the following are the words:—'My granny is sick, and now is dead, And we'll go mould some cocklety bread; Up with the heels and down with the head, And that is the way to make cocklety bread.' Dough, thus moulded, when baked was given as a love charm, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**^{2} **n.Lin.**^{1} The children turn head-over-heels after repeating the third line. **Oxf.** The maids when they have put themselves into the fit posture say thus—'My granny is sick and now is dead, We'll go mould some cockle-bread,' AUBREY *Remains* (1697) in GOMME *Games* (1894) 74. **Wil.** A wanton sport, which they call moulding of cockle-bread; they gett upon a table-board, and then gather-up their knees and their coates with their hands as high as they can, and then they wabble to and fro with their buttocks as if they were kneading of dough, *ib.* ['Mounting cockeldy bread' is a play among children in which one lies down on the floor on her back rolling backwards and forwards, and repeating 'Cockeldy bread, mistley cake, When you do that for our sake,' *Times* (1847) in BRAND *l. c.*]

2. In phr. *to make cockle-bread*, to turn head over heels on a bed. Cor.^{12}

[We that were used to mould cockle bread before him and he would laugh at us, R. BROME *Jov. Crew* (1652) II. ii. There was formerly some kind of bread called 'cockle-bread.' Stroke me smooth and comb my head And thou shalt have some cockell-bread, PEELE *Old Wives' Tale* (1595) (GOMME *l.c.*).]

COCKENS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. [**ko·kinz.**] The field-poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas.*

Nhb.^{1} Also known as fire flaut, lightnings, thunder-flower, &c.

COCKER, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lin. Also Suf. Dev. [**ko·kər, ko·kə(r).**]

1. A cock-fighter, one who keeps and trains cocks for the sport of cock-fighting.

Lnk. The last of the old cockers, as they were called, WRIGHT *Scot. Life* (1897) 42. **N.I.**^{1} **Nhb.** They're racers, cockers, carders keen, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 6; **Nhb.**^{1} **Lakel.** ELLWOOD (1895). **Cum.** A cocker I've been in my time, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 93. **Wm.** What is he a cocker teya? WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 14, ed. 1821. **n.Lin.**^{1} William M. . . . was a greät cocker, but he hed to do it on th' sly of laate. **Suf.** Here his poor bird th' inhuman cocker brings, CRABBE *Par. Reg.* (1807) pt. i.

2. A breed of spaniel dogs, trained to start woodcock and other game.

Frf. A cocker of true breed was she, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 122. **Lnk.** The popular varieties then were Prince Charles spaniels and cockers. . . . The cockers . . . were generally brown and white, and lemon and white in colour, WRIGHT *Scot. Life* (1897) 41. **Dev.** His cockers coiled themselves up close to the warm peat-ashes, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho!* (1855) 39, ed. 1889.

COCKER, *sb.*^{2} Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **cocking.** The sperm of an egg, the substance supposed to be injected by the cock. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Hence **Cocked**, *adj.* impregnated, sperm-containing.

Gall. The Jeans, an' Megs, . . . Did spring out o' the cockett eggs, O' Eve, by Adam, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 87.

COCKER, *sb.*^{3} Nhb. Dur. Yks. Shr. Written **cocka-** Shr.^{12} A short prop or support used for keeping coal from falling forward when undermined or 'holed.' *Gen.* in *comp.* **Cocker-meg.**

Nhb., Dur., Yks. It consists of three pieces of wood, the centre piece being fixed at right angles to the roof, and floor pieces, which are placed at angles to roof and floor of the coal seam (J.H.B.). **w.Yks.** (P.F.L.), **Shr.**^{12}

COCKER, *sb.*^{4} Hmp. [**ko·kə(r).**] A light horse occasionally used in the plough.

Hmp. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400; **Hmp.**^{1}

COCKER, *sb.*^{5} Wm. [**ko·kər.**] In phr. *up to cocker*, perfect, good of its kind. (B.K.)

[Cp. the phr. *According to Cocker*, i.e. quite correct. Cocker published an arithmetic in the reign of Charles II, which was very popular. The phr. was popularised by Murphy in his farce 'The Apprentice,' BREWER.]

COCKER, *sb.*^{6} and *v.*^{1} e.An. Also written **coker** e.An.^{1} [**ko·kə(r).**]

1. *sb.* A disease in trees, esp. in apple-trees, in which spots of decay or canker appear in the bark and wood. Suf. (F.H.); (E.G.P.)

2. *v.* To rot. Nrf. (HALL.)

Hence **Cockered** or **Cokered**, *ppl. adj.* Of timber: unsound, rotten, caused by the bark or sap running into the wood. See also **Scockered.**

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** GROSE (1790). **Suf.** CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); **Suf.**^{1}

COCKER, *sb.*^{7} and *v.*^{2} Yks. [**ko·kə(r).**]

1. *sb.* Conceit. **n.Yks.** Common (R.B.). **w.Yks.**^{3}

2. *v.* To domineer, lord it. n.Yks. (R.B.), w.Yks.^{2}

COCKER, *v.*^{3} Sc. [**ko·kər.**] To be in a tottering state; to place anything in a tottering, insecure place. Also used *fig.* Cf. **cockle**, *v.*^{3}

Per. What gars ye cocker it up there? A man so far convalescent is said to be cockerin' up (G.W.). **Lnk.** (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Cockerie**, *adj.* unsteady, tottering, threatening to tumble; (2) **Cockerieness**, *sb.* unsteadiness; (3) **Cockering**, *ppl. adj.*, (4) **Cockersum**, *adv.*, see **Cockerie.**

(1) **Sc.** He set the plates on such a cockerie eminence, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 88. **Per.** (JAM.); (G.W.) (2) **Per.** (JAM.); (G.W.) (3) **Lnk.** (JAM.) (4) **Sc.** (*ib.*)

COCKER, *v.*^{4} Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. War. e.An. Ken. Sus. Dev. Also written **coker** Sus. [**ko·kər, ko·kə(r).**]

1. To fondle, indulge, make much of, pamper.

Sc. It's a weaker brother an' maun' be cockered up, STEEL *Rowans* (1895) 82. **Abd.** He his Nory cocker'd up again, And cur'd her heart of a' its dreary pain, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 17, ed. 1812. **Per.** What for are ye cockering up this lassie, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 165. **Fif.** So fool'd, abus'd, and cocker'd to my cost, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 112, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** As if all the end of God's creating of him had been to cocker him, and hold him up, like an egg on a cake, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 71, ed. 1845. **Gall.** We . . . have been cockered and pampered overmuch, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxi. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.** Common (R.B.). **w.Yks.**^{13}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Cockers him up past biding. **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 228. **Chs.**^{1} Heard very rarely about Macclesfield; **Chs.**^{23} **Der.** In their hearts they cockered a sneaking affection for the gentle monster, Cushing *Voe* (1888) I. iii; **Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} He's cocker'd his wife up so, that noo she can't walk roond th' gardin wi'oot takkin' cohd. **e.An.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{1} **Sus.** Yow cockered him up, Blackmore *Springhaven* (1887) xliii; **Sus.**^{1} **Dev.**^{1} I don't want to be cocker'd, 23.

Hence **Cockered**, *ppl. adj.* foolishly indulged, spoilt.

n.Dev. Tha cockered cheeld, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 100.

2. To gloss over with an air of truth, to alter fraudulently; to sell by auction.

War.^{3} **Sus.**^{1} This here chap of hers he's cockered up some story about having to goo away somewheres; **Sus.**^{2} **e.Sus.** Auctioneers puffing off their goods, and glossing over their defects, Holloway.

[**1.** Cocker thy child, and he shall make thee afraid, Bible *Ecclus.* xxx. 9; *Coqueliner un enfant*, to dandle, cocker, pamper, Cotgr.]

COCKER, see **Cockie, Coker.**

COCKERATE, *v.* Yks. [**ko·kərēt.**] To brag, boast. Cf. **cockle**, *v.*^{2}

n.Yks. (R.B.) **w.Yks.**^{3} He wanted to cockerate ovver me.

COCKERBELL, see **Cock-bell.**

COCKEREL, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also written **cockeril** n.Yks.^{2}; **cockrel**(1 Nrf. Suf. [**ko·kril.**]

1. A young cock; a cock of any age.

n.Yks.^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Many a clamorous hen and cockrel gay, Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy* (1805) 72, ed. 1808. **Suf.** (C.T.); **Suf.**^{1}

2. The corn-cockle, *Lychnis Githago.* Suf. (C.T.)

3. In phr. *it's enough to urge the blood of Peter Cockerel*, see below.

Nhp.^{1} A common saying when persons are more irritated and provoked than they are able to express. The history of this personage and origin of the prov. are equally unknown.

[**1.** A cokerelle, *gallinacius*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

COCKERMOUTH, *sb.* Irel. A pork steak. Dub. (A.S.P.)

COCKERNONIE, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Written **·nonny** Bnff.^{1} Dmf.

1. A mode of dressing a woman's hair in which it is gathered up into the 'snood' or fillet.

Sc. I wad sune see if her cockernonnie was made of her ain hair or other folk's, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv. **Abd.** I misgrugled a' her apron an' mismaggl'd a' her cockernony, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 17. **e.Fif.** Her kirtle, snood, an' cockernonie, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. **Ayr.** She had na ither tocher than her snood cockernony, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxxii. **Lnk.** Her cockernony snooded up fou sleek, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 23, ed. 1783. **Lth.** Broken was the bridal bread Owre the bride's cockernony, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 65. **Edb.** Adding another knot to her cockernony, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. **Rxb.** A wooer bauld Wha aft had touzed her cockernony In days of auld, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 194. **Dmf.** Lang ere e'en her cockernonny was toozel'd sair, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 63.

Hence **Cockernonied**, *adj.* having the hair dressed in a 'cockernony.'

Lth. Braw cockernonied leddies, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 51.

2. Anything small, neat, and having an old-fashioned air; a small, neat, old-fashioned person, *gen.* applied to women. Bnff.^{1}

COCKERNONY, *sb.* Dev.^{1} A small 'cock's egg' (q.v.) which if hatched is supposed to produce something exceedingly noxious.

COCKERS, *sb.*^{1} *pl.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Nhp. Shr. Cmb. Written **cockars** Shr.^{2} [**ko·kərz, ko·kəz.**]

1. Half-boots of untanned leather or other stiff material, strapped under the shoe. Cf. **coggers.**

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cmb.**^{1} You may generally know a boot-closer—because he wears cockers.

2. Old stockings without feet used as gaiters; woollen gaiters.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Th' knee o' boouth cockkers, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 8; **Lan.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Applied to the legs of old stockings, worn by rustics, to keep snow out of their shoes.

3. In phr. *cockers and trashes*, old stockings, without feet, and worn-out shoes. n.Cy. Grose (1790).

4. Stockings, socks, short stockings.

Lan.^{1} **Stf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Shr.**^{1} 'Er's on'y a little un; 'er inna-d-out o' cockers yet; **Shr.**^{2}

[**1.** Hus cokeres and hus cuffes, *P. Plowman* (c.) IX. 59. The same word as OE. *cocor*, a quiver. Cp. MDu. *coker*, 'pharetra, calamarium' (*Teuthonista*).]

COCKERS, *sb.*^{2} *pl.* Irel. Cum. Also in form **caackers** N.I.^{1} [**kō·kərz, kā·kərz.**] The heel of a horse's shoe turned down. N.I.^{1} See **Calker, Calkin.**

Hence **Cockert**, *pp.* furnished with 'cockers' or 'calkers'; bound or tipped with iron.

Cum. Double cockert ther shun, *Scallow Beck Boggle* (1866).

COCKERTRAP, *sb.* Yks. [**ko·kərtrap.**] A trap for catching blackbeetles or cockroaches.

n.Yks. Common (R.B.); **n.Yks.**^{2} (s.v. Cockroaches).

COCKET, *sb.* Sur. The noise made by a pheasant when disturbed. (T.S.C.)

COCKET, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. e.An. Written **cockit** Chs.^{1} [**ko·kit.**]

1. Brisk, merry, lively, cheerful, vivacious; in good health.

w.Yks.^{1} *Gen.* applied to a person recovering from sickness; **w.Yks.**^{23}; **w.Yks.**^{5} 'A cocket body,'—clever for their age; said of old women. **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856); (J.C.) **Chs.** Getting quite peart and cocket again, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 171; **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} Well, Molly, how are yow to-day?—Pretty cocket, thank'ee, Parson. [Dicimus, he is very cocket, de homine valetudinario qui jam meliuscule se valet, et convalescere incipit, Skinner (1671).]

Hence **Cockety**, *adj.* lively, vivacious, pert. ne.Lan.^{1}, Nrf. (G.B.R.B.), Suf. (E.G.P.)

2. Pert, saucy, apish; disposed to domineer.

N.Cy.^{12} **Nhb.** Grose (1790); **Nhb.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Nothing whatever to do with coquetting. Oo's a cockit wench; **Chs.**^{3} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ey waan·ts taak·in daayn ŭ peg; ey·z tóo kok·it [Hey wants takkin' daïn a peg; hey's too cocket]. **Der.**^{1} Used *gen.* of, or amongst, women; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Yo' nee'na be so cockit about it. I toud yo' fur yore own good; **Shr.**^{2}

3. Easy, pleasant; 'nice.'

Chs.^{1} 'Aw've two sons as works i' th' soapery, but they'n getten pretty cockit jobs. Aw dunna think they need'n poo their cooerts off.' My informant meant that his sons had easy work to do. **s.Chs.**^{1} Hoo's a cocket little thing. Dhai· bin on ŭ kok·it faa·rm [They bin on a cocket-farm].

[**1.** Cocket, brisk, Coles (1677). **2.** *Accresté*, cockit, proud, saucy, Cotgr.; *Goguelu*, proud, cocket, *ib.*]

COCKEY, *sb.* e.An. [**ko·ki.**] A drain, sewer; the grate over a common sewer.

e.An.^{12} **Nrf.** His attention had been called to every cockey in Lakenham that smelt badly, *Eastern Dy. Press* (Oct. 23, 1894) 6, col. 5; Grose (1790); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** Holloway.

[Kocay privy, *cloaca*, *Prompt.*; Cockey, a gutter or drain. In the 13th cent. the word occurs constantly in the Norwich Conveyance Rolls to describe certain watercourses which ran through the city and furnished convenient abuttals to pieces of land. About that time they began to be covered over and were finally utilised as public drains, *Glossary* to W. Hudson's *Leet Jurisdiction in Norwich* (Selden Soc. 1892) 103; Dicunt etiam quod anacorita Omnium Sanctorum obstupavit Cokeyam ita quod nemo potest ibi transire, *Pres. ad Letas N.* (1288) in Hudson, 6.]

COCK-EYE, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Eng. A squint, an eye set asquint; a person who squints.

Nhb.^{1} **Yks.** I win't run the chance o' a cock-eye i' my grandchildren, Baring-Gould *Oddities* (1875) I. 238. **w.Yks.**^{12} **Chs.**^{1} 'He's getten a cock-eye,' said of a person with any peculiarity in his eye. **Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} She's a real cock-eye; one eye oot o' th' winda', an' tuther watchin' th' kettle boil. **e.An.**^{1} **Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**^{1}

Hence **Cock-eyed,** *adj.* having a cast or squint with one eye.

Nhb. Aw went ti skeul tiv a cock-eyed maistor, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 39. **Yks.** Thou cock-eyed raggamuffin! BARING-GOULD *Oddities* (1875) I. 237. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Hmp.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Neef uur id-n dhu kauk-uy·ds búch yùe shl vuy·n een u dai·z maarch [If she is not the cock-eyedest bitch you shall find in a day's march].

COCK-HORSE, *sb.* Nhp. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. I.W. Also in form **cock-a-hoss** I.W.^{1}

1. A child's name for a horse.

Nhp.^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

2. In phr. *to ride* (*a*) *cock-horse*, (1) to ride astride as on a horse; (2) to ride two on a horse.

(1) **Brks.**^{1} Children are said to ride cock horse when riding cross wise as on a horse. (2) **I.W.**^{1} A man and wife riding to market or elsewhere are said to be riding a cock-hoss.

COCKIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **cocker-.** **[ko·ki.]** In *comb.* (1) **Cockie-breekie,** (2) **Cockerdecosie,** (3) **Cockerdehoy,** in phr. *to ride cockie-breekie*, &c., to sit on the shoulders of a person; (4) **Cockie-ridie-rousie** or **-rosie,** (*a*) a game among children in which one rides on the shoulders of another; (*b*) a punishment inflicted by children on each other.

(1) **Fif.** (JAM.) (2, 3) **Rxb.** (*ib.*) (4) **Rxb.** She deserves cockie-reedie-rosie for her behaviour (*ib.*).

COCKIE-BENDIE, *sb.* Rnf. (JAM.) The cone of the fir-tree; the large conical buds of the plane-tree.

COCKIELEERIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **cockleerie.** **[ko·k(i)līri.]** The sound made by a cock in crowing; a cock, chanticleer.

Sc. (JAM.) **Lnk.** When cockleerie 'rose tae craw, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 118. **Lth.** Baith loudly, and proudly, Blithe cockieleerie's crawin', SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 32.

COCKILOORIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **cockaloorie.** **[ko·kilūri.]** The daisy, *Bellis perennis.*

Sh.I. An sün her peerie winkie haands O cockaloories bricht wis fu, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 80. **S. & Ork.**^{1}

COCKIN(G, *vbl. sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Shr. In form **kokink** Lan. **[ko·kin.]** A cock-fight.

Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). **Cum.** At cockin the Dawstoners niver were bet, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 67. **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Six or seven mooar ot had'n bin at a kokink, AXON *Flk-Sng.* (1870) 30. **Stf.** They war all ston'n and then ah give ower cockin', *Good Wds.* (1869) 175. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Shr.** Many an old man can discourse with gusto on the 'cockings' he witnessed in his youth, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 449.

COCKIT, see **Cocket,** *adj.*

COCK-LAFF, -LAFT, -LART, -LAWT, see **Cock-loft.**

COCKLE, *sb.*^{1} Also in form **cuckle-** Dor.^{1} Dev.^{4} **[ko·kl.]** The name given to var. plants: (1) the burr or seedhead of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa* (Hmp.^{1} Wil.^{1} Dor.); (2) the white campion, *Lychnis vespertina* (Rut.^{1} Nrf.); (3) the greater periwinkle, *Vinca major* (Glo.?); (4) the cowbell, *Silene inflata* (War.^{3}).

(1) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.) **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863). (2) **Nrf.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9. (3) **Glo.** A curious confusion of the flower Periwinkle with the fish, and of periwinkles with cockles, FRIEND *Gl.* (1882).

Hence (1) **Cockle-bells** (Cor.^{2}), (2) **-buttons** (Dev.^{4} Cor.^{12}), (3) **-shells** (Dor.^{1}), (4) **Cockly-** or **Cockelty-burrs,** *sb. pl.* the burr or seedhead of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa.*

(4) **Cum.** She's sticking to that subject like a cockelty burr, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 136; **Cum.**^{1}; **Cum.**^{3} Thoo stuck to Bess Bruff like a cockelty bur, 182. **sw.Cum.**

COCKLE, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Yks. Also Som. Dev. **[ko·kl.]**

1. *sb.* A ripple on the surface of water, caused by the wind; a wrinkle.

w.Som.^{1} Kauk·l. **Dev.** Vish the ranges well, for there's a fine cockle on's marnin', PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 86, ed. 1871. **n.Dev.** Lawk! ott's a cockle here an' there, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 134. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. An imperfection in cloth. w.Yks.^{5}

Hence (1) **Cockled,** *pp.*, (2) **Cockley,** *adj.* of cloth: uneven, gone into lumps.

(1) **w.Yks.** Caused by the unequal tension of the portions or 'portiths' of the warp. From the size of these portions, the depressions were *gen.* about the size of a small cockle. The fault *gen.* occurred at the finish of a web (W.T.); (J.M.); **w.Yks.**^{3} (2) **w.Yks.**^{5} A 'cockley' place, is either because of another quality of weft being inadvertently put in, or it is owing to the warp not being properly arranged on the 'beam' in the process of weaving, so that the weft passes over two or more threads at a time, instead of taking them singly, and what is technically called a 'slack,' or uneven place, is the consequence.

3. *v.* To ripple or ruffle the surface of water by the wind.

Dev. When eyv'nin' breezes, calm an' cool, Da cockle soft th' glassy pool, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 26, ed. 1871.

[**2.** To cockle [as cloth], *corrugor*, COLES (1679).]

COCKLE, *sb.*^{3} Ken. Sus. **[ko·kl.]** A stove with iron or brick flues, used for drying hops. Ken.^{1} Ken., Sus. HOLLOWAY.

[A cockle . . . the place where the fire is made to dry the malt, HOLME *Armory* (1688) III. 105. MDu. *cakele* (*tot stoeven*), 'piropus' (*Teuthonista*). OHG. *chachele*, 'cacabus' (GRAFF).]

COCKLE, *sb.*^{4} Cor.^{12} **[ko·kl.]** Mining term: a mineral of a blackish-brown colour like tin; schorl. Also called **Capel** (q.v.).

COCKLE, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{5} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also Cor. Also written **cokle** N.Cy.^{1}; **kockle** Nhb.^{1} **[ko·kl.]**

1. *v.* To crow like a cock; to cackle as a hen.

Rxb. (JAM.), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851).

Hence **Cockling,** *ppl. adj.* cackling, crowing.

Nhb.^{1} A cocklin hen.

2. To assume superiority over, to domineer; to confront in a defiant manner, to chuckle boastfully.

Nhb. He cockled ower him (M.H.D.); **Nhb.**^{1} **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 300; **Cor.**^{2}

Hence **Cockling,** *adj.* cheerful.

N.Cy.^{1} A cockling person. **Nhb.**^{1}

3. To make a noise in swallowing.

Nhb.^{1} Cocklin in taking physic.

4. *sb.* A spatch of saliva or phlegm. Nhb.^{1}

COCKLE, *v.*^{3} Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Shr. Som. **[ko·kl.]** To totter, be unsteady and easily knocked down or overturned. Cf. **cocker,** *v.*^{3}

Sc. (F.R.C.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **e.Yks.**^{1} It'll cockle ower if thă disn't mind. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cockalty,** *sb.* a building or anything else in a tumbledown rickety state; (2) **Cockelty,** (3) **Cocklety;** (4) **Cockling,** (5) **Cockly,** *adj.* rickety, unsteady, tottering, insecure; cf. **cogglety;** (6) **Cockly Jock,** *phr.* a boys' game, see below.

(1) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884). (2) **Cum.** A cockelty little hat set on the top of her nose, LINTON *Silken Thread* (1880) 262; **Cum.**^{1} **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 322. **n.Lin.**^{1} This boät's raather cockelty; I shouldn't like for us to be e' th' watter. **s.Lin.** Of all the cockelty things I iver saw, that beäts all (T.H.R.). (3) **Yks.** That three-legged stool is so cocklety that no one can sit down on it without tippling over (M.N.). **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{12}; **w.Yks.**^{3} A woman a' horseback is a cocklety sort on a thing; **w.Yks.**^{5} Doant treid o' that plenk māaster, its nobbud cocklety. **Shr.**^{2} (s.v. Cogglety). (4) **w.Yks.**^{1} What a cocklin waw thou's belt. **Lan.** T'egg pan was set on a cocklin' cooal, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 19. **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} That chair isn't fit to sit in, it's oher cocklin'; it's gotten three long legs an' a sho't un. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **w.Som.**^{1} U brae·uv kau·kleen oa·l kunsaa·rn shoa·r nuuf! [A fine tottering old concern, sure enough!] said by a mason of a scaffold made with some old barrels. (5) **Cum.** (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.** That teeable is nobbut cockly (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{12}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** T'stooil wor a bit cockly, *Pudsey Olm.* (1883) 26. **n.Lan.** Dhat kart ə hē liəks varə kokli (W.S.); **n.Lan.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} (6) **Cum.**^{1} Stones are loosely placed one upon another, at which stones are thrown to knock down the pile.

[It made such a rough cockling sea . . . that I never felt such uncertain jerks in a ship, DAMPIER *Voyage* (1683) (RICHARDSON).]

COCKLE, *v.*^{4} and *sb.*^{6} Lnk. (JAM.) **1.** *v.* To mark the cogs of a mill before cutting off the ends of them, so that the whole may preserve the circular form. **2.** *sb.* The instrument used in marking the cogs of a mill.

COCKLE, *adj.* Sc. **[ko·kl.]** In *comp.* (1) **Cockle-brained,** (2) **-headed,** whimsical, singular in conduct, 'maggoty.'

(1) **Sc.** Cockle-brained callants, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) i. (2) **Sc.** He's crack-brained and cockle-headed, *ib. Rob Roy* (1817) xxi.

COCKLE-, see **Cockelty-bread.**

COCKLE-BELL, see **Cock-bell.**

COCKLE-CUTIT, *adj.* Lnk. (Jam.) Having bad ancles, so that the feet seem to be twisted away from them, lying outwards.

COCKLE-EARED, *sb.* Ken. A distemper or blight amongst wheat.

Ken. Smutty ears were found in the same field under all the common circumstances of that distemper. . . . This distemper is called cockle-eared, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 521.

COCKLEERIE, see **Cockieleerie.**

COCK-LEERT, see **Cock-light.**

COCKLER, *sb.* Wm. Lan. **[ko·klər.]** A person who gathers cockles or mussels.

Wm. To hear a cockler's wife an a tow spinner tauk a fashons, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 23, ed. 1821. **Lan.** The cockler whips out the fish with a kind of three-pronged fork, Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 76.

COCKLE-SHELL, *sb.* Nhb. Also War. Dor. Som. **[ko·kl-ʃel.]**

1. The name given by sinkers to fossil bivalves; a highly fossiliferous bed in the Nhb. coalfield. Also in *comb.* **Cockle-shell bed.** Nhb.^{1}

2. A snail-shell.

War. (J.R.W.) **Dor.^{1}** While I did hunt . . . Vor streaky cockle-shells to fight, 62. **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

COCKLE-SPELL, *sb.* Yks. A state of uncertainty or hesitation. See **Cockle**, *v.*^{3}

Yks. 'Ah's kept i' cockle-spell.' Said by a man who had been sent with a horse and cart to do a certain job and on his arrival the work was not ready for him, and he was thus kept in a state of uncertainty as to what he should do (W.A.S.). **n.Yks.** Not common (R.B.).

COCKLETY-, see **Cockelty-bread.**

COCK-LIGHT, *sb.* Yks. Som. Dev. Also written **-leeght** n.Yks.^{2}; **-leert** Dev.^{1} **[ko·k-lait, Yks. -līt.]**

1. Daybreak, 'cock-crow.'

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.^{2}** We're out o' bed by cockleeght, and work till sundown. **m.Yks.^{1}** **Dev.** Make the cocks believe therevrom Thit, stid a nite, Cockleert wis com, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 52, ed. 1865. **Dev.^{1}** In ne.Dev. only. **n.Dev.** Afore tha cockleart all wur clained, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 6; He'll meet tha . . . by cockleert, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 115.

2. Twilight, evening. See **Dumps.**

w.Som.^{1} The best time to meet way they wild-ducks is jist in the cock-light, hon they be flying in. **Dev.** So called as being a very suitable time for shooting woodcocks, so plentiful on the moors, *w.Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4. **n.Dev.** Grose (1790).

COCKLING, *vbl. sb.* Wm. **[ko·klin.]** Cockle-gathering.

Wm. I do'ant like cocklin', Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 16; (B.K.)

COCK-LOFT, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Glo. Som. Dev. In forms **-laff** w.Som.^{1}; **-laft** se.Wor.^{1}; **-lart, -lawt** Som. **[ko·k-loft, -lāf, -laft, -lāt.]**

1. The space between the uppermost ceiling and the roof; a garret.

Sc. Carrying the place and all its cocklofts by pure storm, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xii. **Lakel.** Formerly so called as being the out of the way places in which cocks were trained for battle, Ellwood (1895). **n.Yks.** He gat up in tĭ t'cockloft (I.W.). **e.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.** A plaice summat like a cock-loft, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 42; **w.Yks.^{2}**, **Der.^{1}**, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **n.Lin.^{1}** **War.^{3}** I was once glad to sleep in a cockloft at the top of a big hotel, *Midl. C. Herald* (June 3, 1897). **se.Wor.^{1}** **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.^{1}** Only when this space is large and is floored is it called a garret. There is generally a kauk-laa·f above the attics or garret. **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

2. *Fig.* The head, brainpan.

e.Yks. Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889). **w.Yks.^{1}** **Lan.** His cockloft's in a scrowe [uproar], Waugh *Jannock* (1874) ix. [His cockloft is unfurnished [he wants brains], Ray *Prov.* (1678) 235.]

3. The highest gallery in a church, a place high up near the roof.

Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Wm.** He saw the devil perched up in his master's pulpit, in the cock-loft where he preached, *Legends* (1862) 40.

COCKLY-, see **Cockelty-bread.**

COCKMAN, see **Gockmin.**

COCKNEE-STONES, *sb. pl.* Sc. The Echinus or button-stone. **Sc.** *Nenia Britan.* 66.

COCKNEY, *adj.* Lei. **[ko·kni.]** Dainty, delicate.

Lei.^{1} Shay's a cockney little thing, shay woon't ate no fat.

[*Coquine*, a cockney, simperde cockit, nice thing (i. e. a dainty, affected woman), Cotgr.; Some . . . being over precise, cockney-like, and curious in their observation of meats, times, &c., Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, I. 263.]

COCKOBILLION, *sb.* Irel. A bivalve shell-fish. Ant. (W.H.P.)

COCKOO, *sb.* s.Chs.^{1} **[kokū·.]** A slang word for a donkey, *gen.* used in phr. *a Jerusalem cockoo.*

COCK-PENNY, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. **[ko·k-peni.]** A fee paid to the schoolmaster at Shrovetide. See below.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.^{1}** **Lakel.** Paid by scholars to the master to be staked upon the annual school cock fight, fought upon Fassen's Even or Fastings Eve, the eve of Lent, Ellwood (1895). **Cum.** The master, besides his stipend, receives from his scholars a fee called a cockpenny. At Shrovetide cock-fights are held at the school, where each scholar exhibits his cock, and makes the master a present of money for the toleration, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 182; The contribution of each pupil of the old grammar schools to the fund for the amusement of cock-fighting. Paid at Easter to the Head master, at present about £1 10s., though the sport has long died out (M.P.). **Wm.** The cockpenny recently paid as a school-fee, *Quarterly Review* (1867) 379; **Wm.^{1}** **n.Yks.** The masters of the Grammar-schools received a Shrovetide fee from their scholars; and in return gave game-cocks to the boys, to be matched for the honour of the school! This fee (known by the boys as the cock-penny) is given to the present day, Sedgwick *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 76. **Lan.** Part of the income of the head master and usher of the Grammar-school arises from a gratuity called a Cock-penny, paid at Shrove-tide by the scholars. Of this money the head master has seven-twelfths, the usher five-twelfths, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1848) I. 72; It is customary for persons of property, who have children at the school, to make a compliment to the master at Shrove-tide of a sum called 'Cockpence,' Carlisle *Grammar Schools* (1818) I. 647, in *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 91. **n.Lan.^{1}** A penny formerly given to schoolboys when they paid their school fees. This penny was expected to be staked on the school cock fight, which took place on Shrove Tuesday.

COCKREL(L, see **Cockerel.**

COCKS, *sb. pl.* Dev. Cockles.

Dev. Still in use in Plymouth and neighbourhood. The usual cry is 'pickled cocks,' meaning simply boiled cockles (R.P.C.); **Dev.^{3}** May Penlee rocks Be turned to pickled cocks If ever I cease to love, *Sng.* Not heard for 20 years.

COCKSETTLE, see **Cocksheddle.**

COCKSHEDDLE, *v.* I.W. Som. In form **cocksettle** I.W.^{2} **[ko·kʃedl.]** To tumble over head-foremost; to turn a somersault. I.W.^{12}

Hence **Cocksheddling**, *vbl. sb.* a somersault.

Som. Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

COCK-SHOT, -SHOOT, see **Cock-shut.**

COCKSHOUS, *adj.* Nhp. Bdf. Also written **cocktious** Bdf.; **coxious** Nhp.^{1} **[ko·kʃəs.]** Self-confident, conceited.

Nhp.^{1} She's so cockshous it's no use trying to teach her anything. **Bdf.** That cocktious fellow (J.W.B.).

COCK-SHUT, *sb.*^{1} Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Cor. Also in forms **cockshot** e.An.^{1}; **cock-shoot** Glo. Cor. **[ko·k-ʃət, -ʃot, -ʃūt.]** A broadway cut through a wood, through which woodcocks might dart or 'shoot,' and in which they might be caught with nets. Also called **Cock-road** (q.v.), s. v. **Cock**, *sb.*^{1} 1 (52).

Shr. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.^{1}** A wood is often called cockshut. **Hrf.^{1}** **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **e.An.^{1}** **Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (S.) [It is about twilight that the woodcock begins to stir and repairs to its feeding ground . . . making for the nearest open passage in the wood. In these passages, which were called 'cock-shoots,' the fowlers used to set nets suspended between two poles, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 190.]

[*Gallivolatium*, a cock-shoot or cock-glade, Jacob (1762); Cockes shote to take wodcockes with, *uolee*, Palsgr. (1530).]

COCK-SHUT, *sb.*^{2} Yks. Not. e.An. [**ko·k-ʃut, -ʃət.**] Twilight, the close of the day. n.Yks.^{12} Cf. **cock-light.**

Hence (1) **Cock-shut-eve,** (2) **-time,** *phr.* twilight, the roosting time of fowls.

(1) **Not.** Here am I, toiling from morn till cock-shut eve, *Norman Abbey*, III. 226. (2) **e.An.**^{1}

[(2) Thomas the Earl of Surrey and himself Much about cock-shut time . . . Went through the army, SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 70.]

COCK-STOOL, see **Cuck-stool.**

COCKSTRINDE, *sb.* *Obs.* Lin. The filmy rudiments of the embryo chick. See **Cock's-tread, s. v. Cock,** *sb.*^{1} **1** (64); also **Strine.**

Lin. Galaxias e semine Galli ortus, SKINNER (1671).

COCKT, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Chs. War. [**kokt.**] Indignant, irritated by a trifling matter.

e.Yks.^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ey wŭz rae·dhŭr kokt ŭbuwt it [He was räther cockt about it]. **War.** HOLLOWAY.

COCKTIOUS, see **Cockshous.**

COCKTY-EFTY, *sb.* Pem. [**ko·kti-efti.**] An eft or newt, popularly supposed to sting cows and pigs and make them seriously ill. (E.D.)

COCK-WEB, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. Also in form **-wob** Nhb.^{1} [**ko·k-web.**]

1. A spider's web, cobweb.

Nhb. (D.D.D.); **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** Thoo can blow t'cockwebs oot o' the wind pipes 'n' tell ma, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 7. **Cum.** My grandy . . . the gushen bluid wi' cockwebs staid, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1743) 4; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**^{1} (s.v. Attercop). **Yks.** Cock webbs like dainty laace, FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 78. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{25} **Chs.**^{1} In great repute for stopping the bleeding of a cut. **n.Lin.**^{1} Ther's a vast mess o' cockwebs all oher th' barn.

2. *Comp.* **Cock-web-lawn,** gauze, fine muslin.

e.Yks. Cocke-webbe-lawne or tiffany is the sheirest and cheapest lawne of all, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 107.

COCK-WOB, see **Cock-web.**

COCKY, *sb.* Sc. Brks. Lon. Ken. [**ko·ki.**] A brisk, smart young fellow; a friendly term of address; a conceited young fellow. See **Cock,** *sb.*^{1} **6.**

Sc. Hey, cockie dawdie, hey cockie dow, Are ye ony better since ye got your row [roll], CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1808) 153. **Ayr.** My guid auld cockie, I'm yours for ay, BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* (1789) st. 10. **Lth.** A well-kent cocky . . . Was Bauldy Gray, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 9. **Brks.**^{1} **Lon.** Don't you believe it, cocky; it ain't nothing of the sort, *Dy. Telegraph* (Apr. 8, 1896) 6, col. 1. **Ken.** (W.W.S.)

COCKY, *v.* Dev. [**ko·ki.**] To shy or start, as a horse.

Dev. The three qualifications of an Exmoor pony are: ''E'll cār drink,' 'Can smil a pixy,' 'Widden cockee tü a gally-bagger,' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 80.

COCKY-BABY, *sb.* I.W. The plant *Arum maculatum* (B. & H.).

COCKYGEE, see **Cockagee.**

COCKY-KEEKO, *int.* Chs. The sound made by a cock when crowing.

s.Chs.^{1} Two cocks, crowing in neighbouring farm-yards, answered one another on this wise: 'Kok·i-kee·koa, dhŭ wim·in bin mes·tŭr ée·ŭr.' 'Kok·i-kee·koa, it)s dhŭ sai·m ev·riwée·ŭr.' ['Cocky-keeko, the women bin mester here.' 'Cocky-keeko, it's the same everywheer.']

COCKYLEEKIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **cock-a-leekie, cockie-leekie.** Soup made of a cock or fowl boiled with leeks.

Sc. Cockyleeky and Scotch collops soon reeked in the Bailie's little parlour, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxvi. **Ayr.** Here are fresh herrings, and here's cock-a-leekie, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1810) 44, ed. 1871. **Lth.** They were half pitattie soup and half 'cockie-leekie,' STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 125. **s.Sc.** That's guid-lookin cockie-leekie, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 144. **Colloq.** Seeking the reeky Repast placed before him, . . . he In ecstacy muttered, 'By Jove, Cocky-leeky,' BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Bagman's Dog.*

COCKY-WARNY, *sb.* Wil.^{1} [**ko·ki-wǫni.**] The game of leap-frog.

COCQUILLE, see **Cookeel.**

COD, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. Lin. Also written **codd** N.Cy.^{1}; **codde** w.Yks.^{3} [**kod.**]

1. *Obs.* or *obsol.* A pillow, cushion. See **Preen-cod, Horse-cod.**

Sc. A cod of caff wad fill a cradle, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 175, ed. 1871; Jenny pit the cod aneath my head, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) vii. **Fif.** The cod was suddenly drawn frae aneath his heid, McLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 39. **Ayr.** An' the cradle wants a cod, BURNS *There's News*, st. 2; My wife was sitting in her easy chair, with a cod at her head, GALT *Provost* (1822) ii. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (K.); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.**^{1} Lay my cods a little higher, *Chicken Collier's Wedding* (1735). **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695). **w.Yks.**^{3}, **Der.**^{1} **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 323. **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cod-crune,** *sb.* a curtain lecture; (2) **-hule,** *sb.*, (3) **-ware,** *sb.* a pillow-slip or pillow-case.

(1) **Fif.** (JAM.) (2) **Rxb.** (*ib.*) **Per.** 'How much shall I give you?' Answer was, 'Oh, fill the codware' (uncommon now) (G.W.). (3) **e.Fif.** Neet an' day she was thrang at the needle makin' her tykan' blankets, sheets, codwares, an' a' the ither nameless nick-nacks included in the inventory o' a bride's plenishin', LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. **Nhb.** *Obs.* (R.O.H.)

2. The pillow or bearing of an axle; the counterpoise on the bottom-board of a smith's bellows.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

Hence **Cod-strap,** *sb.* the part of a tram which keeps the axle in the carriage or bearing.

Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

[**1.** I maid ane cod of ane gray stane, *Compl. Scot.* (1549) 68. Norw. dial. *kodde*, pillow (AASEN), ON. *koddi.*]

COD, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. Wor. Hrf. e.An. s.Cy. Dor. Som. Dev.

1. *sb.* The pod, husk, or seed-vessel of beans and peas.

Fif. The bean-tops slap on ane anither, Ilk meikle stalk assails his brither, The reisslin' cods wag hither thither, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 56. **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Esp. pea-cods, never bean-cods (J.T.). **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Peiscod, Bēanscod. **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **Dor.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1} [If woman were little as she is good A pease cod would make her a bonnet and hood, CHEALES *Prov. Flk-Lore*, 4.]

Hence (1) **Codded,** *ppl. adj.* of peas or beans: provided with pods; (2) **Codder,** *sb.* a person employed by gardeners to gather peas.

(1) **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (2) **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790).

2. *Comb.* **Cod-ware,** grain or seed contained in cods, as beans, peas, &c.

Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. 55. **s.Cy.** GROSE (1790).

3. A bag; the pocket or bag-like part of a net. n.Yks.^{1}, se.Wor.^{1}, e.An.^{1}

Hence (1) **Cod-end,** *sb.* the bottom of a trawl-net; (2) **-glove,** *sb.* a glove without fingers used by hedgers.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **n.Yks.**^{12}, **Dor.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Tom Vuzz shou'd le-ave he's cod glove, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 92; Joey ['th a-made] codgloves an' copperclouts Vor when 'e vreeth tha hadge, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 66. **Dev.**^{1}

4. In *pl.* Bellows. n.Cy. GROSE (1790).

5. The egg-like projection at the corners of hop-pockets. Hrf.^{2}

6. Cloth-manufacturing term: warp caught and drawn up in a lump when running into the dyeing machine. w.Yks. (H.E.A.); (J.G.)

7. *v.* *Gen.* with prep. *out.* Of grain: to separate easily from the husk.

Rxb. Grain, which has been too ripe before being cut, in the course of handling, is said to cod out (JAM.).

[**1.** And he coueitide to fille his wombe of the coddis that the hoggis eeten, WYCLIF (1388) *Luke* xv. 16. OE. *codd.* **2.** Hauing two crops, whereof codware is ton, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 50. **3.** OE. *codd* (=scrip, Tindale), *Matt.* x. 10. (1) Codde of a nette, *le col dune retz*, PALSGR. (1530). **7.** That they shoulde the better codde, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 22.]

COD, *sb.*^{3} Nhb. Wm. War. [**kod.**]

1. A person who has charge of a set of men at any particular job, but who is himself under a foreman. Nhb.^{1}, Wm. (J.H.)

2. A friend, companion; also sometimes **Coddy.**

War.^{2} It is always prefixed to a surname, as Cod Bennett, Cod Jackson, &c.

COD, *sb.*^{4} Glo.^{1} The middle part of the blade of a reaping or hedging-hook, or of a sickle.

COD, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{5} Sc. Irel. and n. counties to War. **[kod.]**

1. *v.* To sham, humbug, hoax, impose upon, lie.

Sc. (G.W.), **Ir.** (G.M.H.) **Nhb.**^{1} He mun be coddin ye. Whe are ye coddin? **s.Dur.** (W.W.S.) **Wm.** Is it t'gospel thoo's tellan ma, er ista coddan o' ma? JACK ROBISON *Aald Tales* (1882) 4; Thoo's nobbut coddin', Ah wont believe thi (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Tha'll hetta ger up rayther sooiner i' t'mornin' if ta wants ta cod me, *Clock Alm.* (1894) 7; **w.Yks.**^{5} He's bin codding thuh awalt' while. **s.Lan.** (F.R.C.) **m.Lan.**^{1} To cod onybody is to bullock 'em. **Chs.**^{1} Maria, tha'st only coddin me as tha allus does; tha'l none tay me to see th' fair; **Chs.**^{3} **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhaa)t oa·ni kod·in mi [Tha't on'y coddin' me]. **War.**^{3} [**Aus.** They were only codding you, FERGUSON *Bush Life* (1891) vii.] **Slang.** FARMER.

Hence **Codding,** *vbl. sb.* deception, humbug.

N.I.^{1} Quit your coddin'. **Nhb.** Ne coddin' aboot it, aa says; we'll suen shift them off, *Monthly Chron.* (1887) 141.

2. *sb.* A humbug; a hoax, imposition, lie.

Ir. (G.M.H.) **Nhb.** Says she, 'If ye mean te pick yor cod wi me, aw'll gie ye the huff,' WILSON *Tyneside Sngs.* (1893) 254. **w.Yks.** That tale's all a cod (Æ.B.); **w.Yks.**^{5} Eh what a cod [a lie]. **Lan.** (F.R.C.) **s.Chs.**^{1} Ŭ os-dey·ülŭr aad· tŭ pee· foa·rteyn puwnd fŭr iz lahy·sŭns, ŭn ŭ faa·rmŭr kùd·)nŭ rahyd ŭ os ùndŭr ten shil·in; dhaat· os-dyóo·ti wŭz ŭ reg·ilŭr kod ŭv ŭ thingg· [A hoss-dealer had to pee fourteen pownd for his licence, and a farmer couldna ride a hoss under ten shillin'; that hoss-duty was a regilar cod of a thing]. **Lin.**^{1} That's all cod.

3. A simpleton, dupe.

Ir. (G.M.H.) **w.Yks.**^{5} T' biggest cod 'at ah ivver seed i' my life.

COD, *v.*^{3} *Obs.*? n.Cy. Nhp. Also written **codde** n.Cy.

1. To cover, wrap up. Nhp.^{2} See **Coddle,** *v.*^{2}

2. To hug, embrace. n.Cy. (K.)

COD-APPLE, *sb.* Wil.^{1} A wild apple.

CODBAIT, see **Cadbait.**

CODD(E, see **Cod,** *sb.*^{1}

CODDER, *sb.* w.Yks.^{3} Der.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} Also written **coddar** w.Yks.^{3} **[ko·də(r).]** **1.** A saddler, harness-maker. See **Cod,** *sb.*^{1} **2.** A football. w.Yks.^{3}

[The wyfe of Robert Archer, codder, *Nott. Rec.* (1613) IV. 312.]

CODDING, *vbl. sb.* Suf. Fishing for cod.

Suf. (H.P.E.); He has gone a-codding (F.H.).

CODDLE, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. **[ko·dl.]**

1. *v.* To embrace, 'cuddle.'

Cum. His left hand's onder my heed, an' his reet hand coddles ma, DICKINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 6; I coddled her clwose, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 155. **Wm.** He wad coddle his sweetheart (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (J.E.D.), **n.Lan.**^{1}

2. *sb.* An embrace.

s.Dur. Give us a coddle (J.E.D.). **Wm.** If ivver a cook war keen ev a coddle it war her, JACK ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 8.

CODDLE, *v.*^{2} Yks. Der. Not. Nhp. Pem. **[ko·dl.]**

1. To cover, wrap up. Not. (L.C.M.); (J.H.B.); Nhp.^{2}

2. With prep. *up*: to recruit, invigorate. w.Yks.^{1}, nw.Der.^{1}

3. To coax, flatter. s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

4. To shrink, wither, wrinkle by contraction; to lie in bed with drawn-up limbs. e.Yks.^{1}

CODDLE, *v.*^{3} Yks. Lan. Not. Oxf. Sus. Hmp. **[ko·dl.]**

1. To parboil, stew.

w.Yks.^{2} Gooseberries boiled in a saucepan with sugar and milk are said to be coddled. **Lan.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} Uur stanz dhŭ tai·pot an dhŭ stok, un lets dhŭ tai kod·l ['Er stans the taypot an th' stock (hob); an' lets th' tay coddle]. **Sus.**^{1} **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Coddled,** *ppl. adj.* parboiled, stewed.

s.Not. Coddled gooseberries are gooseberries stewed without boiling (J.P.K.). **Oxf.**^{1} Uuy kyaa·nt ubaa·r kod·ld tai [I can't abar coddled tay].

2. To roast apples, peas, &c.; to cook slowly or insufficiently.

e.Yks.^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2} **m.Yks.**^{1} To roast . . . shelled beans. When they crack, they are coddled. **s.Not.** This meat isn't cooked, it's only coddled (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) **Coddled,** *ppl. adj.* roasted; (2) **Coddled-apple(s,** *sb.* the great hairy willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*, from the smell of its leaves; see **Codlin(g)s-and-cream.**

(1) **w.Yks.**^{2} Coddled peas are peas cooked like chestnuts. They are put into a tin, and stewed in a hot oven. (2) **w.Yks.** (W.M.E.F.), **Lin., Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{4}

[**1.** To codle, *coctillo*, COLES (1679).]

CODDLE-FARTING, *vbl. sb.* Glo. Also in form **coddle-forting** Glo.^{1} Making an unnecessary fuss.

Glo. 'Don't kip coddl-fartin over that thur.' Said to any one who has been 'messing' with a thing a long time. 'Thees bin a-coddle-fartin over that thur oondermunt long enuf' (S.S.B.); **Glo.**^{1}

CODDLER, *sb.* w.Yks.^{2} **[ko·dlə(r).]** A marble given to a boy to start again with when he has lost all his own in a game.

w.Yks.^{2} Give me a coddler and I'll play again.

CODDY, *adj.* and *sb.* Irel. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in form **codgy** e.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} **[ko·di, ko·dʒi.]**

1. *adj.* Small, little, tiny.

e.Yks.^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); T'place wor nobbut a coddy un, *Wkly. Post* (May 16, 1896); **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{4} A little coddy lamb, bird, &c.

2. *sb.* A little fellow. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

3. A young foal; sometimes called **Coddy-foal.**

Dur.^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** T'mare has a coddy following her (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Nubdy hed a coddy-foyl like Jake Jegger's, *Clock Alm.* (1874) 9; **w.Yks.**^{1} Our coddy foal got out at yate, ii. 295; **w.Yks.**^{2}

4. A small cake; also called **Coddy-cake.**

w.Yks. Thar's a short curran' coddy beside, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 26; Eh! mother mak' us a coddy cake, will yo? (B.K.) **m.Yks.**^{1}

CODDY-MODDY, *sb.* Nhb. Nhp. Cmb. **[ko·di-modi.]** The common gull, *Larus canus.*

Nhb. (R.O.H.) **Nhp.**^{2} A species of sea-gull, flocking to the lowlands, in great numbers, during the autumn and winter months. **Cmb.** RAY *Willughby's Ornithol.* (1678) 350. [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 207; The Hooded Crow and the Coddy-moddy Gull stalk in stately silence over the gossamer-webbed fields, *Science Gossip* (Dec. 1, 1867) 265.]

CODGE, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Cor. Also in form **cadge** w.Yks.^{2} **[kodʒ.]**

1. *v.* To botch, mend clumsily, bungle; to patch; *fig.* to fabricate. See **Codger,** *sb.*^{1}

Cum. When they found they had no shoes to codge (J.D.). **w.Yks.**^{2} When a thing is badly sewn it is said to be codged up. **Lan.** Hoo can codge up a pack o lies better than anybuddy ut aw know, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 63. **s.Stf.** I'll just codge 'em up for to-morrow (T.P.). **Stf.**^{1} **Der.** It was the fate of every little lass who did sewing at school to codge her work, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 97. **Lei.**^{1} Some coarse cotton for my gel to codge wi'. **Nhp.**^{1} How you've codged that hole up! **War.**^{2} Don't codge and modge at that coat any longer. **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **w.Cor.** I codged up my cap (M.A.C.).

Hence (1) **Codger,** *sb.* a slovenly worker; (2) **Codgin,** *ppl. adj.* clumsy.

(1) **Cor.** THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1890) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{3} (2) **w.Yks.** Thah's made a codgin job on't, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 4, 1892).

2. To cheat, 'best.'

w.Yks.^{5} He codged muh art o' that.

3. *sb.* A clumsy piece of mending, a bungle, muddle.

Lei.^{1} Your cloo'es are all of a codge. **War.** Such a codge I'm asham'd of it (J.B.); **War.**^{3} **Cor.** The room was in a reg'lar codge (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{3} 'Tesn't building at all, 'tis a mere codge.

Hence **Codgy,** *adj.* untidy, slovenly.

Cor. A codgy mess (M.A.C.).

4. *Comp.* **Codge-bodge,** a piece of bad sewing.

Der. A piece of bad sewing was called a codge-bodge, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 97.

CODGEBELL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **codjy-bell.** [ko·dʒ(i)bel.] The earwig. Cf. **cochbell.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Nhb.**^{1} Called also Twitchbell and Forkytail.

CODGEL, *sb.*^{1} Hmp.^{1} [ko·dʒl.] The fat on the under-jaw of a hog.

CODGEL, *sb.*^{2} n.Lin.^{1} **[ko·dʒl.]** A stupid man.

CODGEL, *v.* Chs. Nhp. **[ko·dʒil.]** To contrive, manage; to economize.

s.Chs. Ahy)m shóoŭr nóo·bdi noa·z aay ahy aav· tŭ koj·il ŭn mend ŭn dóo tŭ ky'ee·p dhŭ chil·dŭrnz klóoŭz ŭpŭ dhŭr baak·s [I'm sure noob'dy knows haï I have to codgel and mend and do to keep the childern's clooas upo' their backs]. **Nhp.**^{2} I'll codgel it somehow.

CODGEL-PEA, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrt. A kind of pea; also called **Beaned-eye.**

Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) 5.

CODGER, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Glo. Dev. Cor. Written **coager** Dev.; **coajer** Dev. Cor.^{2} Also in forms **cawzer** Glo.^{1}; **cozier** Glo. [**ko·dʒə(r).**]

1. *sb.* A shoemaker. In *comb.* (1) **Codger's-end,** (*a*) a shoemaker's waxed thread; (*b*) cobbler's wax; (**2**) **-'s-wax,** a preparation of pitch-tar and resin used by shoemakers for waxing their threads; also in form **codgy-wax.** Cf. **codge,** *v.*

(1, *a*) **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Glo.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Grose (1790); Begorsey! vor a coager's en', I'll till 'e vievety better men, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 85. **Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{12} (*b*) **Cor.**^{2} (2) **Glo.** Cozzus wax, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 431; **Cor.**^{12} Codgy-wax.

2. A saddler. Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1}

3. *v.* To mend. Chs.^{1}

[**1.** Ye squeak out your cosiers' catches, Shaks. *Twelfth N.* II. iii. 97; A cosier or cobler, *Remendón*, Minsheu. OFr. *cousere*, a sewer, seamster, see Hatzfeld (s. v. *couseur*).]

CODGER, *sb.*^{2} In *gen.* dial. use; also slang. Also in form **cadger** Not.^{1} Lei.^{1} Brks. Cor.^{1} [**ko·dʒ-, ka·dʒ-, kæ·dʒ-.**]

1. A fellow, person, 'chap'; a 'character.'

Rnf. Pawky old codgers, Gilmour *Pen Folk* (ed. 1873) 16. **Nhb.** The Sharperton codgers are cunnin', Charnley *Fisher's Garl.* (1830) 5. **w.Yks.**^{5} An owd codger. **Lan.** (F.R.C.) **Chs.** They ca' them both owd codgers, but as fresh as paint they look, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 170. **Der.** The expression 'codger,' or 'rummy codger,' was constantly used by the folks, thirty or forty years ago, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 97. **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Cor.** I stayed wi' the psalmas-'untin' ould cadger, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi. **Slang.** A thirsty old codger, the neighbours call'd Roger, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1840) 66.

2. A miser; a mean, covetous old person.

w.Yks. T'oud codger 'll nivver smoak t'trick, Ingledew *Ballads* (1860) 161; **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}, **s.War.**^{1}, **Brks.** (W.H.Y.), **Suf.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{12} **Hmp.** Holloway. **Dev.**^{1} **Cor.**^{1} An ould cadger.

3. An irritable, eccentric old man.

N.I.^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} He's a rum old codger. **Brks.**^{1}

4. A stout, comfortable-looking old man. n.Yks.^{2}

CODGIE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Yks. Also written **codgy** n.Yks.^{2} [**ko·dʒi.**] Comfortable; in a fair state of health; also as *adv.* cosily.

Bnff.^{1} Foo's yir aul' man the day?—He's fell codgie. We wir sittin' codgie at the cheeck o' the fire, fin he cam in caul' an' weet. **n.Yks.**^{2}

CODGY, see **Coddy.**

CODLE, *v.* n.Sc. To make the grains fly out of the husks by a stroke (Jam.). See **Cod,** *sb.*^{2}

CODLICK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **codlock** Sc. The spotted gunnel, *Blennius Gunnellus.*

Sc. Forsyth *Beauties* (1805) II. 380. **N.I.**^{1} [Satchell (1879).]

CODLING, *sb.*^{1} n.Yks.^{2} [**ko·dlin.**] A young cod-fish.

[A codd, first a whiting, then a codling, then a codd, Holme *Armory* (1688) 324.]

CODLING, *sb.*^{2} Yks. [**ko·dlin.**] A simpleton.

w.Yks.^{5} What a codling t'fellah is.

[Prob. the same word as *codling* (the apple), often applied by the Elizabethan dramatists to a raw green youth.]

CODLINGS, *sb.*^{1} *pl.* Yks. [**ko·dlinz.**] A game similar to cricket, a short piece of wood being struck by a long stick instead of a ball by a bat; also called **Tip and Go, Tip and Slash.**

n.Yks.^{2} To become a cricketer, 'learn codlings first.' **ne.Yks.**^{1} In rare use. A game with a hazel stick for bat, a bit of wood 2½ inches long for ball, and a hole 1 inch deep and 4 inches in diameter for wicket.

CODLINGS, *sb.*^{2} *pl.* Yks. [**ko·dlinz.**] Partially burnt clumps of limestone. n.Yks.^{2}, w.Yks.^{1}

CODLIN(G)S-AND-CREAM, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Chs. Stf. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Sur. Sus. Wil. Dor. Dev. The great hairy willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum.* Cf. **codlins.**

Cum.^{1}, **w.Yks.** (W.F.), **Chs.**^{13}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1} **s.Wil.** Preston *Plants*, 123. **Wil.**^{1}, **Dor.** (G.E.D.) **Dev.** Pink, downy willow-herb which aunt Charity called 'codlings-and-cream,' Neill *Idyls* (1892) 97.

CODLINS, *sb. pl.* Cum. Yks. Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Suf. Dev. (B. & H.) [**ko·dlinz.**] The plant *Epilobium hirsutum.* Cf. **Codlin(g)s-and-Cream.**

CODLOCKS, *sb. pl.* Shr.^{1} [**ko·dloks.**] Small pieces of coal or stone.

CODNOBBLE, *sb.* Lin. [**ko·dnobl.**] A tadpole.

Lin. I allus put tha corner o' ma neck ankshur afore ma mouth . . . when I drink deyke watter, or else ya're sewer ta swalla codnobbles, or summat nasty, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 392.

CODNOGGER, *sb.* *Obs.* Wil. A gossip. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106.

CODNOP, *sb.* w.Yks.^{5} [Not known to our correspondents.] A foolish fellow.

CODROCH, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc.

1. Rustic, clownish.

Sc. The weight o' ilka codroch chiel, Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 70.

2. Dirty, slovenly, miserable, nasty.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Lth.** (Jam.)

COD('S-HEAD, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. [**ko·dz-ed, -iəd.**]

1. A foolish, empty-headed person.

w.Yks. Codheead, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 4, 1892). **Der.**^{1}

2. The miller's thumb or bull-head.

Lan. *Science Gossip* (1882) 164; (G.E.D.)

COE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Som. Dev. Also in form **caw** Dev.^{1} [**kō, kǭ.**]

1. *sb.* A disease of sheep, cattle, rabbits, &c.; the rot. See **Coath, Coad.**

w.Som.^{1} The coe consists of the destruction of the substance of the liver by a living organism called a fluke. There are certain pastures which always produce this in the winter months, and so cannot be stocked with sheep. **Dev.**^{1}

Hence **Coe-grass,** *sb.* the toad-rush, *Juncus bufonius,* said to cause the rot in sheep and cattle.

w.Som.^{1} By some this disease is said to come from the goose grass—*Carex hirta*; but both [*J. bufonius* and *C. hirta*] are generally found growing either together or in similar wet land.

2. *v.* To affect with disease; usually of sheep, rarely applied to persons.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Wet pastures are said to coe the sheep. I never heard of coe in horses or bullocks until 1884, when many bullocks were said to be coed by the unusually wet season. 'You can't never keep no sheep 'pon thick farm, 'thout you be a mind to coe every one o' m.' **Dev.** The sheep have been cawed, and I have done all I could to save them, Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1884) 50; Sheep are said to be cawed when in wet seasons they contract lung disease, and cough incessantly. 'I be zo zorry tü tellee that maister's bound vur tü be ruined. Every sheep he'th agot is acawed,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 60. **n.Dev.** Doan sheets cawed poor want-catcher Ned, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 109.

Hence **Coeing,** *ppl. adj.* producing disease in sheep.

w.Som.^{1} Dhai mee·uds bee tuur·ubl koa·een graewn [Those meadows are terrible coe-ing ground].

COE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Yks. Der. Also written **cow** Sc. (Jam.) [**kō, kū.**] A small loosely-built hut over the climbing shaft of a lead-mine, in which the miners keep their tools or change their clothes.

Dmf. A rude shed erected over the mouth of a coalpit (Jam.). **w.Yks.**^{2} **Der.** Such as be cavers, or do rob men's coes, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 117; What caver stole the bing-ore from his coe, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 24; A small coe or shed, Hall *Hathersage* (1896) iii; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

[LG. *kaa, kaue,* beim Bergbau eine kleine hölzerne Hütte über dem Schacht zum Schutz der Haspeldreher gegen Wind und Wetter (Berghaus). MLG. *kove, kave,* 'Hütte, Häuschen' (Schiller & Lübben).]

COE, *sb.*^{3} *Obs.* Nrf. An odd old fellow. **Nrf.** Grose (1790); **Nrf.**^{1}

[The same word as E. slang *cove*, of which an early pron. was *co*; see Harman *Caveat* (1567) 76.]

COE, see **Cow.**

COEP, *sb.* Glo. A quart jug or any large jug. (S.S.B.)

COFE, *sb.* N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} **[kōf.]** A deep pit, cavern, or cave.

[Ane coif, and thairin fresch wattir springand, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 31. OE. *cofa*, a cave, den; cp. *cofa ðeafana* (='speluncam latronum'), *Matt.* xxi. 13 (*Lind.*).]

COFE, see **Calf.**

COFELY-BLOWS, *sb. pl.* s.Stf. **[kō·fli-blauz.]** Coltsfoot blossoms.

s.Stf. We used to goo out an' pick cofely-blows as sune as the warm days come in spring, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

COFER, *sb.* Cor. A small wooden trough which receives the tin cleaned from its impurities or slime. WEALE.

COFER, see **Coffer.**

COFER(T, see **Culvert.**

COFF, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **koff** S. & Ork.^{1}; and in form **caff** Sc. **[kof, kaf.]**

1. To buy, barter, exchange.

Sc. I'll wad my best buckskins, and they were new coft at Kircudbright, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxxii; He has coft me a rokelay o' blue, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 115; Kindness comes o' will; it canna be coft, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 37, ed. 1881; Sen' the thrang awa', that they may coff themselves victuals, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) xiv. 15. **S. & Ork.**^{1} **nw.Abd.** My mither says, sin it was coft At auld Sant Michal Fair, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 35. **Frf.** She'd coft it frae some tinkler chiel', WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 21. **e.Fif.** Mony was the ell o' claith my faither coft frae him, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Rnf.** His master caft him frae some fallows, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 36, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** I coft it frae the Bailly O, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 212; That sark she coft for her wee Nannie, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 172. **Lnk.** I'll warrant ye've coft a pund of cut and dry, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 40; I've coft me there a lanely grave, In whilk I houp to lay my banes, HAMILTON *Purpose* (1865) 123. **e.Lth.** Coft his sheep, or sald his queys, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 233. **Edb.** The lang stay-string I coft last owk in town, *Auld Handsel Monday* (1792) 18. **Bwk.** I coft my wife a pund o' tea, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 35. **Slk.** I had ance a din powny, that I coft frae a set o' tinklers that beat a' for gallopin, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 80. **Kcb.** Poor Andrew ta'en wi Nelly's charms Coft her gillore of raisins, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 76. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence **Coft,** *ppl. adj.* bought, purchased.

Sc. It is dear coft honey that's licked aff a thorn, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737).

2. *Comb.* **Coff-coffe,** to barter, exchange. S. & Ork.^{1}

[Orig. found only in pp. and pret. *coft(e*, whence was formed pres. *coff*. A hundir egs . . . war cofte for a frenche sous of Turine, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 63. MDu. *coft(e*, pret. and *gecoft*, pp. of *copen*, to buy (VERDAM); G. *kaufen*.]

COFFEE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **[ko·fi.]**

1. A kind of toast and water.

Dor. A boiling pipkin of charred bread, called 'coffee,' HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xv.

2. In phr. (1) *to give any one his coffee*, to give a beating; (2) *to like one's coffee*, to be given to drinking.

(1) **Sc.** I'll gie him's coffee for yon trick! . . . A shrill scream from the person who was getting his coffee showed the sort of larking that was going on, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) viii. **Per.** We gave them their coffee (G.W.). (2) **Hmp.** (T.L.O.D.)

3. *Comp.* **Coffee-tay,** weak tea.

Ir. Tay-tay or coffee-tay, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) I. 143; Suppose a man was supplied with a cup of tea, which in regard to its quality did not please him, he would remark that it was only coffee-tay he was getting (A.J.I.).

COFFER, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Der. Wor. Shr. Brks. Bdf. e.An. Also written **cofer** w.Yks. nw.Der.^{1} se.Wor.^{1} Shr.^{1} Bdf.; **kofer** Brks.^{1}; **coafer** w.Yks.^{2} Chs.^{1} **[ko·fə(r).]**

1. A chest in which clothes are kept.

se.Wor.^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **e.An.**^{1}

2. A chest for keeping corn or meal in.

nw.Der.^{1} **se.Wor.**^{1} Dying out. **Shr.**^{1} Esp. one used in stables to hold corn for the horses. 'I fund out w'eer the eggs gŏĕn; theer wuz sixteen 'id under the corn i' the cofer.'

3. The hole into which the handle of a shovel is inserted. w.Yks.^{2}

4. *Comp.* **Coffer-screen,** a screen the seat of which lifts up, forming the lid of a box underneath. See **Screen.**

Chs.^{1} The word occurs in the old township books of Pawnall Tee in 1773.

COFFER, *v.* Der. Also written **cofer.** To secure a shaft from leaking by ramming in clay behind the masonry or timbering.

Der. RAYMOND *Mining Gl.* (1881).

COFF-FRONTED, *adj.* Sc. Of a bed: half closed or shuttered, comparatively open.

Frf. Every room save Margaret's had long-lidded beds, which close as if with shutters, but hers was coff-fronted, or comparatively open, with carving on the wood like the ornamentation of coffins, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) iii.

COFFIN, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **koffen** Cor.^{2} **[ko·fin.]**

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Coffin-board,** a stretching-board for a corpse; (2) **-bone,** the large bone of a horse's foot; (3) **-cutter,** a large, black insect, the cocktail, *Ocypus olens*; (4) **-handle,** a collection of tallow or stearine, which forms on the side of a candle which has been guttering; (5) **-kist,** a hearse; (6) **-lead rings,** see below.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **N.I.**^{1} Called also the Devil's Coachman. (4) **w.Som.**^{1} When the tallow or stearine of a candle runs down on one side it often projects and then reunites to the candle, forming a sort of loop; this is a coffin-handle, and is a 'sure sign of death' to the person in whose direction it forms itself. The same superstition holds when the grease merely forms a considerable projection; it is then a 'winding-sheet,' and being commoner is not so much dreaded as a coffin-handle. I have seen people turn a candle when it seemed inclined to form a winding-sheet in their direction. (5) **Nhb.** That sic unseetly coffin-kists Sud niver run doon giggin', WILSON *Captains* (1843) 112. **Nhb.**^{1} (6) **n.Yks.**^{2} Rings made of coffin lead or other coffin metal from the churchyard, and worn as a cure for the cramp. Eel-skin garters are another remedy.

2. *Obs.* A basket which preceded the use of boarded coffins. e.An.^{12}

3. A small oblong cinder which flies out of the fire, held by the superstitious to be an omen of death. See **Purse.**

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.**^{1} When a cinder springs sharply out of the fire it is called either a purse or a coffin, the distinction depending not on the shape, but on its making a crackling noise, or being perfectly silent; in the former case it is called a purse. **e.Yks.**^{1} Coffins an posses. **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **n.Lin.**^{1}

4. A large hole in the crumb of a loaf, said to be an omen of death. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

5. The mould or raised crust of a tart or pie.

n.Lin.^{1} A pork-pie mould. **Hrt.** The apples fill the apple-crust or coffin, ELLIS *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 46. [BREWER (1875).]

6. A wooden bowl with a cover. Der.^{1}

7. *pl.* Old surface mining excavations.

Cor. Another declared that he had got up to the old men's coffins, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 152, ed. 1865; THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1890) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{2} Often opened into by mining up from below.

8. *v.* To put a corpse into the coffin.

Sc. The corpse were coffined, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 238. **Per.** We have just now coffined him (G.W.).

Hence **Coffining,** *vbl. sb.* the ceremony of putting the corpse into the coffin.

Frf. All the women were crying sore, and also some men whose eyes had been dry at the coffining of their children, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xliii. **Per.** There was a braw company at the coffinin' the nicht (G.W.).

[**2.** OF. *coffin*, panier d'osier . . . s'est employé figurément pour désigner un cercueil; 'mettre un corps en son coffin' (LA CURNE). **5.** The coffin of our Christmas pies in shape long, is in imitation of the cratch, SELDEN *Table-talk* (1654), ed. Arber, 33; Make faire cofyns of fyne paast, *Cookery Bk.* (c. 1450), ed. Austin, 75. **8.** Wouldst thou have laugh'd had I come coffin'd home? SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 193.]

COG, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**kog.**]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Cog-and-rung-gin,** a pit windlass worked by horses; (2) **-weed,** the corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis.*

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} The horse travelled round the pit mouth pulling a lever attached to a vertical shaft, and the cogs, or teeth, of a horizontal wheel on this shaft, worked in the rungs, or spokes, of a small pinion on the windlass, or drum shaft, thus making it to revolve in the required direction. It was the earliest form of horse engine, or gin, for raising coals and water, Galloway *Hist. Coal Mining* (1882) 57. (2) **n.Yks.** It is called cogweed; its seed hez cogs on't (I.W.).

2. A wedge or support fixed under a wheel to steady it.

N.I.^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

3. A short piece of iron turned up at right angles used by weavers to form a kind of flange or support to the chain when wound upon the beam.

w.Yks. Formerly used to prevent the warp from slipping at the end of the beam (J.T.). **w.Som.**^{1} They are still used by weavers of woollen soft yarn warps, as they are less rigid than the cast-iron flange used in some looms.

4. *pl.* The pieces of iron on a horse's shoe to raise the heel from the ground. Shr.^{1}

5. One of the short handles on the pole of a scythe.

Shr.^{1} **Hrf.** Bound *Prov.* (1876).

6. The accumulation of snow, earth, or clay on the boot-soles. Wm. (B.K.)

7. *v.* To steady anything that is shaky by wedging it; to clog or scotch a wheel.

Sc. Ye had better cog the wheel, or the cart will be o'er the brae (Jam.). **N.I.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (J.T.)

8. *Fig.* To get on gradually, as a wheel when regulated by cogs.

s.Not. How are yer gettin on?—Oh, we're just coggin along (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} He's been very bad, but he'll cog ageän sewer enif.

9. Of snow, earth, clay, &c.: to clog or 'ball' on the boot-soles; also *fig.* to accumulate money, keep in reserve.

Wm. T'snow cog'd tell yan could hardly git on at o' (B.K.). **e.Yks.** Bi meeans of his thrade, an a wee bit o' grund, He'd manidged ti cog up aboon fotty pund, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 42; **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah'll cog that bottle o' wine up fo' Bessy bothday.

COG, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Yks. [**kog.**]

1. *v.* To beat, strike; also, in school slang, to chastise by sundry bumpings or 'coggings' on the posteriors for delinquencies at certain games.

Nhb.^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} For that, he deserves to be cogg'd. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Cogger,** *sb.* a fighter. w.Yks.^{2} (2) **Cogging,** *vbl. sb.* a thrashing. *ib.*

2. To plough for the purpose of breaking the clods, and making the ground smoother and finer. Der.^{1}

Hence **Cogging-harrows,** *sb. pl.* large harrows for breaking up rough fallows. w.Yks.^{2}

3. *sb.* A thrust so as to lift one up.

Nhb.^{1} Gi's a cog up, will ye?

4. *pl.* A boys' game in which the top stone of a pile is pelted by a stone flung from a given distance; known also as **Cogs-off** and **Cog-stone.**

n.Yks. Let's luke at cogs-off (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} Cog-steean, or Cog-stan.

Hence **Coggings-off,** *sb. pl.* hits at the game of 'cogs.'

n.Yks.^{2} The more hits or 'coggings off,' the greater the player's score.

COG, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{3} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Stf. Ken. Also written **cogg** Sc.; **cogue** Sc. Ken.^{1}; **coag** Sc. N.I.^{1}; **cug** Sh.I.; **coig** (Jam.); **coke** Sc. [**kōg, cog.**]

1. *sb.* A hollow, wooden vessel for holding milk, broth, &c.; a pail; also *fig.*

Sc. It is good to have our cogue out when it rains kail; Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); She set the cog upon her head, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 40, ed. 1848; Small was his cog and cauld his kale, Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 7; Some hearty cock wad then hae sung An auld Scotch sonnet aft wi' glee, Syne pledged his cogue, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 36. **Sh.I.** Aald Nick, wi' cug, poor'd meltit lead, frae stroopie lang, itill his lug, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 74. **Elg.** Robin's winsome, bonny lady Keepit aye the cogies fou, Tester *Poems* (1865) 146. **Abd.** When o'er the cogue, well cud he clatter, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 240. **Kcd.** Yarn reels, an' spinnin' wheels, An' bowies, cogs, and caups, An' tables, Grant *Lays* (1884) 2. **Frf.** She loves another lad, Th' ploughman wi' his cogie, Laing *Wayside Flwrs.* (1846) 5. **Per.** We'll toom the cog, and hae a time o't, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 64; It's ae thing tae feed a calf, and anither tae gie it the empty cogie tae lick, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 207. **Fif.** A cog o' guid stiff parritch, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 128. **e.Fif.** Wi' hearts combined, the cog we'll synd An' push aboot the barley-bree, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv. **Rnf.** He charm'd the swats frae coke (?) and pail, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 28. **Ayr.** Or reekin on a New-Year mornin In cog or bicker, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 9. **Lnk.** Coarse meat in dirty cogs, Rodger *Poems* (c. 1838) 143, ed. 1897. **Lth.** The cogs o' ale gaed sweetly down, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 66. **Bwk.** He's faither's better, cooper o' Fogo At girding a barrel, or making a coggie, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 88. **Slk.** Wi the cog and the meal and the water, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 318, ed. 1866. **Gall.** He'd face a brock as fast's his coggie, Harper *Bards* (1889) 29. **N.I.**^{1} A vessel for carrying or holding water, made of hoops and staves, like a small barrel, with one of the ends removed. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**^{2} **Nhb.** When jugs are toom'd and coggies wet, Charnley *Fisher's Garl.* (1824) 7; **Nhb.**^{1} A cask sawn half through makes two cogs. A child's porringer made of wood is called a coggy. 'Long may he live to teem a cog,' Charlton *North Tynedale*, 96. **Cum.** Crummie keeps our cogie fou', Gilpin *Ballads* (1874) III. 202.

Hence (1) **Cogfu',** *sb.* a bowlful; (2) **Cogging,** *ppl. adj.* addicted to drinking; (3) **Coag-hand,** *sb.* the left hand; (4) **Cogill,** *sb.*, see **Cogfu'**; (5) **Cog-wame,** *sb.* a protuberant abdomen; (6) **Cog-wymed,** *ppl. adj.* fat, corpulent, portly; (7) **Cogy,** *adj.* intoxicated.

(1) **Sc.** Has licked the lip after such a cogfu', Scott *Pirate* (1822) v; A cogfu' o' brose ilka day o' the week, Brown *Ballads* (1850) 97; Are cogue-fous of the bythy kail, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1871) II. 130. **Knr.** An' yowe-milk kebbuck, sweet to pree, An' cogiefu's o' barley-bree, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 133. (2) **Sc.** Thou art but a cogging knave, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xv. (3) **Sc.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (4) **Sc.** A cogill o' brose wad set him better, *Ball.* (Jam.) (5) **Sc.** A good cogg-wame, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 183. (6) **Sc.** (Jam.) (7) **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494.

2. A dram of brandy. Ken.^{12}

3. A measure, the fourth part of a peck.

n.Sc. A cog of sheeling is one-fourth of a peck, *Mill of Inveramsay* (1814) 1 (Jam.).

4. In phr. *To take a staff (stave) out of one's cog,* to diminish one's allowance of food; also *fig.* to reduce one's expenditure.

Sc. I'll tak' a staff out of your coag (Jam.). **Ayr.** I must either get my income augmented or take a 'stave out of my cog,' Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 179. **Ant.** A'll tak' a stav' oot o' his coag, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

5. *v.* To empty into a wooden vessel.

Sc. Ye watna what wife's ladle may cogue your kail, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); (Jam.)

COG, *sb.*^{4} Yks. Lin. Also written **cogg.**

1. *Obs.* A kind of craft formerly used on the Humber and Ouse between Hull and York.

Yks. Many shyppes, cogges and botes . . . haue heretofore had theyr franke passagis . . . vpon the saide riuer, *Stat. 23 Hen. VIII* (1531) c. 18; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) [(K.)] **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 323; Brooke *Tracts* (*Gl.*). **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Cog-boat,** the boat belonging to a sailing-vessel.

Lin. *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 52.

[1. Bremen dial. *kogge,* 'eine Art Schiffe, die etwas breit, vorn und hinten etwas rund sind, und vormahls im kriege gebrauchet worden' (*Wtb.*); see also Berghaus, and Schiller & Lübben.]

COG, *sb.*^{5} Suf. [**kog.**] The largest barn-sieve, called also **Caving-riddle**; see **Cave,** *v.*^{3}

Suf. (F.H.) [Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

COG, *v.*^{4} Sc. Chs. Sus. [**kog.**]

1. To cheat, deceive. Chs.^{13}

Hence **Cogging,** *ppl. adj.* deceiving, cheating.

Sc. None of your cogging gibberish—tell me truly, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) ix.

2. To entice, flatter.

Sus. So he cogged ur all he knowed, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; **Sus.**^{1} He was always . . . cogging her out of a Sunday (s.v. Cocker-up).

[**1.** I cannot flatter and speak fair, Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive and cog, Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 48.]

COG, *v.*^{5} Suf. [kog.] To agree, be of the same mind.

Suf. They don't fare to cog well (C.G.B.); They cog together (F.H.).

COG-BELL, *sb.* Ken. [ko·g·bel.] An icicle. Cf. **cock-bell.**

Ken. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**^{1} There are some large cog-bells hanging from the thatch; **Ken.**^{2}

COGER, *sb.* Ken. Sus. Also written **coager, cojer.** [kō·ʒə(r).]

1. A meal of cold victuals taken by agricultural labourers about noon. Cf. **coaching.**

Sus. And git, ya see, a coger loike, Ov good brencheese an' beer, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 25; **Sus.**^{12}

Hence (1) **Coager-cake,** *sb.* a plain cake baked for consumption at lunch-time; (2) **Coager-time,** *sb.* lunch-time.

(1) **Sus.**^{1} (2) **Sus.** One dee as Chols Packham . . . was at plough up dere, jest about cojer time, he heerd a queer sort of a noise, Lower *S. Downs* (1854) 159; He ups an goos to wurk afore it wur loight, but cum coager time swish and brish he bowl'd away home, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 339; *Obsol.* (E.E.S.); **Sus.**^{1} By then you've come back 'twill be coager-time (s.v. By then).

2. A common kind of cake given to agricultural labourers.

Ken., Sus. Holloway.

COGGELLY, see **Coggly.**

COGGER, *sb.* Nhp. [ko·gə(r).] A striped snail-shell.

Nhp.^{1} It is a common boyish pastime to hold one of these shells between the last joints of the bent fingers, and forcibly press the apex against another held in a similar manner by an opponent, until one of them, by dint of persevering pressure, forces its way into the other; and the one which in these contests has gained the most victories is termed the conqueror, and is highly valued by its juvenile owner. See **Cock,** *sb.*^{1} **9.**

COGGERS, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Der. [ko·gərz, ko·gəz.] Gaiters, leggings. See **Cockers,** *sb.*^{1}

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 300. **n.Yks.**^{3} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Der.**^{2}

COGGESHALL JOB, *phr.* Ess. A stupid piece of work; a foolish action.

The prov. stupidity of the people of Coggeshall is the subject of many stories. Tradition says that when they had built their church, they found that they had forgotten to make any windows. So they got some hampers, and set them open in the sun to catch the light, shut them up tight, and took them into the church on wheel-barrows, and there opened them to let the light out. Another legend says that the people thought that their church was in the wrong place. In order to move it, they went to one end to push it, laying their coats down on the ground, outside the opposite end, on the spot to which the wall was to be removed. When they judged that they had moved the building far enough, they went round to find their coats, but none were to be found. Then they said that no doubt they had pushed the wall over them, so they went to look inside the church, but alas! they were not there. The Coggeshall men were short of stature, and on one occasion in hay-time it happened that the handles of their hay-forks were all too long for them. What should they do? Of course if the handles were too short, it would be very easy to join a piece on to them; but what to do with these they knew not. It is related of these people that they put up hurdles to keep the floods out (S.P.H.).

COGGILY, see **Coggly.**

COGGLE, *sb.*^{1} n.Cy. Lin. [ko·gl.] A round, smooth stone, cobble-stone.

N.Cy.^{1} **Lin.** Holes dug in the ground and filled with coggles, Creasey *Hist. Sleaford* (1825) 157; Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) 127; Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 165. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} There's a many nasty coggles about. We're just a-going to wash down the coggles.

[Backis . . . biggir & hardere þan ony comon cogill-stane, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 3895.]

COGGLE, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Yks. A small fishing-boat.

Yks. (K.); Kennett *Gl.* (1695) 49, ed. 1816; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

COGGLE, *v.*^{1} Ags. (Jam.) [ko·gl.] To prop, support. Hence **Cogglin,** *vbl. sb.* a support. See **Cog,** *v.*^{1} **7.**

COGGLE, *v.*^{2} and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Der. Nhp. Shr. Also written **cogle** Sc.; **koggle** s.Chs.^{1}; **kuggle** S. & Ork.^{1} [ko·gl.]

1. *v.* To shake, rock, totter, move unsteadily; also *fig.* to manœuvre. Cf. **cockle,** *v.*^{3}

S. & Ork.^{1} **Frf.** It cogl'd thrice, but at the last It rested on his shoulders fast, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 58. **Lth.** The big-house ye maun coggle to get new-roofed an' renovated inside, an' a new hen-house, an' a derry [dairy] forbye, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 259. **Gall.** The boat . . . had grounded high on the shell-sand and now coggled upon an uneven keel, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) v. **N.I.**^{1}, **Ant.** (J.S.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The waal myest coggled ower on top o' them. **w.Yks.** It'll coggle ower if thah doesn't mind, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 11, 1892); **w.Yks.**^{3} **Chs.**^{123}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Dear 'eart! 'ow this table coggles; it's swilkered my tay all o'er the cloth.

2. *adj.* Loose, shaky, rickety. **Chs.**^{12}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

COGGLETY, *adj.* Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Also written **coglety** Wm. [ko·glti.] Shaky, unsteady. Cf. **cockle,** *v.*^{3}

N.I.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm.** He dessed a lot a stians up but they war varra coglety ta clim ower (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (W.F.S.)

Hence **Cogglety-curry,** *sb.* a see-saw. Ant. (W.H.P.)

COGGLIN-BONE, *sb.* ne.Lan.^{1} The hip-bone of a cow or bullock from which steaks are cut.

COGGLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Chs. Also written **cogglie** Sc.; **cogly** Wm.; **coggily** Ant.; **coggelly** w.Yks.; **koggly** s.Chs.^{1}; **kugglie** S. & Ork.^{1} [ko·gli.] Unsteady, shaky, rocking, easily upset; also used as *adv.*

S. & Ork.^{1} **Ayr.** The sure and steadfast earth itself grown coggly beneath my feet, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xx; I'll gie ye doon the common ware—they're no' so cogglie, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 49. **Slk.** It [a chair] was so coggly that it couldna sit dooble, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 53. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** If a person sat down on a stool with a short leg it would be said 'That's a coggily stool you're on, tak' anither,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The plank wis se coggly 'at aa nearly tummeled off. **s.Dur.** That table's nobbut coggly (J.E.D.); **Dur.**^{1} **e.Dur.**^{1} Walking on high heels, or sitting in a hay-cart, would be so described. **Wm.** That copy's a lang leg an' a short un 'at maks it varra cogly to sit on (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Theas steps is coggly (Æ.B.); Coggelly as a 'rocking-stone' on the moors (J.R.); **w.Yks.**^{5} Thah's setten that dish ont' tāable varry coggly, it'll tummle if tuh doesn't mind. **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} Appl. to a creaking post or wheel. **s.Chs.**^{1} Yi)n pùt dhis lóoŭd on ver·i kog·li [Ye'n put this looad on very koggly].

COGGY, *sb.* Hmp. A squirrel. (J.R.W.)

COGHEL, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **cahill** N.I.^{1} A fishing-net, *gen.* an eel-net.

N.I.^{1}, **Ant.** (S.A.B.) **s.Don.** A long bag-like fishing-net, narrowing to a point, and fixed on a hoop, Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[Ir. *cochal,* a net.]

COGHLE, *v.* Sc. Also written **coghil.** To wheeze, as one suffering from asthma. w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

Hence **Coghling,** *ppl. adj.* husky, wheezing.

Sc. He's coming down the close wi' that droghling coghling baillie body they ca' Macwhupple, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xlii.

[A freq. fr. lit. E. *cough.*]

COGLE, see **Coggle,** *v.*^{2}

COGLERS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Wil.^{1} The hooks, with cogged rack-work for lifting or lowering, by which pots and kettles were formerly hung over open fireplaces.

COGLINS, *sb. pl. Obs.* s.Pem. [ko·glinz.] Stones or shells used to play dibs with. See **Coggle,** *sb.*^{1}

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419; Coglins were used in the game called 'dandies,' and consisted in tossing a marble and picking up the stones or shells (W.M.M.).

COGLY, see **Coggly.**

COGNOST, *v.* Lnk. (Jam.) To sit close together and plot some harmless mischief. Hence **Cognostin,** *vbl. sb.* the act of sitting together in secret conference.

[The same as *cognosce* (in *Sc. Law*), judicially to examine and pronounce on the status of a person.]

COGSTER, *sb.* Sc. The person who in 'swingling' flax, first breaks it with a swingbat, and then throws it to another. See **Cog,** *v.*^{2}

Rxb. And vow'd he wadna quat the house Till he had kiss'd the cogster, A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 16; (Jam.)

COGUE, see **Cog**, *sb.*^{3}

COH, see **Come**, *v.*^{1} **I. 2** (3).

COHD, see **Cold**, *adj.*

COHLCH, see **Colch.**

CO-HOBE, *inter.* Yks. Dev. The call for sheep or cows.

n.Yks.^{2} The folder's cry for gathering the sheep. The sheep are said to obey this word above all others! **nw.Dev.**^{1}

COHOW, *inter.* Abd. (Jam.) The cry used in the game of 'hide-and-seek' to show that it is time for the seeker to commence his search. See **Cahow.**

COHTER, see **Coulter.**

COIF, *sb.* *Obsol.* Yks. [**koif.**] A cap.

n.Yks.^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah mun a'e mi mucky feeace weshed an' a cleean coif on. **m.Yks.**^{1}

Hence **Coif-screed**, a cap-border.

n.Yks.^{2} 'I want tweea yeds o' lang lang-loorn te mak coif-screeds on,' two yards of long lawn to make cap-borders of. **w.Yks.**^{5}

[She wolde make a coyf for hir suster, *Merlin* (c. 1450), ed. Wheatley, II. 507. OFr. *coife*, 'couverture de tête' (La Curne).]

COIG, see **Cog**, *sb.*^{3}

COIGN, see **Coin**, *sb.*^{1}

COIL, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Yks. Oxf. e.An. [**koil.**]

1. *sb.* A series of concentric circles; hence spec. of a flock of teal.

Oxf. Twenty or thirty teal in a 'spring' or 'coil' are seen, Aplin *Birds* (1889) 200. **e.An.**^{1}

2. *v.* To enfold in a coil, ensnare.

Per. (G.W.) **Slk.** As the stag of the forest, when fraudfully coiled, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 289.

3. To gather a rope into a series of rings above one another; hence *fig.* to be restored to a state of order, to become quiet.

Yks. Coil up, an shut up thi row (H.W.).

COIL, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Nhp. Shr. Dev. Also written **coile** Sc.; **coyl** Lan.; and in forms **cole** Sc. Nhp.; **coal** S. & Ork.^{1} N.I.^{1}; **coll**, **cuil** Sc.; **kyle** Sc. N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **kyley** Nhb.^{1}; **queyl** Ayr.; **quoil** w.Yks.^{2} Der.^{2} Shr.^{1}; **quile** Chs.^{1} Stf. Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; **quail** Dev.; **queile** s.Chs.^{1} [**koil, kōl, kol.**]

1. *sb.* A haycock.

Sc. O bonny bonny sang the bird Sat on the coil o' hay, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 90; Hay is selling from the cole at the rate of from 6*d.* to 7*d.* per stone, *Caled. Merc.* (Sept. 6, 1823); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Abd.** And weel happ'd up aneth a coll of hay, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 56, ed. 1812. **Kcd.** Hay that steed in soos or colls, Or lay into the 'bout, Grant *Lays* (1884) 3. **Frf.** The ricks or colls should be gently tapered to the top, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 23. **Per.** A' saw a' the hay spread out across the field so a' told him tae gither it up intae coles, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 250. **Ayr.** He thought that he spied the black de'il on a coile, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1803) 117, ed. 1871; (J.M.) **Gall.** There was a little cole, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) xxxvii. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** A number of coils of hay, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 106; When kyles an' pikes o' late-won hay 'Mang wreck an' sand in ruin lay, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 291; **Nhb.**^{1} It contains about as much hay as a man can fork in two lifts. **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} The hay is raked into rows extending the whole length of the field, and then drawn up into queiles with the rake and the labourer's foot. **Stf.** Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Nhp.** Beans . . . are mowed with the scythe, and after being turned over are put up in coles in the fields like hay, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813). **Shr.**^{1}

2. *v.* To put hay or corn up in cocks.

Sc. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Sc.** Has he coll'd yon hay? (Jam.) **Bnff.** (W.C.) **Per.** Step lightly o'er, gang saftly by, Mak' rig and furrow clean, And coil it up in fragrant heaps, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 113. **Slk.** To coil a part of her father's hay, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 345, ed. 1866. **N.I.**^{1} Coaling hay. **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Thrung wi ther rakes coylin hay for owd Ben, Collins *Poems* (1859) 41. **Chs.**^{1} They're agate o' quilin th' hay. **Dev.** *MS. Prov.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

[Prob. conn. w. obs. E. *coil*, OFr. *coillir* (mod. *cueillir*), to gather, collect.]

COIL, *sb.*^{3} Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. [**koil.**] Noisy disturbance, stir, confusion; fuss, bustle.

Abd. Their hearts released frae earthly coil an' care, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 25. **Frf.** O, then, indeed, the coil began, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 49. **Gall.** This was all our love-making. Which is strange, considering the coil that is made about the affair, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxx. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Yks.** But they're making a coil about the Randyvowse being all destroyed! Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) III. 272, ed. 1874. **w.Yks.**^{1} Seein me i' sike a turmoil, an macking a girt coil, ii. 293; **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Lan.** (J.L.) **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} What's the coil now? **n.Lin.**^{1} You mak as big a coil aboot th' ratcatcher bein' here, as thof th' Queen was cumin' to bra'fast. **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{3} What a coil you are making. The place is in a regular coil. [To keep a coile (K.).]

[There is a great coil to-night, Shaks. *Much Ado*, III. iii. 100; Their wiues at home must keepe such coile, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 13.]

COIL, *sb.*^{4} n.Cy. Lan. Nhp. [**koil.**] A lump on the head caused by a blow. See **Cowl.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Lan.** (J.L.), **Nhp.**^{1}

COIL, *sb.*^{5} *Obs.* n.Cy. A hen-coop. See **Cawl**, *sb.* n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); N.Cy.^{2}

COIL, *sb.*^{6} Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An instrument formerly used in boring for coal.

COIL, *v.*^{3} Nhb.^{1} To whip, thrash.

[I coyle ones kote, I beate hym, *je bastonne*, Palsgr. (1530).]

COIL, see **Coal.**

COILER-CAN, *sb.* w.Yks. [**koi·lə·kan.**] A tall tin can into which the 'sliver' of wool falls from the carding and combing machines. (S.A.B.); (S.P.U.) See **Coil**, *sb.*^{2}

COILERS, *sb. pl.* Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also in forms **quilers** Ken. Sus.; **quoilers** Ken. Sus.^{1} Hmp. [**koi·ləz, kwai·ləz.**] Part of the harness of a cart-horse; the breeching; the chain attached to the breeching of harness.

Ken. (H.M.); (P.M.) **Sus.** (F.E.); **Sus.**^{1} **Hmp.** Holloway.

Hence **Coiler-harness**, *sb.* the trace-harness. Ken.^{1}, Sus.^{1}

COIN, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Wm. Not. Glo. Dev. Cor. Written **coign** Nhb.^{1} Wm. Also in form **quine** Glo.^{1} [**koin, kwain.**]

1. *sb.* A corner; a street-corner.

Nhb.^{1} The coins foot gathering of men and boys. The coins or coignees point to its position as a place where nearly all thoroughfares converge, Forster *Hist. Corbridge* (1881) 57. **Wm.** And that the chimley coigns sud be natural headed, Rawnsley *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 170. **Glo.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Go right athurt the coin of the field, Tregellas *Tales* (ed. 1865) 185; **Cor.**^{12}

Hence **Coin-stone**, *sb.* a corner-stone. Cor.^{1}

2. A stone in a wall which passes through. Dur.^{1}

3. A block of tin which has been stamped.

Cor. *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 443.

4. *v.* To strike off the corner of a block of tin, to discover its quality before it is stamped.

Dev. The stamping of this impression by a hammer is coining the tin, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 118. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 443; **Cor.**^{1}; **Cor.**^{2} The large blocks of tin being brought to a coinage town, the officers appointed by the Duke of Cornwall assayed it by taking off a piece of one of the under corners of the block of about a pound weight, partly by cutting, and partly by breaking; and if well purified, stamped the face of the block with the impression of the seal of the Duchy. This was 'coining' the tin, after which it became 'merchandable,' and not before. [The tin, after it is melted, is coyned by the King's officer, with the lion rampant, Ray (1691).]

5. To clog or scotch a wheel. Not.^{2}

[**5.** Fr. *coigner*, to wedge, to fasten with a wedge (Cotgr.).]

COIN, *sb.*^{2} s.Dev. [**koin, kwoin.**] A female crab.

s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874); (R.P.C.)

[Cp. Fr. *coin*, the spawn, row or egs of fish. . . . *Coin de mer*, a kind of mullet fish (Cotgr.).]

COINE, *sb.* *Obs.* e.Lan.^{1} A queen.

COINYEL, *v.* Ayr. To agitate as in churning milk; to injure any liquid by agitating it too much. (Jam.)

Hence **Coinyelling**, *vbl. sb.* a shaking or jolting.

Gie this a bit coinyelling (*ib.*).

COIPY, *adj.* e.An.^{1} [**koi·pi.**] Haughty, assuming airs of consequence.

COIST, *sb.* Or.I. A term used to denote meal and malt. S. & Ork.^{1}

COISTREL, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Also written **coystril** N.Cy.^{1} Nhp.^{1}; **coystrell** w.Yks.; **keausteril** n.Yks. [**koi·strl, koi·stril.**] A raw, inexperienced lad; a booby.

N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1} **n.Yks.** It's better than a keausteril be hawfe, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) 36. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Nhp.^{1}**

[A coistrel, *adolescentulus*, Coles (1679).]

COIT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Der. Glo. e.An. [**koit.**]

1. *v.* To throw, toss.

n.Cy. Coit it to me, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); **N.Cy.^{1}** **Der.^{1}** *Obs.* **Glo.** 'Coit it hither,' said of a thing that is flat, such as a quoit of stone, a horse shoe, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **e.An.^{1}** Of a proud and affected minx it is said she 'coits up her head above her betters.' **Nrf.^{1}**

2. To curl, play at the game of curling. Ayr. (Jam.)

3. *sb.* A toss of the head. e.An.^{1}

[**1.** If you coit a stone, Cotton *Wks.* (ed. 1734) 326 (Hall.).]

COIT, see **Coat.**

COITE, see **Cote.**

COITLE, *v.* *Obsol.* Yks. [**koi·tl.**] To fondle, tickle, flatter. Hence **Coitler**, *sb.* a coaxer. n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.^{2}

COJEET, *v.* Cld. (Jam.) To agree, fit.

COKADDY, see **Cook**, *v.*^{2}

COKE, *sb.*^{1} Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. In forms **cauk** s.Chs.^{1}; **cawk** e.Yks.^{1}; **colke** w.Yks.^{2}; **cork** nw.Der.^{1}; **couk** w.Yks.^{15}; **cowk** Cum.^{1} w.Yks.^{5} Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} [**kōk, kouk.**] **1.** The core or pith of anything; the core of any fruit, esp. of an apple or pear.

Cum.^{1}, e.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.** Shoo maks apple pies we nowt but t'couks an' pillins, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1860) 39; **w.Yks.^{124}**; **w.Yks.^{5}** Here's a apple for thuh doy—mind an' doan't heit t'cowk nah. **Lan.^{1}, n.Lan.^{1}, ne.Lan.^{1}, e.Lan.^{1}, s.Chs.^{1}, Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1}, Not.** (W.H.S.)

Hence **Cowk**, *v.* to take out the core from apples, pears, &c.

w.Yks. Hes ta cowked t'apples yet? (J.T.)

2. The heart or pith of wood, horns, &c.

w.Yks. Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.^{1}** [When a beast has sloughed a horn, and left the coak on, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 80.]

3. The remnant of a stack of hay.

s.Chs.^{1} Dhŭr)z ŭ tahy·di uwd kau·k i)th staak·yoard yaan·dŭr [There's a tidy owd cauk i' th' stackyoard yander].

4. In phr. *the coke in the eye*, the pupil of the eye.

n.Lan. A didn't wərk dhat bit bi t'lain, A did it bi t'kōk ə t'ai (W.S.).

5. *Fig.* Pluck, spirit, heart, 'cocker.'

w.Yks. Guy Fawkes hed some in his pocket to keep his cowk up, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1875) 15; **w.Yks.^{5}** Keep thee couk up lad,—ther's warse things happens at sēa.

[**1.** Y^{e} couk of an opple, *cor*, Levins *Manip.* (1570); A colke, *erula, interior pars pomi*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Alle erthe . . . may likend be Til a rounde appel . . . Þat even in myddes has a colke, Hampole *Pr. C.* (c. 1340) 6445. **4.** OFris. *kolk*, the eye-hollow, a hole, deep place in the ground filled with water (Richthofen). LG. *kolk*, a hole filled with water (Berghaus); cp. *Brem. Wtb.* (s.v.).]

COKE, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Wor. Shr. Glo. Also in forms **coak** Der.^{1}; **cork** Chs.^{13} Stf.^{1}; **couk** w.Yks.^{135}; **cowk** w.Yks.^{4} Der.^{1} [**kōk, kouk.**]

1. *sb. pl.* Coke, charred coal.

sw.Lin.^{1} We mix a few cokes with the coal. We've gotten a load of cokes from Lincoln. **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

2. A cinder, burnt coal; ash of any kind. *Gen.* in *pl.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Sam catcht hur once wi een as red Wi roarin as a cowk, Preston *Poems* (1864) 20; T'pipe wants t'couk knockin aht, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1868) 50; **w.Yks.^{1345}, Chs.^{13}, Stf.^{1}, Der.^{1}**

3. *Comp.* (1) **Couk-gatherers**, poor people who frequent the ash-heap in mill-yards to pick out the cinders; (2) **-heap**, a cinder-heap. w.Yks.^{5}

4. *v.* To make charcoal. Cf. **chark**, *sb.*^{1}

Shr.^{1} I see they'n ruz a smoke i' the coppy, I suppose they'n begun to coke. **Lin., Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[The same word as **Coke**, *sb.*^{1}]

COKE, *v.*^{2} Sus. To pry about.

Sus.^{1} He was a chap as was always a cokeing about the cupboards (s.v. Cocker-up).

COKE, see **Cog**, *sb.*^{3}

COKEN, see **Coaken.**

COKER, *sb.* Sur. Sus. Also in form **cocker** Sus.^{1} [**kō·kə(r), ko·kə(r).**] A culvert, a drain under a road, bank, &c. Sur. (T.S.C.), Sus. (M.A.R.), Sus.^{1} See **Cockey.**

COKER, see **Calker, Cocker**, *sb.*^{3}, *v.*^{3}

COKER-NUT, *sb.* Lon. A coco-nut.

Lon. Coker-nuts, as they are now *gen.* called, and indeed 'entered' as such at the Custom-house, to distinguish them from the cocoa, or the berries of the Cacâo, used for chocolate, &c., Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 89.

[Cokoar, Cocoar, an Indian nut-tree that bears both meat, drink, and apparel, Coles (1677).]

COKERS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Wor. Brks. [**kō·kəz.**] Reapers, labourers coming from a distance to do harvest or piece work.

w.Yks. A number of persons come . . . to gather in the harvest. These reapers are designated West-country cokers, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 332. **se.Wor.^{1}, Brks.^{1}**

[A coker, *operarius*, Holyoke (1649).]

COKEWEED, *sb.* Sc. Cockweed, *Lychnis Githago.* Also called **Calourie** (q.v.).

Rnf. Kǫkwiid, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 747.

COKLE, see **Cockle**, *v.*^{2}

COL, *sb.* Ess. [**kol.**] The coriander.

Ess. The coriander, or col, as some call it, and carraway are to be treated with great care when ripe, Young *Agric.* (1813) II. 57.

COLBERN, *sb.* Som. A covered carriage.

Som. A word used at Milton-Clevedon, Evercreech, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 369; I think this is a corr. of 'Coburg'—a name once, within my recollection, given to what is now called a 'covered wagonette.' It is a light four-wheel carriage, with seats at the sides, a light head, and door with step at the back (F.T.E.).

COLBRAND, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **coalbrand, colebrand** Cor.; and in forms **colleybrand, collybrand** Cor.^{1}; **collybran** Cor.^{2} [**ko·l-, kō·l-, ko·li-brænd.**]

1. The smut in wheat. See **Brand**, *sb.*^{2}

Dev. Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353. **n.Dev.** Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **Cor.** Fair to see but all full of ashes within jest like colebrands, Botterell *Trad.* 3rd S. 55; **Cor.^{123}**

2. *pl.* Summer lightning. Cor.^{12}

COL-CANDLE-WICK, see **Coal-and-candle-light.**

COLCANNON, *sb.* Irel. Amer. Also in forms **colecannon, kailcannon** Ir.; **coolecannan** Wxf.^{1} [**ko·lkanən.**] A dish of vegetables, *gen.* potatoes and cabbage mashed together with butter.

N.I.^{1} A dish of Colcannon used to form part of the dinner on Hallow-eve, and usually contained a ring. The finder of the ring was to be married first. **Uls.** *Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862). **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dwn.** Knox *Hist. Co. Down* (1875). **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Klk.** *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 291. **Wxf.^{1}** Maade a nicest coolecannan that e'er ye did zee, 94. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1895) 378.]

Hence **Colcannon-night**, *sb.* All Hallows Eve, when colcannon is *gen.* eaten.

Am. Almost universal in St. John's, Nfld., for Hallowe'en, *Dial. Notes* (1895) 378.

[The first element is Ir. *cál*, cabbage. The meaning of *cannon* is unknown. It has been suggested that it is an E. spelling of Ir. *ceinnfhionn*, which lit. means white-headed, and often occurs in names of places in the sense of speckled; see Joyce *Ir. Names* (s.v. *Foilcannon*).]

COLCH, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. Bck. Written **colsh** w.Yks.; also in forms **coalsh, coulch** Nhp.^{1}; **cohlch** n.Lin.^{1} [**kolʃ, kōlʃ.**]

1. *sb.* A heavy fall, blow, concussion; the sound of a blow. Also in form **colcher.**

w.Yks. An they booath met at corner together we sitch a colsh, Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) III. 36; *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.^{2}** He came a regular colcher. **nw.Der.^{1}** It leet upo' th' floor wi' a colch. **Nhp.^{1}** 'Take care, there will be a coulch.' I have never heard this term applied to anything but the falling in of earth or stone.

2. *v.* To fall in, as the sides of a gravel-pit.

Nhp.^{12} **n.Bck.** The well had all colched in (A.C.).

3. To trim and cleanse the slopes or margin of a ditch or drain. Lin. (R.E.C.), n.Lin.^{1}

COLD, *adj., sb.*^{1} and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **caad** Nhb.^{1}; **cald, call** Sc.; **caud** N.Cy.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} e.Yks.^{1}; **caul** Bnff.^{1} **cauld** Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum.; **cawd** Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{2}; **coad** Nhb.^{1} Ess.^{1}; **coald** Cum.^{1}; **coale** Wxf.^{1}; **cohd** n.Lin.^{1}; **coud** w.Yks.^{1}; **cowd** Cum. w.Yks.^{5} s.Chs.^{1} Nhp.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **cowt** Cum.^{1}

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) **Cold-blow,** (*a*) any sort of malt liquor taken cold; (*b*) a cold, wintry day; (2) —**cake,** anything painful or hard to bear; (3) —**cheer,** a state of want; (4) —**chill,** a fit of ague; a shivering fit; (5) —**crowdings,** bad times; (6) —**dead,** quite dead; (7) **-drawn,** cold in manner; of a book, speech, or sermon: dull, heavy; (8) — **fire,** a fire laid in a grate all ready for lighting; (9) —**hand,** a good sample of wheat or barley; (10) —**lad,** a brownie, fairy; (11) —**lady,** a pudding made of flour and suet; (12) **-like,** of weather: likely to be cold; (13) —**lord,** a boiled pudding made of oatmeal and suet; (14) —**pie,** any accident happening to the train or carriage in a pit; a fall on the ice; also *fig.* disappointment or loss of any kind; (15) —**pig,** goods remaining on hand unsold or returned; (16) —**pudding,** an antidote for love-sickness; (17) —**seed,** late peas; (18) —**shear,** —**shear iron,** (19) —**short,** a brittle kind of iron; (20) —**slap,** see below; (21) —**steer,** sour milk or cold water and meal stirred together; (22) —**straik,** a dram of raw spirit; (23) —**win,** little encouragement; (24) — **winter,** the last load of corn brought in from the field to the barnyard.

(1, *a*) **s.Lan.** (F.E.T.) (*b*) **Ken.** It's a reg'lar cold-blow! (W.F.S.) (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} It's straange cohd caake for that poor lass, at Spaldin', to be sent to prison just for pullin' a flooer. (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} Charity's cawd cheer. (4) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} Av got the cowd-chill now on 'em. **Ess.** The inhabitants thought themselves more plagued with cold chills than they were in the vales, YOUNG *Agric.* (1813) I. 4; (W.W.S.); **Ess.**^{1} (5) **War.**^{2} Ther'll be cold-crowdings, if bread gets much dearer. **Glo.** NORTHALL *Gl.* (6) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} If cau'd deed ye'd freeten'd wor skipper, se brave, We'd myed ye te follow his byens to the grave, MIDFORD *Bewild. Skipper* (1818). **Cum.** Some cried out that he was slain cauld deed, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 14. (7) **Bnff.**^{1} The sermon wiz unco caul'-drawn the day; an' a cud hardly been on fa'in' asleep. (8) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{5} The parlour (where there is one attached to a cottage) is seldom used but on Sundays, yet there is generally, the week through, 'a cowd fire' in the grate, so that if visitors chance to arrive it may be speedily lit. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Lay a cold-fire i' the parlour, as we can pŭt a match to in a minute, if anybody drops in. (9) **Nrf.** That's a nice sample of wheat, master; a cold hand (W.R.E.). (10) **Dur.** Here's a cloak and here's a hood, The cauld lad o' Hilton will do no more good, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 239; *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 202. (11) **Cum.** Cow'd-leady, and het bacon pye, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 173; **Cum.**^{1} (12) **Sc.** (JAM.), **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1} (13) **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** A cowd-lword meks lal Wully fain, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 97; He'll eat a cowd-lword like his head, *ib.* 78. **Wm.** (J.H.) (14) **N.Cy.**^{1} When the axle-tree of a loaden waggon breaks and stops a whole train of waggons on a railway, the workmen call it a 'caud pie.' **Nhb.** Wi' now and then a stannin fray, Frae yokens, cawd pies, stowen bait, Or cowped corves i' the barrow way, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 30; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} (15) **w.Yks.**^{35}. (16) **w.Yks.**^{5} 'Can't tuh eit nowt, lad!—is tuh badly ur summat?' 'Badly! aye,' is the response, not of the person addressed, 'gi'e him some cowd pudding,—that's what he wants.' (17) **Rxb.** (JAM.) **Nhb.** *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815) xxi. 225. (18) **Stf.** (K.); **Stf.**^{1} (19) **Cum.** The iron produced from bog ores is of a brittle nature, particularly when cold, and is called cold short, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 51. (20) **Nhb.** The cauld slap or opening of the dam, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 409. (21) (JAM.) **Nhb.** Caad steer (M.H.D.). (22) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (23) **Cld.** (JAM.) (24) **Per.** (JAM.)

2. In phr. (1) *To take the cold air off,* to warm slightly; (2) *Cold as a rat,* very cold; (3) *in the — bark,* dead; (4) *— burnt,* a punishment for any slight transgression of the laws of decency; (5) *— casten to,* lifeless, dull, insipid; (6) *to have a — coal to blaw at,* to undergo loss or disappointment; (7) *— kail het again,* broth warmed up again; also *fig.* a sermon preached the second time; any flat or insipid repetition of anything; (8) *— roast and little sodden,* an ill-stored larder, *prov.*; (9) *— turkey pie,* bread and cheese.

(1) **n.Yks.** Tack t'cawd air off t'milk (I.W.). **n.Lin.**^{1} Set his beer up o' th' hud-end for a minnit to tak th' cohd air off. (2) **Suf.** (F.H.) (3) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) **Abd.** This day thou lying in cauld bark mayst be, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 25, ed. 1812. (4) **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} The offender's arm is held up above his head, and cold water, the colder the better, is poured into the cuff of his coat. (5) **Abd.** Caul-cassin-tee (JAM.). (6) **Sc.** Tho' Meg gi'ed him aften a cauld coal to blaw, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) II. 136 (JAM.). (7) **e.Fif.** We had feenished oor denner o' cauld kail het again, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x. **Ayr.** Their's was a third marriage, a cauld-kail-het again affair, GALT *Entail* (1822) c. (8) **Rxb.** Gif a' tales be true, he's but cauld roast and little sodden at hame (JAM.). (9) **Suf.** (R.E.L.)

3. Of land: stiff, clayey, holding the moisture. War.^{3}

4. Of wood: rotten. Hmp. (H.E.)

5. *sb.* In phr. (1) *To catch cold,* to get into trouble; (2) *to catch — by lying in bed barefoot,* to be extremely careful of oneself; (3) *to cast the — of a thing,* to get free from the consequences of any evil or misfortune; (4) *to flay t'coud off,* to make a liquid lukewarm; (5) *out of cold,* having the chill off.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.**^{1} (3) **Sc.** I trou I ha'e gi'en him what he'll no cast the call o', *Saint Patrick,* I. 67 (JAM.). (4) **w.Yks.**^{1} (5) **Ken.**^{12}

6. *v.* To cool, chill, make cold.

s.Chs.^{1} It kuwdz aan·ibdiz aan·z tŭ lee· uwt ŭ)th pùmp aan·dl [It cowds annyb'dy's hands to lee howt (lay hold) o' th' pump handle]. **w.Som.**^{1} Why do I always put the tongs in the water? Why, to koa·ld um to be sure. The wheel was s'ot, we was a fo'ce to drow some water 'pon un vor to cold'n. **Dev.** Better not to put the healer 'pon the horse, gin he's a bit colded, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 90.

7. To shiver: in phr. *to sit colding by the fire.* Chs.^{123}

COLD, *sb.*^{2} Suf. A shelf on which dishes are kept in a pile.

Suf. Only old people know this (F.H.).

COLDER, *sb.*^{1} e.An. Written **calder** e.An.^{1} Suf.; **caulder** e.An.^{1}; also in forms **cholder, corder** e.An.^{1} See **Chaulder.** [**ko·ldə(r), kǭ·də(r).**]

1. The husk or refuse of wheat left after threshing.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Straw, chaff, and colder to be left without allowance, MARSHALL *Review Agric.* (1811) III. 365; He fills it with a mixture of mangold tops and the colder obtained on thrashing wheat and barley, *Standard* (Dec. 6, 1888) 3; **Nrf.**^{1} **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); (C.T.); **Suf.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Colder-chaff,** *sb.* bits of straw, broken ears of wheat, &c. Suf. (F.H.) (2) **-skep,** *sb.* a large basket for chaff, &c. e.An.^{1}

2. Rubbish from old buildings.

e.An.^{1} Colder may be shot here. **Nrf.** Cleaning leads and caryeing away of the cowlder, *Chrchw. Accts., St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich* (1652) in *Nrf. Antiq. Misc.* (1883) II. pt. ii. 335; COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 28.

[**2.** Coldyr, *petrosa, petro, Prompt.* (ed. Pynson, 1499).]

COLDER, *sb.*^{2} Som. A blacksmith's cooler, or water-trough into which he plunges his tongs or hot iron.

w.Som.^{1} Ees, 'tis a good shop enough, an' they've a do'd up the yeth [hearth] an' put a new stonen koa·ldur; but Lor! 'tis trade anybody do want, more'n a fine shop.

COLDFINCH, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Shr. Also in form **cole-** Nhb. Cum. Wm.

1. The pied flycatcher, *Muscicapa atricapilla.*

n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 435. **Nhb., Cum., Wm.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 49.

2. The yellow-hammer, *Emberiza citrinella.*

Shr. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 70; **Shr.**^{1}

COLDIE, *sb.* Sc. The long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis.*

Frf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 161.

COLDINGHAM PACKMEN, *phr.* Sc. The form of cloud called Cumulus, which appears in vast, snowy piles in the north or east on fine summer afternoons.

Bwk. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 103.

COLDRIFE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Also in forms **cauldrife, cauldrif, cauldriff** Sc.; **caadrif** Nhb.^{1}; **cawdrife** Sc. Nhb.^{1} [**kǭ·ld-, kǭ·d-, kā·drif.**]

1. Cold, chilly, shivering with cold, susceptible to cold; also used as *adv.* and *sb.*

Sc. Orphan weans they left behint them on the cauldrife parish, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xiii; It wasna her sangs ringin' clear That left me sae cauldrife an' lane, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 290. **Abd.** Come in! Come in! my cauldrif lown, Beatties *Parings* (1801) 3, ed. 1873. **Frf.** Hearken and you'll hear my cry across the cauldriff sea, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 412. **Per.** Through it the blast sae cauld rife does gae, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 108. **Fif.** Mither Yerth, now sick o' frost, Unwrinkles a' her cauldrife face, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 10. **Ayr.** The mortclaith-like goons she puts on gie her a swamp, cauldrife, full-m'unted appearance, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 159. **Slk.** A cauldrife creature that has nae feeling itsel, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 63, ed. 1866. **Gall.** In the still time of one morning when a watcher . . . gets chill and cauldrife, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) ii. **N.I.^{1}** Some people's naturally coldrife. **Ant.** (S.A.B.) **Nhb.** A' ower he hez a cawdrife feel, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 16; Ma bluid gat oop suddin' like, and the cauld-rife that had brakken oot passed off in a jiffy, *Tynedale Stud.* (1896) vi; **Nhb.^{1}**

Hence (1) **Cauldrife-like,** *adv.* chilly; (2) **Coldrifeness,** *sb.* coldness, indifference.

(1) **e.Sc.** It sounds cauldrife-like to speak o' the laddie as the Rev. Angus Allan, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 326. (2) **Sc.** We were looked upon for our coldrifeness with a strange eye by many, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 442. **Lnk.** That part of the country, where he expected most coldrifeness to the bishops, Wodrow *Hist. Church Sc.* (ed. 1828) I. 281.

2. Indifferent, spiritless, wanting in cheerfulness and animation.

Sc. Fleming *Scripture* (1726); At threescore and upward, men's courage turns cauldrife, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xv; Gae get you gone, you cauldrife wooer, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 297. **Abd.** She tholes in turn the taunt o' cauldrife joes, Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 75. **Per.** It's only aye to watter folk She's cauldrife an' contrairy, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 41; It was a bit o' comfort tae me in ma cauldrife life, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 163. **Ayr.** Mr. Pittle was but a cauldrife preacher, and never more so than on that day, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxix. **Lnk.** Wi' a' her face she shaws a cauldrife scorn, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 22. **Lth.** Here's to them whase cauldrife hearts Can find nae pleasure here, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 203. **Slk.** I fear there are mair lukewarm and cauldrife Christians in the Forest, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 164. **Gall.** They are sayin' that there's no' eneuch life in yer sermons, minister—nae grup, so to speak, kind of wambly an' cauldrife, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 249. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

COLD ROOZ, *phr.* Cor. Close the net; word of command given in pilchard fishing. (J.W.)

[Perh. for OCor. *colm ros*, tie the net; see Williams.]

COLD ROSTE, *phr.* Cor. A trumpery thing.

Cor. (M.A.C.); **Cor.^{23}**

COLE, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Pem. Lin. Hrt. s.Cy. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **coul** Som.; **caul** nw.Dev.^{1} Cor.^{3}; **cowl** Pem. [**kōl.**]

1. Cabbage.

Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1}, Som. (B. & H.) **Dev.** Bevore I clos'd my mouth again, A rascal ramm'd, with mert and main, A cole stump in my jaws, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 186. **n.Dev.** Crowtoe, an' charlock, an' caul-leaves, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 122. **nw.Dev.^{1}** He spring'd up like a spill caul. **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 432; **Cor.^{3}**

2. Sea-kale, *Crambe maritima.* s.Cy., Sus.^{12}

3. Rape, *Brassica Napus.* Also known as **Cole-wort.**

n.Lin. (B. & H.) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 114.

Hence **Cole-sheep,** sheep fed on cole.

Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iv. 55.

4. *Obs.* or *obsol.* Pottage, broth.

n.Cy. From the colewort, which is the chief ingredient (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.^{2}** **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 535; **w.Yks.^{4}, Der.^{1}, Pem.** (E.D.)

[**1.** OE. *cāl*, cabbage, cp. ON. *kāl*. **4.** Cole, pottage, Coles (1677).]

COLE, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. To put into shape, to hollow out; to cut away obliquely.

Sc. She will cole it out for you under the arms (A.W.). **N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}**

Hence **Coled,** *ppl. adj.* cut.

Dmf. High-coled stockings and laigh-coled shoon, Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 208.

COLE, see **Coal, Coil,** *sb.^{1}*

COLEBRAND, see **Colbrand.**

COLEHEAD, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} The cole titmouse, *Parus ater.* See also **Black cole-head,** s.v. **Black, II. 3** (18).

COLEHOOD, see **Coal-hood.**

COLEMIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **colmie, coalmie.** The coal-fish, *Asellus niger.* Bnff., Ags., Rnf. (Jam.)

COLEMOUSE, *sb.* Cor. The cole titmouse, *Parus ater.*

Cor. Rodd *Birds* (1880) 314; (M.A.C.); **Cor.^{3}**

[Tytmoses, colmoses, and wrens, Boorde *Dyetary* (1542), ed. Furnivall, 270. OE. *colmāse.*]

COLEPEXY, see **Colt-pixy.**

COLEWEIGH, *v.* *Obs.?* Lei. Bdf. Also written **kuulwey** Bdf. To lift with a lever.

Lei. They where [*sic*] at work on my premises nearly a fortnight coleweighing this building up, which they raised several feet, Bosworth *MS. Acc. of Dispute* (1796). **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 128.

[They began . . . to heave and to weigh it from the ground with leavers and coleweighs (*vectibus*), Holland *Livy* (1600) 649.]

COLEY, see **Coll(e)y,** *sb.^{1}*

COLF, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also in forms **calf, colfin, calfin** Sc. [**kolf.**]

1. *v.* To stuff, stop a hole, wad a gun; also vulgarly, to cram with food.

Sc. It's no been fired, I find it fu' Well calfin'd wi' a clout of green, *Piper* (1793) 19 (Jam.). **Bnff.^{1}** Colf the hole i' the bowie, or than a' the ale 'ill rin oot. He colft the stick hyne doon in o' the hole. **N.I.^{1}** **Ant.** Said angrily to a person taking food, as—'Colf yourself,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence **Colfing,** *vbl. sb.* wadding used for guns.

Lnk. One of them had his pistol so near my lord that the burning calfing was left on his gown, Wodrow *Hist. Church Sc.* (1721) III. 46, ed. 1828. **N.I.^{1}** **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cum.^{1}**

2. *sb.* The act of stuffing. Bnff.^{1}

3. The material used to stop a hole with. *ib.*

[Cp. Fr. *calfater*, to caulk a ship, to stop or fill the rifts thereof with ockam (Cotgr.); It. *calafatare* (Florio).]

COLIAHEEN, *sb.* Glw. The puffin, *Fratercula arctica.*

Glw. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 220.

[The word means 'a little old woman.' Gael. *cailleach*, an old woman + *-ín*, dim. suff.]

COLIBRAND, *sb.* *Obs.?* Sc. A contemptuous name for a blacksmith.

Sc. I awe na mare in a' this land But to a silly colibrand, Watson *Coll.* (1706) I. 57 (Jam.).

COLICKWORT, *sb.* Hrt. The plant Bowel-hive-grass, *Alchemilla arvensis.* (B. & H.)

COLIN-BILL, *sb.* Hrf. An axe with the handle fixed in on one side, instead of at the end.

Hrf. Still occas. in use, but becoming very rare (J.B.); **Hrf.^{2}**

COLIN-BLACKHEAD, *sb.* Sc. The reed-bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus.*

Rnf. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 72.

COLING, *sb.* Shr. Also written **koling.** The crab-apple, *Pyrus malus.* Wright.

COLKE, see **Coke,** *sb.^{1}*

COLL, *sb.^{1}* Sc. A line drawn across the rink or course in curling.

Ags. He's no o'er the coll (Jam.).

COLL, *sb.^{2}* e.An.^{1} Also in form **call.** [**kol, kǭl.**] A brood of wild ducks. See **Coil,** *sb.^{1}*

COLL, *v.^{1}* Wor. Dor. Som. Written **col** Dor.; **cole** Dor.^{1} Som. Also in forms **cull** Dor. Som.; **cully** w.Wor.^{1} [**kol, kɐl.**] To embrace, take round the neck.

w.Wor.^{1} **Dor.** It was just as if they had caught Dick kissing and coling ye to death, Hardy *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) II. 181; *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Dor.^{1}** **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence **Colling,** *vbl. sb.* embracing.

Dor. No clipsing and colling at all, Hardy *Tess* (1891) 17, ed. 1895.

[She smil'd, he kist, and kissing cull'd her too, Herrick

371 (Nares); Ione is pleasaunt to kisse and to cully, *Tyde Tarryeth* (1576) (N.E.D.). OFr. *coler*, to embrace (La Curne).]

COLL, *v.*^{2} Sc. Yks. Also written **cowl** n.Yks.^{12} [**kol**, n.Yks. **koul.**] To cut, clip. Of a candle: to snuff.

Sc. (Jam.) **Ayr.** It would na be the waur o' being coll'd and kaim't by an experienced han' like yours, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxviii. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} I'll cowl his topping for him.

[All their heades were colled, Coverdale (1535) *Is.* xv. 2. Cp. Norw. dial. *kolla*, to take the top off, fr. *koll*, the top, head (Aasen). ON. *kollr.*]

COLL, see **Call**, *v.*^{2}, **Coil**, *sb.*^{2}

COLLA, see **Coll(e)y**, *sb.*^{1}

COLLABIN, *sb.* s.Pem. The root called Calumba, *Jateorhiza palmata.* (W.M.M.)

[A pron. of *calumbin*, the active principle of *Calumba*, which was named fr. Colombo in Ceylon.]

COLLAR, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also written **coller** w.Yks.

1. *sb.* The leathern halter by which a horse is secured to its stall in the stable. See **Head-stall.** Also sometimes applied to a blinkered bridle. Cum. (J.Ar.), n.Yks.^{1}, ne.Yks.^{1}

Hence (1) **Collar-cloth,** *sb.* the lining of horse-collars; (2) **-maker,** *sb.* a saddler who works for farmers; (3) **-proud,** *adj.* of horses: restive; of persons: proud; lazy; (4) **-shank,** *sb.* a rope to fasten work-horses up with in the stable; (5) **-shy,** *adj.*, see **-proud.**

(1) **Sur.** There are also manufactories for combing wools, and making worsteds, blankets, tilts, and collar-cloths, Marshall *Review Agric.* (1817) V. 372. (2) **Ken.**^{1} So called, because he has chiefly to do with the mending and making of horses' collars. (3) **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Kol·ŭr-praayd. **Shr.**^{1} (4) **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.** (J.Ar.) (5) **War.**^{3} The mare's shoulders would be tender, and she would be collar-shy at first, *B'ham Dy. Gazette* (Jan. 17, 1896).

2. A flat stone with a circular hole in it, used to cover the mouth of a well. Som. (W.F.R.)

3. The top boarding of a mine-shaft. Cor.^{12} See **Collaring.**

4. The fork of a tree, where the branches spring out from the trunk.

Nhp.^{1} I'll swaum up the butt, and I shall soon be in the collar.

5. An entanglement of the belt or band of a machine with the shafting.

w.Yks. Is ther nobbut a collar? Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 46, ed. 1877; **w.Yks.**^{2}

6. In phr. (1) *To bring home to the collar*, to nearly complete a garment in process of making; (2) *To have the collar too high*, to hold one's head too high; (3) *Out of collar*, out of work.

(1) **War.**^{3} I hav'nt finished making this shirt, but I have brought it home to the collar. (2) **s.Wor.** Ah, sir, his collar was always too high; farmers have no business keeping quality hours, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 31. (3) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 9, 1895). **Chs.**^{1}

7. *Comp.* (1) **Collar-ball**, a light ball with which children play; (2) **-beam** the upper beam in a barn or other building; (3) **-lander,** a receptacle fixed on the top of the delivery pipe of a pump to receive the water before its delivery into the conduit.

(1) **e.An.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** (J.J.B.), **w.Yks.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} (3) **Nhb.**^{1} 'Hogger' is more commonly the term used for this arrangement.

8. *v.* To harness or put the collar on a colt for the first time. Also *fig.* to bring up a child to work.

Chs.^{1} **Hrt.** I collar [my own children] as early as possible, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii. 48.

9. Of the belt or band of a machine: to get entangled round the shafting. w.Yks.^{2}

10. *Obs.* To hoop.

w.Yks. Paid . . . for pointing the battlements and collering ye steeple, &c., £00 7*s.* 8*d.*, *Bradford Prsh. Acc.* (1724).

11. To repair thatch along the ridge of the roof. Chs.^{1}, s.Chs.^{1}

12. In phr. *To collar the mag*, to throw a quoit with such precision as to surround the plug. I.W.^{1}

COLLAR, see **Coll(e)y**, *sb.*^{1}

COLLARD, see **Collet.**

COLLARED, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Brks. [**ko·ləd.**] In *comp.* (1) **Collared-rind,** (2) **-zouse,** brawn, collared head.

(1) **Lin.** Prisoner came up, and enquired if he had any collar'd rind, *Lin. Chron.* (Aug. 13, 1887). (2) **Brks.**^{1}

COLLARING, *vbl. sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cor. Also written **colleren** Nhb.^{1} [**ko·lərin.**] A framing composed usually of pieces of cross-timber placed under the pump-joints in the shaft for the purpose of steadying and supporting the set.

Nhb.^{1} The collerens, which formerly supported the bratticing, were all gone to decay, Scott *Ventilation* (1862) 31. **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Cor.**^{2}

Hence **Collaring-buntons,** *sb. pl.* buntons having collaring deals nailed crosswise upon them for the purpose of steadying the pumps and taking off the vibration.

Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

COLLEAGUE, see **Collogue.**

COLLECK, *v.* Sc. **1.** To collect.

e.Fif. It [the snow] colleckit in immense wredes, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii.

2. To think, recollect. Abd. (Jam.)

[**2.** Do but collect, sir, where I met you first, Jonson *Alchemist* (1610) I. i, ed. Cunningham, II. 5.]

COLLEEN, *sb.* Irel. [**ko·līn, kolī·n.**] A young girl.

Ir. Sure only for this . . . where 'ud the purty colleen be? Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 348; Shure, it's a thrue Irish colleen y'are, wid yir purty ways an' illigint manners, McNulty *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) xi. **s.Ir.** Say something tindher to the colleen, Lover *Leg.* (1848) II. 349. **Wxf.** You may well imagine his terror when he recognised the kerchief and gown of his own colleen, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 276.

[Ir. *cailín*, a girl; cp. **Callack.**]

COLLEGE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**ko·lidʒ.**] **1.** *sb.* A cathedral.

s.Wor. (H.K.) **Glo.**^{1} The older inhabitants of Gloucester always speak of the Cathedral as 'the College,' and the name is preserved in 'College Green' and 'College Court.'

Hence **College-bird,** *sb.* a jackdaw. s.Wor. (H.K.)

2. A collection of small tenements, having a common entrance from the street and only one. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

3. *Obsol.* A gaol. Bdf. (J.W.B.); Slang. Farmer.

4. *v.* To educate at a college or university.

Sc. Say that the laddie's colleged, and leecensed to preach, Campbell (1819) I. 27 (Jam.).

COLLEGENAR, *sb.* Sc. Also written **collegeaner, collegianer, colliginer.** [**koli·dʒinər.**] A collegian, a student.

Sc. The grammars had twenty days' play, and the collegenars had eight, Spalding *Hist. Troubles* (1792) 331 (Jam.); He's been here a' day, readin' like a colliginer, Macdonald *R. Falconer* (1868) I. 273. **Abd.** He was leaving them, a herd-boy no more, but a colliginer, *ib. Sir Gibbie*, xlii. **Ayr.** You young collegianers in Glesco ken mair aboot it, I'm thinkin, than you would let wut, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 235.

[Fr. *collégien*, a member of a college + *-er*; cp. *parishioner.*]

COLLEGING, *vbl. sb.* Lan. A name given to a certain kind of stitching.

Lan. The boys . . . occupied their spare hours in working balls and pincushions with coloured worsted in fanciful devices, and a stitch locally known as colleging, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) viii.

COLLER, see **Collar, Coll(e)y,** *sb.*^{1}

COLLEREN, see **Collaring.**

COLLET, *sb.* Oxf. Brks. e.An. Wil. Also written **collut** Brks.^{1} and in form **collard** Suf.^{1} [**ko·lət, ko·ləd.**] A young cabbage-plant, colewort.

Oxf.^{1} **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852); **Brks.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} **Wil.**^{1} A man will say in spring, 'I got a good lot o' collets, but they bean't cabbages.'

COLL(E)Y, *sb.*^{1}, *v.* and *adj.* Irel. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Also in forms **coaly, coley** N.Cy.^{1}; **collar** w.Yks.^{2} Chs.^{13} e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1}; **coller** Chs.^{1} War.; **colla** s.Stf.; **collow** Chs.^{123} s.Chs.^{1} Shr.^{1} Nrf.^{1} [**ko·li, ko·lə.**]

1. *sb.* Soot, smut, dirt, coal-dust.

N.I.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Yŭr fee·s iz au·l oa·r kol·ŭ [Yur feece is all o'er collow]. **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.**^{13}, **Nhp.**^{1}

War. *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 513; **War.**^{2} **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**^{1}, **w.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} No 'arm in a bit o' clane collow. **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**$^{1 2}$ **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Colley-coal**, a smut, cinder, ember; an extinguished brand; (2) **-stick**, a partly-burnt stick.

(1) **se.Wor.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Lei.**^{1} Fetch us a collystick to light the rocket. **War.**^{3} **ne.Wor.** A partly-burnt stick, with the charred end of which children draw on walls, paper, &c. (J.W.P.)

3. A kettle. Hmp.^{1}

4. A lamplighter.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The last of the oil lamplighters in Newcastle was always called a colley, and was hailed by boys as 'Colley wiv a lamp, colley wiv a leet, Colley wiv a little dog barkin at his feet,' *Street Song*. From the soot of the oil lamps and the smoke of his flambeau, the colley presented the dirty appearance of a sweep.

5. The smut in wheat. Also known as **Collar-bags.**

Wor. (H.K.) **Ken.** Collar bags, or smut, *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815); **Ken.**^{1}

6. *v.* To blacken, soil, make dirty.

Nhb.^{1} **w.Yks.**^{2} Your face is all collared. **Chs.**^{1} You've collared your face; **Chs.**$^{2 3}$ **s.Chs.**^{1} Pol·i, wùn yoa· ee·v dhis· ky'et·l of fŭr mey; ah)m frit·nt ŭ kol·ŭin mi aan·z, ŭn ah)v jùs·t-ŭ-meyt wesht ŭm [Polly, wun yo heave this kettle off for mey; ah'm frittent o' collowin' my hands, an' ah've just-a-meet weshed 'em]. **Lei.**^{1} **War.** It was enough to colly him ah over, so as he must be new washed and dressed, Geo. Eliot *S. Marner* (1861) 194; **War.**$^{1 2}$, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **w.Wor.** I were a-washin' o' ma 'ands, sur, as I'd collied on the tay-kittle, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 29. **w.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} W'y Bessy, 'ow yo'n collowed yore face. **n.Glo.** The kettle will collie you (H.S.H.). **Glo.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **s.Hmp.** 'What for are ye collying o' me?' says the pot to the kettle, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxviii.

7. *adj.* Black, dirty, sooty. Cf. **coll(e)y,** *sb.*^{2}

Lei.^{1} My hands are all colly. **Hrf.** Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804); **Hrf.**$^{1 2}$, **Glo.**^{1}

8. *Comb.* **Colly fleece,** the wool of a black sheep.

Nhp.^{1} It is perhaps a singular anomaly and worthy of remark, that the animal is never called a colly sheep, nor the wool a black fleece.

[**1.** (*a*) Coarse raiment besmeared with soot, colly, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, III. 239. (*b*) Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals or wood, Woodward *Fossils* (1728) (Johnson). **6.** (*a*) To colly, *denigro*, Coles (1679); Thou hast not collied thy face enough, Jonson *Poetaster* (1601) iv. iii, ed. Cunningham, I. 242. (*b*) Colowe thy face, *charbonne ton visage*, Palsgr. (1530); Colwyd, *carbonatus*, *Prompt.*]

COLL(E)Y, *sb.*^{2} Glo. Som. Dev. [**ko·li.**]

1. The blackbird, *Turdus merula.* Also known as **Colley-bird.** See Coll(e)y, *sb.*^{1} 7.

Glo.^{1} **Som.** He've a shot one colley an' two drushes, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Neef we wadn to put nets 'pon the [stroa·buur·eez], the collies-n drishes ud ate every one o' em. **Dev.** *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* (1866) I. v. **n.Dev.** There's a colly's nist in thickee büsh. I dü yer tell that tha squire shüte a white colly yisterday, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). [My true love sent to me Four colly birds, Halliwell *Nurs. Rhymes* (1886) 185.]

2. *Comp.* **Colley-thrush,** *sb.* the common thrush, *Turdus musicus.* Som. (W.F.R.)

COLLEY, *sb.*^{3} Nhb. Dur. Yks. [**ko·li.**]

1. Butcher's meat as distinguished from farinaceous food; a slice of meat.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Put colley and drams iv the boat, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 47; There's a treat for the' thi' day—some colley, maa bairn (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} The word is never used for bacon or salted meat. 'Ho lads, mind ye come hyem, thor's colley the morn.' Where crowdy and other plain fare is the staple food, colley, or fresh meat, is a festival dish. **Dur.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}

2. Bacon.

Dur.^{1} Only addressed to children, and used by them. Tatie and colley.

COLLEY, *sb.*^{4} Wil.^{1} A collar. Cf. **collar,** *sb.* **1.**

Hence **Colley-maker,** *sb.* a saddler, harness-maker. Wil. (E.H.G.), Wil.^{1}

COLLEY, see **Collie,** *sb.*^{2} and *v.*$^{1 2}$, **Colly.**

COLLEYBRAND, see **Colbrand.**

COLLIE, *sb.*^{1} Sh. & Or.I. Also written **colly.** [**ko·li.**] A lamp.

Sh.I. Jüst till da mün her colly bricht hings ower da Wart, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 70. **Or.I.** Mr. Johnston pointed out that the 'collie' or old black lamp was still in use, and that he recently acquired one in Orkney, *Acad.* (1896) No. 1239, *Viking Club*, 101. **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Cp. Norw. dial. *kola*, an oil-lamp (Aasen); ON. *kola.*]

COLLIE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. (Jam.) Also written **colley.** [**ko·li.**] Any one who follows another constantly, or with excessive admiration.

COLLIE, *v.*^{1} Sc. Also written **colley.** [**ko·li.**]

1. To abash, put to silence in an argument. Fif. (Jam.)

2. To domineer over.

Sc. That herd callant has nae a dog's life about the house; he's perfectly collied by them (Jam.).

3. To entangle, bewilder.

s.Sc. (Jam.) **Slk.** By the time I had won the Forkings, I gat collied amang the mist, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1866.

4. To wrangle, quarrel; also *trans.* to attack.

Rxb. We cou'd hardly keep them frae colleyin' ane anither (Jam.).

COLLIE, *v.*^{2} Lth. (Jam.) Also written **colley.** To yield in a contest, knock under.

COLLIEBUCTION, *sb.* Sc. Also written **culliebuction** (Jam.). A noisy squabble, disturbance.

Mry., Per. (Jam.) **e.Fif.** Terrified oot o's wits at the colliebuction that had arisen inside his stye, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv.

COLLIER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. In *comp.* (1) **Collier-law,** order of rotation, 'first come first served'; (2) **-'s-mark,** the boundary line on the face or neck, showing the limit of the surface washed.

(1) **Wm.** It's collier-law here, first come t'first sarra'd (B.K.). (2) **s.Stf.** Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

2. One who carries coals on mules or asses.

n.Yks. T'awd collier used to drive his asses through Skelton (I.W.).

3. An insect, the black dolphin, *Aphis faboe*, injurious to growing beans and hop-plants. Also known as **Collier-fly.**

Frf. The young stalks and leaves of the bean are attacked by the *Aphis faboe*, commonly called the black dolphin, and collier, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 217. **Oxf.** (W.W.S.) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 75. **Suf.**^{1} **Ess.** *Ann. Agric.* (1784–1815). **Ken.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 75.

4. (*a*) The black swallow, *Hirundo apus*; (*b*) the swift or deviling, *Cypselus apus.*

(*a*) **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (*b*) **n.Yks.**^{1}

COLLIFOBBLE, *v.* w.Yks.^{2} Also written **collyfoble.** [**ko·lifobl.**] (1) To talk secretly together; (2) to cheat.

COLLIGINER, see **Collegenar.**

COLLIN, see **Colon.**

COLLINHOOD, *sb.* Lth., Rxb. (Jam.) The wild poppy.

COLLIOCH, see **Caillach.**

COLLISON, *sb.* Wm. [**ko·lisən.**] An imaginary being supposed to make people idle, or to bite idle persons.

Wm. It's hard wark when t'Collison gits hauld o' them. Collison's biting thi, Ah think (B.K.).

COLL-LADY, see **Cow-lady.**

COLLOCAN-GULL, *sb.* Sc. The black-headed gull, *Larus rudibundus.*

Kcb. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 209.

COLLOCK, *sb.* *Obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. A large pail, *gen.* with an erect handle.

n.Cy. (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Lan.**^{1}

[Collock, a one-handed pail, or great piggin, Coles (1677); *Hic canterus*, a colok, *Pict. Voc.* (c. 1475) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 771. Cp. Norw. dial. *kolla*, a vessel for holding milk (Aasen).]

COLLOGLE, *v.* Chs. To coax, induce; to appropriate for one's own use.

s.Chs.^{1} Óo)z maan·ijd ŭr maat·ŭrz wel tŭ kŭloa·gl dhaat· uwd mon tŭ aav· ŭr [Hoo's managed her matters well to collogle that owd mon to have her]. Dh)uwd foa·ks aad·n ŭ gùd tóo·thri thing·z ŭbuw·t ŭm, bŭ dhŭ wen·shiz kuloa·gld ŭm au· of ŭm wen dhi got·n maar·id [Th' owd folks hadden a good toothry things abowt 'em, but the wenches collogled 'em aw off 'em when they gotten married].

COLLOGUE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Sus. Som. Also written **colloag** w.Yks.; **colloage** w.Yks.^{2}; **colloge** m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{5}; **collooag** e.Yks.^{1}; **cologue** w.Yks.^{4}; **culooag** Wm.; **killogue** Sc.; and in forms **clogue** Glo.^{1} Sus.^{1}; **colleague, colloguy** Sc. [kəlō·g.]

1. *v.* To conspire, plot together for mischief, be in league with.

Abd. A scunnerfu' thing to see him colleagin wi' sic company, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. **Ayr.** Cheek-for-chow, a chuffie vintner, Colleaguing join, Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 8. **Cum.^{1}** **Wm.** He wad culooag wi' potters an' tinklers er owt 'at was nowt (B.K.). **e.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.^{124}**; **w.Yks.^{5}** Some hah ur other they gar agāat o' colloaging wi' one another, an' t'job wur soin done then. Doan't thee colloage wi' onny sich like nah, mind that. **Chs.^{1}** **n.Stf.** They all collogue together, them tramps, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 379. **nw.Der.^{1}** **Not.^{1}**; **Not.^{3}** They're allus colloguing together—that lot. **n.Lin.^{1}** Thaay're colloguin together to pull Charlie thrif, but it's to noä ewse. **Lei.^{1}** **Nhp.^{1}** They are always collogueing together. **War.^{3}** **ne.Wor.** 'E's despert collogued o' them folks over the wäay (J.W.P.). **Shr.^{1}** No danger o' e'er a-one o' them tellin', they bin all collogued together. **Hrf.^{1}** **Glo.^{1}** They're always a cloging together. **e.An.^{1}**, **Nrf.^{1}** **Suf.^{1}** 'Kinda!—see them there toads collogueing together. **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

Hence **Colloguing**, (1) *ppl. adj.* scheming, plotting; (2) *vbl. sb.* a scheming; a plot, conspiracy.

(1) **Lei.^{1}** A's a such a colloguin' chap. (2) **Ayr.** I wouldna be surprised to hear of their colleaguing to put you to death, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxiv. **Ir.** The collogin' they all had about it, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1836) 64; After some collogin she slipped two fat fowl into his pocket, *ib. Traits Peas.* (1843) 79. **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.** Wey, it's just a colloguin amang them, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 64; **Nhb.^{1}**

2. To talk confidentially.

Sc. He began colloguyin' wi' us, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 275; I've seen him colloguing with some gey queer acquaintances, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) ii. **Abd.** 'Wha's that ye're colloguin wi', Mysie?' asked her mother, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, i. **Fif.** She was killoguin' wi' a bonnie young lad, *ib. Alec Forbes* (1876) 437. **e.Lth.** The twa o' them killogued thegither for a bit, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 110. **Gall.** It's not seemly that a gentleman should collogue overly long, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 77. **Ir.** It's colloguin' a dale wid th' ould master he is, Barlow *Bogland* (1892) 36. **N.I.^{1}** **Uls.** They collogue . . . with all kinds of gosther, Hume *People Dwn. Ant.* (1874) 24. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **w.Ir.** A few of us colleens colloguing together outside the doors, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. viii. **w.Wor.^{1}** I'll collogue wi' the missis, an' see what 'er advises we to do. **Hrf.^{2}**

3. To talk over, make up to; to flatter.

sw.Lin.^{1} My daughter was collogued into it. It was her parents as collogued him up there. **Lei.** Did you see the squire and try to collogue him? *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 186. **Sus.** De fellurs clogued Pinder, dey sung an laffed an smoäked, an onny stopp'd wen dey was fairly beazled, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 389; **Sus.^{1}**

4. *sb.* Collusion.

Rnf. Hoo he did it I dinna ken, beenna [unless] he was in colleague wi' the auctioneer, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 166. **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

5. A conversation, confidential chat.

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 380. **N.I.^{1}**

6. An assembly of persons. m.Yks.^{1}

7. A confederate. w.Yks. (J.T.)

[1. He never durst from that time doe otherwise then . . . collogue with the Pope and his adherents, Milton *Eikonoklastes* (1649) xii. 3. To collogue or flatter, *blander, cajoler*, Howell (1660).]

COLLOP, *sb.^{1}* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Brks. Cmb. Also written **collap** Wm.; **collup** w.Yks.^{3} Brks.^{1}; **kollop** e.Yks. [ko·ləp.]

1. A slice of meat, esp. a rasher of bacon.

Sc. Though I was bred at a flesher's stall, I have not through my life had a constant intimacy with collops, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xiv. **e.Lth.** Supper, consisting mainly of hot minced collops and bottled ale, Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 184. **N.I.^{1}**, **Nhb.^{1}** **Dur.** Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) 332. **Cum.** We feast on cruds, collops, and gud butter-sops, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 41. **Wm.** She cut some collops of a flick o' bacon, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 91; Sick lile tinny collaps a bacan, an sa thin et ya mud a leeakt et mooan an stars throo em, *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1870) 14. **n.Yks.^{12}** **ne.Yks.^{1}** Cat-collop, the spleen of the pig, fried for the cat. **e.Yks.^{1}**, **m.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.** Fry a collop a bacon for my breikfast, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 34; **w.Yks.^{1}** I hed i' t'house, a beef collop, a rasher o' bacon, beside butter an whangby, ii. 299; **w.Yks.^{35}** **Lan.** There's some nice bacon collops o' th' hob, Waugh *Come Whoam* (1859) st. 1; A stool, half of which had been burnt away through having to support a wreck of a Dutch oven during the roasting of the family collop, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) 116; **Lan.^{1}**, **m.Lan.^{1}**, **Chs.^{13}**, **s.Chs.^{1}**, **Der.^{2}**, **nw.Der.^{1}** **n.Lin.^{1}** Collops and eggs. **Brks.^{1}** **Cmb.** Large collops of flesh, Marshall *Review Agric.* (1814) IV. 624.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Collop-cake**, a cake made of two layers of paste with bacon or ham between; (2) **-Monday**, the day before Shrove Tuesday, on which the customary dish is bacon and eggs.

(1) **e.Yks.^{1}** (2) **N.I.^{1}**, **N.Cy.^{1}**, **Nhb.^{1}**, **Dur.^{1}** **Cum.** I was sebenteen last Collop Monday, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 16; **Cum.^{1}** **n.Yks.^{1}**; **n.Yks.^{2}** The poor in the country go about for the Monday occasion, and beg bacon-collops of their richer neighbours. **ne.Yks.^{1}** **e.Yks.** Collop Munda, . . . so called because of its being the last day of flesh-eating before Lent, when fresh meat was cut into collops, and salted, to hang till Lent was over. 'The biggest norrayshun at ivver was seen, Was yah Collop Munda, on Thistleton Green' (*Riding the Stang*), Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 58; **e.Yks.^{1}**, **m.Yks.^{1}**, **w.Yks.^{1234}**, **Lan.^{1}**, **e.Lan.^{1}**, **Der.^{1}**, **n.Lin.^{1}**

3. In phr. *to cut into collops*, to administer violent castigation.

Slk. Ye sall hing me up first . . . and cut me a' in collops, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 17, ed. 1866. **n.Yks.^{2}** I'll cut you into collops. **w.Yks.^{1}**

Hence **Colloping**, *vbl. sb.* a flogging, a thrashing. Cor.^{12}

4. A portion, bargain. Also used *fig.*

Slk. Ay, the wulcat maun hae his collop, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 336, ed. 1866. **n.Yks.^{2}** 'It will be a costly collop to them,' an expensive undertaking. A spendthrift is said to be 'a costly collop' to his friends. 'A salt collop,' something too caustic or provoking to put up with. **m.Yks.^{1}**

5. An unfortunate circumstance; a mess.

n.Lin.^{1} Here's a collop; Maister Edward's pull'd watter-tub tap out, and Monday's wesh-day, ed. 1877.

[1. A collop, *carbonella, frixa, Cath. Angl.* (1483). Cp. Sw. *kalops*, slices of beef stewed (Widegren). 2. (2) Most places in England have eggs and collops (slices of bacon) on Shrove Monday, *Gent. Mag.* (1790) 719, in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 55.]

COLLOP, *sb.^{2}* Irel. A full-grown beast of the horse or cow kind; also, a cow's grass or pasture for a year, or its equivalent, reckoned in the case of good land as equiv. to an Irish acre.

Wtf. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 497.

[As to their . . . plough-lands, colps . . . etc., they are all at this day become unequal, Petty *Pol. Anat. Irel.* (1672) 107 (N.E.D.). Ir. *colpach*, a heifer, steer; MIr. *calpach*; cp. ON. *kalfr*, a calf (Macbain).]

COLLOUGH, see **Caillach**.

COLLOW, see **Coll(e)y**, *sb.^{1}*

COLLY, *adj.* Lei. Nhp. War. Wil. Also written **colley** Wil. [**ko·li.**] A term of endearment for a cow.

Lei.^{1} **Nhp.^{1}** Goo an' fetch the collies whoam. **War.^{3}** I have heard cows called by the words 'Colly, Colly, Colly.' [Sing, oh poor Colly, Colly, my cow, Halliwell *Nurs. Rhymes* (1886) 86.]

Hence **Colley-strawker**, a milker, 'cow-stroker.' Wil. (E.H.G.), Wil.^{1}

[Cp. Norw. dial. *kolla*, a cow without horns, freq. used as an element in the names of cows (Aasen); ON. *kolla*, a cow, also, a deer without horns.]

COLLY, see **Collie**, *sb.^{1}*

COLLY-BRAN, see **Colbrand**.

COLLYFODGER, *sb.* Wil. One who takes unusual care of himself. **Wil.** *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106.

COLLYFOGLE, *v.* Wm. (B.K.) Not.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} Also written **collifooagle** Wm. To deceive, cheat, scheme, wheedle.

COLLYFOX, *v.* Ant. To idle about, humbug, quiz. (W.H.P.) Hence **Collyfoxing**, *vbl. sb.* idling.

Ant. No collyfoxing now! (S.A.B.)

COLLYSHANGLE, *v.* e.An. To gossip, 'hob-nob.'

e.An. I saw them collyshangling together (S.A.B.).

COLLYSHANGY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **colley-shangie** Nhb.; **colleyshangy, collieshangie** Sc.; **coaly-shangie, cully-shangey** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; and in forms **cullishang, calishang, collieshange, culleshangee** Sc.

1. *sb.* A fight, quarrel, disturbance, uproar.

Sc. And in a culleshangee landed, Meston *Poems* (1767) 115 (Jam.); Wi' collyshangy right rare to see, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 303; Cullishangs 'tween man an' wife Happen whyles for want o' siller, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 135; That we may have nae colly-shangie afterhend, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxiii; There is going to be a collieshangie when we two get home, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xxviii. **Abd.** The collyshangy rose to sick a height, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 93, ed. 1812. **Per.** What kin' o' collieshangie is this ye've been carryin' on? Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 214. **Fif.** The bitter collieshangie keen That wrocht the Greeks annoy, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 4. **Rnf.** Yet . . . after my harangues, My calous words in calishangs, I'll praise thee, friend of fellow-man, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 168; Mony a collieshangie there The Laird has raised, Young *Pictures* (1865) 154. **Ayr.** How the collieshangie works Atween the Russians and the Turks, Burns *Kind Sir, I've read* (1790) l. 9. **Lnk.** There's a great collyshangy Gaun on atween hope and despair, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 232. **Lth.** An' rais'd a denty collieshangie here, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 102. **Slk.** What side, when comes the collieshangie, wull ye, sir, espouse? Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 310. **Gall.** Gin ye breed ony o' ye're colleyshangres here, I'll make ye baith black and blue, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 161. **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.** A disturbance, like that which is produced by the fighting of a number of shepherds' colley dogs (R.O.H.); **Nhb.^{1}**

2. Loud, earnest, or gossiping conversation. n.Sc. (Jam.)

3. A ring of plaited grass or straw through which the lappet of a woman's gown or fold of a man's coat is thrust without the knowledge of the person, in order to excite ridicule. Ags. (Jam.)

4. *v.* To wrangle, fight.

Fif. Come oot o' that. Ye needna think to collishangie with me, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 94.

COLLYWESTON, *sb.* and *adv.* Irel. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Hrt. Also written **-wesson** Stf. nw.Der.^{1} War.; **-wessen** Lin.^{1}; **-westen** nw.Der.^{1}; and in forms **-west** Wxf. Lan.^{1} m.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{123} s.Chs.^{1} Shr.^{1} Hrt.; **-wist, -wisth'd** Hrf.^{2} **[ko·liwestən, -wesən, -west.]** Cf. **connywest.**

1. *sb.* In phr. *It's all along of* (*with*) *Colly Weston*, used when anything goes wrong. Chs.^{23}, Nhp.^{1}, Shr.^{2}

2. Nonsense.

w.Ir. Don't be talking collywest, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 212. **Wxf.** 'Oh, that's all collywest,' says I, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 287.

3. Opposition. Der.^{2}

4. *adv.* In an opposite direction; also used as *adj.* contrary, contradictory.

Lan. When a man is altogether unsuccessful in his schemes, he says that everything goes colley-west with him, Davies *Races* (1856) 229; **Lan.^{1}** Never mind him; he ne'er agrees wi' onybody; he's awluz collywest. **m.Lan.^{1}** Wot's th' odds, iv fooak yo' took for friends Should turn eawt colly-west? **Chs.^{1}** Am I going right for such and such a place?—Nao, it's collyweston; **Chs.^{2}**; **Chs.^{3}** Is this my way to Chester?—Nay, yon's the road; you are going collywest. **s.Chs.^{1}** Yoa)m góo·in kol·i-west roa·d [Yo'm goin' colly-west road]. **nw.Der.^{1}, Lin.^{1}**

5. Out of the square; askew, awry; also as *adj.* crooked, not straight or level.

Stf. (Miss E.) **War.** It's all collywesson (J.B.). **Shr.^{1}** Yore bonnet's stuck on colly-west, like a mawkin in a corn-leasow. **Hrf.^{2}** Of a ladder: It's collywisth'd. **Hrt.** Fifty years ago in common use among mechanics. A bricklayer or carpenter having planned his work 'out of the square' was said to have it all colly-west. To a comrade whose dress was untidy the remark would be, 'You're all collywest to-day,' *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 213.

[**5.** The mandilion worne to Collie weston ward, Harrison *Desc. Eng.* (1587), ed. Furnivall, pt. i. 168.]

COLLYWOBBLE, *adj.* Glo.^{1} **[ko·liwobl.]** Uneven.

COLLYWOBBLES, *sb. pl.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use.

1. Diarrhœa, colic, pain in the stomach.

e.Yks.^{1}, w.Yks.^{2} **Lan.** (F.R.C.) **Not.^{3}** Es not quite issen this mornin'—a touch o' th' collywobbles, I reckon. **War.^{3}** **nw.Dev.^{1}** I have only heard it used jocularly in the phr. 'mulligrubs and collywobbles.' **Cor.^{12}**

2. A semi-comic term for small minor ailments.

s.Chs.^{1} Dhaa)z got·n dhŭ kol·i-wob·lz [Tha's gotten the colly-wobbles]. **Cmb.^{1}** Oh! mother, I feel so ill!—What, have you got the colly-wobbles in your great toe? **Slang.** Dizziness and swimmings, mullygrubs and collywobbles, *Complaints* (c. 1880) (Farmer).

COLLYWOGGLE, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. **[ko·liwogl.]**

1. *sb.* A hurry.

w.Yks. Ah war in a bit ov a colliwoggle (B.K.).

2. *v.* To set to rights; to do something in a hurry to avoid detection.

w.Yks. (B.K.); **w.Yks.^{2}** I'd like to get a basin of hot water and a bit of soap and then I'd collywoggle her.

COLLY-WOMPERED, *pp.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Patched. Holloway.

COLOGUE, see **Collogue.**

COLON, *sb.* Yks. Also written **collin** w.Yks. [kō·lən, **ko·lin.**] Stalks of furze bushes which remain after burning.

w.Yks. Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 536; *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 110; I scratted my shins sadly wi ling collins, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 11, 1892); **w.Yks.^{4}**

COLOUR, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Dor. **1.** A flag.

Nhb.^{1} What's the colour fleein for? 'A colour and a large dressed doll, called the "kern baby, or harvest queen," carried on the top of a pole,' Forster *Hist. Corbridge* (1881) 62. **n.Yks.** Fearsome as an army wi' colours, Robinson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 10. **w.Yks.** Đez ə lot ə kuləz iŋin āt i truəd (J.W.).

2. *pl.* Flushes, blushes.

Dor. She had been riding, and so her colours were up and her breath rather quick, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) lii.

COLOURBINE, *sb.* Lin. Nhp. The plant columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris.* n.Lin.^{1}, Nhp.^{1}

COLOURING, *vbl. sb.* Chs. Oxf. Extract of anatto, used for colouring cheese or butter.

Chs.^{1} It is now generally sold in bottles in a liquid state; but formerly was in solid lumps. **Oxf.^{1}**

COLOURY, *adj.* Chs. Wor. **[ku·ləri.]** Of cattle: roan or spotted.

Chs.^{1} In auctioneer's posters one freq. sees a stock of cows described as good, coloury cows; **Chs.^{3}, s.Wor.** (H.K.)

COLP, *sb.^{1}* Pem. Cor. **[kolp.]** A blow, thump, cuff.

s.Pem. A blow with a stick (W.M.M.). **Cor.^{12}**

Hence **Kolpan,** *vbl. sb.* a thrashing with the end of a rope.

Cor. I deserve a sound kolpan for laying abed so late, Botterell *Trad.* 3rd S. 75.

[Colp, a blow, Coles (1677). AFr. *colp* (Moisy).]

COLP, *sb.^{2}* Cor.^{12} **[kolp.]** A short rope for carrying sheaves from the rick to the barn.

COLPAN, *sb.* Ant. A piece of horse-hide, used for tying the 'souple' or short piece of wood of the flail to the hand-staff or handle. (S.A.B.)

COLPAS, *sb.* Cor.^{12} **[ko·lpəs.]** A prop or underset to a lever. See **Colpices.**

COL-PERRA, *sb.* Cor. See below.

Cor. In Lande-wed-nack on Shrove Tuesday children perambulate the parish begging for 'Col-perra' . . . ; but, whatever be its meaning, they expect to receive eatables or halfpence, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 130; The formula repeated by the children is, 'Hencock, hand-cock, give me a "tabban" (morsel), or else "Col-perra" shall come to your door,' *ib.*

COLPICES, *sb. pl. Obs.* War. 'Leavers' or lifters made of samplers or young standers. (K.) Cf. **colpas.**

[MLat. *colpicia*, samplers or young standers left for trees upon cutting down the underwood (K.), also *copicia* (Ducange); OFr. *copeiz*, 'bois nouvellement coupés' (Roquefort); E. *coppice*, der. fr. MLat. *colpare*, to cut with a blow.]

COLSH, see **Colch.**

COLSIE, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) Snug, comfortable, cozy.

Sc. When Israel was colsie at hame, Guthrie *Sermons* (1709) 24.

[The same as lit. E. *cozy.*]

COLT, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **caut** n.Yks.; **coltee** Dev.; **colty** w.Som.^{1}; **cout** Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}; **coute** Sc.; **coulte** N.I.^{1}; **cowt** Sc. Bnff.^{1} N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1}; **cowte, cult** Sc.

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Colt('s)-ale**, an allowance of ale made to the blacksmith when a young horse is first shod; a fine or 'footing' paid by a person entering on a new employment to those already in it; (2) **-evil**, a disease to which male horses are subject; (3) **-fit**, the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; (4) **-foal**, a young male horse whilst sucking; (5) **-halter**, a halter made of rope or straw; (6) **-'s-legs**, the mucous of a child's neglected nose; (7) **-'s-tail**, (*a*) the field horsetail, *Equisetum arvense*; (*b*) a cloud with a bushy appearance like a ragged fringe, which portends rain.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Two quarts of cider, or a shilling, to the blacksmith. I could not bring the colt's ale with me, but I will send it, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 14. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (4) **Nhb.**^{1} (5) **Sc.** He took a cowt halter frae his nose, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 424, ed. 1848. **Bnff.**^{1} A halter, consisting of the moo-piece, or the noose for the mouth, and the hehd-stehl, or the pieces that go along each jaw and fasten on the top of the head. Sometimes it has a chowk-bin, or a piece that is tied round behind the jaws. (6) **nw.Dev.**^{1} (7, *a*) **Suf.** (F.H.), **Dev.**^{2} (*b*) **Wil.** He did not want to see the Colt's Tail in the sky so often again, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) viii; **Wil.**^{1} **Dev.** I have heard that mare's-tails denote meteors and change of weather.—We call them colt's-tails here, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 15. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. A young horse of either sex.

w.Som.^{1} If it is desired to note the sex, we say [au·s koa·lt], or [mae·ur koa·lt]. Filly is unknown. **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 432.

3. A boy articled to a clothier for three or four years. Glo. Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.^{1}

4. A petted child. Cum.^{1}

5. A person entering upon a new employment or office; freq. in phr. *to shoe the colt*, to make a novice pay his footing.

N.Cy.^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **Not.** (W.H.S.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Glo.** (S.S.B.), **Glo.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} We shall have a good frolic to-day; we have four colts to shoe. **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** This is said of a new man engaged in the harvest-field. He is caught and the sole of his shoes is tapped with a stone. He is then expected to treat his mates (F.H.). **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

6. A fine or footing paid by a novice to his new companions.

ne.Lan.^{1} **Dor.**^{1} You must pay your colt. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

7. A piece of rope, *gen.* with something heavy fastened to the end, used for the chastisement of youngsters.

Naut. slang. He always carried in his pocket a colt (i. e. a foot and a half of rope, knotted at one end, and whipped at the other) for the benefit of the youngsters, Marryat *King's Own* (1830) viii (Farmer).

8. A term of contempt, appl. to a man.

Abd. Here and there a rough cowte of a drover, Alexander *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 75. **Lnk.** Swithe! frae my sight, ye filthy ragged cowt! Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 195. **Edb.** And a ragged coute he was as ever stepped without shoes, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. **n.Yks.** Thoo young caut, b't A'l gi the't if t'a isn't off (W.H.). **Lan.** A comical cowt, an' a keen-bitten blade, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 74.

9. A man of strength, stature, and activity.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Swift was the Cout o' Kieldar's course, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 171; **Nhb.**^{1}

10. Any imitative object, which is less than the original. e.Lan.^{1}

11. *v.* To be skittish; to frolic, play the hoyden.

w.Som.^{1} If applied to females, implies lewdness. Maister do colty about same's off a was a bwoy. **n.Dev.** And more an zo, wut coltee wi' enny Troluber that cometh athert tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 265; Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*; **Dev.**^{1}

Hence **Colting**, *ppl. adj.* romping, hoydenish, 'loose.'

n.Dev. Net zo . . . as thee art, a colting hobby-horse, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 46.

12. To make a new-comer pay his footing.

s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854) 47. **Chs.**^{1} At many of the rent audits new tenants are colted the first time they appear at the rent dinner. On the Mobberley Hall Estate, where I have received the rents for many years, and probably at other rent dinners, a curious formula is practised. After dinner two of the oldest tenants mysteriously leave their seats and go out of the room. They presently return bringing with them a carving knife, a rolling pin, and a small tea tray. They then go round the room looking the guests over till they find a new tenant; then begins the fun. They treat him as if he were a colt that is going to have his tail docked. They pat him on the back and shout wo-ho! wo-ho! and ask one another 'How will he stand it?' 'Dun yo think he'll bleed pretty well?' and so on. After a few of these jokes and by-play, and a good deal of laughing, the carving knife and the rolling pin are struck smartly together behind the man's back, which represents the docking of his tail, and the tray is presented to him, on which he is expected to deposit a piece of money, which is afterwards spent in punch. All the new people have to pass through the ordeal until there are no more colts. **Nhp.**^{2} The ceremony consists in holding up his leg and striking the sole of his foot with a board. **Glo.**^{1} He is colted. **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809).

Hence **Colting**, *vbl. sb.* the fine or footing paid on entering a new employment.

Nhp.^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1892); (W.F.R.)

13. To beat with a 'colt.' See **Colt,** *sb.*^{1} **7.**

Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

Hence **Colting**, *vbl. sb.* a beating.

n.Lin.^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

COLT, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Der. Nhp. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. [**kout, koult.**]

1. *sb.* The third swarm of bees from a hive.

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12} **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). **Hrt.** A swarm, a cast, a colt, a spue, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 182. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

2. *v.* To throw off a 'colt'; to migrate from the hive.

Nhp.^{1} **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. 115.

COLT, *sb.*^{3} Chs.^{1} [**kout.**] A child's caul.

COLT, *v.*^{3} and *sb.*^{4} Wor. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Ken. Sus. Wil. Also written **coult** Glo. [**koult.**]

1. *v.* Of soil: to slip, cave in; *gen.* with *in.*

s.Wor.^{1} **Glo.** Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**^{1} **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **Wil.**^{1} *MS. add.*

Hence **Coulting**, *vbl. sb.* the falling in of a grave or bank.

Glo. Ellacombe *MS. Wd.-list* (1835). **Oxf.** (K.) **Bdf.** The ditch is made in form of a V, sloping on the sides, thereby preventing its coulting in, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 272.

2. To throw the earth which has been cast out of a ditch up into a ridge. Ken., Sus. Holloway.

3. *sb.* A landslip. Glo.^{12}, Wil.^{1} (*MS. add.*)

4. The ridge of earth formed by 'colting' it. Ken., Sus. Holloway.

COLTER, see **Coulter.**

COLT-PIXY, *sb.* and *v.* Hmp. Dor. Also in form **colepexy** Dor.^{1} [**kou·lt-piksi.**]

1. *sb.* A sprite or fairy, in the shape of a horse, which neighs and misleads horses into bogs.

Hmp. Grose (1790); Wise *New Forest* (1883) 174. **s.Hmp.** Thou'st as ragged as a colt pixie, Verney *L. Lisle* 1870) x. **Hmp.**^{1}

2. *v.* To beat down the few apples left on the trees after the crop has been taken in, to take as it were the horde of the 'Colt-pixies'; *gen.* in phr. *to go a-colepecksen.* Cf. **griggling, pixyhording.**

Dor.^{1} Jist the very ding vor Jack an' I To goo a colepecksen wi', 232.

[**1.** Hobgoblin or collepixie, Udall *Erasm. Apophth.* (1542) 125 (Dav.).]

COLTREE, *adj.* n.Dev. Young, silly; playful as a colt.

n.Dev. A flittering, coltree, giglot thing, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 90; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

COLUMN, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. e.An. [**ko·ləm.**]

1. The water above the clack in a set of pumps.

Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. Of wild ducks: a string or skein. e.An.^{1}

COLVER, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Lan. Also written **calver** Lan. Of cooked salmon: not slimy between the flakes. Cf. **caller,** *adj.*

N.Cy.^{2} **Lan.** In Lan. the fish dressed as soon as it is caught is termed calver salmon, Way (1843) *Prompt.* (note s.v.).

[Calver of saulmon, *escume de saulmon*, Palsgr. (1530); Calvur as samoon or oþyr fysshe, *Prompt.*]

COM, *sb.* ne.Lan.^{1} [**kom.**] A clay marble. Cf. **commony.**

COM, see **Comb**, *sb.*^{1}

COMAMIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **cominie.** A young coal-fish, *Gadus carbonarius.* Cf. **comb**, *sb.*^{2}

Sc. This fish, which is still much used by the poorer classes, was salted and dried in large quantities for winter use (Jam. *Suppl.*).

COMASSING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* or *obsol.* Lin. [**koˑməsin.**] Begging at fair times. Cf. **commerce.**

n.Lin. Very rare, if not *obs.* It does not refer to begging by professional beggars, but it is the begging of a person on special occasions, fairs, &c., from his neighbour. It implies that the person who goes comassing is well known to all those he begs of (E.P.); **n.Lin.**^{1}

COMB, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**kōm, koəm, kūm, kēm, kiəm, kīm,** Dev. **kœ̄m.**]

I. Dial. forms: (1) **Caim**, (2) **Caime**, (3) **Cam**, (4) **Camb**, (5) **Came**, (6) **Ceaim**, (7) **Cem**, (8) **Coam**, (9) **Com**, (10) **Comm**, (11) **Coom**, (12) **Cowm**, (13) **Cum**, (14) **Cwoam**, (15) **Cwom**, (16) **Kaam**, (17) **Kaim(e**, (18) **Kame**, (19) **Keahm**, (20) **Keam(m**, (21) **Keeam**, (22) **Keem**, (23) **Keme**, (24) **Keyem**, (25) **Khime**, (26) **Kom**, (27) **Kyem.**

(1) **Abd.** (2) **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). (3) **w.Yks.** (4) **Chs.**^{1} (5) **Sc.** (Jam.) (6) **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). (7) **w.Yks.** *Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). (8) **Cor.** (9) **w.Yks.**^{2}, **m.Lan**^{1} (10) **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} (11) **Cum.**^{1}, **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} (12) **Wxf.**^{1} (13) **War.**^{2} (14) **Cum.**^{1} (15) **Cum.** (16) **w.Yks.**^{1} (17) **Sc.** (Jam.), **N.I.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} (18) **Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Lan.**^{1} (19) **Nhb.**^{1} (20) **Cum.**^{1}, **Sus.** (21) **n.Yks.**^{13}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} (22) **Lan.**^{1}, **Sus.** (23) **Sc.** (Jam.) (24) **Nhb.**^{1} (25) **Wxf.**^{1} (26) **Lan.** (27) **Nhb.**^{1}

II. Dial. meanings.

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Comb-and-brush**, the wild teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*; (2) **-broach** or **-broitch**, (*a*) the long, sharp tooth of a wool-comb; (*b*) a spit; (*c*) a knitting-needle; (3) **-cardins,** wool once carded; (4) **-cards**, the first and coarsest cards used in carding wool; (5) **-plates**, a kind of steel comb used for cleaning the iron cards of a scribbling machine; (6) **-pot**, a home-made pot or circular clay stove used by wool-combers for heating their combs; (7) **-pot plate**, an iron plate forming the top of the comb-pot (q.v.); (8) **-pot top**, a movable cap or top for the comb-pot; (9) **-stock**, a rough wooden bench on which the raw wool was 'made up' or prepared for the combs; (10) **-washings**, the last drainings of the honey-comb.

(1) **Wil.** 'Comb and Brush' suits the Teasel well, *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1890) 6, col. 1; **Wil.**^{1} (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** *Gen.* made of the very best metal, as they had to bear great strain in drawing out the matted wool fibres (J.T.); *Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). **e.Lan.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Until about twenty years ago this branch of manufacture was performed by hand, each comber using a pair of combs, made of three or four rows of long, sharp-pointed steel broaches. Only the long-stapled or combing fibres are treated thus; the short wools are carded. (*b, c*) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (3, 4) **Cum.**^{1} (5) **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (6) **w.Yks.** *Gen.* made of firebricks and clay, and was from two ft. six ins. to three ft. six ins. in diameter (J.T.); *Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). **w.Som.**^{1} The process of combing wool by hand is now nearly, if not quite, *obs.* (7) **w.Yks.** Between this plate and the cover, the combs were heated (E.W.). (8) *ib.* (9) **w.Yks.** (E.G.); (J.T.) (10) **Dor.** Honey sells well, and we ourselves can make shift with a drop o' small mead and metheglin for common use from the comb-washings, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 24.

2. In phr. (1) *to bring an ill comb to the head*, *Prov.*, to do oneself mischief; (2) *to cut the comb*, to humiliate, 'take down a peg'; (3) *to raddle the comb*, to become flushed or excited from drink, &c.

(1) **Tev.** Ye hae brocht an ill kaim to your head (Jam.). (2) **w.Som.**^{1} He's to big vor his clothes, by half; he wants vor to have his comb a-cut vor'n. **Slang.** It is necessary to cut the combs of these landlords a bit, Smart *Master of Rathkelly* (1888) II. i. (3) **Shr.**^{1} I should think yo'n bin 'avin' a spot o' rum i' yore tay, yo'n raddled yore cŏom.

3. An instrument used by thatchers to beat down the straw and then smooth it afterwards. Ken.^{1}, Sus.^{1}

4. The raised part of a 'helmet' hat, such as is worn by policemen. Chs.^{1}

5. The furrow slice or strip of ground turned up by the plough.

Hrt. Plowing the land across in hacks or combs, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. **Suf.** (F.H.) **w.Som.**^{1} In trenching or digging soil before winter, or in ploughing land for a fallow, a good workman tries to leave the sods as rough and uneven as possible, so as to allow the frost the better to penetrate and pulverize the surface. This is called leaving 'a good comb upon it.' So also in plastering a ceiling, it is desirable that the mortar should penetrate well between the laths, so as to leave as rough a surface as possible above them. This is called making a good comb. **Cor.** The gruter Would hardly turn the coam, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 26; **Cor.**^{3}

Hence (1) **Combing**, *vbl. sb.* a shallow kind of ploughing; (2) **Combing-sull**, *sb.* a plough made with two 'broadsides,' so arranged as to throw up a 'comb' or ridge on each side; (3) **Comb-vore**, *sb.* a furrow; see below.

(1) **Hrt.** Made by the plough's being drawn forward and backward (somewhat closely), Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750). **Cor.**^{3} (2) **w.Som.**^{1} Koaˑmeen zooˑul. Called also a 'Taty-zull,' and in some districts a ridging-plough. Much used for earthing up potatoes. (3) **Dev.** The comb vore is the last solid one, and is *gen.* much smaller than any of the preceding ones. The comb vore and all vore are both ploughed the same way, not in opposite directions. The comb vore, or furrow, is a shallow one ploughed in the same direction, and next before the deeper all vore, in ploughing which latter the soil is turned up upon the smaller one, so as to make a good comb or ridge to the 'bat,' *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

6. An unturned ridge or balk left in ploughing.

Som. *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 158. **Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Land broken for wheat is . . . ploughed so as to leave here and there . . . a very narrow rib called a comb, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871); **Cor.**^{1}

7. A crest, ridge of a hill; a ridge or elongated mound of gravelly matter more or less irregular in shape. See **Cam**, *sb.*^{1}

Sh.I. Kamb is applied to a hill or ridge of hills, rising like a crest, a hill with a long-shaped narrow top, Jakobsen *Dial.* (1897) 77; Kaim is a name *gen.* given to a ridge of high hills, Edmonston *Zetland* (1809) I. 139 (Jam.). **Ayr., Lnk.** (*ib.*) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** It is this which gives a billowy appearance to the valley . . . resembling the kaims or eskers of the coast, Wilson *Eglingham* (1886) 42; **Nhb.**^{1}

8. A clump of trees, &c.

Lan. The comb of pines, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iii.

9. A high ridge in ill-kept roads between the ruts and the horse-path.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1815); (F.H.)

10. A mound, earth dyke, camp, fortress.

Sc. Barclay . . . to screen himself from justice, erected the kaim of Mathers, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 378 (Jam.); The small ruined tower, . . . called by the country people the Kaim of Derncleugh, *ib. Guy M.* (1815) xlvi. **N.Cy.**^{1}

11. The line or edge where the upright bank of a hedge ends, and the top begins.

w.Som.^{1} The fences mostly consist of high banks with bushes and brambles growing on them. A great deal of the hedger's art consists in setting up the bank so as to keep this line well defined —to make a gèod koaˑm tùe un [to it]. In all boundary hedges, the owner's exact bounds extend by custom to dree vèoˑt oaˑf dhu koaˑm u dhu aj [three feet off the comb of the hedge]; that is, to a line plumbed down from three feet off the top outer edge of the bank. **Dev.** It is often a matter of discussion where this comb is precisely situated; but it is *gen.* considered to be an imaginary line on the top of the slope of the bank—by no means the centre of the hedge—many of which are double, and all have a comb on each side, *Reports Provinc.* (1895); Not a hound has touched the comb of that hedge. *Memoir Russell* (1883) xi.

12. The ridge of a roof.

w.Som.^{1} Called also the koaˑm u dh-aewˑz [comb of the house]. Very common. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

13. The lower ledge of a window, the window-stool of a casement.

Glo. Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**^{1} **Wil.** Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); **Wil.**^{1}

14. *v.* In phr. (1) *to comb against the hair*, to oppose; (2) — *the hair*, to scold, put to rights; (3) — *the hair* or *head with a three-legged stool*, to beat, knock; (4) — *the head*, (*a*) to comb the hair; (*b*) to scold, punish, beat; (5) — *the powe*, (6) — *the topping*, to scold, punish, beat.

(1) **Abd.** They're nae to kaim Against the hair, afieldward or at hame, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 115, ed. 1812. (2) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.** (E.M.) **Mid.** He has had his hair combed, once or twice, no doubt, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) III. xvi. (3) **w.Yks.** Sammed up t'three-legged stooil an combed his hair wi it, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1866) 13. **w.Som.**^{1} Uur-ul koa·m aewt uz ai·d wai u dree-lag·ud stèo·ul. (4, *a*) **w.Yks.** Wə muðər oləs kuəmd wər iədz ə Sundəz (J.W.). **w.Som.**^{1} Tak-n koa·m aewt dhee ai·d, an' warsh thy face, an clain thy zul. (*b*) **Nhb.** They sent him up wor heads to kyem, An' turn us topsy turvey, Oliver *Sngs.* (1824) 15. **Slang.** I combed his head well for him, Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 84. (5) **Sc.** Her new goodman with hazle rung Began to kame her wanton powe, Cunningham *Sngs.* (1813) 8. (6) **Nhb.**^{1} Aa'l kyem yor toppin.

15. *pp.*: **Kem't.**

ne.Yks.^{1} Git thi hair kem't.

[**3.** *Eschandole*, a thatchers beater, or comb and beater, Cotgr. **4.** *Crista*, helmes camb, Ælfric *Gl.* (c. 1000) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 143. **10.** Ðe dikes comb, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 2564.]

COMB, *sb.*^{2} Sc. A coal-fish of the fifth year, *Merlangus carbonarius.* See also **Comamie.**

Sc. The coal-fish, for short called a colm, comb, com (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Bnff.** (Jam.)

COMB, *sb.*^{3} Dev. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A mallet.

COMB, see **Come,** *sb.*^{3}, **Coom,** *sb.*^{1}, **Coomb.**

COMBALL, *v.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To meet together for amusement.

COMBE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Nhp. Glo. Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Written **comb** N.Cy.^{1} Glo.^{2}; **coom** Cum.^{1} Cor.^{2}; **coomb** Sc. (Jam.) Nhp.^{1} Sus.^{12} Dor. Dev. Cor.^{12}; **coombe** Wil.^{1} Dev. Cor.; **coum** N.Cy.^{1} n.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}; **cum** ne.Yks.^{1} [**kōm, kūm,** w.Cy. **kœm.**]

1. A narrow valley, between two hills, with only one inlet; the head of a valley.

N.Cy.^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Glo.** (S.S.B.), **Glo.**^{12}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{12}, **Sur.** (T.S.C.) **Sus.** Grose (1790); **Sus.**^{12}, **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **n.Wil.** The houses are in the hollows, the 'coombes' or 'bottoms,' as they are called, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 22; Not now used (E.H.G.). **Wil.**^{1} **w.Dor.** More commonly called 'bottom,' Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**^{1} Kèo·m. **Dev.** Here and there sheltered combes ran green and smiling towards the sea, O'Neill *Dimpses* (1893) 131; **Dev.**^{1} **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.** The vale, or rather coomb, is long and narrow, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 29; **Cor.**^{12}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Coombe-bottom,** a valley in a hillside; (2) **-rock,** a peculiar geological formation of the Pleistocene period.

(1) **Wil.** We descended by a deep-worn track into a 'coombe-bottom,' Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) 187, ed. 1881; **Wil.**^{1} (2) **Sus.** Found at Brighton and the neighbourhood. Formed by the denudation of the chalk in the Weald and is mixed with clay, and is much used for making garden paths (F.E.S.).

3. A hollow scooped out of the side of a mountain; the bosom of a hill having a semicircular form.

Fif. (Jam.) **s.Sc.** (*ib.*) **Rxb.** Round the coombs o' ilka hill, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 149. **Slk.** He tript the vale, he climbed the coomb, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 58; Grein growis the birke in the coome so mello! *ib. Tales* (1838) 119, ed. 1866. **Cum.**^{1}

4. The wooded side of a hill.

Wil. Davis *Agric.* (1813); A sheltered 'coombe,' or narrow hollow of the woodlands, Jefferies *Gamekeeper* (1878) 1, ed. 1887; **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** (C.W.); High, grassy, and furzy downs, coombs, or ewe-leases, as they are indifferently called, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 3.

5. Deep-lying meadow land, hollow-lying places recessed among the hills or banks running up to the moor. n.Yks.^{1}, ne.Yks.^{1}

6. The narrow space at the junction or fork of the main branches with the trunk of a tree.

Nhp.^{1} A carpenter would say he had a hard bargain in a tree, for the bark had run too far down the coomb, and it was not sound.

[**1.** OE. *cumb*, a valley, see Earle's *Charters* (Index); a Celtic word, cp. Wel. *cwm*, see Stokes in Fick^{4} (s. v. *kumbā*).]

COMBERING, *vbl. sb.* Wor. Also written **cummering.** Idling.

Wor. Cummerin's more in his line than a good day's work (W.B.). **s.Wor.** I can't work this weather, that's why I goes combering about (H.K.).

COMBING *ppl. adj.* Irel. Lan. Chs. Lin. Som. Also in forms **cambing** Chs.^{1}; **kaimin'** N.I.^{1}; **keeming** Lan.^{1} In *comb.* (1) **Combing-comb,** an ivory or small-tooth comb; (2) **-straw,** the waste and broken straw which is combed out in the process of making reed for thatching; (3) **-wool,** long wool adapted for combing and spinning into worsted.

(1) **N.I.**^{1} **Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} (2) **w.Som.**^{1} Koa·meen stroa. (3) **Lin.** The growth of fine combing-wool, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 195.

COMBRILL, see **Cambrel,** *sb.*^{1}

COMB'S-MASS, *sb.* Cth. (Jam.) The designation *gen.* given to Whitsunday.

[The word undoubtedly is *Colm's Mass*, i. e. the mass of St. Columba (Jam.). St. Columba died within the octave of Whitsunday on June 9, 597.]

COMBUSTIBLE, *adj.* Irel. Snug, warm, comfortable.

Ir. She fixed him [her boy] snug and combustible in the ash-pit, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 104. **Wxf.** He was out all night, when he might be snug and combustible in his own feather-bed, *ib. Banks Boro* (1867) 305.

COME, *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

I. Gram. forms.

1. *Present Tense:* (1) **Cawm,** (2) **Co',** (3) **Com,** (4) **Comn,** (5) **Comth,** (6) **Coom,** (7) **Coome,** (8) **Cow,** (9) **Cu,** (10) **Cuh,** (11) **Keum,** (12) **Kim,** (13) *pl.* **Comen** or **Comn,** (14) **Komn.**

(1) **w.Som.** Kau·m, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 46. (2) **m.Yks.**^{1} Freq. in the mining-dales; unknown in m.Yks., and the south, apart from Craven. **e.An.**^{1} Co! bor. (3) **Sur.** 'Ee'll com, I tell 'ee, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvii. (4) **Lan.** If Christ ud comn deawn, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) v. (5) **Som.** A' cawm'th leäpin upon th' mountains, Baynes *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 8. **w.Som.**^{1} Kau·mth. Much more commonly heard in the Hill than in the Vale district. It is used throughout w.Som., esp. by old people, yet it is not the most usual form, as it is in n.Dev. *Gen.* it would be said, 'He do come of a good family,' but 'a comth of a good family' would be quite common. (6) **Nhb.** Coom, my lad, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 6. **Lan.** Coom in an' tak' a cheer, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) ii. **Chs.** Coom hwom soabur, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 4. **Lin.** I want to coom in, mother, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) II. 108; I seed the beck coomin' down like a long black snaäke i' the snaw, Tennyson *Owd Roä* (1889). **Lei.**^{1} **Sur.** The tithes of this Parish coom to more'n' eleven underd poons a year, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 38. (7) **Wxf.**^{1} Coome to thee met. (8) **n.Yks.** Git up an' cow away, Robinson *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 13. (9) **Cum.**^{1} Whoar custa [comest thou] frae? custa wi' kye? **Cum.**^{3} I'll squeel if thou tries to cŭ' nār, 41. **Wm.** He cū's lowpin' o' t'fells, Richardson *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 8. (10) **Cum.**^{1} He co' towert me, and I said cuh narder. (11) **e.Dev.** A vlock o' shar'd sheep jis' a keum vrem th' waishin', Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 2. (12) **e.Dev.** Git up, . . . kim along, *ib.* ii. 10. (13) **Lan.**^{1} Afore we comn to yon heawse, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) iv. **s.Chs.**^{1} The *pl.* in all persons is formed in 'en' or 'n.' It is never omitted in the present, 76. (14) **Lan.** We's luke bonny foos e we komn o this rode un gets us clewus stown, Ormerod *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) i.

2. *Preterite:* (1) **Cam,** (2) **Co',** (3) **Coh,** (4) **Com,** (5) **Come,** (6) **Comed,** (7) **Comm'd,** (8) **Coom,** (9) **Coom'd,** (10) **Coome,** (11) **Cum,** (12) **Cum'd,** (13) **Kam,** (14) **Keame,** (15) **Kem,** (16) **Kim,** (17) **Kom,** (18) **Kom'd,** (19) *pl.* **Comen.**

(1) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. **Ayr.** Skin in blypes, cam haurlin Aff's nieves that night, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 23. **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} (s. v. Com.), **n.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} 33. **w.Yks.** Mary cam across, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 4. **Lan.** Shou whyatly cam te Marget's side, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Cum.**^{1} He co' towert me. **Wm.** *Tille*-

Hoo Gooardy Jenkins co ta be a Yalla. (3) **Wm.** Geordie coh tutt me, an' rated an' jargoned, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 30. (4) **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Than dancin com on, Blezard *Sngs.* (1848) 17. **n.Yks.**^{23}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** It deead o't neet a broker com, Preston *Poems* (1864) 23; **w.Yks.**^{14}, **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **War.**^{2} (5) **w.Yks.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} 80. **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** Last Sat'dy Lizzie Carter come to see me, Prior *Renie* (1895) 306. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{2} **Shr.**^{1} *Introd.* 53. **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Sus.** Any farmer who wanted a servant come and choose one, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 41. **Dor.** (C.V.G.) **w.Som.**^{1} Kaum. 'Came' is unknown. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 11. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 276, 376.] (6) **s.Not.** Soon 'e comed round the corner, Prior *Renie* (1895) 191. **n.Lin.** When he comed to see me, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 48. **Shr.**^{1} *Introd.* 53. **Glo.** I comed by, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. vi. **Nrf.** Afore I comed away, Spilling *Giles* (1872) 41. **Suf.** He comed in a real po-shay, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 8. **w.Som.** Kau·m(d, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 46. **Cor.** A gen'leman com'd there, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 1. (7) **Nhp.**^{1} He jist comm'd home about a wick sin'. **Shr.**^{2} Common. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Dev.** Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. 26. (8) **w.Yks.** Sum young swells coom, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 37. **Lan.**^{1}, **s.Lan.** (E.F.), **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Kóo·m, 80. **Lin.** Thy muther coom to 'and, Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 6. **Sur.**^{1} They rooks only coom a few year agoo. (9) **Lin.** I coom'd awaäy, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 6. (10) **Lan.** Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 24. **e.Lan.**^{1} (11) **Nhb.** As aw cum owre the Bwoat-Hill, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 11. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** After passin through this . . . country, ah cum ta Halifax, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 35. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.** (J.R.W.) **I.W.**^{1} Universal in I.W. and throughout Hmp., 53. (12) **ne.Yks.**^{1} 33. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Cum'd to noa conklewshun, *Yksman Comic Ann.* (1890) 31. **Not.** (J.H.B.) (13) **I.Ma.** That was'n the way it kam, Browne *Doctor* (1887) 7. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 136. (14) **Dev.** A vlock uv zsheep . . . wich ke-ame up vrim the washing, Baird *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 2. (15) **w.Ir.** How kem ye to know that? Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 6. (16) **e.Dev.** Th' naight-wotch . . . zune kim on me, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 7. (17) **n.Yks.** A plan kom intiv hiz heead, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 82, ed. 1892. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 136. (17) **Dev.** It kom'd about es I tull 'e, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) vii. (19) **Lan.** Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 24. **s.Chs.**^{1} *Obsol.* 80.

3. *Pp.*: (1) **Caumed,** (2) **Comed,** (3) **Comen,** (4) **Come't,** (5) **Comm,** (6) **Coom,** (7) **Cum'd,** (8) **Cumen,** (9) **Cummed,** (10) **Cummen,** (11) **Cummun,** (12) **Cum't.**

(1) **w.Som.** U-kau·m(d, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 46. **e.Dev.** Th' green vigs be vwoäth-caum'd 'pon ther tree, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 13. (2) **Nhb.**^{1} **Yks.** Whatever are ye comed here for? Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) ii. **w.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Glo.** I ha' comed o' purpose, Gissing *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. iii. **Ess.** You mäy a comed acrost my booy, Downe *Ballads* (1895) 27. (3) **n.Yks.**^{1} Gan and see, bairn, gin Jossy be comen. **Shr.**^{1} *Introd.* 53. (4) **Cum.**^{1} (5) **Lan.** Has nor it comm thine, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) iii. (6) **w.Yks.** Sitch thowts hes coom inta me heead, Preston *Poems* (1864) 7. **Lin.** I've coom all the way, *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) III. 88. (7) **Sc.** (Jam.); Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Sheea'd cum'd out, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 36. **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 16. (8) **Sc.** *Obs.* Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. (9) **N.Cy.**^{1} (10) **Nhb.**^{1} Still in ordinary use. He'd oney cummen in a minit afore. (11) **Chs.** (E.F.) **s.Chs.**^{1} Kùm·ŭn, most freq. in the extreme south, 80. (12) **Cum.**^{1}; **Cum.**^{3} I's cūm't of a stock, 'at niver wad be freetn't, 11.

II. Dial. uses.

1. In *comb.* with *prep., adv.,* &c.: (1) *To come about* or — *about again,* (*a*) to recover from illness; (*b*) to become intimate again after an estrangement; (2) — *above,* to get over, recover from; (3) — *after,* to court; (4) — *again,* (*a*) of the dead: to appear or return after death; (*b*) of a hurt, pain, &c., physical and moral: to recur; (*c*) of hay, &c.: to get green again when nearly dry; (*d*) of cake, &c.: to soften; (5) — *around,* (*a*) to cajole, overcome by flattery; (*b*) to become reconciled; to get over a fit of anger; (*c*) see — *about* (*a*); (6) — *at,* (*a*) to come near, come to; (*b*) to obtain, attain; (*c*) to ascertain; (7) — *at* or *at with,* to strike, assault; (8) — *athort,* to strike across or athwart; (9) — *away,* (*a*) come along; (*b*) to be on the move; (*c*) of seed germinating: to spring up; (10) — *back,* (*a*) to regain consciousness; (*b*) see — *again* (*c*); (11) — *by,* (*a*) to be possessed of, to obtain; (*b*) to move on one side; (12) — *bye,* to make reprisal, to recoil on; (13) — *down,* to lower a price; (14) — *down on* or *upon,* to scold, reprove; (15) — *down with,* to pay, give; (16) — *in,* (*a*) to be useful, available; (*b*) to be deficient, fall short of; (*c*) see below; (*d*) of a cow or sow: to calve or farrow; (17) — *into,* to agree to a statement, proposal, &c.; (18) — *of,* (*a*) to recover from, get over; (*b*) to be altered, fallen away, gone off in looks, &c.; (*c*) see (7); (19) — *off,* to happen, come to pass; (20) — *off with,* to lose, be defeated; (21) — *on,* (*a*) to grow, improve, thrive in appearance; (*b*) to follow on, succeed; (*c*) to get on, manage, contrive; (*d*) to impose, encroach; (*e*) to rain; (*f*) to prosecute; (*g*) see (7); (22) — *on ahin,* to retaliate; (23) — *out,* to dilate, widen, stretch, expand; (24) — *out over,* to strike; (25) — *over,* (*a*) see — *around* (*a*); (*b*) to circumvent, dupe, outwit; (*c*) to happen, befall; *gen.* used in a bad sense; (*d*) to become, have a fit of; (*e*) to cloud over, incline to rain; (*f*) to repeat; (26) — *over* or *over with,* see — *out over*; (27) — *over once,* to have little experience; (28) — *round,* (*a, b*) see — *about*; (*c, d*) see — *around* (*a, b*); (29) — *through,* see — *about* (*a*); (30) — *to,* (*a*) to revive, recover consciousness; (*b*) see — *about* (*b*); (*c*) see — *around* (*b*); (*d*) to come up to, get near; (*e*) to happen to; to become; (*f*) to agree to a proposal or bargain; (*g*) to advance in scientific knowledge; to rise to a state of honour; (31) — *to rain,* to be about to rain; (32) — *to with,* to overtake; (33) — *up,* (*a*) to get ripe; (*b*) to appear in person; (*c*) see — *on* (*c*); (34) — *upon,* see — *over with*; (35) — *waa* or *way,* come away, get out of the way.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Nhp.**^{1} (*b*) **Nhp.**^{1} (2) **Frf.** He had given her such a talking-to as she could never come above, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xvii. (3) **ne.Sc.** He wis' comin' aifter Mary Davidson, Grant *Keckleton,* 30. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (4, *a*) **n.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} A cooms agen very bad! **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Oxf.**^{1} If a spirit is particularly troublesome, they say 'he comes strong.' 'You remembers 'Arry Whitly as was cut t'pieces an the line? Well, he comes agen strong, in six pieces.' **w.Som.**^{1} (*b*) **s.Chs.**^{1} Mi baad· leg kùmz ŭgy'en· mi i)th kuwd dee·z [My bad leg comes again me i' th' cowd dees]. Iv ŭ mon)z nuw·ti, it)l kùm ŭgy'en· im [If a mon's nowty, it'll come again him]. (*c*) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (*d*) **w.Yks.** This 'parkin' wants keeping to come agean; I can't yark through it (H.L.). (5, *a*) **w.Som.**^{1} Zoa yùe-v u-mae·ud shuuf· vur tu km raew·n dhu Skwuy·ur, aa·n ee? [So you have made shift (i. e. managed) to come around and persuade the Squire, have you not?] (*b*) *ib.* They be a-come aroun all right now—I zeed em a Zadurday s'inter-mate's ever. (*c*) *ib.* I don't never b'leive her'll never come aroun no more in this wordle. (6, *a*) **Cum.**^{3} He began leukin' hard at o'at steàns an' craggs we com at, 2. **Lan.**^{1} Howd back! Let me come-at him. **Chs.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* (*b*) **Cum.**^{1} I wantit to hev't bit I couldn't come at it. **n.Lin.**^{1} Th' apples was soä high I couldn't cum at 'em. (*c*) **n.Lin.**^{1} I ax'd him ageän an' ageän, but I couldn't cum at reight end o' taale. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} (7) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Kcd.** Come up the stair at ance! Ere I come at ye wi' a rung An' brak' yer lazy banes, Grant *Lays* (1884) 21. (8) **Sc.** Came a' at anes athort his hinch, Skinner *Misc. Poet.* (1809) *Christmas Ba'ing,* st. 19 (Jam.). (9, *a*) **Sc.** 'Come away, James; good evening,' he said, Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) xii. **Frf.** 'Come away, Elspeth,' he said coaxingly, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 93. (*b*) **n.Yks.**^{1} (*c*) **Wil.**^{1} **n.Wil.** Owing to the long drought [barley] came away from the ground at different periods, *Devizes Gazette* (June 22, 1893) 7. (10, *a*) **Fif.** A man . . . fell down intill a dwam: He lay an hour ere back he cam! Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 157. (*b*) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (11, *a*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{2} They've been varry featly come by [very dexterously obtained]. **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Ow did ye come by such a cough, Missis? **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **s.Oxf.** (M.W.), **Glo.** (S.S.B.), **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.) (*b*) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Cubby! an' deean't bother me (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Only used in the *imper.*: Cu' bahy wi yer. (12) **Cum.**^{1} It'l cum bye him [It will visit him hereafter]. (13) **Ayr.** If ye put on a hauf, and come doon a quarter, they are weel pleased, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 82. **Suf.** His master told him 'he must come down,' he was no longer entitled to receive the wages of an able-bodied man, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 256. (14) **Nhp.**^{1} His master came down upon him. **Hrf.**^{1} (15) **Lnk.** A minister may . . . effectively urge his [congregation] to come down wi' the siller, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 102. (16, *a*) **N.I.**^{1} It's sure to come in for some use. **w.Som.**^{1} Ee ul km ee·n tu tak-s faa·dhur·z plae·us [He will be available to take his father's place]. (*b*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (*c*) **Sc.** Used in a moral sense, in regard to anything viewed as exuberant or excessive. Gi'e him time, he'll come in o' that (*ib.*). (*d*) **w.Som.**^{1} Uur ul km ee·n jist uvoa·r kúrs·mus [She will calve just before Christmas]. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 386.] (17) **s.Chs.**^{1} Ah kon·)ŭ kùm in·tŭ dhaat·, mes·tŭr [Ah conna come into that, mester]. (18, *a*) **n.Yks.**^{3} **Brks.**^{1} If a young girl carries herself awkwardly, it is said that she will 'come o' that' as she grows older. **Wil.**^{1} 'How weak that child is about the knees.' 'Oh, he'll come o' that all right, Miss, as he do grow bigger.' **w.Som.**^{1} Ee-v u-ae·ud u shaa·rp tich, bud ee ul kau·m oa ut naew· [He has had a sharp touch, but he will get over it now]. (*b*) **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.) **Dor.** She wer pirty woonce, but she's finely a-come o't, Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (19) **Brks.**^{1} That ther wunt never come aff. (20) **n.Yks.** He com off wi' t'war (I.W.). (21, *a*) **N.I.**^{1}, **Nhb.** (M.H.D.), **Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Them Scotch beäs hes cum on aboon a bit sin we got em. **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{2} Freq. used of women enceinte; **War.**^{3}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.**^{1} Thym yerlins comen on right well; **Shr.**^{2}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*b*) **Shr.**^{2} (*c*) **Sc.** Hoo are ye comin' on at Lochbroom? Swan *Gates of Eden* (1895) xv. **Ayr.** Hoo are ye comin' on, woman, this lang while? Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 170. **Cum.** Hoo he com' on at neet, Ah cannet tell, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 35. **Wm.** Hoo comes Miles folk on? *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 446. **w.Yks.** Dicky . . . telled t'nayburs hah he'd cum on, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 38. **w.Som.**^{1} Aew·d-ee km au·n wai yur nùe aew·z? [How are you getting on with your new house?] [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 371.] (*d*) **Shr.**^{2} Coming on in his charges. (*e*) **Sc.** It's cumin on. **Nhb.**^{1} Invariably used. (*f*) **Cum.**^{1} He come on Jemmy for brekkan a yat, and gat seb'm shilling. (22) **Bnff.**^{1} (23) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Lei.** Cotton stockings come out in the wash (B.C.S.). (24) **Rnf.** I cam a straik out ower his shouthers (Jam.). (25, *a*) **Lnk.** You do know the way to come over me, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 39. **e.Lth.** They a' said . . . I had come ower Geordie raal fine, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 42. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Tha'r noan bahn ta come ower me lad, fur ah naw a thing ar two, T. Toddle *Alm.* (1875) 8. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} I didn't mean to buy it, but he come over me. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **w.Som.**^{1} (*b*) **Sc.** My grandfather . . . discerned that Winterton intended to come over him, and he was resolved to be on his guard, *R. Gilhaize*, I. 159 (Jam.). **w.Som.**^{1} Dhai kaa·rd tu mún·ee guunz vau·r-n, dhai kmd au·vur-n een u kwik· stik [They carried too many guns (i. e. were too clever) for him, they outwitted him in a quick stick]. (*c*) **Sc.** I was ay telling ye, that some mischanter wad cum o'er ye (Jam.). **Per.** What's come ower the minister? Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 20, ed. 1887. **Knr.** Lord sake! what's come owre the year? Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 63. (*d*) **I.W.** I came over that still and hushed, Gray *Annesley* (1889) III. 174. **Dor.** I come over so bad (C.V.G.). (*e*) **Nhp.**^{1} It comes over for wet. (*f*) **Sc.** I'll tell you about it, mem, though I may truly be ashamed to come over't, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 142, ed. 1894. **e.Lth.** Ye needna come ower to me what the minister says, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 169. **N.I.**^{1} Don't come over that. **Uls.** It's wrong to come over what's private, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* VI. 40. (26) **Sc.** He came o'er his pow wi' a rung (Jam.). (27) **Bnff.**^{1} He's bit ance cum our, an' he'll tack things aisier or lang geh by. (28, *a*) **Per.** Are ye comin' round, mum? Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 108, ed. 1887. **N.I.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (*b*) **w.Yks.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*c*) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} (*d*) **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} (29) **Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Lin.**^{1} He'll cum through this time but it's been a sore bout for him. (30, *a*) **Ayr.** Tak him doon the heuch [coal-pit], and there let him come to himsel', Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 135. **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{3} (*b*) **n.Lin.**^{1} He wodn't speäk one while, but he's cumd to noo. (*c*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Nhp.**^{1} Appl. to the temper only. (*d*) **Abd.** As soon as she came too, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 59 (Jam.). (*e*) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **w.Som.**^{1} Jan Stoo·un-z u-kau·m tùe u rig·lur oa·l mae·un, ed-n ur? [John Stone is become a regular old man, is he not?] (*f*) **Sc.** He'll come to yet. Often applied to a suitor who fights shy, or seems to fall off (Jam.). **Cor.** She'll blow the gaff if they don't come-to soon, Forfar *Wizard* (1871) 106. (*g*) **Sc.** David was made a king, . . . in truth he came very well to, *Scotch Presb. Eloq.* (1719) 123 (Jam.). (31) **Cor.** Common (M.A.C.). (32) **Bnff.**^{1} A'll awa: ye'll seen cum tee wee mi. (33, *a*) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (*b*) **Ess.** John Noakes, bum-by, come up he ded, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 74; **Ess.**^{1} (*c*) **Stf.**^{1} How are you coming up? [How are you?] 26. **Hrt.** (H.G.) (34) **Abd.** He cam a yark upo' me (Jam.). (35) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Commonly used as a colloq., and suggesting impatience and contempt when uttered abruptly. 'Co-way there! wi' ye, what are ye stannin' starin' for?'

2. *Comb.* in calls to animals, &c.: (1) **Come again,** used to horses when they are to turn to the left, when they come to the end of a plough-furrow; also used *vbl.* and *advb.*; (2) **—back,** (*a*) used to horses when drawing loads: turn round and go the contrary way; (*b*) a call to guinea-fowls; (3) **— biddy,** a call to fowls; (4) **— diddle (cudiddle),** a call to ducks and occas. to chickens; (5) **— hardy** or **— harby,** (6) **— here** or **— here up,** (7) **— huggin,** a call to horses to bear to the left or towards the driver; (8) **— I** or **— oy,** see **— again**; (9) **— moag,** a call to horses to come nearer; (10) **— mull,** a call to cows to come from the field; (11) **— n'arun,** see **— moag**; (12) **— nearer,** used in cart-stables instead of 'come up'; (13) **— out (eyt** or **ite),** a call to a dog to be quiet or to come away; (14) **— over,** a call to horses to move to one side, *gen.* used in the stable; (15) **— pur,** a call to pigs; (16) **— up,** (*a*) a call to a horse to go on or move faster; (*b*) a call to cows to summon them to the milking; (17) **— yoh,** a call to sheep. See also **Come-hither, Coop,** *int.*

(1) **Chs.**^{1} Cŏme-áh-gĕn; **Chs.**^{3} A ploughman will speak of 'turning cum' agen.' **War.**^{3} Tom, yo' must comugin o'er this top piece of land. **s.Wor.** To plough cumuggin-beds is to plough turning to the left hand or near side at the end of the furrow (H.K.). **Shr.**^{2} Cummuggin. (2, *a*) **Oxf.**^{1} (*b*) **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **w.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} Cubbiddy, *MS. add.* **Brks.**^{1} Coobiddy. **Hmp.**^{1} Coopiddy. (4) **Suf.** (F.H.) (5) **e.An.**^{1} Come hardy, Cope harby, Cope a holt. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 12. **Suf.** (F.H.) (6) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **w.Wor.**^{1} (s.v. Calls). **se.Wor.**^{1} Cumma! **Glo.**^{1} 'Come here over,' turn off at right angles; **Glo.**^{2} K'-mae-thee, 10. **Oxf.**^{1} Come here up. **Dev.** Kim-āā-th'-wāā. Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 69, ed. 1853. (7) **e.Lan.**^{1} (8) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Dev.** A term much in use with our plowmen when they speak to the driver to turn the plow, White *Cyman's Conductor* (1701) 126. (9) **Shr.**^{12} (10) **Nhp.** No more the milkmaid's evening bawl In 'come mull' tones succeed, Clare *Poems* (1821) II. 50. (11) **Shr.**^{1} Kùm naar'·r' u'n. (12) **Chs.**^{13} (13) **Chs.**^{123}, **Der.** (T.H.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{2}, **e.An.**^{1} (14) **War.**^{3}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* (15) **Lei.** (Hall.) (16, *a*) **w.Yks.** Coa up, coa up, deu oade meear! Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* (*b*) **s.Chs.**^{1} Koa oa·p, koa ùp, koa·p, kuop. (17) **n.Lin.**^{1}

3. *Comp.* (1) **Come-again,** (*a*) a severe scolding or reproof; a beating; (*b*) a kiss at the close of a dance; (*c*) a pot of ale given by the landlord to his best customers; (2) **·against,** repulsive; (3) **·along,** (*a*) a heavy blow; (*b*) a row, dispute; (*c*) an excuse, improbable story; (4) **·back,** the guinea-fowl; (5) **·from** or **·fra,** birthplace, home, place of abode; (6) **·goers,** callers, casual visitors; (7) **·keik,** a novelty; (8) **·off,** (*a*) affair, circumstance, 'to do'; (*b*) see **·along** (*c*); (9) **·out,** a fuss, display; quarrel, disturbance; (10) **·through,** (11) **·to,** see **·from**; (12) **·upping,** a flogging.

(1, *a*) **Bnff.**^{1} He got's cum-agehn for gain' through the corn. (*b*) **Frf.** 'Hey the kindly come-agen.' It was common in the 'olden time' for the men to salute their partners with a kiss at the conclusion of every dance or reel, and this salutation was called the 'come-agen,' Laing *Wayside Flwrs.* (1846) 111. (*c*) **Der.**^{2} Shot-flagon or come-again (s.v. Shot-flagon). (2) **Or.I.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (3, *a*) **e.An.**^{1} I fetched him a come-along. (*b*) **Som.** We knaw'd what a come-alang ther'd be if vath'r were to come in an' vind a straanger zetten' in kitchen, Leith *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 60. (*c*) **w.Som.**^{1} Oh aye, that's a fine come along! I baint gwain t'ave that, s'now! (4) **ne.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} So called from its cry. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** The 'comeback' [is] regarded as the invoker of rain. It often continues clamorous throughout the whole of rainy days, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 239; **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.), **Suf.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** Also called Tom-pot (R.P.C.). **nw.Dev.**^{1} (5) **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} I ha'nt a cum-fra. **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy)v nee·dhŭr got·n kùm·-from nŭr goa·-tóo [I've neither gotten come-from nor go-to]. **n.Lin.**^{1} He lives at Brigg but Yalthrup's his cum fra. (6) **w.Som.**^{1} Núv·ur zeed noa jish plae·us vur kau·m-goa·urz uvoa·r [(I) never saw such a place for callers before]. (7) **Or.I.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) (8, *a*) **e.Yks.**^{1} This is a bonny cum-off. **w.Yks.** That's a bonny come off to fall i' t'muck as sooin as thah's getten a clean brat on, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890); (J.W.) **Lan.** This is a bonny come off, this is, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 375. (*b*) **n.Yks.**^{2} **n.Lin.**^{1} It's a bonny cum off to talk e that how. (9) **Cor.** A purty come-out down there, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* **w.Cor.** There was a grand come-out at her wedding. Common (M.A.C.). (10) **w.Yks.** Tha's noather father, muther, nor a cum thro'! Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xiii. (11) **ne.Yks.**^{1} He'll want it for a cum-teea. (12) **Cor.**^{1} I'll gi' 'ee a sound come-upping; **Cor.**^{2}

4. In *phr.* (1) *Come aboil,* to be on the point of boiling; (2) *— asight,* to appear, come in sight; (3) *— back and pay the bap ye eat,* do not hurry away; (4) *— crack for crack,* to give a good whipping; (5) *— gude for,* to be surety for; (6) *— home,* to be born; (7) *— speed,* to prosper, succeed; to make progress; (8) *— thank(s,* to give thanks, thank, followed by a negative; (9) *— thrift,* to thrive, prosper; (10) *— wrong,* to come amiss; (11) *— all ye's,* old ballads or country songs; (12) *— along of it,* a case, affair, state of affairs; (13) *— an' gan,* good store of anything, resources; (14) *— by chance,* (*a*) an illegitimate child; (*b*) anything that is come by accidentally; (15) *— by now,* get out of the way; (16) *— from to,* to come apart, break in pieces; (17) *— into profit,* of a cow: to come into milk after calving; (18) *— into use,* said of a cow when ready for the bull; (19) *— o' will,* (*a*, *b*) see *— by chance,* (*c*) a plant, tree, &c., that springs up spontaneously; (*d*) a new-comer to a place, one who has no ancient standing in a place; (20) *— out awa,* a swindler; (21) *— to be,* to be, become; (22) *— to milk,* see *— into profit*; (23) *— to see,* to court, make love to; (24) *— to the boil,* to begin to boil; (25) *— to the ground,* to die; (26) *— to hand,* to appear, come out; see below; (27) *— to land,* to rise to the surface; (28) *— to last,* in the end, at last; (29) *— to one's end,* to be about to die; (30) *— to a rest,* to stop payment; (31) *— day, go day,* see below; (32) *— easy, go easy, prov.* lightly come, lightly go; (33) *— (the) time,* by-and-by, in the future; (34) *— what, come may,* let the consequences be what they may; (35) *to go and come,* to fade and recover; (36) *all that comes against it,* all rates, taxes, &c., of a house or other property, other than the actual rent; (37) *to come a knock at the door,* to knock at.

(1) **e.Yks.**^{1} Kettle's just comin-a-boil. (2) **Dur.** A flock uv goats, at cum-aseat frae Moont Gilead, Moore *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv. 1. (3) **N.I.**^{1} (4) **Ayr.** If the mither o' them had laid them aftener owre her knee and com'd crack for crack owre their hurdies, Service *Notandums* (1890) 112. (5) **Sc.** I'll cum gude for him, that the money shall be paid (Jam.). (6) **Abd.** It's a laddie, ye say.... Fau cam't hame no? Alexander *Ain Fowk* (1875) 219, ed. 1882. **Lnk.** A very simple composition that I had sung to Wee Willie, when his sister came home, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 84. **Lth.** When our callant cam hame, to the kirk wi't cam she, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 117. (7) **Abd.** Had I been, ever, likely to come speed, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 108. **Per.** He a' thing cam' speed in, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 103. **Ayr.** A wooer like me maunna hope to come speed, Burns *Auld Rob,* st. 3. **Lnk.** A weaver lad wha ance had woo'd, But cam' nae speed, Rodger *Poems* (c. 1838) 17, ed. 1897. **Edb.** I wish, dear lad, you may come speed, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 69. **Slk.** For all the intentness with which she was mending the mantle, she was coming no speed, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 260, ed. 1866. **N.I.**^{1} Are ye comin' much speed wi' the job? (8) **e.Yks.**^{1} He'll cum thă neeah thenks fo't. **w.Yks.** If that actually wor't case, they cum me noa thanks, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) 30, ed. 1881; **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{3} A man, whose friends got his sentence commuted on a plea of weak intellect, said to one who reproached him for ingratitude—'Au come ye no thank for what yo did for me. Au'd rather ha' been sent yat o' th' country nor made into an eediot.' (9) **Rnf.** I never kent a drunken man That e'er cam muckle thrift, Barr *Poems* (1861) 131. (10) **Ayr.** No work comes me wrong, Burns *Poor Thresher.* (11) **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) (12) **Dev.** I be terrabul aveared 'twill be a poor-come-along-o'-'t now maister's dead, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 46; Theer was a huproar an' a poor come-along o't for every man concerned, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1895) 219, ed. 1896. (13) **Nhb.**^{1} 'Thor's plenty to come-an'-gan on.' By inversion applied to bodily or financial condition, as 'Poor body, he may we'll be deun; he hes nowt te come-an'-gan on.' (14, *a*) **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.** (W.H.), **n.Yks.**^{13}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} 'E's a poor cŏom-by-chonce as Tumkisson's tooken tŭ, an' so 'e mŏostly goos by their nĕem. **w.Som.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{3}, **Cor.** (M.A.C.) [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 386.] (*b*) **w.Som.**^{1} A stray pigeon who has taken up his abode with your flock is a come-by-chance. **Cor.**^{12} (15) **Hrf.**^{1} (16) **Wm.** (J.M.) (17) **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} She'll not come into profit while next month. (18) *ib.* (19, *a*) **Sc.** Little curlie Godfrey—that's the eldest, the come o' will, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) iii. **s.Sc.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Lth.** There's a brood o' chickens . . . come to me that I never set; . . . they're come o' wills, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 98. **Rxb.** (Jam.) (*c*) **Fxb.** (*ib.*) (*d*) **Slk.** The rest are upstarts and come-o-wills, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 294, ed. 1866. (20) **Cld.** (Jam.) (21) **n.Lin.**^{1} When you cum to be an ohd man like me. **Nhp.**^{1} When you come to be there, you will see. **War.**^{3} (22) **nw.Abd.** A' the kye's come to their milk, except the hummil coo, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 31. (23) **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Your Bill comes to see our Sally. **War.**^{23} (24) **nw.Abd.** Min' the pot, it's coming to the bile, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 47. (25) **Sur.** The recollection of the simple pathos of the phrase in which he told of his wife's death, 'She came to the ground,' Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 23. (26) **Suf.** Dash it, master, the old ferret is laid up; he 'on't come to hand (W.R.E.). (27) **Wil.**^{1} **s.Wil.** The springs lying under the chalk hills, seldom 'come to land' . . . at seasons to injure vegetation, Davis *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) xii. (28) **w.Som.**^{1} Vokes do think they be cheap, but tidn no jis thing, come to last, they be dear 'nough. **nw.Dev.**^{1} (29) **n.Lin.**^{1} He was tied to cum to his end like uther foäks. **sw.Lin.**^{1} I doubt the old chap's come to his end. (30) **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 210. (31) **n.Yks.**^{2} The saying put into the mouths of indolent workers, who care not how the days come and go, provided they have little to do; and with a wish towards Sunday, when there is the least to do of all. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (32) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (33) **Abd.** And this, come time, may be my prayer, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 37. **Cum.**^{1} It'll be three year come t'time. **Wm.** It'll be twenty year come t'time sen we com here (B.K.). **Lin.** It'll be ten year sin', come time, Brooke *Tracts,* 5. **w.Som.**^{1} T-l bee dree· yuur, kaum dhu tuy-m [it will be three years, when the time comes]. (34) **Cum.**^{1} (35) **Hrt.** The vetch will go and come sometimes, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii. (36) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (37) **Ayr.** Swith! the chap [knock] cam to the door, and I had to . . . go off with James, Service *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 131; (A.W.)

5. Used in *imper.* with the connotation of an invitation to drink.

Chs.^{3} A man asking another to drink uses the word 'Come,' the other one accepts by saying 'Do.'

6. Of a river, &c.: to rise, flood, overflow.

Hrf.^{1} Wye's a coming. **w.Cy.** (Hall.) [**Aus.** A river will often 'come down' in this way, there having been tremendous rain high up in the ranges, Praed *Romance of Station* (1890) I. x.]

7. With *of* or *on*: to become of, happen to, befall.

Abd. Nane could tell, . . . What was come o' her, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 124. **Ayr.** Ilk happing bird, wee, helpless thing! . . . What comes o' thee? Burns *Winter Night* (1785) st. 4. **N.I.**^{1} What came on you? **Cum.**^{1} What com on thee yesterday? **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} What comm'd on him a'ter I can't tell. **Shr.**^{2} What comm'd on her āter, I conna justly say. **e.An.**^{1}

8. Of milk, &c., in making butter or cheese: to curdle, coagulate.

Dur.^{1} **s.Dur.** A've been sadly bothered this mornin; t'cheese wad'nt cum (J.E.D.). **Wm.** (J.H.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} Thou looks so sour, thou'd come a cheese. **s.Chs.**^{1} Th)mes·tŭr)z got·n sùm ky'eynd ŭ yóo·-faash·int stùf fŭr kùm)th mil·k; ŭ spóo·ntl on it ŭl kùm ten gy'aal·ŭnd ŭ mil·k in·tŭ krùd [Th' mester's gotten some keind o' 'ew-fashint stuff fur come th' milk; a spoontle on it 'ull come ten gallond o' milk into crud]. *Pret.* and *pp.* are 'comed' [kùmd], when the verb is actively used. **n.Lin.**^{1} Butter is said to 'cum' at the moment when the cream begins to clot. **Nhp.**^{1} Churn, butter, churn, Come, butter, come! A little good butter Is better than none. **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Hrf.**^{2}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Suf.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Coming,** *vbl. sb.* the forming of cheese or butter in the cream; (2) **Cum-milk,** (3) **Cum't-milk,** *sb.* milk curdled with rennet and seasoned with brandy, brown sugar, &c. Cf. **junket.**

(1) **Chs.** The usual time of coming is one hour and a half, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 50. [Runnet, a certain sow'r matter made use of by country house-wives for the coming of their cheese, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681).] (2) **Cum.** (J.Ar.) (3) **Cum.**^{1}

9. To do, accomplish; to succeed in accomplishing; used only in *inf.*

e.Yks.^{1} Deeant cum that ageean. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** Awse hav to wait till mi ship cooms in fra th' Indies afoor aw con cum that price, Ferguson *Moudywarp's Visit,* 25. **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhŭr)z ŭ men·i ŭz ŭd lahyk tŭ dres ŭz graan·d ŭz uur, bŭ dhi kon·)ŭ kùm it ŭpŭ wot dhi aan· [There's a many as 'ud like to dress as grand as her, bu' they conna come it upo' what they han]. In making arrangements for a popular speaker to address a temperance meeting, the managing committee were informed that if they wanted funny oratory, he could 'come that sort o' thing.' **Lin.** It's to no use for you an' me for to talk fine, becos we can't come it (J.T.F.). **Brks.**^{1} I can't quite come that [that is beyond me]. **Hmp.** (H.B.), **I.W.** (C.J.V.) **w.Som.**^{1} Dhai dùe·d au·l dhai noa·ud, bud dhai kèod-n kau·m ut [They did all they knew (how), but they could not succeed in accomplishing it]. Very common. **Dev.** 'I can't come thiccy,' says the little maid at school, sighing over a difficult sum, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 47; The harmonium . . . don't come none of the good old tunes, *ib.* 85; **Dev.**^{3} I can't come a carriage 'et. I 'an't agot dibs enough. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

10. Of anything injured or hurt: to recover, return to a former condition.

Ant. Of shoes for instance that have been partially injured by fire: Grease them an' let them stan' awhile an' they'll come, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

11. To grow. See also *Come on*, **II. 1** (21, *a*).

Der.^{1} It iz)nŭ kùmn yit [It isn't come yet]. In use, 1890.

12. Of fruit, vegetables, &c.: to be ready for gathering, fit for use.

Mid. Here's another fine peach fit to come! Blackmore *Kit* (1890) I. iv. **Dor.** The pears bent't quite a-come, Barnes *Gl.* (1863); *Gl.* (1851). **w.Som.**^{1} Dhai pai·z bee u kau·m. Dhai chick·een bee kau·m tu kil·een. **Dev.** Theäse apples be too much come, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 87, ed. 1871; The meadows bain't come yet [the grass not sufficiently matured for hay], *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 10.

13. *Pres. subj.* used to denote a future time; in *gen.* use. See also *Come time*, **II. 4** (33).

Frf. Nine and thirty years come June, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) iv. **Per.** I'll mak an errand up til Auchlippie come Monday, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 48, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Three weeks come Thursday, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 30. **Ayr.** Wednesday come eight days, Galt *Entail* (1823) xviii. **Gall.** He is to be ordained . . . a fortnight come Friday, Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 55. **Ir.** It 'ud be a bad job come Michaelmas, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 178; A year an' a half come next Chrismass, M^{c}Nulty *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) iii. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Fifteen year cum next Houdham wakes, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1860) 27; **w.Yks.**^{1} Setterday come a sennight, ii. 296. **Lan.** It's thirty years sin' come next Kesmus, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 49. **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{2} Sunday come se'night [the next Sunday but one]; **Chs.**^{3} 'To-morrow come never When two Sundays come together.' This expression used to be very common and is anything but extinct now, and is often used as a quip to one more apt to promise than to perform. **Not.**^{13} **s.Not.** You won't hear the lambs bleat, come spring, Prior *Renie* (1895) 76. **Lin.** I 'a managed for Squoire coom Michaelmas thutty year, Tennyson *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 12. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **s.War.**^{1} **Bdf.** Fifty-six years come Michaelmas, Ward *Bessie Costrell* (1895) 3. **Lon.** She has been dead two year, come September, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 474, ed. 1861. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.** (W.R.E.), **Suf.** (M.E.R.) **Ess.** That'll be forty-two year, come Michaelmas, Downe *Ballads* (1895) 5. **Ken.** (D.W.L.), **Ken.**^{1}, **Sur.** (T.S.C.), **Sur.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Dree year come Wednesday, Swinstead *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 55. **Som.** He'll dust your jacket vor ee purty tidy come marnen, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 164. **w.Som.**^{1} Aa·l bee rad·ee kaum Zún·dee. **Dev.** My poar dear wive ave abin dead dree yers come Cursemass, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 94. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

14. Since (?).

Hrt. He's not been here abouts come last year (H.G.).

COME, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Growth, act of vegetation.

Sc. There's a come in the grund [there is a considerable degree of vegetation] (Jam.).

COME, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. War. Wor. Also written **cum** (Jam.). A crook, bend, curve; the angle which a spade, hoe, or other implement makes with the ground.

Lnk. (Jam.), **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Chs.**^{1} If the mouth and handle are almost in a line the spade is said to have 'very little come'; if they make a considerable angle, the spade has 'a good deal of come.' For shovelling up soil a spade with as much come as possible is best, as the workman does not require to stoop so low. **s.Chs.**^{1} The implement is said to have more or less come according as the angle is more or less obtuse.

Hence **Comin,** *adj.* Of a scythe, &c.: narrow, not at a sufficient angle.

s.War. (E.S.) **Wor.** This scythe is set on the sned too comin [the blade is set with the point too near to the handle], *ib.*

COME, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. In forms **comb** w.Yks.^{3} Sus. Hmp. w.Som.^{1}; **coombe** w.Yks.^{2}; **cum-** N.I.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1} Lan.^{1} e.An.^{1} [**kōm, koəm, kum.**]

1. *sb. pl.* The sprouts or husks from barley in the process of malting. Cf. **chives.**

w.Yks.^{2} Used for preserving bacon; **w.Yks.**^{3} **s.Chs.**^{1} Koa·m. **Der.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Suf.** Cōm (F.H.). **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **w.Som.**^{1} (s.v. Combings). **Dev.** *w.Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4. [A peck or two of malt dust ('combs') would be a nice mixture, Armatage *Cattle* (1882) 36; Come, the small fibres, or tails of malt, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

2. *v.* To sprout at the lower end as barley does in the process of malting.

Sc. Ye breed of good mawt, ye're lang a coming, Ramsay *Prov.* (1776) 80 (Jam.). **Chs.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Comeing,** *vbl. sb.* the sprouting of barley, &c.; (2) **Coming-floor,** *sb.* the floor of a malthouse on which the barley is spread to germinate; (3) **Comings** (**Cummin[g]s**), *vbl. sb. pl.* the sprouts from barley when in process of malting.

(1) **Chs.**^{1} The comeing of barley, or malt; is the spritting of it as if it cast out a root, *Academy of Armory*, Bk. III. iii. 105. (2) **Shr.**^{12} (3) **N.I.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Cummins is also applied to the mixture made from the dust adhering to the dried oat husks and water. Hence the saying, 'Thick as cummins,' applied to muddy water. **Cum.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} In the process of malting, each corn of barley grows a very distinct root. These roots are called combings [koa·meenz], or combs. [Called draff, dreg, malt comins, barley, oats, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 272.]

3. Of grain: to sprout, spring, germinate in the ground, grow after it has been cut down. Sc. (Jam.) See also *Come again*, s. v. **Come,** *v.*^{1} **II. 1** (4, *c*).

[**1.** Comys of malte, *pululata*, *Prompt.*; *Come* repr. an OE. **cām*, cp. G. *keimen*, to germinate (in malting). But in some dials. the word has been associated with the words *come* and *comb.*]

COME, *sb.*^{4} n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A comfit. (Hall.)

COME, *ppl. adj.* Born, descended from.

Rnf. He's better come than her indeed, . . . Her father's but a miller, Barr *Poems* (1861) 17.

COMED, see **Come,** *v.*^{1}

COME-HITHER, *int.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **camether** Suf.^{1}; **c'moother** War.^{2}; **come ather** Sc.; **— ether** se.Wor.^{1}; **— hather** Nrf.; **— hayther** Oxf.^{1}; **com-etha** Dev.; **comether** Brks.^{1}; **come-other** Not.^{1} Lei.^{1}; **comither** War. Som.; **commather** Ess. Sus. Hmp.; **commether** Dur.^{1} Som.; **comother** Ess. Sus. Hmp.; **com'other** Nhp.^{1}; **— artha** Nrf.; **— ather** Wil.; **coom-hedder** Wil.^{1}; **cum-ather** w.Som.^{1}; **cumhether** Nrf.; **cumidder** Cum.^{1}

1. *int.* A call to a horse to come towards one; hence to turn to the left side on which the carter walks when driving without reins.

Sc. 'Hie here,' 'come ather' are common in the midl. counties, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 160. **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} *Obsol.*, **Der.** (T.H.), **Not.** (J.W.), **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} A waggoner's lengthened imperative to his team would be, 'Haw, hait, gee, com'other, wo.' **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{2} *Introd.*, **War.**^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **Nrf.** (W.R.E.); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 8. **Suf.** (F.H.); Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 290, ed. 1849; **Suf.**^{1} **Ess., Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**^{1} Km-ae·dhur! **Dev.**^{1}

2. *Comb.* (1) **Come-hither way,** (2) **— wey,** (3) **— wohey,** (4) **— woy,** (5) **— wut,** a call to horses to move to the left or to turn round.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} Km-ae·dhur-wai·ee-u! Kúm·-aedhur-wai·ee-u! **Dev.**^{3}, **nw.Dev.**^{1} (2) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} (4) **s.Not.** In corn-leading when the team, in drawing from stowk to stowk, does not keep the middle of the rows, a pitcher will call out, 'Come ether woy,' to bid them pull towards him (J.P.K.). (5) **Oxf.**^{1} Used to horses when drawing loads. **Brks.**^{1}

3. A persuasive call to a child or animal.

Som. Commether Billy Chubb and breng tha hornen book, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 142. **n.Dev.** Com·'etha' then, I won't 'ort 'ee (F.A.A.).

4. *v.* To turn towards the left.

nw.Dev.^{1} A ploughman kom-methers round when he is casting or throwing-abroad, and gees round when he is gathering.

COMELING, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also Dor. In forms **cumlin** (Jam.); **kimling** Dor. [**ku·mlin, ki·mlin.**] A stranger; a strange animal that attaches itself to a person or place of its own accord.

Sc. A cumlin-cat is one that takes up its residence in a house spontaneously (Jam.). **w.Yks.**^{1} Not now used without the *prep.* 'out.' We *gen.* say 'out-comelings.' **Dor.** In everyday use. Portlanders are intensely clannish, and look with suspicion and contempt on all outsiders. Years of residence in the Isle are of no avail: you are still spoken of as a mere kimling (G.E.D.).

[Cumlynge i am anence the and pilgrym, Hampole (c. 1330) *Ps.* xxxviii. 17; cp. OHG. *chumelinc*, 'advena' (Graff).]

COMELY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also Cor. Also written **cumley** Nhb.^{1}; **cumbly** N.Cy.^{1} [**ku·mli. kɐ·mli.**]

1. Agreeable, dear; used as *sb.* in phr. *ma comely*, my dear (one).

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Fareweel, ma comely! aw mun gang, *N. Minstrel* (1806–7) pt. iv. 72; The knot wis tied, An' prood maw cumley showed hor ring, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 332; **Nhb.**^{1}

2. Well-behaved, reverent, becoming.

Ayr. Her son is douce and comely in the kirk, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xc; A modest fortitude that was exceedingly comely, *ib. Provost* (1822) xxix.

3. Of the weather: fine.

Cor. Comely weather, comely weather; th' gulls be comin' back, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iv; **Cor.**^{3}

COME ONE'S WAYS, *phr.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and in n. counties to Wor. Shr. Hrf. To come along, come forward, *gen.* used to children, &c., in great kindness.

ne.Sc. I cam' my waas hame, Grant *Keckleton*, 32. **Ayr.** Come your wa's ben, my wee pet lamb, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 101. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** He cam' his ways, an' sits doon, Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iv. 1; **Nhb.**^{1} Come-thee-ways, hinny. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Cuh thee thee ways wih me, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 187. **Wm.** Cu the waes in an dry thesell, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 10. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} Come thy ways wi' the; **w.Yks.**^{245}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} A coaxing way of calling an animal; or of addressing children. **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Cum thy waays, on wi' thee, whativer hest 'a been doin? **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}

COMER(E, see **Cummer.**

COMERS, *sb. pl.* Cum. Yks. Lin. [**ku·mərz. ku·məz.**] In phr. *comers and goers* or *gangers*, visitors, callers.

Cum.^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} A vast o' comers an' gangers. **e.Yks.**^{1} They live at a odd hoose, bud they've a deal o' cummers an ganners, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **n.Lin.**^{1} I niver seed so many cumers and goers e' ony hoose e' my life as ther is theäre.

COMETHER, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Also written **comedher** Wxf.; **commither** Ant.

1. *sb.* Matter, affair, business.

Ir. Anybody wid the sight of their eyes might aisy enough ha' seen what ailed the crathur. That was no great comether, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 192.

2. Friendly intercourse.

Ant. There hae been nae commither between them this guid while, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

3. In phr. *to put the comether on*, to induce, beguile, win over.

Ir. It's a quare comether she must ha' been after puttin' on him, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 281. **Ant.** When these people wish to put the comether on any one, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 23. **w.Ir.** 'Tis some rich gentleman . . . that you have been putting your comether upon, Lawless *Grania* (1892) II. 157; The bishop goin' . . . to put his comether upon Corny, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 99. **Wxf.** You'd be able to put the comedher on somebody, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 89.

4. *v.* To flatter, say 'soft nothings.' Uls. (M.B.-S.)

COMFABLE, *sb.* and *adj.* I.Ma. Som. Dev. Written **caumfa'ble** Dev.; **comfible** I.Ma. [**ko·mfəbl.**]

1. *sb.* A comforter or knitted woollen wrap for the throat. w.Som.^{1} See **Comfortable,** *sb.*

2. *adj.* Comfortable.

I.Ma. Livin still as comfible, Browne *Doctor* (1887) 9. **w.Som.**^{1} I calls it a very [kaum·fubl] little 'ouse. **Dev.** Ta mek us caumfa'ble We bote a lot o' stuff, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 24, ed. 1853.

COMFARANT-LIKE, *adj.* Bwk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Decent, becoming. See **Farand.**

COMFLEK, *v.* Bwk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To reflect.

COMFORT, *sb.* Lin. Som. Dev. Cor. [**ko·mfət.**]

1. A comfit, sweetmeat, a special kind of sweet sold at fairs.

n.Lin.^{1} **Som.** She gied un a penny to buy comforts to [at the] fair (F.A.A.); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Made of small pieces of cinnamon covered with sugar. **Dev.**^{1} **nw.Dev.**^{1} Almonds (not cinnamon) covered with sugar are called comforts.

2. Spirituous liquor.

Cor. A gossip over a dish of tea and a drop of 'comfort,' Forfar *Wizard* (1871) 125.

COMFORTABLE, *adj.* and *sb.* Nhb. Wm. Lan. Chs. Not. Glo. Dor. Cor. [**ku·m-, kɐ·mfətəbl.**]

1. *adj.* Agreeable, pleasant, obliging, complaisant.

Not. To be coomfartable with a person, i.e. to get on with any one without shyness, *N. & Q.* (1897) 8th S. xi. 486. **Glo.**^{1} **Cor.** Mistress is a very comfortable lady, please sure, she don't go fussing about the house. You'll find him comfortable, from what I do hear tell of him (W.S.); **Cor.**^{12}

2. *Comb.* **Comfortable stuff,** wine or spirit begged for a sick person.

w.Dor. Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834).

3. *sb.* A comforter or woollen wrap for the throat. Wm. (B.K.), Lan.^{1}, Chs.^{1}, s.Chs.^{1}

4. *Obs.* A covered rowing-boat formerly used for passengers on the Tyne.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** The umbrella that wis elwis at hyem in his comfortibbil, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 24; **Nhb.**^{1} Having a roof, it was a great improvement on the older open passenger boat, hence the name. 'Before steamboats became so numerous upon the Tyne, there were several covered passenger boats, called comfortables,' Mackenzie *Hist. Newc.* (1827) 722.

COMFORTERS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [**ku·mfətəz.**] Rag trade: all fine soft woollen rags made from Berlin wool, &c.; disused woollen neck-scarves used for making into 'shoddy.' w.Yks. (M.F.); (J.M.)

COMFORT-KNIT-BANE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **comfer-** Abd. The plant *Symphytum tuberosum.*

Bnff.^{1} **Abd.** Called comfer knitbeen in Abd., where a preparation, made by boiling the root in oil or lard, is extolled by old women for hardening and strengthening fractures, Murray *Flora* (1836) 121 (s.v. Knitbeen) (B. & H.); Still known, though not very common (W.M.).

COMICAL, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Bdf. Nrf. Sur. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **komical** Dev. [**ko·mikl.**]

1. Odd, peculiar, singular, unusual; queer, cracky, as in phr. *to be struck comical.*

w.Yks. Yār oud man z vari komikl əbāt iz meit (J.W.). **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Glo.** It was a comical job (S S.B.). **n.Glo.** (H.S.H.) **Nrf.** What's the matter with him? Is he struck comical, I wonder? Spilling *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 64. **Wil.**^{1} He's sort o' comical in his head, bless 'ee. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} It is very common to say—You should not make fun of the foolish, yùe múd bee u-tèokt kaum·ikul yur-zuul· [you may be taken comical yourself]. **Dev.** I'm burned ef twadden a kommical sight! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **w.Cor.** Don't make mock of a May-gum, you may be struck comical yourself one day, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 233.

2. Disagreeable, queer in temper, captious, bad-tempered; pert, impertinent.

Cum.^{3} There's nowte aboot Dinah were better away But her comical ower-wūrd 'M'appen I may,' 38. **w.Yks.** I wər oləs vari komikl əbāt it (J.W.). **s.Chs.**^{1} Yoa·)m ver·i kom·ikl dhŭs mau·rnin. Aan)yŭ got·n ùp ŭ)dh raang· sahyd ŭ)th bed? [Yo'm very comical this mornin'. Han yŏ gotten up o' th' wrang side o' th' bed?] **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}, **s.War.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} 'Er's a good-sorted ŏŏman, but 'er's got some comical cornels in 'er temper. **Hrf.**^{12} **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Flt.** (T.K.J.), **Cmb.** (W.W.S.), **Wil.**^{1}, **Dor.** (C.W.) **w.Som.**^{1} U kaum·ikul soa·urt uv u mae·un [a bad-tempered man]. Maister's ter'ble comical z-mornin, got out wrong zide o' the bed, I s'pose. **Dev.** Bill's za comical there's no speykin' to en, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 87, ed. 1871. **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{12}

Hence **Comically**, *adv.* badly.

n.Wil. The master has behaved very comically to me (W.C.P.).

3. Capricious, uncertain, not to be relied on; ticklish, dangerous, hazardous.

w.Yks.^{2} Wa, this is a comical job, ooever. **Shr.**^{1} 'E mus' mind, or 'e'll get into 'djed mon's 'ollow,' for it's a comical rŏäd, 'specially if theer comes on a mug. **Bdf.** A poor woman, when urged to submit to an operation on her head, declined on the plea that 'the head is a comical place' (J.W.B.). **Sur.**^{1} Of turkeys the farm man said, 'They're comical things,' meaning capricious, difficult to rear. The weather has been very comical for a long time. **Wil.**^{1} A cow he's a comical thing to feed; bin he don't take care he's very like to choke hissel.

4. Unwell, out of sorts, poorly, 'queer.'

s.Wor. I baint justly righteous in my inside, I feels very comical, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 27; I've felt bad and comical a many days (H.K.); **s.Wor.**^{1} 'E seemed that comical as 'e couldn't eat no fittle. **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **n.Wil.** I've a bin at whoam from work for a wick and do veel main comical to-day (W.C.S.). **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** I was terrible comical all the morning (C.V.G.).

COMIC-STRUCK, *adj.* Shr. [**ko·mik-struk.**] Struck with amazement, thunderstruck, 'moonstruck.'

Shr.^{1} Dunna stand starrin' like summat comic-struck; pŭt yore shuther to it, an' 'elp 'im.

COMING, *vbl. sb.* Cum.^{1} [**ku·min.**] In phr. *to have no coming and ganging*, to be obstinate in one's own opinion; unyielding.

COMING(S IN, *phr.* Lin. Hnt. Som. (1) The income derived from a fixed source; (2) the amount payable for valuation, &c., upon entering on a farm or business; (3) the terms or conditions upon which a business or farm is entered.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} His cumings in is all fra land. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **w.Som.**^{1} He've a-got up zeb'm and zixpence a week kaum·een ee·n, bezides his pinsheen [pension]. (2) *ib.* 'Tis up dree hunded pound comin in, and where's er gwain to vind money vor to stock it arter that? (3) *ib.* Why, he 'ant a-got no rent to pay vor up 'most two year; nif that idn a good comin in, I never zeed 'nother one.

[What are thy rents? what are thy comings in? Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. i. 260.]

COMING TO, *phr.* Som. Approach, access, entrance.

w.Som.^{1} 'Tis u middlin sort of a place like, hon you be there, on'y 'tis sich a mortal bad kaum·een tùe. In advertisements of sales of growing timber it is common to see it described as 'capital coming to' [ready of access].

[Cp. the use of 'coming' in Pepys *Diary* (1667) Jan. 6: An extraordinary good house, and a fine coming to it.]

COMISS, see **Commerce**.

COM(M, see **Comb**, *sb.*^{1}

COMMANDEMENT, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Nhp. Shr. Oxf. e.An. Som. Also written **commandiment** (Jam.) w.Yks.^{1} Oxf.^{1} In form **commanyment** w.Som.^{1} [**kəmā·ndiment, kəma·ndiment.**] A command, mandate; commandment.

Sc. Still prevails among the peasantry and occurs in our version of the Psalms (Jam.). **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{2}, **Oxf.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Kumaa·neemunt.

[From him I haue expresse commandement, Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, i. iii. 20 (ed. 1623); Þis er comandementis ten, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 6481. OFr. *comandement.*]

COMMANDING PAIN, *phr.* N.I.^{1} A severe pain, such as almost disables one.

COMMANDS, *sb. pl.* Sc. The commandments, the Decalogue.

Sc. I'd sooner break the half o' the commands, Leighton *Words* (1869) 12. **Ayr.** Ye . . . hae gi'en the feck Of a' the ten comman's, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 4; Here is Murray's fragments O' the ten commands, *ib. Heron Ballads* (1796) 3, st. 10.

[The Ten Commandis, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1500), ed. Small, II. 67.]

COMMANYMENT, see **Commandement**.

COMMENCE, *sb.* Ess. Sus. An awkward event, affair, job.

Ess. *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1} **Sus.** Holloway; **Sus.**^{1} Here's a pretty commence!

[Here's a pretty commence! Southey *Lett.* (1794) in *Life* (1849) I. 222.]

COMMERCE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also Dev. Cor. Also written **comiss** Dev. [**ko·mərs, ko·məs.**]

1. *sb.* Intercourse, communication, dealings with.

Slk. An eel and a wife, Whose commerce he dreaded the same, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 291. **Gall.** Common (A.W.). **Dev.** I got no comiss wi'n, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 87, ed. 1871.

2. *v.* To have intercourse or dealings with.

Sc. One who used incantation, . . . And commerced at large with the spirits of hell, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 8.

3. To converse, talk with.

n.Dev. I must commerce with thee, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 59. **Cor.** She never commerced with him; used in Meneg, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 432.

Hence **Commercin**, *vbl. sb.* conversing, talking, chattering.

Cor.^{2} Whatever is all the cómmercin about?

[**1.** He is now in some commerce with my lady, Shaks. *Twelfth N.* iii. iv. 191. **3.** Looks commercing with the skies, Milton *Pens.* (1632) 39.]

COMMISSION, *sb.* Lin. The Commission of Sewers. Hence **Commissioners**, *sb. pl.* members of the Commission of Sewers.

n.Lin.^{1} When used without anything to qualify or explain the meaning the Commission of Sewers is always meant.

COMMODITY, *sb.* Sc. A measure, considerable portion.

Ayr. Willie . . . has a commodity o' solidness and sense aboot him that I like, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 163.

COMMON, *sb.*^{1} and *adv.* Sc. Also written **commoun** (Jam.). [**ko·mən.**]

1. *sb. Obs.* In phr. (1) *to be in the common* or *one's common*, to be obliged to, be indebted to; (2) *to be good one's common*, to be under obligation to do anything; (3) *to be ill one's common*, not to be becoming or necessary from the circumstances; (4) *to quite common*, to requite, settle accounts, repay; *gen.* in a bad sense.

(1) **Sc.** Sir George Douglas, . . . not willing to be in an Englishman's common for an evil turn, Pitscottie *Hist. Sc.* (1728) 24 (Jam.); 'I'm no i' yeir common,' I am under no obligation to you, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Kcb.** It were a shame for him . . . to be in the common of such a poor man as ye are, and that ye should give out for him, and not get it in again, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 53. (2) **Sc.** Good your common to kiss your kimmer, Kelly *Prov.* (1721). (3) **Sc.** It is ill your kytes common, *ib.* 199. (4) *ib.*

2. *adv.* Commonly.

Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437.

COMMON, *sb.*^{2} Irel. Written **comman, commaun** Wxf.^{1}

1. A curved stick used in the game of 'common'

Ant. We notice a common, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 23. **Wxf.**^{1} Th' commanès t'rapple [rattled], 86; He zunk ee commane [he sunk his bat-club], *ib.* 88.

2. A game resembling hockey. Also called **Shinney**.

Ir. Camánacha, the game of commons or hurling, O'Reilly (1817); There are no patrons nor public sports except playing at common—this diversion resembles hurling in the south. The ball they play with is a small wooden one, which they strike with sticks inflected at one end. In the south the curve of the hurl is broad, and the ball large and of a soft substance covered with leather. Formerly they spent eleven days successively at Christmas-time in this exercise, now they spend only one, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 139. **N.I.**^{1}, **Dwn.** (C.H.W.)

[**1.** Ir. *camán*, a 'common,' or burnt stick for hurling (O'Reilly), fr. *cam*, crooked (Macbain).]

COMMONACK, *sb.* Cor.^{3} [**ko·mənək.**] A pigeon of mixed breed.

COMMONALITY, *sb.* Sc. The commonalty, middle classes, common people.

Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 237. **Ayr.** The commonality were his greatest adversaries, for he took no interest in their hamely affairs, Galt *Provost* (1822) viii; Nor was I withoot my pleasures amang the commonality, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 130.

[ME. *comunalitee*, community (Chaucer). OFr. *communalité*, 'communauté' (Roquefort).]

COMMONS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Chs. Midl. Lin. Nhp. Written **commins** Nhp.^{2} [**ko·mənz.**]

1. The right of pasturing animals on common land; commonage.

Mid'. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Nhp.**^{2} The right of commins.

Hence **Commoners**, *sb. pl.* those who have rights on the common pasture.

Lin. Eight towns of East Holland have similar rights with the Lake commoners of the West Fen, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 19.

2. In phr. *to do commons*, to cart material for the repair of the highways. n.Lin.^{1}

Hence (1) **Common days**, *phr.* (*a*) the days on which farmers cart materials for the highways; (*b*) work-days; all days except Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday; (2) **Common-day works**, *phr.* the time given to public work as road-makers; (3) **Commoned**, *pp.* made into a road; (4) **Common-ocatin**, *prp.* doing team-work on the highways in lieu of, or as a set-off against, the rates.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **e.Yks.** The uncivilized custom of 'common-day-works' ought to be abolished, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 503. (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} A road that has not been stoned is said never to have been commoned. (4) **e.Yks.**^{1}

3. Common-sense.

s.Chs.^{1} Dhaa tau·ks ŭz iv dhaa aad·)nŭ dhi kom·ŭnz [Tha talks as if tha hadna thy commons].

COMMONS, see **Cammon.**

COMMONTY, *sb.* Sc. [**ko·mənti.**] Commonage, the right of pasturing; a common.

Sc. Their huts, kail-yards, and rights of commonty, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. **Frf.** The one voice that could be heard all over the Commonty during the time of the tent-preaching, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xli. **Dmf.** The commonty, which was very considerable, was divided not long ago, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 220 (JAM.). **Gall.** The lairds begin to parcel out the commonties and hill-pastures, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) ii.

[OFr. *comuneté*, common fellowship (GODEFROY).]

COMMONY, *sb.* Nhb. Oxf. Brks. Amer. [**ko·məni.**] A boy's common marble, made of burnt clay and coloured. Cf. **commydick.**

Nhb.^{1} It is sometimes called a 'muggy,' as distinguished from a 'potty,' the latter being made of a fine quality of clay. **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Brks.** (M.J.B.) [Inquiring whether he had won any alley tors or commoneys lately, DICKENS *Pickwick* (1837) xxxiv. Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 60.]

COMMOTHER, *sb. Obsol.* Nhb. Yks. Written **co-mother** n.Yks.^{2} A name for the relationship of a godmother to the other godparents. See **Cummer.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Also used in addressing an aged woman. *Obs.* **n.Yks.**^{12} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

[My commodrys and my cosynes bathe, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 49. Cp. Fr. *commère*, MLat. *commater*, used in the same sense.]

COMMOUN, see **Common**, *sb.*^{1}

COMMOVE, *v. Obs.* Sc. Also written **commuve** (JAM.). To move, bring into a state of commotion.

Sc. Pilate being a little commoved, declines being the author of this accusation, HUTCHESON *St. John* (1657) (JAM.); The clerk . . . was also commoved, for . . . that honest gentleman's terror communicated itself to him, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) viii. **Cld.** (JAM.)

COMMUTE, *v.* Wor. [**kəmiu·t.**] In phr. *to commute a dream*, to explain it.

s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 20; (H.K.)

COMMYDICK, *sb.* w.Yks. A boy's marble made of clay. Cf. **commony.**

w.Yks. Well known at Kirkburton. The commonest marbles are now what we formerly called 'stonies,' and one 'stoney' was worth ten 'commy-dicks' (M.F.); **w.Yks.**^{3}

CO-MOTHER, see **Commother.**

COMP, *sb.*^{1} Sus. [**komp.**] A valley. Sus. (M.B.-S.); Sus.^{1}

COMP, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Also written **compt.** Company.

Frf. She thinks Jamie an' me's in comp, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xix. **Per.** Ye ran in compt like twa dogs, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 214.

COMPACTED TOGETHER, *phr.* n.Lin.^{1} Lying very closely, as birds do in a nest; adhering together as nails do from rust.

COMPANY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Lin. Shr. Bdf. e.An. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev. [**ku·m-, kɐ·mp**(ə)**ni.**]

1. *sb.* An assemblage of persons for a special purpose, such as a concert, lecture, &c.; an assembly in a public-house.

n.Yks.^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} We'd a good cump'ny at chetch last neet. **w.Som.**^{1} A man pleaded his temperance to me: Aay aa·n u-zau·daew·n een noa kau·mp-mee uz twuul·muunt-n moo·ur [I have not sat down in any ale-house assembly for a year and more].

2. A party of men who work in the harvest-field.

Nrf. They work at harvest-time in what they call a company, CRESSWELL *Sandringham Estate*; (M.C.H.B.)

3. The bailiffs, used ironically.

Chs.^{1} 'He's getten company,' he's got the bailiffs in the house.

4. *Comp.* **Company-keeper**, (1) a companion to a lady; (2) a lover.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} Faber wife ewsed to be cum'p'ny-keäper to Miss Alexander. **sw.Lin.**^{1} **Dor.** Miss Power's taking to little Miss De Stancy and making her her company keeper, HARDY *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) bk. i. 43. (2) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Sus.** HOLLOWAY.

5. In phr. (1) *to give company*, (2) *to keep company*, to court, make love to.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{4} (2) **Ayr.** The prisoner keeping company with their daughter, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 104. **Shr.**^{2} **Nrf.** He keep company with Susan, you know (W.R.E.). **w.Som.**^{1} 'To keep company with' does not necessarily imply an engagement, though it is usually so understood. **Dev.** Yü've a-got one maiden to keep company with, HARTIER *Hodge, Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 254. [**Colloq.** He 'kept company' with Patty, BESANT & RICE *Mortiboy* (1872) xli.]

6. *v.* To keep company, associate with.

Sc. Wisdom companies alone with lyart locks and a long pilgrimage, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 142. **Gall.** I companied not with the braver folk, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xiii. **Bdf.** Who do you company with? (J.W.B.)

[**6.** These men whych haue companyed with vs, TINDALE (1534) *Acts* i. 21.]

COMPARE, *sb.* Sc. Also Som. Dev. Comparison.

Ayr. Bliss beyond compare! BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 9. **w.Som.**^{1} There idn no [kumpae·ur] twixt her and he; her's worth a hunded o' un. **n.Dev.** There's no compare, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 465.

[Making a couplement of proud compare With sun and moon, SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxi.]

COMPARISHMENT, *sb.* Irel. Comparison.

Ir. Runnin' up comparishments betuxt yourself an' him, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) vi. **Ant.** In use still (W.J.K.); In freq. use (A.J.I.).

COMPARTNER, *sb.* Cor. A companion.

Cor. So Zebe—poor fellaw—axed me for to be his compaartner, TREGELLAS *Tales*, 24; My three compartners, Jim Penglase, Alice Ann, and Betsy Jane, FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 5.

COMPASS, *sb.*^{1} Chs. e.An.

1. An outline, as of carpenter's work, of laying out ground, &c. with a sweep, approaching to a circular form. Hence **Compassing**, *adj.* in a roundish or circular form. e.An.^{1}

2. Of land: superficial area, extent.

Chs.^{1} What compass of ground have you? [How many acres do you farm?] **s.Chs.**^{1} Ŭ kùm·pŭs ŭ foa·r ee·kŭr [A compass o' four acre]. To 'speak i' compass' is to speak within limits, to speak guardedly.

[**2.** A certaine compas of land, *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1685), ed. 1888, VI. 231 (N.E.D.).]

COMPASS, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* Hrt. Also written **cumpass.**

1. *sb.* Manure, dressing applied to the soil; compost. Cf. **compost.**

Hrt. The best dressing (compass as it is called) which Mr. Ryde has observed for wheat, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 33.

2. *v.* To manure, dress soil.

Hrt. We will cumpass the field this season (H.G.).

[**1.** Lay on more compas, and fallow agen, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 50. MLat. *compostum*, 'fimus quo impinguatur terra,' in *Charter* (1258) (DUCANGE). **2.** Compostyn or dungyn, *stercoro*, *Prompt.* OFr. *composter*, 'engraisser les terres' (LA CURNE), MLat. *compostare* (DUCANGE).]

COMPAYABLE, *adj.* Hrf. Liable to payment of tax, fine, &c.

Hrf.^{2} Your dog isn't compayable till Jan. 1.

COMPEAR, *v.* Sc. Also written **compeir** (JAM.). [**kəmpiə·r.**] To appear before a court in answer to a summons.

Sc. Still commonly used (JAM.); It has been their resolution,—

not to compear, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 109 (*ib.*). **Lnk.** The times were so ill, the gentlemen durst not personally compear, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 29, ed. 1828. **Bwk.** Sure for their interest they'll compear again, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 71.

Hence **Compearance**, *sb.* an appearance before a court in answer to a summons.

Sc. The justice took the word o' the tane for the compearance o' the tither, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. **Frf.** Death's short citation's on the mast, His diet of compearance past, Sands *Poems* (1833) 27. **Lnk.** This excellent gentlewoman was vexed with parties of soldiers, and compearance before courts, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 51, ed. 1828.

[Now thairfor sche compeiris, and grantis her selfe to haue slane the king, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 258. OFr. *compere*, pr. sing. stem of *comparoir*, 'se présenter en justice' (Roquefort), MLat. *comparēre*, see Hatzfeld (s.v.).]

COMPER, *sb.* Or.I. [**ko·mpər.**] The fish Father-lasher, *Cottus bubalis.*

Or.I. The Father-lasher, *Cottus scorpius*, is named the comper, Barry *Hist. Or. I.* (1805) 291 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} [Satchell (1879).]

COMPERSOME, see **Campersome.**

COMPESCE, *v.* *Obs.?* Sc. To check, restrain, keep under.

Sc. We are much rejoiced to hear that our malignant countrymen . . . are so easily compesced, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 23 (Jam.); They did presently nominate two commissioners . . . which to compesce the tumult, they were forced to do, *Guthry Memoir* (1747) 29 (*ib.*). **Lnk.** He acknowledges the receipt of my lord chancellor's letter before the tumult, and that he refused to compesce the same, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 366, ed. 1828.

[Lat. *compescere*, to restrain.]

COMPLAIN, *v.* Sc. Also in form **compleen** Abd.; **complene** (Jam.). [**kəmplē·n, -plī·n.**] To ail, feel unwell and say so.

Abd. He was compleenin wur nor eeswal, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. **Rnf.** I hope your health is better, Than when ye wrote me your last letter, Informing me ye were complaining, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 200. **Lth.** Wounded soldier! if complaining, Sleep nae here and catch your death, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 55.

COMPLE, *adj.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Angry. (Hall.) See **Cample**, *v.*^{1}

COMPLE, see **Cample**, *v.*^{1}

COMPLEMENT, *sb.* Lei. War. Also Cor. [**ko·mpliment.**] The usual quantity, right amount.

w.Cor. 'You have put too much whisky in this glass.' 'No, only your usual complement' (M.A.C.).

Hence **Complementary**, *adj.* having the full amount of wits, brains, &c.

Lei.^{1} A woman said of her husband, 'Ah woon't sey as a's quoite complementary, loike, but a knoos better nur to act as a doos.' **War.**^{3}

COMPLIMENT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. [**ko·mpliment.**]

1. *sb.* A present, gift.

Sc. He gave me a watch in a compliment, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 435. **Edb.** A compliment Of good fresh beef and wholesome bread, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 34.

2. A favour conferring an obligation; the obligation so contracted.

Dub. 'He is not a man that I should like to be under a compliment to'—said of some one of whom it was proposed to ask a favour (G.M.H.).

Hence **Complimental**, *adj.* Of the nature of a compliment or expression of courtesy.

Ayr. The dame brings forth in complimental mood . . . her weel-hain'd kebbuck, Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 11.

3. *v.* To make a present of, present with.

Sc. (Jam.) **Ayr.** She complimented her brother with a cheese and a boll of meal, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 58.

[**3.** Bellarmine had complimented her with a brilliant from his finger, Fielding *Jos. Andrews* (1742) II. iv.]

COMPLUTHER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Written **complouther** Fif.; **complowther** Dmb.; also in form **complouter** Rnf. (Jam.); **comploutre** Lnk.

1. *v.* To agree, accord, mix, work together; to comply. See **Plouter.**

e.Fif. Sae reasonable in itsel' an' complouthered sae entirely wi' oor ain inclination that we agreed, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. **Lnk.** Innocence is so essentially pure, an' deception so essentially impure, that they dunna very weel what the Norlan' folk ca' comploutre, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 28. **Slk.** I had a deal o' good words by heart but didna ken how I might gar them compluther, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 364, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** I wou'd marry her, but she'll no compluther (Jam.).

2. *sb.* A mixture; a mess, confusion, entanglement.

Dmb. In the complowther o' care, and trouble, and mony a thing forby that this worl' is made up o', Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xxvi.

3. A mistake. Slg. (Jam.)

COMPLY, *v.* Chs.^{1} [**kumplai·.**] To fit, coincide.

COMPO, *sb.* e.An. Sus. [**ko·mpō.**] Composition, cement; a mixture of lime, cement, sand, &c., used for buildings. e.An.^{1}, Sus. (F.E.S.)

COMPOSANT, *sb.* Ken. Cor. In *pl.* Cor.^{1} [**ko·mpəzənt.**] Nautical term: St. Elmo's Fire, the luminous appearance, a form of electrical discharge, seen on the masts and yards of ships at sea.

Ken. (E.R.O.); **Ken.**^{1} Besides hearing strange sounds, the poor fisherman often sees the composant. A ball of fire appears dancing about the top of his mast; it is of a bluish, unearthly colour, and quivers like a candle going out. It never does anybody any harm, and it always comes when squally weather is about. **Cor.**^{1} Known to sailors as ominous of storm. [A composant burning at the fore yard-arm, Russell *Jack's Courtship*, xx (C.D.).]

[A corr. of an older *corposant.* Corposants along the tacklings slide, Marvell *First Anniv.* (1655) 270 (N.E.D.); The same night we saw uppon the maine yarde . . . a certaine signe which the Portingalls call Corpo Santo, or the holy body of brother Peter Gonsalves but the Spaniards call it S. Elmo, Van Linschoten *Voyages* (1598), Eng. ed. 1885, II. 238 (Stanford). Port. *corpo santo*, 'feu Saint-Elme' (Roquette). It. *corpo santo*, see Fanfani (s.v. *Elmo*).]

COMPOSITY, *sb.* Sc. Lin.

1. Composure, self-possession.

Ayr. Nane o' our hamewart gentry cou'd sit wi' sic an air o' composity in the middle o' a stramash like that, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxii.

2. Comprehension.

n.Lin.^{1} He's gotten no composity aboot him.

COMPOST, *sb.* Sc. Mixture, compound. Cf. **compass**, *sb.*^{2}

Slk. He's a gay queer compost, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 365, ed. 1866.

[OFr. *compost*, 'recueil, composition' (La Curne).]

COMPOSTURE, *sb.* Som. Composition.

w.Som.^{1} A clerk gave out in a church, 'Let us sing to the praise and glory of God, a hymn of my own composture' [kmpaus·chur].

COMPT, *v.* Sc. [**kompt.**] To count, account.

e.Lth. What if vulgarity should greet, An' her dear children compt them? Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 6.

Hence **Compting**, *vbl. sb.* an account.

Sc. We maun get another subsidy frae the Commons, and that will make ae compting of it, Scott *Nigel* (1822) v.

COMPT, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc. Neat in dress. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[*Coint*, quaint, compt, neat, Cotgr. Lat. *comptus*, trimmed, neat.]

COMPY-SHOP, *sb.* s.Wal. [**ko·mpi-ʃop.**] A 'tally' shop or office where the wages of workmen were paid in kind before the practice was made illegal.

s.Wal. *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 385.

COMRADE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lin. Cor. Written **comerade** (Jam.). [**kəmrē·d.**]

1. *sb.* A friendly term of address or greeting.

Cor. Touch your pipe a bit, comra-ade, I do want to speak to 'ee, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i.

2. *v.* To meet together for the purpose of conversation; to visit or 'gad about' from house to house.

n.Lin.^{1} She's niver within doors; alust comraadin' aboot sumwheäre.

Hence (1) **Comerade**, *sb.* a meeting together for conversation; (2) **Comeradin**, *vbl. sb.* the habit of visiting constantly; a meeting for conversation.

(1) **Rxb.** We've had a gude comerade (Jam.). (2) She's been at the comerádin (*ib.*).

COMREESING, *prp.* Cor.^{2} [Not known to our correspondents.] Fleeting, sliding away.

COMTHANKFOW, *adj.* Bwk. (JAM.) Grateful, thankful. See **Cun thank(s,** *v.*

[For *conthankfow* (*-full*).]

CON, *sb.*^{1} *Obsol.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **conn** N.Cy.^{1} Cum. **[kon.]** A squirrel.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 3; *Gl.* (1851); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Let us by all means see this con hunting, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 124; Ther saeler chaps gan ta rinn up t'reeaps ommast like cats, er cons up a nut tree, *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1885) pt. iii. 18. **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.** He could not see a con skear [in the oak], BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 50. **n.Lan.** Ɛs lish əs ə kon (W.S.). **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

[The con, the cuning, and the cat, MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (ed. 1615) 32, ed. Cranstoun, 286. Norw. dial. *ikonn*, also *ikorn*, a squirrel (AASEN), ON. *īkorni*; cp. Sw. dial. *ikóne* (RIETZ).]

CON, *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Der. Nhp. War. **[kon.]**

1. To meditate on, to peruse for the purpose of learning; to talk about.

Sc. They began to con their lessons together, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) ix. **Ayr.** Echo cons the doolfu' tale, BURNS *Bessy and her Spinning Wheel.* **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Two vet'rans still . . . Conn'd o'er the days when they were young, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 23; **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} I have not conn'd it over. **w.Yks.** THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**^{14}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Conning a book. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} I'll con it over in my mind before I see you again. **War.**^{3} I'll con it over and let you know.

Hence **Conner,** *sb.* (1) a peruser, reader; (2) an overlooker, exciseman.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{1} To th' conner o' my book, *Title of Pref.*; **w.Yks.**^{5} (2) **n.Yks.**^{2}

2. To persuade. n.Yks.^{1}

CON, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} n.Cy. Yks. Der. Hmp. Slang. **[kon.]**

1. *v.* To fillip, strike with the hand. N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}, w.Yks.^{1}

2. *sb.* A rap, knock, tap with the knuckles.

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Slang.** In use at Winchester School, SHADWELL *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864); (E.F.)

[**1.** To conne one, *contractis pugnis vel digitis percutere*, COLES (1679). Fr. *cogner*, 'frapper à coups de poing' (HATZFELD).]

CON, *v.*^{3} n.Cy. To search whether a hen is with egg. WRIGHT.

CON, see **Can,** *v.*, **Cun.**

CONACRE, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. **[ko·nēkə(r).]**

1. *sb.* The sub-letting of land to a tenant, who acquires the use of the land to raise one or two crops and nothing further. *Gen.* in phr. *in conacre.* Also used *attrib.*

Ir. (G.M.H.); A middle-man lets fields from year to year, at still higher rents, on what is called the con-acre system, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1855) II. 509. [These tenancies are usually termed corn-acres, or by corruption of that word con-acre, *Westm. Rev.* (1827).]

2. *v.* To hire or let land, &c., 'in conacre.' (G.M.H.)

CONCABLE, see **Conker-bell.**

CONCEIT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n. and midl. counties to Glo. Brks. Also e.An. Hmp. Cor. Also written **conceet** N.Cy.^{1}; and in forms **concait** Bnff.^{1} w.Yks.; **concite** Suf.^{1}; **consait** Ir. n.Yks.^{3} e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks. w.Wor.^{1} Shr.^{1} Nrf. Cor.^{1}; **consate** Sc. N.I.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} Cum.^{1} Wm. n.Yks.^{2} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} Lei.^{1} Nhp.^{1} Suf.; **consite** Suf.; **conzait** Brks.^{1} **[konsī·t, -siə·t, -sē·t, -seə·t.]**

1. *sb.* An opinion, idea, fancy; a liking, fancy for.

Ayr. Noo, what's your conceit? GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) vi; 'That's a very good conceit,' replied the laird, *ib. Entail* (1823) vii. **Lnk.** In beggar weans, an' helpless folks, she taks a queer conceit, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 54. **Ir.** Be jabers, himself has the great consait of it, at all events, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 131. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **m.Yks.**^{1} A poorly person, with no appetite, has 'no consate for nought.' **w.Yks.** Just feel at that blister an' then tell me if it's all consait, HARTLEY *Budget* (1869) 71; **w.Yks.**^{1} I've nobbut an ill consate on him, i. 85. **Lei.**^{1} Ah'n but a poor consate on 'im. If a wanst teks a consate, loike, you mee as good talk to a win'mill. **Nhp.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} I hanna much consait of 'er; **Shr.**^{2} But a poor conçayt as how he'll do it. **Hrf.**^{1} I had no conceit of it; **Hrf.**^{2}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** It's tho ghoast of ould Flupot I have a consait, surely, ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 8. **Cor.** I've a-tuk a consait I'd like my old bones to be carr'd home to Carne, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xix; **Cor.**^{1} I took a consait to go out.

2. Obstinacy, bigotry.

w.Yks. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 346.

Hence **Conceited,** *ppl. adj.* obstinate, bigoted.

w.Yks. A servant being told she must go to the same place of worship as the family, acquiesced saying, 'I am none conceited,' *ib.*

3. Neatness, good taste. Bnff.^{1}

Hence **Concaity,** *adj.* neat, tidy, tasteful.

Bnff.^{1} She hid on a richt concaity bonnet. He keeps a' thing ticht: he's a concaity bodie.

4. Phr. (1) *A conceit of a thing*, small, natty, dainty; (2) *to fall in — with*, take a fancy to; (3) *to have — on*, to be proud or vain of; (4) *to put in — about*, to remind, recall to memory; (5) *to take a — in*, to take pride in.

(1) **Edb.** The hennie was quite a conceit of a thing, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx. (2) **Ir.** Since I fell in consate wid you . . . darlin', CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) xvii. (3) **Nhb.**^{1} He hes consate on hissel, aa think, noo. (4) **Wor.** What you said just put me in conceit about it (J.W.P.). (5) **N.I.**^{1} He takes a great consate in his garden.

5. *v.* To imagine, fancy, think; used rarely as *refl.* and in *pass.*

Sc. She conceits hersell no that distant connected wi' you, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ii. **Ayr.** As I consate, it's mair like something we ance kent and are trying to mind again, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 95. **Ir.** Makin' scrawms like an ould hin scrapin' for wireworm, and consaitin' he was hoein' turnips, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 41. **N.Cy.**^{1} What do you understand by being confirmed?—Why I consate I'll have to fight the devil by mysel'. **Dur.**^{1} Aw consate seah. **Cum.**^{1} I consate you're a stranger hereaway? **Wm.** For nowt I consate . . . Wad hev hed any poo'er To hae turn't her, *Spec. Dial.* (1872) pt. i. 43. **n.Yks.** They consated if they rarved this screen . . . it could neer age'an Be set te reets, BROWNE *Minster Screen* (1834) l. 127; **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} I consate you'll be frae Lunnun; **n.Yks.**^{3} **ne.Yks.**^{1} He consated 'at it wer t'uther man. **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah awlas consaits ti mysen that Ah can beeld a stack as weel as onny man i' parish. **w.Yks.**^{1} We consate shoe's ridden by th' bitch daughter, ii. 291. **n.Lin.**^{1} I'm consated he'll kill his sen wi' drink afoore many munths is oher if he goäs on e' this fashion. **Lei.**^{1} Ah consate it waw [was]. **Nhp.**^{1} He consated himsen he should soon be well again. **War.**^{3} **se.Wor.**^{1} Dŏŏs it do 'um any good?—Well, 'er consaits 'erself uz it dŏŏs. **Shr.**^{1} Bessy Leach wuz at school this mornin', an' 'er face is all red from the maisles; think I shall 'ăve 'em?—Dunna yo' go to consait 'em; think nuthin' about it; **Shr.**^{2} **Hrf.**^{1} I conceited it was so; **Hrf.**^{2} **Wal.** There was a time when you might been looking higher, but now I conceit it, it will be us as do condescend, BEALE *Gladys* (1881) xiii. **Rdn.** MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.**^{12}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Nrf.** (G.E.D.) **Suf.** Did you consate that our good vicar would use such words as that, STRICKLAND *Old Friends, &c.* (1864) 269; (R.E.L.); **Suf.**^{1} I dew concite. **s.Hmp.** She conceited I were a gentleman, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxv. **Cor.**^{1} I consaited to do it.

Hence **Conceited,** *ppl. adj.* fanciful, flighty, whimsical.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A consated body.

6. To like, fancy, relish.

w.Yks. Ah can't consait ther cake (Æ.B.); He can't consate to drink out of th' same glass (J.T.). **m.Yks.**^{1} I can't consate that man's face, somehow. A poorly person, with no appetite, 'consates nought.' **Nhp.**^{1} I can't consate neither him nor his goods. **Shr.**^{1} I couldna consait to ate after that ŏŏman, 'er looks so grimy.

CONCEIT-NET, *sb.* Sc. A fishing-net inclined upwards and fixed by poles, enclosing a portion of a tidal river or bay.

n.Sc. The conceit-net is thirty fathoms in length, and two and one-half fathoms in depth, *Leslie of Powis* (1805) 109 (s.v. Yair) (JAM.).

CONCEITY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **consatey** Ant.

1. Conceited, vain.

Sc. He's no without a share of common sense though aiblins a wee conceity of himself, *Steam-boat* (1822) 339 (JAM.). **Lnk.** Johnny's conceity, proud as ony wee apey, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 63. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** He's very consatey o' them new trousers. He's a consatey chap, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. Witty, appropriate.

Gall. Such a brisk conceity saying was like that spirited lady, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxvi.

CONCERN, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **consern** Lan.; and in forms **concarn** n.Lin.^{1} w.Som.^{1}; **consahn** e.Yks.^{1}; **consarn** Wm. w.Yks.

Lan. Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1} Der.^{2} Not.^{1} Nhp.^{1} Shr.^{1} Hrf.^{2} Rut.^{1} Lei.^{1}; **kinsarn** Dev. **[konsə̄·n, kən-, konsā·n.]**

1. *sb.* Affair, business; a love-affair.

Yks. Aw think it a sorry consarn Fur a hearty young chap in his prime, INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1860) 315. **e.Yks.^{1}** It's a queer consahn that of awd Smith and his men. **n.Lin.^{1}** Defendant called the affair a strange concarn, *Gainsburgh News* (May 19, 1887). Thaay'd a concarn together for years.

2. Row, quarrel, disturbance.

Dev. There has been a regular concarn about it, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 15. **nw.Dev.^{1}** **w.Som.^{1}** There was a pretty concarn [kunsaa·rn] sure 'nough, last night.

3. Article, thing; a contrivance.

w.Yks. And then he tlamed the hoal consarn, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 12; Ah nivver see'd sitch a queer consarn as yond hen coit i' all mi life (Æ.B.). **Lan.** It's a different consarn this fro' that owd cart as I once druv yo fro Manchester in, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 258. **Der.^{2}** **Dev.** They towld ma that a man kald Ren, . . . Beld hup the ole consarn, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 193; (R.P.C.); Now poor Mally's kinsarn ha immayditly tuk, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 14.

4. Estate, property.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Yks.** *ib. MS. add.* (P.) **e.Yks.^{1}** Ah've bowt a nice consahn at Hedon. **Der.^{1}** **s.Cy.** HOLLOWAY.

5. *pl.* Relations.

Sc. At the end of seven years they appeared to their nearest relations (in the Scottish language concerns), *Edb. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 330 (JAM.).

6. Applied contemptuously to persons.

Wm. A reg'lar prood consarn, WILSON *Kitty Kirkie*, 103. **w.Yks.** Ðat las ə jāz iz ə nasti konsān (J.W.). **n.Lin.^{1}** What a leein' concarn she is. He is a concarn to hev to do ony business wi'.

7. *v.* To associate.

Hrf.^{2} We don't consarn with them.

8. To worry, trouble.

War. Now don't concern about that (J.B.). **Shr.^{2}** I dunna consarn mysilf wi' sich nonsense.

9. Used imprecatively.

w.Yks. Konsān ðī! al bensil ðə wen i ger od on ðə (J.W.). **Lan.** Consern him, Jim, neer heed him, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 91. **Chs.^{1}** Consarn ye! for two pins I'd knock ye dain. **s.Chs.^{1}**, **Not.^{1}** **Lin.** Consarn you, Sall! I'm reight you see, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 16. **n.Lin.^{1}**, **Rut.^{1}**, **Lei.^{1}** **Nhp.^{1}** Consarn you! if you don't mind what you're about, I'll give it you. **War.^{3}**, **Shr.^{12}** **Hrf.^{2}** 'Consarn your back, you a got Master Laurence on ya,' i.e. are lazy. **Nrf.** Consarn the feller! . . . why should I worrit about him? SPILLING *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 27. **Som.** 'Yo lubberly, long-gutted, liazy lout, Consarn thy yead,' my fiather hollered out, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 12.

10. Phr. *Concerned in liquor*, drunk.

Sus.^{1} A man may be tight, or concerned in liquor.

[10. He never call'd me worse than sweetheart, drunk or sober, Not that I know his Reverence was ever concern'd, SWIFT *Cook-maid* (1723) (DAV.).]

CONCERNMENT, *sb.* Yks. Shr. **[konsā·nment.]** Concern, business.

w.Yks. Wā lad, ðī e nout tə diu wi sitš konsānments (J.W.). **Shr.^{1}** Richu't wanted me to tell the maister as the turmits wun gweïn less faster than they shoulden; but I toud 'im it wuz no consarnment o' mine; **Shr.^{2}**

[To mix with thy concernments I desist Henceforth, MILTON *Samson* (1671) 969.]

CONCHABLE, see **Conker-bell.**

CONCLUDE, *v.* Yks. Ken. Sur. **[konkliu·d.]** To decide, determine; to agree, arrange.

Yks. They dried their dripping wet attire, Concluding there at eve to meet, LISTER *Rus. Wreath* (1834) 30. **Ken.^{1}** So he concluded to stay at home for a bit. **Sur.^{1}**

[We have written and concluded that they observe no soche thinges, TINDALE (1534) *Acts* xxi. 25.]

CONCOCT, *v.* Sur.^{1} With *about*: to talk over, discuss.

We concocted about it [an old fireback] and we judged it to be as old as that.

CONCOS-MANCOS, *adj.* Sc. Sane, of sound mind, '*compos mentis.*'

Ayr. Is na Watty concos-mancos enough? GALT *Entail* (1823) xviii.

CONCURRANS, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} Occurrence.

[Repr. lit. E. *concurrence*, occurrence of events together.]

CONDEMNED, *pp.* Lin. **[konde·md.]** Of money: owing or spent before it is earned.

n.Lin.^{1} All them theäre stacks is condemned for rent an' moore things besides them. **sw.Lin.^{1}** He has a pension, but it's mostly condemned before he gets it. His week's wage is always condemned beforehand.

CONDENSER, *sb.* Yks. Woollen-trade term: a machine for reducing or condensing the raw material to a thread preparatory to spinning.

w.Yks. (J.M.); (S.C.H.); (S.P.U.) [Machines used for the material as it leaves the 'scribblers.' They prepare the 'slubbings' (i.e. combed wool brought into the dye-house to be dyed before manufacture into pieces) for the spinner, in whose hands it develops into weft or yarn, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

CONDER, *adv.* Glo. Yonder. Glo.^{2} 6. See **Cander.**

CONDESCEND, *v.* *Obs.* e.Cy. To agree. (HALL.)

CONDICK, *sb.* Som. **[kəndi·k.]** A conduit, a drinking-place. See **Conduit.**

Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

CONDIDDLE, *v.* Sc. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **kindiddle** Dev. Cor. **[kən-, kondi·dl.]** To make away with, filch, waste; to take or entice away clandestinely.

Sc. 'Twig the old connoisseur,' said the squire; . . . 'he is condiddling the drawing,' SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **w.Som.^{1}** Used only in the *past part.* I'd a got, wan time, a lot o' old spade guineas, but they be all a [kundúd·ld]. **Dev.** Bit es vound es wis aul aw's kindiddled away, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1858) 35; Yü wunt come yer a-kindiddling my maid out arter dark, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 95. **n.Dev.** Ha wud zoon ha' be' condidled, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 290; Says Jim, Jones, you've condiddled they, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 113. **Dev.^{1}**, **nw.Dev.^{1}** **w.Cor.** You'm like Eve in the garden. She was kindiddled and did eat, PHILLPOTTS *Lying Prophets* (1895) 219. **Cor.^{12}**

[*Con-* + *diddle* (vb.), q.v.]

CONDINGLY, *adv.* Sc. Agreeably, happily.

n.Sc. They're sittan very condingly there (JAM.).

[Cp. lit. E. *condign*, fitting, appropriate. In thy condign praise, SHAKS. *Love's L. L.* I. ii. 26. Fr. *condigne.*]

CONDITION, *sb.* Cum. Ken.

1. State in regard to wealth, circumstances: in phr. *to bide condition*, to behave appropriately when raised to an influential or lucrative position.

Cum. Whenivver aa see folk as connut bide condition, aa think they're raytherly wantin' at top end o' their person, WAUGH *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 188.

2. The yellow dust adhering to and around the seeds of the hop. Ken. (P.M.)

CONDLE, *v.^{1}* Lan.^{1} **[ko·ndl.]** To get angry.

CONDLE, *v.^{2}* Chs. **[ko·ndl.]** Of a child or pet animal: to act in a winsome, playful, or coquettish manner.

s.Chs.^{1} The word would be used of a cat who rubbed up against a person to attract his notice; of a baby who smiled in recognition of familiar persons or things, &c.

CONDOCITY, *sb.* Not.^{1} Lei.^{1} **[kondo·siti.]** Docility. See **Docity.**

CONDOODLE, *v.* Hrf. To cheat, deceive, get over a person. Hrf. (J.B.); Hrf.^{2}

CONDRAT, *int.* Suf. (F.H.) An imprecation. See **Drat.**

CONDUCTING-RODS, *sb. pl.* Chs.^{1} Salt-mining term: guards of iron running from top to bottom of the shafts, for the purpose of staying or steadying the load in ascending, or the tub or bucket in descending.

CONDUDLE, *sb.* Dev. Cor.

1. Conceit.

n.Dev. A zoon tann'd out o'en es condudle, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 115. **Cor.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); 'Tes noa mazedish condudle of mine, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 33.

2. A childish, stupid notion. Cor.^{2}

3. A play, performance.

Cor. I never had seed sich condudles afore, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 53; **Cor.^{1}**

CONDUIT, *sb.* Slang. At Winchester: (1) A water-tap; *obs.* (2) A lavatory. Cf. **condick.**

(1) SHADWELL *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864) (A.D.H.). (2) He is swilling in senior conduit [he is washing after football in the seniors' lavatory], *ib.*

CONDWYNED, *pp.* S. & Ork.^{1} Accursed. See **Dwine.**

CONE, *sb.* s.Cy. A clog. (HALL.)

CONE, *v.* Ken.^{12} **[kōn.]** Of timber: to crack or split with the sun.

CONEEK-MAN, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} An Irish labourer from Connaught.

CONES, see **Cone-wheat.**

CONE-UPON-CONE, *sb.* Shr. Cement-stone. See **Curly-stone.**

Shr.^{1} So called on account of its crystallization assuming that form.

CONE-WHEAT, *sb.* Wor. Glo. Brks. Bdf. Ken. Som. A bearded wheat, so called from the conical form of the spike; also called **cones.**

s.Wor.^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Brks.** (S.H.) **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 362. **Ken.**^{1}, **Som.** (W.F.R.) [A larger but courser grain, of two sorts, red cone and white cone (K.).]

CONEY, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Yks. Lin. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sus. Wil. Cor. Also written **connie** Sc.; **cony** n.Lin.^{1} **[kō·ni, ku·ni, kɐ·ni.]**

1. A rabbit; also, a rabbit-skin (n.Lin.^{1}).

Sc. To hunt connies and to hawk ousels, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xviii. **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). **m.Yks.**^{1} Usually applied to a young rabbit. **n.Lin.**^{1} *Obsol.* **Hrt.** ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iii. **Suf.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Coney-burg,** (2) **-bury,** a rabbit-burrow; (3) **-chuck,** the wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*; (4) **-garth,** a rabbit-warren; see **Conyger**; (5) **-land,** light, sandy land fit for nothing but the breeding and feeding of rabbits; (6) **-parsley,** the cow-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris.*

(1) **Cor.**^{3} (2) **Wil.**^{1} [Our warrens were called cony-berries, KENNETT *Gl.* (1695) 28, ed. 1816.] (3) **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 10. (4) **n.Lin.**^{1} *Obsol.* **Ken.**^{1} (5) **e.An.**^{1} A common jest is, that it may be ploughed with two rabbits and a knife. **Nrf.**^{1} (6) **Sus.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 341.

[**1.** So doth the cony struggle in the net, SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 62. OFr. *con(n)il* (pl. *con(n)is*).]

CONEY, *sb.*^{2} Ken. A fir-cone. (B. & H.)

CONEY-GREE, see **Conyger.**

CONFECTED, *adj.* n.Cy. Pliable. (HALL.)

CONFEERIN, *ppl. adj.* and *conj.* Sc. Also written **confeirin.**

1. *adj.* Corresponding to, in accordance with.

Abd. We've words a fouth, that . . . are to my gueed auld proverb confeerin', Neither gueed fish, nor flesh, nor yet sa't herrin', ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 9, ed. 1812; A' ither thing confeerin', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii.

2. *conj.* Considering.

Abd. I canna say I had any cause to wish the body ill, for he did gaylies confeirin, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 13.

[**1.** The same as lit. E. *confer* (to compare). Confer future and times past with the present, BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, II. 178.]

CONFESS, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) (1) Of a bottle: to be emptied to the last drop by pouring or dripping. (2) To empty the contents of the stomach.

CONFINED, *ppl. adj.* Lin. **[konfai·nd.]** Of labourers: hired by the year.

n.Lin.^{1} A confined labourer, a married man who can clip sheep and work on a farm, *Gainsburgh News* (June 27, 1868). **sw.Lin.**^{1} He was confined man at Aubur, and would like to get a confined place again. The men that's regularly confined, they're the best off.

CONFIRMANT, *sb.* *Obs.* Rut. A candidate for confirmation.

Rut.^{1} Paid Mr. Belgrave for his trouble at the Bishop's confirmation attending the churchwarden and young Confirmants, 4*s.* 6*d.*, *Accounts* (1748).

[For lit. E. *confirmand*, Eccles. Lat. *confirmandus*, fit to be confirmed.]

CONFLOPTION, *sb.* e.An. Cor. **[konflo·pʃən.]** Flurry, confusion.

Nrf. I'm all in a confloption (J.H.). **Cor.**^{2}

CONFORM, *adv.* Sc. In a conforming manner, conformably.

Sc. He acted conform to agreement, *Scoticisms* (1787) 19; When doubtless ye wad hae been received conform till your rank, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) vii. **Ayr.** Ony way, as I have said, conform to my plan, they are here set doon, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 243.

[Fr. *conforme*, conformable, conform, agreeable unto (COTGR.).]

CONFORMABLE, *adj.* Cor. Affable, agreeable, pleasant.

Cor. He's fash'nubble, o' cou'se; but very conformable, considerin', 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xiv.

CONFOUND, *v.* Som. **[kənfeu·nd.]** To spoil, wear out, make shabby.

w.Som.^{1} Ter'ble maaid 'bout confoundin her clothes; her zister don't cost 'boo half so much, an' eet her always look'th better.

CONFUSCATED, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Perplexed, confounded.

s.Lin. For wunse i' mi' lĭēf ahm reight confuscaäted (T.H.R.).

CONGEE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Oxf. e.An. Cor. Also written **conge** e.An. **[ko·nʒi, ko·ndʒi.]**

1. *sb.* A bow, obeisance; politeness. In phr. *to make one's congees*, to take one's departure.

Sc. He then made as handsome and courtly a congee to his new acquaintance, as a man maimed in foot and hand could do, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) vi; I alighted from my horse and drew near to her with congees, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) xix. **Ayr.** Such complimenting, congee, and finesse, Now welcom'd the fair lady home, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 24. **Oxf.**^{1} **Nrf.** In frequent use, *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. x. 137. **Cor.** You don't stop to touch your hat when you makes your congees, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) x; **Cor.**^{1} Make your congees.

2. *v.* To bow, do obeisance, salute.

Sc. Shall I . . . brook, like a craven, his arrogant scowl, Congee to a crosier, or crouch to a cowl? VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 6. **Cor.**^{1} We congeed and parted.

[**1.** And with a lowly congé to the ground, The proudest lords salute me as I pass, MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. iv, ed. Cunningham, 150. Fr. *congé*, 'permission de partir' (HATZFELD). **2.** To congy, *Corpus inclinare*, COLES (1679).]

CONGEL, *sb.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] A stick or staff.

Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 229.

CONGER, *sb.*^{1} Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Also in forms **congoe** Nhp.^{1}; **cunger** Lin. War.^{23} **[ko·ŋgə(r).]** A cucumber. Cf. **conker,** *sb.*^{2}

Lin.^{1} **s.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 309. **Nhp.**^{1} An eminent seedsman informs me that cottagers and market gardeners when purchasing the seed usually ask for conger seed. On the *e.* side of the county they are sometimes called congoes. **War.** *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xi. 338; **War.**^{23}, **se.Wor.**^{1}

CONGER, *sb.*^{2} Nhp.^{1} A snail-shell. See **Conker,** *sb.*^{1}

CONGER-DOUST, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **conger-douce** Cor.^{12} **[ko·ŋgə-deus(t.]** Conger (*Conger vulgaris*), dried and powdered for making fish soup.

Cor. Within living memory a considerable trade was carried on at Polperro in what was called conger-douce, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 114; **Cor.**^{1} Up to the beginning of the present century, a large trade existed between Cornwall and Catholic countries in Conger-douce; **Cor.**^{2} [SATCHELL (1879).]

[*Doust* repr. lit. E. *dust*, powder.]

CONGER-EELS, *sb. pl.* Dor. The fossil, *Ammonites gigantei.*

Dor. Examples of this fossil three feet or more in diameter are sometimes obtained in Portland, where they are known to the quarrymen as 'Conger Eels,' WOODWARD *Geol. Swanage* (1890).

CONGLETON, *sb.* Chs. In *comp.* (1) **Congleton-points,** tough white leather thongs with tin or silver tags at each end, for the manufacture of which Congleton was formerly noted; (2) **-sack,** a beverage brewed at Congleton.

(1) **Chs.**^{1} They were used for fastening the dresses of both men and women, and continued fashionable until superseded by buckles and buttons. (2) *ib.* It was introduced at civic and other feasts in large china bowls.

CONGOU-BREE, *sb.* Abd. Tea. See **Bree,** *sb.*^{1}

Abd. 'Twas only at the last soiree, Ye puff'd an' prais'd at 'Congou-bree,' STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 75.

CONGREE, *v.* Sc. To agree.

Slk. With spyritis to congree, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 370.

[Congreeing in a full and natural close, Like music, SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 182.]

CONIEGER, CONIGAR, CONIGRE, see **Conyger.**

CONIVERS, see **Conniears.**

CONJOBBE, *v.* Glo.^{1} **[kənjo·b.]** To mend in a bungling manner.

[*Con-*+*job* (to do petty, chance work).]

CONJURE, *v.* Suf. **[kɐ·nʒə(r).]** To clutch, seize, hold.

Suf. I kind of conjured on to him (C.T.).

CONJURING, *vbl. sb.* e.An. Dev.

1. A party, entertainment.

Suf. He've got some sorter conjurin' up at his to-night. There fared to be a good tight conjurin' o' glasses and all they manner o' things, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.G.B.)

2. A thunderstorm.

Dev. There be conjuring going on somewhere, WHITCOMBE *Bygone Days* (1874) 102.

3. *Comb.* **Conjuring-time,** heavy rain with thunder and lightning.

Dev. They call a storm of that description conjuring time, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 36; It was 'conjurin' time,' as the ignorant peasants who watched it from the moors would have said among themselves, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. v.

CONJUROR, *sb.* Yks. Cor. One able to exorcise the devil or lay ghosts.

n.Yks.^{1} The power involved here is, or was until lately, held to reside in the clergy; and I have myself been applied to by a woman, who was sane enough in most points, to lay certain spirits which pertinaciously disturbed her: one the ghost of a deceased 'minister'; another the evil one himself. But the power of the Church-priests, or clergymen of the Church of England, was held to be light, or almost nothing, in comparison with that of the Roman Catholic priests. See Ord's *Hist. of Cleveland*, p. 301. **Cor.** When witchcraft is suspected, the person overlooked has immediate recourse to the conjurer, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 146.

[Jewis exorcistis or coniureris, WYCLIF (1382) *Acts* xix. 13.]

CONJURY-CAT, *sb.* Mid. A boys' game; see below. Also called **Catty-conjure.**

w.Mid. A line is drawn on the ground, enclosing a rectangular space about a yard long, by half a yard wide. At the other end of the ground a similar figure is drawn, so that the two longest sides face one another at about ten or twelve yards distant. The players are divided into two sides, one side supplying two bowlers, who, standing behind the 'rings,' throw a 'cat' into the ring at the other end of the ground. Two batsmen, with sticks, belonging to the opposing party try to hit the 'cat' away as it approaches them, and if successful, score runs as at cricket. When the 'cat' falls within the 'ring' the batsman of that end is 'out.' Still common (W.P.M.).

CONK, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Yks. I.Ma. War. Wor. Wil. Slang. Also written **konk** e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks. **[koŋk.]**

1. *sb.* The nose.

e.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.** He hit him on t'konk, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 262; (B.K.); **w.Yks.**^{2}, **War.**^{23}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Slang.** I landed him one on the conk, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Oct. 1879) 503.

Hence **Reead-conked,** *adj.* red-nosed.

e.Yks. He's a greeat reead-conked chap (J.N.).

2. The head.

e.Yks.^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2} **I.Ma.** Isaac and Peter and the like of them That's allis got conks like turkey's eggs, BROWN *Betsy Lee* (1881) 25.

3. A blow on the nose.

s.Lin. A'll catch ye a conk in a minute (F.H.W.).

4. *v.* To strike on the nose.

s.Lin. A'll conk ye if ye do it again, so there! (F.H.W.)

CONK, *v.*^{2} Hmp.^{1} **[koŋk.]** Of ravens: to croak. Cf. cank, *v.*^{1}

CONK, *adj.* Pem. **[koŋk.]** Proud, vain, perky. See Cank, *v.*^{1} **4.**

s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 419; She's a terrible conk màid, that Jàne is (W.M.M.).

CONK, see **Cank, Conker,** *sb.*^{1}

CONKER, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. e.An. Wil. Som. Also written **konker** w.Som.^{1}; **conquer** s.Chs.^{1} s.Not. Shr.^{1} Also in forms **conqueror** Chs.^{1}; **conk** Wil.^{1} **[ko·ŋkə(r).]**

1. A snail-shell; the shell which breaks its opponent in a boys' game; also *pl.* the game itself (see below). Cf. conger, *sb.*^{2}

e.Yks.^{1} In the boys' game of conkers the apexes of two shells are pressed together until one is broken, the owner of the other being the victor. **War.**^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. *pl.* A game played with horse-chestnuts threaded on a string. Cf. **cob-nut, cobblety-cuts, oblionker.**

Chs.^{1} It is played by two boys who sit face to face astride of a form or a log of timber. If a piece of turf (peat dried for fuel) can be produced so much the better. One boy lays his chestnut upon the turf, and the other strikes at it with his chestnut; and they go on striking alternately till one chestnut splits the other. The chestnut which remains unhurt is then 'conqueror of one.' A new chestnut is substituted for the broken one, and the game goes on. Whichever chestnut now proves victorious becomes 'conqueror of two,' and so on, the victorious chestnut adding to its score all the previous winnings. The chestnuts are often artificially hardened by placing them up the chimney, or carrying them in the warm pocket; and a chestnut which has become conqueror of a considerable number acquires a value in schoolboys' eyes, and I have frequently known them to be sold, or exchanged for other toys. **s.Chs.**^{1} **War.**^{2} Let's go and play at conkers. **Wil.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1}

3. The horse-chestnut which breaks its opponent at the game of 'conkers'; hence *gen.* a horse-chestnut.

Chs.^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **s.Not.** So called by the boys, who bore holes through them and hang them on pieces of string, and then challenge one another to try which can break the other's conquer by striking it with his own. 'Come on! Hev yer got any conquers!' (J.P.K.) **s.Lin.** Let's pick up all them conkers (F.H.W.). **Oxf.** (S.H.); **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Wil.** A hole is bored in a nut and a string run through it. The boys take it in turn to hold or hit. The nut that smashes the other is 'conk' and counts all its defeated adversary's score as its own (G.E.D.); **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**^{1} I saw two boys in my grounds throwing stones at a horse-chestnut tree. As soon as they saw me, before I had spoken, both said at once, 'Plai·z-r, aa·y aan u-bún aat·een daew·n dhu kaung·kurz' [Please, sir, I have not been hitting down the chestnuts].

4. *Comp.* **Conker-tree,** the horse-chestnut, *Aesculus Hippocastanum.* Chs.^{1}, s.Chs.^{1}, w.Som.^{1}

5. *v.* To play the game of 'conkers' either with snail-shells or with horse-chestnuts.

s.Not. Hev yer got any conquers? Ah'll conquer yer (J.P.K.). **Som.** There used to be 'conquering' with snail-shells: Southey says 'our schoolboy sports, that of "conquering" with snail-shells. . . . The snail-shells (not tenantless) were pressed point against point until one was broken in,' DOWDEN *Southey*, 9.

[1. Cp. Fr. *conque*, the shell of shell-fish (COTGR.).]

CONKER, *sb.*^{2} Nhp.^{2} **[ko·ŋkə(r).]** A cucumber; cf. conger, *sb.*^{1}

CONKER, see **Canker.**

CONKERBELL, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Amer. Also in forms **concable, conchable, conchabella, conkerbil** Dev.; **conkabell** Cor.^{1}; **conkerbill, konkerbill** Amer. **[ko·ŋkəbel, ko·ŋkəbl.]** An icicle. Cf. **cock-bell.**

Dev. So hard was the frost, that the conchables . . . hung from the horses' noses as they stood in the stables, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 9; Yu want, I zee et wul, Ta turn mer tu a conkerbul, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866); Düee lükee zee how tha conkerbils be ahanging tü tha oaffis; bant um bütivul! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** GROSE (1790); Tha chield's avroared, the conkerbells Be hangin' to un, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 9. **Dev.**^{1} A drap hanging to es nose like a concable, 15. **Cor.**^{12} [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) 378. **Nfld.** (A.P.)]

CON-KIND, *sb.* Sc. All sorts, of every description.

Rxb. Here's fouth of a' con-kind of nowt To suit demands, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 81.

CONNA, see **Can,** *v.*

CONNACH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **connoch. [ko·nəχ.]**

1. *v.* To destroy, trample on; to spoil, consume; to waste.

Sc. I connach'd a' I couldna tak, HOGG *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) I. 117; Meat is said to be connach'd when it is out of season for being eaten, when it has been too long kept (JAM.). **Abd.** He connach'd a hantle of tobacco, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 13; The neeps is spin'lin up till they'll be connach't, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxv.

Hence **Connachin,** (1) *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the act of spoiling or destroying; (*b*) over-careful nursing; (2) *ppl. adj.* (*a*) slow and awkward at work from fondness for good living.

(1, *a*) **Bnff.**^{1} **Abd.** Jist a connachin' o' claes An' blandin' o' fowk's sheen, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 52. (*b*) **Bnff.**^{1} Sic a connachan's she machs wee hir bairn. (2) **Bnff.**^{1}

2. *sb.* An unskilful worker.

Bnff.^{1} He's a mere connach wee a' it he diz.

3. Work badly done.

Bnff.^{1} That wark's a mere connach. She hauds an unco connach at that.

CONNAGH, see **Cannagh.**

CONNECT, *adj.* Sc. [**kəne·kt.**] Connected, consecutive.

Ayr. He wanted that connect method which is needful to the enforcing of doctrine, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxvi; Bade me sit doon and give him a connect English translation, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 89.

CONNERS, *sb. pl.* Dor. Ground-fish, fish which swim at the bottom of the water.

Dor. *w. Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7.

CONNIEARS, *sb. pl. Obs.?* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in form **conivers** Lan. The kidneys of a beast.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**^{1}

[*Con* (of doubtful mg.) + *neares* (kidneys). Neare of a beest, *roignon*, PALSGR. (1530). ME. *nēre*, OHG. *nioro*.]

CONNIFLE, see **Caniffle.**

CONNIFOLDE, see **Connyfogle.**

CONNIVER, *v.* Ken. To stare, gape.

Ken. While dickey lark kep up his song An at de clouds conniver'd, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 26; **Ken.**^{1}

[A der. of *connive*, Lat. *connīvēre*, to blink, wink.]

CONNOUGH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Written **connach-** Sc. [**ko·nəχ.**]

1. A fatal distemper to which cows are subject. N.I.^{1} See **Cannagh.**

2. *Comp.* **Connough-worm**, the caterpillar of *Sphinx atropos.*

Sc. There is the connach-worm crawlin' amang yer feet, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 45. **N.I.**^{1} Cows eating of the grass that it passes over are believed to be affected with that fatal distemper called the connough, M^c^SKIMIN *Hist. Carrickfergus* (1823).

CONNY, see **Canny.**

CONNY-CO, *sb.* Cum. [**ko·ni-kō.**] A game, played by children, of throwing a ball over a house.

Cum. Possibly the name may have arisen from canny call, which each one has to give before throwing the ball over (M.P.).

CONNYFOBLE, see **Connyfogle.**

CONNYFOGLE, *v.* Lin. Also in forms **coneyfogle, connifolde** Lin.; **connyfoble** n.Lin.^{1} [**ko·nifogl, ko·nifobl.**]

1. To hoodwink, dupe, cheat, entice by flattery. Cf. **collyfogle.**

Lin. Blam'd! I was nicely connyfogled, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 18; (J.C.W.) **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375; **n.Lin.**^{1} **e.Lin.** John coneyfogled his father into letting him keep a cat (G.G.W.).

2. To gossip, 'lay heads together,' plan, plot.

Lin. I saw those old women in the road connyfogling together (C.G.B.).

CONNYSHONIE, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) A conversation of a silly gossiping kind; a conversation carried on in whispers.

CONNYWEST, *adj.* Yks. Also written **cunnywest.** [**ko·niwest.**]

1. Shy, bewildered, sidelong, sheep's-eyed. Cf. **collyweston.**

w.Yks. He leuks connywest (J.R.); **w.Yks.**^{3} He's a connywest sort on a chap—hasn't a word for nobody. Used also when a person squints a little.

2. Cunning, sly, nasty, queer; also used *advb.*

w.Yks. As connywest as a box o' monkeys, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1881) 29; To look cunny-west [to give a sly or cunning glance] (S.K.C.); (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**^{3}

CONNY WESTON, *phr.* Shr. Written **-wesson.** Crooked, awry, all on one side. Also used *fig.* Cf. **collyweston, connywest.**

Shr.^{2} If a garment, a bonnet, or a shawl is awkwardly put on, it is all conny wesson; if things are contrary, ill-timed, or go amiss, 'it's all alung o' conny wesson.' Of a shuffler . . . we say, 'he inna strai-it forad, he's all conny wesson.'

CONORAMS, see **Canorums.**

CONQUACE, see **Conquess.**

CONQUER, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Yks. [**ko·ŋ-, ko·nkə(r).**]

1. *v.* With *over*: to crow over.

w.Yks. Conquerin ovver him, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{2}

2. *sb.* A conqueror. N.I.^{1}

CONQUER(OR, see **Conker**, *sb.*^{1}

CONQUESS, *v. Obsol.* Sc. Also in forms **conquace, conquest, conquish.**

1. To acquire, obtain.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Gall.** You have conquest the key, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 142.

Hence (1) **Conquessed**, *ppl. adj.* acquired, attained; (2) **Conquesting**, *vbl. sb.* acquirement, gain.

(1) **Kcb.** Let us claim our leel-come and lawfully conquessed joy, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 182. (2) **Ayr.** The property is my own conquesting, GALT *Entail* (1823) xviii.

2. To conquer.

Slk. Better conquess your bad humour for aince than be conquessed by it through sae mony lang ages, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 300, ed. 1866.

[1. To conqueiss honor, tresor, land and rent, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1500), ed. Small, II. 69. 2. Thai haue intendit veyris contrar Scotland, in hope to conques it, *Compl. Scotl.* (1549) 85.]

CONQUEST, *sb.* Sc. Acquisition, acquired wealth, gains.

Ayr. An inheritance accumulated with his other conquest of wealth from the mannerless Yankees, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxvi; To get silly dying folk in the delirium of a fever to leave us a' their conquest is an easy way to make a fortune, *ib. Sir A. Wylie* (1822) c.

[*Conquest* is a term of Sc. Law, meaning the personal acquisition of real property otherwise than by inheritance. Conquest dois allanerly anis ascend, SKENE *Expos.* (1641) 39.]

CONSCIENCE, *sb.* n.Cy. Estimation. (HALL.)

CONSEQUENCE, *sb.* Yks. Ess. [**ko·nsikwens.**]

1. Assumed importance, conceit.

n.Yks. Thoo sud hear 'im talk, he does brag; he's gitten sum consequence (W.H.).

2. Phr. *To matter a very little consequence*, to be of very little importance.

Ess. That matters a very little consequence to you (W.W.S.).

CONSIDER, *v.* Yks. Lin. Also in form **consither.** [**konsi·də(r), konsi·ðə(r).**]

1. Used *refl.*, to reflect on a matter.

n.Lin.^{1} When I'd consither'd mysen a bit, I fun oot it was moon shinin' on a flodge o' watter.

2. To resolve, determine, decide after deliberation.

n.Yks. It's a spoort 'at differs fra what ye considered, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 118-9. **w.Yks.** My father and moother's consithered to 'ave it (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**^{3} I have considered to take the place. I have considered to do as you wished me.

CONSIDERATION, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Compensation paid to hewers for unforeseen difficulties met with in their work, and which is not covered by the score price.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

CONSIM, see **Consume.**

CONSISTING OF, *phr.* Hrf. Concerning.

Hrf.^{2} Consisting of this here business.

CONSLOPER, *sb.* e.An. A great-coat. e.An. (HALL.), Nrf.^{1}

CONSTABLE, *sb.* Sc. Wm. A large drinking-glass.

Sc. A large glass out of which he is obliged to drink, who is said not to drink fair, i. e. as much as the rest of the company (JAM.). **Wm.** 'The constable,' a large glass of antique make drained by each visitor at the 'radish feast,' celebrated on May 12 at Levens Hall, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Howard, near Kendal. Before drinking, each visitor stands on one leg only, and gives, 'Luck to Levens as long as the Kent flows,' *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 248.

CONSTANCY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. In phr. *For a constancy*, continually, always.

Abd. (Jam.) **Ayr.** At which I was for a constancy galrevitchin', Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 37. **N.I.**^{1} I wouldn't do it for a constancy, i. e. I would not make a practice of it.

CONSTANT, *adv.* and *sb.* Yks. Stf. Lei. War. [**ko·nstənt.**]

1. *adv.* Constantly.

w.Yks. A e tə liuk aftər im konstənt (J.W.). **n.Stf.** They want somebody's eye on 'em constant if they're to be kept to their work, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) II. 285. **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

2. *sb.* In phr. *With a constant*, continuously.

w.Yks.^{1} **Lei.**^{1} It loightened wi' a constant best paart o' a hour.

CONSTER, *v.* Yks. Der. I.W. Written **konster** I.W.^{1}; also in form **constre** w.Yks. [**ko·nstə(r), konstrī·.**] To understand, fathom; to put a construction on a person's behaviour.

w.Yks. He's an ill-contrived bairn, I cannot constre him, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); **w.Yks.**^{12}, **I.W.**^{1}

Hence **Constering**, *ppl. adj.* considering, fathoming so as to be undecided. Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1}

[If we conster What in th' Apocalyps we find, Butler *Hud.* (1663) I. iii. 1214.]

CONSTERNATED, *ppl. adj.* n.Lin.^{1} [**konstənē·tid.**] Astonished.

[The king of Astopia and the Palatine were strangely consternated at this association, *Pagan Prince* (1690) (Nares).]

CONSTITUTE, *v.* Sc. To open an ecclesiastical court with prayer, by the president or chairman.

Sc. It is said to be constitute with prayer by the Moderator. In *gen.* use (Jam.).

CONSTOBLE, *sb.* e.An. A great-coat. e.An. (Hall.), Nrf.^{1}

CONSTRE, see **Conster**.

CONSUME, *v.* Wor. Suf. Also written **consim** Suf.^{1} Used in *subj.* in angry imprecations.

w.Wor. Consume his oud body, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 141. **Suf.**^{1}

CONSUMPTED, *pp.* Yks. [**konsu·mtid.**] Suffering from consumption.

n.Yks.^{1} T'doct'r says he's heavily consumpted. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Mah wo'd, bud he diz look a bad look! ah doot he's consumpted.

CONTAGIOUS, *adj.* Irel. [**kontē·dʒəs.**] Near, contiguous.

Ir. That lived contagious to the Isle of Man, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) 374; Quite contagious to the toun of Killaloe, *Sng. Killaloe.* **Myo.** There's a place nigh at hand, yer 'an'r, the Widdy Kelligan's sheebeen.... It's quite contagious, Stoker *Snake's Pass* (1891) i.

CONTAIN, *v.* Sc. e.An. Hmp. [**kəntē·n.**]

1. Used *refl.* to restrain oneself; also *intr.* (for *refl.*)

Lnk. She couldna contain How brawly she was kissed yestreen, Rodger *Poems* (c. 1838) 113, ed. 1897. **Hmp.** Don't show y'r nasty temper, do try for to more contain y'r'self (W.M.E.F.).

2. To detain.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** And I shall contain ye till yow pay the money, Spilling *Giles* (1872) i; I 'ont contain you any longer (E.M.). **Suf.** One of my humble neighbours addressed me as follows: I have come to insult [consult] you, Sir; but I shall contain you only a minute (F.H.).

[**1.** O, contain yourself; Your passion draws ears hither, Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 180.]

CONTEMPTIBLE, *adj.* and *adv.* Irel. Lei. War. Contemptuous; contemptuously.

Uls. He is a man of a contemptible spirit, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* VIII. 73. **Lei.**^{1} A looked at me as contemptible as contemptible. A spook on 'im ivver so contemptible. **War.**^{3}

Hence **Contemptibly**, *adv.* contemptuously. Lei.^{1}, War.^{3}

['Tis very possible he'll scorn it, for the man ... hath a contemptible spirit, Shaks. *Much Ado*, II. iii. 187.]

CONTEMPTIOUS, *adj.* and *adv.* Lei.^{1} War.^{3} Contemptible, occas. contemptuous.

[Contemptuous base-born callot as she is, Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 86.]

CONTEND, *v.* Rut. [**ko·ntend.**] To come to terms, agree, get on, jog on together.

Rut.^{1} She's in service with her coosen, an', being acquainted, they know how to con-tend with one another.

CONTENT, *v.* Rut. [**ko·ntent.**] Used *refl.* to settle down.

Rut.^{1} She begins to con-tent herself.

CONTER, *v.*, *prep.*, *adv.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **contar**. [**ko·ntər.**]

1. *v.* To contradict, oppose, run counter to, thwart.

Sc. It's no' for me to conter ye, gin ye're set on it, Keith *Indian Uncle* (1896) 252. **Abd.** Ye conter't 'im as muckle aboot the kirk, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvii. **Frf.** That's what I say; but Elspeth conters me, of course, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxvi. **Per.** A' told him tae keep a quiet sough, and no conter the elder, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 160. **Fif.** Ye'll no conter me in that? Meldrum *Margredel* (1894) 117. **Gall.** I didna conter him, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 174.

2. *prep.* Against. Also in phr. *in contars o'*, in opposition to.

Sc. Braehead has aye an ill word conter Murkby, Oliphant *Lover and Lass*, 18. **Bch.** She's a' my care In contars o' them a', Tarras *Poems* (1804) 85 (Jam.). **Abd.** And what hae we a-conter them to say? Ross *Helenore* (1768) 99, ed. 1812.

3. *adv.* In phr. *to go conter*, to oppose, act in opposition to.

Sc. The servant lasses that have gone conter to her will, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 82; I've angered her, and gone conter to her, *ib. Indian Uncle* (1896) 254.

4. *adj.* Contrary, opposite.

Abd. Dawvid Hadden gyaun the conter gate? Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxv.

5. *sb. pl.* Reverses, crosses, trials.

Abd. When warldly contars cross their path, Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 263; We'd never met with cross, Nor kend the ill of conters, or of loss, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 101, ed. 1812.

[*Conter* repr. lit. E. *counter*, Fr. *contre*, against.]

CONTER-TREE, *sb.* Sc. A cross-bar of wood attached to a door, resting on the wall at each side, to keep the door shut from without.

Abd. The door was slightly girded tee, Wi' an auld tow an' conter-tree, Beattie *Tales* (1813) 53 (Jam.). **Rnf.** *ib.*

CON THANKS, see **Cun thanks.**

CONTHRAIRY, see **Contrairy.**

CONTHRAVAASE, *v.* e.Yks.^{1} [**konþrəvē·s.**] To hold a conversation or argument.

CONTINENT, *sb.* and *adj.* w.Irel. Slang.

1. *sb.* Used to denote the mainland of Ireland.

Aran I. If it was anything very bad, oh! very bad indeed they had done, then it was to the 'Continent' over beyond there he would send them, Lawless *Grania* (1892) II. pt. iii. v.

2. *adj.* At Winchester; on the sick list; also used *advb.* in phr. *to go continent*, to go on sick leave.

Slang. Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864); When a boy is sick he is said to 'be continent,' or to 'go continent.' When he recovers he 'goes abroad' (A.D.H.).

CONTRACT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc.

1. *sb.* The application made to the clerk of the parish to enregister the names of a couple for proclamation of the banns.

Ags. This always takes place on a Saturday evening, and is termed the contract night, *Edb. Mag.* (Nov. 1814) 411 (Jam.).

2. *v.* To give in the names of a couple for proclamation of the banns. *ib.*

CONTRACTS, *sb. pl.* Stf. Wages.

n.Stf. Formerly work was *gen.* contracted for by 'butties,' who employed the working colliers, drivers, &c. Though this system is now being rapidly changed for direct employment by the masters, the term 'contract' is still general. The notices run thus—'On and after the — inst. all contracts cease' (J.T.).

CONTRAIR, *adj.*, *sb.*, *prep.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **contrar.** [**ko·ntrēr.**]

1. *adj.* Contrary, opposite.

Ayr. Contrar winds prevailed, followed by a storm of rain and wind, Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 92. **Edb.** Compar'd wi' her in ony way He was as contrair's night's frae day, *Tint Quey* (1796) 15.

2. *sb.* The contrary, opposite.

Sc. I hae naething to say in the contrair, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvii; 'Mang a' the list'nin' croods I've met, The contrair I hae ne'er seen yet, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 8. **n.Sc.** It's a clean contrar tae the doctrine o' a true peace, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 239. **Fif.** It's clean contrar' to ither folk's truth, Robertson *Provos* (1894)

157. **Ayr.** John was juist the clean contrair of Stair Whalbert, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 28. **Dmf.** Gin this be a lee, or the contrar' ye ken, REID *Poems* (1894) 49.

3. *prep.* Against; *gen.* with *to*.

Sc. Contrair to the established custom, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) ix. **Fif.** Folk begoud to gowl and bark Contrair the Roman city, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 1. **Dmb.** I hear o' naething that's happened to his contrar to my words, CROSS *Disruption* (ed. 1877) viii. **Rnf.** It's contrar e'en to Nature's law, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 107.

4. *v.* To oppose.

Slk. Something in my nature that wadna be contrair'd, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 54, ed. 1866.

[**1.** Thair schippes . . . Had the vynd contrar till thame, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) XVIII. 265. **3.** He had beine true contrair the traytouris, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 309. OFr. *contraire*, contrary.]

CONTRAIRY, *adj.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Written **contraayry** Brks.^{1}; **conthrairy** s.Ir.; also in form **contriarie** Bnff.^{1} [**kontrē·ri, kontreə·ri.**]

1. *adj.* Contrary, adverse; perverse, stubborn, cross-grained; contradictory; also used *advb.*

Bnff.^{1} **Slk.** He was as contrary as calland could be, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 327. **N.I.^{1}** Now, what's the good o' bein' so contrairy? It happened at a most contrairy time. **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* I. 65. **Ant.** He is a contrairy crathur, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **s.Ir.** A conthrairy pig goin' to market, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 478. **w.Yks.^{1}** How dare ye then act seea contrary? ii. 320. **War.^{23}**, **s.War.^{1}** **s.Wor.** He's a contrairy chap. There's no more use in speaking to he nor to spet, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 28. **Hrf.^{2}** **Glo** I wouldn't go contrairy to law, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. ii. **Brks.^{1}** A turned contrāayry an' 'ood'nt lend his herse, an' zo us cood'nt go. **w.Mid.** She is a contrary little huzzy, and there's no doing anything with her (W.P.M.). **Suf.** (H.J.L.R.) **Ken.^{1}** Drat that child, he's downright contrairy to-day. **Sur.^{1}** **Sus.** Miss Dolly would go contrairy to a hangel, BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (1887) vi; **Sus.^{1}** If you had ever so few words with her, she'd be just as contrairy as ever was a hog. **n.Wil.** Her's that contrary as you can't bide in th' 'ouse wi' 'er (E.H.G.). **Dev.^{3}** Well, sose, ef yü bant the most contrary twoad I ivver meet wi'. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) 386.]

Hence (1) **Contrairyness**, *sb.* stubbornness; (2) **Contrairyways**, *adv.* in opposite directions; (3) **Contrairiwise**, *adv.* on the contrary.

(1) **w.Yks.** Ai nivə did sī sitš kontrērinəs əz ðā ez (J.W.). (2) **s.Wor.** 'Er 'ad the rheumatic thot baad, as 'er 'onds wuz turned contrairyways (H K.). (3) **Ir.** The lookers-on, contrairiwise thought but poorly of them, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 133. **Ken.^{1}**

2. *v.* To contradict, oppose waywardly.

N.I.^{1} I couldn't contrairy that. **ne.Yks.^{1}** He didn't leyke ti be contraried. **e.Yks.^{1}** Deeant conthrary him; he'll nobbut flee intiv a passion. **w.Yks.^{1}**

[**1.** And the contrarie is Ioie and great solas, CHAUCER *C.T.* B. 3964. **2.** I wol yow nat contrarien in no wyse, *ib.* F. 705.]

CONTRAMACIOUS, *adj.* Sc. Written **contramashous** (JAM.). Also in forms **contramawcious, contermashous.** Self-willed, obstinate, rebellious.

Sc. Dinna be contramawcious, hizzie, but gie me the gett instantly, CHAMBERS *Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 75. **Fif., Lnk.** (JAM.)

[A contam. of lit. E. *contumacious* with *contra-*.]

CONTRAPTION, *sb.* Lan. War. Shr. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Amer. Also written **contrapshun** Lan. [**kontra·pʃən, kəntræ·pʃən.**]

1. A contrivance, device, makeshift.

Lan. He's the inventin' chap as has bin thirty years at work at some contrapshun, BURNETT *Haworths* (1887) i. **Sur.** (T.S.C.) **Sus.** At lass dey greed atween um on a contraption fer to avise one anuder uf summut wur loike to maäk apucker, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 338; What a rum contraption (G.A.W.). **Sus.^{1}** A pedlar's pack is spoken of sometimes as his contraption. **Hmp.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 120. **Hmp.^{1}**, **Dor.^{1}** **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.^{1}** Lat-s zee u gèod jaub u-mae·ud oa ut—noa·un u yur kuntraa·pshunz [Let us see a good job made of it—none of your makeshift contrivances]. **nw.Dev.^{1}** [**Amer.** In frequent use, BARTLETT.]

2. *pl.* Belongings, properties.

War. (J.R.W.) **Shr.^{1}** Whad'n 'ee lef' all them contraptions theer fur, messin' about? **Som.** SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

CONTRARIOUS, *adj.* Nhb. War. [**kontrē·riəs.**]

1. Adverse, unfavourable.

War. The bad luck that sent contrarious seasons and the sheep-rot, GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1866) I. 3.

2. Perverse, given to contradiction.

Nhb.^{1} He's a varry contrarius chep.

[**1.** And the contrarious winds that held the king So long, SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 52. **2.** Þe pride of contraryus men, HAMPOLE (c. 1330) *Ps.* cxlvi. 11. OFr. *contrarious.*]

CONTRISHELAGH, *sb.* Wxf.^{1} A collection or gathering of many things.

CONTRIVE, *v.* Not. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Also in form **controive** Lei.^{1} [**kon-, kəntrai·v.**]

1. To imagine, find out.

Not.^{1} **Lei.^{1}** Ah cain't contrive whativver a wur a-thinkin' on. **War.^{3}** **Hrf.^{2}** We could not contrive the reason of it.

2. Used in *subj.* as a mild imprecation, similar in meaning to *Confound!*

Not.^{1}, **Rut.^{1}** **Lei.^{1}** Controive the pig! **Nhp.^{1}**, **War.^{3}**

[**1.** No cause can I kyndely contryue þat why he schulde lose þus his liffe, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 288.]

CONTRY, *adj.* Som. [**ko·ntri.**] Obstinate, contrary, perverse.

w.Som.^{1} Zu kau·ntree-z dhu daev·l [as obstinate as the devil].

Hence **Contriness**, contrariness.

w.Som.^{1} He mid jist so well a-let ee 'ad-n; he don't want-n one bit his zul, 'tis nort but contriness.

[A contr. of *cóntrary*.]

CONUNDRUMS, *sb. pl.* Der. Pem. Also written **connundrums** Der. [**konu·ndrəmz.**] Odds and ends, belongings, 'things.'

Der. I'll fetch your connundrums out o' your drawer, LE FANU *Uncle Silas* (1865) I. 295. **Pem.** (E.D.)

CONURAMS, see **Canorums.**

CONVENE, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Sc. n.Cy.

1. *v.* To assemble, meet together.

Kcd. Lads and lasses did convene To milk the kye, and bught the ewes, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 4; Gossips to discuss the match In dozens did convene, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 93. **Ayr.** Some merry, friendly, countra folk Together did convene, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 2. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

2. *sb.* Gathering, meeting.

Abd. To bid him come to our conveen, an' bring his fiddle, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 5, ed. 1873.

[**1.** Quhen lymmaris dois convene, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1500), ed. Small, II. 83.]

CONVENE, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Amer.

1. *v.* To be convenient, fit, or suitable.

Amer., New E. This road will convene the public, BARTLETT.

2. *sb.* Convenience.

Kcd. An' wantit will or else convene To write a sermon doon, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 66.

CONVENIENCE, *v.* Rut. To accommodate, furnish.

Rut.^{1} The chamber's not convenienced with a fire-place.

CONVENIENCY, *sb.* Lin. Ken. Som.

1. Convenience.

Ken. (W.G.P.) **w.Som.^{1}** Sèot yur oa·n kunvai·niunsee. Dhur úd-n noa kunvai·niunsee baewt gwai·n.

2. A privy, or w.c. s.Lin. (T.H.R.), w.Som.^{1}

[**1.** Churches are set apart for the conveniency of men to worship in, SELDEN *Table-Talk* (c. 1654), ed. Arber, 40.]

CONVENIENT, *adj.* Irel. Near.

Ir. (G.M.H.) **N.I.^{1}** His house is convenient to the church. **Cav.** He lives convenient to me and he's a bad neighbour (M.S.M.).

CONVEY, *v.* Sc. [**kənvē·.**] To escort, accompany in token of courtesy or honour. See **Convoy**, *v.*

Gall. Andrew Mackie sent his sons to convey him, NICHOLSON *Tales* (1843) 20.

[Semli puple went wiþ him on gate wel an fiue myle to conueye him curtesli, *Wm. Pal.* (c. 1350) 5111.]

CONVOY, *v.* and *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Also Som. [**kənvoi·.**]

1. *v.* To escort, accompany, see home. See **Convey.**

Sc. Faither'll convoy me a bit, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) iii. **Abd.** He . . . 'convoyed' Saunders three-fourths of the way back to the grieve's cottage, ALEXANDER *Ain Folk* (1875) 46, ed. 1882. **Kcd.** Her lover sure was . . . to convoy his lassie hame, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 3. **Fif.** Him they'd convoy . . . To whair he should . . . Get guerdon as was due, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 128. **Ayr.**

I had convoyed Robin Rummles hame to the Lylestone, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 37; To do some errands and convoy her hame, Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 7. **N.I.**^{1}

2. To convey, carry.

Ayr. The great feck of their gear was made over and convoyed to the Earls of Eglinton, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 262. **w.Som.**^{1} We've a-got now vor to put all our arshes and rummage and that, out in the strait, and 'tis all a-convoyd away every mornin.

3. *Obs.* To accomplish, manage.

Sc. A thorny business . . . which the moderator got cannily convoyed, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 382 (Jam.).

4. *sb.* The act of accompanying a person half way home. Sc. (Jam.)

5. Phr. (1) *A Kelso convoy*, the accompaniment of a person part of the way home; (2) *a Scots convoy*, an accompaniment to the door or 'o'er the dore-stane.'

(1) **Sc.** 'It's just a Kelso convoy, a step and a half o'er the door-stane.' 'And why a Kelso convoy more than any other?' 'It's just a bye-word,' Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxx; This is rather further than a Sc. convoy, which is only to the door. It is, however, sometimes explained as signifying that one goes as far as the friend, whom he accompanies, has to go, although to his own door (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Understood as signifying more than half way home (*ib.*).

6. The company at a marriage that goes to meet the bride. n.Sc. (Jam.)

7. *Obs.* Channel, mode of conveyance; accomplishment, action of a painstaking kind.

Sc. The General . . . finding some footsteps of this intelligence, but not knowing the convoy of it, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 427 (Jam.). **Ayr.** There is great canniness and convoy in the mediator, to further the service he has tane in hand, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 118, ed. 1845.

[**1.** The comont pepil met them . . . viiht grit solempnite, and syne conuoyit them to the plane mercat, *Compl. Scotl.* (1549) 149. **2.** The quene intendet to put the king in Ingland, quhilk his keipers feiring, with al diligens convoyte him to the castel, Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) II. 168.]

CONVOY, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Nhb. Dur. A lever to which is attached a clog for the wheel of a coal-wagon; a wheel-brake.

Nhb. The motion is regulated by a crooked piece of wood called a convoy, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 32; (W.T.); **Nhb.**^{1} A person sits on the fore part of the waggon, with his foot upon a strong piece of wood called the convoy, and that moves on a pivot, which, rubbing on one of the wheels, he can increase or diminish the velocity at pleasure, *Hist. Newcastle* (1801) 498. **Nhb., Dur.** Bailey & Culley *Agric.* (1805) 12.

CONYGER, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Chs. Der. Not. Nhp. Glo. Wil. Som. In forms **coney-gree** Chs.^{13} Nhp.^{2}; **conieger** Glo.; **conigar** w.Som.^{1}; **coniger, conigre** Wil.^{1}; **conygree** Glo.; **conygrey** Der.^{1}; **cuningar** Sc. (Jam.); **cunniger** Glo. A rabbit-warren, 'coney-garth.'

Or.I. The whole isle is but as one rich cuningar or conywarren, Brand *Desc. Or.I.* (1805) 37 (Jam.). **Chs.**^{1} In the w.Chs. dial. it would be pronounced 'coney-greeves,' and this has been shortened into coney-grees; **Chs.**^{3} **Der.**^{1} Not used. **Not.** They didn't find in the coneygre to-day, I suppose (L.C.M.). **Nhp.**^{2} **Glo.** (H.T.E.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Wil.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Kuun·igur.

[OFr. *conniniere*, a rabbit-warren (La Curne).]

CONYGREE, CONYGREY, see **Conyger.**

CONZAIT, see **Conceit.**

COO, *sb.* n.Cy. Fear. (Hall.) See **Cow.**

COO, *int.* Sc. [kū.]

1. A pigeon call.

Abd. A cushat . . . had renewed his plaintive coo-coo-coo, Alexander *Ain Folk* (1875) 71, ed. 1882; (G.W.)

2. *Comb.* **Coo-me-door**, a term of endearment for a wood-pigeon, turtle-dove, &c.

Sc. O coo-me-doo, my love sae true, *Buchan Ballads, Earl o' Mar* (Mackay).

COO, see **Cow**, *sb.*^{1}

COOADLEY, *adj.* Cor. Also written **coadly.** Dirty, nasty, sloppy. See **Caudle**, *sb.*^{1}

Cor. Cooadly slime . . . from the buddle pits, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 14; Hes clooas edn't fit for that coadley Bâl [mine], *ib.* 15.

COOAKEN, see **Coaken.**

COOAN, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **kon.** A wooden cup or can without a handle.

Wxf.^{1} Gooude usquebaugh ee-sarith uth in cooanès, 94.

COOAT, see **Coat, Cote**, *sb.*^{1}

COOB, *sb.* Brks.^{1} Wil.^{1} [kūb.] A hen-coop.

COOB, *v.* S. & Ork.^{1} [kūb.] Of a seal: to bring forth young.

[Cp. ON. *kōpr*, a young seal.]

COOCH, *sb.* Glo.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *cooch and corner*, nook and cranny.

COOCH, see **Couch**, *sb.*^{12}

COOCH(E, *adj.* e.An. Dev. Cor. In forms **couch** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1}; **cauch-, kutch-** Dev. [**kūtʃ, kœ̄tʃ, kautʃ.**] Left-handed. e.An.^{1} Cf. **coochy.**

Hence (1) **Caucher**, *sb.* a left-handed person; (2) **Couch-handed**, (3) **-pawed**, *adj.* left-handed.

(1) **Dev.** He's a regular caucher, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 93. (2) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Dev.** Grose (1790). **Cor.**^{12} (3) **Dev.** He be terrible 'flicted sure 'nough, he be kutch-pawed, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

COOCHY, *adj.* and *sb.* Dor. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **cauchee** Dev.; **couchy** Dor.; **cuchy-** Dev. [**kū·tʃi, kœ̄·tʃi, kau·tʃi.**]

1. *adj.* Left-handed, awkward. See **Cooch(e.**

w.Dor. Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1889); She is very coochy in her work, *ib.* (1877) 129; Tabby . . . enquired if I took her for a 'vule, or a zany, or a coochey hosebird,' Blackmore *Kit* (1890) I. xi.

Hence (1) **Coochy-handed** or **-pawed**, *adj.* left-handed; awkward; (2) **Coochy-paw**, *sb.* a nickname for a clumsy fellow.

(1) **Dev.** Git away, dü, yü cüchy-pawed little twoad! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 36; **Dev.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1} (2) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 5.

2. *sb.* A left-handed person. Cor.^{3}

COODIE, see **Cootie.**

COODLE, *sb.* Cor. Also in form **cuddle.** A cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis.*

Cor.^{1} Staring like a coodle.

[Codulle, *sepia*, *Prompt.* OE. *cudele.*]

COODLE, *v.* Shr.^{1} [**kū·dl.**] To get close together, as a brood of chickens does. Cf. **coother.**

COOER, see **Cower.**

COOF, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also written **couf** Sc. N.I.^{1}; **cufe** Sc. (Jam.); **cuif(f** Sc. N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} [kœ̄f, kūf.]

1. *sb.* A simpleton, fool, 'ninny,' blockhead.

Abd. Ere his bidding warna dane Ca' me a coof, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 338. **Frf.** For dastard coofs they dinna care, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 13. **Per.** He'll neither be laggard nor coof, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 93. **Fif.** Twa caitiff cowart couffs! Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 171. **Rnf.** The canker'd cuiffs forget to quarrel, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 60. **Ayr.** How fumblin' cuifs their dearies slight, Burns *Sc. Drink* (1785) st. 12. **Lnk.** The rest seem coofs, compar'd wi' my dear Pate, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 33, ed. 1783. **Lth.** Lang Sandy . . . bribes the poor coof to be blackfoot to me, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 217. **e.Lth.** We'll no vote for the Tory, he's but a coof, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 171. **Rxb.** Foul fa' the couf, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 10. **Peb.** Sic cuifs far better please the priests, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 82. **Slk.** The coofs o' a' ages, sexes, and ranks, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 89. **Gall.** 'Ye cuif,' said his wife, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 338. **Kcb.** To see ilk flegging witless coof Get o'er his thum' a heezy, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 10. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** Your sangs thrill my bosom tho' coofs may deride them, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 149; **Nhb.**^{1} Yor only a coof, man, after aa yor brag. **Yks.** Giddy young coofs, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 10; Ah, we've lost the coof! Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi.

2. A lout, awkward clownish fellow.

N.I.^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence **Coofish**, *adj.* shamefaced, bashful, awkward.

Fif. George entered the pew in a very coofish manner, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 162.

3. A man who interferes with what is women's work; a 'cotquean.' Rxb. (Jam.)

4. *v.* To walk in an awkward manner, esp. with large, broad feet. N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}

COOG, *sb.* Sc. [**kœ̄g, kūg.**] A boys' game. See below.

Fif. A few boys who had been playing at 'coog,' Robertson *Provost* (1890) 182. **Dmf.** A boy is placed at a part of the street, which is for the time called a den. The others conceal themselves in doors and closes [alleys]; and when all is ready they cry 'coog,' when the 'den' boy rushes out to discover them, and they try to evade him and get home to the den, *id. Note by Author.*

COOH, *int.* e.An. [**kū.**] An exclamation used to call or soothe a cow, &c.; a call to attract attention.

Nrf. Coo-o-o looker there [just look there] (E.M.). **Suf.** Cooh here (F.H.).

COOK, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Lan. Pem. Oxf. Som. Colon. Also written **couk** Sc.; **keuk** Nhb. [**kūk, kœ̄k, kuk.**]

1. *v.* In phr. *to cook pot*, to cook a dinner.

Oxf.^{1} I shan't cook pot to-day.

2. Slang: to kill.

w.Som.^{1} I can't abear they cats; I've a cooked a purty many o'm by my time. [**Aus.** A drought . . . will cook half the stock in the country! Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) II. xx.]

3. *Fig.* To manage, arrange so as to obtain one's object; to circumvent, punish.

Abd. I maun cook the lass wi' skill, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 68. **Lth.** Mony cozy dens were coukit, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 10. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** When she torn'd cranky, she gat keukt be Stivvysin fra Tyne, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 347. **Wm.** If thoos sewer thoo dussent kna what to say I'll tell thee hoo ta cook it, *Billy Tyson*, 4. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

4. *sb.* A small cake. Cf. **cookie,** *sb.*^{1}

Pem. (C.V.C.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419.

COOK, *v.*^{2} Sc. Cum. Also written **couk, cok-** Sc. (Jam.) [**kūk, kuk.**] To crouch down, lie hid; to disappear suddenly, or appear and disappear by fits and starts.

Sc. (Jam.) **Ayr.** Whyles cookit underneath the braes, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 25.

Hence (1) **Cook-and-hide,** *sb.* hide-and-seek; (2) **Cookuddy** or **Cokaddy,** *sb.* a dance performed by children in a 'cooking' or cowering posture; (3) *to dance coukuddy*, phr. to perform antics.

(1) **Cum.** (E.W.P.); There some are playing 'heebawleep,' Some 'kookanheyd,' or 'I baw peep' (J.H.). (2, 3) **Cld.** (Jam.)

[G. *kauchen*, 'kauern, sich ducken' (Grimm); Hesse dial. *kauchen*, 'niederkauern, niederhocken' (Vilmar).]

COOK, *v.*^{3} Nhp. War. Glo. Bck. Bdf. Hnt. [**kuk.**]

1. To throw, toss, 'chuck.' See **Cuck.**

Nhp.^{1} 'Shall us cook it over the wall?' 'See how that cat is cooking that mouse about,' i.e. playing with it, and tossing it in the air. **War.** (J.B.) **Glo.** Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**^{1}, **n.Bck.** (A.C.), **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

Hence **Cook-a-ball,** *sb.* a child's ball; a game of catch.

Nhp.^{1} Let's have a game at cook-a-ball. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.)

2. *Fig.* To thwart, throw an obstacle in the way.

Nhp.^{1} If you don't mind, I'll cook you.

COOK, *v.*^{4} Sc. (Jam.) Cum.^{1} Written **couk** Sc. (Jam.) [**kuk.**] To imitate the sound made by the cuckoo.

COOKE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc.

1. *sb.* A draught of a liquid; a mouthful.

Slk. I'll get a cooke o' the air o' heaven again, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 101 (Jam.).

2. *v.* To take a long draught or pull of any liquid. Slk. (Jam.)

[1. Cp. G. *kauchen*, to draw a breath (Grimm); MHG. *kūchen*, 'hauchen,' *kūch*, 'hauch' (Lexer).]

COOKEEL, *sb.* Nrf. Also in form **cocquille, coquille.** [**ku·kīl, ko·kil.**] A sort of cross-bun eaten during Lent at Norwich.

e.An.$^{1\,2}$ **Nrf.** On Shrove Tuesday a custom commences of eating a small bun called cocque'els—cook-eels—cocquilles, which is continued through the season of Lent, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. i. 293; Hot coquilles on Tuesday morning at eight o'clock, *ib.* (1888) 7th S. v. 128; On Shrove Tuesday, pancakes and 'coquilles' are indispensable, Glyde *Garl.* (1872) ii; **Nrf.**^{1}

[Fr. *coquille* (terme de cuisine), Littré.]

COOKIE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Amer. Slang. [**ku·ki.**]

1. A small plain bun or cake; a Bath bun. See **Cook,** *sb.* **4.**

Sc. Such baking of . . . cookies, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi. **Rnf.** Bath biscuit, cookies, shortbread cakes, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 108. **Ayr.** How to mak a bawbee bap into a fine cookey wi' carvey sweeties, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 280. **Lnk.** London buns an' cookies by the score, Wardrop *J. Mathieson* (1881) 34. **Lth.** The cookies, snaps, an' bakes That young folks like sae weel, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 16. **Edb.** A cup of tea and a cookie, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxviii. **Gall.** The thought of the currants in a couple of cookies was too much for him, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 197. [**Amer.** A New Year's cookey is a peculiar cake made only in New York, and at the Christmas holidays, Bartlett.]

2. *Comp.* **Cookie-shine,** a tea-party.

Lth. Bazaars, cookie-shines, lectures, and dear knows what other efforts, *Kittlegairy Vacancy* (1885) 18. **Gall.** (A.W.) **Slang.** Conversaziones, cookey-shines, &c., Reade *Hard Cash* (1863) I. 103 (Farmer).

COOKIE, *sb.*^{2} Yks. [**ku·ki.**] A child's pinafore.

w.Yks. Nah lad, hes ta gotten thi new cookie on? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 25, 1892).

COOKLE, *sb.* e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] A pair of prongs with an aperture through which the meated spit is thrust. (Hall.)

COOKMENT, *sb.* Der.^{1} Cookery.

COOK-STOOL, see **Cuck-stool.**

COOL, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Nhp. Also in form **cule** Sc. [**kūl, kœ̄l, kuil.**]

1. *adj.* In *comp.* **Cool-tankard,** a beverage of water, wine, lemon, &c.; the plant *Borago officinalis.*

Nhp.^{1} This plant forms one of the ingredients in a favourite beverage called cool tankard. Hence, doubtless, the provincial name applied to the plant itself.

2. *v.* In phr. (1) *to cool one's haggas*, to beat one soundly; (2) *to cool and sup*, to live from hand to mouth, to be in a state of poverty; also used as a *sb.*; (3) *cool-the-iron*, (4) *-the-loom*, an indifferent worker, a lazy person.

(1) **n.Yks.** Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) *Gl.* (2) **Rxb.** It's been cull-an'-sup wi' them a' their days (Jam.). **Ant.** Hoo ir you gettin' on?—Heth jist coolin' an' suppin', *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (3) **Cld.** (Jam.) (4) **Bwk.** She was—a weaver (but a complete cool-the-loom), Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 49. **Rxb.** (Jam.)

COOL, see **Cowl,** *sb.*$^{1\,2\,3}$

COOLAAN, *sb.* Irel. Also written **coolane, coulaan.** The back of the head or body.

Wxf.^{1} Ich woode be pitcht ee kurkeen, to a coolaan [I would be poked into the maw up to my head], 106.

[Ir. Gael. *cùlan*, tresses, hair, the back of the head; der. of *cùl*, back.]

COOL-BAURY, *sb.* Irel. A reserve of skilful players placed near the 'baury' (q.v.) or goal in the game of 'hurling.'

s.Ir. Jack and I will stand cool-baury (P.W.J.).

[*Cool* repr. Ir. *cùl*, back.]

COOLDER, *adj.* Sur. Wil. Dev. Cooler, *compar.* of 'cool.'

Sur.^{1} The weather seems a bit coolder-like to-day. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.) **Dev.** Very common, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

COOLECANNAN, see **Colcannon.**

COOLER, *sb.* Chs. Shr. Suf. Hmp. Wil. Cor. Also in form **coolder** Wil. [**kū·lə(r).**]

1. A large cask or tub in which malt liquor is cooled.

Shr.^{1} **Hmp.** Holloway. **n.Wil.** (E.H.G.)

2. A vessel into which milk is poured immediately it is taken from the cow.

Chs. The sieve is supported over the cooler by a cheese ladder, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 44. **Suf.** Streams of new milk through flowing coolers stray, Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy* (1798) 15, ed. 1808.

3. A wash-tub.

Suf. Put this cooler in the wash-house, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 284.

4. A large salting-tub. Cor.^{2}

COOLIN, *sb.* Sc. A Gaelic sport on New Year's Eve; also, the principal actor in the game; see below.

Sc. Still retained in the Hebrides and *w.* Highlands (Jam.); The gentlemen and men-servants are turned out of the house, and the females secure the door. One of the men is decorated with a dried cow's hide and is provided with cakes of barley or oat bread, and with cheese. He is called the 'Coolin,' and is belaboured with staves. . . . The door is next attacked. . . . When he has repeated a few verses, the door flies open. . . . When the whole company are admitted, a new ceremony begins. A piece of dried sheepskin . . . is singed in the fire, smelt to, and waved three times round the head. . . . The bread and cheese of the 'Coolin' are next divided and eaten; and thus are the calamities of the expected year provided against, *Clan-Albin* (1815) I. 122, 123 (*ib.*).

COOLING-STONE, *sb.* Sc. A stone, in or near the school, on which a boy, who has been whipped, is sent to cool himself.

Sc. (G.W.); (A.W.) **Frf.** I thrashed the boy and sent him to the cooling stone, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xli.

COOLOOR, *sb.* Wxf.^{1} A pigeon.

[Ir. *colúr*, a dove (O'Reilly).]

COOLRIFF, *adj.* *Obs.?* Sc. Cool. Also used *fig.* See **Coldrife.**

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** Fain, fain was she of the coolriff shade, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 27, ed. 1812.

COOLTH(E, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Oxf. Sur. Sus. [**kūlþ.**] Coolness. Cf. **cooth,** *sb.*^{1}

w.Wor.^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Sur.** In the coolthe of the evening (T.S.C.). **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.**^{1} I set the window open for coolthe.

[In the evening my father and Mrs. Thrale seated themselves out of doors . . . for coolth and chat, D'Arblay *Diary* (1781) II. 77 (Dav.).]

COOM, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Nhp. Bdf. Hrt. Ken. Wil. Also written **comb** Wil.^{1}; **coomb** Nhp.^{1}; **cum** n.Yks.^{1}; **koomb** Wil. [**kūm.**]

1. *sb.* Coal-dust, small coal; soot, dirt; the dust of peat. Also used *fig.*

Frf. Workin' . . . 'Mid iron, sheep-heads, coom, an' coal, Sands *Poems* (1833) 101. **Ayr.** Hands not altogether clean of the coom of Jacobinical democracy, Galt *Provost* (1822) xxxix. **e.Lth.** Though mebbe he michtna be as white as camstane, he wasna as black as coal coom, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 178. **Slk.** Gie me that cork—I'll burn 't and then blacken his face wi' coom, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 91. **Rxb.** If coom hang from the bars of a grate like shreds of silk, it is viewed as foretokening the arrival of strangers within 24 hours, provided the flakes fall down from the wind produced by clapping the hands together. If not, it is said that the strangers are not going to 'light down' (Jam.). **Gall.** Ankle deep in fragrant dry dust or 'coom,' Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) ix. **n.Ir.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Ant.** The fine ashes from a smith's fire is called smiddy coom, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** (K.), **Cum.**^{1}

Hence **Coomy,** *adj.* begrimed with coal, dirt, &c.; sooty.

Rnf. I'd hae him [the devil] haunt some hallow dell, . . . Where he mair privately might drill His coomy legions, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 25. **Ayr.** Ye see my fingers are coomy, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxxix. **Lth.** Ilk coomy collier, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 68.

2. Dust, fine dirt, dust or scrapings of wood or iron produced by friction.

Sh.I. An dads tü da door, maistlins layin in coom, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 16. **Or.I.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 300. **n.Yks.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Chiefly used of sawdust, called saw-coom, and malt refuse, called malt-cums. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Nhp.**^{1}

3. Congealed grease that exudes from an axle-wheel or other machinery.

Midl. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Nhp.**^{1} While it remains in the axle it is never so called. This name prevails on the Lei. side of the county. In the neighbourhood of Northampton it obtains the name of swarth. **Hrt.** The black coom that is made by oiling or greasing bells in a steeple, Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 287. **Ken.** (W.F.S.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1}

4. The gum on apple and damson trees, &c. Bdf. (J.W.B.)

5. *v.* To blacken, begrime with dirt or dust. Also used *fig.*

Ayr. They ought to have been punished . . . for cooming your character, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xix; I'll no coom my fingers wi' meddling in any sic project, *ib.* *Entail* (1823) lxxiv; Their faces were coomed, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 171.

6. Phr. *to be coomed up*, to be sealed up with dirt.

Bdf. Eyes sealed up by the effect of sleep are said to be 'coomed up' (J.W.B.).

[The same word as ME. *culme* (coal-dust), see **Culm.**]

COOM, *sb.*^{2} Sc. [**kūm.**]

1. The wooden frame used in building the arch of a bridge.

Lth. As several of the arches approach nearly to a straight line, the frame or 'coom,' on which [the bridge] was raised, must have sunk, *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 8 (Jam.).

Hence **Coom-ceiled,** *adj.* Of a garret, &c.: having the ceiling in the form of an arch.

Sc. (Jam.); A plain two-story house, having a narrow wooden stair ascending to the upper floor, which was composed of two coom-ceiled apartments, Chambers *Bk. Days* (1869) I. 166.

2. The lid of a coffin.

Sc. Some surgeon apprentices rudely broke down part of the cooms, or sloping roof of the coffin, Chambers *Bk. Days* (1869) I. 824. **Fif.**, **Rxb.** (Jam.)

[The same word as E. *culm* (the highest point), see Nares. Cp. G. *kulm*, 'bergkuppe' (Paul).]

COOM, see **Comb,** *sb.*^{1}, **Combe.**

COOMB, *sb.* Sc. Chs. Hrt. e.An. s.Cy. Also in forms **comb** Chs.^{1}; **coumb** s.Cy.; **cum(b** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) (K.); **kim** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) [**kūm, kōm.**]

1. A brewing-vat. Chs. (K.); Chs.^{1}

2. A measure of four bushels, used of grain.

Hrt. A coomb or four bushels of barley to one acre, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** His brood-geese required five coombs of corn daily, Hone *Table Bk.* (1827) I. 141; Formerly of coals, though now superseded by the ton (A.G.). **Suf., Ess.** Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815). **s.Cy.** (P.R.); Ray (1691).

Hence **Coomb-sack,** *sb.* a sack containing a coomb. Suf. (F.H.)

3. A tub, cistern; a large ladle for baling out a boat.

sw.Sc. A milk-cum or kim (Jam. *Suppl.*).

[1. A comb . . . is that vessel into the which the wort is put to work with the yeast, Holme *Armory* (1688) 319. 2. Ten sacks whereof euerie one holdeth a coome, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 36.]

COOMB, see **Comb,** *sb.*^{1}, **Coom,** *sb.*^{1}

COOM(B)E, see **Combe, Come,** *sb.*^{1}

COOMBS, *sb. pl.* Suf. The seed-vessels of *Scandix Pecten.* (B. & H.)

COOM(E, see **Come,** *v.*

COOM-HEDDER, see **Come-hither.**

COON, see **Cun.**

COONJER, see **Counger.**

COONT, see **Count.**

COOP, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. Shr. Glo. Hrt. e.An. I.W. Slang. Also written **coup** n.Yks.^{1}; **coupe** Shr.^{2}; **cowp** Shr.^{1} [**kūp.**]

1. *sb.* Any close place of confinement, a chicken-hutch, rabbit-pen, &c.; a prison.

N.Cy.^{2}, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{12} **I.W.**^{2} He's in coop. **Slang.** A cove as has . . . smelt the insides of all the coops in the three kingdoms, *London Misc.* (Mar. 1866) 58 (Farmer).

2. A hollow vessel made of twigs with which fish are caught on the Humber.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); Similar vessels in the South are called pots, Holloway; **N.Cy.**^{2} **ne.Lan.**^{1} [Used] for taking eels.

3. A grating or fence round a tree.

Hrt. If a fence or coop was set about each pole, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VIII. 76.

4. A coal-scuttle, wooden vessel of the pail description. n.Yks.^{12}, m.Yks.^{1}

5. *v.* To enclose, pen up.

Hrt. The great expense of cooping and fencing each tree, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VIII. 74. [From fifteen to twenty [ewes] were put into the hurdles (hobbling or cooping) daily, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815).]

6. To catch in traps; to muzzle ferrets. See also **Cope,** *v.*^{4}

Sc. 'Hoo are they your rats? I cooped them.' 'Yes, you cooped them, but on my premises,' *Jokes*, 2nd S. (1889) 75. **e.An.**^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

7. In needlework: to tighten, draw in; to pucker up as in a clumsy seam. *Gen.* with *up*.

s.Wor.^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Anne, yo'n got one side o' this sem lunger than the other, yo' mun coop it in a bit or else unpick it. **Glo.** (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1}

COOP, *sb.*^{2} Sc. A small heap.

Lnk. A coop of muck (Jam.).

COOP, *v.*^{2} Sc. To hoop, bind with hoops.

Slk. He coopit a coggie for our gudwifie, And heigho! but he coopit it braw, Hogg *Jacob. Relics* (1819) II. 54.

COOP, *v.*^{3} Nhp.^{2} [**kūp.**] To throw.

COOP, *int.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in forms **cop** n.Lin.^{1}; **cope** Not.^{2}; **cow-up** Shr.^{1}; **cup** m.Yks.^{1} Chs.^{1} Not.^{1} Nhp.^{1} Oxf.^{1} Brks.^{1} I.W.^{1} w.Som.^{1}; **c'up** Lei.^{1} War.^{23} e.An.^{12} Dev.^{1}; **cuppe** e.Lan.^{1}; **kope** Nhb.^{1} [**kūp, kup, kɐp, kōp, kop.**]

1. Come up! a call to horses or cows to come from the field. See also **Come,** *v.* **II. 2.**

Nhb.^{1}, **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **m.Yks.**^{1} Cup, cup stir! **w.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{12}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **w.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Cow-up, cow-up, coop, coop. **Oxf.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.), **Ess.** (V.C.), **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Kuup! kuup! kuup! **Dev.**^{1}; **Dev.**^{3} In calling horses a farmer says 'Coop! coop!' when calling cows or oxen 'Coo! coo! coo!'

Hence (1) **Cope-a-holt,** (2) **Cope-harley,** *int.* a call to horses to go to the left; (3) **Cooper th' a wool,** *phr.* come hither, will ye? (4) **Cup-bear,** *int.* a call to a horse to go to the right; (5) **Cuppa-way,** *int.*, see **Cope-harley.**

(1, 2) **Nrf.** (E.M.) (3) **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (4) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 12. **Suf.** (F.H.) (5) *ib.*

2. A call to a riding horse to come and stand still while the rider mounts; also to a horse to start, to take care, to turn to the left, &c.

Lei.^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Ess.** (V.C.)

3. A call to fowls to come and be fed.

Nhp.^{1}, **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.) **Oxf.**^{1} Cup biddy. **e.An.**^{1}, **Ken.** (D.W.L.) **Hmp.** Holloway. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Coop! coop! coop! coop! He heard the birds run and scramble, Raymond *Tryphena* (1895) 53; (F.A.A.) **w.Som.**^{1} Kuop! kuop! It is sounded precisely as a northerner sounds 'cup.' **nw.Dev.**^{1}

4. In phr. *with a cup!* used as an exhortation to haste. m.Yks.^{1}

CO-OP, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. [**kō·-op.**]

1. *sb.* The co-operative store, co-operative society.

w.Yks. (J.R.); Mary Umpleby said it 'bet t'Co-op doo into fits,' Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 20. **Lan.** When Co-ops engrossed the attention of working men, Donaldson *Queer Supper* (1886) 4.

2. *v.* To co-operate, belong to a co-operative society; also *fig.*

Lan. I'll ne'er co-op no moore at th' aleheause, Donaldson *Queer Supper* (1886) 13.

Hence (1) **Co-opper,** *sb.* a member of a co-operative society; (2) **Co-oping,** *ppl. adj.* co-operating, belonging to a co-operative society; also *fig.*

(1) **w.Yks.** Wi'v oləs bīn kō-opəz (J.W.). **Lan.** That's a bonny Co-opper, Donaldson *Queer Supper* (1886) 13. (2) **Lan.** At this point of his co-oping career in steps his wife, *ib.* 5.

COOP, see **Coup,** *v.*^{2}

COOPER, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Sc. [**kū·pər.**]

1. *v.* To bind with hoops, to work as a cooper. Also used *fig.*

Dmb. He micht cooper me up for yin o' his elders, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xxxiv. **Ayr.** He has cooper'd and caw'd a wrang pin in't, Burns *Kirk's Alarm*, st. 10.

2. *sb.* In phr. *Cooper o' Stobo*, one who excels another in any particular line. s.Sc. (Jam.)

COOPER, *sb.*^{2} Pem. [**kū·pə(r).**] The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe.*

s.Pem. *Science Gossip* (1874) 142; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 10.

COOPER, *sb.*^{3} Sc. [**kū·pər.**] A horse imperfectly castrated. **Dmf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

COOPER, *v.*^{2} Lon. Hmp. Colon. Cant. [**kū·pə(r).**] To injure, spoil, 'do for.'

Lon. Lady Cottenham is 'coopered' [spoilt] now, . . . she won't stand above a 'bull' [five shillings], Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 315. **Hmp.** Of a vine much injured by last winter's frost, 'He's coopered, isn't he?' (W.H.E.) [**Aus.** He stands to win a pot of money, but if he loses—'Coopered, by Jove!' Tasma *In her Youth* (1890) xxi.] **Cant.** I sh'ldn't like ter'ave it brought up agen me that I'd coopered the job, Carew *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xxxvii.

COOPERMAN, *v.* Bnff.^{1} To play into each other's hands in an unjust manner.

COOPINGS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.^{2} e.Yks.^{1} Also written **cowpins** e.Yks.^{1} [**kū·pinz.**] Narrow oblong corn-stacks set end to end to allow the wind to pass freely through and about them.

COOPLE, *v.* n.Cy. To crowd. (Hall.)

COOPLE, see **Couple.**

COOPPY, see **Coppie,** *sb.*^{1}

COOPY-HOUSE, *sb.* Wil. [**kū·pi-eus.**] A very small house or cottage. Cf. **cubby-hole.**

Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1}

COOR, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Dev. Cor. Also written **core** Cor.^{2}; **cour(e** Dev. Cor. [**kō·ə(r).**]

1. *sb.* A 'corps' or gang of miners working together in one shift.

s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) **Cor.** Caall up the deffurnt coors, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 17, ed. 1865; **Cor.**^{1} I belong to the night coor.

2. A miner's working shift of eight hours.

n.Dev. But yet I'll do my coure, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 7. **Cor.** As their coor was now about ended, the pair began to leisurely gather up their tools, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. i; **Cor.**^{1} There are two day and one night coor; **Cor.**^{2}

3. Phr. *out of coor*, out of the regular course. Cor.^{1}

4. *v.* Of small farmers: to join together their horses to do their ploughing. s.Ir. (J.W.ff.); (P.W.J.)

COOR, see **Cower,** *v.*^{1}

COORAM, *sb.* Cor. [**kū·rəm.**] Decorum, order, peace.

w.Cor. Now Billy aw tried to keep cooram, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 7.

COORAMUCK, *sb.* Irel. A feast, banquet.

Ir. There was great cooramuck made about the youngest boy next day, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 48.

[Cp. Ir. *cuirm*, a feast, a banquet; *cuirmeach*, festive (O'Reilly).]

COORDIE, see **Coward.**

COORIE, see **Cowery.**

COORN, see **Corn.**

COOSCOT, see **Cushat.**

COOSE, *v.* and *sb.*^{1} Sus. Hmp. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **cooze** Cor.; **cose** n.Dev.; **couse** Cor.; **course, cousse** Cor.^{1}; **cowse** Cor.^{2}; **coze** Sus. Hmp. [**kūz, kɔ̄z.**]

1. *v.* To gossip, chat.

Sus., Hmp. Holloway. **Cor.** While men are worken, the women are coosen, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 74; We do coozy on a Munday, *Camborne Alm.* (1894) 95; Oh, the lazy hussey! . . . is all her time Courseying and courranting with the boys! Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 274. **w.Cor.** Don't stand coozing there, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 23. **Cor.**^{12}

Hence (1) **Cousser,** *sb.* a gossip, talkative person; (2) **Cozy,** *adj.* talking freely and intimately.

(1) **Sus.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Cor.**^{1} She's a regular cousser. (2) **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway.

2. To loiter on an errand.

n.Dev. Wi' ithers not an hour's a-cosing, No dawdling, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 101. **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 432; **Cor.**^{1}

3. *sb.* A chat, gossip.

Cor.^{1} We had a bra' comfor'ble cousse.

[1. OCor. *cows*, to speak, say, tell (Williams); Fr. *causer*, to use much speech to little purpose (Cotgr.).]

COOSE, *sb.*^{2} Irel. A small bay, a cove, creek.

w.Ir. The cooses and small bays on the west and north-west were astir with the hissing waves, Lawless *Grania* (1892) II. pt. III. i.

[Ir. *cuas*, a cove (Joyce), see Macbain (s.v. *Còs*).]

COOSE, see **Can,** *v.*, **Coarse, Course.**

COOSER, *sb.* Sc. Also written **couser, cusser** (Jam.); **cuisser.** In form **cursour** (Jam.). A stallion.

Sc. Ye needna nicher that gate, like a cusser at a caup o' corn, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxxi; A fey man and a cursour fearna the deil, Hislop *Prov.* 20; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Ayr.** And no a perfect kintra cooser, Burns *To a Gentleman* (1790). **Lth.** Some were like coosers prancing, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 67. **Gall.** Set a caird on a cuisser, an' he'll ride to the Deevil, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 128.

[The same word as *courser.* A courser, *equus admissarius*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

COOSHIES, *sb. pl.* e.An. Also in forms **coosha, coshies.** [**ku·ʃiz.**] Sweets, lollipops. See also **Cochies.**

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Sure to give her children either 'coshies' or 'loggetts,' to quiet them, Rye *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv; Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 22, 72. **Nrf., Suf.** (F.H.)

COOSLOP, see **Cowslip.**

COOS(N, COOS(T, see **Can,** *v.*

COOST, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Also written **cuist** (Jam.). Condition, quality.

Arg. He has a gude coost [he is strong-bodied] (Jam.).

[Norw. dial. *kost*, condition (Aasen), ON. *kostr.*]

COOST, *sb.*^{2} Lan. **[kūst.]** A hornless beast.

Lan. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

COOST, see **Cast,** *v.* **I. 2.**

COOSTOM, *sb.* Cor. **[ku·stəm.]** Raw spirit that has been smuggled.

Cor. We'd a fine denar . . . And aafter that a little coostom, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 53; So called because it has not paid the custom dues (M.A.C.).

[A spec. use of lit. E. *custom.*]

COOT, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. e.An. Dev. Cor. Written **cute** Nrf. **[kūt, kœ̄t.]**

1. The bird *Fulica atra*, used in var. proverbs; see below.

Not.^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} As bare as a coot. As lousy as a coot. **Lei.**^{1} 'As bald as a coot' is a common simile. **War.**^{3} **Dev.**^{3} Zo bold's a cüte. **Cor.** As mad as a coot, Swainson *Birds* (1885).

2. *Comb.* **Coot-custard fair,** a fair held at Horsey in Norfolk, in the spring.

Nrf. At Horsey, a fair used to be held every spring called Coot-custard fair, because all the sweets were made from eggs of the coot and black-headed gull, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 179.

3. The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile.* Rnf. (Jam.)

4. The water-hen, *Gallinula podiceps.*

Chs.^{1} Called Bald Coot, from its white face. **s.Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nrf.** There've been a body of cutes on Breydon since the Broads ha' friz, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 48. **Suf.**^{1}

COOT, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **cuit(t** Sc. (Jam.); **cute** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.^{1}; **cyut** Nhb.^{1}; **kute** Nhb.; **kyut** Nhb.^{1} **[kūt, kœ̄t.]**

1. The ancle; also, derisively, the foot.

Or.I. Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 813; (S.A.S.) **Fif.** His coots, his elbucks, and his knees, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 155. **e.Fif.** The laird wha had been detained by a stennis he had gi'en his cuit, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. **Rnf.** They kept me cosh baith cauf an' coots, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 124. **Ayr.** This ane had strained her cuit, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 121; (J.M.) **Lnk.** Did you observe her feet? beneath her coots, I'll swear her gown wad reach, to hide her cloots, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 120. **Peb.** (A.C.) **Slk.** She's aye sae fashous puin her petticoats ower her coots, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 160. **Nhb.** Did ever mortals see sic brutes, To order me to lift my kutes, Bell *Rhymes* (1812) 37; **Nhb.**^{1} Tyek them greet kyuts o' yors oot o' the way.

Hence (1) **Cootie,** *adj.* of fowls: having the legs covered with feathers; (2) **Cuited,** *adj.* having ancles; (3) **Cuiter,** *v. fig.* to set on one's feet, restore to health; (4) **Cuittikins,** *sb. pl.* spatterdashes.

(1) **Sc.** The cooty cock . . . Did clap his wings and craw, Train *Mount. Muse* (1814) 49 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Ye cootie moorcocks, crousely craw, Burns *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 7. (2) **Ayr.** Tou's cuited like the mother o' thee, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 203. (3) **Ayr.** Until the doctor gets me cuitered up again, *ib. Notandums* (1890) 8. (4) **Sc.** Carlyle *Lett.* (July 1843).

2. Phr. *to let one cool his cutes*, to keep one waiting in the cold.

Sc. I let him cule his cutes at the dore (Jam.).

[Sum claschis the, sum cloddis the on the cutis, Dunbar *Flyting* (1505) 232. EFris. *kōt*, the ankle-bone (Koolman); MLG. *kote, kute*, the fetlock (Schiller & Lübben).]

COOT, *sb.*^{3} Cor. Also in form **cootin** Cor.^{2} **[kūt.]** A beating, thrashing.

Cor. I've a ben and gov he a pretty coot to-day, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 11; 'I'll doctor ee,' says I, and was jest goin' to give un a coot, *ib.* (1868) 26; **Cor.**^{12}

COOTCH, *int.* Gmg. **[kūtʃ.]** In phr. *cootch now!* a call to dogs. (E.D.)

COOTCHER, *v.* Rxb. (Jam.) To parcel out.

COOTED, *ppl. adj.* Wil. **[kū·tid.]** Cut slanting, sloped off; as the ends of the upper part of an oblong hayrick.

Wil. Hayricks are usually made round; sometimes oblong with cooted ends, not gable ends, Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**^{1}

COOTEN, *sb.* Glo. **[kū·tən.]** A stupid fellow.

Glo. Thee bist a reglar cooten (S.S.B.); **Glo.**^{1}

COOTEN, *v.* Glo.^{1} **[kū·tən.]** To 'squirm'; to wriggle about.

COO-TER, *sb.* and *v.* Glo. **[kū·-tə.]** **1.** *sb.* The wood-pigeon's note. Glo.^{2} **2.** *v.* To coo, make the sound of the wood-pigeon. Glo.^{1}

COOTER, see **Coulter.**

COOTH, *sb.*^{1} and *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Also written **couth** N.Cy.^{1} Lan. Chs.^{1}; **cowth** Lan.^{1} **[kūþ.]**

1. *sb.* A cold, chill. See **Coolth(e.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} A man does not say he has a cooth, but always couples cooth and cold. I dunnot feel so well, I'm so full of cooth and cold; **Chs.**^{23} **s.Chs.**^{1} Yoa)n gy'et yŭr kóo·th [Yo'n get yur cooth]. **Shr.**^{1} That child's ketcht a cooth somew'eer; **Shr.**^{2}

Hence **Coothful,** *adj.* rheumy, likely to give cold; very cold.

Lan. Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 106. **Chs.**^{1} It's a coothful house. **s.Chs.**^{1} It)s ŭ kuwd, kóo·thfùl job, thech·in [It's a cowd, coothful job, thetchin'].

2. *adj.* Of the weather; cold.

Chs.^{1} It's cooth.

[God sends his cooth according to their cloath, Cotgr. (s.v. *Froid*).]

COOTH, *sb.*^{2} Or.I. Also written **cuth** (Jam.), **cuithe.** A young coal-fish, *Merlangus Carbonarius.* Cf. **cuddie.**

Or.I. Jakobsen *Sh. Dial.* (1897) 20; The fish most generally caught . . . is a grey fish here called cuths . . . and is the same with what on the south coast is called 'podley,' only the cuth is of a larger size, *Statist. Acc.* VII. 453 (Jam.); These boats sometimes go to sea for the purpose of fishing cods, cooths, and tibrics, which are the small or young cooths, *ib.* XVI. 543 (*ib.*). [Satchell (1879).]

[ON. *kōð*, fish-fry; cp. Norw. dial. *kjøða*, a young trout (Aasen).]

COOTH, see **Couth.**

COOTHER, *v.* Shr.^{1} **[kū·ðə(r).]** To get close together, as a brood of chickens does. Cf. **coodle,** *v.*

COOTHER, see **Coulter.**

COOTIE, *sb.* *Obs.?* Sc. Also in form **coodie** Rnf.; **cudie** (Jam.).

1. A wooden kitchen-dish; a small bowl or basin.

Sc. Nor kept I servants, tales to tell, But toom'd my coodies a' mysell, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I. 306 (Jam.). **Rnf.** Picken (1788) *Gl.* **Ayr.** Spairges about the brunstane cootie, Burns *Address Deil* (1785) st. 1.

2. A bucket shaped like a barrel; a wooden chamber-pot.

Abd. (Jam.) **Rnf.** Picken (1788) *Gl.* **Lnk.** (Jam.)

COOTIN, see **Coot,** *sb.*^{3}

COOTLE, *v.* Sc.

1. To handle carefully, put to rights. Gall. (A.W.)

2. To lay heads together; to fondle, caress.

Ayr. (J.F.) **Gall.** Their bairn ta'en up wi' a herd laddie, And cootlan' by their lanes already, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 53, ed. 1897.

COOTY, *adj.* *Obsol.* Shr. Snug, comfortable, cosy. Cf. **tutty.**

Shr.^{1} Whad a nice cŏoty bonnet yo'n got!—Aye, it's odds to whad a war'n now-a-days ŏoth thar ears all bar.

COOYER, *sb.* Cor.^{3} **[kū·jə(r).]** An overhanging mass of rock.

COOZE, see **Course.**

COP, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Eng. Written **kop** Nhb.^{1}; also in form **cap** w.Yks.^{2} **[kop.]**

1. *sb.* The head, top, summit of anything; a hill, peak, crest.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.** (K.) **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. The tuft or top-knot on the head of a bird. Cf. **coppie.**

Dur.^{1} **n.Yks.** That bird hez a cop on t'head (I.W.). **Cor.** Some beautiful hens of a new sort, with 'cops' on their heads, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) II. 101; **Cor.**^{12}

Hence (1) **Cop-headed,** (2) **Copt,** *adj.* having a crest or top-knot, having a peaked crown as many polled cattle have.

(1) **Cum.**^{1} (2) **Dur.**^{1} Crested hens are called copt hens. **Cum.**^{1}

3. A reel of yarn spun upon a spindle. Also called **coppin** (q.v.).

n.Yks.^{3} **w.Yks.** Immense 'self-acting mules' . . . wind the weft on to bobbins and the warp on to cops, Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 355; The cop was 'doffed' or drawn from the spindle and when required was placed upon a 'broitch,' to be unwound (W.T.); **w.Yks.**^{3} **Lan.** Like a spindle through a cop, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 367; Yo'rn for to be packed like cops in a skip, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 192; **Lan.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Copping,** *vbl. sb.* the making of yarn into masses, in the shape of a short carriage candle; (2) **Copster,** *sb.* a spinner; (3) **Cop-ticket,** *sb.* a small ticket attached to 'cops' of yarn, containing particulars of qualities of cotton, &c.

(1) [The process immediately follows that of 'spinning,' and is followed by the 'winding' of warp yarn upon very large bobbins. Both 'warp-minders' and 'cop-minders' are always women, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (2) **Lan.** (S.W.); **Lan.**^{1} (3) **Lan.** Mi first lines were scribbl't on a cop-ticket, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 461.

4. A piled-up heap; a shock of corn, stack of hay or straw.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Ken.** Skinner (1671). A cop of pease, &c., fifteen sheaves in the field, and sixteen in the barn, Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); The straw from sixteen sheaves, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Ken.**^{12}

5. A mound or bank of earth forming an embankment; a ridge.

Chs. (E.F.); A long embankment called the 'cop' raised on the race-course, to protect it from the land-floods and spring-tides of the Dee, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 43. **Lan.** I thowt he'd never ha' getten o'er that last cop, Westall *Birch Dene* (1889) III. 206. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881).

6. A hedge-bank, the raised earthen part of a fence in which thorns, &c. are planted. Also in form **copping.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** When this ditch was dug they threw the soil up to make the hedge coppin (C.J.B.); **Chs.**^{1} There wur a hee cop and a big dytch; **Chs.**^{3} **s.Chs.**^{1} **Wor.** I presume a coppice derives its name from the cops or mounds enclosing it, Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1852) 391.

7. *Obs.* Any enclosure that has a ditch 'copped' or cast up round it. Chs. (K.)

8. The first 'bout' in ploughing a field; the highest part of a 'but' in ploughed land.

Lei.^{1} To 'set the cops' in ploughing is to mark out the first furrows on each side of the spaces or 'lands' into which the field is divided; the cops serving as a guide for the ploughman in ploughing the remainder of the land. **w.Wor.**^{1} **s.Wor.**^{1} Little used. **Shr.**^{12}, **Hrf.**^{12}

9. A matted or felted fleece of wool. w.Yks.^{2}

10. *Comp.* (1) **Cop-bone,** the kneecap, the *patella*; (2) **-heap,** to heap up at the top; (3) **-horse,** a child's name for a horse; a child's toy-horse; (4) **-loaf,** a special kind of loaf made only at Christmas; see below; (5) **-stone,** the cap, or coping-stone of a dyke.

(1) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Hon I vall'd, I pitch 'pon a stone rait 'pon the kaup-boa·un o' me knee. (2) **Glo.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.*; **Glo.**^{1} (3) **n.Lin.**^{1} (4) **Wil.** A square box of paste, with an apple in the middle, notched round the edges, and a cock's head made of paste on the top, with two currants for eyes, *Wil. N. & Q.* I. 9. (5) **Nhb.**^{1} Kop-styen, Cop-styen.

11. *v.* To pollard. Lei.^{1}

Hence **Copt,** *adj.* headed, pollarded.

Lei.^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} The copt tree.

12. To heap anything up, to throw into a heap. Ken.^{1}, Sus.^{1}

Hence **Copped,** *ppl. adj.* heaped up to a cone or point.

Glo. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) [A kopped heap of stones (K.).]

13. To set up a mound or bank. ne.Lan.^{1}

Hence **Copping,** *sb.* a fence. n.Cy. (Hall.)

14. To plough in ridges for planting.

Rdn. Morgan *Wds.* (1881).

[1. Thei . . . ledden hym to the cop of the hil, Wyclif (1388) *Luke* iv. 29; Bi þe coppe he him nam, Laȝamon (c. 1275) 684. OE. *cop*(*p*, top, summit.]

COP, *v.*^{2} Nhb. Lan. Chs. Not. War. Wor. Shr.; also in form **cops** War.^{3} [kop.]

1. To surpass, exceed, beat, out-do. Cf. **cap,** *v.*^{1} **9, cob,** *v.*^{1}

Nhb.^{1} That copt him. **Chs.**^{1} I copped him, or got ahead of him. **s.Not.** It's not being able to use both hands, it's that what cops me (J.P.K.). **w.Wor.** I niver warn't no scholard, or I could ha' copt Thomas Cobb, S. Beauchamp *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 204. **Shr.**^{1} Well, that's copped all as ever I sid afore.

2. To achieve, accomplish, perform a task.

War.^{3} 'Can you cops it?' Heard from a s.War. man.

3. To be saucy. ne.Lan.^{1} See **Coppet.**

COP, *v.*^{3} and *sb.*^{2} Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Hrt. Ess. Also written **kop** w.Yks. [kop.]

1. *v.* To strike, give a blow. See **Cob**(**b,** *v.*^{2}

w.Yks. Koppin him slap on t'heead felled him, *Pudsey Olm.* (1887) 29; (J.W.); **w.Yks.**^{3} Au've gotten copt fair i' t'face. **Lan.** If theau starts afore me I'll cop thee one on t'meawth, Clarke *Sketches* (1892) 30. **n.Lin.**^{1} Cop him a hot 'un. **War.**^{3} He copped him one. **Ess.** I cop he one. That maide me reg'lar riled, Downe *Ballads* (1895) 37.

2. *sb.* A blow, esp. a blow on the head. Chs.^{1}, Hrt. (H.G.) See **Cob**(**b,** *v.*^{2} **9.**

COP, *v.*^{4} and *sb.*^{3} In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Eng. and Colon. Also in form **cob** Lan.^{1} [kop.]

1. *v.* To catch, seize hold of, capture. Also used *fig.*

Nhb. Don't speak so loud, dear, . . . For Mollykoff's trying to cop every sneeze, *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 436; **Nhb.**^{1} He copt a butterflee. **Cum.** (J.D.) **w.Yks.** Her nine small infants, copt in early bloom, *Dewsbury Reporter* (Oct. 10, 1896); Seure as seure can be, but coppin flees isn't, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (April 11, 1896); **w.Yks.**^{235} **Lan.** They both had t'scarlet fever together, in fact one copt it off the other, Ashton *Basin o' Broth*, 56. **Lan.**^{1} Cob howd of it mon, and dunna shoo it into th' water. **Chs.**^{1} 'I've copped it,' said when a boy had been chasing a kitten, and had, at last, got hold of it. **s.Chs.**^{1} Aan· dhem yaaydhz ŭz stóol dhŭ klóoŭz of)th lahyn bin kopt yet? [Han them yaïths as stool the clooas off th' line bin copt yet?] **Stf.**^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** Look, yon man's copped a fish! Prior *Renie* (1895) 184. **War.**^{2} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Hrt.** (J.W.) **Nrf.** If I'm copt, I'm copt, Patterson *Man and Nat.* (1895) 141. **Lon.** The prisoners, when secured, said, 'It's no use; we are copped proper,' *Wkly. Times and Echo* (April 20, 1889) 7, col. 2. **Sur.** 'Copp'd he out,' caught him out in cricket (T.S.C.). **Wil.** He seems to cop us for 'alf an hour when there's nothin' else to be done, Swinstead *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 18. **Slang.** Didn't half like the other fellow letting me see he was a pal of his after I'd copped him! *Cornh. Mag.* (Feb. 1887) 183. [**Aus.** I'm dashed glad he copped it, anyhow, Boldrewood *Nevermore* (1892) II. xv.]

2. To steal.

e.Yks. (W.W.S.) **Slang.** I was taken by two pals to an orchard to cop some fruit, Horsley *Jottings* (1887) i.

3. To receive punishment, 'catch it.'

w.Yks. He kopt it reyt well for that, *Pudsey Olm.* (1888) 22; (H.W.D.) **Lan.** Aw moight ha' copped it once, Cleworth *Daftie Dick* (c. 1888) 29. **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

4. With *up*: to overtake, come up with.

Cum. They started off an hoor afoor me, but ah seun copt up tull them (J.D.). **w.Yks.** Another followed on behint, coppin-up tul us at a' publichahse, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 4, 1896). **War.**^{3} I ran better nor a mile before he copped me up.

5. *sb.* A capture, arrest; a prison.

Cmb.^{1} I saw a policeman taking two men to cop. **Slang.** Prisoner remarked it was 'a fair cop,' *Standard* (Oct. 9, 1889) 3, col. 7.

COP, *v.*^{5} Brks. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sus. [kop.]

1. To throw, toss gently, 'chuck,' pass along. See **Cob**(**b,** *v.*^{2} **5.**

Brks. (F.H.) **Hrt.** He's copt it o'er the hedge (H.G.). **Cmb.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 251; (W.W.S.); (W.M.B.) **Nrf.** You cop it, I'll catch it (A.G.); Mary wor copped into the arms of the man what set opposite her, Spilling *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) iii. **Suf.** Then clatter went the earthen plates . . . I could have cop't them at their pates, *Garland* (1818) 340; **Suf.**^{1} **Ess.** Oi dint chuk u't at him; oi oany kopt u't [I didn't throw it at him; I only copt it up] (J.F.); *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cop and ball,** *phr.*, see **Copping-ball;** (2) **Cop-halfpenny,** *sb.* the game of 'chuck-farthing'; (3) **Coppen inter hole,** *phr.* a game of marbles; (4) **Copping-ball,** *sb.* a leather ball; a game at ball, see below.

(1) **Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). (2) **e.An.**^{1} (3) **Nrf.** (H.P.E.) (4) **Suf.** Have you got a copping-ball? (M.E.R.); The game of 'coping-ball' consists in tossing a ball into the air, or against a wall, and catching it when it falls. It is played by any number of persons, both boys and girls (F.H.).

2. To throw underhand; to throw something upwards, in order to reach a mark at some moderate distance.

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** You cop like a mawther; you don't hull like a bor, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); 'Hurl' ['hull'] is to throw overhand (C.G.B.).

3. To cast away, throw away as useless. e.An.^{12}, Suf. (F.H.)

4. *Fig.* With *up*: to relinquish.

Nrf. Quite common (M.C.H.B.). **e.Suf.** Common. I don't loike my present sitivation, and I mean to cop it up (F.H.).

COP, see **Coop**, *int.*

COPE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} nw.Dev.^{1} **1.** *sb.* The top of the bank in hedging. Cf. **comb**, *sb.*^{1}, **cop**, *sb.*^{1} **6.** **2.** *v.* To finish the top of the bank with loose earth after the sides are turfed.

COPE, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Not. Lei. e.An. Som. Slang. **[kōp.]**

1. *v. Obsol.* To exchange, barter. Cf. **chop**, *v.*^{2}, **coup**, *v.*^{2}

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** *Gent. Mag.* (1794) 16, ed. Gomme. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** (J.S.O.) **Yks., Nrf., Suf.** Used by the coasters, Ray (1691). **Nrf., Suf.** (P.R.); Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695). **e.An.**^{1}

2. To bid money for, bargain for.

Not.^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Tech. term in horse-dealing, and used in other affairs. Are you going to cope for that horse?

3. *sb.* An exchange, bargain; a successful deal.

Dur.^{1} **Slang.** His . . . high spirits—which were continually getting him into trouble, especially after a successful cope, Carew *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) iv.

Hence (1) **Cope-horse-dealer**, (2) **Coper**, *sb.* a small dealer in horses; (3) **Copesmate**, *sb.* a companion, partner in business.

(1) **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.**^{2} **w.Som.**^{1} Called also a au·s koa·pur, but the word is very commonly used also as an epithet for a low frequenter of fairs or markets, ready to deal in anything, but particularly in knackers. (3) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790).

[1. To cope, *cambire*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). MDu. *copen*, 'mercari, cauponari' (*Teuthonista*). See **Coff.** **3.** Maids, when they come to see the fair, Count not to make a cope for dearth of hay, Greene *Friar Bacon* (1590), ed. Dyce, 157 (Dav.).]

COPE, *sb.*^{3} *Obs.* Yks. Der. A tribute or duty (sixpence a load) paid to the king or lord of the manor out of the lead-mines.

w.Yks.^{1} **Der.** Lot and cope they pay, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) 74; To dial drifts or take a cope, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 16; Coles (1677).

[OFr. *cope*, une mesure de grain ou de sel (La Curne); *Cop, cope*, sorte de mesure, prisée, estimation (Roquefort).]

COPE, *sb.*^{4} e.An. **[kōp.]** A large quantity or great number. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

[Fr. (Béarnais) *cop, coop*, quantité, *gran coop*, une grande quantité (Lespy).]

COPE, *v.*^{3} Yks. Glo. Suf. Also written **coap** w.Yks.^{4} In form **coup** e.Yks.^{1} **[kōp, koəp.]**

1. To come to blows with, fight.

e.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**^{3} Used sometimes in offering or accepting a challenge to wrestle, &c.; **w.Yks.**^{4} **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

2. To subdue, defeat, get the better of.

Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Suf.** She was very botty before she married, but now she's quite coped. I had a dispute with Bill, but I coped him (F.H.).

[OFr. *coper, colper*, to strike, der. of *colp* (*coup*), a blow.]

COPE, *v.*^{4} Chs. Lin. e.An. Ken. Hmp. **[kōp.]** To muzzle, esp. *to cope a ferret*, to fasten up its mouth, *gen.* by sewing its lips together. See also **Coop**, *sb.*^{1} **6.**

Chs.^{13}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Lin.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} The use of this word is confined to warreners, who are said to 'cope' their ferrets, when they sew or tie up their mouths. **Suf.** (C.G.B.); To tie its mouth up with string in a particular manner, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Ken.**^{12} **Hmp.** Holloway. [Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 117.]

Hence **Coped**, *ppl. adj.* muzzled.

Suf.^{1} A muzzled ferret is called a 'coped cat.'

[Your lips coap'd like a ferret, Dekker *Match mee* (1631) iv, ed. 1873, IV. 193 (N.E.D.).]

COPE, *v.*^{5} War. Wor. **[kōp.]** With *in*. Of a wall, &c.: to give way, fall in. Cf. **cob(b**, *v.*^{2} 8, **colt**, *v.*^{3}

War. (Hall.) **s.Wor.** The wall be 'mos' ready to cope in (H.K.).

COPE, see **Coop**, *int.*

COPIN, *sb.* Yks. **[kō·pin.]** That part of a horse-shoe which is turned up and sharpened to prevent slipping. Cf. **calk**, *sb.*^{2}, **calker, calkin.**

w.Yks. Common forty years ago, but rare now, although still used occas. (M.F.); **w.Yks.**^{2}

COPING, *sb.* Yks. War. Wor. **[kō·pin, e.Yks. kiə·pin.]**

1. The covering of a stone quarry. Cf. **cape**, *sb.*^{2}

e.Yks. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

2. The kerb or stone edging to a path; a tile edging or border in a garden path.

War.^{3} 'Come off the coping,' is a freq. admonition to children. **Wor.** Both sides of it [the road] have a strong coping or edging of larger lias blocks, Allies *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1852) 66.

COPINGS, *sb. pl.* Dev. **[kō·pinz.]** In machine winnowing, the intermediate matter which is too light or too large to pass through the sieves, and too heavy to be blown away with the chaff.

Dev. (F.A.A.) **nw.Dev.**^{1} It consists chiefly of light corn, and is passed a second time through the machine to extract any good corn it may contain. The remainder, called second copings, is given to cattle on the farm.

COP(P, *sb. Obs.* Chs.

1. The beam that comes between the pair of drawing oxen, like the pole of a coach. (K.)

2. *Comp.* **Cop-gole**, part of a yoke. Chs.^{1}

COPPAT, *sb.* Pem. **[ko·pət.]** The apex of a thatched roof.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419.

COPP(E, see **Copse**, *sb.*^{2}

COPPER, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. e.An. Dev. Cor. **[ko·pər, ko·pə(r).]** In *comp.* (1) **Copper-finch**, the chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*; (2) **-fly**, a butterfly; (3) **-Jack**, or **-hole-Jack**, a scullion; (4) **-topt**, red-haired.

(1) **Dev., Cor.** [So called] from the chestnut colour of its chest, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 63. **n.Dev.** Us foun' . . . a copperfinch an' hoop's nest, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 123. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Rodd *Birds* (1880) 314; **Cor.**^{123} (2) **e.An.** A fen-man, in speaking of the changes in that part of the country, said 'There are no more bummers and no more copper-flies,' *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 261. (3) **e.An.**^{1} (4) **Nhb.**^{1}

COPPER, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lon. Slang. **[ko·pər, ko·pə(r).]** A policeman. Cf. **cop**, *v.*^{4}

Nhb.^{1} **Yks.** Don't let the blasted copper run me in, Fetherston *Farmer*, 10. **w.Yks.** Twelve coppers chasing fower hundred colliers, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1894) 25. **Lan.** There was a shout of 'th' coppers! the coppers!' . . . The police force . . . had appeared, Burnett *Haworth's* (1887) xxxiv. **Lon.** One of the gang shouted 'Copper.'—What was meant by 'Copper'? Was it an allusion to a coin or the police?—To the police, *People* (June 16, 1889) 5; As we was agoing along to the hospital up comes a copper, *Dy. News* (Jan. 1, 1895) 3, col. 7. **Slang.** A pal of mine was half drunk and said something to a copper, Horsley *Jottings* (1887) i.

COPPER-CLOUTS, *sb. pl.* Dev. **[ko·pə-kleuts.]** Spatterdashes worn on the small of the leg.

n.Dev. Joey has brought codgloves an' copperclouts Vor when 'e vreeth tha hadge, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 66; *Exm. Scold.* (1746) *Gl.*

COPPERIFIED, *adj.* Wor. **[ko·pərifaid.]** Expensive, dear. Cf. **coppery.**

s.Wor. The land be too copperified, we must be to jack it up (H.K.).

COPPERRASS, COPPER-ROSE, see **Coprose**, *sb.*^{1}

COPPERY, *adj.* Glo. **[ko·pəri.]** Expensive, dear, having cost money. Cf. **copperified.**

Glo. Oh ah, that ain't coppery, we'll ha' another drop then (S.S.B.).

COPPET, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Pem. **[ko·pit.]** Pert, saucy, impudent; brisk, lively. Cf. **copt**, *adj.*^{2}

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Hoo was varra sorry yesterday, but hoo's a little coppiter to-day (F.P.T.). **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123} **s.Pem.** A's too coppit by a long way, a must be brought to (W.M.M.).

[Coppet, saucy, malapert; also merry, jolly, Bailey (1721).]

COPPIE, *sb.*^{1} Glo. Cor. Also in forms **cooppy**; **cuppie** Glo.^{1} A chicken, fowl; a tufted fowl. See **Cop**, *sb.*^{1} **2.**

Glo. That's a coŏpy's egg (S.S.B.); **Glo.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{12}

COPPIE, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* N.Cy.^{1} A dram.

COPPIN, *sb.* Dur. Yks. **[ko·pin.]** A reel of yarn spun upon a spindle; a ridglet of a 'purl' of yarn. See also **Cop**, *sb.*^{1} **3.**

Dur.^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); (J.M.); Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865) (s.v. Raffle coppin); **w.Yks.**^{134}

COPPISH, *sb.* Gmg. [**ko·piʃ.**] The part of the trousers that buttons in front.

Gmg. In use among the lower orders at Merthyr Tydvil (A.F.S.).

[Repr. obs. E. *cod-piece* (*codpis*), an appendage to the front of men's hose or breeches.]

COPPLE, *sb.* Nhp. Hrt. e.An. [**ko·pl.**] A crest on a bird's head. Nhp.^{1}

Hence (1) **Copple-crown,** *sb.* a tuft of feathers on the head of a bird; (2) **-crowned,** (3) **Coppled,** *adj.* having a tuft of feathers on the head.

(1) **Nhp.**^{1} A happy song the skylark brings . . . With copple crown and speckled breast, Clare *MS. Poems, Larks and Spring.* **Hrt.** (H.G.) **e.An.**^{1} Sometimes called a topple-crown. **Nrf.**^{1} (2) **Nhp.**^{1} A copple-crowned hen. (3) *ib.* And loudly talk'd the coppled jay, Clare *MS. Poems.*

[Fr. (Norm.) *coupel*, the top of the head (La Curne, s.v. *Coupeau*).]

COPPLE, *v.* Nrf. [**ko·pl.**] In phr. *to copple to a thing*, to care for, take a fancy to.

Nrf. He does not seem to copple to it. Still in use (M.C.H.B.).

COPPLING, *adv.* e.An. [**ko·plin.**] Unsteady, in danger of falling. See **Copply.**

e.An.^{1} It stands coppling. **Nrf.**^{1}

COPPLY, *adj.* e.An. [**ko·pli.**] Unsteady, wobbling. e.An.^{1}, Nrf. (P.H.E.) Cf. **cockle,** *v.*^{3}

COPPROUSE, see **Coprose,** *sb.*^{1}

COPPUL-HURRISH, *sb.* Irel. Also in form **copple-thurrish.** The game of see-saw. Also called **Shuggy-shoo.**

Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* VI. 102; (M.B.-S.) **Dwn.** Playing 'coppul-hurrish' with a plank balanced over a large stone, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 23.

[Lit. the game of 'horse and pig.' Ir. *capull* (a horse) + *torc*, pig.]

COPPY, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Ess. Also written **copy** Wm. ne.Lan.^{1} [**ko·pi.**]

1. *sb.* A coppice, small wood or plantation. See **Colpices.**

Cum.^{1} **Wm.** When they cut down coppy woods in these parts, they mostly left a bit of the coppy, Rawnsley *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) 191. **w.Yks.** *Sheffield Indep* (1874); **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Lan.** (J.D.), **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.** (E.F.), **Chs.**^{13}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Nhp.**^{1}, **w.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.** The fence which bounds a certain coppy, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 116; **Shr.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{12}, **Ess.**^{1}

2. A small field, a paddock in which a bull is kept.

Cum. (M.P.) **Wm.** T'maester liggan deead aback et bull coppy wo', *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 40; We gat ower inta t'bull copy (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **Lan.**^{1} He hed a bull-coppy i' t'front o' t'house, reet afoar t'winda, but bars went across to keep t'bull frae brekkin it, Barber *Forness Flk.* (1870) 44. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

3. *v.* To cut down for underwood.

Midl. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II.

[**1.** Fence copie in, er heawers begin, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 102.]

COPPY, *sb.*^{2} n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **copy** Wm. [**ko·pi.**] A small wooden stool with three or four legs, much used by children. Also in *comp.* **Coppy-stool.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Cum.** 'Coom! git off her coppy' (Elsy was sitting on a three-legged stool), Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiv. **w.Cum.** (S.K.C.) **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} The breyde now on a coppy-stuol sits down, 141. **Wm.** Give t'barn a copy to sit on (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Willan *List Wds.* (1811); (R.H.H.) **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.** A'v miad ə thrī-leg'd kopi (W.S.); **n Lan.**^{1}

COPPY, *adj.*^{1} Cum. Lan. [**ko·pi.**] Turned upwards, cocked, tilted.

sw.Cum., n.Lan. Dhat man hes ə kōpi nuəs. T'neu kau's ə kōpi horn'd ən (W.S.).

COPPY, *adj.*^{2} *Obs.* Yks. Headstrong, in too high spirits. Cf. **cobby.**

w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

COPROSE, *sb.*^{1} Irel. Nhb. Yks. e.An. Also in form **cup-rose** n.Cy. n.Yks.^{12}; **copperoze** Suf.^{1}; **copper-rose** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1}; **copperrass** Yks.; **copprouse** Wxf.^{1} [**ko·p-, ku·p-, ko·pərōz.**] The common field-poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas.*

Wxf.^{1} **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**^{2} Called also Headwark. **Nhb.** (B. & H.) **n.Yks.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 66; **n.Yks.**^{12} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1883) 113; **Suf.**^{1}

[Fr. dial. *coprose*, 'un des noms du coquelicot' (Hatzfeld), prob. a corr. of Du. *klaproos*, the red poppy (Kilian); cp. G. *klapperrose* (Grimm).]

COPROSE, *sb.*^{2} Lin. [**ko·prōz.**] Copperas.

Lin. My father used for to mek his own ink, an' he pot coprose into it (J.T.F.).

[Coperose, *vitriola*, *Prompt.* MLat. *coperosa*, 'vitreolum' (*Sin. Barth.* 43).]

COPSE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Brks. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. [**kǭps, kops.**]

1. *sb.* A wood of any description, whether large or small. See **Coppy,** *sb.*^{1}

Brks.^{1} The large wood named 'The Park Wood,' at Hampstead Norreys is *gen.* called 'The Copse.' **w.Som.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Copse-laurel,** the *Daphne Laureola.* Hmp.^{1}, I.W.^{1}

3. A thick head of sprouts or shoots, or tufts of grass.

Hmp.^{1} **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7.

4. Phr. *all in a copse*, indistinct.

Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 179.

5. *v.* To cut down brushwood or undergrowth in a coppice; to mow thistles, &c., in a field.

Dor. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Dor.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}

COPSE, *sb.*^{2} Chs. Nhp. War. Oxf. Bdf. Mid. Dor. Som. Also written **cops** War.^{3} Dor.^{1} In form **copp** Bdf. (K.); **coppe** Chs.^{1} [**kǭps, kops.**]

1. A U-shaped iron, in harness or plough tackle, having a pin through its end, by which the foot-chain of a 'sull' is attached to the bodkin. See **Clevis.**

War.^{3}, **Dor.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} In breeching harness a copse on either side connects the breech-strap with the short breeching-chains. A copse complete with its pin is in shape like D, and is often called a Dee-copse. The bow of a watch is called a copse.

2. The strap attached to the 'fill-tugs' for the purpose of fastening them to a horse's collar. Nhp.^{1}, War.^{3}

3. An iron coupling by which a wagon-skid is attached to the chain; a piece of wire bent so as to hold two wood hurdles together.

Oxf. (J.E.) [To secure the hurdles steady against the rubbing of the sheep, coupling, or, as they are commonly called, copses, are put over the heads of each pair as they meet, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 237.]

Hence **Copsing-twine,** *sb.* a cord used for tying hurdles together. Oxf. (J.E.)

4. The movable framework attached to the front and sides of a cart or wagon, for the purpose of extending the width; *gen.* in *pl.*

Chs.^{1} *Obs.* **Nhp.**^{12} **Bdf.** Invariably 'copses' in *pl.*; but a fabricator of the instrument explained to me that in strictness 'copse' is the technical designation of each of the transverse beams which go right and left (J.W.B.); Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 128; The best mode of making the copses, which cover the horse's back when carrying corn, *ib. Agric.* (1813) 196; (K.) **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **Som.** (W.F.R.)

[The same word as OE. *cops* (*cosp*), a fetter.]

COPSE, see **Copson.**

COPSIL, *sb.* Shr. Also written **copsal** Shr.^{2} [**ko·psil, ko·psl.**]

1. *Obs.* A wedge for keeping the coulter of an old-fashioned wooden plough in its place and at a proper angle to the beam. Also called **cop-wedge.**

Shr.^{1} The copsil, or, as it was sometimes called, the cop-wedge, was *gen.* attached to the beam of the plough by a short chain to prevent its being lost. When it was taken out of the hole in the beam, through which the coulter passed, the latter would be quite loose and could be removed at pleasure for repairs. The copsil in fastening the coulter was vertical, or nearly so, to the beam. In modern iron-ploughs a horizontal cramp secured by a screw and nut on the opposite side of the beam fulfils the office of the old copsil. Copsils of this kind fell out of use when iron ploughs became general, about 1835–1840.

2. The cramps on the plough-beam, which by means of screws and nuts, secure and adjust the wheels of a plough. Shr.^{1}

3. A piece of iron welded to the end of the plough-beam, perforated and furnished with pins, for adjusting the width and regulating the draught of the plough. *ib.*

4. A piece of serrated iron which terminates that extremity of a plough at which the horses are attached.

Shr.^{2} Sometimes called the 'hear' of a plough or cop-rail. Shut 'em to the copsil rail.

COPSON, *sb.* Ken. Sus. In form **copse** Ken.^{1} **[ko·psən, kops.]** A fence placed on the top of a small dam or dyke, laid across a ditch for the purpose of keeping sheep from going over it.

Ken.^{1} **Ken., e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Sus.**^{1}

COPT, *adj.*^{1} n.Cy. Yks. Lan. **[kopt.]** Convex, conical, furnished with a round top. See **Cop,** *sb.*^{1}

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Copt-know,** *sb.* the top of a conical hill. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (K.); N.Cy.^{2}

[Copped, sharp at top, BAILEY (1721).]

COPT, *adj.*^{2} n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Lan. Proud, set up, saucy, filled with conceit. See **Coppet.**

n.Cy. (K.); A copt-man is a proud and high-minded man, KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695). **Cum.**^{1} **Cum., Wm.** NICOLSON (1677). **Lan.** Not copt and impudent, but modest and well behav'd, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) No. 12. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Coptness,** *sb.* impudence, sauciness.

Lan. Nan . . . vexed Kit by her coptness, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) No. 6.

COPTION, *sb.* Cor. A quantity.

Cor. A tram-road from Levvurpool here, wul take sitch a coption o' money, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 229.

COPWEB, *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. Der. e.An. **[ko·p-web.]** A cobweb. Also used *attrib.* Cf. **cobweb.**

N.Cy.^{1} **Lan.** Heaw con they wipe eawt a score wi' a copweb teawel, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 48. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}

[A copwebbe, *tela, aranea,* LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). Du. *kop-webbe,* a cobweb (HEXHAM).]

COP-WEDGE, see **Copsil.**

COPY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Glo. **[ko·pi.]**

1. A copy-book.

Rnf. [He) fills a copy a week, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 48.

2. *Comp.* **Copy-board,** a piece of plain deal, held upon the knees, as a substitute for desks, while writing.

Ir. CARLETON *Fardorough* (1848) xvi.

3. Phr. (1) *A copy of your countenance,* a pretence, deception; (2) *to shed a copy,* to set an example; (3) *shedding copies,* the children's game of 'follow my leader.'

(1) **Glo.**^{2} 15. (2) **Lan.** THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 109. (3) **Lan.** Another party engaged in the games of . . . bang-about and shedding copies, *ib.* 90; One child acts as leader and all the others imitate his movements as closely as possible (G.H.H.).

COPY, see **Coppy,** *sb.*^{12}

COPY-CHRISTY, *sb.* Nhb. Corpus Christi. Used *attrib.*

N.Cy.^{1} Copy-Christy fair. **Nhb.**^{1} Copy-Christy day.

COPY-LOAF, *sb.* Som. Also in form **cobby-loaf.** A large ornamental baked dumpling.

Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

COQUILLE, see **Cookeel.**

CORACLE, *sb.* Chs. Shr. Hrf. In forms **caroughcle, caroughkeel** Chs. (K.) **[ko·rəkl.]** A small boat formed with broad hoops and covered with tarpaulin, or horse-hide.

Chs. To carry a single man on the River Dee (K.). **Shr.**^{2} **Hrf.** Not confined to the Severn, being used also on the Wye, HARTSHORNE *Gl.*; HOLLOWAY.

[Wel. *corwgl, cwrwgl,* 'cymba piscatorum corio contecta' (DAVIES); *Kwrwgyl,* a corougle (SALESBURY); der. of *cwrwg,* cp. Ir. *curach,* a coracle (MACBAIN).]

CORAL-PLANT, *sb.* Chs.^{13} The red-flowered currant, *Ribes sanguineum.*

CORALS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Hrt. **[ko·rlz.]** Wheat kernels that have not separated from the chaff in threshing.

Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. iii.

[Coralle (coralys or drosse, ed. Pynson), *acus, Prompt.* OFr. *curail,* 'balle du blé' (GODEFROY).]

CORANICH, see **Coronach.**

CORANT, see **Courant.**

CORB, *sb.* Yks. Der. Also in form **curb** w.Yks.^{2} [kǭb, kə̄b.]

1. A curve, bend. Der.^{1}

2. The circular base, either of wood or stone, upon which the bricks that line a pit-shaft are laid. w.Yks.^{2}

[Fr. *courbe,* a bought, a bowing piece of timber (COTGR.).]

CORBACK, *sb. Obs.* Sc. ? The roof of a house.

Kcb. The ship sometimes jump'd corbacks height, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 18.

CORBAN, *sb.* Sc. A basket. See **Corf,** *sb.*

s.Sc. She observed a small wicker corban or basket, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 165.

CORBANDIE, *sb.* Sc. See below.

Cld. 'There comes in Corbandie,' used in regard to a plausible hypothesis, which is opposed by some great difficulty that occurs (JAM.).

CORBEAU, *sb.* Ken.^{1} [kǭ·bō.] The fish *Cottus gobio.* Also called **Bull-head, Miller's thumb.** See **Cobbo.**

[OFr. *corbau,* 'espèce de poisson . . . corp, durdo, vergo' (LA CURNE); The cabot-fish (COTGR.). Cp. It. *corvo,* a cabot-fish or sea-raven (FLORIO).]

CORBEEN, *sb.* Irel. A man's hat. See **Caubeen.**

Ir. Corbeens and pipes were removed, as Pat or Dinnis drew near, FRANCIS *Fustian* (1895) 100.

CORBETT, *sb.* Dev. Also written **corbut. [kǭ·bət.]** A deep tub, used for salting meat.

Dev. It is similar to a trendle, but is smaller and deeper. From an account of a sale: 'Oak Corbut, 12*s.* 6*d.*,' *Reports Provinc.* (1895). **n.Dev.** The corbetts be wi' beäcon vull, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 16.

[Corbets, *ancones,* COLES (1679).]

CORBIE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Lei. Wor. Also written **corby** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.^{1} N.Cy.^{1} Nhb. Cum.^{1} Lan.^{1} **[ko·rbi, kǭ·bi.]**

1. *sb.* A raven, *Corvus corax*; a crow. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Ye'll cry yoursell as hoarse as a corbie, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxii; It is kittle shooting at corbies and clergy, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Sh.I.** Sit I dan bit laek da corbie, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 67. **Abd.** The tae corbie winna pyke oot the tither's e'e, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xx. **Kcd.** I would na like to raise a smell, By corbies to be snappit, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 58. **Frf.** The corbie craiks upon the tree, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 111. **Per.** The corbies 'mang the rocks are roupin', NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 285. **Dmb.** Ye ha'e fairly brocht me intil the corbie's nest, CROSS *Disruption* (ed. 1877) vi. **Ayr.** Corbies and clergy are a shot right kittle, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) st. 10. **Lnk.** It's a corbie's nest at the Linns, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) vii. **Lth.** The cawin' corbies crowd the green, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 30. **Edb.** A corbie from the Duke's woods, tumbled down Jamie Elder's lum, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iii. **Bwk.** The corbies will get your bones to pyke, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 20. **Peb.** Ye foxes, corbies, and jackdaws, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 61. **Slk.** The corbie croupit in the clud, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 17, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** To feed the corbies and the kaes [jackdaws], RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 212. **Dmf.** Wi' him the corbies werena slack, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) v. 41. **Gall.** I heard the grey crow croak and the muckle corbie cry 'Glonk,' CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxix. **N.I.**^{1} **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Cum.** (J.Ar.); We gang to herry a corbie's nest, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 111; **Cum.**^{1}, **Lan.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Corbie-aits,** a species of black oats; (2) **-crow,** (*a*) the raven, *Corvus corax*; (*b*) the carrion crow, *C. corone*; (3) **-messenger,** one who either returns not at all, or too late; (4) **-steps,** the projections of the stones, on the slanting part of a gable, resembling steps of stairs.

(1) **Sc.** Perhaps from their dark colour, as resembling a raven (JAM.). (2, *a*) **Sc.** Let the King and his Grace of Argyll and the corbie crows pick the bones of his kinsman their own way, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) iii; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 88. **Frf.** The corbie-craw cam' here yestreen, An' croakit lang an' sairly, LAING *Wayside Flwrs.* (1846) 91. **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (*b*) **n.Cy.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 82. **Nhb.** A corby-crow winged its way heavily towards the hills, uttering its hoarse 'Ca-ca,' *s.Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *R. Armstrong's Wraith*; **Nhb.**^{1} Now extremely rare. **Lei.**^{1} (3) **Sc.** The male emissary proved . . . a corbie-messenger, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxviii. **Slk.** I wadna like that we were trowed to be corbie messengers, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 91 (JAM.). (4) **Sc.** (JAM.)

3. *v.* To speak in a harsh, guttural manner. S. & Ork.¹

[Cp. Fr. *corbin*, a crow (Cotgr.). The ending is assimilated to the Sc. *-ie* as in *Robbie*.]

CORBO(W, *sb.* w.Yks.² A curved, hafted knife. Also called a **Wharncliffe knife.**

CORBUT, see **Corbett.**

CORBY, see **Corbie.**

CORCOLET, see **Corkie-lit.**

COR-CRI, *sb.* Cor. [**kǭ·kri.**] The sacramental bread, the Body of Christ. See **Cornoral-oath.**

Cor.¹ I'll kiss the Bible to it, if there was a cor-cri between every leaf.

[Fr. *Corps-Christ*, MLat. *Corpus Christi*, the Body of Christ in the Sacrament; see La Curne (s. v. *Corpus*).]

CORCUDDOCH, see **Curcuddoch.**

CORD, *sb.* and *v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Colon. [**kōd, koəd,** Wor. Glo. also **kād.**]

1. *sb.* In phr. *to pull a cord*, to be courting, making love.

Ir. Now, Biddy an' me was pullin' a coard for a while past, Blackburne *Stories*, 24. **s.Ir.** Quite common (P.W.J.).

2. A muscle.

Dor. It is said of any strain of muscles, esp. of legs and arms, that 'the cards be drawn' (C.V.G.).

3. *pl.* A contraction of the muscles of the neck; a disease of horses. Sc., Nhb. (Jam.)

4. Corduroy, corduroy clothes; in *gen.* colloq. use.

s.Stf. A man in cords offerin' a sovereign, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 293. **Colloq.** 'Patent cords' were just the thing for a morning ride, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Spectre of Tappington*; A sturdy bullet-headed fellow, in a velveteen coat, and cord breeches and gaiters, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxvi.

5. A quantity or measure of firewood stacked for sale, and varying in amount in different districts; see below.

Der. 128, 155, or 162½ cubic ft., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Not.** (L.C.M.) **Lei.**¹ 8 ft. long, 4 ft. broad, and 4 ft. high. **Nhp.**¹ In the neighbourhood of Silveston, the dimensions of a cord of wood is 4 ft. square; in other parts of the county it is 3 ft. wide, 3 ft. deep, and 3 ft. high; **Nhp.**² **w.Wor.**¹ 5 ft. high, 8 ft. long, and 4 ft. 1 in. wide. **se.Wor.**¹ **s.Wor.**¹ 4 ft. high, 8 ft. long, and 3 ft. 1 in. wide. **Shr.**¹ 8 ft. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide, and 5 ft. 1 in. high. **Hrf.** (W.W.S.); **Hrf.**² 4 ft. high, 8 ft. long by 3 ft. **Glo.**¹ **e.An.**¹ A triplet of faggots. **s.Cy.** 4 foote breadth, height, and length, Ray (1691). **Ken.**¹ 8 ft. long × 4 ft. high × 4 ft. thick. **Sur.**¹ A pile 3 ft. high and 3 ft. wide by 12 ft. long, the pieces of wood being cut in 2 ft. lengths. **Sus.** 14 × 3 × 3 ft., Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Sus.**¹ 8 ft. by 4 ft. and 4 ft. thick. **Wil.** A pile of plocks or plock wood or cleft wood, 8 ft. long × 4 ft. high × 4 ft. wide, Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**¹ **w.Som.**¹ The logs ought to be cut into 3 ft. lengths, and being piled up crosswise should form a stack 10 ft. long, 4 ft. high, and 3 ft. wide. A pile of the above size is called u koo·urd u branz [a cord of brands]. **Dev.** A surplus of poles, cord, wood, faggots, and oak bark for sale, Cooke *Topog.* 42.

6. *Comp.* (1) **Cord-bat,** (2) **-wood,** the small upper branches and loppings of trees, &c., cut into lengths and stacked into 'cords.'

(1) **Sus.**¹ (2) **Midl.** The price for cutting and setting up cordwood, is about two shillings a cord of 'yard wood,' Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 71. **Not.** They'll sell the cordwood, and give away the kids to the old people (L.C.M.); **Not.**², **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **War.**³, **w.Wor.**¹, **se.Wor.**¹, **s.Wor.**¹ **Shr.**¹ Cordwood is chiefly intended for charcoal.... The charcoal-burner makes for himself a hut of poles and turf, and remains on the spot till he has manufactured the cordwood into charcoal,—a 'ticklish' process, which requires constant attention day and night. **Hrf.**², **Glo.**¹, **Brks.**¹ **Ken.** They cut some small bundles of brush and cordwood, for the use of shipping and the metropolis, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 431; **Ken.**¹, **Sur.** (T.S.C.), **Sur.**¹ [**Can.** Immense quantities of cord-wood (firing) are here cut, Roper *Track and Trail* (1891) iii.]

7. *v.* To hang up by a cord, to be hanged.

Ir. At the time that his father was corded, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xxvi. **Ant.** Known by a few old people (A.J.I.).

8. To stack wood for measurement.

Sur. Workmen for cording the cops, *Acc. Bk.* 1640 (T.S.C.). **w.Som.**¹ Neef yùe zúm· yùe aa·n u-guut· yur mizh·ur, aa·l koo·urd ut aup [If you think you have not got your measure, I'll cord it up].

[**2.** Fr. *corde*, 'ligament musculaire' (Hatzfeld). **3.** The cords and the cout-euill, Montgomerie *Flyting* (ed. 1629) 301, ed. Cranstoun, 69. **5.** Cord of wood ought to be eight foot long, four foot broad, and four foot high, by statute, Blount (1681). Fr. *corde de bois*, a certain measure or quantity of wood (whether fagots or billets) laid together (Cotgr.).]

CORD, *v.*² Sc. To agree, be in harmony.

Rnf. The mavis sang in woody wild, 'Twas cordin' wi' the lark's sweet strain, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 41.

[If a peyntour wolde peynte a pyk With asses feet, ... It cordeth nought, Chaucer *Tr. & Cr.* II. 1043. Fr. *accorder*, to agree with (Cotgr.).]

CORDET, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Marked as with cords, ridged.

Abd. Cordet bread rollers, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 60.

[*Cordé*, corded, Cotgr.]

CORDINAR, CORDINER, see **Cordwainer.**

CORDOWAN, *sb.* Sc. Tanned horse-leather.

Sc. Still used (Jam.).

[Fr. *cordouan*, Cordovan leather (Cotgr.).]

CORDUROY, *sb.* Irel. **1.** Adulterated spirits.

Ir. Would any Christian man, . . . While blaming Pat for raggedness, poor boy, Would he deprive him of his 'corduroy'? Hood *Poems* (ed. 1862-63) *Buckingham.*

2. A mixture of porridge made partly of oaten, partly of Indian meal. Ant. (W.J.K.)

CORDWAINER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **cordinar** (Jam. *Suppl.*), **cordiner, cordiwaner** Sc. [**kō·d-, koə·d-wēnə(r), ko·rdinər.**] A worker in cordwain or cordovan leather; a shoemaker.

Abd. Wi' shout and cry they bare him by The cordiwaner's sta', Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 248. **Lnk.** William Young, cordiner in Gargunnock, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) III. 407, ed. 1828. **n.Yks.**¹ **w.Yks.** He wor a cord-wainer by trade (S.K.C.). **n.Lin.**¹

[A cordwayner, *alutarius*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). AFr. *cordewaner*, OFr. *cordoanier*, a dealer in cordovan leather; see **Cordowan.**]

CORDY, *sb.* Sc. [**ko·rdi.**] A familiar name given to a cordwainer (q.v.), or shoemaker.

Abd. But case it sud be his turn neist, Haith! Cordy slunk awa', Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 248; (A.W.)

CORE, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Written **coah** Grose. [**kōr, koə(r).**]

1. *sb.* The heart or pith of wood, horns, &c.; *fig.* the heart.

Fif. To break one's core (Jam.). **Rnf.** I wish you well From my heart's core, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 228. **Ayr.** But still within my bosom's core Shall live my Highland Mary, Burns *Ye Banks and Braes.* **n.Cy.** Grose (1790).

2. A sample of strata cut out by a boring machine; the centre of a round wire rope.

Nhb., Dur. Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

3. The centre or inside of a rick of hay left standing after the outside has been pared or cut away all round.

n.Lin.¹ **Nhp.**¹ The bits of brown haystacks all cut to the core, Clare *MS. Poems, Spring.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Sus.**¹ **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

4. *v.* With *out*: to clean new chimneys, &c., by removing pieces of brick and mortar. Oxf.¹

[1. It. *cuóre*, *córe*, the heart, the core of anything (Florio).]

CORE, *sb.*² and *v.*² *Obs.* Nhp. Glo. Hrt. Dev.

1. *sb.* A disease in sheep. See **Coe,** *sb.*¹

Hrt. Observe if the skin of the sheep is clean from cores and jogs under the jaws, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 432.

2. *v.* In *pass.* Of sheep: to be affected by disease. See **Coe,** *v.*

[A sheep which is cored, after it has been so a year, will have water bladder, as big as an egg, under its throat, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757).]

3. With *up.* Of sheep: to recover from the rot.

Nhp. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

4. In *pass.* to be satiated. Cf. **cawaw'd.**

Glo. I am quite cored, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

CORE, *sb.*³ Sc. [**kōr.**]

1. A choir, a company of singers or musicians.

Abd. Ye only wad disgrace the core, Were ye admitted, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 19.

2. A party, a convivial company.

Abd. The landlord with his gracious grin Benignly smiles upon our drouthy core, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 13. **Kcd.** A blyther core was never met, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 73. **Frf.** How Satan . . . does a core convene, Morison *Poems* (1790) 6. **Fif.** The king o' a' your core is dead, Gray *Poems* (1811) 70. **Rnf.** Aftner 'mang sic rowdie core, Young *Pictures* (1865) 154. **Ayr.** He was the king of a' the core, Burns *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 5. **Lnk.** He never prees the demon drink, nor joins the drouthy core, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 117. **Lth.** Our country core were a' weel braced And wearyin' to begin, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 39. **Edb.** Meet a Frenchman in the face, As bold as others in the core, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 63. **Bwk.** Seek not for count'nance or regard 'Mong Mammon's core, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 170. **Rxb.** And wi' the hare-brained core be rankit, Ruickbie *Cottager* (1807) 175.

3. Phr. *in core*, in company together; on friendly terms.

Bnff.^{1} They're in core wee ane anither. **Abd.** Dukes, and geese, and hens, in core Rais'd their discordant voices, Anderson *Poems* (1813) 84 (Jam.).

[1. Cp. EFris. *kōr*, 'der Chor, als Vereinigung von Personen, um einen Gesang od. Tanz aufzuführen u. vorzutragen' (Koolman).]

CORE, see **Coor**, *sb.*

CORESY, see **Corrosy.**

CORF, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. e.An. Cor. Also written **cauf** e.An.^{1}; **cawf** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} In forms **corve** n.Yks.^{1} Stf.^{1} Cor.^{12}; **curve** n.Yks.^{1} **[korf, kǭf, kǭv.]**

1. *sb. Obs.* A basket, made of pined hazel-rods, in which coals were formerly brought to the surface of a coal-pit.

Lth. (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Come hinny, Barty, len's a hand On wi' maw corf! Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 26; **Nhb.**^{1} It contained from ten to thirty pecks. **Nhb., Dur.** Keeping up your corfe, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 13. **Dur.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **Stf.** (K.) **Der.** Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 271; **Der.**^{2} Cawk and corve. [The basket is now superseded by 'tubs' of wood or iron, which, however, still retain the names of corves in some places, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

Hence **Corver**, *sb.* the man who makes and repairs 'corves.'

Nhb. His feythor kept a corver's shop, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 352; **Nhb.**^{1} The corver is allowed 4½*d.* for every score of corves that are brought up the shaft, for which he is bound to find the pit with as many corves as are wanted, and also to keep them up to their exact measure, and in good repair, Brand *Hist. Newc.* (1789) II. 681. *Obs.* **Nhb., Dur.** Your corver ought to be just to you, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 13.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Corf-bow**, *obs.*, the handle of a 'corf' or coal-basket; (2) **-rods**, the strong hazel-rods used for making corves.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Young plants . . . of oak, ash or aller . . . for the corf-bow, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 13. (2) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Cut hazle for corf-rods once in three or four years, Marshall *Reports* (1818) I. 46; **Nhb.**^{1}

3. A small wagon or truck used in coal-pits.

n.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.** (E.M.W.); (T.T.); (S.J.C.); **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Stf.**^{1} **Der.**^{1} A square wooden trough, containing about 2 cwt.

4. A large round basket, bulging in the middle, and having twisted handles.

Shr.^{1} It holds a bushel or more, and is used for general purposes, such as carrying turnips to cattle, chaff, &c.

5. A floating perforated cage or box, in which lobsters, &c., are kept alive.

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{12}

[MDu. *corf*, 'sporta, canistrum' (*Teuthonista*); Bremen *korf*, 'korb' (dat. *korve*) (*Wtb.*).]

CORF, *v.*^{2} e.An.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] To untwist a rope or line from its kinks.

CORF-HOUSE, *sb.* Sc. A house or shed erected for the purpose of curing salmon, and for keeping nets in, during the close season.

Sc. The salmon-fishings in the river Awe—with the corf-houses, shades, &c., belonging thereto, *Edb. Even. Courant* (Apr. 21, 1804) (Jam.).

Hence **Corft**, *pp.* Of fish: cured, salted.

n.Sc. Corft fish are fish boiled with salt and water (Jam.).

CORGEL, *sb.* Cor. **[kǭ·gl.]** An accordion; a concertina.

Cor. Thee must have a little corgel to 'vert thy mind, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 13; **Cor.**^{3} Sometimes used.

[A contam. form. Cp. ME. *orgels* (for *organs*) (Chaucer).]

CORIANDERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Coriander seeds covered with sugar and eaten as sweetmeats.

Ayr. The sweeties and corianders were of all sizes and colours, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) iv.

CORISY, see **Corrosy.**

CORK, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Dor. **[kork, kǭk.]**

1. In phr. *to save a cork*, to invite a neighbour to drink of one's beer when a cask is to be bottled, to save corks. Dor. (A.C.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cork-coom**, burnt cork; (2) **-headit**, light-headed, frivolous, giddy.

(1) **Ayr.** In dighting his face he dighted aff the cork-coom, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxviii. (2) **Sc.** A wheen cork-headed gowks, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxii. **Abd.** You cork-headed rogue! Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 79.

3. *v.* In phr. *to cork the bottle*, a boys' game; see below.

Abd. A boys' amusement of throwing a pebble straight up in the air over a pond or stream, so that it falls perpendicularly with a 'plop' or sound not unlike that of drawing a cork, when it reaches the water (A.W.).

CORK, *sb.*^{2} Sc. **[kork.]**

1. An overseer, master tradesman, employer of labour.

Kcd. The human voice oor 'cork' believes The only sicker test, Grant *Lays* (1884) 60. **w.Sc.** A common cant term (Jam.). **Cld.** (*ib.*) **Rnf.** Denouncing the 'corks' as a pack of heartless, self-seekin' heathens, Gilmour *Pen Flk.* (ed. 1873) 46; Still do the Corks of Causeyside Assume their usual pomp and pride, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 213. **Ayr.** The Corks are leaning owre their hauf shop doors, Service *Notandums* (1890) 77. **Lnk., Lth.** (Jam.)

2. Phr. *to kick the cork*, to ask money from the agent of a manufacturer. Cld. (Jam.)

CORK, *sb.*^{3} Oxf. **[kǭk.]** An affectation of great fondness, 'cupboard love.'

Oxf. When a child exhibits an overweening fondness for a parent, with a view of gaining some coveted indulgence, it is usually denominated 'cork' or 'cark.' 'It is nothing but cork' is a common expression, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 128.

CORK, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{4} w.Som.^{1} **[kǭk.]**

1. *v.* In the game of rounders: to throw the ball at the boy who is running. Hence **Cork-about**, *sb.* a game, consisting of throwing a ball so as to hit one of the players, who attempts to dodge the ball.

2. *sb.* See below.

A good cork is when the boy stoops down to avoid [the ball], and the ball is thrown so as to hit on the 'tight.'

CORK, see **Calk**, *sb.*^{12}, **Cawk**, *v.*^{1}, **Coke**, *sb.*^{12}

CORKED, *pp.* Nhp. Shr. **[kǭkt.]** Offended, shut up.

Nhp.^{1} He's quite corked, he won't speak. **Shr.**^{2}

CORKER, *sb.*^{1} Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. War. e.An. Colon. Slang. Written **calker** Lan.; **cawker** e.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} Also in form **caaker** Nhb.^{1} **[kǭ·kər, kǭ·kə(r), kā·kər.]** Anything very astounding or astonishing, that closes a discussion; a poser; anything very big or fine of its kind.

N.I.^{1} **Nhb.** Just hear what a caaker, *Tyneside Sngs.* (ed. 1891) 532; **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm.** T'nag's fo'n doon t'wharrel an' brokken t'leg.—By gom, that's a corker if t'hez (B.K.). **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** 'Does ta knaw what gender "Jubilee" is, for ahr barn's a lad an it weant dew ta giv him a lass's name?' That wor a corker for Mary, for shoo knew as mich abaht genders as shoo did abaht t'Katacoombs, *Pudsey Olm.* (1888) 22. **Lan.** (S.W.), **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** That's a calker! (F.R.C.) **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} What a corker he's just tould, to be sure. **s.Chs.**^{1} I gen him a bit of a corker. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Them sweädes is cawkers, thaay're like real picturs. **War.** Holloway. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 60. **Suf.** (F.H.) **Slang.** My first job in this here line was just a corker. . . . I was hed that time, Murray *Nov. Note Bk.* (1887) 63. [**Aus.** A fleshy gentleman, whose suffering was extreme, . . . gasped, 'By the Holy Poker, but this is a caulker!' *Gent. Mag.* (1879) 559.]

Hence **Cawkin**, *adj.* extremely fine, large.

e.Yks.^{1} That's a cawkin apple, *MS. add.*

[This word prob. goes out fr. an orig. form *caulker* (cp. Aus. quot.), but has also in some dials. been associated with the word *cork.*]

CORKER, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Nhb. In form **corkie** Sc. (Jam.) **[ko·rkər.]** A very large pin, a pin used in embroidery-making and fancy work; *gen.* in *comp.* **Corker-pin.** See **Corking-pin.**

Fif. (Jam.) **Ir.** He's putting a corker pin in his mouth, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 303. **N.I.**^{1}, **Ant.** (W.J.K.) **Wxf.** Going to the market with the corker pin in his shirt, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 5. **Nhb.** Ram cawkor pins intiv yor legs, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 28.

CORKEY, *adj.* Rut.^{1} [**kǭ·ki.**] Left-handed; used as a nickname. Cf. **cawking.**

CORKIE, *sb.* Sc. [**ko·rki.**] A species of lichen, *Lecanora tartarea*, used for dyeing purposes. See **Corkir.**

n.Sc. (Jam.), **Sh.I.** (A.W.G.), **S. & Ork.**^{1}

CORKIE, see **Corker,** *sb.*^{2}

CORKIE-LIT, *sb.* Sc. Written **korkalit** Sh.I.; **korkie-lit** S. & Ork.^{1} Also in forms **corcolet** (Jam.), **corklit** Gall. [**ko·rki-lit.**] A purple dye made from the lichen, *Lecanora tartarea.* See **Corkie** and **Lit,** *sb.*

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (Jam.) **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Gall.** They slide and scrape the corklit from the stones, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xiv.

CORKING, see **Calkin.**

CORKING-PIN, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Also in form **-preen** Sc. A pin of the largest size. See **Corker,** *sb.*^{2}

Sc. Cristal Nixon . . . had muffled the extreme folds of the riding-skirt . . . and secured it with large corking pins, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xix. **Fif.** The warden's trunk-hose to his fecket Wi' gowden corkin-priens was pricket, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 133. **Rnf.** Fu' o' corking-preens, Motherwell (*and others*) *Harp* (1819) 135. **Ayr.** Her mutch . . . being fastened with corking pins, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xviii. **Kcb.** The chiels wad meet in daffin And warsle for a corkin preen, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 16. **Lan.** (S.W.) **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

CORKIR, *sb.* Sc. Also written **korkir** (Jam.). The lichen, *Lecanora tartarea*, used for dyeing.

Mry. With a red moss, growing on stones, and called korkir, they dye red, Shaw *Moray*, 156 (Jam.). **w.Sc.** There are many white scurfs on stones somewhat like these on which the corkir grows; but the corkir is white, and thinner than any other that resembles it, Martin *West. Isles* (1716) 135 (*ib.*).

[Gael. and Ir. *corcur*, purple, hence the lichen yielding a purple dye; borr. fr. Lat. *purpur.*]

CORKITE, *sb. Obs.* Irel. Tumbling, wrestling, thrusting one another down.

Wxf.^{1} Than caame ee shullereen, ee teap an corkite [Then came the shouldering, tossing, and tumbling], 86.

CORKLE, *sb.* w.Yks.^{2} War.^{2} Written **caukle** w.Yks.^{2} [**kǭ·kl,** War. **kə·kl.**] The core of an apple or other fruit.

[A dim. of *cork*, *colke*, the core of any fruit, see **Coke,** *sb.*^{1}]

CORKLIT, see **Corkie-lit.**

CORKY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Glo. [**ko·rki, kǭ·ki.**]

1. Light, airy, brisk, *gen.* used *fig.* flighty, frivolous. Also used as a *sb.*

Ayr. Your brother, and that corky your gudeman, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxiv. **Rxb.** Sic corkie gowks in rhymin' strains, A. Scott *Poems* (1811) 57 (Jam.). **w.Yks.**^{2} A horse is said to go in a corky way.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Corky-headit,** light-headed, giddy; (2) **-noddle,** a light-headed, frivolous person.

(1) **Ayr.** Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) st. 9. **Rxb.** (Jam.) (2) *ib.*

3. Soft through exposure, as wood that has suffered through lying too long with the bark on. Nhb.^{1}

4. Half-drunk. w.Yks.^{23}

5. Easily offended, touchy, irritable.

Glo. If any one gets up in th' ear about a job—'Oh,' we sez, 'thaay be corky, be um.' He be a corky hōfe (S.S.B.).

CORLAK, *sb.* Cum.^{1} [**ko·rlok.**] A coal-rake.

CORLYCUE, see **Curlicue.**

CORLY-DODDY, see **Curl-doddy.**

CORMERILL, see **Cambrel,** *sb.*^{1}

CORMLET, *sb.* Shr.^{1} [**kǭ·mlət.**] A great eater.

[A corr. of *cormorant.*]

CORMOUS, *adj.* Glo. [**kǭ·məs.**] Having a large appetite, hungry, ravenous. See **Cormlet.**

Glo.^{1} 'They be cormous little beggars to eat'; said of children with large appetites.

CORMOYLIE, *sb.* Irel. Lan. Written **cormorly** Lan. An Irish song; also applied to an old blarneying fellow.

Ant. Applied to the brethren of a particular craft or brotherhood whose songs invariably begin with 'Come all you' bold, noble, or loyal sons, &c., *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Lan.** He's singing an old cormorly (F.K.).

CORMUNDUM, *v.* Sc. To confess a fault; to own oneself vanquished, to sue for peace.

Per. Very rare (G.W.). **Ayr.** (Jam.)

[I sall gar crop thy tongue And thou sall cry *Cormundum* on thy kneis, Kennedy *Evergreen*, st. 19 (Jam.). It is an allusion to the words *Cor mundum crea in me*, *Ps.* li. 10 (*Vulg.* l. 11).]

CORN, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **coorn** n.Yks.^{2}; **curn** Chs.^{1}; **cworn** Cum.; **koorn** Wxf.^{1}; **korn** S. & Ork.^{1} See **Curn, Kern.**

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Corn-ark,** a chest in a stable in which corn is kept; (2) **-badger,** a corn-dealer; (3) **-barries,** red or white currants; (4) **-baulk,** the bare place in a field, which has been accidentally passed over in sowing; (5) **-bird,** the corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*; (6) **-boggart,** a scarecrow; (7) **-bunting,** the common bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*; (8) **-cart,** an open-spoked cart; (9) **-cauger** (**-cadger**), a corn-carrier; (10) **-chimber,** a granary; (11) **-craik,** a hand-rattle used to frighten birds from sown seed or growing crops; (12) **-craker,** (13) **-drake,** the corn-crake or landrail, *Crex pratensis*; (14) **-grate,** the corn-brash or lower oolite formation; (15) **-grit,** a quarrymen's term for one of the building-stone beds of the Portland series; (16) **-harp,** an instrument for freeing grain from the seeds of weeds; (17) **-head,** the end pickle on a stalk of oats; (18) **-kist,** the corn-bin; (19) **-knots,** the knots of the bands which tie up shocks of grain; (20) **-laiters** or **-laters,** peasants who beg corn for their first sowing, when they begin farming on their own account; (21) **-leep,** the receptacle, fastened by leather straps to the shoulders of a sower, to hold the seed when sowing; (22) **-loft,** see **-chimber**; (23) **-mow,** a stack of corn or a place where corn is stacked; (24) **-pickle,** the fourth part of a peck; (25) **-pike,** a circular corn-pile, pointed at the top; (26) **-pipe,** a pipe made of the stem or straw of an oat while green; (27) **-razzler,** a hot sunny day for ripening the corn; (28) **-rig,** a 'ridge' of growing corn; (29) **-scrack,** see **-drake**; (30) **-stones,** a bed of old red sandstone; (31) **-stooks,** shocks of corn; (32) **-yard,** the stack-yard.

(1) **Chs.** s.v. Ark, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) *Gl.*; **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, (2) **e.Yks.**^{1} (3) **Nhb.**^{1} (4) **n.Wil.** It is considered to be a portent of evil, and the years when there were corn-baulks are quoted as years when untoward events happened in the parish (E.H.G.). **Wil.**^{1} (5) **Ir.** Called Corn-bird, because it is constantly found in cornfields during spring and summer, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 69. (6) **Lan.** I should as soon think o' gettin' wed to a corn-boggart, Waugh *Sneck-Bant* (1868) iv; **Lan.**^{1} **Der.** As slamp and wobbly as an owd corn boggart, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. iv. (7) **Nhb.**^{1} [It is sometimes called the Lark Bunting, and from its favourite food Corn Bunting, Johns *Birds* (1862) 189.] (8) **e.Lth.** The different kinds of grain are carried on the open spoked cart, known by the name of corn-cart, *Agric. Surv.* 74 (Jam.). (9) **Sc.** Like gentlemen ye maunna seem, But look like corn-caugers ga'en the road, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 80, ed. 1848. (10) **nw.Dev.**^{1} (11) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Corn-craiks, trumpets, and whistles galore, Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 249. (12) **w.Sc.** Martin *West. Isles* (1703). **Shr.**^{2} (13) **n.Yks.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 177. **Rut.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{2} **Wil.**^{1} Almost invariably so called about Warminster and in some parts of n.Wil. (14) **Wil.** That kind of flat broken stones called corn-grate, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 114; The under stratum of a large portion of n.Wil. . . . is a loose irregular mass of flat broken stones, called in the country, 'corn-grate,' Davis *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) 163; **Wil.**^{1} (15) **Wil.**^{1} (16) **Mry., Nai.** This labour [sifting] is greatly lessened by an instrument called the corn-harp . . . made of wire stretching over a timber frame, like the musical instrument, *Agric. Surv.* 126 (Jam.). (17) **Lnk.** To pu' the corn-head frae the stack; For it would seem, on Hallowe'en, That Virtue's test could thus be seen, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 34. (18) **n.Yks.**^{2} (19) **Slk.** In the shocking, the corn-knots were all set outermost, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 48, ed. 1866. (20) **Cum.** Newly married peasants beg corn to sow their first crop with, and are called cornlaiters, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 553; **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2} (21) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) (22) **ne.Sc.** He withdrew to indulge in a siesta in the corn-loft, Grant *Keckleton*, 113. (23) **Ayr.** Commend me to the barn-yard, And the corn-mou', man, Burns *Ploughman*, st. 6. (24) **Sc.** They

that do not mind cornpickles, never come to forpits, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) v. (25) **n.Yks.**^{2} (26) **Der.**^{1} (27) **n.Yks.**^{2} (28) **Ayr.** Corn rigs, an' barley rigs, BURNS *Rigs o' Barley*. **Colloq.** Hid in a corn rig at no great distance from the scene of slaughter, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *J. Jarvis's Wig*. (29) **Abd.** SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 177. (30) **Hrf.** The cornstones form the richest land in Hrf., WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 65. (31) **Slk.** CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. *Gl.* (32) **Bnff.**^{1}

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Corn·bells,** *Nidularia campanulata*; (2) **·bind** or **·bin**(e, (*a*) the wild convolvulus, *Convolvulus arvensis*; (*b*) the climbing buckwheat, *Polygonum Convolvulus*; (3) **—bindweed,** see **·bind** (*b*); (4) **·binks,** (5) **·bottle,** the common cornflower, *Centaurea Cyanus*; (6) **—buttercup,** the *Ranunculus arvensis*; (7) **·cockle,** the cornflower, *Lychnis Githago*; (8) **·flag,** the yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*; (9) **·flower,** see **·cockle**; (10) **·leaves,** the common navel-wort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*; (11) **·lily,** (*a*) the *Convolvulus sepium*; (*b*) the *C. arvensis*; (12) **·marigold,** the wild marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*; (13) **·pink,** see **·cockle**; (14) **·pop,** the bladder-campion, *Silene inflata*; (15) **·poppy,** the common red poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*; (16) **·thistle,** the creeping plume-thistle, *Carduus arvensis*.

(1) **Nhp.** *Cornh. Mag., Poetry Prov.* (1865) XII. 39. **War.**^{3}, **Wor.** (2, *a*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Korne·bin. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Oxf.** **Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1891) 119. (*b*) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (3) **n.Yks.** (4) **Dev.**^{4} (5) **Nhp.**^{1} Called also Blue-cap. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Dev.**^{4} (6) **n.Yks.** (7) **n.Yks., Glo., Ess., Dor.** (8) [The beautiful yellow corn-flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 582.] (9) **Chs.**^{1} (10) **Wor.** The leaves are applied to corns and warts. (11) **w.Yks.** (12) **Cum.** (13) **Nhp.**^{1} (14) **Wil.**^{1} (15) **Cor.**^{2} (s.v. Pop-docks). (16) **Ant., Cum.**

3. Phr. (1) *Not to carry corn*, (2) *not to stand corn*, not to be able to stand prosperity; (3) *not corn to the band*, said of any one of an unreliable character.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Cum.** (J.A.) **Lan.** He can't stand corn, EAVESDROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) No. 101. (3) **Wm.** (J.M.)

4. Wheat in contradistinction to other grain.

Yks., Lin. (W.W.S.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Gèod kau·urn graewn [good wheat land].

5. Oats, occas. used in *pl.*

Sc. The wind and rain have lodged, or laid flat, all my corns, *Scoticisms* (1787) 80; Burned all his victual, both barley and corn, *ib.* 119. **Rnf.** I'll sell my kye, And a' my wheat and corn, BARR *Poems* (1861) 85. **N.I.**^{1} **w.Yks.** I'd give it some corn. *Obsol.*, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

6. A single grain of wheat.

w.Yks. A corn of wheat (C.C.R.). **n.Lin.**^{1} I got sum corns e' my boots when I was dressin', an thay laam'd me. **Shr.** You could count the corns in the ears, as if they had growed, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xvi.

7. A single grain or particle of anything, such as sand, salt, shot, &c.; a small quantity of anything.

S. & Ork.^{1} I hae na a corn. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2} A corn of tea. **Chs.**^{1} The brine everywhere gathers into cornes, *Philos. Trans.* IV. 1065. **n.Lin.**^{1} Mr. E. ... shot him e' th' leg, an' he carri'd sum o' th' corns wi' him to th' daay of his death. **e.An.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} U kau·urn u shuug·uree kan·dee [a corn of sugar-candy].

8. A small quantity of tobacco, not sufficient to fill a pipe.

m.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.** They'd all wun corn a bacca a piece sarv'd aht to 'em, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1867) 19; **w.Yks.**^{25} **n.Lin.**^{1} **e.An.**^{1} A smoker is pressed by his companions, . . . with 'Come! put in nine corns more.'

9. Beer.

Nhb. The corn that suited Jacky's crop, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52.

10. *v.* To feed with oats.

Sc. There is nothing like corning the horse before the journey, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xiii. **Ayr.** When thou was corn't . . . We took the road ay like a swallow, BURNS *To his Auld Mare*, st. 9; Ye maun corn your cattle at the Rose and Crown, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxviii. **Slk.** If ye corn an auld glide-aver weel, she'll soon turn about her heels, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 80, ed. 1866. **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{2} Get 'em coorn'd. **w.Yks.** (C.C.R.) **Wil.** A coachman was heard to say to the coachman of a notorious miser, 'There bain't no carn here for you. We carns they as carns we' (W.C.P.). **Som.** Take that mare in . . . an' corn her up a bit, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 58.

Hence **Corning,** *vbl. sb.* a feed of oats; food, provender, provision.

Rnf. I gied my beast wat'ring and corning, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 4; Keep ye your butter for your bread Till ye get better cornin', BARR *Poems* (1861) 41.

11. Of cereals: to fill out.

n.Lin.^{1} When the ears of cereals begin to fill they are said to corn well, or badly, as the case may be.

Hence **Corned,** *ppl. adj.* furnished with grain.

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II.

12. *Obs.* Of salt: to granulate, crystallize.

Chs.^{1} They boyle [the brine] very gently till it corne, *Philos. Trans.* IV. 1065; **Chs.**^{3}

13. To sprinkle meat with salt.

Sc. *Scoticisms* (1787) 22. **Der.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} 'It is nicely corned,' or 'just corned enough.' **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Corned,** *ppl. adj.* Of meat: pickled, slightly salted.

Dwn. KNOX *Hist. Dwn.* (1875). **Wxf.**^{1} Koornt vleash. **Chs.**^{3}, **Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

[**13.** To corn with salt, *sale condire*, COLES (1679); Some corneth, some brineth, some will not be taught, Where meate is attainted, there cookrie is naught, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 167.]

CORN, *sb.*^{2} *Obsol.* Cor. A corner.

Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 432; **Cor.**^{3} Rarely used.

[OCor. *corn*, a corner (WILLIAMS); cp. Bret. *corn*, 'angle, coin' (DU RUSQUEC).]

CORNAGE, *sb.* *Obs.* N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} A form of rent fixed by the number of horned cattle; called also **horn·geld, neat·geld.**

[OFr. *cornage*, 'droit qui se levait sur les bêtes à cornes' (DUCANGE, s.v. *Cornagium*); see LA CURNE and COTGR. (s.v.).]

CORNALEE, *sb.* Chs.^{13} [**kǭ·nəlī.**] The dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*.

[Cornowlee makes an hedge like privett, BRERETON *Trav.* (1634), ed. 1844, 45. Du. *kornoelie* (HEXHAM); Fr. *cornoilles*, cornill berries (COTGR.).]

CORNDER, *sb.* Sus. Dev. Cor. Amer. Also written **caunder** Dev. Cor.^{1}; **conder** (HALL.). [**kǭ·ndə(r).**] Corner. Cf. **coander.**

Sus. She been up to the cornder of your grounds, BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (1887) xxxv. **Dev.** Thay luv ta pray stannin in tha caunders a tha strayts, BAIRD *St. Matt.* (1863) vi. 5; Cornders of the eyes, *Reports Provinc.* (1893); The warmest cubby-hole, this zort ov weather, is the chimbley-cornder, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.**^{1} I just blinched en gaïn round the caunder (s.v. Blinch). [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 24.]

[A pron. of *corner*.]

CORNED, *adj.* Sc. Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. [**ko·rnd, kǭ·nd.**] Slightly drunk, intoxicated; well-fed. Cf. **corny,** 4, **corn,** *sb.*^{1} **9.**

Sc. Thae lads are well corned (JAM.). **e.Lan.**^{1} **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 702. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} He was pretty well corned. **War.**^{3} **Shr.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**^{12}

CORNEE, *adj.* Irel. Fretful, peevish.

Wxf.^{1} Th' weithest all curcagh, wafur, an cornee [You seem all snappish, uneasy, and fretful], 84.

CORNEL, *sb.*^{1} Irel. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Written **kurneal** Wxf.^{1} [**kǭ·nl.**] A corner.

Wxf.^{1} **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.* Poor owd mon, . . . 'e inna-d-able fur a day's work; 'e's more fit fur the chimley cornel; **Shr.**^{2} Clos up i' th' cornel. **Hrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804); **Hrf.**^{1}; **Hrf.**^{2} Common. **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 419. **Glo.**^{1}

Hence **Cornel·cubbert,** *sb.* *Obsol.* A corner cupboard. Shr.^{1}

[That . . . the cornel (of the house) ryse upon the wynter sonne, PALLADIUS *Husb.* (c. 1420) 326. Wel. *cornel*, 'angulus' (DAVIES); OCor. *cornel*, an angle, a corner (WILLIAMS).]

CORNEL, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Also written **cornal** Sc.; **kurnel, kurneal** Wxf.^{1} [**kə·rnl, kə̄·nl.**] Colonel. Also used as a familiar term of address.

Sc. He dined wi' the Cornel—whene'er he was bidden, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 81. **Frf.** The Cornal o' the Guards, SANDS *Poems*

(1833) 122. **Wxf.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Wel, kə̄nl, ā jī tə-dē ? Duənt kum ðat əgiən kə̄nl ə jəl find jəsen it reŋ oil (J.W.). **Lan.** We hannot t'cornel oft here, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 213.

[*Colonnel*, a colonel or coronel, the commander of a regiment, Cotgr. Fr. *coronel* (Rabelais), see Hatzfeld (s.v. *Colonel*); Sp. *coronél*, a collonell ouer a regiment (Minsheu). The lit. E. form *colonel* is due to Fr. *colonel*, It. *colonello*.]

CORNER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Wor. e.An. Slang. [**ko·rnər, kǭ·nə(r).**]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Corner·bit**, a piece of wood shaped to fill up the corners of patterns; (2) **·bit·board**, a board shaped for planing corner-bits; (3) **·frost**, a very mild frost that only affects corners exposed to the wind.

(1, 2) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (3) **se.Wor.**^{1}

2. Phr. *to put one to a corner*, to assume precedence or authority in a house.

Sc. He entered in his dwelling house and not only put her to a corner but also staid there three or four months, Foord *Suppl.* Dec. 464 (Jam.).

3. A point in a rubber at whist; see below.

Nhp.^{1} When a rubber at whist is determined by the best of three games, without points, each person is considered a corner, and it is usually said, 'We play for so much a corner'; now only in vogue with very old-fashioned lovers of the game. **Shr.**^{2} I reckon 'a 'mun play three yappence a corner. **e.An.**^{1}

4. Share, proceeds, esp. in phr. *to stand one's corner*, to take one's share of anything, to stand treat.

w.Yks. He addled his ale-brass, and stood his corner, Snowden *Web of Weaver* (1896) iv. **Lan.** He fun id wer hardly able to stan id own corner, Almond *Watercresses*, 21. **m.Lan.**^{1} **Slang.** He had arranged to meet the other two men to receive his 'corner' (the proceeds of the sale of the stolen property), *Standard* (Mar. 5, 1891) 2, col. 5.

CORNET, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A scarf anciently worn by doctors, as part of their academical costume.

Fif. Tippets were there, cowls, cornets, caps, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 139.

[Fr. *cornette*, 'bande de soie à bouts pendants que portaient autour du cou les docteurs en droit, les professeurs du Collège royal,' Hatzfeld; A doctor's tippet (Cotgr.).]

CORNIEF, *sb.* Bnff.^{1} [**ko·rnīf.**] Excrement, *gen.* applied to that of the cat.

CORNING, *vbl. sb.* Chs. War. Written **cörning** War.^{2}; **curning** Chs.^{1} [**kə̄·nin.**] Going from house to house to collect corn on St. Thomas's Day, Dec. 21. See **Gooding.**

Chs.^{1} It was a custom for the poor people to go curning. They went to all the farmhouses begging for a small donation of wheat, a few weeks before Christmas. When they had collected as much as they could, they took it to the mill and had it ground into flour. Probably the custom still exists in out-of-the-way places; but it is fast becoming *obsol.* **War.** There is a custom, for the poor, on St. Thomas's Day, to go with a bag to beg corn of the farmers, which they call 'going a corning,' Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 350; **War.**^{2} Begging corn for Frummety.

CORNISH, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Shr. [**ko·rniʃ, kǭ·niʃ.**] A cornice, mantelpiece.

Sc. (A.W.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.**^{235} **Lan.** A genteel meerschaum lyin on that cornish, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 133. **m.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Rut.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{2} **Shr.**^{1} As theer's two windows, I think it ŏŏd be best to carry the cornish all alung.

[Fr. *corniche*, the cornish or brow of a wall, piller, or other piece of building (Cotgr.); It. *cornice*, the cornish of any frame or room (Florio).]

CORNISH, *adj.* Dor. Cor. [**kǭ·niʃ.**] In *comb.* (1) **Cornish diamonds**, crystals of quartz; (2) **—hair**, the rough wool of ancient Cornish sheep; (3) **—hug**, a peculiar grip used by Cornish wrestlers; (4) **—Jack**, the Cornish chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*; (5) **—organ**, the bellows; (6) **—pheasant**, the magpie, *Pica rustica*.

(1) **Cor.** Rock Crystal (Cornish Diamond) occurs in many parts of Cornwall, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 78; **Cor.**^{2} (2) **Cor.**^{2} (3) **Cor.** The wrestlers of this county have a peculiar grip, called by them 'the Cornish hug,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 233; **Cor.**^{12} (4) **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863); *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 44. [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 74.] (5) **Cor.**^{2} (6) **Cor.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 76.

CORNISH, *v.* Dev. Cor. [**kǭ·niʃ.**] To use one glass or pipe among several in turns; *gen.* in phr. *to cornish together.*

n.Dev. Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **Dev., Cor.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 432; **Cor.**^{12}

CORNIWILLEN, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **corniwillin** Dev.; and in form **cornwillen** Cor. [**kǭ·niwilən.**] The lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris.*

n.Dev. Us foun', In a heymaiden-bush, These corniwillins, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 123. **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Now in common use, Williams; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 184; **Cor.**^{3}

[OCor. *corniwillen*, a lapwing (Williams); Wel. *cornchwigl*, 'vanellus avis' (Davies).]

CORNOBBLE, *v.* Glo.^{1} To beat on the head. Cf. **cobnobble.**

[And with the thought of that, his sorrow doubled, His heart with wo, was so cuff'd and cornubled, *Wit Restor'd* (1658), in *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 189. Also in form *cornub.* *Condylis seu internodiis digitorum pulsare seu tundere*, Skinner (1671).]

CORNOK, see **Curnock.**

CORNORAL-OATH, *sb.* Som. Dev. [**kǭnərl·oəþ.**] An oath sworn before the coroner.

w.Som.^{1} I'll take my kau·rnurul oa·uth o' it. **n.Dev.** Tom Vuzz can take his cornoral oath that he begun vurst, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 365.

[A misunderstanding and mispronunciation of the old legal term 'a corporal oath,' MLat. *corporale juramentum*, an oath ratified by corporally touching a sacred object, esp. the gospels, but sometimes the consecrated host (see **Cor-cri**) or relics of saints.]

CORNOY, *sb.* Sc. Sorrow, trouble.

Per. Almost unknown (G.W.). **Bwk.** (Jam.)

CORNUTE, *v.* *Obs.* Shr. To correct, chastise.

Shr.^{1} 'E's gettin' a despert srode lad; 'is faither mun cornute 'im, 'e tak's no 'eed o' me.

CORNWILLEN, see **Corniwillen.**

CORNY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Shr. e.An. Also written **corney** Nhb.^{1}; **cornie** Sc. (Jam.); **coorny** n.Yks.^{2} [**ko·rni, kǭ·ni, kō·rni.**]

1. Fruitful, prolific, abounding in corn; round in grain.

Abd. The last was a corny year (Jam.). **Ayr.** While each corny spear Shoots up its head, Burns *El. Capt. M. Henderson*, st. 12. **Gall.** (A.W.) **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.An.**^{1} These sheaves are heavy and corny. **Nrf.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Corny-doll**, the figure formerly borne home on the last load of corn from the harvest-field; see **Kern-doll**; (2) **·gera** or **·keevor**, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (3) **·skraugh**, the corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*; (4) **·work**, food, esp. food made of grain.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} The corney-doll was an image made by dressing up a sheaf of corn to appear like a rude human figure, which was mounted on the top of the last cart-load taken from the field. (2) **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 2. (3) **Mry.** (Jam.) (4) **Tev.** Nae kin [kind] o' cornie wark has crossed his craig for twa days (*ib.*).

3. Tasting well of malt.

Shr.^{2} **e.An.**^{1} The ale is corny. **Nrf.**^{1}

4. Half tipsy, intoxicated. Cf. **corned.**

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Yen day when aw was corney, Robson *Bards of Tyne* (1849) 25; **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.*

[**3.** A draught Of cornie aile, Nappy and staile, *Christmas Carols* (c. 1510) in Percy Soc. (1841) IV. 47; Now have I dronke a draughte of corny ale, Chaucer *C. T.* c. 456.]

CORONACH, *sb.* Sc. Also written **coranich.** [**ko·rənəχ.**] A funeral song or lamentation, a dirge.

Sc. Singing the coronach of the deceased in a low voice, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) xii; The Coranich, or singing at funerals, is still in use in some places, Pennant *Tour* (1769) 112 (Jam.). **Elg.** Wake ye the coronach, green-kilted piper . . . 'Tis the bier of Glengrant, Tester *Poems* (1865) 82. **Per.** Lachlan seemed to lose the tune and be falling into a coronach, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 165. **Lth.** Are you not the Piper who blew the Laird of Skene's coronach? Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 183. **Slk.** With a coronach sad, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 412.

[Gael. *corranach*, Ir. *coránach*, a funeral cry; lit. 'co-weeping': *co* + *rán* + *-ach*, Gael. *rán*, a cry (Macbain).]

CORONEL, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. A garland.

Dev. I have now and then heard garlands called by the old name Coronels, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. 289.

[My flowres . . . That bene the honor of your Coronall, Spenser *Sh. Kal.* (1579) Feb.]

CORP, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. **[korp, kǭp.]**

1. *sb.* A corpse; *pl.* the 'remains,' used of a single body.

Sc. They would nicker, and laugh, and giggle if their best friend was lying a corp, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x. **Abd.** They said it was 'a bonnie corp,' Alexander *Ain Folk* (1875) 43, ed. 1882. **Kcd.** I were noo a corp, for certain, Had they got their wicked will, Grant *Lays* (1884) 115. **Frf.** He maks a vary creeditable corp, Barrie *Licht* (1888) xi. **Per.** The man's as blae as a corp about the gills, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 104, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Cast her corp among the mools, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 63. **Ayr.** 'Ay! she's a bonnie corp!' is a very common remark at a death, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 152. **e.Lth.** As sune as the corp was streekit, they gaed straucht awa for Archie Howden, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 75. **Slk.** I've kent a younger chiel than you streekit out——What?—A corp, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 142. **Gall.** Him that's a cauld corp the day, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 170. **Ir.** She couldn't tell but he might ha' been a corp, Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 308; An' they foun' Dhrownded in black bog-wather a corp lyin' undher groun', Tennyson *To-morrow* (1885). **n.Ir.** 'He's dead!' says the auld man. . . . 'What o' the corp, my dear?' Alexander *Stumpie's Brae*; **N.I.**^{1} **Uls.** Betther be a coward than a corp, *Chambers' Jrn.* (1856) V. 139. **Nhb.** Or corp they're gaun te barry, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 112; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** And luik'd as pale as onie corp, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 87. **Yks.** A throddy lass wi' . . . a face as pale as a corp! Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) xxiii. **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 536; T'kōps ə bān tə bi teən əwē tədeə (J.W.); **w.Yks.**^{4}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

Hence **Corpie**, *sb.* a child's corpse.

Abd. He wud lift the corpie aifter it was streekit an' haud it in 's oxter, Alexander *Ain Folk* (1875) 199, ed. 1882.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Corp-candle**, (*a*) a 'will-o'-the-wisp'; cf. **corpse-candle**; (*b*) a thick candle placed in a candlestick of a peculiar form; (2) **-lifter**, a body-snatcher, 'resurrectionist.'

(1, *a*) **Arg.** He was off and away like the corp-candle before they were any nigher, Munro *Pibroch* (1896) 138. **Gall.** And the corp-cannles lowe i' the bogs, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. (*b*) **Nhb.**^{1} Used formerly at 'lake-wakes'; *obs.* (2) **ne.Sc.** The corp-lifters hae been payin' a visit to Keckleton Kirkyaird, Grant *Keckleton*, 32.

3. *v.* To die. Cum.^{1}

[**1.** Bot honour do the corp till sepultur, *Wallace* (1488) IX. 1541; On the same day his corps were buried at Westminster, Fuller *Ch. Hist.* (1655) bk. VIII. i, sec. 5. Cp. Gael. and Ir. *corp* (Macbain).]

CORPEL, *sb.* Dor. **[kǫ·pl.]** A corporal.

Dor. Haven't ye, corpel? Hardy *Trumpet-Major* (1880) iv.

CORPLAR, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Written **corpler** e.Lan.^{1} **[ko·rplər, kǭ·plə(r).]** A corporal.

Sc. M'Rory . . . was captain, an' sergeant, an' corplar, an' a! Vedder *Poems* (1842) 81. **e.Lan.**^{1}

CORPSE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **[korps, kǭps.]**

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Corpse-bird**, the tawny owl, *Syrnium aluco*; (2) **-candle**, (*a*) the *ignis fatuus*, 'will-o'-the-wisp'; a light said to be seen over graves; (*b*) a large, thick candle, used formerly at 'lake-wakes'; (3) **-chesting**, the placing of the body in a coffin; (4) **-flower**, the toothwort, *Lathraea squamaria*; (5) **-lights**, see **-candle**; (6) **-road**, the way of access to the churchyard; (7) **-sheet**, a shroud, winding-sheet; (8) **-wakkening**, *obsol.*, the custom of remaining with the corpse from the death of the deceased to the burial; also the funeral feast; (9) **-way**, see **-road**; (10) **-winder**, a woman who prepares the dead for the coffin; (11) **-yat(t** (**-yett**), a roofed archway as an entrance to a churchyard, beneath which the corpse rests until the clergyman's arrival; lichgate.

(1) **Wal.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 130; *N. & Q.* 5th S. (1874) i. 114. (2, *a*) **Lan.** On autumnal evenings, the flickering flame . . . of the 'Corpse Candle,' 'Will-o'-th'-Wisp,' or 'Jack' or 'Peg-a-Lantern' (for the sex was not clearly ascertained) performed his or her fantastic and impossible jumps in the plashy meadows, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 53. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Wal.** Brewer (1870). (*b*) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Wal.** Brewer (1870). (3) **Slk.** Were you present at the corpse-chesting? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 357, ed. 1866. (4) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 347. (5) **Pem.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 267. (6) **Wm.** Ye can gang bi t'corpse-rooad if ye like (B.K.). (7) **Sc.** Her throat's sair misguggled and mashackered though; she wears her corpse-sheet drawn weel up to hide it, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvii. (8) **n.Yks.** The term 'corpse-wakkening' is now never or seldom heard. It however used to be customary for friends of the deceased to sit by the corpse from death to the burial; a substantial repast was also provided (and still is at country funerals) for all who came to the burial (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{2} (9) **n.Yks.** The coffin was carried . . . up the old 'Corpse-way,' *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 298. (10) **n.Lin.**^{1} (11) **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} In country places they are not unusually of wood, with a covering or 'overtop' of thatch. **m.Yks.**^{1}

2. A living body, *gen.* with an implication of stoutness.

w.Yks. (M.F.) **s.Yks.** He fell and hurt his corpse. What a corpse that man has! [How stout that man is! What a body he has!] (C.C.R.)

3. *v.* To die; to become a corpse. Also used in *pass.*

Ir. Sure it's only his corpse that's corpsed, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) VII. v. **Dev.** Do he know, I wonder, that the Lake twins be corpsed? Stooke *Not Exactly*, v.

[**2.** Then share him and spare not, at two daies an end, The sooner the better his corps will amend, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 117.]

CORPUS, *sb.* Sc. **[ko·rpəs.]** The body of a man or animal.

Kcd. Geordie, Warslin' wi' a hen or cock, Didna aye dissect its corpus By the rules o' fashion's buik, Grant *Lays* (1884) 72. **Frf.** On 's knees he tries to raise his corpus, Sands *Poems* (1833) 85. **Edb.** I knew . . . that it would not peep on his corpus by four inches, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii.

[We ar combered his corpus for to cary, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 334. Lat. *corpus*.]

CORRACH, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **corrack** (Jam.); **corrock** Frf. **[ko·rəχ, ko·rək.]** A pannier, basket.

Ags. Used by the Braymen (Jam.). **Frf.** Creels an' corrocks boot to sair, Anderson *Piper o' Peebles* (1793) l. 18.

CORRACY, see **Corrosy**.

CORRAG, *sb.* Irel. **[ko·rəg.]** A guard for the door of a cottage, made of interlaced branches, to keep out the draught. See **Wassock**.

Ir. A little cabin snug and cosey with its corrag, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) 22. **N.I.**^{1} **w.Ir.** A sort of hedge or screen, made of heather, and known as a corrag, was kept between the door and fire, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. i. v.

CORRAGH, see **Curragh**.

CORRASY, see **Corrosy**.

CORRAT, *adj.* Cor. **[ko·rət.]** Pert, impudent, sharp in rejoinder; frisky.

Cor. As corrat as Crocker's mare, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) VII. 203; Are you comfortable?—Just a bit Man-Fridayish to begin wi', but as corrat as Crocker's mare, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) v; **Cor.**^{12}

CORREATE, see **Coureate**.

CORRECT, *adj.* Sc. Upright, steady, of good character.

Kcd. Ye'll fin' upon inquiry, I'm a man correct an' douce, Grant *Lays* (1884) 87. **Per.** Well known (G.W.).

CORREESY, see **Corrosy**.

CORRENOY, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) A disturbance in the bowels, a rumbling noise in the stomach.

CORRESPOND, *v.* Nrf. **[korispo·nd.]** To be suitable, becoming.

Nrf. A man said he should like just to have spoken to his mistress, but he didn't know how that would correspond (W.R.E.); Not common (M.C.H.B.); (E.G.P.)

CORRIE, *sb.* Sc. Wm. I.Ma. Also written **correi** Sc.; **corri**, **corry** Sc. (Jam.) **[ko·ri.]** A circular hollow on a mountain side.

Sc. The difficult passes, precipices, corries, and beals, through which . . . the road lay, Scott *Leg. Mont.* (1818) viii. **Abd.** The lonely and solemn lake is fed by the streams flowing from the snows . . . in the corries of the mountains above, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) 137, ed. 1893. **Lnk.** Away in the silent moorland, . . . From a rock in a lonely corrie, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 137. **Slk.** The sholdiers that were found dead in the correi, Hogg *Tales* (1838)

39, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** The burn doon by That deaves the corrie wi' its wilyart croon, Reid *Poems* (1894) 29. **Wm.** Down the corries long lines of sheep are seen approaching, *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 532. **I.Ma.** The sea pinks grew in the corries, Caine *Deemster* (1889) 41.

[Gael. *coire*, a circular hollow surrounded with hills, a mountain dell, orig. a cauldron (Macleod & Dewar).]

CORRIE, *v.* Lnk. (Jam.) With *on*: to hold intimate correspondence in a low sort of way, to the exclusion of others; to gossip together.

CORRIENEUCHIN, *prp.* Sc. [**koriniu·χin.**] Conversing intimately, talking together. Also used as a *sb.*

Fif. Two old wives, talking very familiarly by themselves, are said to be corrieneuchin (Jam.). **e.Fif.** Keepin' up a' this corrieneuchin' wi' Tibbie, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxii; It wad be teedisome to relate a' that passed in that delichtful corrieneuchin', *ib.* viii.

CORRIZEE, see **Corrosy.**

CORROBORATE, *v.* e.An. To match, correspond.

e.An.^{1} You don't call those a pair, do you?—Why now, bor, I don't think they do fare to corroborate. **Nrf.** (M.C.H.B.); (E.G.P.)

CORROCK, see **Currack.**

CORRODING, *ppl. adj.* Cor. [**kərō·din.**] Gnawing, used of severe pain.

Cor.^{3} In common use. **w.Cor.** I have a corroding pain in my side (M.A C.).

CORROSION, *sb.* Glo. [**kərō·ʃən.**] The result of corrosion, the deposit on a boiler, &c. (H.S.H.); Glo.^{1}

CORROSY, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **corrasy, corracy, coresy, corisy** Cor.; **correesy** Cor.^{1}; **corrizee** Cor.^{12} [**ko·rəsi, kəro·si.**] An annoyance; an old grudge handed down from father to son.

Cor. She'll never bear a coresy against anybody for long, Botterell *Trad.* 3rd S. 72; O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) *Gl.*; There is what you may call a corisy-like between us, and they waant speak to me at all, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 9; **Cor.**^{123}

Hence **Corrosying,** *sb.* a grudge, enmity.

n.Dev. Wi' zum 'a hold'th a lang corrosying, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 101.

[So lose ye your cost, to your coresie and smart, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 50. *Coresie* is a pop. form of the learned *corrosive*, something that 'corrodes' or causes annoyance. They . . . so meditate continually of it, that it is a perpetual corrosive, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, I. 394. The forms in *-y* (*-ie*) are prob. due to Fr. *corrosif* (Cotgr.); for change of suff. cp. E. *hasty*, the repr. of Fr. *hastif* (Cotgr.).]

CORRUNBERRY FIT, *phr.* Yks. An excited state of mind, a state of anxiety.

n.Yks That set him into a corrunberry fit (I.W.); In freq. use (T.S.).

CORRUPTED, *pp.* and *adj.* Bdf. Hrt. Suf. [**kərɐ·ptid.**]

1. *pp.* Ruptured.

Suf. (Hall.); Nall *Gl.* (1866).

2. *adj.* Cunning, sly, crafty, clever.

Bdf. A mole-catcher remarked that 'the moles are a very corrupted little animal' (J.W.B.). **Hrt.** A mother will say of her child with evident pride, 'What a corrupted little thing' (H.G.).

Hence **Corruptedness,** *sb.* craftiness, cunning, slyness.

Bdf. The corruptedness of a cat is proverbial (J.W.B.).

CORRUPTION, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Lin. [**kəru·pʃen.**]

1. Matter from a sore, boil, &c.

N.I.^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} All blud an' corruption.

2. Bad temper, 'bile.'

Sc. If ever there was a woman born that raised my corruption, it's the laird's wife, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 88. **Elg.** I will indulge my little friend's corruption, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) I. 226. **Dmb.** Keep out o' my reach since ye've raised my corruption, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xix. **Ayr.** The corruption of the farmers was thus raised, Galt *Provost* (1822) xiii; It raises my corruption when I think on't, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 122. **Edb.** As a man, as a father, as an elder of our kirk, my corruption was raised, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii. **w.Yks.** I am no angel, and my corruption rises against it, Brontë *Wildfell Hall* (1848) xxxi.

[**1.** Corruption comming out of a wound or sore, *pus*, Baret (1580) C. 1319.]

CORRY, see **Corrie,** *sb.*

CORRYDANDER, *sb.* Sc. The plant Coriander.

Edb. Trees, from the branches of which hung apples, . . . plumdamases, and corrydanders, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii.

CORS(E, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Also written **corss, kors** (Jam.); **kors** S. & Ork.^{1} [**kors.**]

1. A cross, *gen.* used in the names of places; a market place.

Sc. They planted it deep at the Corse o' Dundee, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 110; When the white ox comes to the corse Every man may tak his horse, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 216. **S. & Ork.**^{1} A mark on a 'bysmar.' **Ayr.** If foot or horse E'er bring you in by Mauchline Corss, Burns *To J. Kennedy.*

Hence **Corsmas,** *sb.* the festival held on May 3 in commemoration of the Invention of the Cross; also the festival held on Sept. 14, called in England the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. See **Rude-day.**

S. & Ork.^{1} **Sh.I.** N.S. May 15 (O.S. May 3), Old teind-collecting day, *Sh. Alm.* (1893); (Jam.)

2. The signal formerly sent round for convening the inhabitants of Orkney. Or.I. (Jam.), S. & Ork.^{1}

3. A piece of silver money.

Sc. From its bearing the figure of a cross (Jam.); Fient a corse atweel has he; Frae starvation nought'll save ye, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 360.

4. *v.* To cross, pass over. Also used *fig.* to thwart.

Bch. Ye maun corse some luckless fierd, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 3 (Jam.).

[**1.** Norw. dial. *kors*, a cross (Aasen); ON. *kross* (Vigfusson); *Kross-messa*, Cross-mass, 'Inventio Crucis,' and 'Elevatio Crucis' (*ib.*). **2.** ON. *kross*, a cross used to summon people to a meeting, answering to the heathen *her-ǫr* (*ib.*).]

CORSE, *sb.*^{2} Ken.^{12} [**kǭs.**] A large cleaver, the largest cleaver used by a butcher.

CORSE-HOUSE, *sb.* *Obs.* Cum. Wm. The house in which a corpse is lying.

Cum. The cwose house was crowdet, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 3, ed. 1840. **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Tib at the cwose-house hes been, 221.

[ME. *cors*, a dead body (Chaucer). OFr. *cors*, a body (La Curne).]

CORSER, CORSEY, see **Causey.**

CORSHIP, *sb.* Cor.^{3} [**kō·ʃip.**] A game resembling 'hop-scotch.'

CORSY-BELLY, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A child's first shirt.

Abd. A burning coal . . . was ta'en And through the corsy-belly latten fa', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 10, ed. 1812.

CORTER, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Irel. Written **cortere** Wxf.^{1}

1. A quarter. Abd. (Jam.), Wxf.^{1}

2. A cake, so called because quartered.

Abd. An honester fallow never brack the nook o' a corter, Forbes *Jrn.* (1785) 1 (Jam.).

3. Phr. *Crown of the corter*, (1) the rectangular corner of the quarter of an oaken cake; (2) *fig.* the principal or best part of anything. Abd. (Jam.)

CORTS, *sb. pl.* Som. Also written **karts.** [**kǭts, kāts.**] Dial. pron. of Carrots.

Som. In common use. I've a got a vine lot o' karts to year anyhow (W P.W.); (W.F.R.)

CORVE, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} [**korv.**] A curve, bend. Cf. **corb.**

CORVE, *v.* Nhb.^{1} [**korv.**] To cut, cut off.

[The form is due to the old *pret.* and *pp.* forms of the vb. *carve.*]

CORVE, see **Corf,** *sb.*

CORVINS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. [**ko·rvinz.**] Dirty wool, &c. from sheep. (R.O.H.)

CORVORANT, *sb.* N.I.^{1} The cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo.*

CORWICH, *sb.* Cor.^{12} [**kǭ·witʃ.**] The crab, *Maia squinado.*

[Prob. a corr. of *crawfish, crayfish.* OFr. *crevice*, G. *krebs*, crab, crayfish.]

COS, see **Cause,** *conj.*

COS-A-PHOOKA, *sb.* Irel. The puck's-foot, *Lycoperdon Bovista* (s.v. **Puck-fist**). (B. & H.)

[Ir. *cos a phúca*, the puck's-foot; *cos*, foot + *púca*, Puck, an elf, sprite (O'Reilly).]

COSDERGAN, *sb.* Irel. A small bird with red legs.

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[Ir. *cois-deargan*, a red-legged fellow; *cos*, a foot, leg + *deargan*, red.]

COSH, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Lin. Midl. Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. [**koʃ.**]

1. *sb.* The husk of grain; the pod of beans, peas, &c.

sw.Lin.^{1} **Midl.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Nhp.**^{1} **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 129. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** There is red 'cosh' wheat and white 'cosh' wheat, but the 'cosh' of oats is called oat-flites (or flights) and is used for stuffing beds and pillows (M.C.H.B.); Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 83; *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 30. **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.**^{1}

Hence **Coshed**, *ppl. adj.* ripened, matured.

sw.Lin.^{1} How well the beans are cosh'd.

2. Seed in the pods or husks; the grain, kernel.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** I think the cosh will ripen afore the straw, t'year (W.R.E.). **Suf.** Appl. to clover, trefoil, onions, &c. (F.H.); (C.G.B.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 290, ed. 1849.

3. The spar of oysters. Suf. (F.H.)

4. *v.* To separate the seed from the husk; to thresh.

Suf. Have he done coshin' yet? (C.G.B.); Used of clover only (F.H.).

[1. Fr. *cosse*, a husk (Cotgr.), the pod of a pea (Hatzfeld).]

COSH, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Not. War. e.An. Slang. [**koʃ.**]

1. *sb.* A stick of any kind.

e.An.^{1} Let us cut a cosh. **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 83. **Suf.** (P.H.E.)

2. A life-preserver; a policeman's truncheon.

Slang. The officer . . . sought to give the finishing *coup de grâce* with his cosh, *Even. News*, Barrère & Leland.

3. *Comp.* **Cosh-carrier**, see below.

Not. 'I shall be a cosh-carrier the next trade I start.' That seemed to be a term to describe a man who looked after a common woman and lived on her prostitution, *Not. Express* (Mar. 7, 1893) 6.

4. A caning at school.

War.^{3} You will get the cosh. **Nrf.** (P.H.E.)

5. *v.* To beat, flog with a stick. Hence **Coshing**, *vbl. sb.* a flogging, a caning at school. Suf. (F.H.); (P.H.E.)

COSH, *sb.*^{3} *Obs.* w.Yks. A cottage or hovel. (A.C.); (Hall.)

[Cosshe, a sorie house, *cauerne*, Palsgr. (1530); Cosshe, lytylle howse, *Prompt.*, ed. Pynson (1499).]

COSH, *adj.*^{1} Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Shr. Written **coshe** Wxf.^{1} [**koʃ.**]

1. Neat, snug, comfortable, tidy.

Sc. Sae crouse and cosh, Outram *Lyrics* (1874) 94. **Abd.** Dinner cogs are set awa, And a' things cozie, cosh, and braw, Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 183. **Frf.** I'd a cosh, cosy hame wi' my kindly gudeman, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 85. **Per.** We wished them a' beside our cosh hearthstane, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 82. **e.Fif.** Here's Tibbie too, as cosh and clean an' blythe an' braw as ony bride, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv. **Rnf.** They kept me cosh, baith cauf an' coots, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 124. **Lnk.** A thrifty wife, cosh and kind, Rodger *Poems* (c. 1838) 48, ed. 1897. **Lth.** They cosh at hame shall time beguile, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 36. **Edb.** Sic rare a pair, as cosh ne'er grew, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 45. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence (1) **Cosh-like**, *adj.* neat, snug-like; (2) **Coshly**, *adv.* neatly, snugly, comfortably.

(1) **Frf.** Their hamilt-made braws . . . kythed aye sae cosh-like an' weel, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 38. (2) **Sc.** That this wide warld ne'er should flit, But on the waters coshly sit, Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 82 (Jam.). **Abd.** Come pacing coshly, side by side, Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 145. **Lth.** Ilka shepherd's plaid . . . coshly shields his mountain maid, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 151. **Edb.** Seated, coshly, by his side, His ain auld, cantie, couthie bride, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 219.

2. Quiet, without interruption.

Sc. And sang fu' sweet the notes o' love, Till a' was cosh within, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 154, ed. 1848. **Abd.** For mony a canty hour we've sat, Fell cosh, and happy, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 97. **Lth.** Some hobber-nob, fu' cosh, did souk, In corners out their glasses, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 68. **e.Lth.** Haith! Sam's run plenty in his time To prize a cosh dounsittin', Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 13. **Rxb.** As yet the steward keepit cosh, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 99. **Shr.**^{2} Quite cosh.

3. Familiar, friendly; loyal, faithful.

Sc. They are very cosh. They are sitting very cosh [they are sitting close by each other, as those who are on a familiar footing] (Jam.). **Fif.** They twa's very cosh, Meldrum *Margrédel* (1894) 75. **Edb.** I was not a little proud to have the minister in my bit housie, so I says to him in a cosh way, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. **Wxf.**^{1} Na coshe an loyale dwellerès, 114.

4. Smart, brisk, lively, vivacious; happy.

Ayr. Decent ladies coming home with red faces tosy and cosh, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) iii. **Lth.** Mine ain wee, mensefu', mindfu' minny, Sae couthy, kindly, cosh, an' canny, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 6.

COSH, *adj.*^{2} Sc. With a hollow beneath, or over a hollow.

Gall. (Jam.) **Kcb.** To lay a piece of wood cosh on the ground in order to its being broken, is to place it in such a way that there may be a hollow place under that part of it at which it is meant to give the stroke, *ib.* (s.v. Tosch).

COSH, *adv.* Lin. With a noise, crash.

n.Lin. Bill came cosh down, all his length upon the ice. When that there hoose was struck wi' lightning five or six bricks came cosh down the chimney (E.P.).

COSHAN, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. [**ko·ʃən.**] A question; to question.

e.Yks. Ah deean't knaw what to say; it's a kittlish coshan, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 68; **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.)

COSHER, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Written **coshur** Wxf.^{1} [**koʃər.**]

1. *sb.* A feast. Wxf.^{1}

2. *v.* To pay a friendly visit; to live at a neighbour's expense.

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **s.Ir.** Neighbours meeting together in one another's houses in the evening for a friendly chat and a cup of tea are spoken of as 'coshering' together (T.W.ff.).

Hence (1) **Cosherers**, *sb. pl.* vagrants, 'waiters on Providence'; (2) **Coshering**, *vbl. sb.* living at some one else's expense, 'sponging.'

(1) **Ir.** Very many of these Milesians have been all their lives wall-wearers, cosherers, and waiters on Providence, and are better off in every respect now than they ever were in their own country, *Manch. Even. Chron.* (May 25, 1897). **s.Don.** A law was passed against coshering and 'Cosherers and vagrants might be apprehended and bound to good behaviour,' Simmons *Gl.* (1890). (2) **Ir.** You have let yourself down so low by your coshering and cuggering with that woodman, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 94. **s.Ir.** There was . . . a cugger-mugger and coshering, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 308.

[1. Ir. *cóisir*, feast, entertainment (O'Reilly); Coshering [in the Feudal Law], a prerogative which some Lords of Manors antiently had, to lie and feast themselves and their retinue at their tenant's house, Bailey (1721).]

COSHER, *adj.* Lin. [**ko·ʃə(r).**] Huge, immense, extraordinary.

Lin.^{1} **n.Lin.** In constant use (E.P.).

COSHES, *sb.* Irel. Conscience.

Wxf.^{1} Ha ho! be mee coshes [Hey-ho! by my conscience], 90.

COSHIES, see **Cooshies**.

COSIE, see **Cassie**.

COSP, *sb.* Chs. Hrf. [**kosp.**]

1. The cross-bar on the handle of a spade. Chs.^{123}, s.Chs.^{1} See **Casp(e**.

2. The head of a plough.

Hrf. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Hrf.**^{2} That which is placed on the beam to regulate width and depth.

3. *Fig.* The head.

Chs.^{1} A person whose head has been broken is said 'to have had his cosp broken'; **Chs.**^{23} **s.Chs.**^{1} Yoa·)n ringg· th) fer its kosp of [Yo'n wring th' ferret's cosp off].

COSS, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. [**kos.**]

1. *v.* To exchange, barter. Cf. **couse**.

Lth. Still used (Jam.). **Bwk.** (*ib.*)

2. Phr. *Coss a doe*, to change one piece of bread for another.

Lth. Commonly used among children (Jam.).

3. *sb.* A bargain, exchange, barter.

Ayr. Here we have Paul's coss, and quitting of all other things that he may get Christ, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 150, ed. 1845.

[1. The traste Alethys With hym hes helmys cossyt, and gaue him his, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 232.]

COSS, see **Cause**, *conj.*

COSSEN, *v.* Cor. [**ko·sən.**] To repair a pick or other tool by beating new metal on it where it is worn. Cor.^{3}

Hence (1) **Cossen'd,** *ppl. adj.* hammered into shape and new steeled; also used *fig.*; (2) **Cossening,** *vbl. sb.* the process of repairing tools by beating.

(1) **Cor.^{1}** I'm like fayther's ould piggal [a large hoe used for cutting turf], new cos'sened; **Cor.^{2}** (2) **Cor.^{3}**

COSSENT, see **Can,** *v.*

COSSET, *sb.* and *v.* Glo. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Cor. Also written **cossart** Hrt.; **cossett** Suf. [**ko·sit, ko·sət.**]

1. *sb.* A lamb, colt, &c., brought up by hand.

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 8; (K.) **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 290, ed. 1849; (K.); **Suf.^{1}**

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cosset-colt,** a colt brought up by hand; (2) **-lamb,** a lamb reared without the ewe.

(1) **Nrf., Suf.** Ray (1691); Grose (1790). (2) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) 77. **Glo.** Lysons *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 47; **Glo.^{1}** **e.An.^{1}** **Nrf., Suf.** Ray (1691); Grose (1790).

3. An indulged child; a pet animal.

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** 'The cat fares wholly a cosset,' likes being made a pet of, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.T.); **Suf.^{1}**

4. *v.* To fondle, caress, pet. In colloq. use.

e.An.^{1}, Suf. (C.T.), **Ken.^{1}**

Hence (1) **Cossetting,** *vbl. sb.* petting, fondling, caressing; (2) **Cossety,** *adj.* used of a child that has been petted, and expects to be fondled and caressed.

(1) **Cor.** With all his kissin' and cossetin' of her, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 128. **Colloq.** I'm not one of those as holds with cossettin' and fussin', 'Rita' *Darby and Joan*, I. (2) **Ken.^{1}**

[**1.** Thyne be the cossette, well hast thou it gotte, Spenser *Sh. Kal.* (1579) Nov.]

COSSICKS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [**ko·siks.**] A kind of boots without loose tongues; bluchers.

n.Yks. Whether will ye hev cossicks or hawf beeats? (I.W.)

COSSNENT, see **Costnent.**

COSSY, *sb.* Pem. [**ko·si.**] A slide on the ice.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

[Cp. Wel. *cosi*, 'scalpere, fricare, scabere' (Davies).]

COST, *sb.^{1}* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Wor. Hrf. Sur. [**kost.**]

I. 1. *sb.* In phr. *more cost than worship*, more expense and trouble than the thing is worth.

n.Yks.^{2} **e.Yks.^{1}** It's mair cost-an-worship. **w.Yks.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}**

2. Duty payable in kind as distinguished from that paid in money; the board, &c., given to a servant in place of money.

Or.I. I got so much money in wages, besides my cost (Jam.). **S. & Ork.^{1}**

3. A duty on meal and malt.

Or.I. 'Cost,' a denomination for meal and malt, . . . was rendered a principal article of feu-duty, *Agric. Surv.* 31 (Jam.).

4. Loss, risk.

Nhb. Proved his cost, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 247.

II. *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Pres. Tense*: (1) *sing.* (*a*) **Cosses**; (*b*) **Costes**; (2) *pl.* **Costn.**

(1, *a*) **Chs.^{1}**; **Chs.^{3}** It cosses a deal of brass. **s.Chs.^{1}** Verbs in *st*, *ct* drop the *t* in all persons and numbers, except the 1st person sing., 77. **s.Not.** I'll have the law on her if it cosses me all I'm worth, Prior *Renie* (1895) 173. **n.Lin.^{1}, se.Wor.^{1}** **Hrf.^{2}** It cosses too much. (*b*) **Sur.** It costës a good sight of money, Jennings *Field Paths* (1884) 3. (2) **Lan.^{1}** **Chs.^{1}** They costn a lot.

2. *pp.* **Cossen.**

Nhb.^{1} It's cossen a mint o' money. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

COST, *sb.^{2}* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A dead body. (Hall.)

COST, see **Can,** *v.*, **Coast,** *sb.*

COSTAN, *sb.* Cor. [**ko·stən.**] A straw and bramble basket.

Cor. The poor child had no cradle, only a 'costan,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 97; **Cor.^{12}**

COSTARD, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Nhp. Shr. Suf. Dor. Slang. [**ko·stəd.**] **1.** A large kind of apple.

s.Lan. (S.W.) **Shr.** Of winter apples: 'When the snow is in the orchard, A crab is worth a costard,' *Old Saw*, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 579. **Dor.** Apples, . . . the mellow countenances of streaked-jacks, codlins, costards, Hardy *Woodlanders* (1887) II. ix.

Hence **Costard-monger,** *sb.* one who sells fruit, or costard-apples.

Nhp. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

2. *Fig.* The head.

Sc. It's hard I should get raps over the costard, and only pay you back in make-believes, Scott *Rob Roy* (1818) xii. **s.Lan.** (S.W.) **Suf.^{1}** I'll gie ye a lump o' the costard. **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). [(K.); Grose (1790).]

[**1.** Costard, *genus pomi*, Skinner (1671); Costard, appulle, *Prompt.* **2.** I shall rappe you on the costarde if you playe the knave, Palsgr. (1530).]

COSTEAN, *sb.* and *v.* Cor. Also written **costeen** Cor.^{1} [**ko·stīn.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Costean pits,** shallow pits sunk at right angles to the usual run of the lodes to trace or find tin or other metal. Weale, Cor.^{2} Also called **costeaning pits** Cor.^{2}

2. *v.* To examine the back of a lode by digging pits. Cor.^{1}

[It is prob. that this word contains the element OCor. *stean*, tin; cp. *hwēl stean*, a tin mine (Williams).]

COSTERING, *ppl. adj.* Shr. [**ko·sterin.**] Swaggering, blustering.

Shr.^{2} A costering fellow.

COSTERPENCE, *sb. pl.* Nhp.^{2} Old Roman coins, freq. found about Wardon.

COSTIC, *adj.* n.Lin.^{1} [**ko·stik.**] Constipated, costive. See **Costly,** *adj.*

COSTINENT, see **Costnent.**

COSTLY, *sb.* *Obsol.* Shr. A game at cards, very similar to cribbage. Also in *comb.* **Costly colours.**

Shr. Now [1874] *obsol.* The Editor . . . having taken up his residence in a Shr. village, whenever he was invited to spend an evening with his neighbours, rarely any other game at cards was talked of but the game of Costly Colours. . . . Costly is played by two or four persons, *Costly Colours* (1805) in Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 647; **Shr.^{12}**

COSTLY, *adj.* e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} [**ko·stli.**] Costive, constipated. See **Costic.**

COSTNENT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. In forms **coast anent** N.I.^{1}; **cossnent** Sc. (Jam.); **costinent** Ant. [**ko·st(i)nent, ko·snent.**] Working for wages without board; *gen.* in phr. *to work costnent.* Also used *attrib.*

Sc. A servant or labourer is said to work at 'cossnent' when he receives wages without victuals (Jam.). **Ayr.** I dinna wish you to work cossnent wark, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) li; To work black cossnent is to work without either meat or wages. Often used with respect to a cottager who gives part of his labour for a house (Jam.). **N.I.^{1}** Farm labourers who are given money to lodge and board themselves are said to 'coast anent.' **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** A'll gie you a shillin' a day an' your meat [food] or twenty pence costinent, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); D'ye get y'r meat or ir' ye working costanent? (W.J.K.)

COSTREL, *sb.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Cmb. Sus. Dev. Also written **costrall** Wm.^{1}; **costril** n.Cy. w.Yks.^{12} Lan.^{1} Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; and in form **koystrel** Sus. [**ko·strl, ko·stril, koi·strl.**]

1. A small keg or barrel for carrying drink to the field; a wooden bottle. Cf. **castrel,** *sb.^{2}*

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}** **Wm.** *Trans. Assoc.* XIII. pt. ii. 267; **Wm.^{1}** A costrall containing tar was used by the shepherds in tarring sheep, and still is so. **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 394; **w.Yks.^{1}** Formerly used here instead of a bottle, by labourers who took milk and beer in it. Also called a stoop. **Lan.** *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1885) 229; **Lan.^{1}, Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1}, w.Wor.^{1}** **Shr.^{1}** The men bin gwine to the fild; fill the two-quart costrel for 'em. **Shr., Hrf.** A closed, portable vessel, . . . having projections on either side, through which a cord or leathern strap is passed for carrying purposes. Harvest bottles are so termed, Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Hrf.^{1}, Glo.** (H.S.H.) **Cmb.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Sus.** Still in use by rustics in some parts of Sussex, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 484. **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

2. *Fig.* The head. w.Yks.^{2}

[**1.** Costrelle, grete botelle, *Prompt.*; A costrel taketh he, Chaucer *Leg. G. W.* 2666. OFr. *costerel*, 'mesure de vin' (La Curne).]

COSY, see **Causey.**

COT, *sb.^{1}* and *v.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. Amer. [**kot.**] **1.** *sb.* A man who engages in women's domestic employment; one who interferes in the kitchen; a molly-coddle.

n.Yks.^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{12}; **Chs.**^{3} Often called a 'Molly-cot.' **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 702. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Phil., U.S.A.** *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249. [A country clown is now called a mere cot, as a citizen ignorant of country affairs (is called) a mere cit, KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

2. *v.* Of a man: to do one's own household work. n.Yks.^{1}

3. To tidy up a house; to wait on a sick person.

Cum.^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} Cotten thyself up and then cot t'house up a bit.

4. To saunter about the house, to 'potter'; to walk about feebly.

Cum.^{1} He cots on about heàmm. **n.Yks.** He cots about the farmstead [saunters, 'tantles' about] (I.W.). **e.Yks.**^{1} Awd misthris is ommast nahnty, bud shă's awlas cottin aboot, *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Nhp.**^{1} A person who sits close to the fire, and is reluctant to leave it, is said to sit cotting over the fire.

[**1.** Prob. an abbrev. of obs. E. *cot-quean*, an apron-husband, a molly-coddle; see ADDISON *Spect.* (1712) No. 482.]

COT, *sb.*^{2} e.An. [**kot.**]

1. The open part of the handle of a spade into which the hand goes. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}, Suf.^{1} Cf. **cosp.**

2. *Comp.* **Cot-tiller,** the piece of wood on the top of the handle of a 'muck'-fork.

Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 294, ed. 1849.

COT, *sb.*^{3} Yks. [**kot.**]

1. A trouser or waistcoat-button. Also *fig.* money.

w.Yks. The cots are small in size; the twissies are large. A twissy is worth two cots (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**^{3} The expression, 'I haven't a cot,' is sometimes used to signify that a person is without money.

2. Phr. *Cots and twissies,* (1) brass buttons; (2) a game played by boys; see below.

(1) **w.Yks.** He would take a bad coin, or a farthing, or a handful of 'cots an twisses,' or brass buttons, BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 123; **w.Yks.**^{3} Formerly, when cash was much more rare than now it is amongst boys, these [cots and twissies] formed their current coin, with which they dealt in birds' eggs and other such matters. (2) **w.Yks.**^{3} Now played with pieces of brass or copper of any shape, and is a game of skill. 'Each player first selects a cast or stone to pitch with; on another stone, called the hob, the cots and twys are placed; at some distance scops are set in the ground. First of all they pitch from the hob to the scop, and the one who gets nearest goes first. He then pitches at the hob, and if he knocks off the stakes he has them, provided his cast is nearer to them than the hob is,' and so on. The nearest cast wins.

COT, *sb.*^{4} Irel. [**kot.**] A small, flat-bottomed boat.

N.I.^{1} **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

[Ir. and Gael. *cot*, a small boat.]

COT, see **Cot(t,** *sb.*^{123}, **Cut.**

COTA-MORE, see **Cothamore.**

COTANAY, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Written **cottonoy** Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Annoyance. S. & Ork.^{1}

COTCH, see **Catch,** *v.*

COTCHEL, *sb.* Brks. Mid. Sus. I.W. Written **cotchil** Mid. [**ko·tʃl.**] Of grain: an odd quantity or measure; an inexact quantity; a sack partly full; a residue.

Brks.^{1} **w.Mid.** Any sack of corn which appears to contain less than four bushels may be alluded to as a cotchil (W.P.M.). **Sus.** (F.E.); (F.A.A.) **I.W.**^{1}

COTCHER, *sb.* Irel. Lin. [**ko·tʃə(r).**] A cottager, cottier.

Qco. A hundred times have I heard the story repeated by the 'Cotchers,' BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. i. **n.Lin.**^{1}

COTCHER, *v.* Ken. [**ko·tʃə(r).**] To gossip. Ken. (W.F.S.); Ken.^{1}

COTE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Shr. Som. Written **coat** Nhb.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **coate** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Yks.; **cooat** Wm. Also in form **coit** w.Yks.^{35}; **coite** e.Lan.^{1} [**kōt, koət, koit.**]

1. A house or cottage, of humble construction.

Sc. In a wee cantie cote An auld gudeman and wifie sat, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 324. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** A boast that he could 'hang his hat up i' that cote i' under a month,' BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 17. **n.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

Hence **Coate-land,** *sb.* land attached to a cottage.

Nhb.^{1} The Duke of Northumberland's cottage allotments are called kwot-lands.

2. A small shed for sheep, pigs, poultry, &c.; *gen.* in *comb.* **sheep-cote, pig-cote, dove-cote,** &c.

Dur.^{1} **n.Yks.** Ower t'cote-deear they gaed clean! ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 136; **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 166; *Hlfx. Courier* (May 15, 1897); **w.Yks.**^{1235} **Lan.** Yond owd sow ud forsake th' cote, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 43. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **s.Lan.** (S.W.), **Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Put them yerlins i' the cote leasow, and some dry litter i' the foud; **Shr.**^{2}

3. A small building set apart for any purpose; an outhouse.

Wm. A com et aald Robin Heslop peeat-cooat, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 2. **ne.Lan.**^{1} Salt-cote, a place where salt was wont to be made in the seashore. **s.Lan.** (S.W.)

4. An isolated farm-house; an enclosure.

Nhb.^{1} In place-names, as Cullercoats, and in eight other places in the county. **Lakel.** In place-names; in the Abbey Holme the name of many farms, as Raby Cote, East Cote, Sea Cote, ELLWOOD (1895). **w.Yks.** An enclosure, chiefly hillside, GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 166; **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Som.** HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 213.

5. A cover for a bee-hive, made of straw or bracken.

Wm. Put a cooat ower t'hive (B.K.).

6. *v.* To herd in the same dwelling. n.Yks.^{2} See **Cot(t,** *v.*^{1}

7. *Obs.* To fasten up swine in a sty. n.Lin.^{1}

[**1.** MLG. *kote*, 'kleines niedriges Haus, Hütte (zum Wohnen), Schuppen, Stall' (SCHILLER & LÜBBEN). **2.** She was born and fed in rudenesse, As in a cote or in an oxe-stalle, CHAUCER *C.T.* E. 398.]

COTE, *sb.*^{2} Nhb.^{1} [**kōt.**] A cat.

COTE, *sb.*^{3} Sur. [**kōt.**] The third swarm of bees from a hive in the same season. See **Colt,** *sb.*^{2}

Sur. *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 440.

COTER, see **Coulter.**

COTERAL, see **Cotterel.**

COTERELL, *sb.* Ken. [**ko·ti·rl.**] A tumulus, a little raised mound in the marshes to which the shepherds and their flocks can retire when the 'salterns' are submerged by the tide.

Ken. Here [Sheppey-isle] are several *Tumuli* in the marshy parts all over the island, some of which the inhabitants call coterels; these are supposed to have been cast up in memory of some of the Danish leaders who were buried here, DEFOE *Tour* (ed. 1748) I. 153 (DAV.); *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 410; **Ken.**^{1}

COTHAM, *v.* Bnff.^{1} To satisfy with food, to eat to excess. Cf. **cawaw'd.**

He wiz sae hungry, a cud hardly get 'im cothamt. He's cothamt for aince.

Hence **Cothaman,** *sb.* a surfeit.

The beggar-man got a gey cothaman at the mairriage-hoose.

COTHAMORE, *sb.* Irel. Also written **cota-more.** A great-coat, overcoat.

Ir. Throw that ould threadbare cothamore off o' you, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) v; Every man might be seen taking up the skirts of his cothamore, *ib. Traits Peas.* (1843) 358; What's that rowled up in the tail of your cothamore? YEATS *Flk-Tales* (1888) 193. **Ant.** The men wear the cota-more, HUME *Dial.* (1878) 23.

[Ir. *cóta* (a coat, an outside garment) + *mór* (great).]

COTHAN, *sb.* Cor.^{2} A stratum of sandy earth and small stones, wherein the sand-tin is usually found about a foot and a half above the 'karn.'

COTHE, see **Coath.**

COTHER, *v.* Chs. Shr. [**ko·ðə(r).**] **1.** To coddle, fondle.

s.Chs.^{1} 'Cotherin' was once defined to me as 'what the lads and wenches dun together.'

2. To fuss about, bustle.

Shr.^{1} Whad's 'er come 'ere fur, cotherin' an' messin' about?

COTHER, see **Cotter,** *v.*^{2}

COTHIE, see **Couthie.**

COTHISH, *adj.* e.An. Som. [**kō·ðiʃ.**]

1. Diseased, said of sheep. See **Coath, Coathy.**

Nrf. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

2. Faint, sickly, ailing.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** BROWNE *Wks.* (c. 1682) III. 233. **Nrf.**^{1}, **Som.** (W.F.R.)

3. Morose, uncouth.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** RAY (1691); (K.)

COTHROCH, *v.* Bnff.^{1} [**ko·ðrəχ.**] **1.** To work in a dirty, disgusting manner, esp. applied to cooking. Hence (1) **Cothrochie,** *adj.* fond of good eating, making much ado about the preparation of food; (2) **Cothrochin'**, *ppl. adj.* dirty and unskilful. **2.** With *wee*: to over-nurse; to handle much.

COTHRUGH, *adj.* Sc. (Jam.) Rustic. See **Codroch.**

COTLEOUGH, *sb.* Wxf.^{1} A small gate.

COTRAH, see **Cattera(h.**

COTSWOLD BARLEY, *phr.* Glo. In phr. *it's as long in coming as Cotswold barley*, prov.

Glo. It's applied to such things as are slow, but sure. The corn in this cold country on the Wowlds, exposed to the winds bleak and shelterless, is very backward at the first, but afterward overtakes the forwardest in the county, if not in the barn in the bushel, both for the quantity and goodness thereof, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 308; (A.B.)

COT(T, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **[kot.]** **1.** A cottage; small dwelling-house.

Sc. Can yon lone cott the fair Matilda hide? Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 72. **Abd.** That's the cot o' Tam, the drouthy, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 57. **Frf.** View yonder cot o'erlaid wi' thatch, Morison *Poems* (1790) 44. **Per.** Nane ken how meikle peace an' love In a straw-roof'd cot can bide, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 76. **Fif.** My bosom's grief will seek relief . . . In some lone cot, to be forgot, Gray *Poems* (1811) 126. **Rnf.** Rob'd in white stood garden, bower, Cot, tower, and tree, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 179. **Ayr.** At length his lonely cot appears in view, Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 3. **Lnk.** I sat still in the cosy wee cot with its rosy fire, Wright *Scot. Life* (1897) 4. **Lth.** O see ye yon cot on the edge o' the muir, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 13. **Peb.** No children come to grace my cot, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 47. **Dmf.** A cozy wee cot and a cannie, Reid *Poems* (1894) 169. **Gall.** Death, the terror o' us a', that thins the cot and weeds the ha', Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 40, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** The cot by the banks o' the Dee, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 106.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cot-folk**, cottagers; (2) **-garth**, a small piece of enclosed ground attached to a cottage; (3) **-house**, (*a*) a small cottage; (*b*) an outhouse, shed; (4) **-lander**, a cottager who keeps a horse for ploughing his small piece of land; (5) **-light**, a light in a cottage window; (6) **-man**, a cottager; (7) **-tack**, a cottage, cabin; (8) **-town**, a small village or hamlet, inhabited by cottagers dependent on the principal farm.

(1) **Ayr.** An what poor cot-folk pit their painch in, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) l. 69. (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} (3, *a*) **Per.** Our laigh cot-house I mind fu' weel, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 82. **Ayr.** Loove for loove is the bargain for me, Tho' the wee cot-house should haud me, Burns *Collier Laddie*, st. 6. **e.Lth.** At this point . . . the cot-house may be said to have been packed, Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 200. **Gall.** Thence was to be seen the reek of many farm-towns and villages, besides cot-houses without number, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) iv. **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.**^{3} That cot-hoose couldna be her dwallin', 141. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} The most usual name for a cottage. Haun yùe du kau·m tu zm kaut-aew·zez, keep raew·n pun yur rai·t an· [When you get to some cottages, keep round upon your right hand]. **Dev.** Tha's how I com'd ta be living in the little cothouze, Burnett *Stable Boy* (1888) xxv. [Small cottages erected by farmers for the use of their labourers. Also used as a diminutive of cottages or houses built on allotments, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (*b*) **Lin.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} (4) **e.Lth.** (Jam.) (5) **Lth.** Th' night comes dark and eerie, Yon sma' cot-light cheers the dale, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 161. (6) **Gall.** 'Hi, Rab!' he [the farmer] would cry to the cotman, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xlvi. (7) **Ir.** You must come and take a cot-tack undher me, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) xviii. (8) **Frf.** Cottagers are collected in [into] small villages, called cottowns, *Agric. Surv.* 137 (Jam.).

3. A covered shelter for sheep, pigs, &c.; a sheepfold, pen.

Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); A barn for folding sheep, Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804); Holloway; **Hrf.**^{2} **Hrt.** The store flocks are generally confined by night in a covered building termed a cot, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 348.

4. A case for a wounded finger; a finger-stall.

e.An.^{12}, **Nrf.** (E.M.), **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}

5. *v.* To cohabit, dwell in the same house; to lie close in bed; to agree, as intimate friends.

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Kcd.** This nicht will gar ye cot together To keep the cauld frae ane anither, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 87. **n.Yks.** They gan cottin' about tegither (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{2} 'To cot one among another,' as mutual helpers.

6. To place sheep under shelter. Hence **Cotting**, *vbl. sb.* folding sheep in a barn.

Hrf. Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804).

COT(T, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Som. **[kot.]**

1. A fleece of wool matted together.

Nhb.^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** The wool-stapler takes out all cots, Cudworth *Worstedopolis* (1888) 41; **w.Yks.**^{12} **s.Not.** The fleece was all of a cot (J.P.K.). **Not.**^{3} **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{3} Such fleeces are often used for carriage mats. **w.Som.**^{1} Also commonly called a tied fleece. Farmer ——'s 'ool idn so good's mine by odds—he's is 'most all cots.

2. A tangle or matting of hair, string, cotton, &c.; any confused mass or tangle.

s.Not. I can't comb this cot out; I shall have to cut it off (J.P.K.). **Lei.**^{1} Your hair's all of a cot. **sw.Lin.**^{1} The roots were all of a cot. A regular cot it was, I chopped a piece with a fir-bill.

3. *v.* Of hair, wool, &c.: to mat together, become entangled. See **Cotter**, *v.*^{2}

Nhb.^{1} **w.Yks.** The hair'll cot if thah does'nt dry it weel after washin it, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 2, 1892). **Not.**^{1} This wool's got cotted in dyeing. **s.Not.** 'Er 'air was simply cotted (J.P.K.). **Lin.** (W.W.S.) **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1} Thy hair's that cotted one wod think thoo hedn't reightled it sin last Asby feäst. **sw.Lin.**^{1} Her tail cots so with the dirt. The sheaves are quiët green and cotted. **Lei.**^{1} This silk cots so.

Hence (1) **Cotted**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) of wool, hair, &c.: matted together, entangled, knotted; (*b*) *fig.* short-tempered, cross-grained; (2) **Cotty**, *adj.*, see **Cotted** (*a*).

(1, *a*) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (J.M.), **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **n.Lin.**^{1} Cotted fleeces are freq. used for door-mats, and, in the place of sponges, for fomenting sick horses. **Nhp.**^{1} A door-mat is so called [cot] when made of a cotted fleece. **Nrf.** What is called cotted fleeces, being so matted together as to be almost inseparable without great trouble, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XIX. 469. (*b*) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} A cotted temper is one difficult to please. **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.** (J.H.) (2) **ne.Yks.**^{1} Them's nobbut cotty 'uns. **s.Not.** Yer must take summat off for this fleece; it's a cotty un (J.P.K.). **Lin.** My hair is all cotty (W.W.S.). **Ken.** A cotty fleece is clean, but so matted together in its fibres, that no art can separate them, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XI. 280. **Ken.**, **e.Sus.** Holloway. **w.Som.**^{1} Faa·rm Kwiks ez u ruuf· laut, tez zu mau·rtul kaut·ee [Farmer Quick's is a rough lot (of wool), it is so very much matted].

[Cote is a kind of reffuse wooll clung or clotted together that it cannot be pulled asunder, Cowell (ed. 1637). MLat. *cottus* (Graff, IV. 539); MHG. *kotze*, 'grobes, zottiges wollenzeug' (Lexer); see Grimm (s. v.).]

COT(T, *sb.*^{3} e.An. **[kot.]**

1. A lamb brought up by hand.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). [Grose (1790).]

2. *Comp.* **Cot-lamb**, a pet lamb. Suf. (Hall.)

COTTAGE, *sb.* Nhb. Chs. In *comb.* (1) **Cottage cow-grounds**, grounds attached to a labourer's cottage, on which he can keep a cow; (2) **-housen**, cottages; (3) **-stead**, a labourer's cottage and outbuildings.

(1) **Chs.** More is said on the subject of cottage cow-grounds, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 114. (2) **Wil.** Occas. used (G.E.D.). (3) **Nhb.** The modern cottage-stead is simplicity itself, it consists of one apartment 15 feet by 16, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 40.

COTTAGERS, *sb. pl.* Wtf. The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.* (B. & H.)

COTTAR, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also written **cotter** Sc. Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{2}

1. A cottager, peasant; one who inhabits a cottage. Also used *attrib.*

Abd. Ye ploughmen lads, an' cottars baith, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 117. **Kcd.** Siclike as cottar bodies, Grant *Lays* (1884) 80. **Frf.** He called the fall of the cottar's house providential, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxxvii. **Fif.** Clowns, cobblers, cotters, . . . Hurry and hop along, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 29, ed. 1871. **Dmb.** Play the master amang farmers and cottar bodies, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xxvi. **Ayr.** Here, farmers gash, in ridin' graith Gaed hoddin' by their cotters, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 7. **Lnk.** Noo the foul spell it is broken That o'er laird an' cottar ance fell, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 83. **Lth.** Furth the cottar's fowre wa's Care packs him aff without delay, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 35. **Edb.** The cotters gath'ring round their neighbour's blazing ingle, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 94. **Ir.** The lowest order of tenant who resides in a mud-built cabin, and rents only an acre or two of land, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** The cotter's wife sits doon by the Tyne, Chatt *Poems* (1866) 79. **n.Yks.** The simple cottar—

the holder of a cot only, with four or five acres of the soil, ATKINSON *Whitby* (1894) 53; **n.Yks.**^{2}

Hence **Cottery,** *sb.* a cottar's holding; the provision of a house, &c.

Inv. A house and garden for a Protestant schoolmaster . . . whose industry will amply repay the Laird for his meal and cottery, *Agric. Surv.* 349 (JAM.).

2. *Obs.* The ploughman on a farm.

Abd. Formerly the ploughman had *gen.* a separate house assigned him with a piece of land, and was denominated, by way of preeminence, the cot-ar; while the other sub-tenants were, for the sake of distinction, designed cottar-men or cottar-folk. Till of late the ploughman was called the cottar, though living in the same house with his master (JAM.).

3. A woman worker on a farm, without male relations with her in the same employment. Nhb.^{1}

4. *Comp.* (1) **Cottar-bodies,** (2) **-folk,** cottagers; (3) **-'s-hall,** (4) **-house,** a peasant's or farm-labourer's cottage; (5) **-man,** a cottager; (6) **-town,** a hamlet or village, inhabited by cottagers dependent on the principal farm; (7) **-work,** stipulated work done by cottagers for the farmer on whose land they dwell.

(1) **Sc.** Used contemptuously (JAM.). (2) **Abd.** Fat comes o' the cottar-fouk? BEATTIES *Parings* (1803) 36, ed. 1873. **Per.** The weet's nae harm tae cottar-folks' bairns, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 106, ed. 1887. **Rnf.** Their rents frae cottar-folks to skin, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 152. (3) **Abd.** I sing that hallowed day as spent in cottar's ha', STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 17. (4) **Per.** Frae our auld cottar-house, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 106. (5) **Ayr.** A vera gude tocher, a cotter-man's dochter, BURNS *Her Daddie Forbad*, st. 2. (6) **Sc.** The residence of the farmer is flanked by a cluster of villages; these constitute the cottar-town, *Blackw. Mag.* (1818) 127 (JAM.). **Abd.** The cottar-towns o' Troy, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 18. **Fif.** And cottar-towns throu' a' that bound, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 70. (7) **Cai.** Some of the cottagers paid a day in the week to the farmer, by the name of cottar-work, *Agric. Surv.* 231 (JAM.).

COTTED, *adj.* Sus. Coated.

Sus. Some sheep 'are tender cotted and will not stand the fold,' YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XVII. 133; Still in use although becoming rare (E.E.S.).

COTTEN, see **Cotton,** *v.*^{12}

COTTER, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Suf. [**ko·tə(r).**]

1. *sb.* An iron pin, peg, key, wedge, &c., used to fasten anything into its place; a linch-pin. Cf. **cotterel.**

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **Lan.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} An iron pin or peg, split from the bottom into two arms diverging at a small angle. When required to be used, the two arms are pressed together and thrust through the hole in the bar of iron for which they are adapted; after passing through the hole the arms of course spring apart again, and the pin is secured in its place. **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{3}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}

2. An iron bolt with a large flat head, used for fastening window-shutters.

w.Yks. *Lin. N. & Q.* (July 1890); **w.Yks.**^{2} The cotter having passed through the bolt is made secure by a small iron wedge; **w.Yks.**^{4} **Chs.**^{1} Put th' cotter i' th' shutter; **Chs.**^{3}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (W.H.S.), **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} When passed through the shutter and window-frame from the outside, a piece of iron called the 'key' is dropped into the slot, and prevents the pin being withdrawn. **Nhp.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{12}

3. *Comb.* (1) **Cotter and gib,** the bands and wedges used in machinery roofs, &c.; (2) **Cotter-joint,** the fastening of a king-post to the tie-beam in a roof; (3) **-patch,** an iron patch put at one corner of a salt-pan, and fastened with a 'cotter,' to cover the 'letting out' place; (4) **-pin,** an iron pin inserted in the bolt of a window-shutter, &c.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (2) **Suf.** The fastening of a king-post to the tie-beam (in a roof) is called a gib and cotter-joint (F.H.). (3) **Chs.**^{1} (4) **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}

4. *Fig.* Intercourse, communication, commerce.

Not. I'll hae no cotter wi 'im (W.H.S.). **War.**^{3} I would not have any cotter with him.

5. *v.* To fasten or secure with a cotter-pin.

w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); *Lin. N. & Q.* II. 87. **Lan.**^{1} Cotter them shutters, an' let's get to bed! **Chs.**^{1} Nah then, mak haste and cotter them shutters. **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

6. To fasten, to 'bur' a wheel, &c. w.Yks.^{2}

7. To mend, repair in a makeshift way, esp. to mend old clothes.

Chs.^{1} 'It's not worth doin much to; it'll just have to be cottered up a bit, and may be it'll last a few years,' was said of a cottage which was almost too dilapidated to be made habitable; **Chs.**^{23} **s.Chs.**^{1} Oa·, kot·ŭr it ùp ŭ bit, ŭn wi kŭn mai·bi toa·z on ŭ bit widh it tin wi kŭn gy'et sùm·ŭt bet·ŭr [Oh, cotter it up a bit, an' we con maybe toze on a bit with it tin we con get summat better]. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Cotter 'em up a little longer. **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} I maun git that owd gownd an' cotter it up; **Shr.**^{2} Cotter 'em up a bit, and mak 'em sarve a trifle lunger.

8. To adhere, stick close; to join, meet.

Not. Ye mun move both hurdles, else they wan't cotter (L.C.M.).

9. *Fig.* To grapple with, encounter, tackle.

Lei.^{1} My dog will cotter with anything but a 'hether' [adder].

COTTER, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. and n. counties to Nhp. Bdf. Nrf. In form **cother** e.Yks.^{1} [**ko·tər, ko·tə**(**r**), e.Yks. **ko·ðə**(**r**).]

1. *v.* To entangle, mat together. See **Cot(t,** *sb.*^{2}

Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870); **Dur.**^{1} **s.Dur.** Her hair was that cottered it could hardly be combed out (J.E.D.). **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Tak t'lash cooam tue him fer his heed's cottered i' lumps (B.K.); (J.M.); **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} All tetter'd and cotter'd, like a wild colt's hair. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 314. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**^{1} Her hair war seea felter'd an cotter'd wi' elf locks, ii. 286. **n.Lan.** A kan miak naut ə dhis thriəd, it's sə kotrd (W.S.). **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cottered,** *ppl. adj.* of rocks, &c.: hard, cross-grained, twisted and irregular in strata; (2) **Cotterings,** *sb. pl.* entanglements, little difficulties; (3) **Cottery,** *adj.* confused, intricate, entangled; *fig.* vexed.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **w.Yks.**^{1} (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} Bits o' cotterings. (3) **n.Yks.** This thread is cottery. He is of a cottery temper (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{2}

2. To coagulate, clot, congeal.

Sc. To cotter eggs is to drop them into a pan and stir them round with a little butter, till edible (JAM.). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

3. To shrink, contract, run up, 'cockle'; to pucker, draw; to wither, dry up. *Gen.* with *up.*

n.Yks. Mary, tak' this sewing an' dooant cotter 't up; keep 't straight; if ta cotters it up it'l be ower short (W.H.); **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Cottered up into snock snarls. **e.Yks.** Bacon swarth was all cothered up, an as hahd as a steean, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95; **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Her dress is cottered up wi' gettin' wet (M.G.); **w.Yks.**^{5} **Lin.** Cottering his brow. Cottering his forehead, *Lin. N. & Q.* 57. **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cottered,** *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Cottery,** *adj.* puckered, drawn.

(1) **Lin.** A cottered hem, *Lin. N. & Q.* 24. (2) **e.Yks.**^{1} Deeant pull thy threed ower tight, it's that at maks it si cothery.

4. *Fig.* Of persons: to be utterly exhausted, done up.

w.Yks. He's clean cottered (W.T.).

5. To crowd round, hinder, get in the way.

n.Yks.^{2} **Lan.** Th' wenches wur cotterin about us wi' cleean apporns on, BRIERLEY *Ab-o'th-Yate in Yankeeland* (1885) xvi. **Nhp.**^{1} A mother often says to her children, when they creep close to her, 'Don't stand cottering round me so.' I'm so cottered up I hav'n't room to stir.

Hence **Cottered,** *ppl. adj.* (1) perplexed, hindered, worried; terrified; (2) muffled up with clothes.

(1) **Nhp.**^{1} I was so cottered, for fear I should be too late. **Bdf.** BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 130. (2) **Nhp.**^{1} A person muffled up with clothes, is said to be cottered up.

6. To potter about, do odd jobs.

Bnff.^{1}, **Cld.** (JAM.), **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Not.** He likes to cotter about i' the garden (J.P.K.). **Lei.**^{1}

7. To plague, worry, vex, annoy; to complain, grumble, 'grizzle.'

Rut. You are allus cotterin' about summut (J.P.K.). **Lei.**^{1} It cotters him ivver so. **Nhp.**^{1} Talking at, but not to, a person; muttering to oneself; so used in the neighbourhood of Peterborough and Stamford; **Nhp.**^{2}

Hence **Cottering,** *ppl. adj.* complaining, grumbling.

Nrf. She's such a cottering person (G.H.G.).

8. *sb.* Tangle, entanglement. *Fig.* plague, worry.

n.Yks.^{2} **Lan.**^{1} I can't get th' cotters out o' mi hair. **Lei.**^{1} Mekkin' this 'ere little frock is a gret cotter tew me. **Lin.** A friend when referring to an intricate and troublesome matter remarked that he felt almost inclined to have no more cotter with it, *Lin. N. & Q.* I. 25.

9. A miscellaneous collection of persons or things inconveniently surrounding any one; the act of working in an unskilful manner.

Bnff.^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} What a cotter of things you have got about you.

COTTER, *v.*^{3} and *sb.*^{3} Yks. Lan. Chs. [**ko·tə(r)**.]

1. *v.* To strike, beat, thrash; to drive with blows. See **Cotton,** *v.*^{1}

w.Yks. I'll cotter thee (J.H.B.); **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.**^{1} Beawt moor ado aw cotter'd th' cat out, Lahee *Carter's Struggles* (1865) 24. **Chs.**^{1} I'll cotter thee i' th' chops.

2. *sb.* A blow.

Lan. He up wi' his fist, an' fot me a cotter o' th' chops, Waugh *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 89, ed. 1879; **Lan.**^{1} Aw gan him such a cotter as he'll noan forget. **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} Gee him a cotter.

COTTER, *v.*^{4} Sc. Used in relation to a particular plan of raising potatoes; see below.

Sc. He who has no ground of his own, has it provided by another, free of rent, one year; the manure and culture being considered as an equivalent for the use of the ground. The person who raises potatoes in this way is said to cotter (Jam.).

COTTER, *v.*^{5} Lan. [**ko·tə(r)**.] With *out*: to pull out cash.

e.Lan.^{1} **s.Lan.** Sometimes used. If a person had been losing in any game and felt disappointed and reluctant to pay, his competitors would say, 'Come, cotter out' (S.W.).

COTTER, see **Cottar.**

COTTEREL, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **coteral** Sc. (Jam.); **cotheril** e.Yks.^{1}; **cotterell** n.Lin.^{1} Oxf. Wil. (K.); **cotteril** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} e.Dur.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.^{3} e.Lan.^{1} Sur. Sus.^{12}; **cotterill** w.Yks.^{1} Chs.^{1}; **cotterul** I.W.^{12}; **cottrel** e.Yks. w.Yks.^{4} Cor. Dev.; **cottril** Nhb. Dur.^{1} Shr.^{1}; **cottrill** Lan.^{1} [**ko·tərl, ko·tril, ko·trl.**]

1. *sb.* A pin, screw, wedge, or bolt which fastens something in its place. Cf. **cotter,** *sb.*^{1}

Bwk. (Jam.), **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** The long screw which bolted together the old-fashioned sash windows before the use of the present spring fastener (J.Ar.); **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{23} **e.Yks.** The fifth thing belonging to a bar is a cotteril, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 15; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{134}, **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{12}, **Oxf.** (K.)

2. A crane from which a pot or kettle is hung over the fire; a pot-hook; also, a swivel.

n.Cy. Ray (1691); (K.) **Sur.** (T.S.C.), **Sus.** (M.B.-S.), **Sus.**^{12}, **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{12}, **Wil.** (K.) **Dev., Cor.** Ray (1691); (K.)

Hence **Cotteralugg,** *sb.* a bar across the chimney-breast to which the pot-hook is fastened. Brks. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.^{1}

3. A washer, either of metal or leather.

ne.Lan.^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} A broad thin ring of metal placed below the head or nut of a bolt to hinder it from crushing the wood. Also a piece of leather of similar shape, used for keeping the strands of a mop together.

4. *v.* To fasten by means of a cotterel.

Shr.^{1} Han yo' made the door an' cottrilled the shutter?

[**2.** Cottre, Cottrel, a trammel to hang or set a pot over the fire, Bailey (1721).]

COTTERELS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **cotterils** Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{12} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}; **cottrils** Nhb. [**ko·tərlz, ko·trlz.**]

1. Money, coins; cash.

Nhb. The loss o' the cotterels aw dinna regaird, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 70; (W.G.); **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.**^{1} *Obsol.* **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} How is she off for cotterils? [what fortune has she?] **w.Yks.**^{1} Hes'to any cotterils i' thy pocket?

2. Goods in general; materials. n.Yks.^{12}, m.Yks.^{1}

COTTERLING, *sb.* and *adj.* e.An. [**ko·təlin.**]

1. *sb.* A cosset lamb. (Hall.)

2. *adj.* Tame, docile, tender. e.An.^{1} See **Cotterly.**

COTTERLY, *adj.* e.An.^{12} [**ko·təli.**] Tame, docile, gentle. See **Cotterling.**

COTTI-COMB, *sb.* Lin. A curry-comb.

Lin.^{1} Jim, fetch out the cotti-combs, I deal in real Sheffield ware.

COTTIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Written **kotty,** and in form **quotty** Nhb.^{1} [**ko·ti, kwo·ti.**] A short coat, a petticoat.

Frf. Her cotties on a stool were laid, Morison *Poems* (1790) 14. **Nhb.**^{1}

COTTON, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Lin. Shr. Also Suf. Ess. Ken. Hmp. [**ko·tən.**]

1. In *comp.* (1) **Cotton-cords,** a workman's week-day trousers made of corded fustian; also used *attrib.*; (2) **-love,** a Platonic friendship between a man and a woman, who are not 'sweethearts'; (3) **-master,** the proprietor of a cotton factory; (4) **-nogger,** a Lancashire cotton-spinner; (5) **-tree,** (*a*) the *Viburnum Lantana*; (*b*) the female of *Populus nigra*; (6) **-weavry,** cotton weaving.

(1) **w.Yks.** They owght to be weearin cotton cords, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Oct. 3, 1896); Jim's gettin a pair o' new cotton-cord britches on, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 2, 1892). (2) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (3) **Chs.**^{1} (4) **Cum.** Thou'lt be gude for nowt but a cotton-nogger, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiv. **Wm.** Wi ivvery size an' shap' of a screw, Frae chairy legs ta jaylous hocks, An' cotton noggers, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 41. (5, *a*) **Ess., Lan.** (*b*) **Suf.** From the seeds being enveloped in a white cotton. (6) **Ayr.** The weed and nettle overgrowths o' merchandise and cotton-weavry, Galt *Lairds* (1826) vi.

2. The fibre of cotton-grass.

n.Lin. I'm going to gather cotton, sir, for my mother to stuff pillows with, Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1874) III. 115.

3. Phr. *All awry, like Cotton's neck,* a common simile applied to anything warped or twisted.

Shr. Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 592; **Shr.**^{2}

COTTON, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{2} Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also Som. Dev. Also written **cotten** w.Yks.^{2} Der.^{1} nw.Der.^{1} In form **catton** w.Yks.^{1} [**ko·tən.**]

1. *v.* To flog, thrash, beat soundly. Cf. **cotter,** *v.*^{3}

n.Yks. Ah'll cotton ye if ye deeant behave yoursels (I.W.). **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.), **w.Yks.**^{12}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.) **s.Not.** A will cotton yer hide for yer, if yer don't chuck it (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Ee kaech Múl·tnz bwuuy un Tau·dlz bwuuy stae·uleen aa·plz—un ded-n ur kaut·n um! [He caught Milton's boy and Tottle's boy stealing apples, and didn't he cotton them!] **Dev.** I'll cotton thy hide vur thee ef thee dissent come yer dreckly minit, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{3} In frequent use. **n.Dev.** Chell cotton thy waistecoat, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 77; Grose (1790).

Hence **Cottoning,** *vbl. sb.* a flogging, beating.

s.Not. He does want a cottoning actin' like that (J.P.K.). **n.Dev.** Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*

2. *sb.* A thrashing, beating, esp. in phr. *to catch cotton.*

Lan. *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 238. **Lin.** *ib.* 216.

[**1.** To cotton (as they say) ones coat, that is, to baste it, Gayton *Pleas. Notes* (1654) iii. 147 (N.E.D.).]

COTTON, *v.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Suf. Ken. Som. Colon. Also written **cotten** n.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} [**ko·tən.**]

1. To succeed, get on; to grow, improve, 'put on flesh.'

Yks. Naught cottens right, Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**^{2} Nought cottons weel. **s.Not.** The sheep have cottoned on the seeds. How the baby does cotton on, to be sure! (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**^{1} *Obsol.*

2. To agree, harmonize, get on well together; to take a liking to, become friends; in *gen.* colloq. use.

Per. See how contentedly she cottons up to Mary Brown, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 194, ed. 1887. **Ant.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Yks.** Gin thee dee'ant cotton tiv't, thee sall bide at yam, Macquoid *Doris Barugh* (1877) i. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} I cannot cotten to them. **m.Yks.**^{1} A coat cottens well. **Lan.** Shootin', an' all they things as a mon'll cotton to if he's a mon at all, Francis *Fustian* (1895) 257. **Not.**^{1} Ah never should cotton to that bloke; **Not.**^{2} **n.Lin.**^{1} Thaay cotton togither well eniff noo, but thaay did ewse to fall oot a part when she was yung an' giddy. **War.**^{3} I cannot cotton to my work to-day. I could never cotton to him. **se.Wor.**^{1} Fur 'im to pay mŭ the same money for doin' 'is work, when I 'ad to find myself, look, as a did when a gan mŭ my fittle oodn't cotton. **Suf.** (F.H.) **Ken.**^{1} They cannot cotton no-how! **Ken.**^{2} **w.Som.**^{1} Tis a poor job way em—they don't cottony together vitty. **Colloq.** But I cotton to Codlin', Dickens *Old Curiosity* (1840) xxxvii; How one cottons to drink, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1840) 85. [**Aus.** It's a murder he and Aileen didn't cotton to one another in the old days, Boldrewood *Robbery* (1888) II. ix.]

[**1.** I perceive how this geare cottens, Bernard *Terence* (1629) 42. **2.** To cotton (agree), *consentio, congruo, concordo,* Coles (1679).]

COTTON, *v.*^{3} Not. [**ko·tən.**] Of a knife: to stick, refuse to cut.

s.Not. When yer try to cut that poor-fed stringy bacon the knife cottons (J P.K.).

COTTON, *v.*^{4} Lin. [**ko·tən.**] With *down*: to humiliate oneself.

n.Lin.^{1} I weänt cotton-doon to a chap like that for all his brass.

COTTONER, *sb.*^{1} Ken. The cotton-tree, *Viburnum Lantana.* (B. & H.)

COTTONER, *sb.*^{2} Irel. Not. Lin. [**ko·tənə(r).**]

1. Anything very striking or astonishing, either good or bad.

n.Lin.^{1} When that cousin o' mine, that I niver so much as seed, deed an' left me fifty pund; 'Well,' says I, 'this is a cottoner.' 'Well, this is a cottoner, we shall hev to send for Mr. Iveson (the coroner) noo, I reckon.' **Not.**^{2} That's a cottoner.

2. A word applied to an obstinate, ill-tempered person or animal.

s.Not. Yer'll do well if yer get any money out on 'im, fer 'e's a reglar cottoner. I can't get the mare to go at all; she is a cottoner (J.P.K.).

3. Phr. *there is not a cottoner in Cork,* used to express certainty.

s.Ir. Common. If I don't thrash him well when I ketch him the devil a cottoner in Cork (P.W.J.). **Wxf.** If we don't bring him to a pitch of modesty, there is not a cottoner in Cork, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 29.

COTTONIES, *sb. pl.* I.Ma. [**ko·təniz.**] Workmen or hands in a cotton-mill.

I.Ma. Sakes alive! You're no better than a lot of cottonies, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. v. xiv.

COTTONOY, see **Cotanay.**

COTTREL, COTTRILL, see **Cotterel.**

COU, see **Can,** *v.*, **Cow,** *v.*^{1}, **Cow**(e, *v.*^{2}

COUCH, *v.* and *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Written **coutch** w.Wor.^{1}; also in forms **ceawtch** w.Yks.; **cooch** Abd. Shr.^{2}; **cous-** Lan. [**kūtʃ, keutʃ,** Hmp. also kūʃ, w.Yks. **kātʃ, kētʃ.**]

1. *v.* To lie down, sleep; used *gen.* of animals, e.g. of the wild boar, the cow.

Fif. Couches at night with oxen in the byre, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 36, ed. 1871. [The cow is generally found couching on her right side, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 366; Mayer *Sptsmn's Direct.* (1845) 142.]

2. To stoop down, crouch, cower; to kneel.

w.Yks. Heaw did th' ships get under th' drawbridge? Could they ceawtch a bit whol they went throo? *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 14; **w.Yks.**^{5} Couch thuh down honey an' sāay thee prayers. **w.Wor.**^{1} 'E coutched in the carner, so as thaay shouldna see 'im. **Shr.**^{1} I know that lad's after the eggs; 'e wuz cŏochin' under the 'ay-stack isterday; **Shr.**^{2} Cooched down like y'sin, and soä missed on him. **Hrf.**^{12} **Cor.**^{3} I see'd the grit bull coming and couched behind the hedge.

3. With *out*: to protrude, stick out, used esp. of anything that will not quite fit into its place.

Hmp. Of a joint of meat too large for the pot in which it was being put, 'It cooshes out there, you know' (W.H.E.).

4. To droop, fade.

Hrt. Frosts that will make the leaves of the turnip to look yellow and couch, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii.

5. To lay or spread lime for slaking, to slake lime. Chs.^{1}

6. *Comp.* **Couch-chair,** a sofa with an arm or rest at each end; a long wooden settle.

w.Yks. In common use (A.C.). **Lan.** Laying me on an old-fashioned couch-chair, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) iii; He mey ha' th' cous-cheer drawn up to th' foire, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 199. **e.Lan.**^{1}

7. *sb.* An otter's lair or hole.

Nhb.^{1} Also called the hold. **Dev.** Its couch is formed in the bank of a stream, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) 341.

8. A dog's kennel.

Abd. 'Ye hinna a cooch,' replied Tom; for he had no notion of anything being chained but dogs, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) 14, ed. 1893.

9. *Obsol.* The fourth swarm of bees from a hive in the same season. Shr.^{1} See **Spew.**

[**1.** *Coucher,* to couch or lye down, Cotgr.; Cowchyn or leyne in couche, *cubo, Prompt.* **2.** And thou shalt make him couche as dooth a quaille, Chaucer *C.T.* E. 1206. **6.** His will July 10, 1662 . . . to his son . . . the couch chair in the hall, the couch chair in the parlour, *Hist. Denton Chapel,* 32, in Chetham Soc. (1855) XXXVII.]

COUCH, *sb.*^{2} In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written **cooch** Der.^{1} Glo.^{1} Ken.^{1} Sus.^{1} Wil.^{1} Dor.; **kootch** Dev. [**kūtʃ,** w.Som. **kœ̄tʃ.**]

1. A name given to var. creeping grasses, esp. *Triticum repens.* Also in *comp.* **Couch-grass.** See **Quitch.**

n.Yks. They [the furrows] are also generally well filled with couch, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 103. **e.Yks.** **Chs.**^{1} More commonly Scutch; **Chs.**^{3} Also called dog-grass. **Der.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}, **s.War.**^{1} **Hrf.** Upon the best lands we find the thistle, nettle, couch, dock, ragwort, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 278. **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**^{1} **Bck.** **Bdf.** Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 324; (J.W.B.) **Mid., Suf.** **Ken.** (D.W.L.), **Ken.**^{12} **Sur.** (T.S.C.), **Sus.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} **n.Wil.** The couch and weeds are collected in heaps and burned, Jefferies *Wild Life* (1879) 51. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**^{1} Never called couch-grass. Thick there field's so vull o' [kèo·ch] as ever he'll hold. **Dev.** An' wi' th' cooch gurt bumfires mek, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 51. **Cor.**^{3} [*Dactylis glomerata* and *Holcus lanatus.* The farmer calls them both couch, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXVIII. 455; Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1855) II. 162.]

Hence **Couchy-bent,** *sb.* the weed *Agrostis stolonifera.*

Wil. Black couch, *Agrostis stolonifera,* or couchy bent, Davis *Agric.* (1813); **Wil.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Couch-fires,** fires of weeds, esp. couch-grass; (2) **-heap,** a heap of coarse grass roots piled up for burning.

(1) **Wil.** (K.M.G.) (2) **Brks.**^{1} **Dev.** Awl that zmoak com'th vrom tha kootch-heaps they be burning, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

[*Gramen Caninum,* . . . in English couch-grasse, quitch-grasse, and dogs-grasse, Gerarde *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 24.]

COUCH, see **Cooch**(e.

COUCHER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **coutcher** Rxb. (Jam.) [**kū·tʃər.**]

1. *sb.* A coward, poltroon. See **Couch,** *v.* **2.**

Sc. To go to the camp with Christ, seeing he will not . . . sit at the fireside with couchers, Rutherford *Lett.* (1765) I. No. 65 (Jam.).

Hence **Coucher's blow,** *phr.* a blow given by a cowardly and mean fellow immediately before he gives up fighting; a parting blow submitted to by a coward.

Sc. I gied him the coucher blow (Jam.). **Ayr.** (J.F.) **Edb.** I . . . took the coucher's blow from laddies that could hardly reach up to my waistband, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv.

2. *v.* To bow down, crouch, submit. Rxb. (Jam.)

3. To be able to do what another cannot accomplish, in a trial of strength, &c.

Sc. He who fails is said to be couchered (*ib.*).

COUCHY, see **Coochy.**

COUDLE, *v.* Rxb. (Jam.) To float as a feather, alternately rising and floating on a wave.

COUDY, see **Couthie.**

COUF, see **Coof.**

COUGH, *v.* Lin. Lon. [**kof.**]

1. In phr. *to cough in the kitchen,* to be ignored, taken no notice of. e.Lin. (G.G.W.)

2. To choke, suffocate.

Lon. It was in a feather-house, and the flue got down his throat, and coughed him, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 100.

COUGH, see **Coath.**

COUGHER, *v.* Sc. To continue to cough; *gen.* in phr. *coughering and blochering.*

Sc. (Jam.), **Abd.** (A.W.) **Per.** Well known. He's been cougherin' a' day an' he will cougher on a' nicht (G.W.).

COUGH-GRASS, *sb.* Irel. The couch-grass, *Triticum repens.* (B. & H.)

COUH, *v.* Nhb. [**koχ.**] To cough.

Nhb. Only heard in the mouths of very old people and in *n.* or central Nhb. (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**^{1}

[Cp. ME. *couhen,* to cough (*P. Plow.* c, vii. 412).]

COUK, *v.* Hmp. Wil. To croak.

Hmp., Wil. 'Couking' is esp. used of the hoarse croak of a raven. But the word, like the bird, is rare (J.R.W.).

COUK, see **Coke,** *sb.*^{12}, **Cook,** *v.*^{123}

COUKTANS, *sb.* w.Yks.^{5} [Not known to our correspondents.] The stomach.

COUL, see **Cool, Cowl,** *sb.*^{123}, *v.*^{2}

COULAAN, see **Coolaan.**

COULBOURN'S EYE, *phr.* Shr. In phr. *Clane gwon like Coulbourn's eye*, a common simile.

Shr.^{2} Sometimes the infirmity of a different person is noted, and we hear of David's eye, ould Wright's eye, or the lad's eye.

COULCH, see **Colch.**

COULD, see **Can.**

COULDRAKE, see **Cowl-rake.**

COULIE, *sb.* Sc. Written **cowlie** (Jam.). Also in form **cawlie.** **1.** A boy. (Jam.)

2. A contemptuous term applied to a man.

Sc. E'en now some couli[e] gets his aits, Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 54 (Jam.). **Lth.** Where's noo yon sturdy band, That made the cowlies flee, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 36. **Edb.** A man who picks up a girl on the street, is called her cowlie (Jam.).

[**2.** Some cowlies murders more with words, Than trowpers do with guns and swords, Cleland *Poems* (1697) 112 (Jam.).]

COULING-AXE, *sb.* Shr. The instrument used by farm-labourers for stocking up or excavating earth.

Shr. Bound *Provinc.* (1876); **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.*; **Shr.**^{2}

COUL-PRESS, see **Cowl-press.**

COUL-RAKE, see **Cowl-rake.**

COULTER, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**kū·tər, kū·tə(r), kū·ðə(r).**]

I. Dial. forms: (1) **Cohter,** (2) **Colter,** (3) **Cooter,** (4) **Coother,** (5) **Coutar,** (6) **Couter,** (7) **Coutré,** (8) **Couther,** (9) **Coutther,** (10) **Cowter.**

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Suf.** (C.T.) (3) **Ant.** (T.K.), **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 213. **w.Yks.**^{12}, **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1} (4) **e.Yks.** *Dial.* (1887) 24. (5) **Ayr.** Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 17. (6) **Fif.** Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 54. **Cum.** Gilpin *Sngs.* (1866) 256. **w.Yks.**^{1} **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 9. **Shr.**^{2} (7) **Uls.** A man with a large nose is said to have a 'nose on him like the coutré of a plough' (M.B.-S.). (8) **Abd.** Beatties *Parings* (1803) 36, ed. 1873. (9) **N.I.**^{1} (10) **Chs.**^{1}

II. 1. In *comp.* (1) **Coulter-box,** the iron clip and screw by which the coulter is fixed in its place on the beam; (2) **-hole,** the hole in the beam of a plough into which the coulter is fixed; (3) **-neb,** the puffin, *Fraticula arctica*; (4) **-nibbit,** having a long nose; (5) **-thirl,** the space between the coulter and ploughshare.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} Koa·ltur bauks. **nw.Dev.**^{1} (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **w.Sc.** (Jam.), **N.I.**^{1}, **n.Ir.** (J.S.) **Nhb.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 219; **Nhb.**^{1} (4) **Slk.** Hear to the coulter-nibbit piper, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 250 (Jam.). (5) **Sc.** (Jam.)

2. The appendage to a turkey-cock's bill.

Ayr. Snoitering away wi' his coulter and his big umbrella of a tail, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxviii.

COUM(B, see **Combe, Coomb.**

COUMIT-BED, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) A bed, formed of deals on all sides, except the front, which is hung with a curtain. See **Coom,** *sb.*^{2}

COUNCIL, *sb.* Sc. In *comp.* (1) **Council-house,** a town hall; (2) **-post,** a special messenger, such as was formerly sent with dispatches by the Lords of the Council.

(1) **Ayr.** Meet owre a pint, or in the Council-house, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) st. 9. (2) **Sc.** Have the charity to send a council-post with intelligence; the post does not suit us in the country, Boswell *Jrn.* (1785) 173 (Jam.).

COUNGE, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. [**kūndʒ.**]

1. *sb.* A large lump or wedge of bread or cheese.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Bring him a shive oh butter an breed—cut him a good counge, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10; **Nhb.**^{1}

2. *v.* To beat. Nhb.^{1}

[**1.** Fr. (Béarnais) *cunge* (*cunye*), a wedge of wood used in the construction of dikes (Lespy); OFr. *coing* (*cuing*), a wedge (La Curne); Lat. *cuneus*. **2.** Fr. *coigner*, to wedge, to fasten with a wedge, to knock fast in (Cotgr.); Lat. *cuneare*; see Hatzfeld (s.v. *Cogner*).]

COUNGER, *v.* Sc. Also written **coonjer, counjer** (Jam.). [**kū·ndʒər.**] To intimidate, frighten into quiet; to beat, give a drubbing. See **Counge.**

Cld., Rxb. To coonjer a dog (Jam.). **Rxb.** Around him counger'd a' his foes Wi' daring swither, A. Scott *Poems* (1808) 69; He coungers our kylves and causes our kebs, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 204.

Hence **Coonjers,** *sb.* a scolding. Cld., Rxb. (Jam.)

COUNSEL, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Also in form **caansil** w.Yks. [**kū nsl,** w.Yks. **kā·nsil.**]

1. *v.* To win over, gain the affections.

w.Yks. Fowk wondered ha sa soft a chap Had caansild Sarah Slur, Preston *Poems* (1864) 17; **w.Yks.**^{1} He has counselled her at last; **w.Yks.**^{3}

2. *sb.* Likeness, image, picture.

w.Yks.^{3} He's the very counsel of him.

COUNSELLOR, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs.

1. A barrister-at-law, holding the rank of a K.C. or Q.C.; an advocate.

Sc. The room where their friend, learned in the law, held his hebdomadal carousals, . . . the attitude of the counsellor himself, . . . struck his two clients with amazement. . . . Mr. Counsellor Pleydell . . . was enthroned . . . in an elbow-chair, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxvi. **s.Ir.** As Counsellor Curran said—by the same token the counsellor was a little dark man, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 281. **w.Yks.**^{2}

2. *pl.* The downy seeds of the bur-thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus*. Chs.^{1}

[**1.** Good counsellors lack no clients, Shaks. *M. for Meas.* I. ii. 109.]

COUNT, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. In forms **coont** Sc. Nhb. Cum.^{1} e.Yks.^{1}; **ceawnt** Lan.; **keawnt** Lan.^{1}; **cant** e.Lan.^{1} [Sc. n.Cy. **kūnt,** w.Yks. **kānt,** Lan. **kēnt,** midl. **kaunt,** s.Cy. **keunt.**]

1. *v.* To practise arithmetic, 'do sums.'

Kcd. She cudna write, she cudna count, Grant *Lays* (1884) 27. **Cum.** He's a good scholar, he can read an write and coont first-rate (E.W.P.).

Hence (1) **Counter,** *sb.* an arithmetician, a worker at arithmetic; (2) **Counting,** *vbl. sb.* arithmetic; (3) **Counting-book,** *sb.* an arithmetic book, a book into which sums are copied; (4) **-table,** a desk at which those learning arithmetic sit at school.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** A feerious gweed coonter, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix. **ne.Yks.**^{1} (2) **Sc.** I gat nae mair learning, than reading, writing, and counting (Jam.). **n.Sc.** The writin', an' the readin', an' the coontin', Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 169. **Abd.** The dominie's nae gryte deykn at the common coontin', Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix. **Rnf.** At the schule he's in coontin, an' writin, an' a, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 48. **Kcb.** There's no a feller loon At coontin', psalm, or carritch, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 140. **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} Ah decant knaw noot aboot coontin mysen, bud Ah want you tĭ larn Tom it. (3) **n.Yks.** Ah's gahin tĭ set this questn down in my countin' beeak (I.W.). (4) **Cum., Wm.** (M.P.)

2. To settle accounts, make a yearly settlement with a landlord.

Sc. A certain king wha wad count wi' his servan's, Henderson *St. Matt.* (1862) xviii. 23. **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Abd.** We can coont aboot the price, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x.

Hence (1) **Counting,** *vbl. sb.* the act of settling the yearly transactions between landlord and tenant; (2) **Counting-dram,** *sb.* the dram of spirits it was the custom to give after a 'counting.' S. & Ork.^{1}

3. To regard, consider, esteem; to guess, suppose, presume, 'reckon.'

Cum. (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} I count nought o' sec wark. **Lan.** He whose wife is a witch?—Hoo be so ceawnted, sure eno, Ainsworth *Witches* (ed. 1849) *Introd.* i. **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} They donna count him much of a man at delving. **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} I count I shall go to London next week; **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{3}, **Glo.**^{12} **Oxf.**^{1} I dunt count much o' that, *MS. add.* **Bdf.** You don't mean to leave us yet, I count? (J.W.B.); Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 130. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Cmb.** (J.D.R.) **e.An.**^{1} I count you farm three hundred acres. **Suf.** I count him a good sort o' man (M.E.R.). **Ess.** If the racin' 'oodn't soon bargin, John counted that it 'ood, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 97; **Ess.**^{1} **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **Wil.**^{1} I don't count as he'll come. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** I count he've a-gone across the water, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 42; I count he's a good un with 'is vistes (F.A.A.). **w.Som.**^{1} Bee yùe gwai·n oa·m?—Ee·s aay kaewnt [Are you going home?—Yes! I think]. I count there's up dree or vower hunded a left. **Dev.** I count thee's mind but vurry liddle, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 87, ed. 1871.

4. Phr. (1) *to count kin with*, to compare one's pedigree with another's; (2) *to count one no thanks*, to show no gratitude. Cf. **come thanks,** s.v. **Come,** *v.*^{1} **II.** 4 (8).

(1) **Sc.** No knight in Cumberland so good, But William may count with him kin and blood, Scott *Last Minstrel* (1805) iv. st. 26; I'll count kin wi' him whenever he likes (Jam.). (2) **n.Yks.**^{2}

5. With *on*: to rely, reckon on.

n.Yks.^{2} I count nought on't. **w.Yks.** I count on having them all here (C.C.R.). **Chs.**^{1} Oi dunna count mitch on her. **n.Lin.**^{1} She coonted up o' bein' married afoore th' bairn was born.

6. *sb.* Calculation, reckoning.

Sc. (Jam.) **Lan.** Oi made up my count when oi left whoam, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 94; The reet keawnt an' weight, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) xi.

7. *pl.* Accounts; arithmetic, sums.

Ayr. She was haudin' me up to Stair as a perfect sample of industry at the beucks and the coonts, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 103. **Nhb.** Bankers growlin' at their frinds Their 'coonts for owerdrawin', Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 108.

8. *Comp.* (1) **Count-book,** an account-book; a text-book of arithmetic; (2) **-house,** the office or counting-house of a mine.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Go through the count-book as far as Simple Proportion, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 5. **w.Yks.**^{1} Dunnot tradefoak . . . keep a count-book? ii. 319. (2) **Cor.** The oldest 'count-house' in Cornwall, Burrow *'Mongst Mines*, 15.

9. In measuring yarn, the number of hanks in a pound weight.

w.Yks. (J.M.); (F.R.) [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

10. Esteem, regard, consideration, importance, *gen.* used with a negative.

Lan.^{1} Aw ma no keawnt of it. **e.Lan.**^{1} I make no cant of that fellow. **Glo.** (J.S.F.S.) **Brks.**^{1} A yent much count at cricket. **Sur.** Folk here don't take much 'count on he, Bickley *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. xv. **Hmp.**^{1} **I.W.**^{2} He's noo count at all. **Som.** (F.A.A.)

11. Phr. (1) *to make count*, to expect, calculate, reckon; (2) *upon count*, on account of, because.

(1) **Lei.**^{1} Ah dunna mek so mooch caount o' them theer Chaney pigs. **War.**^{3} **Ess.** They'll maake a count oad Tiptree still To wisit ev'ry year, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 182. (2) **n.Stf.** I've been forced t'have Nancy in upo' count as Hetty must gether the red currants, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) xx. **Lei.**^{1}

COUNTABLE, *adv.* Sus. [**keu·ntəbl.**] Unaccountably.

Sus.^{1} My mistus is countable ornary agin to-day.

COUNT-CAKES, *sb. pl.* Chs. Three-cornered cakes, peculiar to Congleton, used at the Corporation meetings.

Chs.^{1} A raisin is inserted in each corner of the cake. These raisins are supposed by some to represent the Mayor and two justices who were the governing body under the charter of James I. By others they are supposed to symbolize the Trinity.

COUNTER, *sb.*^{1} Wal. An official in the Dinorwic slate quarries whose business it is to inspect the workmanship and the counting of dressed slate. See **Examiner.**

Crn. *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

COUNTER, *sb.*^{2} Yks. Lin. War. Lon. Dev. Colloq. Slang. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Counter-hopper,** (2) **-jumper,** (3) **-lowper,** (4) **-skipper,** a male draper's assistant, a shopman.

(1) **Lon.** The eye-glasses is sold to what I calls counter-hoppers and black-legs, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 444. (2) **Dev.** We 'adn't a counter-jumper's pluck 'mongst the lot of us, Phillpotts *Dartmoor* (1896) 40. **Colloq.** Gentlemen who would blush to own brotherhood with a 'counter-jumper,' *Standard* (Nov. 9, 1889 2, col. 1. **Slang.** I always thought he'd been a counter-jumper, Smedley *H. Coverdale* (1856) 97. (3) **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** A young caanter-lowper an' his young woman, Hartley *Lundun*, 16. (4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **n.Lin.** You was nobut a counter-skipper, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 279. **War.**^{3}

2. *Obs.* A dresser.

e.Yks. In the parler . . . one counter, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 172.

COUNTER, *sb.*^{3} w.Yks. [**kā·ntə(r).**] The first slate put on a roof at the eaves.

w.Yks. The first slate of the double course of slate, always put at the eaves of a roof, is called the 'counter,' while the small slate beneath the ridge-stone, put on last, is called the 'seamer' (T.H.H.).

COUNTER, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. [**kū·ntər.**] 1. *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Counter-check,** (2) **-plane,** a tool for working out the groove which unites the two sashes of a window in the middle. (Jam.)

2. *v.* To turn or go in an opposite direction; to turn back.

Ant. The tide is beginning to counter (W.H.P.).

COUNTERCOUP, *v.* Ayr. (Jam.) 1. To overcome, surmount. 2. To repulse. 3. To overturn. 4. To destroy. See **Coup,** *v.*^{2}

COUNTERFEIT, *sb.* Dev. A hermit crab.

n.Dev. Hermit crabs, which we called counterfeits in our part of the world, Fenn *Boys* (1890) xi.

COUNTERFEITS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Chs. Written **conterfat** (K.). In phr. *counterfeits and trinkets*, porringers and saucers.

Chs. Ray (1691); (K.); Grose (1790); **Chs.**^{13}

[xix count^{r}fetts & dishes, *Inv.* (at Nantwich, 1611) in *Local Gleanings* (1880) No. viii. 299.]

COUNTER-SUNK, *adj.* Stf. Shr. Of nails: having cone-shaped or somewhat flat-headed tops.

Stf. Saunders *Diamonds* (1888) 12. **Shr.** Two women busy over 'countersunk tips,' White *Wrekin* (1860) xxiv.

COUNTRY, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **kuntri·** I.W.^{1}

1. In *comb.* (1) **Country acts,** a code of by-laws or municipal regulations, enacted from time to time in the Foud's head-court; (2) —**gawbie,** (3) —**Joan,** (4) —**Johnny,** an uncouth country person, a rustic; (5) —**keeper,** *obs.*, one employed in a particular district to apprehend all delinquents and keep the peace; (6) — **lawyers,** the bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*; (7) **-man's treacle,** garlic, *Allium sativum*; (8) **-put,** a clown; (9) **-side,** a district or tract of country; the inhabitants of a district; (10) **-square** or **-squire,** a half-comic, half-contemptuous term for a sweetheart or 'follower.'

(1) **S. & Ork.**^{1} (2) **w.Yks.** A lot o' country gawbies, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 25, 1896). (3) **N.I.**^{1} (4) **e.Yks.**^{1} (5) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Nhb.**^{1} So lately as the year 1701, the police of Tindale and Reedsdale was maintained by officers called country-keepers, who, for a certain sum, 'insured' their own districts against theft and robbery, and in case of their taking place, made good the loss, Mackenzie *Hist. Nhb.* (1825) I. 66. (6) **Lei.**^{1} 'The squoire had ought to get shut o' these 'ere coontry lawyers,' observed Dick, pretending not to know that the sportsman he had beguiled into a dripping tangle of blackberry-bushes was a provincial attorney. (7) **Cor.**^{2} (8) **I.W.**^{1} (9) **Sc.** She might have got the wale of the countryside, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 50. **Abd.** A great part of the countryside had already assembled, Ruddiman *Parish* (1828) 117, ed. 1889. **Frf.** This countryside was almost unknown to me, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxxvii. **Ayr.** And kept the country-side in fear, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) st. 15. **Lnk.** The fresh, sylvan country-side in which nestled his native village, Wright *Scot. Life* (1897) 41. **Bwk.** All the tittle-tattle of the country side, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 98. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** He stood apart, looking on at the assembled country-side, *Tynedale Stud.* (1896) No. 5; **Nhb.**^{1} She's the best mear, aa tell ye, iv aa the country-side. **Dur.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (10) **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy)l aa non ŭ yŭr kùn·tri-skwae·rz eyŭr; dhai· mŭn mai· dhŭr juu·rni shau·rtŭr ut won end [I'll ha' none o' yur country-squares here; they mun may their journey shorter at one end].

2. A particular district or part of the country; quarter, region.

n.Sc. The father of Allan lived in another country, that is beyond a ridge of stupendous mountains which in the Highlands are the boundaries of what are called countries, *Clan-Albin* (1815) I. 46 (Jam.). **N.I.**^{1} 'My country' is the common way of saying 'the part of the country where I live.' If two farmers from districts three or four miles apart meet at market, one asks the other, 'What's the news in your country?' **s.Chs.**^{1} Two adjoining parishes might be spoken of as different countries. 'Burland's a better country than Bickley.' Wales includes all the territory over the geographical border; the Welsh country is the Welsh-speaking districts only. **Som.** The wind's in a cold country. East-north and north-east are cold countries for the wind (W.F.R.).

3. The ground; the ground round about a mineral lode.

Som. The underground works in the mines, so called by the groovers (K.). **Cor.** Besides the main load they have little branches that run from it north and south, and to the other points which they call 'countrey,' Ray (1691); **Cor.**^{1} The country fell on him and killed him. A house is said to be built against the country when the side of a hill forms the back of it; **Cor.**^{23}

COUNTY, *sb.* Irel. n.Cy. Yks. In *comb.* (1) **County crop,** having the hair cut very short, as it would be cut in the county prison; (2) — **keeper,** *obs.*, a sheriff's officer.

(1) **N.I.**^{1} You've got the county crop. **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Aug. 22, 1896). (2) **n.Cy.** *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xi. 236.

COUNTY-CLOUTS, *sb. pl.* Stf. Nails with a somewhat flat head. Cf. **counter-sunk.**

Stf. Saunders *Diamonds* (1888).

COUP, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **caup** n.Cy. (K.); **coap** Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.; **cowp** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.^{1} N.Cy.^{12} Nhb.^{1} e.Dur.^{1} Cum.^{1} n.Yks.^{3}; **kowpe** n.Cy. (K.); **kowp** n.Yks.^{3} [**kaup, koup.**] **1.** *v.* To exchange, barter, 'swop.' See **Cope,** *v.*^{2}

Sc. Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Or.I.** If ye had ony wares ... to coup for the waistcoat, Scott *Pirate* (1822) ix. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (K.); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.**^{1} Aa'll cowp wi' ye—gi' the galloway for the mear an five pun to beut. **e.Dur.**^{1} **s.Dur.** Aw'll cowp tha knives (J.E.D.). **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **Cum.** (J.S.O.); (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Sic as wer cowpt for copies at Barb'ry Gray's, Bowness *Studies* (1868) 39; **Wm.**^{1} **n.Wm.** Ah'll cowp thi knives (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{1} Will you coup seats with me? **n.Yks.**$^{2\,3}$, **ne.Yks.** (J.C.F.) **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Cowping potatoes for oats, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 66; Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lan.** Hi wantid tə kaup horsiz wi mə (W.S.).

2. To buy and sell, to traffic, trade, esp. to deal in horses.

Abd. He'll coup till he coup owre the tail i' the gutter some day, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 109, ed. 1882; Commonly used, but only of an inferior kind of trade (Jam.). **Rxb.** (*ib.*) **Peb.** Buyin' drink an' coupin' watches, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 128. **Nhb.** The horses were 'shown off' and bought or 'couped' on the road in front of the inn, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 185.

Hence (1) **Couper,** *sb.* a dealer, trader, esp. a dealer in horses and cattle; (2) **Couper-fair,** *sb.* a market held at Kirby-Stephen; (3) **-hand,** *sb.* the upper hand, the advantage possessed by a practised chapman or trader; (4) **-word,** *sb.* the first word in a bargain, the word that gives an advantage; (5) **Couping,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.*, (*b*) *ppl. adj.* buying and selling, trading; (6) **Couping-word,** *sb.* the last word, the word that settles a bargain; (7) **Coupman,** *sb.* a trafficker, dealer; (8) **Coupwife,** *sb.* a married man who cohabits with other women.

(1) **Sc.** She showed off the girl's advantages like a horse-couper with a horse, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) x. **Abd.** Sandy was stung by the remarks of the senior coupers, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 102, ed. 1882. **Kcd.** [He] forgathered wi' a couper, Grant *Lays* (1884) 40. **Per.** He fought horse-coupers at the tryst, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 91. **Fif.** Harry Adamson, the horse-cowper, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 118. **Rnf.** Carriers, horse-coupers, and cadgers, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 194. **Ayr.** Rob Wallace, the horse-couper, Galt *Entail* (1823) v. **Lnk.** Burly coupers roarin' loud Aboot the points o' some auld nag, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 46. **Kcb.** These soul-cowpers and traffickers shew not the way of salvation, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 325. **Cum.** The terms of a bargain were often 'helter for helter,' it was said, when money was scarce, and the name remained when horse-dealing was continued, like other traffic, by a hardy and unsettled people (M.P.); Twea rattlin bworder cowpers, Gilpin *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 64. **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Let's hear some coupar jargon, 189. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **m.Lin.** (T.H.R.) [**Colloq.** Tallyho Thompson was a famous horse-stealer, couper, and magsman, Dickens *Repr. Pieces* (1868) 241.] (2) **N.Cy.**^{1} (3) **Cum.**^{1} (4) **Rxb.** (Jam.), **Cum.**^{1} (5, *a*) **Lth.** At ilka bit niffer or coupin', Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 134. **Nhb.** This wis the way ... consarnin' cowpin', Robson *Bk. Ruth* (1860) iv. 7. **n.Yks.**^{2} (*b*) **Abd.** A trading dispute only had occurred. 'Ou ay, some coupin' transaction,' Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 103, ed. 1882. (6) **Nhb.** Thou'll ha'e the cowpin word thysel', Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 48; **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} She's desperate for hevving t'couping word. **w.Yks.** Them at will hev t'coapin wurd allas in a argument, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1869) 54. **m.Yks.**^{1} (7, 8) **n.Yks.**^{2}

3. *sb.* An exchange, barter, 'swop'; a good bargain.

Mry. (Jam.) **Bnff.**^{1} He hizna a great cowp o't. He's nae great cowp [he is of a worthless character]. **Nhb.** For a new aw'd had a cowpey O, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 53. **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **w.Yks.**^{1} Naa fair coup.

[2. Þat shaltou coupe, *Havelok* (c. 1280) 1800.]

COUP, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Also written **coop** Cum.^{1}; **cowp** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} [**koup, kūp.**] **1.** *v.* To upset, overturn, capsize.

Sc. I trust they'll no coup us, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xlviii. **Elg.** Whare routh o' wine coups o'er the chair, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 201. **Frf.** They slyly tried heels up to coup 'im, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 51. **Per.** She coupet the chair whaur hung her grave claes, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 11, ed. 1887. **e.Fif.** Coupin' her rider clean ower her lugs, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xii. **Ayr.** If ... the cart were cowpit in the dirt, Galt *Entail* (1823) viii; But stooks are cowpet wi' the blast, Burns *To J. Lapraik* (Sept. 13, 1785) st. 9. **Lnk.** I didna tell him to coup the horse and the cart ower, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **e.Lth.** Ye micht ha' coupit me ower wi' a strae, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 46. **Edb.** Willie Fegs couped a bottle on the bit table-cloth, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. **Bwk.** They coup'd him in like a fat sow, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 58. **Peb.** In a rage she coups the table, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 128. **Gall.** Softly, softly, else ye'll tumble me and coup the lady, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 358. **Slk.** If he hadna been ta'en unawares, he wadna hae been coupit sae easily, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 303, ed. 1866. **N.I.**^{1} **Uls.** (R.H.C.); To cowp a car in a shough (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** Patterson *Dial.* 23; (J.S.) **Dwn.** (C.U.W.) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** But cowp'd the cars at Tindel Fell, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 5; **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.** (J.H.)

Hence (1) **Couped,** *ppl. adj.* overturned, upset; (2) **Couping,** *vbl. sb.* an upset, capsize; (3) **Coupit,** *ppl. adj.* confined to bed through illness.

(1) **Nhb.** Cowped corves i' the barrow way, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 30. (2) **Ayr.** His head was so strong as to withstand the dunt that stunned him in the couping, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ciii. **n.Yks.**^{2} I was sair flay'd of a couping. (3) **Lth., Rxb.** (Jam.)

2. To tip up, tilt; to empty by overturning.

Sc. He has cowped the meikle dish into the little, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Wm.** Coup a carful o' muck just inside o' t'yat (B.K.). **n.Yks.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

Hence **Cowp-up-cairt,** *sb.* a tip-cart.

Nhb.^{1} Also called a 'short cairt,' to distinguish it from the 'lang cairt' which does not cowp.

3. Of scales: to turn the balance, overbalance. Also *fig.*

e.Lth. The wecht o' saxty Irish votes coup't into the scale against them, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 111. **Nhb.** When I coupit the scale thirteen stane and ten pund, Harbottle *Fisher's Crack* (1886).

4. To toss up, to decide a question by chance or by measuring a space of ground with the foot. e.Yks.^{1}

5. To drink off, toss off, drain.

Abd. Coupin' up the ither glass, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 37; I couped Mungo's ale Clean heels o'er head, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 69, ed. 1812. **Per.** They'll reach the howff by fa' o' nicht, In Poussie Nancy's cowp the horn, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 22. **Ayr.** Cowp it up, man, it'll no kill you, Service *Notandums* (1890) 27. **Lnk.** Coup up the whisky an' toom down the beer, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 133. **Edb.** To coup a gay soup o'er their hass, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 44. **Gall.** 'Twas there he herriet pleasure's nest, And couped his cap up wi' the best, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 52, ed. 1897.

6. To fall over, to tumble, overbalance, capsize; *gen.* with *over.*

Sc. Ower he couped as if he had been dead, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. **Abd.** He hed muckle adee to keep fae coupin owre, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. **Per.** Did ye hear o' Hillocks coupin' intae the drift? Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 153. **Fif.** Jean Grieve ... owr the bed-stock coupit, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 49. **Ayr.** I near-hand cowpit wi' my hurry, Burns *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 18. **Lnk.** In a deep moss-hag he coupit, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 62. **Slk.** The gross delusion into which the cretur has couped ower head and ears, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 38. **Gall.** John Peartree's grandson coupit oot o' the cart, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 409. **Kcb.** Drunken carls coupin down, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 78. **Nhb.** If th' boat was to coup 'twad myek little odds, Bagnall *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 11. **Cum.** My mudder cowp'd owre, and leam'd hersel, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 84. **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Till a—e owr head they cowp'd at last, 146. **n.Yks.**^{1} Puir lahtle bairn, it's couped ower, an' hotten itsel'; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'He coup'd ower heads and tails,' he revolved on his hands and feet. **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.)

7. To incline, bend.

Rnf. He bit by bit wad cowp afore ilk stiffer breeze, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 32.

8. *Fig.* To fail in business, become bankrupt.

Sc. Gib's old cronies say, That he would coup some not far distant day, TRAIN *Mount. Muse* (1814) 98 (JAM.).

9. Phr. (1) *to coup carley*, (2) *—carls*, to turn a somersault, head over heels; (3) *—off*, to fall off; (4) *—over*, (*a*) to fall asleep; (*b*) to be confined in childbed; (5) *—over the creels*, to make a mess of, come to grief; (6) *—the carts*, (7) *—the crans*, *fig.* to overthrow, get the better of; (8) *—the creels*, (*a*) to fall, tumble, turn head over heels; (*b*) to die; (*c*) to bring forth an illegitimate child; (9) *—the harrows*, see *—the crans*; (10) *—the ladle*, the game of see-saw.

(1) **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2) **Kcb.** When lads and lasses pingle An' coupin carls on the green, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 89 (JAM.). (3) **Ayr.** The one and the other would keep me awake and so save me frae couping aff, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv. (4, *a*) **Sc.** Used esp. in relation to one's falling asleep in a sitting posture (JAM.). **Cum.** I cowp'd owr asleep, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 147. (*b*) **Sc.** She's just at the o'er-coupin' [she is very near childbirth] (JAM.). (5) **Rnf.** O the satisfaction . . . When ither men are ruin'd, couping ower the creels, BARR *Poems* (1861) 192. (6) **Ayr.** He has thrown aff the graith and coupet the cart o' worldly comforts, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 250. **Nhb.** Old England's tars will coup his carts, Conduct him into Dover, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 251. (7) **Sc.** Rather than their Kirk should coup the crans as others had done, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xix; The language is borrowed from the 'cran,' a trivet, on which small pots are placed in cookery. Also occas. used to denote the misconduct of a female (JAM.). **Dmb.** He could save the Kirk yet frae coupin' the crans, CROSS *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xxxvii. (8, *a*) **Sc.** If folk couldna keep their legs still but wad needs be couping the creels, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xx. **Edb.** He was made to coup the creels and got a bloody nose, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iii. **Nhb.** Amang the rest aw cowp'd me creels, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 15; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.** (J.Ar.) (*b*) **Slk.** If ye should tak it into your head to coup the creels just now, . . . it would be out of the power of man to give you a Christian burial, HOGG *Tales* (ed. 1865) 293. **Nhb.** The crack-brain'd rake wad coup his creel, An' reach his tether's end, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 75. (*c*) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (9) **Ayr.** McClymont felt as if his colloquist had fairly 'coupet the harrows on him,' JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 250. (10) **Abd.** Some o'er a chair, some o'er a steel, Play coup the ladle, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 42.

10. *sb.* A tip-cart, a cart that can be tipped up and the contents emptied without unfastening the shafts. Also in *comp.* **Coup-cart.**

Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Lth.** A' the cairts—baith lang anes an' coup anes—were to be new pentit too, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 296. **Bwk.** The body of the cowp-cart is attached to the shafts by a peculiar kind of hinges, which allow of elevating it before, either partially or entirely, to facilitate the discharge of its load backwards . . . without the trouble of unyoking the shaft horse, *Agric. Surv.* 167 (JAM.). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** A coup-cart's a handy thing ta lead lime in (B.K.). **n.Yks.** Coup-cart after coup-cart is tipped at the edge of the slowly growing and lengthening mound, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 149; **n.Yks.**^{1} A cart with a pole, but only two wheels, to which oxen were customarily yoked. **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.** He hed a girt cask o' sperrits in a coop cart, PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 44. [STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 686.]

11. A fall, tumble, upset, overthrow.

Sc. The king . . . was like to have gotten a clean coup, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) iii. **Fif.** Is he much hurt?—No, no. It's jist a bit coup he's got, MELDRUM *Margrédel* (1894) 161. **Ayr.** Ye hae gotten an unco' coup; I hope nae banes are broken, GALT *Entail* (1823) v. **Edb.** Aye, to guard against a coup, *Tint Quey* (1796) 22. **Ant.** A got a coup oot o' a kert an' was badly hurt, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** Owre the three-footed stuil gat sic a cowpey O, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 35. **Cum.** And gives him monie ill-far'd cowps, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1807) 92.

12. A sudden break in the stratum of coals.

Slg. The coal in this district is full of irregularities, stiled by the workmen coups, and hitches and dykes, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 329 (JAM.).

13. A place for emptying or shooting cartloads of earth, ashes, rubbish, &c.

Sc. Clay-holes, quarries, &c. that the owners desire to be filled up are advertised as coups. To advertise a free coup . . . is the usual method of notifying that rubbish is urgently required . . . for levelling purposes. Still used (JAM. *Suppl.*).

[**1.** The pure woman . . . first coupit up his heilles, so that his heid went down, KNOX *Hist.* (c. 1570) 203 (JAM.).]

COUP, *sb.*^{3} Sc. n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also in form **caup** w.Yks.^{4}; **coop** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.^{2} e.Yks. w.Yks. [**kūp.**]

1. A cart or wagon with closed sides and ends, used for carting lime, dung, &c. Also in *comp.* **Coup-cart.**

Frf. There were but two box-carts, or what is here called coup-carts, *Statist. Acc.* XII. 185 (JAM.); Fan coops an' carts were unco rare, ANDERSON *Piper o' Peebles* (1793) l. 17. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2}, **e.Dur.**^{1} **e.Yks.** For keeping of wains and coupes from wette, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 137; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); Leading one coup full of stones, SKIPTON *Prsh. Accts.* (1735); **w.Yks.**^{14} **Lan.** A tub on wheels, in which manure was carried to high lands (J.D.). **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. *Comb.* (1) **Coup-barrow,** a wheelbarrow; (2) **-lyning,** the body of a cart.

(1) **w.Yks.** Trunnel t'coop-barrow hout o' t'road, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 30; A 'cowp-barrow' is a wheelbarrow with four sides and which will hold sand or soil (R.H.H.). (2) **e.Yks.** Sette downe broade and close doore or coupe-lynings, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 18.

COUP, *sb.*^{4} *Obs.* Brks. Also written **coop.** A great basket or 'leap' carried between two persons and a 'coul-staff.' (K.)

[Cp. LG. *kupe* (*küpe*), a vat, coop (BERGHAUS); Du. *kuype*, a tub (HEXHAM).]

COUP, *sb.*^{5} Sc. Also written **cowp.** The 'whole thing'; a quantity, collection; a company of people. See **Cope**, *sb.*^{4}

Sc. The haill coup [the whole thing] (JAM.); Merry, senseless, corky cowp, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Fif.** Used rather in contempt: 'I never saw sic a filthy ill-mannered coup' (JAM.).

COUP, *sb.*^{6} Shr. Also in form **ceoup.** The sound made by a dog barking or yelping.

Shr. BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

COUP, see **Coop**, *sb.*^{1}, **Cope**, *v.*^{3}

COUPAL, *sb.* Sc. A disease in sheep, causing lameness.

Bnff. It was said to be an incurable disease called the 'coupal,' GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 418.

COUPAR, see **Cupar.**

COUP-CHAIR, *sb.* *Obsol.* Yks. A large chair, capable of holding two or even three persons.

Yks. Beside the roaring fire that blazes half up the chimney sits the farmer in the 'coup chair,' *Yks. Life and Character*, 25. **w.Yks.** The coup-cheer is made of half an old post-chaise and will hold two persons comfortably, and even three at a pinch. It is sometimes imitated by village joiners and made to hold only one person, but the name is still retained. The word is almost *obs.* and the chairs are now rare (A.C.); (J.W.D.)

COUPE-BAND, *sb.* *Obs.?* Yks. See below.

e.Yks. That which is cutte of the stacke ende is called a coupe-band, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 59.

COUP-HUNDED, *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] See below.

Abd. Stolen . . . from New Grange, near Arbroath, a brown, coup-hunded, switch-tailed horse, with a snip in his forehead, *Abd. Jrn.* (Dec. 27, 1820) (JAM.).

COUPIN, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also written **cowpin** n.Yks.^{2}; **cowpon** (JAM.). [**kū·**, **kou·pin.**] A piece cut off; a fragment, slice, shred.

Sc. I winna gi'e yon a helpin' haun' mysel' tae rive him in coupins lith, lim' an' spawl, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 311 (JAM.). **Abd.** (*ib.*) **n.Yks.**^{2} 'A cowpin o' fish,' a portion of a thick fish sufficient to cook for three or four people.

[Fr. *coupon*, a thick and short slice, or piece cut from a thing (COTGR.).]

COUPLE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **coople** Som.; **cuppil** Sc. (JAM.); **cupple** w.Yks.; **kipple** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.^{1} Cum.^{1} [**ku·pl**, **kɐ·pl.**] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *a couple of cat-squints*, a very short space of time; (2) *to put on the couples*, to marry.

(1) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (2) **w.Wor.** Me an' the parson'll have to put the couples on you, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 25.

2. A ewe and her lamb.

War. (J.R.W.), **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Hmp.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} We constantly see advertisements of prime couples for sale. Aay mus sae·uv dhik mee ud vur dhu kuup·lz [I must save that meadow for the ewes and lambs]. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Couple-keep,** *sb.* a good crop of early grass fit for ewes and lambs. w.Som.^{1} (2) **Double couple,** *phr.* a ewe with two lambs. w.Som.^{1}, nw.Dev.^{1}

3. A rafter.

Sc. His head all the time dunt, dunting against the cupples in the roof above him, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 135, ed. 1894. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Frf.** The couples, or rafters, being covered with the loose flooring of a romantic garret, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) 136. **Fif.** The oak couples were of a circular form, lined with wood, *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 140 (Jam.). **Gall.** (A.W.)

4. *Comp.* (1) **Couple-baulk,** a rafter, beam; (2) **-yill,** a drink given to carpenters on putting the 'couples' or rafters on a new house.

(1) **Kcd.** An' couple baulks an' legs, Grant *Lays* (1884) 3. (2) **Tev.** (Jam.)

5. The coupling of a frame of a roof; a principal timber of a roof.

N.I.^{1} **Nhb.** They've just laid the coping and start to set up the couples to-morrow (R.O.H.); **Nhb.^{1}** **w.Yks.** T'cupples o' wir heouse ar cedar, Littledale *Crav. Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 17. **Nhp.^{1}** **w.Som.^{1}** Never applied to a rafter. A 'pair of couples' is the entire framework bearing on opposite walls, consisting of the two couples meeting at the apex. A 'half couple' is a single main timber, such as would be used in a 'lean-to' roof. **nw.Dev.^{1}**

6. *Comp.* **Kipple-butt,** that part of the principal of a roof, which rests on the wall. N.I.^{1}

7. *pl.* A passage left through a fence, so that a man may pass through but not a cow, &c.; a turnstile. Also in form **couplings.**

e.An.^{1}; **e.An.^{2}** It is formed by the ends of two rails passing each other.

8. A few, several, more than two.

Ir. 'I cursed (or 'was drunk') a couple of times' means I have done so now and then (G.M.H.). **Gmg.** 'To wash a couple' may and does mean almost any number of articles (E.D.). **Pem.** A couple of apples for to make the pie. Patty she've a-brought me a couple of nuts (*ib.*). **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

9. *v.* To join together.

Cum.^{1} Two rams chained together by their horns are kippl't.

Hence (1) **Coupled,** *ppl. adj., fig.* joined, mated; (2) **Coupler,** *sb.* a boy whose duty it is to connect the tubs in a coal-mine; (3) **Coupling,** *sb.* (*a*) the junction of the bones; (*b*) a short chain by which tubs are connected together; (4) **Coupling-bat,** *sb.* a piece of round wood attached to the bit of two plough-horses to keep them together.

(1) **Lth.** The coupled paitricks screech at e'en, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 148. (2) **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849) ed. 1888. (3, *a*) **w.Yks.^{1}** (*b*) **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (4) **Ken.^{1}**

COUPRAISE, see **Cowl-press.**

COURAGE, *sb., adj.* and *v.* Sc. Lin. Brks. Dev. [**kə·ridʒ.**]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Courage-bag,** the scrotum; (2) **-bater,** a castrator.

(1) **Kcb.** Rubs thy courage-bag, now toom's a whussle, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 47 (Jam.). (2) **n.Lin.^{1}** Buried Eliezar Huddlestone, a stranger, who was a couragebater, *Holbeach Par. Reg.* (May 17, 1723).

2. *adj.* Brave, courageous.

Dev. I bant a vurry courage chap, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 10, ed. 1853.

3. *v.* With *on*: to incite, encourage.

Brks.^{1} A couraged-on them dogs to vight.

[**1.** In lit. E. the word *courage* is sometimes applied to sexual vigour. So that they (the mares) will take horse no more; by which time his (the stallion's) courage will be pretty well cooled, *Sportm. Dict.* (1785) s.v. *Stallion.*]

COURANT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Chs. Shr. I.W. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **carant** w.Yks.^{5} s.Chs.^{1}; **carrant** Rnf.; **corant** Cor.^{2}; **currant** I.W.^{1} Dev. [**kəra·nt.**]

1. *sb.* A running and violent dance; *fig.* a hasty journey, a quick walk.

Sc. A score of poor victims . . . All dancing the felons' courant upon nothing, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 3. **Rnf.** Ithers . . . Wha've gat a sudden wild carrant . . . Frae tap to fit o' fortune's brae, Young *Pictures* (1865) 163. **Shr.^{1}** A pretty [kùr'an·t] I've 'ad for nuthin'.

2. A revel, carouse, spree; a social gathering, merry-making.

Wm. We leave them awhile in their rebels' carant, Whitehead *Leg.* (1896) 62. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 27, 1892); **w.Yks.^{5}** A jolly caránt, t'neet long. **Shr.^{1}** They'n 'ad a pretty courant at the christening—above twenty folks, beside the gossips. **Cor.** The 'courant,' having run through its normal stages of high punctilio, artificial ease, zest, profuse perspiration, and supper, had reached the exact spot when Modesty Prowse could be surprised under the kissing-bush, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) v; It is not at all uncommon to hear the people say, 'It was a fine courant,' 'We've had a good courant,' when they intend to express the enjoyment of some pleasure party, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) II. 244.

3. A romp; rough, noisy play, esp. in phr. *a cow's courant.*

Dev. She [a cow] fell . . . With all her wild courants in fields of clover, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) I. 132. **Cor.** The two elder children . . . were mounted on a bull . . . galloping round the field like mad, . . . a regular 'cow's courant,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 43; (M.A.C.); **Cor.^{1}** What's all the courant?

4. A great fuss or 'to-do' about anything; a scolding.

Dmf. (Jam.) **Shr.^{1}** A perty courant 'er's made about it.

5. A portion, share.

s.Chs.^{1} To come in for a double carant [kŭraan·t].

6. *v.* To tear about, romp; to leap, caper, frisk, gambol.

I.W.^{1} **Dev.** Leek bullocks ... Currantin it about the lanes, Peter Pindar *Royal Visit* (1795) III. 365, ed. 1816. **Cor.^{2}**

7. To go about from place to place gossiping and carrying news.

Shr.^{1} 'Er met fine summat else to do than gwëin courantin' round the parish.

8. To go from house to house on St. Thomas' Day, begging for doles of wheat.

Shr. The most noteworthy point about the custom is the number of different names by which it is known in different places. . . . In the Clee Hills, it is 'gwine a-courantin,' Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 392; **Shr.^{1}**

[**1.** I would as soon believe a widow in great grief for her husband, because I saw her dance a corant about his coffin, Walsh (Johnson). Fr. *courante,* 'sorte de danse' (Littré), see La Curne; It. *corrànta,* a French running-dance, a corrante (Florio).]

COURCH, see **Curch.**

COURDEL, *sb.* Shr.^{2} Also in form **courdling.** A small cord.

[Fr. *cordelle,* a little cord (Cotgr.).]

COUR(E, see **Coor, Cower,** *v.*^{1}

COUREATE, *sb.* Wxf.^{1} Also written **correate.** A carrot.

COURIE, see **Currie,** *sb.*^{1}

COURL, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To rumble. (Hall.)

COURSE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **coose** Dor.^{1} Cor.^{3}; **cooze** Cor.^{3}; **couse** Hrf.^{2}; **cowass** Not.; **cowse** Hrf.^{1} Rdn. [**kōs, koəs, kūs, kūz,** Dev. also **kœ̄s.**]

1. *sb.* A rate of speed, progress.

Cor. They went, as they tore down the lane, a bra [great] coose, as you may suppose, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 8. **w.Cor.** Jue makes good coose, suppose jue ben to feer [fair], Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 97.

2. A 'turn' of water, two pitchers-full.

Cor. Fetch in a coose of water, maid, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22; **Cor.^{3}**

3. *Fig.* Behaviour, way, mode of going on.

Cor. Ef I'd knawed the coose un, I'd never a had the ould vellan, Tregellas *Tales* (1860) 83.

4. Phr. *the course of the country,* the world, foreign parts.

sw.Lin.^{1} He travelled about a deal when he was young; he wanted to see the course of the country. It's a good thing for young folk to leave home; they get to know the course of the country.

5. Coal-mining: the direction in which a mine is wrought.

N.Cy.^{1} The broadways course is the direction in which the boards are wrought; the headways course is the direction at right angles. **Nhb.^{1}**

6. A long passage.

Dev. I've clayned tha 'ouze from tap tü bottom. I've unly got tha lang cüse alayved tü scrubee, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 95.

7. A layer, stratum.

s.Not. One sheaf thick all ower the wagon was called a cowass (J.P.K.).

8. *v.* To chase, hunt, pursue.

Hrf.^{1}; **Hrf.**^{2} That blaggert dog's bin a cousin my ship. **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Dor.**^{1} The friskèn chaps did skip about, An' coose the maidens in an' out, 202. **Dev.** Hunt, er shut. er ride, er coose, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 43, ed. 1853. **Cor.** Then she coosed me half way up the hill, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 8; **Cor.**^{3} He cou'sed us with a great big dog. But he never caught none of us. 'Tis shameful, the way the maidens do cou'se the chaps.

9. To court, make love to.

Cor. Don't that woman look something like Jane I used to be courson of? Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 64, ed. 1896.

10. With *about*: to idle about, lounge. With *along*: to walk fast, hurry.

Hrf.^{1} He goes lompering and cowsing about. **Cor.**^{3} Walked here in half an hour! Shee must 'a coosed along some skih!

11. Of air: to circulate through all the passages and workings of a pit.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

12. To put in the alternate layers of limestone and coal in a lime-kiln. N.I.^{1}

COURSED WALL, *phr.* Chs.^{1} A wall built of squared stones of equal thickness.

COURSEY, see **Causey.**

COURT, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **1.** An enclosed yard for cattle, a farmyard.

Glo. *Monthly Mag.* (1801) I. 395; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I; **Glo.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Kyüe·urt, Hill District; Koo·urt, Vale district. Not for stacks; sometimes called a buul·eek kyüe·urt, and also occasionally a stroa· baar·teen. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **s.Dev.** 'Court' is the usual term, 'yard' being restricted to a churchyard (G.E.D.). [Young cattle . . . are usually reared in enclosed open spaces, called courts, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 187.]

2. In Cambridge University and at Winchester School: a college quadrangle.

Cmb. They talked . . . as if they were in a first-floor room in the Old Court of Trinity, Trevelyan *Life Ld. Macaulay* (1876) I. 78. **Slang.** Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859–64).

3. The lawn or grass plot about a house. S. & Ork.^{1}

4. A manor-house, the principal farm-house in a parish. Also in *comp.* **Court-house.** Glo.^{12}, Ken.^{12}, Sur.^{1}

5. The County Court for the recovery of debts.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **n.Lin.**^{1} When used without any other word to fix its meaning.

6. Phr. (1) *the Court of Sewers*, the local authority in charge of drains, &c.; (2) *to be in the court of sour-milk session*, to be in disgrace with any one.

(1) **Not.** A Court called a Court of Sewers which is holden at certain times of the year, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 157. (2) **Yks.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

7. *Comp.* (1) **Court-cards,** (*a*) the kings and queens in a pack of cards; (*b*) a person of social importance; (2) **-cupboard,** a sideboard or cabinet used to display the family plate, &c.; (3) **-day,** rent-day; (4) **-faggot,** *obs.*, the best and choicest kind of faggot; (5) **-fold,** a farmyard; (6) **-lodge,** the manor-house, where the court leet was held; (7) **-martials,** courts-martial.

(1, *a*) **Cum.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Formerly called coat-cards. (*b*) *ib.* 'He's gotten to be a coort-card noo,' said of some one who has risen very much in social position. (2) **Ken.**^{1} (3) **Ayr.** On our Laird's court-day, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) st. 7. (4) **Ken.**^{1} (5) **Wor.** (Hall.) (6) **Ken.**^{12} (7) **Sc.** This inaccuracy occurs also in Eng., *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 436.

COURT, *sb.*^{2} *Obsol.* or *obs.* Ken. Sus. A small cart; a manure-cart.

Ken.^{2} **Ken., e.Sus.** In the present day it implies a large cart, but it is almost *obs.*, Holloway. **Sus.**^{2}

COURTAIN(E, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. Also written **curtain(e** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} In form **courtin(g** Bwk. m.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **coortin** n.Lin. [**ku·rtin, kō·tin, koə·tin.**] **1.** A yard for cattle; a straw-yard.

Bwk. A set of farm buildings is called a stead or steading; the straw-yard is the courtin, *Agric. Surv.* 305 (Jam.); *Monthly Mag.* (1808) I. 31. **n.Cy.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (W.T.); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Sometimes called the 'fad' [fold]. **Dur.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (May 5, 1883) 6. **n.Lin.** I hears sumbody cumin' ower flags i' th' coortin', Peacock *Tales* (1890) 84; **n.Lin.**^{1} He said he'd kick my arse roond th' coortin', soä says I to him 'thoo'd better try.'

2. A road branching from the main road through a village to houses, which stand a little way back from the line of others. Dur.^{1}

[MLat. *cortina*, 'curtis rustica' (Spelman, 159).]

COURTED CARDS, *phr.* War. Shr. Also in form **courting keeards** Shr.^{2} The 'court cards' of a pack taken collectively.

War.^{2} **Shr.**^{1} *Obsol.* A 'court card,' but so many 'courted cards'; **Shr.**^{2}

[Repr. older *coated cards.* These coated cardes . . . after his death by false plaie . . . will make him theires, Foxe *A. & M.* (c. 1580) 919 (Richardson).]

COURTIN(G, see **Courtain(e.**

COURTLEDGE, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **courtlage** Dev. Cor. The yards and outbuildings appertaining to a homestead.

w.Som.^{1} Kyüe·urtleej, Hill; Koo·urtleej, Vale. **Dev.** At the back a rambling courtledge of barns and walls, Kingsley *Westward Ho!* (1855) 113, ed. 1889. **n.Dev.** Amost the courtlage vull, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 71. **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). **Cor.** A high wall, enclosing a courtlage in front, effectually protected its inmates from the passing wayfarer, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 208; The house . . . was guarded in front by a small courtlage, the wall of which blocked all view from the lower rooms, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) ii.

[Curtlage or gardeyn, *olerarium, curtilagium, Prompt.* AFr. *curtilage*, 'un garden, yard, camp, ou piece de vacant terre gisant prochein et apperteinant al messuage' (*Termes de la ley*).]

COURTSHIP, *sb.* Cum. Oxf. Written **coortship** Oxf.^{1} In phr. *courtship and matrimony*, (1) the meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*; (2) see below.

(1) **Cum.**^{1} So called from the scent of the flower before and after bruising. (2) **Oxf.**^{1} Drawing the hand softly down the face is said to be like courtship, and drawing it roughly up again like matrimony. (Yarnton, intrigue and matrimony.)

COUS, see **Kous.**

COUSAANE, *sb.* Irel. A big hole, as in a fence; a secret hole.

Wxf.^{1} Eee crappès o' a shearde ich had a cousaane [In the bushes of the gap I had a hole to go through], 106.

COUSE, *sb.* Cor. **1.** A flat, alluvial moor.

Cor. This Couse was a flat, alluvial moor, broken by gigantic mole-hills, the work of many a generation of tinners, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 89, ed. 1896.

2. A stone flooring.

Cor. Round granite pebbles sliding themselves down on the 'couse,' or stone flooring, *ib.* 369.

[Ir. *cosan*, a footpath (O'Reilly); der. of *cos*, a foot.]

COUSE, *v.* War. [Not known to our correspondents.] To change the teeth. (Hall.)

COUSE, see **Coose,** *v.*, **Course.**

COUSER, see **Cooser.**

COUSIN, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **1.** *sb.* A kinsman or kinswoman, applied to uncles, aunts, nephews, and nieces. Wxf.^{1}, Dor. (W.C.)

Hence **Cousin-red,** *sb.* kinship.

Sc. There is some cousin-red between us, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiv.

2. A nephew, or niece.

w.Yks.^{24} **Nhp.**^{1} Nearly *obs.* **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

3. *pl.* Friends, allies.

Not.^{3} They're such cousins, as yo nivver saw. **w.Som.**^{1} Of two people who are not friendly, it is often said 'dhai bae·un vuur·ee gèod kuuz·nz.'

Hence **Cousinship,** *sb.* friendship, alliance, good feeling.

w.Som.^{1} Dhur úd-n noa kuuz·nshúp tweks dhai· [There is no love lost between them].

4. A familiar epithet or term of address.

Dev.^{1} I, marry, siss he, come up, my dirty cousin, 19. **Cor.**^{1} All Cornish gentlemen are cousins.

5. *Comb.* (1) **Cousin Betty,** a harmless madwoman, a vagrant, beggar; (2) **—Jack,** a Cornishman; (3) **—Jacky,** a term of contempt, a fool, coward; (4) **—Tommy,** a harmless madman; a vagrant, beggar.

(1) **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 314. **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1},

Nhp.^{1} **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. iii. **e.An.**^{1} A bedlamite, or rather an impudent vagrant pretending to be such; who used to enter the sitting-room of a family, having first ascertained that there was nobody in it but women and children, with whom he or she claimed kindred. **Nrf.**^{1} **Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353. **w.Dev.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (2) **Aus.** A short man, whose blue-black curly hair and deep-set eyes betrayed the 'Cousin Jack,' Boldrewood *Miner's Right* (1890) I. ix. (3) **Cor.** He do think we are oall Cousin Jackies, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 14; **Cor.**^{12} (4) **w.Yks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

6. Phr. (1) *To call cousins*, to be on intimate terms; (2) *hardly to know the queen's cousin*, to be haughty, stuck up.

(1) **Sus.**^{1} *Gen.* used in the negative, 'She and I doänt call cousins at all.' (2) **e.An.**^{1}

7. *v.* To agree to or with.

s.Wil. He won't cousin to that (G.E.D.).

[**1.** Grete wel Andronyk and Julian, my cosyns (kinsmen, A.V.), Wyclif (1388) *Rom.* xvi. 7.]

COUT, *sb.* Sc. A hard twisted handkerchief used in the game of 'the craw.' See **Colt,** *sb.*^{1} **7.**

Sc. With the cout defends him against the attacks of other boys, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 129.

COUT, *v.* Lan. [**kout.**] See below.

e.Lan.^{1} To 'cout' amongst metal founders is to cast from an original, because the article thus cast is less than it would be if cast from a pattern, which is of a size to allow for contraction.

COUTCH, see **Couch,** *v.*

COUTCHACK, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **cutchack** (Jam.). The clearest part of the fire; a blazing fire.

Sc. Glowrs weel pleas'd at cutchack's light, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 48. **Abd.** As guid a man as ere beeked his fit at the coutchack o' a browster wife's ingle, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 13.

COUTCHER, see **Coucher.**

COUTH, *sb.*^{1} Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Also in form **couthin.** A coal-fish two or three years old, *Merlangus Carbonarius.* See **Cooth,** *sb.*^{2}

COUTH, *adj.*^{1} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Written **cooth** Nhb.^{1}; **cuth** Fif. [**kūþ, kuþ.**] **1.** *adj.* Pleasant, kind, affable; loving. See **Couthie.**

Sc. Nor will North Britain yield for fouth Of ilka thing, and fellows couth To any but her sister South, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 419 (Jam.); The Bailie was gey couth and cosy wi' him, Cobban *Andaman* (1895) xiv. **Rnf.** They are couth, And unco happy, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 109. **Gall.** He casts a wink, she's kirr and couth, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 85, ed. 1897. **Nhb.**^{1} She's a cooth bit lassie.

Hence **Couthless,** *adj.* cold, unkind.

Sc. Their fause, unmeaning, couthless praise, Macaulay *Poems* 114 (Jam.).

2. Comfortable, cosy, snug.

Sc. A mankie gown . . . Did mak them very braw, and unco couth, Galloway *Poems* (1788) 182. **Fif.** He, wha lives fu' cuth an' snug, Gray *Poems* (1811) 12. **Nhb.**^{1} Hoo are ye thi day?—Oh, aa's cooth.

3. *sb.* Friendliness, kindness.

Sc. O, blessings on thy couth, Lord John, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 125.

[**1.** Wiþ clipping and kesseng and alle couþe dedes, *Wm. Pal.* (c. 1350) 3659. OE. *cūð*, known, well-known, familiar.]

COUTH, *adj.*^{2} Yks. Stf. Of persons: keen, sharp at a bargain.

w.Yks. (C.C.R.) **s.Yks.** He's couth eniff at a bargain, *N. & Q.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 538.

Hence **Couthly,** *adv.* keenly, sharply, acutely.

n.Stf. Visiting a parishioner who had just lost her husband by a dreadful boiler explosion, I observed one of her sisters in great trouble; she too had lost her husband a few years before. 'Ah!' said I, 'this seems to have opened her wounds afresh.' 'Aye, she feels it couthly,' *N. & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 129.

COUTH, *pret.* *Obs.* Sc. Could.

Sc. As fast as e'er I couth, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 215.

[Faine walde I speke if I couthe, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 23945. OE. *cūðe*, pret. of *cunnan*, to know, to be able.]

COUTH, see **Cooth,** *sb.*^{1}

COUTHER, *v.* Nhb. Yks. Also written **cowther** n.Cy. e.Yks. [**kū·ðər.**] **1.** To comfort by the aid of refreshment and warmth; to cure by the use of remedies.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'Bravely couther'd up again,' quite restored to health. Sit yoursel' doon an' git yoursel' couther'd up a bit. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**^{1} Then you are going to couther up a bit?

2. To gather together, collect.

n.Yks.^{2} Couther 'em up.

[**1.** Prob. an aphetic form of lit. E. vb. *accoutre.* OFr. *acou(s)trer*, 'préparer, équiper, munir, fortifier' (La Curne). **2.** Fr. *accoutrer*, to set something properly together, to make it fit (Menage).]

COUTHIE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also in forms **coudy, cothie** Sc. (Jam.) Written **coothy** Ayr. Fif. [**kū·þi, ku·þi.**] **1.** *adj.* Kind, pleasant, agreeable, friendly, affable, sociable; affectionate. See **Couth,** *adj.*^{1}

Elg. Her couthy crack an' smile fu' fain, Tester *Poems* (1865) 123. **Ags.** With a negative prefixed, it denotes what is supposed to refer to the invisible world. Anything accounted ominous of evil, or of approaching death, is said to be 'no coudy.' Also applied to a dreary place, which fancy might suppose to be haunted (Jam.). **Kcd.** She's clean and couthy aye, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 50. **Abd.** A couthy wife an' canty she has been, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 32. **Frf.** Montrose! . . . There's music in thy couthy name, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 80. **Per.** Gie her a couthy welcome, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 142. **Rnf.** My ain couthie dearie, Young *Pictures* (1865) 125. **Ayr.** May couthie fortune, kind and cannie, Burns *To Terraughty*; A droll and comical body at a coothy crack, Galt *Provost* (1822) xvii. **Lth.** Ilka lass was couthie, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 17. **Lnk.** Her warkrife haun' an' couthie ways, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 36. **Rxb.** We're courtly wi' mony and couthy wi' some, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 117. **Dmf.** A' tae please the couthie folk, Reid *Poems* (1894) 6. **Slk.** To milk her twa kie, sae couthy and canny, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 430.

Hence (1) **Couthily,** *adv.* kindly, affably, pleasantly; (2) **Couthiness** or **Coudiness,** *sb.* friendliness, familiarity; (3) **Couthy-like,** *adv.* having the appearance of being kind, friendly, pleasant.

(1) **Or.I.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Abd.** Blessings they earn Wha couthilie deal wi' the mitherless bairn, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 141. **Frf.** Couthiely cracked to the bauld beggar's wean, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 81. **e.Fif.** Tibbie's slae-black e'en Blink couthily on me, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiv. **Lnk.** Frae the lave me couthily she drew, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 73. **Lth.** Wi' crack or joke, . . . 'Neath some snug biel' fu' couthily, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 173. **Nhb.**^{1} Sae couthiely then they cried on me ben, Armstrong *Wanny Blossoms* (1879) 134. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Abd.** He spake sae kindly, couthy-like, and fair, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 96, ed. 1812.

2. Tender, sympathetic, motherly, *gen.* used of a woman.

Sc. To couthie women an' trusty men, Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 60. **Abd.** Mither-like . . . spread her couthie wings to hide ye, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 165. **Frf.** Be couthie wi' the puir auld fouk, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 25. **Gall.** Oor cantie couthie mither, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 98. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Cum.** (E.W.P.)

3. Snug, comfortable, cosy.

Sc. 'Tis couthie to hae a bit hoose, Donald *Poems* (1867) 24. **Abd.** A hame—a couthie hame for thee, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 93. **Frf.** I wad tane him inbye to my ain couthie beild, Laing *Wayside Flwrs.* (1846) 25. **Per.** I mind ilk wood an' burnie, Couthie hame an' muirland fauld, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 79. **Fif.** The Calton Hill lookit coothie and snod, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 21. **Per.** I'll mak' a couthie place for't, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 92. **e.Lth.** The windies a' lichted up, . . . sae bricht an' couthie like, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 72. **Bwk.** It's a wondrous couthie place, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 14. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Sae couthie she smoothed the auld claes, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 6.

4. Prosperous, well-to-do.

e.Sc. Kept themselves couthy and comfortable, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 138. **Frf.** How was she dressed?—She was couthie, but no sair in order, Barrie *Minister* (1891) vi. **Per.** Whan Jamie's thrivin' thrang Fu' croose an' cothie, Duff *Poems*, 60 (Jam.). **Fif.** Sometimes implying the idea of wealth (Jam.). **Ayr.** Sic a godsend has come to your doors as yon nice couthy Lunnon body, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxviii.

5. *adv.* Kindly, friendly, affectionately.

Sc. They couthy sat their lane, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 326. **Lnk.** Sae blythely an' couthie he's comin' to me, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 104; Ma winsome lovers lean couthie thegither, Macdonald *Poems* (1865) 25.

COUTOR-LASHER, *sb.* Nhb. An effective check; a blanking or disappointing stroke, as in playing a trump card.

Nhb.^{1} That's a coutor-lasher for ye, noo!

COU·TROUGH, *sb.* w.Yks.^{2} **[kou·-trof.]** A 'cool-trough,' a trough of cold water into which a blacksmith plunges hot iron. Also called **Col-trough.**

[He quencheth hot irons in the cool-trough, Hoole *Comenius* (ed. 1777) 88 (N.E.D.).]

COUTTHER, see **Coulter.**

COUVER, see **Culver**, *sb.*^{1}

COVE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. Ken. Sus. Dor. Also in form **co** Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **[kōv, koəv.]** **1.** A shed; a lean-to or low building with a shelving roof, joined to the wall of another; the shelter which is formed by the projection of the eaves of a house acting as a roof to an outbuilding.

Der.^{1} **Ken.** Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); (K.); **Ken.**^{12} **Sus.**^{1} Pigeon-cove.

Hence (1) **Cove-ceiling**, *sb.* a ceiling with sloping sides or partly sloping towards the roof; (2) **Coved**, (3) **Coven**, *adj.* having sloping sides; used of a room the walls of which slant inwards, thus forming sides and roof.

(1) **Sc.** (A.W.) (2) **Ken.**^{1} Your bedsteddle couldn't stand there, because the sides are coved. (3) *ib.* It has a coven ceiling.

2. A cave, cavern, den; a deep pit.

Sc. His companion, ... pointing in a direction nearly straight across the lake, said 'Yon's ta cove,' Scott *Waverley* (1814) xvi. **w.Sc.** Still common. On the Carrick and Galloway coasts, a sea-cave is invariably called a co (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** O'erarching, mouldy, gloom-inspiring coves, Burns *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l. 133. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm.** Weathercoat Cove, the most surprising natural curiosity of the kind, *Guide to Lakes* (1780) 253. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1}

3. A recess, a hollow in the side of a fell.

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 315; They whisselt him [the fox] up be t'Iron Crag, an' be t'Silver Cove, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 6. **Wm.**^{1}

4. A hollow.

Dor. One day Samson pick up the jaw-bone of an ass, an' the Lord cause water to come in a cove that was in the jaw-bone, an' Samson took it an' drink (C.W.).

[1. OE. *cofa*, a small chamber, cell; ON. *kofi*, cell, hut, shed; cp. MHG. *kobe*, 'stall, schweinestall' (Lexer). 4. Cp. MHG. *kove*, 'hölung,' 'in den koven des glūenden oven' (*ib.*).]

COVE, *sb.*^{2} Pem. Colon. **[kōv.]** **1.** An overseer; a master.

Aus. In shearers' parlance, the master is 'boss,' the superintendent 'the cove,' *Gent. Mag.* (1879) 571; They ... came to the conclusion that the 'cove,' or proprietor, was an inexperienced swell, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) II. xx.

2. A sneak. s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

COVE, *v.* Irel. To rub a flagged floor with a piece of sandstone.

N.I.^{1} **Ant.** Still in use (W.J.K.).

Hence **Coving-stone**, *sb.* a piece of flagstone used to 'cove' or rub a flagged floor. Ant. (W.J.K.)

COVE, see **Calve**, *v.*^{2}

COVE·KEYS, *sb. pl.* Ken.^{1} The common cowslip, *Primula veris.* Cf. **culver·keys.**

COVEL, *sb.* Ken. Dor. Colon. **[kō·vl.]** **1.** A water-tub with two ears; a tub for holding blubber or oil. See Cowl, *sb.*^{2}

Ken. Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736) s.v. Ringe; **Ken.**^{1} [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 378. **Nfld.** (G.P.)]

2. *Comp.* **Covel·stick**, a pole put through the handles of a large wicker basket, to support it on men's shoulders. Dor. (W.C.)

[*Tina*, a covelle, *Trin. Coll. MS.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 616; OFr. *cuvelle*, 'petite cuve' (La Curne); cp. MHG. *kubel*, 'tina' (Grimm).]

COVENANT, *sb.* Sc. Wages without food. Ayr. (J.M.)

COVENS, see **Cuvvins.**

COVEN·TREE, *sb.* Dur. Bck. Wil. In form **cobin·** Dur. **[ko·vən-trī.]** The mealy guelder-rose, *Viburnum Lantana.*

Dur. Keppy-ball, keppy-ball, Cobin tree, Come down and tell me, *Tyneside Rhyme, N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 187. **Bck.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 341. **Wil.** Coven-tree common about Chalke and Cranbourn Chase; the carters doe make their whippes of it, Aubrey *Wilts*, 56; **Wil.**^{1} *Obs.*

COVENTRY, *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Coventry·bells**, (*a*) the *Anemone pulsatilla* (Cmb.); (*b*) the *Campanula Trachelium* (War.^{3}); (2) **·rape**, *Violae Marianae* (War.).

(2) **War.** Sic dictae quia circa Coventriam urbem frequentes crescunt, et quia Rapum sylvestre radice referunt, Skinner (1671).

[(1, *b*) Coventry-bells, *Campanulae species*, Skinner (1671) Hhhh. (2) *Violettes de Marie*, Marians Violets, Coventry bells, Coventry Rapes, Cotgr.]

COVER, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. Also in form **couvre** N.Cy.^{1} **[ku·vər, ku·və(r), kɐ·və(r).]** **1.** The roof of a coal-seam; the strata between the seam and the surface.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

Hence (1) **Cover·coal**, *sb.* a stratum in a coal-field; (2) **Covered car**, *phr.* a car with two wheels, drawn by one horse; (3) —**gutter**, *phr.* a drain made with square sides and flat top and bottom; (4) **Coverer**, *sb.* a flagstone laid across a rough stone conduit; (5) **Covering**, *sb.* the opening out of old working places in a coal-mine; (6) **Covering-in supper**, *phr.* a supper given to workmen when a house in course of construction is 'covered in,' tiled, or slated; (7) **Cover·pin**, *sb.* a children's game; see below.

(1) **Shr.**^{1} 91. (2) **N.I.**^{1} There is room inside for four passengers, who sit facing each other. The door and step are at the back, the driver sits in front, perched up near the top. There are two very small windows in front, and one in the door. (3) **w.Som.**^{1} Kuuv·urd guad·r. (4) **n.Yks.** One of the wheels of the wain slipped in between two of the 'coverers of a brigstone,' Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 64. (5) **w.Yks.** (J.P.) (6) **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) (7) **w.Yks.** A youngster deposits secretly one or any number of pins in the palm of the hand, all the heads being one way, and then closing the hand the pins are hid from sight. A companion is asked to cover the same with an equal number of pins, and then say 'heads' or 'heads to points.' If the coverer says 'heads,' and on the hand being opened the heads are all one way, then the coverer wins the lot; but if the heads are 'heads to points,' that is, heads opposite to the heads in the hand, then the coverer loses, unless he has said 'heads to points,' *N. & Q.* (1877) 8th S. viii. 504.

2. A turret or roof of a hall or kitchen, with openings for the escape of smoke. N.Cy.^{1}

3. See below.

Cor.^{3} A pit into which tin-laden water passes to deposit its burden of tin, after it has been freed from some portion of the worthless sand by washing on the 'frames.'

4. A covert. se.Wor.^{1}

5. An early head of grass.

Hrt. An early cover or head of grass, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i.

COVER, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Stock, property, &c., convertible into cash.

Abd. He'll be worth a hantle o' dry siller, forbyse's cover, afore the tackie be oot, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 16, ed. 1882.

COVER, *v.* Cum. Yks. Der. **[ko·vər, ko·və(r).]** To recover (damages); also, to recover from sickness. Cf. **cower**, *v.*^{2}

Cum.^{1} He covver't five pund dammish. **Yks.** (K.) **w.Yks.** Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 535; **w.Yks.**^{134}, **Der.**^{1}

Hence **Coverable**, *adj.* recoverable. w.Yks.^{3}

[Thair Capitane War couerit of his mekill ill, Barbour *Bruce* (1375) ix. 61. Aphetic form of ME. *acoueren*, to recover from illness, OE. *ācofrian*; cp. OHG. *ar-koborōn*, 'recuperare' (Graff); of Romanic origin, cp. Sp. *recobrar*, Lat. *recuperare.*]

COVERA, *num. adj. Obs.* Yks. Lin. Also written **coverro** w.Yks. **1.** Nine. Used by shepherds in counting sheep.

n.Lin. Used by an old shepherd at Winteringham c. 1800, Jackson *Brigg Almanack* (1885) in *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 206. **w.Yks.** Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 11.

2. *Comp.* **Covera·bumfit**, nineteen. See **Bumfitt.**

n.Lin. Jackson (*l. c.*). [For this ancient scoring see *Athenaeum* (1877) II. 371, 403, &c.]

COVER·KEYS, see **Covey·keys.**

COVERLID, *sb.*^{1} e.Yks.^{1} Chs.^{3} n.Lin.^{1} Nhp.^{1} War.^{2} Hnt. (T.P.F.) Ken.^{1} Written **coverlyd** Ken.^{1}; also in form **covertlid** Ken.^{1} [**ku·və-, kɐ·vəlid.**] A counterpane, quilt.

[A form of lit E. *coverlet*, the second element of the word being associated with *lid* (a cover).]

COVERLID, *sb.*^{2} Chs.^{12} [**ku·vəlid.**] Toffy.

COVER-SLUT, *sb.* Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Cor. [**kɐ·və-slɐt.**] **1.** A long apron used to hide an untidy dress; any clothing slipped on to hide untidiness beneath.

Lei.^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{2}

2. A person who takes the blame due to another.

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

COVETISE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Covetousness, greed.

Fif. Mensless men whase sauls were bent On covetize and wrang, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 40. **Nhb.** For envie makes men do amiss, Croked covetise did all this, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 13.

[The kingdom of couetise, *P. Plowman* (A.) II. 65. AFr. *coveitise* (OFr. *covoitise*), excessive desire.]

COVETTA, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) The name given to a plane used for moulding framed work. Also called **Quarter-round.**

[The same word as *cavetto*, a hollowed moulding (Weale). Cp. It. *in cavetto*, the reverse of *in riliévo*.]

COVEY, *sb.* n.Cy. e.An. [**kō·vi.**] A cover of furze, &c., for game.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** (C.T.), **Suf.**^{1}

COVEY, *adj.* e.An. Lifeless, listless.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Still in use (M.C.H.B.). **Suf.** Known by some few old people, meaning 'seedy' as describing one suffering from the effects of dissipation (F.H.).

COVEY, *int.* e.Yks.^{1} [**kō·vi.**] Used to call pigeons.

COVEY-KEYS, *sb. pl.* Ken. Also in form **cover-keys.** The oxlip, *Primula variabilis.*

Ken. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 563.

COVIE, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} The scaup duck, *Fuligula marila.*

COVINE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A division or company into which witches were supposed to be divided. See below.

Sc. A covine consists of 13 witches, of whom two are officials, the 'Maiden of the Covine,' who sits next the Deil, and with whom he leads off the dance, and the 'officer,' who calls the witches at the door, when the Deil calls the names from his book, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 189.

[OFr. *covin* (*couvin*), MLat. *convenium*, a coming together (Ducange).]

COVINS, see **Cuvvins.**

COVIN-TREE, *sb.* Sc. A large tree in front of an old mansion-house, where the laird always met his visitors. See **Covine.**

Sc. I love not the Castle when the covin-tree bears such acorns as I see yonder, Scott *Quentin Durward* (1823) iii. **Rxb.** (Jam.); He was lord o' the huntin'-horn And king o' the covin-tree, *Mother's Lament* (*ib.*).

COW, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **caa** w.Yks. e.Lan.^{1}; **cah** w.Yks.; **caw** w.Yks.^{4}; **coo** Sc. N.I.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1} Wm.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} ne.Yks.^{1} e.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **cu-** Dev.; **kah** Lan.; **kahe** Chs.^{1}; **kaw** Wm.; **keaw** e.Lan.^{1}; **keo** Ant.; **keow** Chs.^{12} [**kū**, w.Yks. **kā**, Lan. **kē**, s.Cy. **keu.**]

I. Gram. forms. *pl.* (1) **Kahe,** (2) **Kahes,** (3) **Kee,** (4) **Key,** (5) **Keye,** (6) **Kie,** (7) **Ky,** (8) **Kye.**

(1) **Chs.**^{1} Kahe is equivalent to kine, and is applied to the species. (2) **Chs.**^{1} Kahes is used when several individual beasts are spoken of. (3) **n.Dev.** Kae·ee, *Exm. Scold. and Crtshp.* (1746) *Gl.* (4) **Chs.**^{23} (5) **Cum.**^{1} *n.* **Chs.**^{1} Used when several individual beasts are spoken of. (6) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2} (7) **Abd.** Girse for supper to the ky, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 89. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Wm.** Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 48, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.** Castillo *Poems* (1878) 18. **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 90. **Chs.**^{3} (8) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 159. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.**^{1} *c.* and *e.* **n.Yks.**^{123}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} Used to denote particular herds, kine being used for cows in *gen.* **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{124}, **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Used collectively for the species; **Chs.**^{23}, **Der.**^{1} *Obs.*, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Lin.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Cow-baby,** a childish, timid person; a coward, simpleton; (2) **-bache,** a wide grassy road between thorn hedges where milch cows are pastured; (3) **-'s-backrin,** cow's dung dropped in the field; (4) **-baillie,** the farm-servant in charge of the cows; also used derisively of a cow-herd; (5) **-ban(d,** (*a*) a large horseshoe-shaped collar of wood or iron by which cows are secured in their stalls; (*b*) a rope for tying together the legs of cows during milking; (6) **-'s band,** an ancient custom by which when a man borrowed money he gave the cow's band in pledge; (7) **-banger,** a man who attends on cows; (8) **-barken,** (9) **-barton,** a milking-yard, a cow's yard; (10) **-beast,** a cow, ox; (11) **-belly,** a quicksand; (12) **-bield,** a shelter for cows; (13) **-blades,** (14) **-blakes,** cow-dung dried in the sun and used for fuel; see **Casson**; (15) **-boose,** a cattle-stall; (16) **-bow,** see **-ban(d,** (*a*); (17) **-box,** a square box, wide at the top and narrow at the bottom, from which cows eat licking; (18) **-boy,** a playful woman; (19) **-byre,** a cow-house; (20) **-calf,** a female calf; (21) **-cap,** a metal knob put on the tip of a cow's horn, to prevent it doing mischief; (22) **-casings,** (23) **-casson,** see **-blakes**; (24) **-cattle,** cows; (25) **-chain,** the chain with which cows are tied up in the 'shippen'; (26) **-cheese,** old milk cheese; (27) **-clag,** (28) **-clap,** (29) **-clat,** lumps of earth or dung adhering to the buttocks of cows and sheep; cow-dung; (30) **-clans,** (31) **-cleansings,** the after-birth of a cow; (32) **-comforts,** rubbing posts or pillars for cattle; (33) **-cottager,** a class of peasants; (34) **-couper,** a cow or cattle-dealer; (35) **-'s-courant** or **-coranto,** very rough play, noisy romps, noisy conversations; (36) **-craik,** a mist with an easterly wind; (37) **-crib,** a crib for cattle, a round feeding-rack placed in the middle of a yard; (38) **-cumber,** a short pole suspended by a chain hung over a cow's neck to prevent it getting out of its pasture; (39) **-dab,** cow-dung; (40) **-doctor,** a country veterinary surgeon; (41) **-down,** a cow-common; (42) **-easings,** see **-dab**; (43) **-feeder,** a dairyman who sells milk and keeps cows; a milkman; (44) **-file,** a painful crack in a cow's hoof; (45) **-footed,** having an awkward gait, club-footed; (46) **-gang,** a cow's walk; (47) **-gap,** *obs.*, the time when cows are taken on or off for the grazing season; (48) **-gate** or **-gait,** (*a*) the right of pasturage for one cow on common land; (*b*) see **-trod**; (49) **-green,** the green or field on which a cow is pastured; (50) **-grip(e,** a trench or channel in the floor of a cow-house to carry off the water, &c.; (51) **-ground,** a cow-pasture; (52) **-hair-ball,** a ball made of the cast hairs of a cow, rolled up in the hand with milk; (53) **-heart,** a coward, timid person; (54) **-hearted,** (*a*) timid, cowardly; (*b*) of plants: tender, wanting in vitality; (55) **-hemmel,** a cattle-shed; (56) **-hide,** to flog with a heavy whip; (57) **-hocked,** of horses: having the hind legs bent towards each other like a cow's in running; also used *fig.*; cf. **cat-hammed**; (58) **-how,** a state of excitement; great noise, much ado; (59) **-hubby,** a cow-herd; (60) **-hurdle,** a 'flake' or spar hurdle; (61) **-ill,** a disease of cows; (62) **-itch,** a powder given to cows to relieve them of the itch; (63) **-jobber,** (64) **-jockey,** see **-couper**; (65) **-'s-knob,** see **-cap**; (66) **-lad,** a boy entrusted with the care of cows; (67) **-lady-stone** or **collady-stone,** a species of quartz; (68) **-lake** or **-leck,** a glutton; one over-greedy of gain; (69) **-lays** or **-lease,** see **-ground**; (70) **-leading,** the game of 'follow your leader'; (71) **-leech,** see **-doctor**; (72) **-leg,** to pitch a back with one leg only, the other remaining on the ground; (73) **-lick,** (*a*) a lock of hair on a cow's hide, *gen.* on the forehead, which will not lie flat; also used of human beings; (*b*) a mess for cows composed of chopped hay mixed with barley, &c.; (74) **-lone,** the constellation 'milky way'; (75) **-mig,** the liquid manure or drainage from a cow-house or dung-hill; (76) **-milk,** cow's milk; (77) **-mouth,** the hollow wrongly left by the workmen when cutting poles; (78) **-mouthed,** loud-voiced, bellowing, 'blaring'; (79) **-paps,** cow-teats; (80) **-par,** a straw-yard, fold-yard; (81) **-pasture,** (*a*) a pasture field near the farm-house which is never mown; (*b*) a pasture set apart in some parishes for the sole use of the cottagers' cows; (82) **-pie,** a pudding made of the second milking of a cow, after she has calved; a custard pudding encased in pastry; (83) **-pine,** a cow-pen or stall; (84) **-plague,** (85) **-plat,** see **-dab**; (86) **-pock,** cow-pox; (87) **-price,** a long bill, the price of a cow; (88) **-pushla,** a single dropping of a cow; (89) **-quag,** see **-clat**; (90) **-quake,** (*a*) a disease of cattle; (*b*) cold easterly winds in May, which often produce the disease; (91) **-quaker,** a storm that usually comes in May after the cows are turned out; (92) **-rent,** rent paid for the use or hire of a cow; (93) **-renter,** a person who hires a cow; (94) **-shite,** a contemptible person; (95) **-shod,** see **-clat**; (96) **-shooter,** at Winchester: a hard felt hat; (97) **-shot,** (*a*) a species of marl; (*b*) see **-clat**; (98) **-slaver,** *fig.* nonsense, rubbish; (99) **-slop,** see **-clat**; (100) **-sow,** a wooden frame to fasten cows in their stalls; (101) **-span,** see **-ban(d,** (*b*); (102) **-squat,** see **-clat**; (103) **-stalk,** the hollow stem of the cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (104) **-stall,** see **-sow**; (105) **-strippings,** the last few drops of milk drained from a cow; (106) **-stropple,** a cow-tie; (107) **-swat,** the semi-fluid dung of the cow dropped in the field; (108) **-tail,** coarse wool from the hind legs of sheep, *gen.* inferior in quality to 'britch' (q.v.); (109) **-tail-dyer,** a man who dyes small warps in sections of one or two yards in length, each section being of a different colour; (110) **-tenter,** an old man, who is only equal to 'tent' or watch cows while grazing; (111) **-teort,** see **-clat**; (112) **-'s-thumb,** a small space, hair's breadth; (113) **-tie,** (*a*) see **-ban(d,** (*b*); (*b*) a spancel fastened to horses' feet to tether them; (114) **-t'cd,** see **-dab**; (115) **-tongued,** deceitful, having a tongue like a cow, smooth on one side and rough on the other; (116) **-trod,** the path that cows take to and from pasture along a hillside; (117) **-trodden,** cross-grained, awkward to manage; (118) **-turd,** cow-dung; also applied to cheap cigars; (119) **-tyal** or **-tile,** see **-ban(d,** (*a*); (120) **-tyin,** stall accommodation for cows, upright posts to which cows are tied in sheds; (121) **-ure,** the udder of the cow; (122) **-whisket,** a flat, oval basket made of cleft ash, used like the cow-box (q.v.); (123) **-white,** *obs.*, the payment for a cow; (124) **-yoke,** see **-cumber.**

(1) **s.Hmp.** I ain't a cow-beaby to ask her alms, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxiii. **Wil.** Cowbabby, gawney, &c., were the epithets bestowed on the boy, KENNARD *Diogenes* (1893) xiii; **Wil.**^{1}, **Dor.**^{1} **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Kaew·bae·ubee. Appl. to a boy. (2) **Yks.** *N.&Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 402. (3) **Gall.** (JAM.) (4) **Abd.** (A.W.), **Cld.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** The cow-baillie had recently rebelled against the poverty of the feeding, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 164. **Bwk.** Sometimes given in contempt to a ploughman who is slovenly and dirty (JAM.). (5, *a*) **Lakel.** It was fastened to a stake called a rid-stake. The two ends hung downwards and were joined by a crosspiece called the catch, and remained fastened by the elasticity of the bow, ELLWOOD (1895). **Cum.** Gat his leevin' by makkin cow-bands, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1886) 1st S. 44; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** T'coo-band's brokkun (B.K.). (*b*) **Wm.**^{1} (6) **Gall., Dmf.** (JAM.) (7) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 30, 1892); **w.Yks.**^{3} (8) **Som.** Likewise the ould cow-barken, AGRIKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 65. (9) **Dor.** The dairyman . . . always kept the gossip in the cow-barton from annoying Rhoda, HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 71. (10) **Ayr.** Bringing pigs and eggs and young coo-beasts to the fair, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 85. (11) **Lan.** This foundation . . . was right on the quicksand, or, as it was termed in that district, cow-belly, HOLDEN *Foundations* (1885). (12) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (13) **N.Cy.**^{1} (s.v. Casings). (14) **N.Cy.**^{2}, **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* **Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Chs.** (K.) (15) **Wm.** Hev him she will, en she ligs in a sendry kaw boose ivvery neet, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 109, ed. 1821. **Lei.**^{1} (16) **Lakel.** ELLWOOD (1895). **w.Yks.** LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 31. (17) **Chs.**^{1} (18) **Ant.** (W.H.P.) (19) **Sc.** (A.W.) **n.Yks.** Ah'd gett'n on te me feeat te gan out o' t'coobyre, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 36; **n.Yks.**^{12} (20) **Sc.** (A.W.) **s.Oxf.** That's the best calf I ha' got, . . . and my missus she don't want for to part with it, seein' it's a cow-calf, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 40. **Brks.**^{1} (21) **Shr.**^{1}, **Dor.**^{1} (22) **Yks.** (K.) (23) **n.Lin.**^{1} (24) **Cmb.** Little attention is paid to the improvement of the common breed of cow-cattle, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 261. (25) **Chs.**^{1} It slides up and down the ratch-stake by means of the frampath. **Shr.**^{1} (26) **Nhb.** Cowcheese by the score from the hilly districts of the Breamish and the Aln, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 184. (27) **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 314. **m.Yks.**^{1} (28) **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Cum.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 30, 1892). **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} She's as common as coo-claps are on Butterwick Haale at harvist time. **Lei.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} (29) **n.Yks.**^{2}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Wil.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Ee-d pluw u kaew-klaat wai uz noa·uz vur ae·upmee: ee·s! un dhuur·t-n baak· vur u pan·ee [He would plow a cow-dung with his nose for a halfpenny—yes! and plow it back crosswise for a penny]. **nw.Dev.**^{1} (30) **Lei.**^{1} (31) **e.Yks.**^{1} (32) **Dev.** A rubbing-post being sometimes called 'cows' comfort,' BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 53; HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). (33) **Rut.**^{1} What they call in our village a cow-cottager. (34) **Abd.** Willie Futtrit, the well-known veteran coo-couper, ALEXANDER *Ain Flk.* (1875) 111, ed. 1882. **Bwk.** A cattle dealer, or, as it is commonly called in Sc., a cow-couper, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 118. (35) **w.Cor.** BOTTRELL *Trad.* 195. **Cor.**^{3} (36) **Lnk.** The cow-craik destroys a' the fruit (JAM.). (37) **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.** In cow-cribs like a coach, CLARE *Poems* (1827) 10. **Glo.** Sometimes with a roof over, sometimes without. He was seen to stagger towards a cow-crib, on which he sat down (S.S.B.). **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Ken.**^{1} So constructed as to be low at the sides and high at the corners. (38) **Der.** (B.K.) (39) **Dev.** Let but a cowdab show its grass-green face, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) I. 78. (40) **Sc.** How have you learned this? . . . Ou, just frae the coo-doctor, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 127, ed. 1894. (41) **Wil.** Cow commons, called cow downs, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 17; **Wil.**^{1} *Obs.* (42) **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (43) **Sc.** Jean—daughter of David Deans, cowfeeder, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxiii; Chiefly purchased by milkmen or cow-feeders, as they are usually called, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 203. (44) **n.Yks.**^{2} (45) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12} (46) **s.Sc.** Ye may get muckle mair guid o'm, than a' that ye'll loss by the takin' o' the cow-gang, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 378. (47) **Nhb.**^{1} Spent at the Cow gapp with the grassmen, 7*s.* 2*d.*, *Gateshead Ch. Bks.* (1672). (48, *a*) **Nhb.**^{1} **Lakel.** ELLWOOD (1895). **n.Yks.** A cowgate to a cottage holding under the said landlord, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 62; **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** There is a custom all over the country of what they call cow-gates (taking cows on tack for such a season), YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XX. 11. **Lan., Chs.** Still in use, *ib. Note.* **Chs.**^{1} Many of the farms at Frodsham have so many cow-gates on Frodsham marsh according to the size of the farm. **Not.**^{1} **Lin.** A cow-gait in the muir. A cow-gait on a common, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXVII. 537. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} Two cowgates being reckoned for a horse's pasture. They all have cowgates in the marsh. **Lei.**^{1} (*b*) **Wm.** (B.K.) (49) **Nhp.** Set the cow green in a blaze, CLARE *Remains* (1873) 193. (50) **n.Cy.** (K.), **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1} (51) **Glo.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I; **Glo.**^{1} (52) **w.Mid.** Formerly much used by children. These balls would get dry and hard, and would sometimes last a considerable time (W.P.M.). (53) **Dor.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Dús-n dhee bee jish kaew·-aart-s vur bee·ut u lee·dl maa·yd [Do not thee be such a coward as to beat a little girl]. (54, *a*) **s.Wor.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} A timorous person is said to be kaew-aa·rtud. (*b*) **w.Som.**^{1} An old gardener forking up the roots of the troublesome withy-wind remarked, 'Túz dhu moo·ees kaew·-aar·tuds stuuf, úz·, neef dhu zún· ur u bee·t u vrau·s ur oa·urt du kaech· ut aewt u graew·n, t-l kee·ul-t tu-raak·lee' [It is the most cow-heartedest stuff (there) is; if the sun or a bit of frost or aught do catch it out of (the) ground, it will kill it directly]. (55) **Nhb.** Wor bonny Toon Hall, . . . That coo-hemmil structor [structure], *Local Sng.* (1889). (56) **Mid.** Much better than knocking him down, or even cow-hiding him, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) III. xii. (57) **w.Som.**^{1} A very common but ugly feature in Exmoor ponies. Dhai bee au·vees strau·ng, haun dhai bee kaew-uuk·ud [They be always strong when they be cow-huckéd] is a piece of bucolic wisdom. **Dev.** My wive is nayte and tidy 'bout tha heels. 'Er idden wan ov the cowhocked zort, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 105. **nw.Dev.**^{1} (58) **Bnff.**^{1} The hail toon wiz in a cowhow fin they hard faht wiz deen. She made a sad cowhow fin she wiz tellt her sin wiz droont. (59) **Sc.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (60) **Ken.** A 'cow hurdle' . . . a great, heavy, awkward thing stuck in about five feet high, made of strong round oak waste, BOLDREWOOD *Sydney-side Saxon* (1891) ii. (61) **Sc.** Auld Edie Ochiltree that . . . has skill o' cow-ills and horse-ills, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xii. (62) **Nhb.** A wis put ti bed amang sum coo-itch, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 39. (63) **w.Yks.** T'cah-jobber said 'Thah's seen nowght i' t'cah line up to me,' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 29, 1896). **Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (64) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* **w.Yks.**^{1} (65) **Glo.**^{1} (66) **e.Lan.**^{1} (67) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (68) **Cor.**^{1} (69) **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **Dor.** You'll find it a shorter road druh the cowleys (C.W.). (70) **Nhb.**^{1} (71)

n.Yks.^{2} **s.Chs.^{1}** Ky'aaw· *or* ky'aay-leych. **Nhp.** NORTHALL *Gl.* **War.^{23}**, **s.Wor.^{1}**, **Shr.^{1}**, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.^{1}** (72) **War.^{2}** (73, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.), **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.^{1}** A tuft of hair which obstinately stands up on the crown of the head. A 'calf-lick' is the same, but above the forehead. **Chs.^{123}** **n.Lin.^{1}** Believed to have assumed the form they bear from the animal constantly licking them. **Nhp.^{1}**, **War.^{2}**, **e.An.^{1}**, **Suf.^{1}**, **I.W.^{2}** (*b*) **w.Yks.^{23}** (74) **Lan.** When tha goes up th' cow-lone to th' better place, *Flk-saw*, *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 206. (75) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Yks.^{2}** **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (76) **Sc.** *Scoticisms* (1787) 40. **Ayr.** Gie them guid cow-milk their fill, BURNS *Death of Mailie*, l. 31. (77) **Ken.** (W.F.S.) (78) **s.Wor.** (H.K.) (79) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 25, 1896). (80) **Nrf.** GROSE (1790); HOLLOWAY. (81, *a*) **n.Yks.^{1}**, **ne.Yks.^{1}**, **n.Lin.^{1}** (*b*) *ib.* (82) **w.Yks.** We taunt Earlsheaton folks with a love for 'cah pie' or custard. BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 87. **Brks.^{1}** (83) **Som.** (s.v. Pen) W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.^{1}** The cow-pines be come to repairin sure 'nough, they be all to pieces. (84) **Chs.** BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846); **Chs.^{3}** (85) **Cld.**, **Rxb.** (JAM.), **Slk.** (J.F.), **N.Cy.^{1}**, **Nhb.^{1}**, **Dur.^{1}**, **Cum.^{2}**, **Glo.^{1}** (86) **Lei.^{1}** (87) **n.Yks.^{2}** I shall owe you a coo-price. **Lan.** Aw wouldn't ha' bin one o' thoose bobbies for a keaw price, WOOD *Hum. Sketches*, 114. (88) **N.I.^{1}** (89) **n.Yks.^{2}** (90, *a*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*b*) **Sc.** Come it aire, come it late, in May comes the cowquake, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 364. **e.Lth.**, **Cld.** (JAM.), **Lan.^{1}**, **ne.Lan.^{1}** (91) **Yks.** This is a cowquaker (F.P.T.). (92) **Cor.** The hirer pays his cow-rent in milk and butter, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 547. (93) **Cor.** These cow-renters *gen.* have a piece of ground allotted them by the farmer, *ib.* (94) **Bwk.** She told them that they would 'a' turn out cow-shites at the last!' HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. (95) **Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) (96) **Slang.** (A.D.H.); (E.F.) (97, *a*) **Sc.** The brown and gray sorts, usually called cowshot, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 265 (JAM.). (*b*) **Chs.^{3}** (98) **Lan.** He talked sich keaw-slaver 'at I could hardly howd for flingin' a pot at him, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 197, ed. 1879. (99) **Chs.^{1}** (100) **s.Lan.** (W.H.T.) (101) **Som.** (W.F.R.) (102) **ne.Lan.^{1}** (103) **Cor.^{3}** Plaise, mester, 'twarnt I as was spetting the eglets through the cowstalk. (104) **Brks.^{1}** (105) **n.Yks.^{3}** (106) **Nhb.^{1}** (107) **Cum.^{1}**, **Lan.^{1}**, **ne.Lan.^{1}** (108) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (109) **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.) (110) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.) (111) **Lan.** I leet dissact o' meh back in a kah-teeort, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 14. (112) **Slg.** Ye're no a cow's thumb frae 't (JAM.). (113, *a*) **N.Cy.^{1}**, **Nhb.^{1}**, **Dur.^{1}**, **Cum.^{1}** **Wm.** Fassen them tagidder wi a coo-tee (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **ne.Yks.^{1}** **e.Yks.** A short thick hair rope, with a wooden nut at one end, and an eye formed in the other, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.^{1}** **Lan.** *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. iii. 276. **Chs.^{1}** A cow-tie is *gen.* made of horsehair; it has a loop at one end and a wooden button at the other. It is passed round one thigh, just above the hock, and the two ends are twisted once or twice; the ends are then passed round the other thigh, and the button put through the loop to fasten it. **Der.^{1}**, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.^{1}** (*b*) **w.Yks.** We have in these parts no other name but cow-ty, THORESBY *Lett.* (s.v. Spancel) (1703). (114) **n.Lin.^{1}** It is said of a man who after much display suddenly comes to poverty, that 'he went up like a' arrow an' lighted in a coo-to'd.' (115) **Nhp.^{1}**, **e.An.^{1}**, **Nrf.^{1}** (116) **Wm.** (B.K.) (117) **Lei.^{1}** A carpenter will complain of 'a nasty cow-trodden piece o' wood.' (118) **Cor.** We nothing smoaks but oak leaves and cue-terd, *W. Eclogue* in *Gent. Mag.* (1762) 287; (M.A.C.); **Cor.^{3}** (119) **Not.^{3}**, **Nhp.^{1}** (120) **s.Chs.^{1}** We speak of having 'tyin'' for so many cows. **Hrf.^{2}** (121) **n.Yks.^{2}** (122) **Chs.^{1}** (123) **Wil.^{1}** (124) **Wm.** (B.K.)

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Cow and calf**, the flowers of the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; (2) **Cow·bane**, the water hemlock, *Oenanthe crocata*; (3) **·bells**, the buttercup, *Ranunculus bulbosus*; (4) **·berry**, (*a*) the red whortleberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*; (*b*) *Comarum palustre*; (5) **·cabbage**, a large cabbage planted in fields for cattle; (6) **·cakes**, the wild parsnip, *Peucedanum sativum*; (7) **·clog·weed**, the common cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (8) **·cloos**, (9) **·clover**, the common trefoil clover, *Trifolium medium*; (10) **·cracker**, the bladder campion, *Silene inflata*; (11) **·cranes**, the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (12) **·cress**, (*a*) the marshwort, *Helosciadium nodiflorum*; (*b*) the water pimpernel, *Veronica Beccabunga*; (13) **·'s·eyes**, the white oxeye, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (14) **·flop**, (*a*) the cowslip, *Primula veris*; (*b*) the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; (*c*) see **·clogweed**; (*d*) the common cultivated oat, *Avena sativa*; (*e*) a tall flower, resembling the great mullein, *Verbascum Myconi*; (15) **·flop oats**, oats so called from their resemblance to 'cowflops' or foxgloves; (16) **·foot**, the common ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*; (17) **·grass**, (*a*) see **·clover**; (*b*) the common purple clover, *Trifolium pratense*; (*c*) the rough cock's-foot, *Dactylis glomerata*; (*d*) the lesser spearwort, *Ranunculus flammula*; (*e*) the common plantain, *Plantago major*; (18) **·heave**, the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; (19) **·itch**, the seed-heads of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*; (20) **·keeks**, see **·clogweed**; (21) **·'s·lick**, the white briony, *Bryonia dioica*; (22) **·mack**, see **·cracker**; (23) **·'s·mouth**, see **·flop** (*a*); (24) **·mumble**, (*a*) see **·clogweed**; (*b*) the cow-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; (*c*) the sheep's parsley, *Chaerophyllum temulum*; (*d*) the hedge *Umbelliferae* generally; (25) **·paigle** or **·peggle**, see **·flop** (*a*); (26) **·parsley**, see **·mumble** (*b*); (27) **·parsnip**, see **·clogweed**; (28) **·quakers**, (29) **·quake(s**, (*a*) the common dodder or quaking grass, *Briza media*; (*b*) the toad-flax, *Spergula arvensis*; (30) **·rattle**, (*a*) the white campion, *Lychnis vespertina*; (*b*) see **·cracker**; (31) **·sinkin**, the oxlip, *Primula elatior*; (32) **·stick**, a name given to several of the families of the *Polyzoa*; (33) **·strippling**, (34) **·stropple**, (35) **·struplin**, see **·flop** (*a*); (36) **·vetch**, the common tufted vetch; (37) **·'s·weather-wind**, the common hedge-nettle, *Stachys sylvatica*; (38) **·weed**, (*a*) see **·mumble** (*b*); (*b*) the water crowfoot, *Ranunculus fluitans*; (*c*) the sweet Cicely, *Myrrhus odorata*; (39) **·wheat**, the penny-grass, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*; (40) **·'s·withy·wind**, see **·'s·weather·wind**; (41) **Cows and calves**, (42) **—and kies**, see **Cow and calf**; (43) **·s'·grass**, see **Cow·grass** (*c*).

(1) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Glo.^{1}** (2) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 257. (3) **War.^{3}** (4, *a*) **Nhb.^{1}** **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 41. **w.Yks.^{1}** (*b*) **Sc.** Used to rub the inside of milk-pails to thicken the milk. (5) **n.Yks.** TWEDDELL *Hist. Cleveland* (1873) 110. **Oxf.^{1}** *MS. add.* (6) **Lth.**, **Rxb.** (JAM.) (7) **Glo.^{1}** (8) **n.Sc.** (JAM.) (9) **n.Yks.** [The cow or meadow clover, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 619.] (10) **Dmf.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 143. (11) **Nhp.** (12, *a*) **Hmp.^{1}** (*b*) **Ess.** (13) **Cor.** (14, *a*) **Dev.** They call it cow-flop mead, because such lots of cowslips grow there, *Reports Provinc.* (1890). (*b*) **w.Som.^{1}** Kaew·-flaup. **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 15; **Dev.^{14}**, **nw.Dev.^{1}** **Dev.**, **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1808) I. 432. (*c*) **Cor.^{12}** (*d*, *e*) **Dev.^{4}** (15) **Dev.** The gardener informs me that you can see cow-flop oats advertised in the papers, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (16) **Shr.^{1}** (17, *a*) **Chs.^{1}**, **n.Lin.**, **Nhp.^{1}** (*b*) **Rxb.** A species of clover called cow-grass, *Agric. Surv.* 132 (JAM.). **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.^{1}** Very good for cattle, but very noisome to witches. Called also Wild Sookies and Zig-zag. **I.W.** Often applied to a cultivated form of this plant known as *T. pratense perenne.* (*c*) **e.An.^{1}** (*d*) **Ldd.** (*e*) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (18) **Slk.** (JAM.) (19) **Chs.^{1}** So called from the similarity of their effects to those of the true Cowage or Cowitch (*Mucuna pruriens*). Schoolboys sometimes put them down one another's backs, causing an irritation which is almost unbearable. (20) **Nhb.^{1}** Called also Kelks, or Kecks. (21) **Nrf.** (22) **Sc.** Supposed to have great virtue in making the cow desire the male (JAM.). (23) **Lth.** (*ib.*) (24, *a*) **Lin.** (W.M.E.F.), **e.An.^{1}**, **Nrf.^{1}** **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 113. (*b*) **Cum.**, **Nrf.**, **Ess.** **Ess.** (J.B.) (*c*) **Suf.** (C.T.) (*d*) **Ess.** (25) **Hrt.** There be plenty o' cowpeggles in the fields to year (H.G.). (26) **Glo.^{1}** **Oxf.^{1}** *MS. add.* **Brks.^{1}**, **Cmb.**, **Nrf.**, **n.Ess.**, **Hmp.^{1}** (27) **Stf.** (B.K.) (28, *a*) **s.Chs.** (T.D.), **Der.**, **Shr.^{1}** (*b*) **e.Cy.** (29, *a*) **Nhb.^{1}** Called also Dotherin-dicks, Tremlin-grass, Quakin-grass, and Ladies'-hair. **w.Yks.^{2}** [Come it early or come it late, In May comes the cow-quake, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 92.] (*b*) **e.Cy.** (30) **s.Bck.** (31) **Cum.** HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 40. (32) **Bnff.^{1}** (33) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **Cum.** Perhaps from an imagined resemblance of the plant to the plaits of a cow's throttle (J.W.). **Wm.** I like ta ga when t'coo stripplins an' t'violets er oot (B.K.). **n.Yks.^{3}**, **ne.Yks.^{1}** **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (34) **N.Cy.^{1}**, **Nhb.^{1}** *Obs.*, **Dur.** (35) **Cum.^{1}** *Obsol.* (36) **Glo.^{1}** (37) **s.Bck.** (38, *a*) **Ess.** Cows eat it greedily. (*b*) **Hmp.** Ringwood, where their cows are fed night and morning on a weed procured out of the river Avon, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XL. 555. (*c*) **w.Yks.** LEES *Flora* (1888) 263. (39) **sw.Cum.** (40) **s.Bck.** (41) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 314. **Not.**, **n.Lin.^{1}** **sw.Lin.^{1}** Known sometimes as Lords and Ladies, or Bulls and Cows. **Nhp.^{1}** **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.^{123}**, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.^{1}** **Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1891) 119. **Wil.^{1}** **Dor.** (C.V.G.); (C.W.); **Dor.^{1}** **Som.** (W.F.R.); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.^{14}** (42) **n.Yks.** (43) **Nrf.** In some parts of Nrf. it is called cows' grass, from their being very fond of it, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XXXVII. 454.

3. *Comb.* in the names of birds, insects, &c.: (1) **Cow-baby (cubaby)**, the ladybird, *Coccinella septempunctata*; (2) **-bird**, the yellow wagtail, *Motacilla Raii*; (3) **-boy**, the ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*; (4) **-fish**, any large oval shell-fish, esp. *Mactra lutraria* and *Mya arenaria*; (5) **-klit** or **-kloot**, see **-bird**; (6) **-lady**, (7) **-lady-key**, see **-baby**. Also called **Cushi-coo-lady.**

(1) **n.Dev.** Cubabys be good, an' maskills too, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 124. (2) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Nrf.** From frequenting cows at marsh for the purpose of insects attracted thereby, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44. [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 45.] (3) **Tip.** (J.S.); Swainson *Birds* (1885) 8. (4) **Or.I.** (Jam.) (5) [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 45.] (6) **n.Yks.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 161; **n.Yks.**^{12} **w.Yks.** Jinny-spinners, cah ladies, twinges, caterpillars, Tom Treddlehoyle *Thowts* (1845) 39; **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2} Cowlady, Cowlady, fly away home; Thy house is on fire, thy children all gone; **w.Yks.**^{35} **Lan.** The lady-bird is also known as lady-cow, and cow-lady, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 71. **Chs.**^{13}, **Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (W.H.S.), **Not.**^{23}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} The bairns are so fond of getting cowladies. **Nhp.**^{1} There is a familiar rhyme which is repeated by children, if one of them happens to settle on the hand, to induce it to take flight; if it does not obey the command, it is thrown into the air. 'Cow-lady, cow-lady, fly away home, Your house is on fire, your children are gone; All but one, and that's little John, And he lies under the grindle stone.' **War.**^{12}, **Oxf.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **Cmb.**^{1}, **Ken.** (E.E.S.) (7) **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **sw.Lin.**^{1}

4. Phr. (1) *a cow and a cloot soon runs out*, a warning that if one's savings are much reduced they will soon be spent; (2) *cows and calves*, (*a*) the alternate long and short teeth of a saw; (*b*) little rolls of dirt-charged moisture made by children rubbing their moist hands after play; (3) *the cow gives a good deal of milk but kicks down the bucket*, said of a person who, after praising any one, turns round and finds fault with him; (4) *the boy's gone by with the cows*, said of any one who has lost an opportunity; (5) *we don't go by size or a cow would catch a hare*, prov.; (6) *to look like a cow at a bastard calf*, to look coldly, suspiciously at any one; (7) *like a cow handling a musket*, a simile to express awkwardness; (8) *tumbled in mud, like Collins's cow*, a common simile; (9) *to grow down like the cow's tail*, said in derision to a person who does not grow; (10) *a ten, twelve, &c. dairy*, a dairy farm keeping ten, twelve, &c. cows; (11) *the brown cow*, a barrel of ale or beer.

(1) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2, *a*) **Wil.**^{1} (*b*) **Glo.** Northall *Gl.* (3) **Nhp.**^{1} (4) **Oxf.**^{1} Dhu bwau·yz gaun buuy wi dhŭ kyuuwz. (5) **Shr.** Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 588. (6) **Shr.** *ib.* 594. (7) **nw.Dev.**^{1} (8) **Cor.**^{3} (9) **N.I.**^{1} (10) **Dor.** It was an eighty-cow dairy, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 57. (11) **Lnk.** The auld anes think it best With the brown cow to clear their een, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 214 (Jam.).

5. Mining term: a wooden or iron fork, hung loosely upon the last tub of a 'set,' used on an incline as a brake.

Nhb. The capstan was prevented 'running off' by 'a pall or cow,' Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) V. 245; **Nhb.**^{1} In a forward movement the 'coo' drags loosely behind, but, at any recoil, the forked end, being thrust into the ground by the retrograde movement, prevents the waggons from running 'amain,' or it enables the weight on a gin to be held when the strain is taken off the 'start.' **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **e.Dur.**^{1} Dray-carts and others have such rods dangling at the axle-tree, to take the strain off horses on a 'bank.'

[**1.** (112) That I may die regularly, observing all the ceremonies, formalities, and punctualities: *à la coûtume*, which is, according to our barbarous translation, to a cow's thumb, V. Bourne *Poemata* (ed. 1764) 37 (note); To a cows thumb, *ad amussim . . . a la coustume*, i.e. *pro more*, fashionably, Skinner (1671).]

COW, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Also written **kow** Sc. (Jam.) Nhb.^{1} [**kou.**] **1.** A goblin, sprite, boggle, apparition.

Lnk. He appear'd to be nae kow, For a' his quiver, wings, and bow, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I. 145 (Jam.); She fled as frae a shelly-coated kow, *ib. Gentle Shep.* (1725) 22, ed. 1783. **Nhb.** The Hedley Kow was a bogie, mischievous rather than malignant, Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii; **Nhb.**^{1} A lonely part of the road where the kow used to play many of his tricks, Oliver *Rambles*, 101.

2. *Comp.* **Cow-man**, a name given to the devil, esp. used to frighten children. Sc. (Jam.)

3. Phr. *to play kow*, to act the part of a goblin or boggle. (*ib.*)

[And Browny als, that can play cow Behind the claith with mony a mow, *Roull's Cursing* (c. 1500) 330 (Jam.).]

COW, *sb.*^{3} e.An. Ken. Hmp. Dev. Cor. [**keu.**] **1.** The cowl of a chimney; the movable wooden top of the chimney of a hop-oast or malt-house. e.An.^{1}, Ken.^{12}, Hmp.^{1}, Dev.^{3}

2. A windlass, with a cowl-shaped top, for supplying mines with air.

Cor. That theere cow do blaw wind to the men what's working under, Tregellas *Tales* (1865) 145; **Cor.**^{12}

3. A turned or faced quoit. e.An.^{1}

[Repr. lit. E. *cowl* (of a chimney).]

COW, *sb.*^{4} Ess. Ken. [**keu.**] **1.** A tub. See **Cowl**, *sb.*^{2}

Ess. (W.W.S.); Holloway; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1}

2. A pitcher. Ken.^{1}

COW, *sb.*^{5} Chs. A young cabbage-plant. See **Cole**, *sb.*

Chs.^{1} Not very frequently used.

COW, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{6} n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Also written **cou** w.Yks.^{4}; **cowe** e.Lan.^{1} In form **cur-** Chs.^{1} [**kou.**] **1.** *v.* To rake or scrape together; to clean roads, &c. See **Cowl**, *v.*^{2}

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1} They cow togither a to a-three cant words, ii. 337; **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.**^{1} All persons refusing to clean or cow the streets opposite their respective houses should be fined 6*d.* (1734), Fishwick *Hist. Kirkham*, i. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. *sb.* A rake without prongs for scraping up mud, &c.; a scraper. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Cow-rake.**

Cum.^{1} **Wm.** A hardly knaa whet te co't cowrak, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 18; Tak t'cowrak an' muck t'cauf hull oot (B.K.). **w.Yks.**^{124} **Lan.**^{1} Aw cotter'd th' cat out wi' th' cowrake, Lahee *Carter's Struggles* (1865) 24. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **s.Lan.** (S.W.), **Chs.**^{123} **Der.**^{1} Kuuw·-rai·:k; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{2}

COW, *v.*^{2} Cum. Yks. Chs. Wor. Written **caaw** Cum.^{1}; **kow** w.Yks. [**kau.**] **1.** To bend over on one side, to twist; to gape on one side, used esp. of shoes, &c. Cf. **acow.**

n.Yks. He cow'd his shoes ower (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ky'aaw. Still used. **se.Wor.**^{1} I don't think my spade is o' much account, fur 'e cowed as soon as ever a got into a bit o' gravel.

Hence (1) **Cowed**, (2) **Cow-footed**, (3) **-heeled**, *ppl. adj.* of shoes, &c.: worn, bent down on one side; (4) **-ow**, ill-natured, angry; (5) **-wow**, *v.* of shoes, &c.: to gape at the sides; (6) *all on the kow-how*, phr. all askew, crooked, twisted.

(1) **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} Shoes worn down on one side, or 'ill-trodden,' are said to belong to a cow-footed person. **w.Yks.**^{5} (3) **m.Yks.**^{1} (4) **n.Yks.** A woman kittled her rooarin bairn on t'throat an sed 'cow-ow, cow-ow' (I.W.). (5) **s.Chs.**^{1} A shoemaker was trying a shoe on the foot of a customer, 'and it gauped at the side.' This was described as 'cow-wowin' a bit.' Cow-wow is now almost, if not quite, *obs.* (6) **w.Yks.** Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1843) 339.

2. To walk with the feet turned inwards or twisted.

Cum.^{1} **n.Yks.** Ah see'd her cowin' awaay down t'street (M.C.F.M.); **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} To 'cow and pow' is to walk clumsily as with a twist in the feet. **m.Yks.**^{1}

3. To walk, run, go, *gen.* used *imper.*

n.Yks. Tice me, we will cow efter the', Robinson *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4; **n.Yks.**^{2} Cow away! 'Cowing' is proceeding on foot. **m.Yks.**^{1} Thou's going to go! Cow-away!

COW, *v.*^{3} Yks. Chs. Also Ess. Also in form **caw** Chs.^{1}; **coo** n.Yks.; **kah** w.Yks. [**kū, kau, keu,** w.Yks. **kā.**] To cower, shrink; to sit or kneel; *gen.* with *down.*

n.Yks. He coo'd doon when Ah snub'd him (I.W.). **w.Yks.** Cow thu down (H.W.); They . . . invoited me to a seeat. I kah'd me dahn, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) ix; **w.Yks.**^{5} Cow'd darn i' his best breeches. **Chs.**^{1} Caw thee dain. **s.Chs.**^{1} Ky'aaw, Kuw. **Ess.** When leather'd is a runnin' hoss, It ollis makes him cow! Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 117; **Ess.**^{1}

COW, see **Chow**, *sb.*^{2}, **Coe**, *sb.*^{2}, **Come**, *v.*^{1} **I. 1** (8).

COWAN, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Also written **cowen.** Also in form **cowaner** Lth. **1.** A mason who builds dry stone dikes or walls, a 'dry-diker'; applied in contempt to one who does the work of a mason, but has not been regularly apprenticed to the trade.

Sc. (Jam.) **Cai.** Cameron *Halkirk* in *Stat. Acc.* (1797) XIX. 24. **Arg.** A boat carpenter, joiner, cowan (or builder of stone without mortar) gets 1*s.* at the minimum, Norman M'Leod *Morven* in *Stat. Acc.* (1794) X. 267. **Lth.** (Jam.)

2. One who is not a Freemason.

Bnff. The 'Tyler' of the Lodge has a drawn sword to enable him to guard against all cowans and eavesdroppers, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 173. **Kcb.** The Die'l being naething but a cowan, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 38. [They (the two Tylers) . . . are to guard the Lodge with a drawn sword, from all Cowens, Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 525.]

COWAN, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Sc. A fishing-boat.

Sc. The Earl . . . resolved to man out four prizes he had got at sea, and thirty large cowans or fisher-boats, Wodrow *Hist.* (1721) II. 535 (Jam.).

COWANER, see **Cowan**, *sb.*^{1}

COWANS, *sb. pl.* Nhb.^{1} [**kou·ənz.**] Clotted wool on sheep.

COWARD, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Chs. Nhp. War. Ess. Written **coordie** Bnff.^{1} In phr. *to do another's cowards*, to do what another has not the courage to do; (2) *a coward's blow*, a blow given to provoke a boy to fight or be branded as a coward.

(1) **Ess.** I can do your cowards; look a-here, see me jump (H.H.M.). (2) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

Hence (1) **Cowardie,** *v.* to surpass, esp. in athletic exercises; also used as a *sb.*; (2) **Cowardy-blow,** *sb.* the blow given in a challenge to fight; (3) **Cowardy! cowardy! costard!** *phr.* a term of contempt applied to a boy who will not accept a challenge.

(1) **Rnf.** (Jam.) (2) **Bnff.**^{1}, **Chs.** (F.R.C.) (3) **Nhp.**^{1} Repeated by children playing at the game of 'One catch all,' when they advance towards the one who is selected to catch them, and dare or provoke her to capture them. **War.**^{3} Also used by children as a reproach to those who will not join in some scheme of mischief.

COWARD, see **Cowerd.**

COW-BAT, *sb.* Nhb. Wm. A blow given by one boy to another to provoke him to fight. Cf. **cowardy-blow.**

Nhb.^{1} There's your challenge, and there's your cow-bat. **n.Wm.** I gev him his coo-bat, an' he hooked it (B.K.).

COWBLE, *v.* Sc. (Jam.) Of ice: to undulate, 'shog.' Cf. **coble**, *v.*^{2}

Rxb. The ice is a' cowblin (Jam.).

COWCUMBER, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also freq. in form **cowcummer.** [**kū·-, kau·-, kou·-,** w.Yks. **kā·-**, Lan. **kē·-**, s.Cy. **keu·-**] Dial. pron. of Cucumber. It is not pronounced [**kiū·kɐmbə(r)**] in any of the dialects.

[Pickled cowcombers I have bought, J. Taylor *Wks.* (1630) III. 97.]

COW-CUNGER, *sb.* Stf. A cucumber. See **Conger**, *sb.*^{1}

s.Stf. Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

COWD, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *v.* To float, to be moved by the motion of slight waves; to swim. Cf. **cowdle.**

Cld. I cowd on the rowan spait, *Edb. Mag.* (May 1820) *Marmaiden* (Jam.); The boat cowds finely awa' (Jam.).

Hence **Cowder,** *sb.* a boat that sails pleasantly. Cld. (*ib.*)

2. *sb.* A gentle rocking motion; a pleasant sail; a swim. (*ib.*)

COWDA, COWDACH, see **Cowdy,** *sb.*

COWDE, *adj.* Hrf. w.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Obstinate, unmanageable.

Hrf. Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804). **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

COWDEAL, *v.* *Obs.* Irel. To scold.

Wxf.^{1} A war cowdealeen wi' ooree [They were scolding with one another].

COWDEN, *int.* Sur. [**keu·dən.**] A derisive shout raised at a cricket-match if a ball comes to a fielder first bound, and an appeal is made to the umpire.

Sur.^{1} Cowden is a parish in Ken. bordering upon Sur., and in some match, either there or elsewhere, an umpire from Cowden must have given a wrong decision, the recollection of which is still treasured. The remark is always received with laughter.

COWDIE, *adj.* Sc. Also in form **coodie.** Pleasant, kindly; cheerful.

Frf. 'It's setting to rain.' . . . 'But will it be a saft, cowdie sweet ding-on?' Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxxi; The canary gae a coodie bit cheep, Salmond *My Man Sandy* (1894) 88.

COWDLE, *v.* Sc. To float, move with the motion of waves, a *dimin.* of **cowd.** Cld. (Jam.)

Hence **Cowdlan,** *ppl. adj.* moving with the motion of the waves, floating.

Cld. The cowdlan bells on the wealan' flude, *Edb. Mag.* (May 1820) *Marmaiden* (*ib.*).

COWDRUM, *sb.* Sc. A beating; severe reprehension.

Rnf. Ye'll get cowdrum for that (Jam.).

[Gael. *comhthrom* (*cothrom*), equipoise, justice (Macleod & Dewar).]

COWDY, *sb.* *Obs.*? Sc. n.Cy. Also in forms **cowda** Rxb.; **cowdach** Sc. (Jam.) A little cow, a cow without horns; a heifer. Cf. **cowey.**

Sc. I dander out at noon, An' hear the dancin' cowdas croon, An' lammies, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 319. **Rxb., Dmf.** (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**^{2}

[A der. of *cow'd*, *cowed*, polled, *pp.* of **cow**(e, *v.*^{2} **1.**]

COWDY, *v.* Irel. Written **coody** N.I.^{1} [**kū·di.**] With *down*: to kneel. Cf. **cowery.**

N.I.^{1} Coody doon an' say yer prayers.

COWDY, *adj.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Also in form **cwody** Cum. [**kū·di.**] Sprightly, brisk, frolicsome, in high spirits.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Cum.** Our nag had eaten se mony cwoals it was cwody, Ritson *Borrowdale Lett.* (1787) 3, ed. 1866; **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

Hence **Cowdying along,** *phr.* walking at a nimble pace. n.Yks.^{2}

COW(E, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **coo** Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1}; **kah** w.Yks. [**kū, kau,** w.Yks. **kā,** s.Cy. **keu.**] **1.** *v.* To intimidate, frighten, subdue, quell, scold. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. This will cow her pride, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 9; Wha's coming to cow yer cracks? Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxx. **Frf.** Ye'll no be cow'd whae'er sud flyte, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 62. **Fif.** That wou'd hae cow'd his croakin, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 8. **Ayr.** Shortly they will cowe the louns! Burns *To W. Simpson* (May 1785) st. 29. **Lnk.** Some michty men . . . Wha never had been cowed before, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 17. **Lth.** Nocht could e'er his courage cowe, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 206. **Slk.** She sat shaking her head at me, . . . but I trow I cow'd her for 't after, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 22, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Not used of an inferior (Jam.). **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **n.Wm.** Did he cow thi? (B.K.) **n.Yks.**^{12} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{4}, **Chs.**^{23}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{1} **Shr.**^{2} Dunna be cowed at such a fellow as that. **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**^{1} Aay bee rig·lur u-kaewd aew·t [I am quite tired out].

Hence (1) **Cow-carl,** *sb.* one who intimidates others, a bugbear; (2) **Cowing,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* a snubbing, humiliation; an alarm, fright; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* disheartening, discouraging.

(1) **Dmf.** (Jam.) (2, *a*) **Sc.** Ye hae gi'en Dranshogle a bonny cowin', *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 42 (Jam.); Sair snool'd wi' the cowin', Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 136. **n.Yks.**^{2} They gat a good cowing. (*b*) **Nhb.** It was, ne doubt, a cooen seet, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24; **Nhb.**^{1}

2. To surpass, outdo, beat, *gen.* in phr. *that cows a'.*

Sc. 'This cows all!' she cried, 'you come to me to speir for her?' Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xix. **Elg.** This cows a' rhyme an' reason! Tester *Poems* (1865) 151. **Abd.** Ony badrans, he or she, Wad cow the bitch, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 101. **Frf.** Weel, that cows, for he has nane to blame but himself, Barrie *Minister* (1891) vii. **Per.** The fat cattle cowed a' thing for price, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 98. **Fif.** The view cowed a' description, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 21. **Rnf.** Does't no cow a' hoo bardies lo'e To nestle 'mang the clouds sae blue, Young *Pictures* (1865) 164. **Lth.** 'That cowes a',' said the miller, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 145. **Gall.** Davert! that cowes a', Crockett *Stickit Min.* (1893) 58.

3. Phr. (1) *to cow the cady*, (2) — *the cuddy*, to surpass, outdo, excel, beat; (3) — *the gowan*, (*a*) a fleet horse, one that cuts the ground; also used as a *v.*; (*b*) see — *the cuddy*.

(1) **Ayr.** E'en cowe the cadie! Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 19. **Rxb.** You've fairly cow'd the cady, A. Scott *Poems* (ed.

1808) 72. (2) **Bnff.**^{1} **Ayr.** It juist cowes the cuddy, and the cuddy cowes a', Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 132. (3, *a*) **s.Sc.** (Jam.) (*b*) **Bnff.**^{1} **Abd.** That does cowe the gowan fairly, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 150, ed. 1882. **e.Fif.** That cows the gowan! Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **Lnk.** It fair cowes the gowan a' thegither, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 9.

4. *sb.* A fright, terror.

Ayr. New-light herds gat sic a cowe, Burns *To W. Simpson* (May 1785) st. 27; 'I'll gie ye a cow ye'll no forget this while' is a common threat (Jam.). **Lnk.** O sic a cowe is Betty! Her vera glow'r turns sweet to sour, Rodger *Poems* (c. 1838) 42, ed. 1897.

5. A coward.

Per. A common term of contempt used by schoolboys: Ye're a coo! (G.W.) **Cum.** In brulliments thou art nea cow, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 92.

6. Phr. *to take the cow(e*, to be afraid.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** He's teann t'cowe and 's knockt under, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 94.

[**1.** ON. *kūga*, to force, tyrannize over, cow. **5.** *Couard*, a coward, a bastard, a cow, Cotgr.]

COW(E, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written **cou** Sc. [**kou, kau.**] **1.** *v.* To poll (the head); to cut short, prune, lop. Also used *fig.* See **Coll,** *v.*^{2}

Sc. Gin ye be for lang kail, cow the nettle stoo the nettle, Cow the nettle early, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1808) 34; Ye wad gar me trow my head [hair] was cow'd and I find the hair on 't, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 96, ed. 1881. **Frf.** Scotia soon will cow his wing, Beattie *German Lairdie* (c. 1820). **Ayr.** They'll ... cowe her measure shorter By th' head some day, Burns *Ordination* (1786) st 13. **e.Lth.** The lairds ... 'll be nane the waur o' haein their horns cowed, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 88. **Edb.** Weel aff are ye, wha a' your hair Did cowe awa' in time right ear', *Complaint* (1795) 9. **Gall.** The rude Russians ... Had ... cowed his garments by his wame, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 61, ed. 1897. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* **Wm.** Cuddy, who cowed you?—My mudder wit shears (J.H.).

Hence (1) **Cow'd** or **Cow't,** *ppl. adj.* (*a*) cropped, clipped, bare; (*b*) hornless, without horns; (2) **Cow'd** or **Cow't dyke,** *phr.* an earthen fence devoid of growing wood, not planted with quickset; (3) **Cowing,** (*a*) *ppl. adj.* clipping, cutting; (*b*) *sb.* a clipping, cutting, *pl.* what is cut or broken off.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Cum.** An audacious pretender is sometimes said to be 'fit to persuade folk ther' heeds is cow't' (M.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **n.Lan.** Wi dhi hiəd tlip't dhau liəks kuait kau'd ən biar (W.S.). (*b*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Now a horned one, and now a cowed one, Whitehead *Leg.* (1896) 74. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **n.Lan.** A'v selt dhat rəd kau·d hefər (W.S.). (2) **Cum.** The hedges are not only unsightly, but otherwise objectionable, from their being so generally what are called cowed dykes, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II. 316; **Cum.**^{1} (3, *a*) **Kcb.** 'Tis the gently moving hand ... Guides the keen cowing shears, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 81. (*b*) **Sc.** Whauks o' gude ait-farle cowins, Wilson *Poems* (1790) 91 (Jam.).

2. Phr. *cow t'lowe*, snuff the candle. Cum.^{1}

3. To crop, browse, esp. in phr. *cow the bent*, to eat the coarse grass of a common, &c. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Your fat yow ... And the four spawls o't I wat we's cow, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 169; Milch cows are pastured on the best grass; less worth cows are sent to cow the bent. When a person is disgraced or cast off, he is said to cow the bent. The life of poverty, disgrace or misfortune, is often called a life of cow the bent (Jam. *Suppl.*).

4. *sb.* A cutting, clipping, polling.

Sc. Gae to the barber an' get a cow (Jam.). **Lth.** His uniform 'cut' for all boys as near the skin as the comb would permit him to go, ... there was no fear of anybody 'ruggin'' that hair, as no one could grip it, so close was the 'cowe,' Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 39.

COW(E, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Also written **kow** (Jam.). [**kou, kau.**] **1.** A twig, branch; a bare branch of whin or ling after the leaves are decayed; a bush.

Sc. Birds are lilten on ilk thorn, An' heather cowe, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 318. **Kcd.** On a cow a birdie sat, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 62. **Abd.** Pit on a cow till I come o'er the gate, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 83, ed. 1812. **Frf.** A red rantin' fire o' dried peat or whin cowe, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 75. **e.Fif.** Divin' into the heart o' a big broom cowe, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii. **Dmb.** No' a buss on't bigger than broom cowe, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xxix. **e.Lth.** Stan'in up in the transe afore a' the folk, an' my heid like a heather cowe, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 69. **Rxb.** Where they'd get ... A rive amang the heather cowes, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 204. **Nhb.** Mosses ... covered with a few cows of heath only (J.H.); **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.** (E.W.P.)

2. A besom or brush made of broom, esp. the broom used in the game of curling.

Sc. There's naething worse faured than a curler comin' oot for his first spell wi' an auld scrunt o' a cowe, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 87. **Frf.** A mair grim-lookin' hizzie ne'er lapt ower a cowe, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 74. **Lnk.** Keen curlers noo wi' cowes an' stanes, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 20. **Lth.** 'He's a grand side shot;' and the brooms, or the 'cowes,' as they were called, did their duty, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 271. **Slk.** Wi' her heather-cowe clean wiping A' the floor, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 91. **Gall.** A heather cow for soopin' the rink, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 218.

3. A birch, an instrument of correction.

Sc. 'I'll tak a cow to you,' is a common threatening (Jam.).

4. A weir made of brushwood. s.Lan. (W.H.T.)

[**1.** Fr. (Norm.) *coue*, 'queue' (Moisy); OFr. *coe*, 'cauda' (La Curne). For the development of sense see Cotgr. (s. v. *Queue*), where we find 'queue' rendered 'the staulk or steale of fruits,' and an element in many names of plants.]

COWED, see **Cowerd,** *adj.*

COWE'EN ELDERS, *phr.* Sc. Cormorants.

Kcb. The parish of Colvend is pronounced Cowen or Cowend (A.W.); From Colvend, a coast parish, Swainson *Birds* (1895) 142.

COWELL, *sb.* Pem. Dev. Cor. Written **cowal(l** n.Dev. Cor.^{12}; also in form **cowl** Cor. [**kau·əl, kaul.**] A basket, a fish-basket carried on the back. Cf. **cawel(l.**

Pem. (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **n.Dev.** Dame send'th, too, a skillet, cowal, an' trundle, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 70. **Cor.** Tha taaties they'd carr in a cowl, ting'd up to their heads, *T. Towser* (1873) 26; **Cor.**^{1} A broad strap passes over the top of the head; the basket, which in shape somewhat resembles a cowl, rests on the back; **Cor.**^{2} **w.Cor.** Nymph of the cowal, Newlyn fair, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 432.

[OE. *cawel*, basket (*Corpus Gl.*).]

COWELL, see **Cawl, Cowl,** *sb.*^{2}

COWER, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Sc. Irel. and n. and midl. counties to Der. Nhp. Also in forms **caar** w.Yks. e.Lan.^{1}; **cahr** w.Yks.; **car** w.Yks. w.Yks.^{5} Chs.^{13}; **caure** w.Yks.^{4} Chs.^{1}; **ceawer** Lan.; **cooer** Wm.^{1}; **coor** Sc. Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1} Yks.; **cour** Sc. Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1}; **coure** n.Cy. Midl. Der.^{1}; **cowr** Sc. n.Cy.; **keawer** Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1}; **keower** Chs.^{23}; **kewer** Lan. [**kū·-, kau·-,** Lan. **kē·-,** w.Yks. **kā·-.**] **1.** *v.* To sit, lie, kneel or squat down. *Gen.* with *down.*

Ir. Peg to-day would do nothing but cower over the fire, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 57. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**^{1} Coor doon, or ye'll get hitten. **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} But let's cour down i' this deyke-back, 168. **Wm.**^{1} Cooer ya doon befoor t'fire and warm yersen. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Cower thyself down. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); Nah, Clara Hannah, let Mr. Foler 'ev that chair; thah c'n cahr o' t'buffit (J.T.F.); **w.Yks.**^{14}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Cower theesen darn ameng t'muck an' then tha'll be reight. Car thuh darn. **Lan.** Whoile th' king keawrs at his table, Staton *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 12; Ceawered at full length, Laycock *Rhymes* (1867) 76; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} Cowerin' o'er th' fire; **Chs.**^{3} **Midl.** Still in use, Toone *Dict.* (1834). **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} A hen cowers over her brood when she collects them under her wings.

2. To remain quiet, keep still, remain in one place; to hide.

Rnf. Cour ye still, Allan *Poems* (1836) 46. **Dur.**^{1} To 'cour down' is to escape from being observed. **w.Yks.** Cahr quiet same as they do at Birstal, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); Thear he caars, day in, day aght, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 29; (S.P.U.) **Lan.** So hoo keawert up o' neet for t'catch us i' th' mornin', Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 44.

Hence **Cowering spot,** *phr.* a secret hiding-place.

w.Yks. Weasl said he knew of a cowering spot near at hand, where we might hide, Snowden *Web Weaver* (1896) x.

3. To linger, loiter about, skulk.

w.Yks. One neet as tuthree on us wor carr'd i' t'Woodman Inn, *Yksman Ann.* (1876) 50; T'owd lass went intut shop wol t'husband cahr'd ahtside, *Dewsbre Olm.* (1878) 5. **Lan.** He likes to goo wi' sportin' pals, An keawer i' th' alehouse nook, Wood *Sngs.* (1879) 58; Sam had bin ceawerin' rayther to lung at th' 'Owd Dog' aleheawse, Mellor *Uncle Owdem* (1865) 14, ed. 1867.

4. To bow, bend, submit. Also used *fig.*

Abd. E'en Blackstone's weighty wit maun cour To far mair weighty woman's, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 66. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} They made 'em cower in a bit.

5. To become bankrupt. w.Yks. (J.T.), w.Yks.^{3}

6. *trans.* To lower, droop, fold.

Elg. He cowrs his wing, and steeks his eye, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) I. 18. **Kcd.** My Muse ... maun cour her wings, Grant *Lays* (1884) 4. **Ayr.** But here my muse her wing maun cour, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) st. 16; Whare wilt thou cow'r thy chittering wing, *ib.* *Winter Night* (1785) st. 4. **Gall.** The black dog growling cowered his tail, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 81.

7. *sb.* *Fig.* A sitting with, a talk, chat.

Lan. I'll just have ten minutes of a keawer wi' yo', Brierley *Old Nook*, iii; They meant to have a 'keawer,' *ib.* *Traddlepin Fold*, ix.

[Norw. dial. *kūra*, to cower down, to keep still (Aasen); Sw. *kūra*, 'sedere reclinatus' (Serenius).]

COWER, *v.*^{2} Sc. Also written **cour** (Jam.) Abd.; **cowr** Abd. **[kū·ər, kūr.]** To recover, get well, improve; to get over, recover from. See **Cover,** *v.*

Abd. Saunders Malcolm had never cour't the death of his daughter, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 74, ed. 1882; Say, ye're in love, and but her cannot cowr, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 38, ed. 1812; He's courin up fine, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlix. **Ags.** Still used in the higher parts of Ags. (Jam.)

COWERD, *adj.* Glo. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Also written **coward** Hmp. n.Wil. Also in form **cowed** I.W.^{1} **[keu·əd.]** Of milk: warm from the cow, unskimmed.

Glo.^{1} **I.W.** For good cowed milk, thought I, this will do, Moncrieff *Dream* (1863) l. 9; **I.W.**^{1} **n.Wil.** In common use at Clyffe Pypard (G.E.D.). **Wil.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); In Dev. called raw milk (W.F.R.).

Hence **Coward cheese,** *phr.* cheese made from unskimmed fresh milk.

Hmp. *Farmers' Jrn.* (Aug. 11, 1828).

COWERSLOP, see **Cowslip.**

COWERY, *v.* Sc. Irel. Written **coorie** Sc. N.I.^{1} In form **keery** Ant. **[kū·(ə)ri, Ant. kī·ri.]** **1.** To cower, crouch, stoop or kneel down. *Gen.* with *down.* See **Cower,** *v.*^{1}

Per. She cooried in ahint ma goon, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 159. **e.Sc.** A' cow'ryin' thegither like a body shiverin' o' cauld, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 241. **Fif.** Weary, ye coorie in yer cot alane, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 143. **Ayr.** We cooried doon in the lown beild of the dyke, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 94. **Lnk.** I'll awa' alang the braes, and coorie doon ahint the whins, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 10. **N.I.**^{1}

2. To slide on ice, crouching down. Ant. (W.H.P.)

COWEY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Written **cowie** Sc. (Jam.) **[kū·i.]** **1.** A hornless cow. See **Cowdy,** *sb.*

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** She hed neah horns at aw. Ses Gwordie, 'Cowey's up i' years,' Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 93; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** A cow lost a horn by fighting. Her owner was advised to knock the other off and make her a 'cowey.' Cottagers who keep a cow most freq. choose one without horns (B.K.).

2. The seal.

e.Sc. In the Firth of Tay. So called from its round cowed head, without any apparent ears, and as resembling an animal that has no horns (Jam.).

COWGE, *v.* War. To pilfer, steal, appropriate forcibly.

War.^{2} Let's go and cowge [couj] their marleys.

COWIE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. **1.** *adj.* Odd, queer, with the idea of cleverness. See **Cow(e,** *v.*^{1} **2.**

Lnk. A cowie cheel (Jam.).

2. *adv.* Very, exceedingly.

Lnk. Cowie weel. Cowie fow [very intoxicated] (*ib.*).

COWING, *vbl. sb.* Dev. **[keu·in.]** Milking, feeding, tending cows.

Dev. Her wants to take the washing, ... and the cowing, and the cooking, Baring-Gould *Idylls* (1896) 131.

COWK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Also written **couk** Sc.; **kooak** e.Yks.^{1}; **coak** Lan.^{1}; **kowk** Sc. (Jam.) **[kouk, kōk, koək.]** **1.** *v.* To strain, retch, vomit. Also used *fig.* Cf. **coaken.**

Sc. His pride may gar auld N— kowk, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 11 (Jam.). **Abd.** I own I ance had liking for the yade, But couk to think o't since she turn'd a bawd, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 51. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} What's tha hooakin an kooakin aboot? **Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Cowker,** *sb.* a straining to vomit.

n.Cy. Grose (1790).

2. *sb.* A vomit, belch.

Edb. Ay [? ae] couk, I'm sure, wad mak a breach, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 90.

[EFris. *kolken*, 'ein dumpfes rollendes od. gurgelndes Geräusch machen, wie z. B. die Blähungen im Bauche od. in den Gedärmen' (Koolman). Cp. MLG. *kolk*, 'das strudelnde Wasser' (Schiller & Lübben).]

COWK, see **Coke,** *sb.*^{12}

COWKES, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Sheep's hearts. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* See **Coke,** *sb.*^{1}

COWL, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Also in forms **cool** Lnk.; **coul, coulie** Sc. (Jam.) **[koul, kūl.]** **1.** A nightcap, a close cap worn indoors.

Sc. Not a cowl on his head, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 88. **Fif.** Caps, and cowls, and bannets blue, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 58. **Rnf.** Adjusting his Kilmarnock cowl with great deliberation, Gilmour *Pen Flk.* (ed. 1873) 28. **Ayr.** He would draw ... owre the wig o' him, ... a Kilmarnock cowl, Service *Notandums* (1890) 71. **Lnk.** His croon wis nocht but a cotton cowl, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 113. **Lth.** Owre its pow a fiery red-cowl flappit, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 53. **Edb.** I threw my cowl into a corner, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii.

Hence **Cowled-headed,** *adj.* having the head covered with a nightcap.

Abd. Cowl'd-headed Greedy Annie, Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 199.

2. Phr. *to pull the cowl and the mutch*, part of the *obs.* practices of the 'bedding' at a wedding.

Lnk. You've dune me oot o' the pleasure o' pu'in the cool an' the mutch on this mornin', Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 32. **Gall.** (A.W.)

[The same as ME. *cowle*, 'cuculla' (*Prompt.*); OE. *cug(e)le.*]

COWL, *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Stf. Der. Wor. Glo. e.An. Ken. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **cool** Der.^{1} Ken.^{1} Cor.^{123}; **coul** Glo.; **cowell** Nhb. **[koul, kūl, keul.]**

1. A large tub or vessel with two ears; a barrel swung on a pole or mounted as a wheelbarrow, used for carrying pigs' wash or liquid manure.

Nhb. *Obs.* (R.O.H.); One cubert, one cowell, with all the other vessell standing thereupon, &c., *Will of J. Thirlwell* (1704). **Stf.** Ray *MS. add.* (J.C.) 140. **se.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1} **Glo.** (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1} A 'wash cowl' is a tub on wheels for pigs' wash. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Ess.** Ray (1691); Bailey (1721); **Ess.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Kaew·ul.

2. A large cask or tub in which malt liquor, milk, &c. is cooled and in which meat is salted; a bucket. See **Cooler.**

Glo. Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Dev.** *ib.* **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{123}

3. *Comp.* (1) **Cool-back,** a shallow vat or tub, in which beer is cooled; (2) **-beck,** a wooden vessel, esp. one like a churn with a lid or cover.

(1) **Ken.** Heard amongst old men formerly, but *obs.* now that home-brewing is a thing of the past (W.F.S.); **Ken.**^{1} Item in the brewhouse, two brewinge tonns, one coole-back, *Boteler Invent., Mem. of Eastry* (Jan. 1617) 226. (2) **Der.**^{1} *Obs.*

4. A cart. e.An.^{1}

[Cowl, coule, a water-tub, Coles (1677). OFr. *cuvel* (mod. *cuveau*), 'petite cuve' (La Curne).]

COWL, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{1} Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **cahl** w.Yks.; **carl** n.Yks. w.Yks.; **caul** Cum. Wm.; **cawl** w.Yks.^{4}; **cool** n.Yks.^{12} e.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **coul** n.Yks.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{4} **[koul, kūl, w.Yks. kāl.]**

1. *sb.* A lump or swelling on the head, *gen.* caused by a blow; a boil, abscess. Cf. **coil,** *sb.*^{4}

Cum. Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 299. **Wm.** We gev him sum alekar en brawn paaper tae lig on a girt caul on his braw, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 68, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.** Carls is dowters, *Prov.* (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} It's risen a girt coul atop o' mah heead. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); He raised a cool as big as a pidgin egg, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 58. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); Ah'd a cool, hofe as big as a hegg, o' me'y heead, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 34; **w.Yks.**^{14}; **Lin.** Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 311. **n.Lin.**^{1} He'd a greät cowl up o' th' side o' his heäd for iver so long.

2. A severe blow.

Wm. Ah gat sec a cowl aback at t'lug at mi een fair glistened again (B.K.). **w.Yks.**^{5} Gi'e him a cowl o't head.

3. *v.* To bruise, raise a lump on the head; to thrash, strike a heavy blow.

n.Yks.^{2} I'll coul thee. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Just feel at this cahl on my head; but ne'er mind, I've cahled him (M.N.); Cudworth *Horton* (1886) *Gl.*; (S.K.C.); Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**^{5} He's bin cowling muh fur duing nowt. To 'cowl' a person's 'toppin' for him is tantamount to a threat of chastisement.

COWL, *sb.*^{4} Cor.^{12} A fish-bladder.

COWL, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{5} Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **cawl** Yks.; **col** Nhb.^{1}; **cole** w.Yks.; **coul** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{12} ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{35} ne.Lan.^{1} [**koul, kaul.**] **1.** *v.* To scrape or rake together mud, dung, &c.; to gather into a heap. Also used *fig.* to hoard. See **Cow,** *v.*^{1}

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** Cowl on a few cooals, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 7; **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Cowl the muck away (B.K.); An cowls auld legends into rhymes, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 10. **Yks.** He's brĭkin' steeans and cawlin' t'roads (E.F.). **n.Yks.**^{2} They gat him coul'd in [enticed]. A weight o' brass coul'd up; **n.Yks.**^{3}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** A labouring man who refused to take advantage of the footpath observed he did not 'cole much muck,' meaning he was a clean walker, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 328; Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**^{13}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Coul that muck art o' that corner an' tak it awäay. **ne.Lan.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cowler,** *sb.* an iron or wooden scraper or rake used for cleaning roads, &c.; also used *fig.* a miser; (2) **Cowlings,** *sb. pl.* scrapings, rakings; (3) **Cowlthrust,** *sb.*, see below.

(1) **Wm.** Take the cowler and clean the yard (B.K.). **n.Yks.** (I.W.); (R.H.H.); **n.Yks.**^{1} 'Reach me here yon couler, David;' spoken by a sexton who was about to use the implement designated for the purpose of pulling the up-cast earth back into the grave; **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{3} (2) **w.Yks.** Gettin' up ta t'knees e street cowlins, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1856) 31; Ah've ordered some cooals . . . An some cowlins, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 28. (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} Give him a coulthrust, a shove an' a shake. The delinquent youth is pulled backwards and forwards, while bumps are administered behind.

2. To pull out or down.

Yks. I'll coul thee down (K.). **n.Yks.**^{1} He's getten a stick wiv a gib tiv it, to coul thae flowers oot in t'beck. **w.Yks.** Tha nobbut just coled im a'at o' t'beck i time (J.W.).

3. *sb.* A rake to draw cinders out of a boiler fire; a road-scraper.

Nhb.^{1} A flat piece of iron plate, like a hoe, set at right angles to a shaft or handle. **w.Yks.** (W.C.S.)

[1. Fr. *cueillir*, to gather, reap, cull (Cotgr.).]

COWL, *v.*^{3} n.Cy. Lakel. Wm. Yks. [**koul, kaul.**] To cower down.

n.Cy. (Hall.) **e.Yks.**^{1} He cums in and cowls hissen doon ĭ arm-chair without assin onnybody's leave.

Hence **Cowlen,** *ppl. adj.*, see below.

Lakel. A gurt cowlen chap is yan 'at's built in a strang useful way, an' net ower fine, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). **Wm.** Freq. used; it carries the idea of awkwardness and immense size. He was a gurt cowlen fellow, wi a fiut [foot] like a plew sled (B.K.).

COWL, see **Cowell.**

COWLEE, *sb.* Irel. **1.** A term used when the bowl goes beyond the goal in the game of 'hurling.'

Wxf.^{1} Th' ball want a cowlee [The ball o'ershot the goal], 88.

2. *Comp.* **Cowlee-man,** the goal-keeper in the game of 'hurling.'

Wxf.^{1} Th' cowlee-man zey, well, 'twas ee-naate [The goal-keeper said, well, 'twas intended them], 86.

COWLIN, *sb.* Yks. A young cow.

w.Yks. An' some cowlins ah'll hev if ah live, Blackah *Poems* (1867) 28.

[*Cow* + *-ling*, dim. suff.]

COWL-NET, *sb.* Yks. A large hand-net used in salmon-poaching.

n.Yks. Still in use (R.H.H.). **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 16, 1892); Well known now, and formerly very much used before the rivers were so strictly preserved as now (A.C.).

COWL-PRESS, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in forms **coupraise** n.Cy. w.Yks. ne.Lan.^{1}; **cowprise** n.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}; **coulpress** n.Yks.^{12}; **cowpress** Cum.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} [**kou·l-, kou·-pres, -praiz.**] **1.** *sb.* A lever of wood, or staff capable of being used as a lever; an iron crowbar. See **Colpas.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Cum.**^{12}, **n.Yks.**^{12} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 314. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1}

2. *v.* To raise by levers or wedges. ne.Lan.^{1}

COWL-RAKE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also in forms **colrake** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **cole-** Wm.^{1}; **collo-rake** Cum.^{1}; **couldrake** w.Yks.; **coul-** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{12} ne.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{13} n.Lin. [**kou·l-rēk, -reək.**]

1. An instrument used to scrape or rake together mud, manure, &c. See **Cowl,** *v.*^{2}

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** A wooden colrake to prevent the ore escaping, Forster *Strata* (1821) 344. **Cum.** (J.W.O.), **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**^{13}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Wi' cowl-rake he then knockt her doon like a bullock, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 40; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **n.Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375; **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. A small handrake for the fireside, used to rake out ashes, &c.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Git t'ass oot aback o' t'hood wi t'coul-rake. **e.Yks.**^{1} Also an instrument for raking the soot from the top of the oven. **w.Yks.** Theer wor all soarts a articles for domestic use; posnits, cowlrakes, &c., Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 50; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (1884); **w.Yks.**^{13}

COWM, see **Comb,** *sb.*^{1}

COWNDER, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Confusion, trouble. (Hall.)

COWOWING, *vbl. sb.* Hmp.^{1} The caw or noise made by rooks.

COWP, see **Coop,** *sb.*^{1}, **Coup,** *v.*^{12}

COW-PAW, *sb.* Nhb. Nhp. In form **coo-paa** Nhb.^{1} The left hand. Hence **Cow-pawed,** *adj.* left-handed. Cf. **car,** *adj.*

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} He gave us his coo-paa; the beggar knaas ne better. **Nhp.**^{1}

COWPER, *sb.* *Obsol.* Shr.^{1} A cooper.

[*Cuperus*, a cowper, *Pict. Voc.* (c. 1475) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 807.]

COWPIN, COWPON, see **Coupin, Coopings.**

COWPRESS, COWPRISE, see **Cowl-press.**

COWPRISE, *sb.* n.Cy. The ring-dove, *Columba palumbus.*

n.Cy. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 166.

COWS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Fine pulverized ore that comes from former washings, collected in pools made for the purpose, and again re-dressed for the smelt-mill.

w.Yks. Still in common use in all the lead-mining districts of Craven (M.A.); **w.Yks.**^{1}

COWSE, see **Course.**

COW-SHARD, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. Also Wil. Also written **cow-sheard** w.Yks.^{1} Lan.; **-sherd** Der.^{1} Cow-dung, a dropping or patch of cow-dung. See **Cow-sharn, -skarn.**

w.Yks. We never use 'shard' without a prefix. We say 't'mistal wants sadly freeing o' cow-shard,' *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 561; **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Everyone here knows what is meant by a 'cow-shearn' or 'cow-sheard,' for both words are used, Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 19. **Der.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1}

[*Bouse de vache*, the dung of a cow, a cow-shard, Cotgr.]

COW-SHARN, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lei. War. Shr. Also Wil. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **-share** Nhb.^{1}; **sharen** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; **-shern** Dur. Lei.^{1} Cor.^{12}; **-sherran** N.I.^{1}; **-shorn(e** Chs.^{123} Wil.^{1} Dev. [**kū·-, kou·-, keu·-, -ʃarn, -ʃān.**] Cow-dung. See **Cow-shard, -skarn.**

N.I.^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Cooshairn, be the pailfuls, they raked up, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 367; Rooled him in coos share, Chater

Tyneside Ann. (1869) 7; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.** (K.), **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.**^{1} *e.* and *m.* **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123} **Lei.**^{1} Fuel for fire, . . . straw, cow-shern, and such like, Burton *Hist.* (1622) 2, ed. 1777. **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**^{12} **Shr.**^{1} The best thing as ever I met ŏŏth fur bad legs is a cow-sharn pŭltis. Tak a 'antle o' wutmil an' as much cow-sharn as 'll mix well together, an' pŭt it on the leg. **Wil.**^{1} *Obs.* **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Cor.**^{12} **e.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 199.

Hence **Cowsherny,** *adj.* the colour of cow-dung, dark green, applied to the sea when it assumes this appearance.

Cor.^{1} This appearance is probably owing to the presence of animalcules, such as *Entomostracae, Medusae,* &c.; **Cor.**^{2} **e.Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. vii. 199.

COW-SHERD, -SHERRAN, -SHORN(E, see **Cow-shard, -sharn.**

COWSHOT, see **Cushat.**

COW-SKARN, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Written **cow-scarn** Cum. [**kū·-, kā·-, kē·-, -skarn, -skān.**] Cow-dung. See **Cow-shard, -sharn.**

Cum. Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851). **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Lan.**^{1} *n.*, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

COWSLEM, *sb.* Rxb. (Jam.) The evening star.

COWSLIP, *sb.* **I.** Dial. forms: (1) **Carslope** (w.Yks.^{5}); (2) **Cooslop** (n.Lin.^{1}); (3) **Cowerslop** (Shr.^{1}); (4) **Cowslap** (Nhp.^{1} Hnt.); (5) **Cowslop** (Chs.^{1} Nhp.^{1} Shr.^{1} e.An.^{1} n.Dev.); (6) **Cowslup** (War.^{2} se.Wor.^{1}).

II. Dial. meanings: (1) the oxlip, *Primula elatior* (Hrt. Mid. e.An. Ken. Dor.); (2) the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (Dev.^{4}); (3) the cuckoo-flower, *Orchis mascula* (Rut.); (4) the meadow crowfoot, *Ranunculus acris* (Dev.^{4}); (5) the fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris* (Hmp.^{1}); (6) the primula, *Primula Auricula* (Dev.^{4}); (7) the *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus* (Dev.).

(1) **Ess.** (S.P.H.); The oxslip, which is very abundant there, is called a cowslip, Wright *Eng. Lang.* (1857) 21. **Dor.** (C.V.G.) (2) **Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353. **n.Dev.** Cowslop an' cock-grass, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 122.

[Cowslope, *herba petri, herba paralisis, ligustra, Prompt.* OE. *cū-sloppe* (Ælfric), and *cū-slyppe* (*Leechdoms*).]

COWSORT, see **Cushat.**

COWT, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A strong stick, a rung.

COWT, *v.* Sc. To beat, thrash. See **Colt,** *v.*^{1}

Per. I'll cowt him. Stop it or I'll cowt ye (G.W.).

COWT, see **Catch,** *v.* **I. 3, Cold, Colt,** *sb.*^{1}

COWTER, see **Coulter.**

COWTH, see **Cooth,** *sb.*^{1}

COWTHER, *v.*^{1} Shr. To chase, drive. Cf. **scowther.**

Shr.^{1} Hie after 'em, Rover! cowther [kou·dhur'] 'em out, theer's a good dog.

COWTHER, *v.*^{2} e.Yks.^{1} To crowd.

COWTHER, see **Couther.**

COW'T LORD, *phr.* Lakel. A pudding made of oatmeal and lumps of suet. Also called **Cow'd lady.**

Lakel. Eat a cow'd loord like lead, Ay, onie day at dinner, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). **ne.Cum.** (M.P.)

COW-UP, see **Coop,** *int.*

COWZIE, *adj.* Sc. **1.** Of the weather: rough, boisterous.

Rnf. A cowzie day, one distinguished by a high wind (Jam.).

2. Awe-inspiring, terrific. A cowzie carl (*ib.*).

COX, see **Gock.**

COXIOUS, see **Cockshous.**

COXY, *adj.* Sc. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Cor. and Slang. Also written **coksey** se.Wor.^{1}; **cocksy** Nhp.^{1} [**ko·ksi.**] **1.** Conceited, arrogant, 'cheeky'; ill-tempered.

Lnk. Yon little coxy wight that makes sic wark, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) I. 354 (Jam.). **n.Stf.** Looks as sour an' as coxy when we're a singin', Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 86. **Not.**^{1} **s.Not.** Don't be so coxy; somebody knows something besides you (J.P.K.). **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{12}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.** (Miss M.), **Cor.**^{12} **Slang.** He's the coxiest young blackguard in the house, Hughes *T. Brown* (1856) viii.

2. Of horses: restive. Glo.^{1}

COXY-ROXY, *adj.* e.An. [**ko·ksi-roksi.**] Merrily and fantastically tipsy. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

COY, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Chs. Lin. e.An. Sur. Som. [**koi.**] **1.** *sb.* A place for entrapping ducks or other wild-fowl; a decoy.

e.Yks.^{1}, **Chs.**^{13} *Obs.*, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Coy-man,** the man in charge of a 'coy'; (2) **-pool,** a pond arranged with appliances for catching wild-fowl.

(1) **Sur.** Sure-ly, ye ain't pulled on that 'ere new coyman, have ye? *Woodlanders* (ed. 1893) 256. (2) **w.Som.**^{1} Kauy·-pèol.

3. In phr. *Raising the coy,* see below.

Sur. The ducks come into the decoy—or decoys, as the case may be—from open waters early in the morning, leaving it to feed again as evening draws near. It is when resting in the decoy that they are coaxed up one of the decoy-pipes and get captured, *Woodlanders* (ed. 1893) 258.

4. A coop for lobsters. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

5. *v.* To decoy, entice, allure.

e.Yks.^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) **Suf.** (C.T.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Tuudh·ur bwuuyz kauy·d-n een tu dh-au·rchut, un dhae·ur ee wuz u-kaech· [The other boys enticed him into the orchard, and there he was caught].

[**1.** Until the great mallard be catch't in the coy, Hacket *Abp. Williams* (c. 1670) II. 133 (Dav.). Du. *koye,* a cage (Hexham).]

COY, see **Quey.**

COY-DUCK, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. Lin. e.An. Som. [**koi·-duk, -dɐk.**] **1.** *sb.* A duck trained to entice others into the tunnel in a decoy; an allurement, a snare. Also used *fig.* See **Coy,** *sb.*

Chs. The coy-ducks came boldly unto us and fed, Brereton *Travels* (1634) I. 17, ed. 1844. **n.Lin.**^{1} She's a real coy duck, no sarvant lass is saafe wheäre she is. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44. **w.Som.**^{1} A very common name for pretty barmaids.

2. *v.* To decoy, entice.

Suf. He kinda coyducked th' owd hos inta the shod with an armful o' tares (M.E.R.). **Som.** Lazy, drunken fellers that coy-ducked 'un away, Raymond *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 240. **w.Som.**^{1} They be the covetousest vokes ever I com'd across. Nif anybody 've a-got a good maaid to work, or a lusty chap or ort, aa'll warnt, tidn very long vore they'll coy-duck 'em away.

[**1.** No man ever lost by keeping a coy-duck, Hacket *Abp. Williams* (c. 1670) II. 43 (Dav.).]

COYDS, *sb. pl.* Cum.^{1} [**koidz.**] Quoits.

COYL, see **Coal, Coil,** *sb.*^{2}

COYSTY, see **Kysty.**

COZ, see **Cause,** *conj.*

COZAIN, *v.* S. & Ork.^{1} To barter. Cf. **coss.**

COZEY, see **Causey.**

COZIE, *v.* Nhb. To be comfortable, snug.

Nhb. While topers cozie in the neuk (W.G.).

COZIER, see **Codger,** *sb.*^{1}

CRA(A, see **Craw,** *sb.*^{12}, *v.*^{2}

CRAADEN, CRAADON, see **Cradden,** *sb.*^{1}

CRAAK, *v.* and *sb.* Wm. [**krēk.**] **1.** *v.* To waste time, delay, 'hang about.'

Wm. Thool net hae ta gaa craakan oot et neets, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 33.

2. *sb.* One who wastes his time. Wm. (T.C.)

CRAAM, *sb.* Lan. A curved three-pronged fork used in getting cockles. See **Crome,** *sb.*

Lan. The cockler whips out the fish with a kind of three-pronged fork called a 'craam,' Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 76; They struck a small instrument with three crooked prongs, called a craam, into the sand, close beside these holes, where they were sure to find a cockle, Briggs *Remains* (1822) 32; **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

[Du. *kramme,* a hooke, a grapple, a crooke (Hexham).]

CRAAP, see **Creep,** *v.*^{1}

CRAAS, CRAAT, see **Crouse,** *v.*, **Croft.**

CRAB, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. [**krab, kræb.**] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Crab's allowance,** see below; (2) **-cart,** the large shell of a crab, drawn about by a string by a child; (3) **-'s-claw,** the willow weed, *Polygonum Persicaria*; (4) **-fish,** the crab; (5) **-gaited,** walking sideways; (6) **-grass,** the common sandwort, *Polygonum aviculare*; (7) **-shulls,** slang word for shoes; (8) **-weed,** see **-grass.**

(1) **N.I.**^{1} The treatment that juvenile fishers give to those crabs (‘partens’) that fasten on their hooks and eat off the bait—the crabs, when landed, are instantly trampled to death. (2) **n.Yks.** Ah'll tread on thy crab-caht (I.W.). (3) **Dor.** (B. & H.) (4) **n.Lin.**^{1} I can eät ony soort o' fish bud crab-fish, them I can't abide. (5) **Ir.** But Ody held imperturbably on his way, if anything less crab-gaited than usual, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 124. (6) **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 168. (7) **se.Wor.**^{1} **Lon.** Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 217. (8) **Ess.** (B. & H.)

2. A species of capstan, worked usually by horses, for the purpose of raising or lowering heavy weights.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **s.Wor.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Crab-rope**, *sb.* the rope used on a ‘crab.’ Nhb.^{1} (2) **-'s-claws**, *sb. pl.* a contrivance to grasp a stone and lift it with a crane. n.Yks. (I.W.)

3. A portable winch or windlass.

Wm. He pulled it up wi' t'crab (B.K.); **w.Yks.** (S.K.C.), **w.Som.**^{1}

4. *Comp.* **Crab-windlass**, a hand-windlass used on the deck of a barge. Shr.^{2}

5. An iron trivet to put over the fire.

Chs. (K.); **Chs.**^{13} **s.Pem.** Put the crab on the fire, an' put the kiddle on 'n (W.M.M.).

CRAB, *sb.*^{2} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**krab, kræb.**] **1.** The wild apple, *Pyrus Malus*, *gen.* in *comp.* **Crab-apple.**

Ayr. Crunching soor crabs and geans, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 249. **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 1897). **e.Yks.** As soor as a crab, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 21. **Chs.**^{1} A very common tree in hedges and thickets. The inhabitants of Mobberley have, from time immemorial, been called ‘Mobberley Crabs’; and there used to be a custom in that parish of pelting the parson with crab-apples on ‘Wakes Sunday.’ The custom was quite *obs.* before my time; but I believe it was carried out in the present century. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **w.Cy.** Village maidens in the west of England go up and down the hedges gathering crab-apples, which they carry home, putting them into a loft, and form with them the initials of their supposed suitors' names. The initials which are found on examination to be most perfect on old Michaelmas Day are considered to represent the strongest attachments, and the best for the choice of husbands. This custom is very old, and much reliance is placed on the appearances and decomposition of the crabs, Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1827) III. 464.

Hence **Crabbing**, *vbl. sb.* gathering the fruit of the crab-apple. n.Lin.^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Crab-cherry**, the *Prunus avium*; (2) **-drink**, a drink made by pouring water on the crab-apples, after they have been pressed for verjuice; (3) **-harvest**, the time for gathering crab-apples; (4) **-hullings**, the residue left in making verjuice; (5) **-lanthorn**, see **-toes**; (6) **-mill**, a mill in which crab-apples are crushed in making verjuice; (7) **-stocks**, wild apple-trees on which apples are grafted; (8) **-toes**, an apple turnover; (9) **-vargis** or **-verjuice**, the juice of crab-apples pressed out and used as vinegar; (10) **-wherry, see -drink**; (11) **-wort**, sour cider.

(1) **n.Bck.** (B. & H.) (2) **Der.**^{1} (3) **Wor.** I was speaking to a bricklayer's man who was engaged on a new building, and I congratulated him on the good progress which was being made. He replied ‘We be getting very near crab-harvest again,’ by which he meant that he would soon be out of work and would have to look out for another job, *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S. viii. 248. (4) **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 314. (5) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} (6) **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 8, 1896). (7) **Dor.** They are grafted on crab-stocks nine or ten inches from the ground, Marshall *Review* (1817) V. 275. (8) **Shr.**^{1} It is a stroke of rustic wit to call them ‘crab-toes,’ more esp. when sugar has been sparingly used, and the apples in them are sour. ‘I think it's 'bout time to lave off them crab-toes, now theer's a wur [hoar] frost o' the groun'.' (s.v. Apple-foot.) (9) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). **Wm.** He's as soor as crab-varjus (B.K.). **Chs.**^{1} Used for sprains. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **War.**^{2} **Shr.**^{1} 'E's laid by ŏŏth a kench in 'is ancler. . . . I pŭt a pultis made ŏŏth crab-varjis—theer's nuthin better to swage away the swellin'; **Shr.**^{2} As sour as crabvarges. (10) **n.Yks.** Let's hĕ neean o' thy crab-wherry (I.W.). **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788) (s.v. Wherry). (11) **Glo.**^{1}

3. A potato-apple.

Lan. Crabs, or oukles, which grow upon the stems of potatoes, *Reports Agric.* (1793–1813) 30. **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

CRAB, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{1} In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. [**krab, kræb.**] **1.** *sb.* A sour, disagreeable, morose person.

Dmb. Their servant is a skinnie old crab, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) vii. **e.Yks.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} He's a regular old crab. **War.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Crabbed** or **Crabbit**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) cross-grained, ill-tempered, sour, morose; in *gen.* colloq. use; (*b*) shrewd, smart, artful; contradictory; (*c*) of the weather: sharp; cold; (2) **Crabbing**, *vbl. sb.* the state of mind of one out of humour or sulking; (3) **Crabbit-like**, *adj.* sour, crossgrained-looking; (4) **Crabbitly**, *adv.* acrimoniously; (5) **Crabbitness**, *sb.* crossness, bad temper; (6) **Crabby**, *adj.* (*a*) see **Crabbed** (*a*); (*b*) see **Crabbed** (*c*).

(1, *a*) **Elg.** Ye're but a crabbit, scabbit lot, Tester *Poems* (1865) 147. **Abd.** Let crabbit critics thraw their niz, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 15. **Kcd.** The lot o' luckless Tam was cauldrife, crabbit, an' dour, Grant *Lays* (1884) 118. **Frf.** Wi' angry e'e an' crabbit mou', Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 207. **Fif.** He [a kite] wi' crabbit cruel claw, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 62. **Rnf.** She's baith crabbit and snell, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 44. **Lnk.** Crabbit, spitefu' Leezie Shaw, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 117. **Lth.** Ne'er ye mind their crabbit daunts, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 184. **Edb.** This crabbit thing fu' bauldly says In doggerel rhyme, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 23. **Kcb.** Getting cross an' mair crabbit, aye day after day, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 157. **Cum.** She was a crabbit bairn, *Carlisle Patriot* (Oct. 7, 1887). **Wm.** He's as crabbed as an auld cuckoo (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (J.T.); Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Chs.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Our Maister's mighty crabbit to-day, 'e's bin on sence daylight. **w.Som.**^{1} So crabbed's a bear wi a zore head. **Dev.**^{3} Whot a crabbit, pittice leetle zawl tez tü be shure. **Cor.**^{12} (*b*) **Cor.** Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{13} (*c*) **n.Yks.**^{2} ‘Bits o' crabb'd showers,’ the rain of sleet driven by cold winds. (2) **Sc.** *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 258. (3) **Fif.** Dour were their threats . . . and crabbit-like their faces, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 169. (4) **Sc.** We sall hae the question stated, And keen and crabbitly debated, Fergusson *Poems* (1785) 178. (5) **Fif.** The crabbitness o' that guid knicht, *ib.* 177. (6, *a*) **Nhb.**^{1} He's a crabby aad chep. **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** ‘Tha'd be sewer ta get in at t'heead o' t'powl,' sed Mary, reight crabby, *Pudsey Olm.* (1889) 23; **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Trying to luke crabby, 67. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **n.Wil.** (G.E.D.) (*b*) **n.Yks.**^{2}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Crab-grained**, cross, ill-tempered; morose; (2) **-lantern**, a cross, forward child; (3) **-stick**, a bad-tempered, morose person or child.

(1) **Gall.** John Dick was after all a man, though a crab-grained and ill-conditioned one, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 80. (2) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (3) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}

3. *v.* To put out of humour, to irritate, anger, provoke.

Sc. Crab without a cause and mease without amends, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Sae unacquainted wi' the guilt Oor after-life sae crabbeth, Quinn *Heather* (ed. 1863) 230; *Obs.* in an active sense, but still in use in a pass. sense, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 258. **Ayr.** That would be to crab an honest man, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 142, ed. 1845; You tirred the kirks, crabbit God, Service *Notandums* (1890) 104. **Gall.** Be not crabbit with us, O Lord! Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxi. **Nhb.** He crabs ivverybody that cums nigh him, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 26. **ne.Yks.**^{1} He was crab'd when he heeard tell on't. **w.Yks.** Đe wə vari krabd wen ðe gar uəm (J.W.).

CRAB, *sb.*^{4} Sc. Irel. Also in form **crib-** Sc. [**krab, krib.**] In *comp.* (1) **Crab-road**, a road with a kerb-stone; (2) **-stane**, a kerb-stone. See **Crib**, *sb.*^{4}

(1) **Lns.** On I goes till I came to the corner of the crab-road, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 249. (2) **Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*); (A.W.)

CRAB, *v.*^{2} Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Glo. Lon. Wil. Slang. Colon. [**krab, kræb.**] **1.** To find fault with, ‘pull to pieces,’ cry down; to abuse, scold.

N.I.^{1} A couldn't thole bein' crabbed at, when A didn't do nothin' ondaicent. **Glo.**^{1} He nearly crabbed me head off. **Lon.** If a patterer has been ‘crabbed,’ that is, offended, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 218. **Wil.**^{1}, **n.Wil.** (W.C.P.)

2. Horse-dealing term: to run down a horse so as to depreciate its value, to exaggerate or divulge a horse's defects.

ne.Yks.^{1} He crab'd mah 'oss. **n.Lin.**^{1} ‘She'll mak' most o' fo'ty pund if sum o' them foäks that knaw doän't crab her;' said of a blemished mare that was to be sold. **Slang.** Shice . . . did most of the dirty work for the confederacy and . . . alternately ‘crabbed’ and ‘chy-iked’ as the case might require, Carew *Autob. Gipsy*

(1891) xx. [**Aus.** It was a blind trick of yours to go and bring these chaps here, . . . and crab the sale of the run, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) III. xxiv.]

3. To break, bruise. n.Cy. (Hall.)

4. To lay hold of.

Glo. Lysons *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 10.

[**1.** Orig. a hawking term; hawks are said to 'crab' when they stand too near and fight one with another, *Sportman's Dict.* (1785) (s.v. *Terms*); Some falcons . . . will crabbe with every hawke and flee of purpose to crabbe with them, Turberville *Faulconrie* (1575) 114 (N.E.D.). LG. *krabben*, 'kratzen' (Berghaus).]

CRAB, *adj.* Yks. [**krab.**] In *comp.* (1) **Crab-fallow**, a ploughed field which is left to lie fallow until late in the year and consequently becomes overgrown with weeds; (2) **-lay**, land that is self-seeded, unmanaged, out of cultivation.

(1) **w.Yks.** (M.F.); **w.Yks.**^{2} (2) **w.Yks.**^{2} In use in Totley.

CRABALORGIN, *sb.* Dev. Cor. The thornback crab. s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.), Cor.^{1}

CRABBET, *sb.* Cor. [**kræ·bət.**] A woollen scarf; a cravat. (M.A.C.); Cor.^{3}

[Crabbat, a womans gorget, also a cravate, worn first by the Croats in Germany, Coles (1677), so Skinner (1671); cp. *Crabat*, a Croat (Defoe), G. *Krabat*, 'Kroat' (Paul).]

CRABBUN, *sb.* I.W.^{1} [**kræ·bən.**] A dunghill fowl; a coward.

[A form of lit. E. *craven*, cowardly, a coward, applied technically to a cock that is not 'game.' No cock of mine, you crow too like a craven, Shaks. *T. Shrew*, II. i. 228. ME. *crauant*, vanquished, defeated (Mätzner).]

CRABBY-ORE, *sb.* Sc.I. The wrack, *Fucus serratus*. (B. & H.)

CRAB-HARROW, *sb.* e.An. [**kræ·b-ærə.**] A large heavy harrow used on strong adhesive soils.

e.An.^{1} **Ess.** Ox harrows, heavier and more effective than the common crab-harrow of the county, Young *Agric.* (1807) I. 147.

CRAB-SOW, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Lin. Sur. Also in form **crab-sowl** Lin.^{1} A boys' game. See below.

Lin.^{1} **m. & s.Lin.** *Obs.* (T.H.R.) **Sur.** The game of 'crab-sow,' formerly played on Barnes Common, was played with sticks, curved at one end, like a hockey-stick, and a large bung of cork. The bung is flat and round, about 1 in. thick and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ins. in diameter. The players were divided into two sides—goals were appointed, but no posts erected. The object of the game was for each side to send the ball through the opponents' goal. At a given signal, each side would endeavour to hook or knock the bung away from the group and then start it towards the opponents' goal (A.B.G.); Apparently a form of 'Hockey,' Gomme *Games* (1894) 81.

CRACHETLY, CRACHETTY, CRACHY, see **Craichy**.

CRACK, *sb.*^{1}, *v.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Colon. Written **krack** Bnff.^{1} Also in form **creck** Wm. w.Yks. [**krak, kræk, krek.**] **1.** *sb.* A sudden loud crash or noise, esp. a peal or crash of thunder.

Fif. As thunder on the fire-slacht's back, Tempestuouslie there cam' a crack, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 24. **Rnf.** No come doon wi' sic a crack, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 33. **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **n.Yks.**^{1} A flaaysom' thoonner-crack, for seear. T'wur fit t'brust yan's ears! **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **Cor.**^{3}

2. A sudden outburst or roar of laughter.

w.Yks. (J.T.) **Lan.** They kept settin' up cracks o' laafin, Brierley *Traddlepin Fold*, viii; Aw've had mony an herty crack abeawt it sin, Staton *Loominary* (c. 1861) 97.

3. An instant, moment, short space of time, 'jiffy,' trice. *Gen.* in phr. *in a crack.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. Ye ne'er heard o' the highlandman and the gauger, I'll no be a crack o' tellin it, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 37 (Jam.). **Abd.** Syne in a crack He warsles up, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1875) 47. **Kcd.** I cud get 'er in a crack, Grant *Lays* (1884) 84. **Frf.** We drank out intil [in] a crack, Sands *Poems* (1833) 123. **Per.** In a crack We'll mak' our Warld better yet, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 174. **Fif.** In a crack Flew frae th' unsicker stance, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 5. **Rnf.** He cur'd the jaundice in a crack, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 118. **Lnk.** In a crack, . . . I will be back, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 125. **Lth.** I'll mend it for you in a crack, Strathesk *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 144. **Edb.** Scarce had been awa' a crack, *Tint Quey* (1796) 17. **Slk.** Turned into pounds in a crack, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 437. **Ir.** I can't stay a crack, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 201. **Cav.** I can mend that tear in a crack (M.S.M.). **Nhb.** In bye they bumm'd me in a crack, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** She up in a crack, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 102. **Yks.** T'lads 'll be back . . . in a crack o' no time, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) 85, ed. 1874. **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** In a crack his basket was kicked wrong side up, Snowden *Web Weaver* (1896) ii; **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} If ad a bin a crack lāater, 74. **Lan.** 'Are yo ready?' he shouted. 'In hauve a crack,' Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 12; His mother axed him two or three score questions in a crack, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 57. **Chs.** Yo'll find yursel there in a crack, *Chs. N. & Q.* I. 183. **s.Chs.**^{1} Wee·t ŭ kraak! [Weet a crack!] **s.Not.** He'll see a bird's nest in a crack (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.** Oot flies tooth i' a crack, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 98; **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} He might be snatched away in a crack. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**^{12}, **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **Cor.**^{3} **Slang.** Put his hand to his hat and was off in a crack, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1840) *Merch. of Venice.*

4. A blow. Also used *fig.* a shot, duel.

Sc. (Jam.) **Ir.** That I might have the pleasure of a crack with you! Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xxv. **Yks.** The chap gives him another crack and tumbles him down, Baring-Gould *Oddities* (1875) I. 240. **e.Yks.** Ah fetched him a crack, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 25. **Chs.**^{1} If tha doesna mak a less nize, I'll gie the sich a crack. **Der.** I hot him a crack o' the head, Verney *Stone Edge* (1868) iv. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **Brks.**^{1} I gid 'un a crack a top o' the yead. **Cor.**^{2}; **Cor.**^{3} I'll giv ee a crack o' the head. **Slang.** I . . . fetches a crack at 's head wi' my stick, Hughes *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxvi; Hard though I tried, I never succeeded in getting a crack at him, Smart *Master of Rathkelly* (1888) II. iv.

5. Boasting, vainglorious talk, brag.

Sc. D'ye hear wha's coming to cow yer cracks, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxx; Keep a' your cracks about it to yoursells, *ib. Bride of Lam.* (1818) xxvi. **Abd.** I ga'e mysel' the glim, for a' my cracks, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 10, ed. 1873. **n.Yks.** A chap telt me by way o' crack, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 45. **w.Yks.**^{2} 'Crack was a good dog, but he got hung for barking,' a prov. intended to show that a swaggerer comes to a bad end. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Ah heerd 'im a-mekkin' his cracks ovver it.

6. Pride, boast, something to boast of; an act of superiority; a speciality, particular line.

N.Cy.^{1} **Dur.**^{1} I'll set you your cracks. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789). **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (1883) 14; **w.Yks.**^{1} 'Naa girt cracks,' nothing to boast of. **Lan.** Summat about engineerin', loike as not. That's his crack, Burnett *Haworths* (1887) iv. **ne.Lan.**^{1} He's neya girt cracks. **Glo.**^{1} 'I can't tell no cracks of myself' means that I cannot give a very good account of my health. **n.Glo.** (H.S.H.) **e.An.**^{1} She is the crack of the village. **Nrf.**^{1} **Nrf.**, **Suf.** Holloway.

7. Talk, conversation, gossip, chat.

Sc. I maun hae a crack wi' an auld acquaintance here, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxii. **Elg.** Her couthy crack an' smile fu' fain, Tester *Poems* (1865) 123. **Kcd.** When they wearied at their crack, Some ane did sing a sang, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 73. **Frf.** I thought he had called to have a crack with me, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) xv. **Per.** A social dram Or twa-haund crack atween, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 32. **Fif.** I'll jist hae a crack for a wee wi' Robert, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 39. **Dmb.** An hour's crack wi' some o' the reasonable, decent men, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xxxviii. **Rnf.** The frien'ly crack, the cheerfu' sang, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 99. **Ayr.** Ye'll come ower and tak your tea and a crack wi' him, Galt *Lairds* (1826) xxxi. **Lnk.** Davie dearly loves a twa-handed crack; his tongue gangs like nine ell o' wind, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i. **Lth.** You'll mair than likely get a crack wi' himsel', Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 74. **e.Lth.** We sune got started on the crack aboot the candidates, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 20. **Edb.** My door-neighbour . . . popped in, . . . in our two-handed crack over the counter, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. **Bwk.** There was an acquaintance and me getting a crack, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 43. **Dmf.** I fain wad ha'en wi' you a crack, Hawkins *Poems* (1841) V. 23. **Gall.** The Laigh End folk gathered in to have their crack, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 389. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** Patterson *Dial.* 23; *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Don.** Sit down on the wee creepie fornenst me, an' we'll hae a crack, *Cornh. Mag.*, *Flk-Lore* (Feb. 1877) 175. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** He arlways was a whisht-like chap, wi' little crack, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) II. 206; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **e.Dur.**^{1} To have a 'bit crack' is the invariable way of expressing a bit of a gossip. **Cum.** T'crak gat varra thrang noo, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 5; (H.W.) **Wm.** I'll tell yee what crack we hed, Close *Satirist* (1833) 160; I want ta hev a bit ev a creck witha, Robison *Lord Robison* in *Kendal News* (Sept. 22, 1888). **n.Yks.** He stopped for a bit of a crack, Mumby *Verses* (1865) 54; **n.Yks.**^{3} **ne.Yks.**^{1} We're like ti hev a crack tigither. **w.Yks.** Cracks i t'ingle neuk, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 7, 1895). **Lan.** We fund th' agent and had a crack wi him, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 98; **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.** (S.W.) **Chs.** Then we settled down to a crack, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 8; **Chs.**^{1} Aw've come to have a crack wi' ye; **Chs.**^{3} Ause had a crack wi' him.

8. A tale, good story, joke; gossip, scandal. In *pl.* news.

Sc. A' cracks are not to be trow'd, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Kcd.** For cracks and news he never wanted, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 87. **Abd.** Come, Birky, . . . gi'e's your cracks a wee, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 102. **Frf.** Sit ye doun and gie's your crack, Sands *Poems* (1833) 207. **e.Fif.** The cracks gaed on frae ane thing till anither, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **s.Sc.** Auld wives' cracks, Snaith *Fierceheart* (1897) 62. **Dmb.** Ye aye . . . used to gie us your crack and hearours. Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) ii. **Rnf.** Bide content, an' gie's yer crack, man, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 38. **Ayr.** Ithers had their cracks, as wha can stop the mouths o' a scandaleezing warld? Galt *Lairds* (1826) xix; Tell your crack Before them a', Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 6. **Lnk.** Tae hae a fill O' langsyne cracks, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 117. **Lth.** Come away, and give us your English cracks, *Kittlegairy Vacancy* (1885) 14. **Dmf.** Tae . . . niffer canny cracks wi' thee, Reid *Poems* (1894) 71. **N.I.**^{1} **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.** Ilka chiel must tell his crack, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 60. **Cum.** Come, Nichol, and gie us thy cracks, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 6. **Wm.** I'll geya meh cracks, Blezard *Sngs.* (1868) 33; Get'n my news tell'd, my cracks done wi', Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 600. **n.Yks.**^{1} What cracks, lad, doon i' t'lowsahd? **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} What cracks? **Lan.** It was yan o' my gran'-fadder's cracks, Waugh *Jannock* (1874) vi; Aw'll tell ye a bit of a crack abeawt him, *Owd Bodle*, 255.

9. Phr. (1) *a crack o' talk*, a conversation, talk, gossip; (2) *to ca' the crack*, to talk, gossip; to keep the conversation going.

(1) **e.Yks.** Sit doon an' hev a crack o' talk aboot it, Wray *Nestleton* (1876) 69; **e.Yks.**^{1} (2) **Ayr.** To ca' the crack and weave our stockin, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 2. **Gall.** She was fond o' caa'in' the crack, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 206; John Aitkin ca'ed the crack for the best part o' an oor, *ib. Stickit Min.* (1893) 130.

10. A good talker; a gossip.

Sc. The auld cracks about the Abbey, Scott *Monastery* (1820) *Introd. Ep.*; To be a gude crack, that is, to possess talents for conversation, *ib. Antiquary* (1816) *Introd.* **e.Dur.**^{1} Thou's a good crack.

11. *v.* In *comp.* (1) **Crack-hemp**, gallows-bird; (2) **-nut**, (*a*) the fruit of the hazel, *Corylus Avellana*; (*b*) *pl.* nutcrackers; (3) **-pot**, a crack-brained, mentally deficient person; (4) **-skull**, (*a*) see **-pot**; (*b*) a noisy, mischief-making gossip.

(1) **Sc.** The veriest crack-hemp of a page, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xix. (2) **Gall.** (A.W.), **Ken.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{4} (*b*) **Shr.**^{1} Han 'ee sid Jack's new crack-nuts?—Whad, 'is tith?—No; 'e's made a par o' cracknuts ŏŏth a 'azel twig. (3) **s.Not.** 'He wor a crack-pot,' not so witty as he might be (J.P.K.). **Wor.** (J.W.P.) (4, *a*) **s.Chs.**^{1} Kraak·skùl. (*b*) **n.Lin.**^{1} An ohd crackskull nobut fit to be stuck in a dykein' boddom.

12. To break, esp. to break stones on the road.

Ir. Who would crack her heart if she thought he was slaughtered, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xv. **w.Som.**^{1} A stone-cracker is either a man or a machine whose business it is to break stones into small pieces for macadamising. **Dev.** Za güde a 'ammer as iver cracked stones, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 39; Thare be minny ode boans Foas'd ta work by tha raudside a krakin gurt stoans, Hare *Brither Jan* (1863) 28, ed. 1887. **Cor.** Ther' was a man there cracken stoanes, Pasmore *Stories* (1893) 5. **Colloq.** A brave fellow as ever crack'd bisket, Smollett *R. Random* (1748) xxiv.

13. Phr. (1) *to crack a nut*, to break a person's head; (2) —*nuts*, to stamp one foot on the ice, while sliding; (3) —*tryst*, to break faith, break an engagement; also used as a *sb.*

(1) **Chs.**^{1} (2) **s.Not.** Now see me crack nuts all down the slur (J.P.K.). (3) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Gall.** Fierce in his indignation with the crack-tryst lad, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 163.

14. To become bankrupt, be on the verge of ruin; *gen.* in phr. *to crack one's credit.*

Elg. Wha's nae broken's jist a-crackin', Tester *Poems* (1865) 147. **Abd.** To crack their credit quicker, They maun ha'e Port, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 135. **Ayr.** Ye'll crack your credit wi' mae nor me, Burns *My Tocher.* **e.Lth.** The minister has crackit his credit wi' me sin syne, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 31. **Edb.** In ilk shop they've crack'd their credit, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 34. **Lon.** If a Catholic coster . . . is 'cracked up' (penniless), he's often started again, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 21. [**Aus.** It seemed a law of nature that her protectors must 'crack up,' Praed *Romance of Station* (1890) II. ii.]

15. Of milk, cream, &c.: to curdle, turn sour.

w.Yks.^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 323. **n.Lin.**^{1}

16. To break or burst out with a loud noise, esp. to burst out laughing. *Gen.* with *out.* Also used *fig.*

Nhb. (R.O.H.) **w.Yks.** Sam Shale (crackin aht a laffin), Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1861) 49; Aw sed aw should be varry glad to have it, an' he crackt aght o' laffin, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1877) 27. **Lan.** Iv he didn't crack off o laughin, Lahee *Owd Yem*, 14; T'yung wimmin . . . wur krakin fit to brast thir sels, *Sam Sondnokkur*, pt. v. 20; Th' moon brasted eawt o' ov a sudden as iv it could not howd ony lunger fro' crackin' eawt at us, Mellor *Uncle Owdem* (1865) 6. **sw.Lin.**^{1} As for Tiz, she cracked right out.

17. To strike a sharp blow; to kick sharply.

Bnff.^{1} **Shr.**, **Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Suf.**^{1} 'A yeow don't behave no butta I'll crack on te ye 'strues yeour alive.

18. To brag, boast, 'talk big.'

Elg. They may crack about genius, Tester *Poems* (1865) 107. **Frf.** They'll crack o' diamonds bigger than goose eggs, Morison *Poems* (1790) 127. **Lth.** They crack o' our trade; and they crack o' our walth, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 219. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **N.I.**^{1} **Nhb.** He'll crack iv aw wor pits an' keels, Oliver *Sngs.* (1824) 8; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.**^{3} There's nowte here to crack on, 37. **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} Some crack o' brandy, some o' rum, 144. **Wm.** Sammy Slowpem et keept Sporrel wes nowt ta crack on, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 22; (E.C.) **Yks.** I wonder if yon poor sick chap . . . would fancy some o' my sausages. They're something to crack on, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) I. vi. **n.Yks.**^{13}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} Thou needn't say nowt, thoo's nowt ti crack-on. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); *Obsol.*, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); **w.Yks.**^{1234}, **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1} **m.Lan.**^{1} There's mony a chap cracks abeawt things he's no bizness to crack abeawt. **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} He's nought to crack on. **Der.** Jack Wragg . . . cracked of his ancestry as bravely as a lord, Cushing *Voe* (1888) I. i; **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{12} **s.Not.** If you didn't crack so much about it, we might believe you (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1} He cracks his sen off as thoff he was Lord Mayor o' Yerk. **sw.Lin.**^{1} He does crack so. **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **Lei.**^{1} To the query, 'How are you to-day?' a very common answer is, 'Nothing to crack of,' or, 'Not to be cracked of.' **Nhp.**^{1} 'Don't crack of your chickens before they are hatched' is a common adage. **War.**^{123} **Wor.** I doesn't car' for thahy chops as is allus 'ollerin an' bawlin', an' spoutin', an' crackin' about the workin' mon, *Wor. Jrn. Vig. Mon.* **s.Wor.** I can't crack o' my wellness (H.K.). **Hrt.** Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 320. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Don't mind him; he is a rare one to crack (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (1813). **Ess.** Where people crake so ov the place, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 2; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Crackable**, *adj.* worth boasting of; (2) **Cracker**, *sb.* a boaster; (3) **Cracking**, *vbl. sb.* boasting, tall talk; (4) **Crack-massie**, *sb.* a boaster; boasting, bragging.

(1) **s.Wor.** I bain't crackable (H.K.). (2) **Sc.** (A.W.), **N.I.**^{1} (3) **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1} (4) **Lth.** You are talking crackmassie. You are crackmassie (Jam.).

19. Phr. *to crack crouse*, to boast, to be overbold or confident. Hence **Cracking crouse.**

Sc. Captain Costlett was cracking crouse about his loyalty, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi; For all his cracking crouse He rewd the raid o' the Reidswire, *ib. Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 22, ed. 1848. **Bch.** Bat fat needs Ajax crack sae crouse, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 15. **Ayr.** The cantie auld folks crackin crouse, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) st. 20. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** For all his cracking crouse, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 245; **Nhb.**^{1}

20. With *up* or *on*: to praise, speak admiringly or in praise of; to praise unduly, extol.

Per. [His] frien's . . . crack him up till, like a coal, He's bleezin' bonnie, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 89. **Nhb.** The dowtors saw hur, and blissed her; . . . an' they cracked on her, Forster *Newc. Sng. Sol.* (1859) vi. 9. **Dur.** Moore *ib.* **s.Dur.** They crack on her terribly (J.E.D.). **Cum.** We gat on gradely, sumtimes being crack't on be t'maister, an' sumtimes scoalded, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 40. **Yks.** They'll be sure to notice ye, an crack o' ye, Farquhar *Frankheart*, 367. **n.Yks.** Ā like to heer a Yorksham'n crackt on 'at pushes aheead an' wins praise (W.H.); **n.Yks.**^{3} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 314; **e.Yks.**^{1} He crackt his oss up finely. **w.Yks.** Crack him up (J.R.); (E.G.) **ne.Lan.** He's aside hissel, cose yo've cracked up his playin', Mather *Idylls* (1895) 48. **War.**^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} I be'ant a goo'in to crack ee up so much. **Brks.**^{1} **Lon.** I thought I'd better crack up the place (G.H.G.). **w.Som.**^{1} Ee kraakt-aup· dhik chis·nút maa·yn luyk [He cried up that chestnut mainly]. **w.Cor.** The owner was always cracking it up as the best beast in town, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 184. **Slang.** Never you trust people that go round cracking you up to your face, Besant & Rice *Mortiboy* (1870) xxxviii.

21. To challenge; to threaten, bully.

Dur. Thoo gat drunk en crak'd t'preest oot ta fight, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Visit* (1877). **Cum.** Nae mair he cracks the leave o' th' green, Relph *Poems* (1743) 64; *Gl.* (1851). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781).

22. To talk, converse, chat, gossip.

Sc. He that clatters till himsel cracks to a fool, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 22, ed. 1881. **Elg.** We'll cosy crouch an' crack again, Tester *Poems* (1865) 160. **Abd.** He was crackin wi' oor nain minaister, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xli; As they are cracking, aunty chanced to pass, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 175, ed. 1815. **Frf.** Just as to mysel' I'm crackin', Sands *Poems* (1833) 121. **Per.** Noo let us crack about the preachin', Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 58, ed. 1887; Last week, when ye begoud to crack, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 48. **Rnf.** We sal crack o't than, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 105. **Ayr.** The father cracks of horses, Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 8; Dannie could crack awa' to him in his ain mother tongue, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 46. **Lnk.** He could crack far glegger in a dead language than other folk could do in a living one, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) ii. **e.Lth.** It's drouthy wark crackin aboot meenisters, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 23. **Edb.** He liked to crack about these times, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **Slk.** We maun crack about our bits o' hame affairs, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 3, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** For weel, weel does he loe to crack, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 130. **Dmf.** Blithe could he crack wi' the douce gude wife, Reid *Poems* (1894) 77. **Gall.** You an' me can crack like twa wives, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxii. **Kcb.** He crack'd o' plans he'd ta'en to raise The win' in days o' yore, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 41. **N.I.**^{1}, **Dwn.** (M.B.-S.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** O' hame affairs amang oursel, I mean to crack, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 173; **Nhb.**^{1} **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). **Cum.** They sat an' crack't on a while, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 78, ed. 1876; Fwok . . . fell ta crakan an chatteran, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 5. **Yks.** Ye maa coom in, and crack o' it, Blackmore *Mary Anerley* (1879) xvii.

Hence (1) **Cracker,** *sb.* a great talker, a gossip; (2) **Cracking,** *vbl. sb.* talking, conversation, gossip; (3) **Cracking bout,** *phr.* a bout of gossip; (4) **Cracks,** *sb. pl.* advertized articles; (5) **Cracky,** *adj.* talkative, gossipy, fond of retailing scandal.

(1) **Ayr.** The widow was such a 'prime cracker,' Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 255. **Lth.** One is often glad to meet with a willing and convenient cracker and listener, Lumsden *Sheephead* (1892) 234. **Cum.** The crackers all standing with their hands in their pockets, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xvi. (2) **Rnf.** To gab, an' hae some crackin' wi' ye, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 117. **Ayr.** Be sure . . . and no . . . allow everybody else to do the 'crackin,' Johnston *Glenbuckie* (1889) 31. **Cum.** Sec crackin' an' fratchin'—t'house rings wid it yit, Rigby *Midsummer* (1891) i. (3) **Fif.** A country crackin' bout, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 87. (4) **n.Yks.**^{2} (5) **Sc.** A fine canty, friendly, cracky man, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xii. **Abd.** Dawvid got rael crackie aboot this an' that, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii. **Rnf.** A ring O' crackie, kind compeers, Young *Pictures* (1865) 11. **Ayr.** He was knackie, and couthie, and crackie, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 74. **e.Lth.** He was a cracky body, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 34. **Lnk.** Bauldy's sae cracky, Rodger *Poems* (c. 1838) 29, ed. 1897. **Peb.** The bowl it was fu', and our customers cracky, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 66. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'A cracky body,' a newsmonger.

23. Phr. (1) *to crack like a gun* or *pea-gun*, to talk very loudly and vivaciously; (2) *to crack her creed*, to tell stories, make jokes.

(1) **Sc.** A common colloq. phr. (Jam.) **Frf.** Cheerie kyth't the bodie, Crackit like a gun, Laing *Wayside Flwrs.* (1846) 80. **Lnk.** He crackit like a pea gun. There he lay and spoke us a' stupid, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. (2) **Bwk.** When she began to crack her creed, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 182.

24. To restrain, hold back, an animal, &c.

Cum. (E.W.P.); **Cum.**^{1} He's nought to crack on, for he set his dog on a bit lad, and wadn't crack't off ageànn. **w.Yks.**^{1}

25. Phr. (1) *to cry crack*, to give in, cry halt; (2) *to play crack*, to give way, make a sudden noise or loud report.

(1) **Wxf.** And never crack-cried till he see the last halfpenny melted in the beer-pot, Kennedy *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 305. [**Aus.** They are off at full speed, which they keep up without 'crying crack,' as the stockmen say, until panting, and with heaving flanks, they can halt and 'round' up in the beloved camp, Boldrewood *Colon. Reformer* (1890) II. xix.] (2) **Edb.** May the velveteens play crack and cast the steeks at every step he takes! Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii.

26. *adj.* Crack-brained. Sc. (Jam.)

CRACK, *sb.*^{2} S. & Ork.^{1} In phr. *a crack o' a thing*, a person arrived at maturity but of very small stature.

[Norw. dial. *krake*, a small slender-limbed person (Aasen); see Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 67.]

CRACK-A-CHRIST, *sb.* *Obs.* Cum. The cockatrice.

Cum. The ancient possessor is said to have slain a noxious cockatrice, which the vulgar call a crack-a-christ at this day, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 212.

CRACKED, *ppl. adj.* Irel. Midl. **1.** Of sheep: cloven on the back or rump.

Midl. 'Cracked on the back,' cloven along the top of the chine, in the manner fat sheep *gen.* are upon the rump, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 355.

2. Damaged, injured.

N.I.^{1} Cracked hams, hams which are slightly damaged in appearance.

CRACKEN, *ppl. adj.* Dev. [**kræ·kən.**] Cracked.

Dev. A farmer's wife said to her servant, 'Don't bring the cracken dish,' *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

CRACKER, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Colon. **1.** A hard biscuit.

Rxb. From the noise made in breaking it (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** A sup o' punch an' a cracker, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 13; **Cum.**^{1} [**Can.** All I could get was some crackers and cheese, Roper *Track and Trail* (1891) ix.]

2. The lash of a whip, the small cord at the end of a whip which makes it crack.

Abd. (Jam.), **Gall.** (A.W.) **Ir.** Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 65. **N.I.**^{1} [**Aus.** A large pouch containing his clasp-knife, a bit of old silk for crackers, Praed *Romance of Station* (1890) I. ii.]

3. An explosive firework; the drop of glass known as 'Prince Rupert's drop,' which shivers to powder on being broken.

Frf. Like fiery serpents hissing o'er the street, Off went the squibs and crackers, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 99. **Nhb.**^{1}

4. A bed of the lower greensand.

I.W. This bed contains two layers of ferruginous sandy nodules called 'crackers' from the noise produced by the waves in dashing over the ledges formed by them on the shore, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wal.* (1876) 227.

5. The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*. See **Crake,** *sb.*^{1} 3.

n.Cy., **Shr.** So called from its harsh cry, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 177.

6. The air-vessels of the *Fucus vesiculosus*. Cum.^{1}

7. *Comp.* **Cracker-heads,** the roots of the tangles or *Alga marina*.

Ags. Eaten by young people. [So called] perhaps from the crack given by the vesicle of the tangle, when it is burst (Jam.).

8. The bladder campion, *Silene inflata*. Sus. (B. & H.)

9. An astounding statement, a palpable exaggeration; a falsehood.

Bnff.^{1}, **Gall.** (A.W.) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 31. **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** 'One ball wur commin into his face, but he put up his sword un cut it reet in two.' 'Eh, measter Sergeant, I think that's o bit of o cracker,' Gaskel *Sngs.* (1841) 48. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Der.**^{2} Oh my eyes! what a cracker. **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

CRACKER, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Nhb. A small baking-dish.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); *Gent. Mag.* (1794) 14, ed. Gomme; **Nhb.**^{1}

CRACKERS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Trousers.

Ir. Och, there ye are wid yer crackers! pity ye didn't get Mick to tache ye how to put 'em an! *Paddiana* (1848) I. 126.

[Cracker, the breech, Bailey (1721).]

CRACKET, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also in forms **creckit** Dur.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.^{1}; **creket** e.Yks.^{1} [**kra·kit, kre·kit.**] A small wooden stool; a low seat without legs. See **Cricket.**

Ayr. They put me to sic needless fasherie . . . wi' their crackett stools, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 156; Round aboot them on sma'er kind o' cracketts, a wheen wee black boxes with their weans, *ib.* 178. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Aa cruicked me houghs on the cracket, Haldane *His other Eye* (1880) 6; **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Dur.** Ah sat doon on a three-footed cracket, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Visit* (1877) 3; **Dur.**^{1} **e.Dur.**^{1} When coal is low, miners sit on a cracket to their work, one end of which is higher than the other. A cracket stands on legs which in shape are not unlike a pair of bootjacks. **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**^{23}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Milking stools, locally called crekets, Speight *Airedale* (1891) viii; **w.Yks.**^{1} [Little Tommy Tacket Sits upon his cracket, Halliwell *Rhymes* (1886) 311.]

CRACKET, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. In form **creckit** Dur.^{1}; **kreket** w.Yks.^{5} [**kra·kit, kre·kit.**] The cricket, *Acheta domestica.*

Dmf. (Jam.) **Dur.**^{1} The crackets were chirping on the hearth, Anderson *Ballads* (1805) 68. **Cum.**^{1} A superstition used to prevail that prosperity comes and goes with the crickets; **Cum.**^{3} They hedn't fund sa mich as t'shin-beean of a cracket, 68. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Yks.**^{5}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

CRACKET, *sb.*^{3} Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written **creckit** Dur.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} [**kra·kit, kre·kit.**] The game of cricket. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Nhb.^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} 'Laakin at creckits' was the common expression for playing cricket. The final *s* is now usually omitted. **w.Yks.** Wi leəkt ət krakits oəl t'deə (J.W.).

Hence **Cracket-laker,** *sb.* a cricketer.

w.Yks. Bob Swizənbeŋk wər ə reə guid krakitleəkə(r) (J.W.).

CRACKETY, see **Crackil.**

CRACKIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **crakie** (Jam.). Also in form **crockie** (Jam.) Bwk. [**kra·ki, kro·ki.**] A low three-legged stool, with a hole in the middle of the seat. Also in *comp.* **Crackie-stool.** See **Cracket,** *sb.*^{1}

Bwk. Maggie Shaw's Crockie is a broad flat stone, about a mile to the north of Eyemouth. When a person meets with an overwhelming disappointment, it is sometimes said to him, 'Go and take a seat upon Maggie Shaw's Crockie'—that is, 'Go and hang yourself,' Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 108; She drave the crocky-stools about! *ib.* 165. **Bwk., Rxb.** (Jam.)

[Norw. dial. *krakk*, a low three-legged seat without back (Aasen).]

CRACKIL, *sb.* Dev. Also in form **crackety.** [**kræ·kl, kræ·kəti.**] The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* See **Cracky,** *sb.*^{1}

n.Dev. [So called] from its cry, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 35; Kraak·utee, Elworthy *Wd. Bk.* (s.v. Cuddley). **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.)

CRACKLE, *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. [**kra·kl.**] To crack, as the surface of a cheese sometimes does. s.Chs.^{1}

Hence **Crackly,** *adj.* brittle; cracked, as the surface of a cheese. Sc. (A.W.), n.Yks.^{1}, e.Yks.^{1}, s.Chs.^{1}

CRACKLE, see **Cracklin(g.**

CRACKLIN(G, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Written **cracklen** s.Don.; **crakling** (Jam. *Suppl.*). Also in forms **crackle** e.An.^{1}; **crakking** (Jam. *Suppl.*). [**kra·klin, kræ·klin.**] **1.** The rind of pork when roasted. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Gall. (A.W.) **w.Yks.** Give John some crackling, lass, he's main fond on it (H.L.). **Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **e.Lin.** (G.G.W.), **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{2} **Oxf.**^{1} Sometimes called 'scraunch,' *MS. add.* **Brks.**^{1} Sometimes called the 'scrump.' **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**^{1} So called from its crackling between the teeth. **Suf.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{2}

2. *pl.* Tallow-chandlers' refuse; tallow when first bruised by the candle-maker, in its impure state.

Sc. (Jam.); Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **w.Sc.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.**^{1} [Suet melts at from 98° to 104° Fahr. . . . the membraneous matter comes to the top, . . . and when obtained in quantity and squeezed, it constitutes the cracklings, which are sometimes used for feeding dogs, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 703.]

Hence (1) **Crackling-bread,** *sb.* corn-bread mixed with 'cracklings' or the crisp residue of hogs' fat after the lard is fried out; (2) **-biscuit,** *sb.* a biscuit made of the refuse of the fat used in making margarine; (3) **-cheese,** *sb.* refuse of tallow pressed into the form of a cheese.

(1) **Amer.** Bartlett; Our 'crackling bread' is a corn-dodger made up with cracklings, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 64. (2) **Gall.** Given to dogs (A.W.). (3) **w.Sc.** Used for feeding dogs or poultry (Jam. *Suppl.*).

CRACKLIN(G, *sb.*^{2} n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also Sus. Hmp. [**kra·klin, kræ·klin.**] A flat biscuit or cracknel; a small wheaten cake pricked full of holes.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{5} Baked so hard that it is necessary to soak it before it can be eaten with any comfort, consequently in great request amongst juveniles. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Sus.** *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 53; **Sus.**^{1} **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway.

Hence **Crackling Friday,** *phr.* Good Friday.

Lan. In some places Good Friday is termed 'Cracklin' Friday,' as on that day . . . children go to beg small wheaten cakes, which are sometimes like the Jews' Passover bread, but made shorter or richer by having butter or lard mixed with the flour, Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 227; (J.L.)

[MLG. *krackelinge*, 'kleines Gebäck' (Schiller & Lübben); MDu. *crakelinc* (Verdam); cp. Fr. *craquelin*, a cracknel (Cotgr.).]

CRACKNEY, *sb.* Yks. [**kra·kni.**] A cracknel, a biscuit made with very fine flour.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 16, 1892); (M.F.)

CRACKS, *sb. pl.*^{1} Pem. [**kraks.**] Wild plums. Cf. **crex.**

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

[Fr. (Picard) *crèque*, 'prunelle sauvage' (Hatzfeld); *créquier*, 'prunier sauvage' (La Curne); MDu. *kriecke* (*Teuthonista*); MHG. *krieche*, 'pflaumen schlehe' (Lexer).]

CRACKS, *sb. pl.*^{2} Wor. [**kraks.**] Crockery. Also called **Crackery-ware.**

se.Wor.^{1} Now, Mary, put thase 'ere cracks awoy.

CRACKY, *sb.*^{1} Dev. Amer. [**kræ·ki.**] **1.** The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* Also in *comp.* **Cracky-wren.** Cf. **crackil.**

Dev. Young white-frocked stitchworts waved above The cracky's mossy nest, Capern *Ballads* (1858) 128. **n.Dev.** *Science Gossip* (1874) 142; *n.Dev. Hand-bk.* (1877) 258. **nw.Dev.**^{1} *Gen.* called Wranny, and sometimes Jinny wren.

2. A little person or thing.

n.Dev. An their poor cracky lie-a-bier, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 97. [**Amer.** A small hybrid dog, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 378. **Nfld.** A little dog, *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

CRACKY, *adj.* and *sb.*^{2} In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. and Eng. [**kra·ki, kræ·ki.**] **1.** *adj.* Silly, cracked, mentally deficient.

Frf. But she's cracky, Barrie *Minister* (1891) viii. **n.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **Brks.**^{1} **Dev.** When I be will'd and cracky arter thee, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 179. **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{2}

2. A simpleton. s.Chs.^{1}

CRAD, see **Cradda.**

CRADANT, see **Cradden,** *sb.*^{1}

CRADDA, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Lan. Also written **craddagh** Cum.^{1}; **craddah** Cum.; **cradagh** Cum.^{2} Also in form **crad** Cum.^{12} [**kra·də, krad.**] **1.** A lean person or animal, a creature reduced to the lowest point of leanness.

Cum. As lean as a cradda (J.P.). **Lan.**^{1} Wy thou's grown a fair cradda. **n.Lan.** Dhat hors iz ə pūr kradə (W.S.). **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Cradda-bones,** a very thin person.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). **Wm.** Ah nivver saw seck a gurt cradda-bians as thoo is; ah lite ah could fiddle o' thi ribs (B.K.). **n.Lan.** (W.S.)

3. An inferior animal or place.

Cum. A craddah of a pleaace like this couldn't be mair nor yah body's, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 44; **Cum.**^{1}

4. A troublesome child.

Cum. Ah dudn't want teh leaarn t'laal craddah, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 83; **Cum.**^{12}

CRADDEN, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Written **craddan** Lan.; **craddin** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Lan. Also in forms **craaden, craadon** Nhb.^{1}; **cradant** Chs.^{23};

craddant Lan. Chs.^{1}; **craddent** Lan. (K.); **crawden** N.Cy.^{1} w.Yks. n.Lin.^{1}; **crawdon** Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{5} n.Lin.^{1}; **crawdoun** Sc. (Jam.) [**kra·dən, krā·dən, krǭ·dən.**]

1. *sb.* A coward. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. (Jam.) **Nhb.**^{1} One boy refusing to fight another after a challenge will hear, 'Yo'r a crawdon.' 'A craadon cock,' a cowardly cock. 'Aa once heerd a man tell another he wis a "crawdon hen." Aa understeud him ti mean 'at he wis like a hen 'at tries te craa like a cock.' **Chs.**^{23}

Hence **Craddenly**, *adj.* and *adv.* fainthearted, cowardly.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Lan.** An sarve te reet too, theaw craddinly carl! Ainsworth *Witches* (ed. 1849) *Introd.* iii; Ray (1691); A craddantly lad, Bailey (1721). **Chs.**^{123}

2. A daring feat set by boys, such as no 'cradden' would undertake; a challenge; a mischievous trick; a puzzle, riddle. *Gen.* in phr. *to set* or *lead craddens.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* **w.Yks.** Setting a crawden was a fireside amusement by boys and young men setting each other a riddle or a puzzle (F.K.); Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 38; **w.Yks.**^{5}, **Chs.**^{12} **n.Lin.**^{1} Commonly used in a humorous sense. I'll set thee a crawden, my lad.

3. *v.* To betray cowardice; to show the white feather. N.Cy.^{1}

4. To outdo in daring; to challenge; also to 'crow over.'

Yks. Who is going to crawden me? (M.N.) **w.Yks.** He crawdened me to bade i't beck (W.W.P.); 'Crawden' is used when a person assumes something over his peer, Hamilton *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 351. **s.Lan.** Picton *Dial.* (1865).

Hence (1) **Crawdened**, *pp.* defeated in attempting a difficult feat; (2) **Crawdener**, *sb.* the best performer of a difficult boyish feat; (3) **Crawdening-match**, *sb.* a contest between boys.

w.Yks.^{5} When a youth declares himself ready to give any of his comrades 'a crawdening match,' the kind of feat is selected, as, climbing a high tree, hopping on one leg up hill, adventuring across a pond by a straight cut, thus taking deep, as well as shallow places; walking, without support, upon a rail, or anything else of a similar nature; and he who climbs the highest, hops farthest, goes the greatest distance across the pond, or the greatest distance upon the rail, is said to be the 'crawdener,' and the defeated (all those who have accepted his challenge) 'crawdened.' Feats of a more dangerous nature are perhaps the most commonly practised, such as 'steeplechasing it' over the garden-fence and about the grounds belonging to some irritable character.

[**1.** I crew abone that craudone, as cok that wer wictour, Dunbar *Poems* (c. 1500) ed. Small, II. 40. The word occurs often in Dunbar, written also *cradoun.* Prob. repr. an OFr. *cradant*, cp. *craant*, 'croyant' (Roquefort); MLat. *credere*, 'concedere, timere, craindre' (Ducange). For the development of sense cp. lit. E. *recreant* (=MLat. *recredentem*).]

CRADDEN, *sb.*^{2} Lnk. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A dwarf. See **Cradda.**

CRADDENT, see **Cradden**, *sb.*^{1}

CRADDY, see **Croddy.**

CRADELINGS, *sb. pl.* Lei^{1} [**krē·dlinz.**] 'Pencilled' fowls, with plumage speckled upon white.

CRADEUCH, *sb.* Cld. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A diminutive person. Cf. **cradden**, *sb.*^{2}

CRADGE, *sb.* Lin. Nhp. [**krēdʒ.**] **1.** A small bank made to keep water from overflowing. n.Lin.^{1}

Hence **Cradging**, *vbl. sb.* repairing the banks of rivers.

Lin. (W.W.S.) **Nhp.**^{1} He's gone a cradging to-day.

2. *Comp.* **Cradge-cradle**, a game played by two children with a bit of string crossed upon the hands; see below. Also called **see-saw**, and **scratch-cradle.**

Lin. The great art of the game is for each player to take the crossing and interlacing thread from each other's hands without letting any part slip, and by skilful alterations in the position of the fingers to put it into fresh combinations, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 177.

[**1.** Fr. *crèche*, 'enceinte de pieux préservant les fondations d'un ouvrage hydraulique' (Littré). **2.** A tautological comp.: *cradge* repr. the same Fr. *crèche* in the orig. sense, a crib, a cradle.]

CRADLE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Written **craidle** Bnff.^{1} Also in forms **cradley-** Kcb.; **cradlie-** Rnf.; **creddle** Nhb.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **credul** Wm. [**krē·dl,** n.Cy. to Lin. **kre·dl.**] **1.** *sb.* In phr. *to be rocked in a stone cradle*, appl. to a dull, half-witted person. w.Yks.^{1}

2. The raised sides of a corn-wagon that keep the load off the wheels.

w.Cor. Still used (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{3}

3. Mining term: a cage swung upon gimbals; a movable stage, suspended by ropes or chains.

Nhb. Used for lowering men down the pit-shaft to make repairs (J.H.B.); **Nhb.**^{1} The tubs from the cage are run into a cradle, which tips up and turns them upside down so as to empty the coals on to the screen. **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **e.Dur.**^{1}

4. A wooden fence round a young tree.

n.Lin. She'd keep one man agate o' mendin' creddles, Peacock *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 64; All time th' bull's gooin' at tree-creddle, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 74; **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

5. A three-forked instrument of wood, forming a frame, on which the corn is caught as it falls from the scythe. Cf. **cader, 2.**

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). **Wm.** We mun git oor creduls graithed up afoor lang (B.K.). **ne.Yks.**^{1} Formerly used for mowing oats. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 360. **Hrt.** Barley is mown by the scythe and cradle, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii. **Nrf.** *Nrf. Arch.* (1879) VIII. 168. **Ken.** (K.)

6. A frame in which glaziers carry glass. n.Lin.^{1}, sw.Lin. (R.E.C.)

7. A frame placed round the neck of a horse that is blistered, to prevent its biting the sores. n.Lin.^{1}, War.^{3}

8. A pig's ladder. e.Dur.^{1} See **Cratch**, *sb.*^{1} **5.**

9. *Comp.* (1) **Cradle-bairn**, an infant; (2) **-y-ba**, a cradle; (3) **-chimlay**, the large oblong cottage grate, open at all sides; (4) **-cough**, a cough said to betoken pregnancy; (5) **-dock**, the common ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*; (6) **-hold**, (7) **-land(s**, property passing to the youngest son; 'borough English'; (8) **-piece**, (9) **-pins**, parts of a plough; (10) **-roller**, a roller, or clod-crusher, with a low frame without shafts; (11) **-scale**, a pair of scales for weighing corn in a mill; (12) **-scythe**, a frame of wood fixed to a scythe.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} I was nobbut a creddle-bairn then. (2) **Kcb.** Dotty, in her cradley-ba, Is mammie's bonny bairnie, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 143. (3) **Sc.** Used in what is called a round about fireside; so called from its resemblance to a cradle (Jam.). (4) **n.Lin.**^{1} (5) **Chs.**^{1} (6) **Lon.** *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xii. 113. (7) *ib.* **n.Dev.** *Handbk.* (1877) 136; *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xii. 49, 113. (8, 9) **Dev.** Moore *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 296. (10) **Bnff.**^{1} (11) **Lei.**^{1} (12) **nw.Der.**^{1} [Worlidge *Dict. Rustic.* (1681).]

10. *v.* To lie still in the cradle.

Rnf. Whist, my darlin' tottie, Cradlie-ba' an' sleep, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 103.

11. To mow corn with a cradle-scythe.

Hrt. The art of cradling corn, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. ii.

12. To support by crossed pieces of wood.

Lin. *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 177.

[**5.** A cradle (in mowing), *Machina lignea falci affixa, ut seges demessa melius componatur*, Coles (1679); A brush sithe and grasse sithe, . . . a cradle for barlie, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 37.]

CRADS, *sb. pl.* Lin. [**kradz.**] In phr. *to set crads*, to challenge to feats of agility or skill. See **Cradden**, *sb.*^{1} **2.**

Lin. At Lincoln a similar kind of phr. among boys used to be, 'I'll do your dads,' Brooke *Tracts*, 5; Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 703; **Lin.**^{1} I'll set you crads in jumping.

CRAEM, see **Crame**, *sb.*^{1}

CRAFE, *v.* Cor. [**krēf.**] To sew together roughly; to mend hastily.

Cor. Take the niddle [needle], and crafe home That great squard in thy skirt, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22; **Cor.**^{3}

Hence **Craffing**, *vbl. sb.* sewing or mending clumsily.

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

[Cp. Bret. *kraf*, 'couture,' *krafat*, 'recoudre' (Du Rusquec).]

CRAFF, *sb.* Cum. [**kraf.**] The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus.*

Cum. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 60; *Gl.* (1851).

CRAFFLE, *v.* Der. **[kra·fl.]** To hobble. (Hall.); nw.Der.^{1} See **Croffle.**

CRAFT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Cmb. **[kraft.]** **1.** *sb.* Skill, special knowledge. Cf. **star-craft.**

n.Yks.^{2} **w.Yks.** He's got a trade, but he's no craft to carry it on with (C.C.R.).

Hence **Craft-crammed,** *adj.* lore-stuffed, knowledge-crammed.

Fif. His hat he put on his craft-crammed head, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 231, ed. 1815.

2. A trick, artifice (often applied to feminine arts); cunning, deceit.

Ayr. Their tricks an' craft hae put me daft, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 281. **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). **Wm.** Let's hev nin o' thi craft noo (B.K.).

3. Any trade requiring skilled workers; a trade guild, an association of handicraftsmen.

Ayr. I'll gar ye prove you're no a tailor, and . . . if it be sae that ye're no o' that craft, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xi; The same night he met the craft [the Wrights] he spoke of my conduct, *ib.* *Provost* (1822) iii; In Homer's craft Jock Milton thrives, Burns *Pastoral Poetry*, st. 3. **Dmf.** His craft, the blacksmiths, first ava, Led the procession, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 22. **Wm.** He's a poor hand at his craft (B.K.). **Cmb.^{1}** There's no mistaking him—he's one of the craft [i.e. a shoemaker].

4. A craftsman.

Sc. The remaining five were all regularly bred crafts, Struthers *Autob.* (1850) I. 38. **Abd.** Indeed, I'm nae great craft at singin', Beattie *Parings* (1801) 18, ed. 1873.

5. *v.* To invent, devise, plan; to manufacture; to get to understand a process.

n.Yks.^{2} What are you crafting? **e.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.** He watched to see how it was done, but couldn't craft it (C.C.R.).

CRAFT, see **Croft,** *sb.^{1}*

CRAFTY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. **[kra·fti.]** Skilful, ingenious.

n.Yks.^{1} He wur a crafty chap at fost fun oot thae sun-pictur's. **e.Yks.^{1}** He's a varry crafty hand at joinerin'. **w.Yks.** (J.T.); *Obsol.*, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891).

Hence **Craftily,** *adv.* skilfully, cleverly.

Ayr. Sae craftilie she took me ben, Burns *Had I the wyte.*

[A crafti weorc-man, Laȝamon (c. 1205) 22892. OE. *cræftig.*]

CRAG, *sb.^{1}* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also in form **craig** Sc. (Jam.) S. & Ork.^{1} N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} **[krag, krēg, kreg.]** **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Crag-fast,** of sheep: having got into such a position that they can neither advance nor retreat; (2) **-flook,** the rock-flounder, *Pleuronectes limanda*; (3) **-herring,** the allice-shad, *Alosa communis*; (4) **-lugge,** the point of a rock; (5) **-neeak,** a projecting piece of rock; (6) **-ouzel,** the ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*; (7) **-'s-man,** one who climbs rocks or cliffs overhanging the sea, for the purpose of procuring sea-fowl or their eggs; (8) **-starling,** see **-ouzel.**

(1) **Cum.** The sheep . . . sometimes become 'crag-fast'—that is, they climb and climb from one narrow ledge to another . . . [till] retreat is cut off, Watson *Nature Wdcraft.* (1890) xi. **Wm.** *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 530. (2) **Fif.** (Jam.) (3) **Fif.** The Craig-herring [the fishers say] is more big than four herrings, with skails as large as turners, which will cut a man's hand with their shell, Sibbald *Hist. Fif. and Knr.* (1803) 126 (*ib.*). (4) **Sh.I.** As some express it, Every craig-lugge makes a new tide, and many craigs and lugs are there here, Brand *Zetland* (1701) 140. **S. & Ork.^{1}** (5) **Cum.** Oa maks o' girt cassels an' crag-neucks an spots, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 51. **Wm.** A seat doon a top ov a crag-neeak, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 7. (6) **w.Yks.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 8. (7) **Sc.** I am more of a craigsman than to mind fire or water, Scott *Pirate* (1822) iv; I was a bauld craigsman . . . ance in my life, *ib.* *Antiquary* (1816) vii. **S. & Ork.^{1}** (8) **Cum.^{1}**

2. A rocky place; the steep side of a hill.

Sc. They make a distinction here between mountains, hills, and crags. The mountains are very high, rocky, and covered with heath or heather; . . . the crags are hard stony rocks, not high, and thinly covered with grass, through which the rocks appear like a scab, Defoe *Journ. Sc.* (1729) 2 (Jam.). **Nhb.^{1}** A craig is used both to signify a cliff and the precipitous side of a hill, Oliver *Rambles in Nhb.* (1835) 87, *note.* **w.Yks.** Ðe liv on tkreg end (J.W.); Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 535; **w.Yks.^{4}**

3. Phr. *to go to the craigs*, to fish with a rod for coal-fish from the rocks. Sh.I. (K.I.), S. & Ork.^{1}

[Ir. and Gael. *creag*, a rock; also *craig*; a form of *carraig* (Macbain).]

CRAG, *sb.^{2}* Hrt. e.An. **[kræg.]** A deposit of shelly sand, loam, and gravel. Also used *attrib.*

Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. **e.An.^{1}** The Nrf. crag consists of incoherent sand, loam, and gravel, and contains a mixture of marine, land, and fresh-water shells, accumulated at the bottom of the sea, near the mouth of a river, Tate *Geology* (1875) 215. **Suf.** Masses of marine shells found along the coasts, Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 290, ed. 1849; Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XX. 130; **Suf.^{1}** A 'crag pet' is a valuable thing on a 'heavy-land farm.'

CRAG, *sb.^{3}* and *v.^{1}* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also e.An. Written **cragg** Cum. In forms **craig** Sc. N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Cum. Yks.; **craigh** w.Yks.^{3}; **cregg** w.Yks.^{5} **[krag, krēg, kreg.]** **1.** *sb.* The neck.

Sc. I think na mickle o' putting my craig in peril of a St. Johnstone's tippet, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxxix; A rope to your craig and a gibbet to clatter your bones on, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) vi. **nw.Abd.** Noo, row this nepkin roon yer craig, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 53. **Gall.** His craig might blin' a wuddy, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 238. **Kcb.** For cowards some their craigs had racks'd, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 21. **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.** Ane gat a twist o' the craig, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 405; **Nhb.^{1}** **Dur.^{1}** The neck of a goose in a jiblet pie is so called. **Cum.** Our seydes an' shoulders, craig an' crown, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 91; **Cum.^{1}**, **n.Yks.** (I.W.) **w.Yks.** Heze shot a harra reight into a eagle's craig, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta Lunnon* (1851) 18.

2. The throat.

Sc. He sent them ringin' Out from his craig as from a horn, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 27. **Or.I.** The greet i' his craig, while salt tears feam Sae sair f'ae baith his een. *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 58, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 793. **Kcd.** Many a glass, I wat, he took, And sent it o'er his craig, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 71. **Frf.** Some half-boiled taties, hard as stanes, Are a' that's crossed his craig the day, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 10. **Per.** There's naething but a wheen parritch gane down my craig this day, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 264, ed. 1887. **Fif.** He had a grup o' the smirkin' chiel by the craig, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 124. **e.Fif.** After havin' his craig nickit by Patie Baisley's gully, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Per.** But if your craig maun hae it's waucht O' wines, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 32. **Rnf.** The ne'er a supper crossed my craig, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 160, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** The knife that nicket Abel's craig, Burns *Capt. Grose's Peregrinations* (1789) st. 8. **Lnk.** The words aboot his craig wad stick, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 52. **Lth.** Whilk is variously termed the larynx, wind-pipe, gullet, throat, weason, craig, thrapple, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 287. **e.Lth.** Quhilk as I heerd, my craig I cleer'd, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 47. **Edb.** Never shall an ounce of it cross the craig of my family, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii. **Slk.** Had there been a knife on the table, I do devootly believe I would hae nicked his craig, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 240.

Hence (1) **Craiged,** *adj.* appl. to the neck or throat; (2) **Craigie,** *sb.* the throat.

(1) **Lnk.** Deep in a narrow-craiged pig, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 495 (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** An owrlay 'bout his cragy, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) l. 21, ed. 1871. **Frf.** Vow never to let whusky cross yer craigie, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 98. **Rnf.** Hey for the whisky and yill That washes the dust frae my craigie, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 59. **Ayr.** May I ne'er weet my craigie, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l. 235. **Lth.** Dries up your craigie, an' gapes wi' a perpetual drouth, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 129.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Craig-agee,** wry-necked; (2) **-bane,** the collar-bone; (3) **-cloth,** a neckcloth, cravat.

(1, 2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Sc.** Wi' craig-claiths and lug-babs, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 2. **e.Lth.** An' syne she tied on me a bonny new craig-cloth, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 69. **Nhb.^{1}** *Obs.*

4. Phr. (1) *Crag-o'-neck*, the hinder or back portion of the neck; (2) *— of mutton*, the lean part of a neck of mutton; also called **scrag**; (3) *to hang a long crag*, to hang the neck or head; *fig.* of one downhearted; (4) *a long crag*, a cant name for a long purse.

(1) **e.Yks.^{1}** (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) (3) **Cum.^{1}** He hang a lang crag when t'news come. **Lan.** Poor fellow, he was varra ill, an' he hung a terrible lang crag, Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) vi. **e.Lan.** Still in use around Hurstwood, Wilkinson *Spenser* (1867). (4) **Abd.** He drew lang craig, and tauld the scushy down, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 35; (A.W.)

5. The craw, or crop of a fowl.

w.Yks.^{3} **e.An.^{1}** He has stuffed his crag well.

6. *Fig.* The neck of a button.

n.Yks. T'crag's off this button (I.W.).

7. *v.* To strike on the neck; to twist, sprain the neck.

n.Yks. Ah'll crag thee (I.W.). **w.Yks.** After looking abaght wal my neck wor creg'd, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1852) 8; Leavin t'wife up at arstan cregin hur neck wi noddin, *ib.* (1873) 30; **w.Yks.**^{5} When the neck has become stiff and aches from having had it bent in one direction for any length of time it is 'cregg'd.'

[**1.** Thy lang lene craig, Thy pure pynit thrott, Dunbar *Flyting* (1505) 169. MDu. *craegh*, the neck (Oudemans). **2.** EFris. *krage*, 'Gurgel, Schlund' (Koolman). **5.** Du. *krage*, the crop of a bird or of a fowle (Hexham).]

CRAG, *sb.*^{4} and *v.*^{2} w.Yks.^{2} **1.** *sb.* A slit, as the slit in a quill pen. **2.** *v.* To slit.

CRAG, *sb.*^{5} Nhp. Oxf. Also in form **crog** Nhp.^{1} Oxf. [**krag, krog.**] A large quantity.

Nhp.^{1} What a crog of things. I have never heard it used.

Hence **Cragged,** *ppl. adj.* crammed, stowed closely.

Nhp.^{1} The room is cragged full of furniture. **Oxf.** (Hall.)

CRAG, *v.*^{3} Lin. [**krag.**] To crack by bending.

n.Lin. The plank broke, and he cragged his back, Peacock *M. Heron* (1872) II. 112; **n.Lin.**^{1} Sumbody's catch'd hohd o' a bew o' that tree an' cragg'd it.

CRAGACKS, *sb. pl.* S. & Ork.^{1} The knee-heads of a boat.

[A dim. of ON. *kraki*, Norw. dial. *krake*, Dan. *krage* (cp. **craig**); see Jakobsen *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 61.]

CRAGÈ, see **Craichy.**

CRAGGE, *sb. Obs.* Ess. s.Cy. Also written **cragg** Ess. A small beer-vessel.

Ess. (K.) **s.Cy.** Ray (1691); Grose (1790).

[A crag (vessel), *Doliolum*, Coles (1679).]

CRAGG(E, see **Crag,** *sb.*^{3}, **Craig.**

CRAH, see **Craw,** *v.*^{2}

CRAICH, see **Creagh.**

CRAICHY, *adj.* Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Written **crachy** Shr.^{2}; **craitchy** Der.^{2} Shr.^{1} In forms **creachy** Chs.^{23} Stf.^{1} Der^2 Lei.^{1} War.^{23} Wor.; **cragè** Lin.; **craitchety** War.^{2}; **crachetly, crachetty** Not.^{1} [**krē·tʃi, krī·tʃi.**] Of a person: infirm, poor, ailing, shaky. Of a house, &c.: dilapidated. See **Craiky.**

Chs.^{2}; **Chs.**^{3} This is not a creachy, scamped article of green wood. **s.Stf.** I thought he'd goo off this winter, he's bin very craichy for a good while, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Stf.**^{1} **Der.**^{2} Oi'm very craitchy this morning. **nw.Der.**^{1} **Not.**^{1} Appl. principally to buildings, but also to persons. **Lin.** She's a bit cragè (J.C.W.). **Lei.**^{1} A wur olleys a poor creachy thing. **War.**^{2} A craichy o'd mon. That cheer is a creachy article; **War.**^{3}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **se.Wor.**^{1} I be nothin' but a craichy aowd piece. **Shr.**^{1} It's a bit o' good groun'; but a terrable craitchy owd 'ouse. Tum's wife's a poor craitchy piece—al'ays complainin'; **Shr.**^{2} An oud crachy consarn ov a plaace.

CRAICKLE, *sb.* Sc. A hoarse, croaking sound.

Ayr. Broken i' the wind, wi' a sair craickle o' a consumptive hoast, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 76. **Gall.** Commonly used, either for the crowing of a child or any similar sound in its throat, or for the noise made by any farmyard fowl (A.W.).

CRAIG, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Not. Written **cragge** Yks. [**krēg.**] **1.** *sb.* A piece of wood used in tying up hay. Not. (J.H.B.)

2. *v. Obs.* See below.

e.Yks. To make it cragge well, that is to drawe out and lappe about the ende of the wipses, to keepe them fast, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 60.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *krake*, a small branch which is laid crosswise in the stack to keep the hay together (Aasen).]

CRAIG, see **Crag,** *sb.*^{13}

CRAIGHLE, see **Croighle.**

CRAIGIE, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} [**krē·gi.**] A long-necked bottle. See **Crag,** *sb.*^{3}

CRAIGIE-HERON, *sb.* Sc. The heron, *Ardea cinerea.*

n.Sc., Slg. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 145.

CRAIK(E, see **Crake,** *sb.*^{123}

CRAIKHEAD, *sb.* Yks. [**krē·kiəd.**] An opprobrious term.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 23, 1892); Rarely heard now, but common 25 or 30 years ago (S.K.C.).

CRAIKY, *adj.* Wor. Glo. [**krē·ki.**] Of persons: weak, infirm, shaky. Of a house: dilapidated. See **Craichy.**

w.Wor.^{1} This 'ere's a mighty craiky owd 'ouse. I'm naught but a craiky owd piece. **Glo.**^{1}

CRAIL-CAPON, *sb.* Sc. Written **craill-** (Jam.). [**krē·l-kēpən.**] A dried haddock.

Ang., Fif. Called a lucken-haddock (Jam.). **Fif.** Each to his jaws, A good crail capon holds, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 27, ed. 1871. **Lth.** A haddock dried, but not split (Jam.).

[From Crail, a town on the coast of Fife, where such haddocks were prepared.]

CRAIM, see **Crame,** *sb.*^{1}

CRAIN, *sb.* Nhp.^{2} [**krēn.**] A species of wild ranunculus, bearing bright yellow flowers; figwort, *Ranunculus Ficaria.* Cf. **cow-cranes, Cow,** *sb.*^{1} **2** (11).

CRAITCH, *v.* Nhb.^{1} [**krētʃ.**] To complain peevishly and persistently. See **Crake,** *v.*^{1} **2.**

CRAITCHETY, CRAITCHY, see **Craichy.**

CRAIVE, see **Cruive.**

CRAIZE, CRAIZEY, see **Craze,** *v.*, **Crazy,** *sb.*

CRAK, *sb.* Dev. A small, three-legged, iron cooking-stove. See **Crock,** *sb.*^{1} **2.**

Dev. Our passon's gound bant hafe so blak, Nur nit I'll warn our tetty crak, As wuz theez bare i zeed, Daniel *Bride of Scio* (1842) 186; **Dev.**^{3} It stands on the hearth among the hot ashes when in use, and also has a handle by which it can be suspended to the bar-crook when used for cooking meat. Flat cakes are sometimes laid on the bottom and round the sides, with hot ashes on the lid. Being of very strong cast iron, it is adapted to both boiling and baking.

CRAKE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Shr. e.An. Also written **craik** Sc.; **craike** Yks.; **creck** n.Cy.; **krake** e.Yks.^{1} [**krēk, kreək, kriək.**] **1.** The common or carrion crow, *Corvus corone*; also applied to the rook, *C. frugilegus.*

n.Cy. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 83; (K.); Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2} **n.Yks.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 161; (G.E.D.); **n.Yks.**^{123} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Wheer's Tom?—He's flaying creeaks. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} As black as a crake. **w.Yks.**^{1} **Nrf., Suf.** Holloway.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Crake-berries,** the fruit of the crow-berry, *Empetrum nigrum*; (2) **-feet,** (*a*) crow's-foot, *Orchis mascula*; (*b*) the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*; (3) **-needle,** the shepherd's needle, *Scandix Pecten*; (4) **-silk,** the *Confervae*, esp. *C. rivularis*, and other delicate green-spored *Algae*; cf. **crow-silk, Crow,** *sb.*^{1} 3 (19); (5) **-sproats,** (6) **-sticks,** twigs brought by nesting crows.

(1) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{2}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{1} (2, *a*) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Yks.**^{2} Crake's-feeat. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (*b*) **n.Cy.** (3) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; (K.); **N.Cy.**^{2}, **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (4) **w.Cum.** (5, 6) **n.Yks.**^{2}

3. The landrail, or corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*; also appl. to other species of the family *Rallidae.*

Abd. The incessant scream of the crake, from the green clover fields, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 64, ed. 1889. **Frf.** The craik rins rispin' through the corn, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 110. **Per.** The cuckoo is gone, and the crake's the new-comer, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 73. **Ayr.** The craik amang the claver hay, Burns *Bessy and her Spinnin Wheel*, st. 2. **e.Lth.** The ouzel, the craik, and the sedge-sinner, Mucklebackit *Rhymes* (1885) 78. **Dmf.** The crake to the clover lea, Reid *Poems* (1894) 243. **n.Cy.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 177. **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 68. **Shr.** Swainson *ib.* [A corn-creak, a land-rail; so called from its creaking note, naturally imitated by scratching on the teeth of a comb, Grose (1790).]

4. Phr. *To listen the craik in the corn*, to carry on courtship by night in the open air.

Rxb. Where I've woo'd my dear lassie the sweet simmer night, An' listen'd the craik in the corn, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1811) 127; Rustics often conduct their amours by forming assignations to meet on some retired spot in the fields, *ib. Note* (Jam.).

5. A crier's rattle, used when a meeting of miners is cried through the street.

e.Dur.^{1} The likeness between this sound and the cry of the corn-crake is obvious.

6. A child's toy rattle. Abd. (A.W.)

CRAKE, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Written **craik** Sc. Irel.; **craak** Cor.^{2} [**krēk, kreək, kriək.**] **1.** *v.* Of birds: to cry out harshly; to croak.

Sc. The cry of a hen after laying; . . . the clamour or screeching of fowls in general (Jam.). **Abd.** The landrail craiks the whole night through, Smiles *Natur.* (1876) 125. **Frf.** The corbie craiks upon the tree, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 111. **Ayr.** The hens will be craikin', the ducks will be quakin', *Ballads* (1846) I. 101. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.** Where the partridge is craking, Clare *Poems* (ed. 1873) 246. **Cor.**^{2}

2. To murmur, complain, fret, whimper, cry repeatedly for a thing; to quaver in speaking or singing.

Lnk. Mark weel what she says when ye're cursin' an' craikin', Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 47. **e.Lth.** They've been yatterin an' craikin for guid kens hoo lang, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 82. **Nhb.**^{1} What are ye crakin on there for—a-ah? **Wm.** 'Ah fancy she's craken oot,' calling out through pain (B.K.). **War.**^{2} **Shr.**^{1} Now, Polly, yo'n a to gŏŏ, so it's no use to crake. I've got a despert sick 'ouse—three childern down o' the maisles, an' another beginnin' to crake. **Dor.** (C.V.G.) **w.Som.**^{1} Uur-l krae·ukee su lau·ng-z úv·ur uur kn git ún·eebau·dee vur t-aa·rkee tùe uur [She will croak as long as ever she can get any one to listen to her]. **Dev.** Whot's tha use ov crāking about et? Yü've adüed nort but crākee awl day, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Jack's alwiz craking 'bout zumthing or other, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 88, ed. 1871; No one ever heerd me craking an' cronin', *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 15. **Cor.** Mearyes at et 'gain—craake, craake, *T. Towser* (1873) 142; **Cor.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Craker**, *sb.* a croaker, one always complaining of ill-health; (2) **Craking**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* continual fretting and complaining, persistent chatter; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* croaking, complaining; craving, crying out for; (3) **Craky**, *adj.* hoarse and shaky (of the voice).

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} He's a proper old craker. (2, *a*) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Cor.**^{2} Te's wisht to hear her craakin hour by hour. (*b*) **Rnf.** Strong drink's craikin' thrapple aye swallowed it a', Young *Pictures* (1865) 126. **w.Som.**^{1} Uur-z u maa·yn krae·ukeen oa·l dhing [She's a very croaking old thing]. (3) **Cor.**^{2}

3. *sb.* Croaking cry, murmuring, grumbling.

Lnk. Their craik is still—'Oh, mind the butter,' Rodger *Poems* (c. 1838) 139, ed. 1897. **Rxb.** A ray now on their souls had dawned Which their keen craik silenced, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 287. **War.**^{2} **s.War.**^{1} She is always upon the crake.

4. Phr. *To pull a crake ower lugs*, to call to account for a petty misdemeanour. e.Yks.^{1}

5. A complainer, a croaker.

Cor.^{2} She's a regular craake. **w.Cor.** Common (M.A.C.).

CRAKE, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{3} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Shr. e.An. w.Cy. Written **craik** Sc. [**krēk, kreək, kriək.**] **1.** *v.* To brag, boast. See **Crack**, *v.*

Nhb. Monny oh them keept crakin oh the bayrn, Bewick *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 13; **Nhb.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} I don't crake about my character.

Hence **Craker**, *sb.* a boaster. Suf.^{1}

2. To divulge, confess.

Shr.^{1}; **Shr.**^{2} He's too oud a hond to crake. Niver craked a word. **w.Cy.** (Hall.)

Hence **Craker**, *sb.* one who divulges.

Nhp.^{2} Pitty the bragger, the craker will take care on hissen, *Prov.*

3. *sb.* A talk; gossip, tale-telling, *gen.* of an ill-natured kind.

Sc. For years past there has never been but a craik about Lilias Murray, Oliphant *Lover and Lass*, xxxix; (A.W.)

[**1.** Some woodland may crake, Three crops he may take, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 44.]

CRAKE, *v.*^{3} Sc. Lin. Shr. Dev. Also written **craik** Sc. [**krēk.**] **1.** To creak, as the hinge of a door.

Sc. The craikin' door creeps half ajar, Quinn *Heather* (ed. 1863) 226. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Common.

2. With *along*: to walk very slowly.

nw.Dev.^{1} I'm jist able to crake alung.

CRAKER, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Shr. Suf. Cor. [**krē·kər, krē·kə(r).**] **1.** The landrail or corn-crake, *Crex pratensis.* See **Crake**, *sb.*^{1} **3.**

Sc. The land-fowls produced here are hawks extraordinary good, eagles, plovers, crows, wrens, stone-chaker, craker, Martin *St. Kilda* (1753) 26; Corn-craker, *ib. W. Isles* (1716) 71 (Jam.). **n.Cy.**, **Shr.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 177. **Shr.**^{1} Called Craker from its rough, grating call. **w.Cor.** Common (M.A.C.).

2. A child's rattle. Cf. **crake**, *sb.*^{1} **5.**

Nrf. Current (F.H.). **Suf.** Known only by old people (*ib.*); **Suf.**^{1}

CRAKIE, see **Crackie.**

CRAKKING, CRAKLING, see **Crackling.**

CRĀLER, see **Crawl.**

CRAM, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Wal. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrt. Hnt. Som. Colloq. In forms **crom** w.Yks.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} Chs.$^{1\,3}$ s.Chs.^{1}; **crum** n.Cy. (Grose). [**kram, kræm, krom,** w.Cy. also **krām.**] **1.** *v.* To fill full; to fill up (a hole), stuff, force down tightly; to squeeze, hold fast.

Abd. Tam ay cramm'd him i' the nook, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 137. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Cum.** Lampla' Church was as full as it cud cram, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 3. **w.Yks.** I kramd əm dān mi·þroit wol ə meəd mə feə buəkŋ (J.W.); (J.T.) **Lan.** We begun a crommin o'th leawp-hoyles, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 15; Fops 'at are cromm'd full o' pride, Laycock *Sngs.* (1866) 51. **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} His yed's crom'd wi larning. **Der.**^{1} I wor amost cram'd to death. **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence **Cram-, crom-full**, *adj.* quite full.

w.Yks. T'eight 'buses wor crom-full, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 4, 1896). **Lan.** It's o' crom-full o' ancientry, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 201. **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} A boy once defined a forest as 'a plek [place] crom full o' askers' [newts]. **s.Chs.**^{1} Often combined with 'rom' or 'jom' or both, rom-jom-crom-full = ram-jam-cram-full.

2. To stuff, to eat to repletion.

Abd. A basket o' cakes follow'd the whisky, What rakes what we cou'd cram, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 11, ed. 1873. **Kcd.** Then the couper . . . Shawed him weel the wye to cram, Grant *Lays* (1884) 42. **Frf.** Haste, haste, and cram ye—Ye're starvin', Sands *Poems* (1833) 111. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Burnley *Sketches* (1875) 357. **n.Lin.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Turkeys are very often crammed to fatten them quickly.

Hence **Cramming**, *vbl. sb.* the act of gorging, 'guzzling.'

Per. At feasting-time the powers aboon At cramming try their utmost skill, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 105.

3. To stuff with stories that have no foundation in truth; to humbug. In *gen.* colloq. use.

e.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.** Tak nə nuətis on im, lad, iz kramin ðə (J.W.). **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} **w.Wor.** Your crammin' ma, S. Beauchamp *N. Hamilton* (1875) III. 276. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

4. To crowd, press into, intrude.

w.Yks.^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} My papa doesn't like me to cram in that way.

5. *sb.* A crush, a crowd. w.Yks. (R.H.H.)

6. Food prepared for fattening purposes.

n.Cy. (Hall.), **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Hrt.** A receipt for making crams, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i.

Hence (1) **Cram-cake**, *sb.* a cake made of oatmeal, or other coarse meal, for feeding fowls; (2) **-pogs**, *sb. pl.* a rich, hot cake, something like a small fritter.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{2} (2) **Agl.** *Time* (Aug. 1889) 141.

CRAM, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Lin. Dev. Cor. [**kram, krām.**] **1.** *v.* To crumple, crease. Cf. **cramp**, *v.*^{1} **5.**

n.Lin.^{1} Them lasses hes cramm'd cloth till it isn't fit fer a deäcent taable. **sw.Lin.**^{1} Look, how my dress is crammed. **Dev.** Yü've a cramed yer vroks purty well; I can tellee they lüke's thof they'd been drawd drü a cā've's mouth, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 84; *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 129. **Cor.**^{1} This stuff crams. You have crammed your dress; **Cor.**^{2} Don't cram it.

2. *sb.* A crease, fold, wrinkle.

Dev. My gown is crams awl awver; that's cuz 'Liza packed 'n za tight tügether, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

CRAM, *v.*^{3} Sh.I. [**kram.**] To scratch severely with the finger-nails. See **Cromack.**

Sh.I. Still in use (K.I.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[G. *krammen*, 'mit den klauen packen oder verwunden' (Grimm).]

CRAMASIE, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **cramasye, cramoisie, cramosie, cramosye; crammasy, cramesye** (Jam.). **1.** Crimson colour.

s.Sc. Her linsey-wolsey gown of green or cramosie, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 161.

2. Crimson cloth.

Sc. Sae put on your pearlins, Marion, And kyrtle of cramasie, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 84, ed. 1871; My love was cled i' th' black velvet, And I mysell in cramasie, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 82. **Slk.** In gold and silken cramasye, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) 29.

[**1.** OFr. *cramoisi*, crimson (HATZFELD).]

CRAMATTING, *vbl. sb.* e.An. [**kra·mətin.**] The process of protecting the surface of newly formed embankments, by layers of straw pegged into the soil and stitched down by an iron chisel.

e.An. WHITE *Eng.* (1865) I. 248. **Nrf.**^{1}

[Cp. Du. *krammen*, to fasten with a staple or cramp (*kram*); 'hem ter versterking met matten van stroo (*krammatten*) bedekken' (VERDAM).]

CRAMBAZZLE, *sb.* n.Yks.^{12} [**kra·mbazl.**] A worn-out, dissipated old man.

CRAMBERRIES, *sb. pl.* Chs.^{1} Cranberries, the fruit of the *Vaccinium Oxycoccos.*

CRAMBLE, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Also Cor. Written **crammal** Wm.; **crammel** Cum.^{1} Wm. w.Yks.; **crammle** n.Yks.^{23} e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{135} [**kra·ml.**] **1.** *v.* To walk with difficulty, as one with rheumatism, corns; to hobble along stiffly, feebly, awkwardly; also used *fig.*

N.Cy.^{1} **Cum.** She yence cud ha'e crammel'd, and writ her awn neame, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 63; **Cum.**^{12} **Wm.** He hockers an crammels like an auld man (B.K.). **n.Yks.**^{1} T'aud man's aboot matched to get him crammel'd alang; **n.Yks.**^{2} I can hardly git cramml'd alang. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah's hard set ti cramm'l aboot. **e.Yks.**^{1} Poor awd man, he can hardly crammle. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** As I wor cramlin on, *Yksman.* (Apr. 7, 1877) 11; **w.Yks.**^{13}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **Stf.**^{1} **Der.** GROSE (1790); **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cramble toes,** *phr.* a person walking as with sore feet; (2) **Crambling,** *ppl. adj.* lame, shaky, tottery, decrepit; also used *fig.*

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **w.Yks.** That keeps poor fowks cramlin, *Spec. Dial.* (1879) 17. **Not.** He went very crambling at first going out of the stable. The old man gets very crambling (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**^{1} I shall soon be as cramblin' my sen. **sw.Lin.**^{1} I made the pig get up, but it seemed very crambling.

2. To creep or crawl on hands and knees; to scramble.

Nhb. (R.O.H.) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). **Wm.** A gat crammalt intul a hull, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 3; (B.K.) **n.Yks.**^{3} **w.Yks.** Ah cramald up t'stairs ta bed, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 32; Yor na sooiner chresend but what yor cramalin' abaght, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 25; **w.Yks.**^{5} Sither hah that barn's cram'lin' up them steps—we sal soin hev him wauaking. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** Aw see a great, tall, shadowy figure cramblin' stealthily about, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 13.

3. Of shoes: to tread out of shape; also *intr.* to get out of shape.

w.Yks. A pair a shoes cramald dahn at heel, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1868) 49; **w.Yks.**^{3}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Spoilt his new shoin be cram'lin' 'em o' t'heels. **n.Lin.**^{1} The wo'st of theäse here shoes is thaay cramble soä.

Hence **Cramal-down,** *adj.* worn down.

w.Yks. In ... threed-bare coit, or cramal-dahn shoein, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1866) 3.

4. To squeeze into a small compass. w.Yks.^{3}

5. To crumple.

w.Cor. I gave you a clean cloth as the other was crambled (M.A.C.).

6. *sb. pl.* Large boughs of trees, of gnarled and twisted growth.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

7. *Comp.* **Crammle-gate,** a rustic gate with zigzag rails.

Yks. WHITE *A Month in Yks.* (1888) xi.

8. A roughly-made walking-stick.

n.Yks. A yak crammle (T.S.). **ne.Yks.**^{1} Ah stood mah au'd yak crammI agaan t'yat.

[**2.** To crambil, *reptitare*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

CRAMBLY, *adv.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Written **cramley** Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.; **cramly** Dur.^{1}; **crammly** n.Yks. In form **cram'elly** m.Yks.^{1}; **crammelly** N.Cy.^{1} Cum.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} [**kra·m(ə)li.**] Tottery, not firm on the legs; also used as *adj.* See **Cramble,** *v.*

N.Cy.^{1} The horse goes rather crammelly this morning. **Nhb.**^{1} Yo'r varry cramley i' the legs thi day. **Dur.**^{1} **s.Dur.** He's grown varra cramly (J.E.D.). **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.** (I.W.); (J.E.D.); **n.Yks.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Willie's a crammly au'd man gotten. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hoo's t'oade daime?—Why-a ah no-nat, she gits cramley an queer, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1870). **ne.Lan.**^{1} T'horse nobbut gaaes crammelly this mornin'. **Chs.**^{13} **sw.Lin.**^{1} What a crambly lot we are!

CRAMBO, *sb.* Sc. **1.** A game in which one player gives a word to which another finds a rime. Also used *attrib.*

Rnf. Nae chield in a' the crambo tribe, Sic pleasure e'er coud lend me, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 123. **Rxb.** Then we'll at crambo hae a swither, RUICKBIE *Cottager* (1807) 184.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Crambo-clink,** (2) **-jingle,** (3) **-jink,** rime, doggerel verse.

(1) **Sc.** I may some day at crambo clink By far exceed what ye can think, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) v. **Abd.** A worthy son o' crambo clink, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 107. **Frf.** He's got the knack o' crambo clink, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 4. **Fif.** I have sent you ... Enough o' my poor crambo-clink, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 23. **Rnf.** Lang-headed knight o' crambo clink, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 23. **Ayr.** A' ye wha live by crambo-clink, BURNS *Sc. Bard*, st. 1. (2) **Fif.** Whane'er Rob Burns comes i' my hand, My crambo-jingle a' maun stand, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 34. **e.Fif.** He wad ... weave a wab o' crambo jingle that was perfectly marvellous, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x. **Rnf.** Here I'll close my crambo jingle, BARR *Poems* (1861) 34. **Ayr.** Amaist as soon as I could spell, I to the crambo-jingle fell, BURNS *Ep. J. Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785) st. 8. **Lnk.** Dumb creatures canna ... gar the crambo jingle cleek, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 25. (3) **Sc.** I like to be at crambo jink, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 121.

CRAME, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Also written **craem** Dmf.; **craim, cream** Sc. (JAM.); **kraeme** Sc. [**krēm.**]

1. *sb.* A merchant's booth or wooden shop; a tent where goods are sold; a stall in a market.

Sc. It was a changed day betwixt Master Heriot and his honest father in the Kraemes, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) ix. **Ayr.** In the Craims, See toys, and gloves, and pattens for the dames, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1810) 48, ed. 1871. **Edb.** Many a crame must have been emptied ere such a number of manes and long tails could have been busked out, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv; The Creams of Edinburgh ... are small shops or booths, projecting from the adjoining walls (JAM.). **Rxb.** An' chapman lads wi' wallie craims Of hardware glancing bonny, A. SCOTT (ed. 1808) 82; Booths (or as they are here called, craims), containing hardware and haberdashery goods, are erected in great numbers at the fair, *Statist. Acc.* X. 207 (JAM.). **Dmf.** To furnish weapons for the fray Craems, tents, and stawns were swept away, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 75. **Nhb.**^{1} The crame is a jointed stall, easily taken to pieces and re-erected.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Crame-stand,** a stand on which any kind of merchandise, chiefly sweetstuff or small wares, is exposed at fairs; (2) **-ware,** articles sold by those who keep stalls or booths; (3) **-wife,** a woman who keeps a stall in a market or at fairs.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} Off to a crame-stand wi' a dash, An' boucht her sugar candy, PURDIE *Fair* (1888). (2) **Sh.I.** Those who commonly frequent this countrey and trade with the inhabitants ... sell several sorts of creme-ware, as linen, muslin, &c., BRAND *Zetland* (1701) 131 (JAM.). (3) **Rxb.** (*ib.*)

3. *Obs.* A pack, or bundle of goods for sale.

Sc. Oft have I turst your hether crame [i. e. merchandise of heath], WATSON *Coll.* (1706) I. 40 (JAM.).

4. *v.* To hawk goods, by carrying them from place to place for sale. n.Sc. (JAM.)

Hence **Cramer,** *sb.* a pedlar, hawker of wares.

Sc. According to the burgh laws the cremar was allowed to have an open stand or stall at certain fairs and markets, but their usual stance was on the street (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Frf.** Creamers, persons who go through the parish and neighbourhood, and buy butter, hens, eggs, &c., mostly for the Dundee market, *Statist. Acc.* II. 508 (JAM.).

[**1.** Desyring support, &c., to help him to ane craym, that he may trawell to win his lifing in the cuntray, *Aberd. Reg. A.* (1560) (JAM.). Du. *kraem*, a stall, a hutt, or a booth (HEXHAM); MLG. *kram*, '(1) urspr. Zeltdecke, ausgespanntes Tuch oder ähnliches Dach als Wetterschutz, (2) die (in den Buden ausgelegte) Kaufmannsware' (SCHILLER & LÜBBEN).]

CRAME, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Wm. Yks. In form **creayme** Wm.; **criam** Lakel. [**krēm, kriəm.**]

1. *v.* To mend broken glass, china, or wooden bowls, by joining together with bent pieces of wire. See **Cramatting.**

n.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 152; **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.^{1}** China or earthenware is cramed by holing and wiring it at the broken edges. Wooden bowls are cramed in the same way, or more effectively by driving across the fracture a thin strip of iron shaped like an S. **Dur.^{1}** **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897).

Hence (1) **Cramer,** *sb.* a travelling tinker, a mender of broken china, &c.; (2) **Craming,** *vbl. sb.* the act of mending with bent wires.

(1) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.^{1}** *Obs.* **Yks.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Yks.** Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) *Gl.* (2) **Nhb.** (J.H.)

2. *sb. pl.* Wire stitches, to hold the sides of a bowl or platter together after it has been broken. Also used *fig.*

Wm. Mine's a' true as truths are meayde Without a patch or creayne [*sic*], Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 26; A wood dough-dish wi fifteen creaymes To haud it up togither, *ib.* 41, ed. 1896; (B.K.)

CRAME, *v.*^{3} Cor.^{12} [**krēm.**] With *down*: to creep down. Cf. **cramble,** *v.* **2.**

CRAME, *v.*^{4} Lan. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To bend.

CRAMLEY, CRAMLY, see **Crambly.**

CRAMMAL, see **Cramble,** *v.*

CRAMMED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lan. Written **cramd** m.Lan.^{1} [**kra·md.**] **1.** Crabbed, ill-tempered.

w.Yks. Oh! it's a crammed un (F.P.T.); *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 20, 1897). **Lan.** Aw've bin expectin' o neet tha'd be crammed wi me, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) v; **Lan.^{1}**, **ne.Lan.^{1}**, **e.Lan.^{1}**, **m.Lan.^{1}**

2. Awkward, untoward.

Lan. It's not to tell heaw cramm'd things con happen, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 36.

CRAMMOCKY, *adj.* Yks. Also written **crammacky, cramocky.** [**kra·məki.**] Rickety, shaky, as an old chair or table; appl. also to a person in feeble health.

w.Yks. You'll have that table over yet. It's getting right cramocky (H.L.); Jim's gettin into a varry crammocky owd chap. That stee nobbut lewks a varry crammocky affair, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 23, 1892); *Obsol., ib.* (Jan. 3, 1891); (J.R.)

CRAMMOKS, *sb.* e.Lan.^{1} [**kra·məks.**] A cross-tempered child. Cf. **crammed.**

CRAMMONS, *sb. pl.* Hmp. Meal; 'sharps' given to pigs. (W.M.E.F.)

CRAMMY, *adj.* Lan. [**kra·mi.**] Cross, ill-tempered. See **Crammed.**

Lan. Mi mother turnt crammy, Ramsbottom *Cy. Wds.* (1867) 208.

CRAMP, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Som. [**kramp, kræmp.**] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Cramp-bone,** (*a*) the patella of a sheep or lamb worn about the person as a charm for the cure of cramp; (*b*) the top vertebra of a goose carried about for the same purpose; (2) **-ring,** a ring made out of the handles of decayed coffins, and worn as a charm against the cramp; (3) **-steean,** a kind of pebble worn as a charm against cramp.

(1, *a*) **Nhp.** Black *Flk-Medicine* (1883) x; **Nhp.^{1}**; **Nhp.^{2}** One instance of a human patella being thus used has come under my notice, but I believe such instances to be by no means common. **s.Nhp.** Worn as near the skin as possible, and at night is laid under the pillow, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 37. **e.An.^{1}** **Nrf.** Some persons wear in their pockets the patella of a sheep or lamb, known here as the Cramp-bone, for the cure of this painful disorder, Glyde *Nrf. Garl.* (1872) i. **Suf.^{1}** **w.Som.^{1}** The knuckle-bone of the sheep. Still worn frequently in a little bag tied round the neck, as a sure preventative of cramp. It loses its virtue, however, if by any chance it touches the ground! (*b*) **Dur.** Children were very eager to obtain this charm from the head of a goose.... It is the top of the neck column, and was carried in the pocket, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 158. (2) **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.^{1}** *Obs.* Formerly these rings were consecrated by the kings of England, who affected to cure the cramp. Their supposed virtue was said to be conferred by solemn consecration on Good Friday. **n.Yks.^{1}**, **m.Yks.^{1}** **n.Lin.^{1}** Robert Lockwood found an old copper wedding-ring; ... he gave it to his wife to wear, and she assured the author that it had quite cured her of the cramp. (3) **e.Yks.^{1}**

2. *Fig.* Used in reference to the practising of scales and octaves on the piano.

n.Yks. Little girls learning the piano say: 'Ah've 'ed hauf an hour at me cramps,' meaning they have had half an hour's practice at scales, which gives them a cramped feeling in the fingers and wrists (R.B.); Fra crotshits, cramps, an semmibreeaves, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 29.

3. A name for epilepsy. In *comp.* **Cramp-ring,** a ring made of sixpences subscribed for (unasked) by nine young men for a person afflicted by fits.

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 7.

[**1.** (2) The kynges of Englande doth halowe euery yere crampe rynges, the whyche rynges, worn on ones fynger, dothe helpe them the whyche hath the crampe, Boorde *Introd.* (1542), ed. Furnivall (1870) 121; If your grace remember me w some crampe rynges, ye shall doo a thing muche looked for, Berners *Letter* (1518) in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 129. **3.** 'Cramp' occurs as a name for epilepsy in Harsnet's *Declaration* (1605), see Potts' *Discov. Witches* (1613), in Chetham Soc. (1845) VI]

CRAMP, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Ess. Hmp. In form **cromp** Ess. [**kramp, kromp.**] **1.** *sb.* A piece of iron used to join stones together; bent iron, or the like. n.Lin.^{1}, Hmp.^{1} Hence **Cramper,** *sb.* a piece of iron used to join stones together. n.Lin.^{1}

2. The iron sheet laid down at the end of a curling rink to keep the player from slipping when throwing his stone. See **Crampet.**

Gall. The 'cramp' is quite distinct from the 'crampet' (q.v.), and in Gall. is almost exclusively used (A.W.).

3. A bend in a ditch or fence. Hmp.^{1}

4. *v.* To contract, compress, wedge tightly.

Sc. (Jam.), **Nhb.^{1}**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.** To turn in the toes, Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 107. **Ess.** An' ... cuss'd the shoes he'd on—They ded so cromp his fit, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 175.

5. To crumple, pucker. Cf. **cram,** *v.*^{2} **1.**

N.Cy.^{1} **n.Lin.^{1}** If you cramp that writing paaper you'll cleän spoil it.

CRAMP, *sb.*^{3} *Obs.?* Dev. An inferior kind of cake, made of poor flour.

Dev. Instead of buns, which are usually eaten at country revels, ... the inhabitants of Brent Tor could produce nothing but cramps, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 253.

Hence **Cramp-eaters,** *sb. pl.* a nickname given to those whose wheat was so bad that it was only fit for making 'cramps.'

Dev. Applied to those dwelling near Brent Tor by way of reproach, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 253.

CRAMP, *sb.*^{4} S. & Ork.^{1} Small heaps of vitrified glass and stones found in ancient tumuli.

CRAMP, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{5} Yks. Nhp. Ess. In form **cromp** w.Yks.^{5} Ess.^{1} [**kramp, kromp.**] **1.** *v.* To crop grass or herbage.

w.Yks.^{5} It implies the sound or noise made by the horse's mouth. **Ess.^{1}**

2. *sb.* The noise made by swine in eating. Nhp.^{2}

CRAMP, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Also Ken. Som. [**kramp, kræmp, krāmp.**] **1.** Confined; difficult of access.

w.Som.^{1} Twuz júsh kraa·mp plae·us tu kau·m tùe un [It was such a confined and difficult place to get at it].

2. Cramped, difficult to understand or decipher; irksome.

Sc. The crampest task was never felt Syne ilka day was Sabbath, Quinn *Heather* (ed. 1863) 230. **Rnf.** He kens a' prent, an't war to read, As cramp's a witch's prayer, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 151; Mair cramp and awkward in their lays, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 106.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Cramp-hand,** a person difficult to understand, from humour or irony of speech; (2) **-word,** a word difficult to pronounce or understand; any long, jawbreaking, scientific, or uncommon word.

(1) **s.Not.** He's a cramp 'and; a many can't quite mek 'im out. Cramp oad hand (J.P.K.). **s.Lin.** What a cramp hand Jim is; yah mun allus look out where he's on yer track (T.H.R.). (2) **Abd.** Cramp words but gar fo'k stammer, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 21. **n.Yks.^{2}**, **e.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 9, 1884) 8. **Ken.** He's so full of his cramp words you can hardly understand him (D.W.L.); **Ken.^{1}** Our new parson, he's out of the sheeres, and he uses so many of these here cramp-words.

4. Shrewd, witty, or eccentric.

s.Chs.^{1} Soa· ŭn Soa·)z au·viz kùm·in aayt wi sùm kraam·p see·in [So an' So's auvays comin' aït wi' some cramp seein' (saying)]. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

CRAMP-BIT, see **Crampet.**

CRAMPED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lan. **1.** *Fig.* Puzzled, worried.

n.Yks. Ah war a bit cramped wi' t' job. Common (R.B.).

2. Ill-tempered, cross-grained.

Lan. Sall's sittin' bi th' fire knittin'; as crampt as a whisket [wicker basket], Waugh *Snowed-up*, v.

CRAMPER, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. **[kra·mpər.]** An astounding lie; anything very surprising, difficult, &c.

Nhb.^{1} **n.Yks.** Noo that's a cramper for tha ti deea. Common (R.B.); (T.C.)

CRAMPET, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **cramp-bit** Sc. (Jam.) **[kra·mpit.]** **1.** An iron made to fit the sole of the shoe, with small spikes in it, for keeping the foot firm on ice or slippery ground.

Sc. His fit skited oot the crampit, and, of course, doon he cam', Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 168; Firm on his cramp-bits stands the steady youth, Who leads the game, Graeme *Poems* (Jam.); And for a crampet to his stumps He wore a pair of hob-nail'd pumps, Meston *Poems* (1767) 11 (*ib.*). **Lnk.** Brods an' crampets an' a', Stanes an' besoms an' a', Watson *Poems* (1853) 62. **Dmf.** The crampet is worn on one of the player's feet, wherever the 'cramp' is not in use (A.W.).

2. A hook attached to the ends of the back-band in the gear of plough-horses, from which the chains can be suspended. Nhb.^{1} **3.** A cramping-iron; also, the cramp-iron of a scabbard. Sc. (Jam.) **4.** The iron guard at the end of a staff. (*ib.*) **5.** An iron spike driven into a wall to support anything. Abd. (*ib.*)

CRAMPIS, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} Meal and refuse of tallow mixed together and eaten hot. Cf. **crap**, *sb.*^{3}

CRAMPIT, *sb.* Yks. Chs. **[kra·mpit.]** A crumpet. w.Yks. (J.T.), Chs.^{1}

CRAMPLE, *v.* Nhb. Yks. Chs. Lin. e.An. Sus. Hmp. **[kra·mpl, kræ·mpl.]** **1.** To move with pain and stiffness, as if affected by cramp.

Chs. He had got that crampled i' th' legs, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 15; **Chs.**^{13}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

2. *Comb.* **Crample-ham'd**, stiffened in the lower joints. e.An.^{1}; Sus., Hmp. Holloway.

3. To crumple, crease.

Nhb.^{1} Aa say! yor cramplin maa goon. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**^{1}

CRAMP-SPEECH, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A set speech in Latin, made by an advocate on his entry at the Scottish Bar.

Sc. You will go on doubting . . . until the cramp speech has been spoken, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. i.

CRAMPY, *adj.* Yks. Lan. In form **crompy** Lan.^{1} **[kra·mpi, kro·mpi.]** **1.** Rheumatic, lame.

w.Yks.^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{3} Sho's crampier nor ivver.

2. Ill-tempered, cross; full of action, restless.

Lan.^{1} **s.Lan.** He's a very crampy chap is Bill. Thomas was so crampy to-night I durstn't speak to him (S.W.).

CRAMS, *sb. pl.* Dev. **[krāmz.]** The fidgets; fancies, whims.

Dev. 'I dawnt like that.' . . . 'Git along, dü! Yü got za minny crams, yü dawnt knaw whot yü want'th,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

CRAN, *sb.*^{1} Sc. **1.** *Obs.* The crane, *Grus cinerea.*

Sc. Or like a cran . . . That man take nine steps before she flee, *Old Prov.* (Jam. *Suppl.*)

Hence (1) **Cran-craig**, *sb.* one who has a long, slender neck; (2) **-craigit**, *adj.* long-necked.

(1) **w.Sc.** That cran-craigie beast cou'd never ca' coals (Jam. *Suppl.*). (2) *ib.*

2. The heron. Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*) See **Crane**, *sb.*^{1} **1.**

3. The swift, *Cypselus apus.*

s.Sc. (J.A.H.M.) **e.Lth.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 96.

4. An iron instrument, laid across the fire, reaching from the ribs of the grate to the back of it, for the purpose of supporting a pot or kettle. See **Crane**, *sb.*^{1} **4.** Sc. (Jam.)

5. Phr. *coup the crans*, to upset, overturn, *gen.* used *fig.*

Sc. I . . . concocted a savoury haggis that made the whole cabal coup the crans, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxvii. **Ayr.** Garren lasses cowp the cran Clean heels owre body, Burns *Answer to Poet. Epist.* st. 5.

6. A bent tube used to draw liquor out of a vessel; a tap.

Lnk. Selfishness supplies the drink, . . . An' Ruin stauns beside the cran, An' deals it oot wi' lib'ral haun, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 202.

[**1.** OE. *cran*, a crane. **2.** In Sc. records the word 'cran' almost always means a heron, and during the 15th cent. this bird must have been common in Scotl. as it formed an important dish at great feasts (Jam.). **6.** LG. *kraan*, 'der Hahn in einem Zapfloche, "epistomium"' (Berghaus).]

CRAN, *sb.*^{2} Irel. A stunted or ill-thriven child or young bird. Cf. **cranted.**

Ant. 'Come up and sit down, you cran, you,' addressed to a person. 'Lie down, you cran,' said to a dog, &c. (W.J.K.); Common as applied to a child (A.J.I.); Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

CRAN, *sb.*^{3} Sc. I.Ma. Also Cor. Also in form **crane** Sc. (Jam.) **[kran, krēn.]** A measure of capacity used for fish, esp. herrings. Also used *fig.*

Sc. A measure of rather more than a barrel of herrings, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 417. **Elg.** Wi' scores o' crans To fill the herrin' creel, Tester *Poems* (1865) 221. **Abd.** Yer deeds an' accounts I'd mak' oot by the cran, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 148. **w.Sc.** From 9*s.* to 12*s.* per crane (which is the full of a barrel of green fish) as taken out of the net, *Statist. Acc. Lewis*, XIX. 282 (Jam.). **Bwk.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 167. **I.Ma.** By an act of Tynwald, passed in 1817, it was declared that the 'cran' should contain 42 gallons English wine measure; but it very shortly fell into disuse, and herrings are now sold by tale, as heretofore, *ib.* 417. **Cor.**^{2} A cran of herrings [800 herrings]. [*Examiner* (Aug. 24, 1828).]

[Cp. Gael. *crann*, a measure for fresh herrings (Macleod & Dewar).]

CRANBERRY, *sb.* **1.** In *comb.* **Cranberry wire**, the cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccos* (Cum.). **2.** The cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea* (Elg. Bnff. Abd. Kcd.). **3.** The bear-berry or bear bilberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi* (Abd.).

CRANCE, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A crack or chink in the wall, through which the wind blows; a cranny.

CRANCH, *v.* and *sb.*^{1} Irel. and n. and midl. counties to Nhp. War. Hnt. Also Cor. Also written **cransh** n.Yks.^{2} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{5} Chs.^{1} War.^{1}; **craunch** w.Yks.^{2} Not. Nhp.^{1} Hnt. Cor. **[kranʃ, krǭnʃ.]** **1.** *v.* To crunch, grind with the teeth in biting anything hard, esp. apples or other hard or unripe fruit.

Ir. (A.S.P.), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Ah've neah teuth t'cranch snaps wi' (E.W.P.); **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Theer he wor cranchin a gurt apple as big as mi nief (B.K.). **n.Yks.** He crunsh'd it up gayly (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{123}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} He's gettin belly-wark [ache] wĭ cranchin sĭ monny apples. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); (R.H.H.); **w.Yks.**^{5} Cranshing a mouthful of green gooseberries. **Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1} **s.Not.** Ah like a bit o' hard crust to craunch as well as oat (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**^{12}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Cor.** Eating apples is called by the expressive term, cranching them. Dont'ee keep on cranching they hard apples, I tell 'ee (W.S.); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433.

Hence (1) **Cranch**, *sb.* (*a*) the noise made in eating fruit, fruit in general, ripe or unripe; (*b*) a great eater of fruit; (2) **Cranch-kite**, *sb.*, see **Cranch** (*b*); (3) **Cranchment**, *sb.*, see **Cranch** (*a*).

(1, *a*) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). **Cum.**, **Wm.** (M.P.) **Wm.** Thoo's eaten far ower mich cranch, thoo'll hev t'belly-wark (B.K.). **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.), **ne.Lan.**^{1} (*b*) **ne.Lan.**^{1} (2) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). **Cum.** Thou cranch-kite, thou! Turnips or owt (M.P.). (3) Ther's sae mickle cranchment to year, they can hardly eat ther dinners, puir things (*ib.*).

2. To grind, gnash the teeth; to set the teeth on edge.

Nhb.^{1} Cranching yor teeth. **Wm.** His teeth did cranch, Close *Satirist* (1833) 156. **m.Yks.**^{1} Give over [up] eating that apple; thou cranshes my teeth with it. **w.Yks.**^{1}

3. To crush any substance under foot; to break up with a cracking sound.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.**^{1} Coarse sand cranches under the feet. **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Can't abide to hear foaks cranshin coils under ther fooit, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{4} Frozen snow cranches beneath the feet;

w Yks.^{5} Awāay they'd goa . . . down a hill pāaved wi' duck eggs, cranshing 'em hunderds at a time, 107. **Not.** (W.H.S.) **s.Not.** Is that a cinder y'er craunchin under yer foot? (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{12}

Hence **Cranshy,** *adj.* gritty, apt to give a cracking noise when broken or crushed. n.Yks.^{12}, m.Yks.^{1}

4. *sb.* A crash, a sudden loud noise.

s.Not. A heard such a cranch i' the kitchen; a tho't iv'ry pot i' the place wor smashed up (J.P.K.).

CRANCH, *sb.*^{2} Yks. **[kranʃ.]** A square truss of hay.

n.Yks. Very rare, only used by old dale farmers (R.B.); **n.Yks.**^{3}

CRANCH, *adj.* Not. **[kranʃ.]** Silly, crazy, mad. See **Cranky,** *adj.*^{1} **4.**

s.Not. Rare. Mother was ommast cranch wi' the lightnin' (J.P.K.).

CRANCH, see **Cransh.**

CRANCUM, *sb.* Sc. Chs. Not. Also Wil. Dor. Written **crankum** Not.^{3} Wil. **[kra·ŋkəm, kræ·ŋkəm.]** **1.** A prank, trick; a vagary; foolish conduct, captiousness.

Ayr. His contrariness is altogether of some misleart crancum about your not caring for him, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lx. **Chs.**^{3} None of your kincum crancums (s.v. Cankum). **Not.**^{3} 'E'll 'ae none o' 'is crankums wi' me, oy know. **s.Not.** They do try some crankums, them 'oss-dealin' chaps (J.P.K.).

2. *pl.* Stiff joints in cattle. Wil. (G.E.D.), n.Dor. (S.S.B.)

3. *pl.* Ill-temper in children. Wil. (G.E.D.)

CRANDUM, *sb.* Wil. **[kræ·ndəm.]** The throat.

Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} I first heard this word near Hungerford, where some farm hands were having a spree. There was a six-gallon jar of beer on the table, which they were continually smacking with their hands, whilst they sang in chorus:—'Let it run down yer crandum, An' jolly will we be.' I have only heard it applied to the human throat, never to that of an animal, *Letter from Mr. Slow.*

CRANE, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Wal. Also in form **crawn** Shr.^{1} [krēn, kreən, krǭn.]

1. The heron, *Ardea cinerea.* Cf. **cran,** *sb.*^{1} **2.**

Sc., Ir. Swainson *Birds* (1885) 145. **n.Ir.** Johns *Birds* (1862) 405. **Wm., Lan.** Swainson *ib.* **Wal.** Johns *Birds* (1862) 405. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Wan o' them theer long-legged creans. **Nhp.** Swainson *ib.* **War.**^{3}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1} **Som.** The invariable name. Heron was not even known to people of whom I inquired for the bird (W.F.R.); Swainson *ib.* **w.Som.**^{1} A heronry [is] always called a krae·unuree. **Dev.** I knew that we should have fine weather as I saw the cranes flying up the stream, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 15; Its name [Cranmere], however, marks it as a haunt for herons (still called cranes in Devonshire), *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 523. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

Hence **Crane-gutted,** *adj.* very thin, '**herring-gutted.**' Nrf.^{1}

2. The shag, *Phalacrocorax graculus.*

n.Cy. Johns *Birds* (1862) 405. **Nhb.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 143.

3. A pastime at harvest-home festivities; see below.

Nhp.^{1}; **Nhp.**^{2} A man holds in his hands a long stick, with another tied to the top of it, in the form of an L reversed, which represents the long neck and beak of the crane. This, with himself, is entirely covered with a large sheet. He mostly makes excellent sport, as he puts the whole company to the rout, pecking at the young girls and the men's heads, Clare *Introd. Vill. Minstrel* (1821) 22.

4. An apparatus formerly used in coal-mines, to hoist the corves of coal from the tram to the rolley; the junction between the branch railways and the horse-roads in a pit.

Nhb.^{1} Here they formerly used to hoist the corves of coal from the tram to the rolley; the coals being 'put' to this spot by the barrow-men from the working places. From the crane they were drawn by horses to the shaft. It is now called a 'flat' or 'station.' 'We commenced our survey at the crane, going up west,' Scott *Ventilation* (1862) 27. **Nhb., Dur.** Upon the introduction of tubs the crane was abolished, Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

Hence (1) **Crane-board,** *sb.* a return air course in a pit, connected directly with the furnace; (2) **-man,** *sb.* the lad in the pit who hoisted the corves of coal on to the rolleys with the crane; (3) **Craner,** *sb.* an official who has charge of a machine for the weighing of goods, &c. in some country villages; (4) **Craner's note,** *phr.* the certificate of weight given by the 'craner.'

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** He also proportioned the work or quantity of coals to be put by the barrowmen among them, so that each lad might know to which places he had to go for coals, and the quantity he had to put from such places, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (3) **Ir.** *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 123. (4) **Ir.** When any one makes an assertion of the 'long-bow' nature a sceptical auditor will say, 'Very nice, but I should like the craner's note for that,' *ib.*

5. A rectangular bar of iron, moving on a pivot, fixed to the back of a chimney, for the purpose of suspending cooking vessels, &c. over the fire.

N.I.^{1}, **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Also called Swape and Beak, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 245. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}

6. A beam projecting from any building, for the purpose of attaching and hoisting tackle.

w.Som.^{1} The word implies no machinery, windlass, or swinging part, but the beam only which bears the weight.

7. The tap of a gaslight. Cf. **cran,** *sb.*^{1} **6.**

Lnk. He had a sly blow-out In secret every morning, When that he turned his crane about, Light trifles ever scornin', Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 76.

CRANE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. [krēn, kreən.]

1. The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccos.* Also in *comp.* **Crane-berry.**

Sc. The children gathered nuts in the woods, and crane-berries in the moss, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) II. vii. **Nhb.** A cranberry pudding: . . . the children go to gather cranes, White *Nhb.* (1859) 361. **Cum.** Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 41.

2. The crow-berry, *Empetrum nigrum.* Cf. **crake-berry.**

w.Yks. Lees *Flora* (1888) 796.

CRANE, see **Cran,** *sb.*^{3}

CRANED, *pp.* Yks. **[krēnd.]** Bent, distorted, disabled.

w.Yks. Craned wi' rheumatism (S.O.A.).

CRANER, *sb.* Yks. The dog-crab; a small crab used by fishermen for bait.

n.Yks. Also called Peeler, Dog-crowler, &c. (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{2}

CRANET, *sb.* Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] A small red worm. *Gl.* (1851).

[They will seeme to the looker on as egs, and to the taker as yoong red little cranets, Stanyhurst *Desc. Irel.* in Holinshed, VI. 41 (N.E.D.).]

CRANG, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Amer. Also in form **kreng** n.Yks. Also written **krang** Sc. (Jam.) **[kraŋ, kreŋ.]** A carcase, dead body; a skeleton; the body of a whale divested of the blubber, and abandoned by the whale-fishers.

Sc. (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Wha's deevil's crang Wis deaf as staen ta wail o wrang, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 74. **n.Yks.** The krenging-hook is used in preparing the kreng for the oil-copper, Linskill *Haven Hill* (1886) vi; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'T'whooal crang,' the entire frame of bones. [**Amer.** A scrawny animal, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 386.]

Hence **Krenging-hook,** *sb.* an instrument used in preparing the body of a whale for the oil-copper.

n.Yks. Linskill *Haven Hill* (1886) vi.

[Du. *krenge*, a dead carrion (Hexham); MDu. *crenge* (Verdam); cp. OE. *cringan*, to fall (of a dead body), as Lat. *cadaver*, fr. *cado*.]

CRANGLE, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. **[kra·ŋl.]** **1.** To bend, twist. See **Crankling.**

w.Yks.^{2} When a field of corn is much dashed, broken, or twisted by the wind it is said to be crangled.

2. To waddle. n.Cy. (Hall.)

CRANIE, *sb.* Bnff.^{1} A person or animal very small of its kind. Hence **Cranie-wee,** *adj.* very small.

CRANIE-WANY, see **Crannie-wannie.**

CRANIE-WICKET, *sb.* Bnff.^{1} A sharp turn, a deep rut in a road.

CRANK, *sb.*^{1} and *adj.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Written **krank** S. & Ork.^{1} **[kraŋk.]** **1.** *sb.* The bent iron axis, used in turning a grindstone, &c. Dur.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}

2. *pl.* A fireside contrivance, consisting of two or more rows of iron crooks set in a frame, and used for toasting bread.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** *Gent. Mag.* (1794) 13, ed. Gomme; **Nhb.**^{1} The frame stands on its own feet before the fire. Sometimes called 'a branks.'

3. An iron guard for the feet in curling, to prevent slipping on the ice. Rxb. (Jam.) See **Crampet.**

4. *pl.* Aches, slight ailments.
w.Yks.^{1} Cranks and hods, aches and pains. **Brks.**^{1} A person is said to be full of 'crinks and cranks' when generally complaining of ill health.

5. A difficult point; an effort to overcome a difficulty.
Slk. What's truth? Ay, there comes the crank, Hogg *Tales* (ed. 1866) 220. **Dmf.** Nae crank o' mortal skill This deidly weird could save, Reid *Poems* (1894) 56.

6. *adj.* Bent, twisted, crooked, distorted; out of repair.
Abd., Rxb. Crank-handed, a crank hand (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1} Bent, shaky, as a machine out of repair.

7. Infirm, weak, ailing, sick; also applied to a person who is mentally wrong or eccentric.
Sc. (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}

8. *Fig.* Hard, difficult; curious, odd, not easy to understand.
Abd., Rxb. 'A crank word,' a word hard to be understood (Jam.). **Edb.** Learnt some crank words o' the Swede, Dutch, or Russian, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 142. **Glo.**^{1} He uses some of the crankest words you ever heard.

CRANK, *sb.*^{2} Glo.^{12} The dead branch of a tree.

CRANK, *sb.*^{3} Chs.^{13} [**kraŋk.**] A blow.

CRANK, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{4} Sc. Nhb. Nhp. Wor. Glo. e.An. Wil. [**kraŋk, kræŋk.**] **1.** *v.* To make a harsh noise; to creak.
N.Cy.^{1} The door cranks. **Nhb.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Crank-bird**, the lesser spotted woodpecker, *Dendrocopus major.*
w.Wor. *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Glo.** From the cry of the bird resembling the creaking produced by the turning of a windlass, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 98. [It is sometimes called the Crank Bird and the Pump-borer, and used to be called the 'Woodcracker,' from a remarkable note which it utters in the spring, the sound being supposed to resemble that of an augur when used on the hardest wood, Smith *Birds* (1887) 255.]

3. To sing dolefully; to croak.
Nhp. The solitary crane ... Cranking a jarring melancholy strain, Clare *Poems* (1827) *March*, 31; **Nhp.**^{2} **Wil.** What's that a cranking there? Penruddocke *Content* (1860) 15.

Hence **Crank-organ**, *sb.* a hurdy-gurdy, hand-organ. e.An. (P.H.E.)

4. *sb.* The creaking, harsh noise made by an ungreased wheel, &c.; used *fig.*
Ayr. What tuneless cranks Are my poor verses! Burns *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 18.

CRANK, *v.*^{2} Ken. [**kræŋk.**] To mark cross-wise, esp. to make streaks or lines on bread and butter to please a child. (K.); Ken.^{1}

CRANK, *v.*^{3} Sc. To shackle a horse. Also used *fig.* See **Crank,** *sb.*^{1}
Slk. As for the reward of presumption it is in Scotland to be crankit before and kicked behind, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 267 (Jam.).

CRANK, *adj.*^{2} Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. Hrf. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also in form **cronk** Der.^{1} [**kraŋk, kræŋk.**] **1.** Brisk, lusty, merry, jocund.
N.Cy.^{2} **Yks.** Ray (1691). **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Der.**^{1} Of a sick person, when better. **Nhp.**^{1} She's very crank. **Ess.** (P.R.); Ray (1691). **Ken.** (K.); Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**^{12}, **Sus.**^{12}

Hence **Cranky,** *adj.* sprightly, merry, sportive; good-humoured.
Ir. (J.W.B.), **N.Cy.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} How cranky the boy is! he's full of quirks and pranks. **Sus.**^{1}; **Sus.**^{2} A frolicsome horse is said to be cranky. **Hmp.**^{1} I am pretty cranky.

2. Merry from liquor, intoxicated. Sus.^{1}

Hence **Cranky,** *adj.* merry from liquor, intoxicated.
Stf. *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. **Der.**^{1} Said of a drunken man, 'going cranky.' **Ken., Sus.** Holloway. **Sus.**^{1}

3. Clever, overtopping.
Hrf.^{2} A crank farmer.

[1. As crank as a cock sparrow, Cotgr. (s.v. *Joyeux*); As cocke on his dunghill crowing cranck, Spenser *Sh. Kal.* (1579) Sept.]

CRANK, *adj.*^{3} *Obs.*? Sc. Ken. Naut. Unsteady, ill-balanced, liable to capsize. Also used *fig.*
Sc. (A.W.) **Ken.** Our sailors call a boat that is apt to overset, 'a crank boat,' Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736) 51; **Ken.**^{2} **Naut.** Having your upper decks overstowed with liquor, whereby you became crank, and roll'd, Smollett *P. Pickle* (1751) ii; A common sea-term, Grose (1790).

[Crank-sided, when a ship will bear but small sail, Coles (1677).]

CRANKETY, *adj.* and *sb.* Som. **1.** *adj.* Cross-grained, ill-tempered; complaining in health. See **Cranky.**
w.Som.^{1} 'Her-s a krang·kútee old thing,' means that, being in bad health, her temper is affected.

2. *sb.* Any noisy, rattling machine or engine; one in which the joints and pins are loose and therefore noisy.
w.Som.^{1} I wid'n 'ave thick ingin. A nasty old krang·kútee, you can yur-n a mild away.

CRANKLE, *adj.* N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} [**kra·ŋkl, kre·ŋkl.**] Weak, shattered.

CRANKLETY, *adj.* Lan. [**kra·ŋklti.**] Cantankerous, irritable, crotchety. See **Cranky,** *adj.*^{1} 3.
Lan. They keep fo'in' eawt wi' one another upo' th' road, an' gettin' thick agen, like two cranklety wesherwomen, Brierley *Red Wind.* (1868) 82.

CRANKLING, *ppl. adj.* Lei.^{1} Nhp.^{1} [**kra·ŋklin.**] Bending, winding, sinuous; twisting in and out.

[*Serpenter*, to wriggle, wagle, crankle, writhe, Cotgr.]

CRANKOUS, *adj.* *Obs.*? Sc. Fretful, peevish, captious. See **Crank,** *adj.*^{1} 7.
Ayr. This while she's been in crankous mood, Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 16; Mair crankous an' anxious Than if ye were in need, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 99.

CRANKUM, *adj.* Wor. Peculiar, odd; ill-tempered.
s.Wor. A sims to be despret crankum 's marnin' (H.K.).

CRANKY, *adj.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form **crenky** w.Yks. [**kra·ŋki, kre·ŋki.**] **1.** Of persons: sickly, ailing, infirm, feeble, tottering. See **Crank,** *adj.*^{1}
n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} Crazy and cranky. **Nhb.**^{1} Aa's nobbut cranky-like thi day. **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.**^{1} How's thy mudder?—Nobbet varra cranky to-day. **Wm.**^{1} **n.Yks.** A c'n aseur ya A's varra cranky; A'v wark eneuf ta git aboot (W.H.); **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** You are but a cranky sort of a body at the best of times, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) i. **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Brks.**^{1}

2. Of machinery, &c.: out of gear, unsound, rickety. Of persons: stiff in the joints, rheumatic.
n.Yks.^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} This is a cranky awd yat' [gate]. **w.Yks.** He'd plant tuther owd crenky seats rahnd a brokken dahn stoav, *Yksmn. Comic Ann.* (1881) 26; Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** These limbs, they're cranky an' sore, Waugh *Sngs.* (1866) 72, ed. 1871. **Not.** (L.C.M.) **s.Not.** There was nothing in the shop but two or three cranky old lace machines (J.P.K.). **Nhp.**^{1} Applied to furniture, &c.; **Nhp.**^{2}, **Brks.**^{1}

3. Ill-tempered, irritable, cantankerous, difficult to deal with; crotchety.
Sc. I should miss her cranky cantankerous ways, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) xxxiv. **Peb.** I never saw such a crankie person in all my life (A.C.). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** She had been 'cranky' in life, but she was sweet in death, Clare *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 212. **Cum.** Thou needn't be seah cranky; but theer mun be summat wrang, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 98; **Cum.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Th' moor cranky he seemed to get, Hartley *Paris*, 58; He's cranky side out to-day (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{3}, **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Doänt ax him for it till th' poäst's cum'd; he's alus cranky in a mornin'. **Lei.**^{1}, **Wor.** (H.K.) **Glo.** Baylis *Illus Dial.* (1870). **Brks.**^{1} **Bdf.** A woman passing a neighbour without some sign of recognition will create surprise as to what can have made her so 'cranky' (J.W.B.). **Sus.** (*ib.*), **Hmp.**^{1}

4. Silly, crazy, imbecile, mad, insane.
Nhb.^{1} Applied to one whose mind is off the balance—a flighty person. 'Crazy and cranky.' **Cum.** (J.S.O.), **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **s.Not.** He was cranky now.—You are not exulting because he is insane? *Not. Express* (July 22, 1895). **s.Lin.** Do drop it, will y'r, or yr'll drive me cranky (T.H.R.). **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Mid.** There was not a man ... but would say that the governor was turned cranky, if he got any inkling of this strange scheme, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) II. xii. **Cmb.**^{1} What's the use of talking to him—he's cranky?

5. Full of twists or windings, crooked.
n.Yks.^{2} 'Cranky roads,' crooked roads.

6. Old-fashioned, quaint; old for one's years.

Ant. A youngster having an old-fashioned look for his years is called cranky. His wee cranky face, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

CRANKY, *adj.*^{2} and *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. [**kra·ŋki.**] **1.** *adj.* Checked, of a zigzag pattern, having a blue stripe on a white ground. See **Crank,** *v.*^{2}

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} When the pattern of a piece of cotton is made in bent figures it is a cranky article. **Cum.** Lapt my cranky neck-cleath round his heed, Graham *Gwordy* (1778) l. 21; **Cum.**^{1} A check-linen shirt with white frills on the breast was called a cranky sark. **n.Yks.**^{2} When I was a deeam first married, I ware nought but what was o' me awn spinning; an' when I gat a cotton goon te me back, a cranky appron afoore me, I thowt mysel' whent fine. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

2. *sb.* A checked linen fabric, with blue and white stripes.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Aw wove their crankys scoores o' days, Ridings *Muse* (1853) 23.

3. A name formerly applied to pitmen.

N.Cy.^{1} The man in the village who excels in sports and pastimes. **Nhb.**^{1} Cranky, or Bob Cranky. The term 'Cranky' given by outsiders to the pitman was in later times replaced by 'Geordy.' Cranky probably comes from the checked pit flannel clothes much affected, when new and unsoiled, as a swagger costume. 'Howky' is another name for a pitman.

CRANNABERRIES, *sb. pl.* Shr.^{1} [**kra·nəberiz.**] Cranberries, *Vaccinium Oxycoccos.*

CRANNACH, *sb.* Inv. (W.M.); Abd., n.Ags. (Jam.) Pottage.

CRANNIE-WANNIE, *sb.* Sc. Written **cranie-wany** (Jam.). A child's name for the little finger.

Abd. Ilka dirlin' foot and hannie—Brak-the-barn and crannie-wannie, Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 252; (W.M.)

CRANNOCK, *sb.* Pem. Dor. Written **crannick** Dor. [**kra·nək, kræ·nik.**] A root of furze; the stem of a furze-bush, which has been burnt.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7.

CRANNOGUE, *sb.* Irel. A lake dwelling, an artificial island in a lake; a hillock by a marsh, &c.

Ir. There was a crannogue in an adjoining lake, Hume *Dial.* (1878) 22. **Ant.** Such crannogs are now *gen.* found in peat bogs because the lake which existed in former times has been filled up by the formation of peat (W.J.K.); Freq. used (A.J.I.).

[Ir. *crannóg*, a habitation (O'Reilly); A wooden structure, esp. the 'crannogs' in Irish lakes; der. of *crann*, a tree; the word means many kinds of wooden structures in Gadelic lands (Macbain).]

CRANNY, *sb.*^{1} Sc. [**kra·ni.**] A square or oblong aperture in the wall of a house; a chink or crevice. Also in *comp.* **Cranny-hole.**

Sc. (Jam.) **Kcd.** Up to the windows sole The water raise, an' filter't in at ilka cranny hole, Grant *Lays* (1884) 20.

Hence **Crannied,** *adj.* pent up.

Slk. Sound of the crannied wind at midnight drear, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 66.

CRANNY, *adj.* and *sb.*^{2} Chs. Der. [**kra·ni.**] **1.** *adj.* Brisk, jovial, pleasant, agreeable. See **Cronny.**

Chs. A cranny lad, Ray (1691); Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); **Chs.**^{123}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

2. Simple, foolish.

s.Chs.^{1} I am quite sure that a lad of this generation who was called 'cranny' would by no means take it as a compliment.

3. *sb.* A simpleton, foolish person.

s.Chs.^{1} Dhaa· nuwd kraan·i [Tha nowd cranny].

CRANREUCH, *sb.* Sc. Written **cranreugh.** Also in forms **crainroch, crandruch** (Jam.), **crancreuch, craunroch.** [**kra·nriuχ, -rūχ, -rəχ.**] Hoar-frost.

Sc. The grass was white with cranreugh, Ochiltree *Redburn* (1895) xxiii. **Abd.** Whan the winter's cranreuch bleak Drives houseless bodies in, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 37. **Frf.** Full eighty winters thick hae spread Their cranreughs o'er my palsied head, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 20. **Per.** Ye haste, Wi' fogs an' cranreuch i' your train, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 45. **Rnf.** The cranreuch o' oblivion hoar My cauld, cauld heart was hoverin o'er, Young *Pictures* (1865) 18. **Ayr.** In hoary cranreuch drest, Burns *Jolly Beggars* (1785) st. 1. **Lnk.** Wi' cranreuch pow and heart o' proof, Macdonald *Poems* (1865) 33. **Lth.** Bitin' frost, an' crancreuch cauld, Drive coofs around the ingle, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 274. **Peb.** Nae mair be hurt by winter's staws Or cranreugh cauld, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 62. **Slk.** Tickler enters in a Dreadnought, covered with cranreuch, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 256. **Rxb.** He seizes wi' cranreuch till forced to cry out, Riddell *Poems* (1871) II. 200. **Dmf.** Melt like the cranreuch's rime, Reid *Poems* (1894) 2.

Hence **Cranrochie,** *adj.* rimy, abounding with hoar-frost.

w.Sc. To gar the wallot skaud o' our mither tongue shine like the rouky gleemoch in a craunrochie morning, *Edb. Mag.* (1821) 352 (Jam.).

CRANSH, *sb.* Yks. Also written **cranch** e.Yks. [**kranʃ.**] A water-merged gravel-bed; a shallow place in a river.

n.Yks. (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{2} The boat ran against a cransh. **e.Yks.** There is what we call a cranch at the entrance of the harbour; the mud and sand accumulated there, *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* (1840) 8; (R.H.H.)

CRANSH, see **Cranch,** *v.*

CRANSHACH, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **cranshak.** A crooked, deformed person. See **Cranshank.**

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** There's wratacks and cripples and cranshacks, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 297, ed. Nimmo.

CRANSHANK, *sb.* Sc. A cripple, 'crook-shank.' See **Cranshach.**

Sc. There's wratacks and cripples and cranshanks, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 605; (A.W.)

CRANTED, *ppl. adj.* Pem. [**kra·ntid.**] Stunted.

Pem. (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420; Her poor children be quite cranted, they be mites o' things (W.M.M.).

CRANTZE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **krancy.** A kind of seaweed, the common coralline, *Millepora polymorpha.* Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.); (Jam.); S. & Ork.^{1}

CRANY, *sb.* Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A crumb. (Hall.)

CRANY, *adj.* Som. Stingy, grasping, miserly.

w.Som.^{1} U maa·yn krae·unee oa·l dhing, uur ai·z—tez u waeth aa·ytn-pan·s vur tu git u shúl·een aewt oa uur [A main stingy old thing, she is—it is worth eighteen pence to get a shilling out of her].

CRAOW, see **Crow,** *sb.*^{1}

CRAP, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**krap, kræp, krāp.**] **1.** The crop or maw of a bird; also *fig.* the throat or stomach. See **Crop,** *sb.*^{1}, **Craw,** *sb.*^{2}

Sc. 'That will never craw in your crap,' *Prov.* The allusion is to the crowing or self-gratulating sound made by a fowl when its stomach is filled (Jam.); He'd rather fill his crap wi kail, Donald *Poems* (1867) 251. **Abd.** Lat's see a drappie o' yer beer, To scour my crap, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 15, ed. 1873; Keep doon the ill crap o' creaturs, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. **Fif.** Men grew hungry all and some, And cravin' in their crap, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 185. **Rnf.** He craws in his crap yet, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 134. **Lnk.** I'm a sturdy beggar loon . . . Wi' a crap for a' corn, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 103. **Lth.** We pree the tither drappie, To . . . clear our claggit crappy, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 39. **e.Lth.** It kind o' stuck in my crap to hear him gaun on at siccan a rate, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 37. **Edb.** The gudeman outby maun fill his crap, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 90. **Nhp.**^{1} **Sus.** Why sen 'tis cum te dat, says I, A sticken up yer crap, Lower *Jan Cladpole* (1872) st. 10. **w.Som.**^{1} The crap o' un's fit to bust. **Dev.**^{13}

Hence (1) **Crap-full,** (*a*) *sb.* a crop or maw full; (*b*) *adj.* chockful, full to repletion; (2) **-sick,** *adj.* sick from over-eating or drinking.

(1, *a*) **Ayr.** Muscovy [duck] . . . dabbled out a crap-ful before she was disturbed, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xiii. (*b*) **Dev.**^{1} (2) **I.W.**^{12}

2. Phr. (1) *to craw in one's crap*, to be recollected to one's discredit; (2) *to shake one's crap*, to give vent to any grudge.

(1) **n.Sc.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Aw wuss that bit mou'fu' dinna craw i' yer crap, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii. **Edb.** This night's wark in Meg's crap wad craw, *Tint Quey* (1796) 21. (2) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Kcd.** Sae tak a pinch, and shake your crap, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 93. **Abd.** That ye may shak' your crap, ne'er scant O' foul-mou'd win', Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 15.

3. A bunch or cluster.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** *w. Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4; **Dev.**^{1}

4. Phr. *crap and root*, entirely, wholly; from first to last.

Kcd. Noo I've gien ye't crap an' reet, 'The Story o' the Moggin,' Grant *Lays* (1884) 32. **Abd.** Syne he tauld her a', baith crap and root, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 59; Closely ha'e I view'd it, crap and reet, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 93.

5. *pl.* The seed-pods of the wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*, and of runches in general. Rxb. (Jam.)

6. The highest part, the top of anything, esp. in phr. *the crap of the wall*, the highest part of the wall in the inside of a house. Also used *fig.* the horizon.

Sc. The birdie sat on the crap o' a tree, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 166; 'The crap of the earth,' the surface of the ground. 'The crap of a fishing-wand,' the top or uppermost section of a fishing-rod (Jam.). **Abd.** The crap o' the wa', the natural shelf running all round the cottage, formed by the top of the wall where the rafters rested, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, xxiv. **Frf.** Their craps were crouse, their courage high, Sands *Poems* (1833) 52. **e.Fif.** He glowered up to the crap wa' an' doon into the ase-hole, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxii; Twa dizzen o' penny cannels . . . arranged at wide intervals alang the crap-wa's, *ib.* xxix; Well, Sanders, what do you think of the weather?—A'll no say its gy heavy about the crap-wa' (G.W.). **Ayr.** Whare ye sit, on craps o' heather, Burns *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 31.

[**1.** *Rumen*, the crap, gizzard, Coles (1679). **3.** OE. *cropp*, sprout, bunch of flowers or berries. **4.** Thow crop and rute of traitouris tressonable, Dunbar *Flyting* (1505) 73.]

CRAP, *sb.*^{2} Wor. Suf. Sus. [**kræp, krāp.**] **1.** The darnel or ray-grass, *Lolium perenne.* Also in *comp.* **Crap-grass.**

Suf. Grose (1790). **Sus.** (P.R.); Ray (1691); (K.); **Sus.**^{12}

2. The buckwheat, *Polygonum Fagopyrum.*

Wor. Ray (1691); Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1695); (K.) **Sus.**^{2}

[Crap, in some places darnel is so called, and in some it signifies buckwheat, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681).]

CRAP, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{1} Dur. Yks. Lan. Stf. Not. Lin. War. Shr. [**krap.**] **1.** *pl.* The shreds of fatty skin, &c., left after 'rendering' or boiling down the fat of pigs into lard. Cf. **cratchin(g.**

n.Yks.^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} Eaten with salt to tea. **w.Yks.** Ther faces wor th' color ov a lot o' tallow craps, Hartley *Puddin* (1876) 34; **w.Yks.**^{135}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Some persons eat them with mustard, vinegar, and pepper.

Hence (1) **Crap-cake,** *sb.* a cake made of flour and 'craps' chopped very fine; (2) **Crappings,** *sb. pl.* the refuse or shreds of melted lard remaining after the fat of pigs has been 'rendered.'

(1) **e.Yks.**^{1} (2) **Dur.**^{1} Used for a sort of cake. **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Yks.**^{2}

2. The sediment or settlings of beer or ale, at the bottom of a barrel.

Stf. Ray (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) 18. **Shr.**^{1} Sometimes used instead of barm. 'Han'ee ever a spot o' barm as yo' can gie me, Missis?' 'No, but yo' can 'a some crap'; **Shr.**^{2} Crap o' th' barrel.

3. Ordure. Also used as a term of gross insult.

s.Not. What crap's that y'er talkin? (J.P.K.)

4. *v.* To discharge excrement. War.^{2}

[**1.** Crappe, relefe of molte talowe or grese, *cremium*, *Prompt.*, ed. Pynson (1499), s.v. *Crawke.*]

CRAP, *sb.*^{4} Irel. Part of a faggot or bush, withered furze, cut, but not made into faggots.

Wxf.^{1} Eee crappès o' a shearde ich had a cousaane [In the bushes of the gap I had a hole to go through], 106.

CRAP, *sb.*^{5} Lan. [**krap.**] Money, means; *fig.* pocket.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Lan.** I'm poor, God wot. . . . My crap's aw done, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 2; Davies *Races* (1856) 229; **Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** 'My crap's empty' would mean 'my pocket's empty' (S.W.).

CRAP, *v.*^{2} *Obs.?* Sc. To fill, to stuff. Sc. (Jam.)

Hence **Crappit-heads,** *sb. pl.* heads of haddocks stuffed with a compound of oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper.

Sc. Formerly a common accompaniment of fish and sauce (Jam.); Here is fish and sauce and crappit-heads, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) vi; I gae a look to making the friar's chicken mysell, and to the crappit-heads too, *ib. Guy M.* (1815) xxxii.

CRAP, *v.*^{3} Lan. Chs. [**krap.**] To put strips of leather on the sole of a clog or wooden shoe.

Lan.^{1} He's a handy chap—he can crap his own clogs. **Lan., Chs.** I mun stop awhoam to-neeat an' crap t'childer's clogs (S.W.). **Chs.**^{3}

Hence **Crappin' clogs,** *phr.* mending the soles of clogs with the heads of horse-shoe nails. Chs.^{1}

CRAP, *v.*^{4} and *sb.*^{6} Som. Dev. **1.** *v.* To snap, break with a sudden sound, applied to anything brittle. See **Craze.**

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Auy noa·ud dhu tree wuz jis pun vau·leen, vur aay yuurd-n kraap·ee [I knew the tree was just upon falling, for I heard it crack]. Dh-an·l u dhu pik kraap· rai·t-n tùe· een mee an· [The handle of the pick snapped right in two in my hand]. **Dev.** How the ashen fackett da crappy, don't er? Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 88, ed. 1871.

Hence **Crapping,** *vbl. sb.* the sound of cracking or breaking with a sharp sound.

w.Som.^{1} Could yur the crappin o' the trees way the heft o' the snow, all about.

2. *sb.* A sudden sharp sound; a crack that can be heard.

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1}

CRAP, *v.*^{5} Lan. [**krap.**] To crop, to cut down the margin of anything.

Lan. It's one [a plane] ut mi feyther had when he used to do a bit o' loom crappin', Brierley *Marlocks* (1866) vii; Our friend excelled, . . . having 'crapped' a little . . . before, *ib. Irkdale* (1868) 5.

CRAP, see **Crop.**

CRAP(E, see **Creep,** *v.*^{1}

CRAPEN, see **Crappin.**

CRAPPEL, *adj.* Yks. Der. Not. [**kra·pl.**] Brittle, easily broken. See **Crap,** *v.*^{4}

Not.^{3} Take care, that is very crappel.

Hence **Craply** or **Crappely,** *adj.* (1) brittle, easily broken; (2) of bread, mortar, &c.: dry, crumbling; (3) of a horse's hoof: scaly.

(1) **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Not.**^{1} **s.Not.** It was so crappley, it wouldn't stan' touchin' (J.P.K.). (2) **w.Yks.** Some o' them noist yellow-looking short, crapply, sugary curran cakes, *Shevvild Ann.* (1848) 4. **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} (3) **Not.** (W.H.S.)

CRAPPELY, *adj.* Lin.^{1} [**kra·pli.**] Lame, decrepit. Cf. **cripply,** *v.*^{1}

CRAPPEN, see **Creep,** s.v. **Cripple,** *v.* **1** (4).

CRAPPET, *adj.*^{1} Dev. Of persons: bright, sharp, witty.

Dev.^{3} He'th been wonderful crappet since he went to school.

CRAPPET, *adj.*^{2} Dev. Scanty, small, insufficient, 'skimping.'

Dev. The trimming of a hat or garment would be crappet if there were not enough to properly finish it. A hat or bonnet might be crappet if too small (R.P.C.).

CRAPPIN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **crapin(e** Sc. (Jam.); **crapen** N.I.^{1} [**kra·pin.**] The crop or stomach of a bird. Also used *fig.* of persons. See **Crap,** *sb.*^{1}

Sc. I never loo'd meat that crawed in my crapine, Ramsay *Prov.* (1776) 40 (Jam.); Gude crowdy in my crapin should craw, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 408 (*ib.*). **Rxb.** I will warm your crappin like a spell, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 197. **Slk.** The road was gayan lang and Jock's crappin began to craw, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 190. **Gall.** So theatre nymph in borough town . . . Disclose the beauties o' her crappin, Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 84, ed. 1897. **N.I.**^{1}

CRAPPING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Carping, asking troublesome questions, &c.

Sc. That'll stap their crappin for a wee, Tweeddale *Moff* (1896) 85; (G.W.)

CRAPPLE, *v.* Lan. [**kra·pl.**] To scramble.

Lan. We crappled into th' city; an' looked out for a place wheere they'd tak us in, Brierley *Ab-o'-th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) xiii; **Lan.**^{1} As soon as he could crapple up to his feet again, he went at this gatepost, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874).

CRAPUSSING, *prp.* and *adv.* Chs. [**kra·pəsin.**] Hobbling about; in a weak, hobbling, creeping manner.

Chs.^{1} Au dunna know what to mak o' ahr Maria, oo goes crapussing abaht th' haise as though oo hadna th' use of her limbs; **Chs.**^{3} A horse that goes lame or tender is said to be crapussing.

[Perh. the same word as ME. *crampish.* Deth crampishing into their hert gan crepe, Lydgate *Fall of Princes* (c. 1440) Bk. I. ix; see Skeat *Chaucer, Min. Poems,* VII. 171 (note) for four other exx. of this word in ME. OFr. *crampir*, 'être tordu' (Godefroy).]

CRASH, *v.* and *sb.*^{1} Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [**kraʃ**] **1.** *v.* To break in pieces with violence and noise; to smash.

Fif. To keep the lists frae bein' crash'd By waves o' folk that drave and dash'd, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 138.

Hence **Crashy,** *adj.* noisy.

w.Yks. Az if they wor shooitin a weggin load a owd brocken bottles up in em, t'saand wor sa crashy, Tom Treddlehoyle *Trip ta Lunnon* (1851) 17.

2. Used in *imp.* imprecatively; cf. **blast,** *v.* **II. 2.**

Lan. 'Crash him!' he exploded again, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) iv.

3. With *out*: to protrude, thrust out.

Lan. Krash iāt dhi lol'ikər [put out your tongue] (W.S.).

4. *sb.* A noisy feast or entertainment.

Lan. The Dr. and his lady were writing shorthand, and we had a crash at it, Byrom *Remains* (1737) in Cheth. Soc. XL. 152. [A merry crash (K.).]

Hence **Crash,** *v.* to be merry. n.Cy. (Hall.)

CRASH, *sb.*^{2} Nhp. [**kraʃ.**] Small masses of irregular-shaped limestone. See **Creach.**

Nhp.^{1} Red land, with its substratum of loose rock, or a thin staple upon the great oolite or limestone, where no beds of marle, loam, or clay intervene; **Nhp.**^{2}

Hence **Crashy-land,** *sb.* land where 'crash' is intermixed with the soil which is not sandy, but in dry weather becomes like dust. Nhp.^{1}

CRASH, *sb.*^{3} Yks. Chs. [**kraʃ.**] Unripe fruit; vegetables. Cf. **cranch,** *v.*

e.Yks. (W.W.S.) **w.Yks.** Aw've etten as mich crash sin, Hartley *Paris*, 78; *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 20, 1897). **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} Dunnot ate that crash.

CRASH, *sb.*^{4} Yks. [**kraʃ,** w.Yks. also **kreʃ.**] Water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale.*

Yks. (B. & H.), **ne.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{3} A hawker called out 'Watter-crash.'

CRASHER, *sb.* Chs. A slang word for a lie.

s.Chs.^{1} Dan W—— kon krom sŭm kraash·ŭrz in [Dan W—— con crom some crashers in].

CRASIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **chraisy, crasie** (Jam. *Suppl.*). A bonnet worn by women, which covers the head and back part of the neck; a sunbonnet.

Per. Well known (G.W.). **Cld., Lth.** (Jam. *Suppl.*) **Lth.** Robed in a homely short gown and a pink 'chraisy,' Ballantine *Gaberlunsie's Wallet*, 40.

CRASS, *adj.* and *v.* Irel. Wor. Glo. Brks. Sus. [**kras, krās.**] **1.** *adj.* Angry, ill-tempered, cantankerous, cross.

w.Ir. A crass ould bishop ... kem to rule over the churches, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 93. **Glo.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **Sus.** And if she came in a little crass or crooked, Egerton *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 90; (F.A.A.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Crass-grained,** used of one who opposes from obstinacy or bad temper; (2) **-patch,** the name by which one child calls another that is out of temper; (3) **-winder,** a stone with a twisted surface.

(1) **Brks.**^{1} (2) **se.Wor.**^{1} Crass-patch, draw the latch, sit at the fire and spin. **Brks.**^{1} (3) **Glo.**^{1}

3. *v.* To cross.

Ir. I wouldn't crass it afther dark, *Paddiana* (1848) I. 70.

CRASS, see **Cross.**

CRASSANTLY, *adj. Obs.* Chs. Stf. In form **crossantly** Stf.^{1} Cowardly; timorous.

Chs. A crassantly lad, Ray (1691); (K.); Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); **Chs.**^{13}, **Stf.**^{1}

CRAT, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. **1.** *adj.* Feeble, puny; appl. to one who has no appetite. Cf. **cratch,** *v.*

Slk. A crat stammock (Jam.).

2. *sb.* A weak child; one with a weak appetite.

Slk. He's a perfect crat (*ib.*).

CRATCH, *sb.*^{1} In *gen.* dial. use in n. and midl. counties. Also e.An. & s.Cy. Also written **kratch** w.Yks.; and in forms **critch** s.Cy.; **cretch** Pem. n.Lin.^{1} [**kratʃ, krætʃ, krātʃ.**] **1.** A rack or crib to hold fodder for horses or cattle in a stable or cow-shed; a hay-rack; a manger.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Th' mon had tied th' mare gradely to th' cratch, Axon *Flk-Sng.* (1870) 16. **Chs.**^{13} **s.Chs.** Near the ground, in a cow's stall. Above a horse's head, in the stable (T.D.); **s.Chs.**^{1} **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.**^{2}, **w.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.** Here's the cow's cratch, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 529; **Shr.**^{1} Common; **Shr.**^{2} **Hrf.** Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804); (H.K.); **Hrf.**^{12} **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**^{1} **Suf.** Nall *Gl.*; Forby *Gl.* (1830); **Suf.**^{1} Believed to be *obs.* **s.Cy.** Ray (1691); Grose (1790).

Hence **Cratch-yard,** *sb.* a bedded fold for cattle, a 'crew-yard' (q.v.). n.Lin.^{1}

2. *Spec.* applied to the 'manger' at Bethlehem where the infant Jesus was laid; hence, a cradle.

Nhb.^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{2} **n.Lin.**^{1} *Obs.*

Hence **Cratch-cradle,** *sb.* a game played by children; see below.

w.Yks. 'Cat's cradle,' a game of tying strings round the fingers, Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 56. **sw.Lin.** (R.E.C.) [This (the manger that held the Holy Infant as a cradle) opens to us the meaning of a childish game, corruptly called scratch-cradle, which consists in winding packthread double round the hands, into a rude representation of a manger, which is taken off by the other player on his hands, so as to assume a new form, and thus alternately for several times, always changing the appearance. . . . It clearly meant originally the cratch-cradle, Nares.]

3. A portable sparred box, with a lid and standing on legs, used to contain hay for sheep in the winter; *gen.* called a **sheep-cratch.**

n.Lin.^{1} Thomas Teanby had at his death, in 1652, '5 sheep-cratches,' *Gent. Mag.* (1861) II. 505. **Shr.** In common use in n. & m.Shr. (T.D.); **Shr.**^{1} Two sheep-cratches, *Auctioneer's Cat.* (1870).

4. A rough-built hovel of boughs to put a calf in; *gen.* called **calf-cratch.** Der.^{1}

5. A frame, shaped like a broad ladder, supported on legs and curved downwards, upon which pigs or sheep are laid to be killed, sheared, &c.

Lakel. Ellwood (1895). **Wm.** (B.K.) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 58; **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Wip over the end of the sheep cratch, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 31; He screeamed loike a pig on a kratch, *A Six Days' Aght*, 6; Less often 'scratch' is used (L.M.S.); **w.Yks.**^{13}, **Not.** (W.H.S.), **Not.**^{2}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 703; Still common (G.G.W.). **n.Lin.** This here cratch will be a rare thing to lig her on, Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1872) I. 134, ed. 1874; Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1}, **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **sw.Lin.**^{1} Shep fetched a cratch from the mester's. **Rut.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Lei.**^{1}

6. A rack for holding flitches of bacon, suspended from the kitchen ceiling; also used as a rack to hold firearms.

n.Lin.^{1}, **War.**^{2} **Wor.** Grose (1790). **Shr.**^{1} Common. Yo' shoulden al'ays pŭt the gun on the cratch w'en it's loaded—s'pose the childern wun to get out on it; it's best to pŭt it out o' thar raich; **Shr.**^{2} Few, if any, of our Shr. farm-houses are without this kitchen accompaniment, which invariably is suspended in a horizontal way close to the fire.

7. A rack to hold dishes.

w.Yks. Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**^{4}

8. Appl. to several things of smaller size more or less resembling a hay-rack in construction.

s.Chs. (T.D.); **s.Chs.**^{1} **Dnb., Mer.** A bird-cage (T.D.). **Mer.** A trap; a mouse-trap (*ib.*).

9. A glazier's case, in which he carries his glass and tools.

w.Yks. Betty, ah say, giv us a lift onta me back wid kratch, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1868); **w.Yks.**^{3}

10. A hurdle-like frame placed round the sides of a wagon, when it is required to hold pigs or calves, or to extend its size.

s.Chs. Often called pig- or calf-cratch (T.D.); **s.Chs.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Called front, back, or side cratches, according to their relative position. On the *w.* side of the county the term is restricted to the moveable end of a waggon: and to the rail which extends the length of a cart. **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

11. A frame of wood crossed with strings upon which 'riddle-bread' is spread.

Wm. Briggs *Remains* (1825) 233.

12. A wooden frame in old houses in which provisions are stored.

Shr., Hrf. Bound *Provinc.* (1876).

13. A frame to hold eggs.

w.Yks. Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 50.

14. A wooden frame for holding bottles.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.** A cratch filled with bottles fell down the staircase, Mather *Sngs. Sheffield* (1862) Sng. 13; **w.Yks.**^{24}, **Nhp.**^{1}

15. In dairy-work : the frame which supports the curd, and allows the whey to ooze out through the bottom of the drainer. s.Chs.^{1}

16. A pannier. Stf.^{1} Der. Grose (1790) ; Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1}

17. The tailboard of a cart or wagon.

w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Not.**^{1} The shelf or board behind a carrier's cart for carrying casks and heavy goods. **War.** Carriers here [Birmingham] call that a cratch which they let down from the rear of their waggons for the purpose of loading and unloading, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 516 ; **War.**^{23}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Common. John, turn down the cratch o' the cart. **Hrf.**^{12}, **Pem.** (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420 ; (W.M.M.) **Glo.**^{1}

18. An arm-chair, the sides and backs of which are made of wooden rods ; also in *comp.* **Cratch-chair.**

w.Yks. Cudworth *Horton* (1866) *Gl.* ; *Yks. Mag.* (1871) I. 30 ; Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 50 ; (E.G.)

19. A bier.

n.Lin.^{1} A Winterton man, on seeing a new bier which had been provided for the church, said, 'That's just th' soort'n a cratch I should like to be takken to chech on.'

[**1.** The oxe kneȝ his weldere, and the asse the cracche of his lord, Wyclif (1382) *Is.* i. 3. **2.** And sche bare hir first borun sone, and wlappide hym in clothis, and leide hym in a cratche, *ib.* (1388) *Luke* ii. 7. Written *crecche* (*Ancr. Riwle*), OFr. *creche*, Prov. *crepia.*]

CRATCH, *sb.*^{2} w.Yks.^{3} **[kratʃ.]** The stomach. Prob. a *fig.* use of **cratch,** *sb.*^{1} **1.**

CRATCH, *sb.*^{3} Lakel. Wm. Yks. **[kratʃ.]** **1.** A shoemaker's bench.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). **Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.** He sat o' t'cratch o' t'day (*ib.*).

2. A wright's chopping-stool. w.Yks.^{3}

CRATCH, *sb.*^{4} Glo. Sus. Also in forms **crutch, scratch** Glo.^{1} **[krātʃ.]** **1.** A tool used by thatchers.

Glo.^{1} It is a stick about four feet long, with a V end, used for conveying the 'helms' for thatching. One point of the V has a stick with a hooked end attached to it. When the straw is placed in the crutch, the ends of the V are somewhat drawn together, and the hook is caught round the other point, and holds the straw tight.

2. A long, slight pole, with a fork at the end, used to support a clothes-line ; a prop.

Sus. (Hall.) **e.Sus.** Holloway.

CRATCH, *v.* Chs. Wor. Shr. Hrf. To eat heartily ; to eat as a horse.

s.Wor. If a can't cratch a can't be well like (H.K.). **Shr.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876) ; **Shr.**^{1} Common. Well, Tummas, 'ow bin'ee gettin' on ?—I'm despert wek, maister, but I'm beginnin' to cratch a bit ; **Shr.**^{2} He cratches well, and nivir slights his fittle.

Hence (1) **Cratch,** *sb.* keep, feed ; (2) **Cratcher,** *sb.* a hearty eater.

(1) **s.Wor.** My eldest lad is in service and does credit to his cratch, Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 31. (2) **s.Chs.**^{1} He's a pretty good cratcher. **s.Wor.** They pigs be desperate good cratchers (H.K.) ; *Wor. Jrn. Vig. Mon.* **Shr.**^{1} Common. 'Ow does yore new mon oss, Yedurt ?—Well, 'e's a right good cratcher ; **Shr.**^{2}, **Hrf.**^{2}

CRATCH, see **Cratchet.**

CRATCHELTY, see **Cratchety.**

CRATCHERN, see **Cratchin(g.**

CRATCHES, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. (Hall.) n.Lin.^{1} The scratches, a disease in the feet of horses ; warts on animals.

[Cratches is a soraunce that wyll cause a horse to halt . . . and appereth in the pasturnes, lyke as the skyn were cut ouerthwarte, Fitzherbert *Husb.* (1534) 72.]

CRATCHET, *sb.* Yks. Also in form **cratch** m.Yks.^{1} **[kra·tʃit.]** The crown or upper part of the head.

n.Yks.^{1} ; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'Nap his cratchet,' crack his crown. **m.Yks.**^{1}

[Fr. *crochet*, 'petite mèche de cheveux frisés, arrondie et collée sur le front ou sur les tempes' (Littré) ; cp. ME. *croket* (Stratmann).]

CRATCHETY, *adj.* Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Written **cratchetty** Nhp.^{1} ; and in form **cratchelty** Not.^{1} Lin. Lei.^{1} War.^{3} **[kra·tʃəti, kra·tʃlti.]** Decrepit, tottering ; appl. both to persons and things. Cf. **cratchinly.**

w.Yks.^{2} This chair is very cratchety. *Gen.* used of a person in weak or broken health. **Der.**^{1} Kraach·ŭti,. **nw.Der.**^{1} When a ladder or other scaffolding appears unsafe it is said to be 'rayther cratchety.' **Not.** (J.H.B.) ; **Not.**^{1} **s.Not.** Ah'm a poor cratchety body now. It's but a cratchety oad table (J.P.K.). **s.Lin.** I'm no'but a poor cratchetty thing (T.H.R.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} I'm always cratchety, but I'm not to say worse than usual. **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

CRATCHIN(G, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Also in form **cratchern** Chs.^{1} **[kra·tʃin.]** **1.** The refuse, or parched membrane left after lard, tallow, or any fatty substance is melted or 'rendered' ; *gen.* in *pl.* ; *fig.* a shrivelled, lean person. Cf. **crautings, scratchings** ; see also **Crap,** *sb.*^{3}

Lan.^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13} **s.Chs.**^{1} Wey, yoa·)m gon tŭ ŭ kraach·in [Whey, yo'm gone to a cratchin].

2. *Comp.* **Cratchern-cakes,** cakes made of flour and the 'cratchings' of lard.

Chs.^{1} Usually eaten at tea-time. Also called Scratchern Cakes.

[The grease . . . is to passe through linnen bags that it may be tried from all the grosse cratchens, Holland *Pliny* (1601) II. 369. The same word as ME. *crakan*, 'cremium' (*Cath. Angl.*) ; see Hampole (c. 1330) *Ps.* ci. 4.]

CRATCHINLY, *adj.* and *adv.* n.Cy. Lan. Also written **cratchenly, cratchingly** Lan. **[kra·tʃinli.]** Rickety, broken-down, infirm with age. Cf. **cratchety.**

n.Cy Grose (1790). **Lan.** A poor hobblin, cratchinly felly, wi' one fuut i' th' grave, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 153, ed. 1879 ; These owd timber-lifters . . . are gettin' as cratchinly as an owd wisket, Brierley *Red Wind. Hall* (1868) xi ; Davies *Races* (1856) 229 ; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Picton *Dial.* (1865).

CRATCHY, *adj.* Yks. **[kra·tʃi.]** Infirm, stiff in the joints ; very old ; 'cranky.'

w.Yks. *Yks. Mag.* (1872) II. 70 ; *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 111 ; Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 50.

CRATE, *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. Yks. Stf. Der. Nhp. Shr. **[krēt.]** **1.** A wicker basket, used for carrying or packing earthenware ; a pannier.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Dur.**^{1} **n.Yks.**^{3} Also called a creel. **w.Yks.** Called a pot crate, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865) ; **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Panniers are so called when used for carrying turnips into the field on a donkey. **Shr.**^{2}

2. *Comp.* **Crate-men,** itinerant ware-sellers.

Stf. Poor men that carry earthenware about the country in crates, or wooden cases at their backs (K.) ; **Stf.**^{1}

3. A wicker-work frame, suspended from the ceiling, on which oat-cake is hung. See **Bread-flake.**

w.Yks. A crate, well filled wi' haver-cake, Its burden leetly bore, Cudworth *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 106.

CRATER, *sb.* Sc. The centre, vortex.

Fif. That was the crater o' the steir, The vera navel o' the weir, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 203.

CRATES, *sb. pl.* n.Cy. Yks. **[krēts.]** The game of nine-holes.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **w.Yks.**^{2}

CRATTLE, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. **[kra·tl.]** A crumb of bread ; a particle. See **Crottle.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**^{2}, **m.Yks.**^{1}

[He makes all the stones of the alter as chalk-stones crumbling them to crattle, Trapp *Minor Prophets* (1654) 51, in *N. & Q.* (1897) 8th S. xi. 445.]

CRATTY, see **Croddy.**

CRAUEEN, *vbl. sb.* Irel. Choking.

Wxf.^{1} Craueen [printed craneen] t'thee wee aam [choking (be) to thee with them], 100.

CRAUEET, *sb.* Wxf.^{1} The danger of choking for want of a drink in eating.

CRAUG, *sb.* Tev. (Jam.) The neck ; the weasand. See **Crag,** *sb.*^{3}

CRAUK, *v.* Sc. To fret, complain ; to croak. Cf. crake, *v.*^{1}

Rnf. Our e'enin' club will never crauk While thou's the cap in, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 23.

CRAUNCH, see **Cranch,** *v.*

CRAUNCHLING, *sb.* e.An. Also in form **craunchin** Suf. **[krǭ·nʃ(l)in.]** A small, imperfectly developed apple ; a small apple of any kind having an uneven surface. Also called **Crumpling** (q.v.). e.An.^{1}, Suf. (F.H.)

CRAUP, see **Creep,** *v.*

CRAUTINGS, *sb.pl.* Lakel. Wm. Shreds or remains of fatty skin left after 'rendering' or boiling down the fat of pigs into lard.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). **Wm.** Thoo can hev some crautins to thi tea (B.K.).

CRAVE, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also Som. Dev. Amer. [**krēv, kreəv.**] **1.** To ask, require; to demand, esp. to demand payment, dun for a debt.

Sc. I crav'd him whenever I met him (Jam.); *Scoticisms* (1787) 19; An old sack craves meikle clouting, Ferguson *Prov.* (1598) 50, ed. 1785. **Abd.** He may again appear, And crave the lass, when ance she gets the gear, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 121. **Frf.** Creditors that clam'ring crav'd, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 8. **N.I.**^{1} 'To crave a man,' to apply to him for payment of a debt. **Nhb.**^{1} To crave a person for a loan or debt before they are able spontaneously to pay it is an unpardonable insult. [**Amer.** Brother Johnson, will you crave the benediction? *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 371.]

Hence (1) **Craver,** *sb.* a creditor, dun; (2) **Craving,** *vbl. sb.* the act of dunning or demanding payment for a debt; (3) **Craving card,** *phr.* a begging letter; (4) —**extracts,** *phr.*, see below.

(1) **Abd.** Ye debtors deft—ye cravers keen, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 154. (2) **Sc.** He strives to pay what he is due Without repeated craving, Ingram *Poems* (1812) 75 (Jam.). **Bnff.** Small Debt Cravings, tailed with a threat, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 422. (3) **Rnf.** To write petitions for the rabble, With craving cards and threatening letters, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 260. (4) **Rnf.** Craving extracts means, that the clerk is to furnish for a fee . . . a copy of such part of the proceedings as may be asked for, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 89; In appeals from a church court to a higher extracts are given to the appellant (A.W.).

2. To claim, lay claim to, used esp. in speaking of rights or boundaries.

w.Som.^{1} Faa·rm Clay au·vees krae·uvth dhik aj· [Farmer Clay always claims that hedge]. Skwuy·ur Woob·ur du krae·uv dhu rúv·ur aup su vuur·-z dhu buur·j [Squire Webber claims (the right of fishing in) the river, up as far as the bridge]. **Dev.** Crav'th a plough-path right vore dru thick field. Crav'th the shuttin' all over the hill, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 91.

3. To long or yearn for food or drink.

Abd. Trade was sae low, and meal sae dear, That aft his stomach crav'd in vain, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 245. **Rnf.** Gill after gill ye drink, and crave aye, Till ye get fou, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 148. **w.Som.**^{1} Uur-z au·vees krae·uv-een.

Hence **Craving,** *vbl. sb.* hunger arising either from want of food or from cold.

Kcd. Shelter baith fae caul' an' cravin' Lay within his ridin' coat, Grant *Lays* (1884) 81. **Abd.** Ance on a day the best o' claith . . . Defended cauld an' cravin' baith, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 114. **Frf.** As lang's your threadies [of a coat] were nae bare, Ye craving kept but rarely, Morison *Poems* (1790) 85.

CRAVE, see **Cruive.**

CRAVEL, *sb.* Dor. Cor. [**kræ·vl.**] The 'clavel' or beam of wood serving as a lintel over an old-fashioned fireplace; the shelf above the fireplace, the mantelpiece.

Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 124. **w.Cor.** Touching the cravel with the head . . . effectual means of averting impending evils, Bottrell *Trad.* 3rd S. 17; Their houses shut up, then touch the cravel before crossing the drussell, lock the door, and away to Feast, *ib.* 58; The Twelfth-night diviners always used to place their foreheads on it and then wish (M.A.C.). **Cor.**^{2}

CRAVER, *sb.* Nhb. One who has a yearning or desire for food; see below.

Nhb. Every wheat-head had a craver like the wheat-stack of Biddleston, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 37; Biddleston in Coquetdale is remote from tillage and wheat-growing lands. 'The wheat-stack of Biddleston' is a jocose reference to the barrenness of the land in those parts and to the consequent craving for its food supply. In times of bad harvest the above prov. was said of the poor, thin crop in any place where a failure occurred (R.O.H.).

CRAVES, see **Cravidge.**

CRAVIDGE, *int.* Oxf.^{1} [**krē·vidʒ.**] A word used in var. games, after saying which the player is exempt from the rules of the game and cannot be caught. Also in form **craves.** See **Fen.**

CRAVVICK, *v.* Cum. Lan. Also written **cravock** Lan. [**kra·vik, kra·vək.**] To cramp, stiffen, used esp. of a disease in cloven-footed animals which stiffens the joints. *Gen.* used in *pp.*

Cum. A walk we'd tak, to streight oor legs At cravvick't war wi' sittin', Richardson *Talk* (1876) 141. **n.Lan.** Dhem pigs is ə bad suərt, dhər sə kravək't (W.S.).

CRAVVIK, see **Crobbek.**

CRAW, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **kraw** Dev. Also in forms **cra** Wm. e.An.^{1}; **craa** Sh.I. Nhb.^{1} Wm. Lan.^{1} n.Lan.^{1}; **kraa** S. & Ork.^{1} [**krǭ, krā.**] **1.** *sb.* The crow, esp. the carrion crow, *Corvus corone.*

Sc. Every craw thinks its ain chick whitest, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); The corbie said unto the craw, 'Johnnie, fling your plaid awa': The craw says unto the corbie, 'Johnnie, fling your plaid about ye,' Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 244. **Abd.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 82. **Per.** The footmarks o' the craw are seen Aboot the corners o' your een, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 4. **Ayr.** The black'ning trains o' craws to their repose, Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 2. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Wm.** Net a singal bit a land es big es a craa nest, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) 18; (K.) **n.Yks.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{13}, **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.**^{1} Craa! craa! Forness fell, Gie me a lile apple An' I waint tell, *Furness Rhyme.* **e.An.**^{1} **Dev.**^{3} The craws be most a-steeved wi' the cold this drefful weather. **e.Dev.** Es locks be all curdly an' black as a craw, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 11.

2. The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix.*

Sh.I. The carrion crow is unknown, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 86.

3. The rook, *Corvus frugilegus.* See **Crow,** *sb.*^{1}

N.I.^{1} **Nhb.** His hair is as black as a craw, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) *Introd.* 8; **Nhb.**^{1} Black as a craa. **Wm.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 86. **n.Yks.** T'craws is seer te finnd it out, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 2; **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** Crows are 'greybacks' and rooks are 'craws,' Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 16. **Lan.** Swainson *ib.* **n.Lin.** Th' craws ahind th' ploo, Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 127; **n.Lin.**^{1} A carrion crow is always called a 'ket-craw.' When th' craws plaays football it's a sign o' bad weather. That is, when the rooks are restless, gather together in large bodies and circle round each other. When a child asks a question that it is difficult or unwise to answer, the mother replies, 'How should I knaw, bairn; why does craws pick lambs' eyes oot?'

4. *Comb.* (1) **Craw-bield,** a rookery; (2) **-bogle,** a scarecrow; (3) **-boke,** a cross-beam; (4) **-crook,** (5) **-croop** or **-croup,** the crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*; (6) **-dulse,** the fringed fucus, *Fucus ciliatus*; (7) **-feet,** (*a*) the purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (*b*) the green-winged orchis, *O. Morio*; (*c*) the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*; (*d*) the *Pennatula phosphorea*, one of the Actinozoa; (*e*) wrinkles round the eyes; (8) **-flower,** see **-feet** (*c*); (9) **-foot,** the ranunculus, *R. repens*; (10) **-head,** the chimney-head; (11) **-hole,** a small, dingy apartment; a lumber-hole; (12) **-maa,** the kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla*; (13) **-nebs,** the plant *Anthyllis vulneraria*; (14) **-necked,** bare-necked; (15) **-peas,** the peas of the meadow vetchling, *Lathyrus pratensis*; (16) **-scrats,** crow-scratchings (?); (17) **-shaw,** see **-bield**; (18) **-sheaf,** the last sheaf of barley that is carried from the harvest-field; see **Crow-sheaf**; (19) **-step,** a series of projecting steps on the gables of roofs of old houses; see **Corbie-step**; (20) **-steppit,** having projecting steps on the gables of roofs; (21)—**Sunday,** the first Sunday in March, on which day the crows were supposed to begin their nests; (22) **-taes** or **-tees,** (*a, b*) see **-feet** (*a, c*); (*c*) the common lotus, *Lotus corniculatus*; (*d*) see **-foot**; (*e*) see **-feet** (*e*); (*f*) a caltrop or three-spiked instrument, formerly used in warfare to lame horses; see **Cat,** *sb.*^{1} **7**; (23) **-tone,** see **-foot**; (24) **-trees,** trees on which rooks build; (25) **-water,** the water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*; (26) **-wood,** see **-bield.**

(1) **e.Yks.** Y'u call all yon threes wiv all yon craw nests in a craw-shaw; bud iv oor toon we used ti call em a craw-wood, or else a craw-beeld, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 90. (2) **Frf.** The very craw-bogles he robb'd o' their duds, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 18. **Gall.** Changed claes wi' the craw-bogle, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xlix. (3) **Yks.** I've to speak frae a craw-boke, *Philip Neville*, xx. (4) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** The black crowberry or craw-crook . . . grows plentifully in the drier parts of the hill, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 153; **Nhb.**^{1} Called also the crow-berry and crake-berry. (5) **Sc.** (Jam.) **w.Per.** Craw-croobs (*ib.*). **Lth.** Our fingers and lips were inky wi' blackberries, crawcroups, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 297. (6) **Sc.** This is eaten like

the *Fucus palmatus* (Jam.). (7, *a*, *b*) **Yks.** (*c*) **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1} (*d*) **Bnff.**^{1} (*e*) **n.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} (8) **Sc.** The fragrant crawflower, To crown them a' I'll hae, *Ballads and Poems* (1885) 268. **Frf.** The 'crawflower blue' from 'Killoch glen,' Laing *Wayside Flwrs.* (1846) 58. **Lth.** Bonny shone the craw-flow'r's bell, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 9. (9) **Sc.** A garlan' o' braw spinks and crawfeet made, Macaulay *Poems*, 120 (Jam.). (10) **S. & Ork.**^{1} (11) **n.Yks.**^{2} (12) **Sh.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 206. (13) **Nhb.**^{1} (14) **Hmp.** 'She looked craw-necked,' said of a person who had no collar or ribbon on (T.L.O.D.). (15) **Nhb.**^{1} (16) **Nhb.**^{1} When you see the cloods like craa-scrats an' fillies' tails, look oot for squalls. (17) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 90; **e.Yks.**^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.) (18) **Dev., Cor.** Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 159, ed. 1857. (19) **Sc.** It brought a rent reckoning from the crawstep to the groundsill, that ye might ca' fourteen punds a year, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xx. (20) **Ayr.** Nane o' your whigmaleeries o' castles, or lums and craw-steppit gavels, for me, Service *Notandums* (1890) 24. (21) **Rnf.** The first Sunday, in March,—'Craw Sunday,' as it was called, from its being then thought that on that day the crows commenced housekeeping for the year, Gilmour *Pen Flk.* (ed. 1873) 16. (22, *a*) **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Cum.** (*b*) **Rnf.** Blue hether bells, the crawtae sweet an' mild, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 107. **Bwk.** The primrose, the bludifinger, and the crawtae grow, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. **sw.Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112. (*c*) **Nhb.**^{1} Also called Cat's clover. (*d*) **Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxvi. 136. **Rnf.** Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows and grass-lands are crow-foot or crow-toe, Wilson *Agric.* (1812) 136 (Jam.). (*e*) **Sc.** (Jam.) **e.Lth.** There's the minister . . . no' a grey hair on his heid, nor a craw-tae at his een, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 251. (*f*) **Sc.** Three ancient calthrops or crawtaes, which had been lately dug up in the bog near Bannockburn, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) iii. (23) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (24) **n.Lin.**^{1} (25) **e.An.**^{1} (26) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 90.

5. Phr. (1) *a craw's bridal*, the name given to a flight of crows if very numerous; (2) *a craw's court*, an assemblage of crows; a court of judgement held by crows; (3) *to have a craw to pluck*, (4) — *to pull*, to have a difference or quarrel to adjust or settle; (5) *to sit like craws in the mist*, to sit in the dark; (6) *to climb craws*, used of children when they first begin to use their feet by climbing up their mother's breast; (7) *Craw was born there*, *prov.*, see below.

(1) **Sc.** (s.v. Bridal) (Jam.). (2) **Sh.I.** The crows generally appear in pairs . . . except when they assemble for the purpose of holding what is called a craw's court, Edmonston *Zetland* (1809) II. 234 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Tev.** A great assemblage of crows in a field, if in summer, is supposed to betoken wet weather, if in winter a snow-storm. If these birds gape opposite to the sun in summer, it is a presage of rain (Jam.). (3) **Sc.** (A.W.) **Abd.** I'll hae a craw to pluck wi' Maister Hadden, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvii. **Lnk.** I've a craw to pluck wi' thee, auld Time, Macdonald *Poems* (1865) 125. **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 20, 1897); **w.Yks.**^{5} Come thee here, young māaster, av a crawah to pluck wi' thee. **Lin.** Woä—theer's a craw to pluck wi' tha, Sam, Tennyson *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 2. (4) **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (5) **Sc.** (Jam.) (6) **n.Lin.**^{1} Cum along an' climb craws then, that's a little blessin'. (7) **w.Yks.** Used of one who is attached to an out-of-the-way or unpleasant residence, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 210.

6. *Fig.* A strong craving for food or drink, esp. the craving for drink after a night's debauch. Cf. **craueen.**

Sc. 'I've got a fine canary to sell.' 'Canary!' returned Jamie, wi' a sly wink, as he sarcastically pointed to his throat. 'Man, Geordie, I've got a craw it tak's me a' my time to keep,' *Jokes* (1889) 1st S. 13. **Edb.** When this craving is satisfied, the craw is said to be shot (J.M.); It's no a craw I'm fashed wi' this morning; it's mair like an eagle or a vulture, Smith *Habbie and Madge* (ed. 1872) 18, ed. 1881.

7. A children's game. Cf. **cock,** *sb.*^{1} **10.**

Sc. One boy is selected to be craw, &c. 'Ane, twa three—my craw's free,' Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 129.

8. A crowbar; the small lever used for drawing the linchpin from a cart.

Nhb.^{1} There is also a 'shekkle craw' used for drawing bolts from wood. **n.Lin.**^{1}

9. *v.* To caw, croak, used of the crow and rook. n.Yks.^{1}

CRAW, *sb.*^{2} In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. and midl. and s. counties. Also in forms **craa** I.W.^{1}; **cray** w.Yks.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} [**krǭ, krā, krē.**] **1.** The crop or first stomach of a bird. Also used *fig.* See **Crap,** *sb.*^{1}

Sc. (A.W.) **Ir.** (A.S.P.); If a woman with a lot of children is accused of extravagance the answer is, 'A hen with a lot of chickens will never have a gull craw,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 105. **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Chs.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.), **Hmp.**^{1} **e.Hmp.** Its craw was filled with the legs and wings of beetles, White *Selborne* (1788) 48, ed. 1853. **I.W.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} **Dev.**^{3} Theāse chick 'th a-bin in the granary an' niest a-bust es craw wi' wets. **Cor.**^{2}

Hence **Craw-full** or **Craw-belly-full,** *sb.* a very small quantity of flesh or food.

n.Lin.^{1} He's gotten that waake an' thin he hesn't a craw-full on his boäns.

2. *Fig.* Of persons: the stomach, breast, bosom; the bosom of a shirt.

Wxf. He'd be only handling his beads unknownst and thumping his craw when he'd think the minister nor the congregation wasn't looking at him, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 283. **Chs.**^{1} Poor chap! one can see he's getten nowt in his craw. **s.Chs.**^{1} When a person has received a slight, and cannot forget it, we say that it has stùk·n in iz krau· [stucken in his craw]. **Rut.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{2} **War.**^{3} It was the sewage bill . . . which stuck in their craws, *Evesham Jrn.* (Feb. 13, 1897). **Wor.** (*ib.*) **se.Wor.**^{1} I 'a ketched a bit a caowd through workin' ooth me shirt craw unbuttoned. **Brks.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 128. **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **Wil.** A spelt the drenk down's craw, Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} **Cor.** When we was well glut, and we'd anigh cracked our craws, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 53; **Cor.**^{3}

3. *Comp.* (1) **Craw-buckles,** *obs.*, the old-fashioned shirt-buckles; (2) **-thumper,** a term of ridicule for a very devout person, who, in praying, beats his breast.

(1) **Nhp.**^{2} **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1807) 128. (2) **Ir.** Lit. one who thumps, heavily beats, the craw, the breast, in saying the *confiteor* or other prayers (G.M.H.). **Dev.** We are no crawthumpers, no devotees, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) I. 69.

CRAW, *sb.*^{3} Shr. **1.** In *comp.* **Craw-stone,** the lowest vein of ironstone in the Shr. coal-field.

Shr. Parton *Coal Field* (1868); **Shr.**^{1} Craw-stone was described by a miner as 'a hard, uncouth stone, much disliked by furnace men'; **Shr.**^{2} The name originates, I am informed, from the stone 'lying in craws in the rock, like a fowl's craw.'

2. Phr. *craws of ironstone*, lumps of ironstone.

Shr.^{1} Clod mixed with large craws of iron-stone and codlocks.

CRAW, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{4} Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also Dev. Also in forms **cra** Wm.; **craa** Nhb.^{1}; **crah** w.Yks. [**krǭ, krā.**] **1.** *v.* To crow, make the sound made by a cock. Also used *fig.* See **Crow.**

Sc. As the auld cock craws the young cock lears, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Rnf.** O Death! . . . Weel may thou clap thy wings an' craw, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 82. **Ayr.** The cock may craw, the day may daw, Burns *Happy Trio.* **Dmf.** May I ne'er craw day! may I never see morning (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Wm.** (K.); T'wimmen folk . . . Er nivver reet fra morn tull neet Withoot they've room ta cra! *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 38. **w.Yks.** Even t'bairns, that ran about, Did . . . crah like Banty-cocks, Twisleton *T'Girt Review* (1867) xxiii; **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence **Crawing,** *ppl. adj.* crowing, making a noise like a cock.

Tev. A crawing hen is viewed as very unsonsie (Jam.). **Nhb.**^{1} A craain' hen and a whistlin' maiden's twee unsonsy things, *Newc. Prov.* A croonin' cow, a crawin' hen, A whistling maid, fu' weel ye ken, Are deemed aye unlucky, Proudlock *Cuddie* (1820). **n.Lin.**^{1} A whis'lin' wife an' a crawin' hen Is naaither good for God nor men.

2. To boast, brag, 'talk big.'

Sc. You wald not have craw'd sae crouse this day, Scott *Nigel* (1822) iii. **Ayr.** The doctor says I needna craw juist yet, for the leg will be stiff for mony a day to come, Service *Notandums* (1890) 48. **Lnk.** Rot tak' the sycophants aboon, That craw sae crouse ow'r harmless sin, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 35. **Peb.** Ye great professors, . . . dinna craw, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 95. **n.Lin.**^{1} I wo'dn't craw soä aboot thy̌ plaace if I was thoo.

Hence **Crawing,** *vbl. sb.* boasting, bragging.

Bch. Ajax sleeps in a hale hyde, For a' his muckle crawin', Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 27.

3. With *over*: to tyrannize, triumph. Sc. (A.W.), w.Yks.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}

4. Phr. *to craw in one's crap*, (1) to tell against one, redound to one's discredit; (2) to take revenge.

(1) **Abd.** I wuss that bit mou'fu' dinna craw i' yer crap, Alex-

ANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii. **Edb.** This night's wark in Meg's crap wad craw, *Tint Quey* (1796) 21. (2) **Bnff.**^{1} He widna gi' me the len' o' a poun' or twa fin a socht it; bit a'll gar't craw in 's crap yet.

5. *sb.* The crow or cry of a cock; the cry of any bird.

Sc. The morning cock, with rousing craw, Awakens Gib to toil, Train *Mount. Muse* (1814) 96 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Chanticleer . . . hailed the morning with a cheer, A cottage-rousing craw, Burns *Winter Night* (1785) st. 10. **e.Dev.** Th' craw o' th' culver's a-yird vur an' naigh, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 12.

6. A shout, noise, cry; boastful speech, brag.

Lnk. I like to see the bairns at play, And hear their honest hearty craw, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 92. **Nhb.** His gam is up, his pipe is out, an' fairly laid his craw, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 16; Aw shoot ti ye wi ma crackt craw, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 14; **Nhb.**^{1}

CRAWDEN, CRAWDON, see **Cradden**, *sb.*^{1}

CRAWING, *vbl. sb.* Nhp.^{2} Catching the cray or craw fish, which abound in many brooks.

CRAWK, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Lin. [**krǭk.**] 1. The core of fruit; the hard lump in the middle of a potato, that has not been sufficiently boiled. See **Croke**, *sb.*

e.Yks.^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} 'The mellerest apple hes a crawk i'side,' a remark made to teach that no one is without faults.

2. The inner part of a hay or clover stack when all the outside has been cut away. n.Lin.^{1} 3. Phr. *to be good at the crawk*, used *fig.* of any person who is sound in constitution and character. *ib.*

CRAWK, *v.*^{1} Chs. Not. Lei. [**krǭk.**] To caw, as rooks do; to make a hoarse noise, call out loudly. Cf. **croak**, *v.*^{1}

s Chs. (T.D.), **Not.**^{1} **Lei.**^{1} Not many hours 'ud pass afore they'd crawk out for the loaves and fishes, I know, Round *Preacher* (1846) 94.

CRAWK, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Yks. [**krǭk.**] 1. *sb.* A blow or thump on the head.

n.Yks. Ah'll hit thee a crawk ower t'heead (I.W.). **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 25; **e.Yks.**^{1} He gat sike a crawk wi cunstable's staff.

2. *v.* To strike a blow. Cf. **croak**, *v.*^{2}

n.Yks. Crawk him ower t'heead (I.W.). **e.Yks.**^{1}

CRAWL, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Also Dev. Cor. Written crāl· Dev. [**krǭl**, Dev. **krāl·.**] Of insects, vermin, &c.: to abound, swarm, infest.

Fif. The space . . . Was crawlin' wi' sae pang a mass, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 114; When a child's head swarms with vermin it is said to be 'crawlin'' (A.W.). **w.Yks.**^{1} He crawls wi' lice. The bed crawls wi' fleas. **n.Lin.**^{1} That dog fairly crawls wi' lops.

Hence (1) **Crawlers**, *sb. pl.* lice; (2) **Crawling things**, *phr.* vermin of the insect kind.

(1) **Dev.** 'Er 'ead's za vull ov crālers as iver 'e can 'old, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 65. **Cor.**^{3} (2) **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 58; **e.Yks.**^{1}

CRAWLY MAWLY, *phr.* e.An. Indifferently well, poorly, sickly, ailing. Cf. **frobly mobly.**

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Coles (1677); Ray (1691); Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** *e.An. N. & Q.* (1866) II. 325.

CRAWMASSING, *vbl. sb. Obsol.* n.Lin.^{1} Going round begging gifts at Christmas or gathering up the remains of a feast. Cf. **comassing.**

CRAWN, *sb.* Cor. [**krǭn.**] A dried sheepskin; a quantity of skins. See **Crowdy-crawn** (**Crowdy**, *sb.*^{3}).

Cor.^{12} **w.Cor.** The tanners at Alverton, Penzance, call thirty chamois skins a crawn (J.W.).

[OCor. *crochen* (*crohen, croen*), the skin (Williams). Wel. *croen.*]

CRAWN, see **Crane**, *sb.*^{1}

CRAWN-BERRIES, *sb. pl.* Cum. Cranberries, *Vaccinium Oxycoccos.* (B. & H.)

CRAWP-ARSED, *adj. Obs.* n.Cy. Hog-breeched. Grose (1790).

CRAW-POCKIES, *sb. pl.* Or.I. (Jam.) The eggs of sharks, skate, and dog-fish.

[Dim. of *crawpock*, corr. of Fr. *crapaud*, the full-roed belly of the dog-fish (Cotgr.).]

CRAWSE, see **Crouse.**

CRAW-SILLER, *sb.* Sh.I. Mica.

Sh.I. Mica-slate . . . is composed of quartz and mica: the last ingredient is termed by the natives craw-siller, *Agric. Surv.* 121 (Jam.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

CRAY, *sb.* Sc. Dur. [**krē.**] A hutch; a coop for fowls, &c. See **Cree**, *sb.*

Ayr. When I cotch him in the cray, I took him and plaistered his dowp for him effeckwally wi' some fine fresh mustard, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 134. **e.Dur.**^{1} Pig's cray, pigeon-cray. The only word in use.

CRAY, see **Craw**, *sb.*^{2}

CRAY-RING, *sb. Obsol.* Sus. [**krē·-riŋ.**] The ring on the top of the long handle of a scythe, into which the blade is fixed. (E.E.S.); Sus.^{1}

CRAZE, *v.* and *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Stf. Shr. Also Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **craize** Sc. (Jam.); **craise** Edb. [**krēz, kreəz.**] 1. *v.* Of glass, china, bells, or any brittle metal: to crack.

w.Dor. I've crazed the tea-pot, Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** (W.F.R.); They [the bells] must have been crazed, Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 85; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Aew kaum· dhu ween·dur u-krae·uz? [how came the window cracked?] Dhai krae·uz dhu guurt buul, ring·een vur dhu yuung Skwuy·ur [they cracked the great bell, ringing for the young Squire]. **Dev.** The two trebles [bells] were cast from a fine tenor, which was crazed, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1867) I. 2nd S. 376. **n.Dev.** Britting o' thick an' crazing thack, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 7. **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433; **Cor.**^{1} I've crazed the jug. 'Craze a squeer' is to crack a pane of glass.

Hence **Crazed**, *ppl. adj.* Of glazed pottery or china: cracked.

Yks., **Stf.** The glaze upon pottery or china becoming full of cracks owing to the unequal shrinkage of the ware or its unadaptability to the glaze. It has the same effect as the Chinese 'crackel' ware, the glaze in this instance being 'crazed' (F.K.). **Shr.**^{2}

2. *Fig.* To weaken, shatter, be ready to fall to pieces, wear out.

Sc. (A.W.) **Ayr.** They've nae sair wark to craze their banes, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) st. 29.

Hence **Crazed**, *ppl. adj.* (1) worn out, dilapidated; infirm; (2) sore; hoarse.

(1) **Kcb.** There shall no passenger fall overboard, but the crazed ship and the sea-sick passengers shall come to land safe, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 135. **Frf.** A worn-out cat sae crazed as him Was ripe for death, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 126. **Ayr.** When banes are craz'd, and bluid is thin, Burns *Ep. to Davie* (Jan. 1784) st. 3. **Lth.** The pat being auld an' craz'd, . . . He gae it sic a dab, I wat, Out gaed the bottom o' the pat, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 165. **Nhb.** *Obs.*, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 131. **n.Yks.**^{2} 'Craz'd in body,' infirm. A cracked pot or a disjointed chair is a 'craz'd affair.' (2) **Dev.** 'I be crazed all up and down.' Labourer suffering from bronchitis and inflammation of lungs, passing his hand up and down his chest as he said it. The above use is uncommon, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

3. To creak, groan, make a creaking noise.

Lnk. The ragin' storm my biggin' batter'd, Till cabers crazed an' windows clatter'd, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 29. **Edb.** The branches of the bour-tree . . . creaked and crazed in a frightful manner, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. **Cld.**, **Rxb.** (Jam.)

Hence **Crazin**, *vbl. sb.* the act of creaking. Cld., Rxb. (Jam.)

4. To distract, confuse, madden; to ply with questions, to importune.

Sc. Liquor that nae brains cou'd craze, Taen frae the burn, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 334. **Rnf.** Wi' his sangs and his rhymes, and his unpolish'd chymes, He's crazed his nodle, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 92. **n.Yks.**^{2} **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhai· krai·zdn mi tin ah gy'en ŭm wot dhai· waan·tid fŭr gy'et shùt'n ŭm [They crazeden me tin ah gen 'em what they wanted for get shut on 'em]. A mother will tell her noisy children to hold their tongues, for she is 'welly crazed' with them.

Hence **Crazed**, *ppl. adj.* irritated, vexed; mad with anger.

Nhb.^{1} He wis that crazed wiv us! **n.Yks.** Ah was seea crazed, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 48.

5. *sb.* A crack, *fig.* a blow.

Edb. His skull for that should get a craise for a short time, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 23; An old chair, the bottom of which had gone down, . . . and which for some craize about it had been put out of the way, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. **w.Som.**^{1} Plai·z, muum, dhur·z u krae·uz een dhu tai· kid·l [Please, ma'am, there is a crack in the tea-kettle].

6. A degree of wrong-headedness, dotage, foolish fondness. Abd. (JAM.)

[**1.** Crazed, cracked, COLES (1677); I am right siker that the pot was crased, CHAUCER *C. T.* G. 934.]

CRAZE, *sb.*^{2} Cor.^{3} A ridge of earth; the bank of a 'leat' caused by continual clearings up.

CRAZY, *sb.* Lan. Midl. War. Wor. Glo. Brks. Bck. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **craayzy** Brks.^{1}; **craisey** Wil.^{1}; **craisie** Hmp. Dev.^{1}; **craisy** s.Wor.^{1}; **craizey** Wil. In form **craze** Lan. [**krē·zi, kreə·zi.**]

1. The common Ranunculus or buttercup, applied indifferently to *R. acris*, *R. bulbosus*, and *R. repens*.

Midl. The common buttercup bears among rustics the vulgar name of 'crazy.' . . . It would appear that this meadow plant is considered an 'insane herb' by country people, for I heard lately . . . that the smell of the flowers was considered to produce madness. 'Throw those nasty flowers away,' said a country-woman to some children who had gathered their handfuls of buttercups, 'for the smell of them will make you mad,' *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 364. **War.** *Science Gossip* (1869) 30. **s.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Glo.** I shood raythur be laid whar the kraizies an' the viluts blows, ROGER *Plowman's Excursion*, 63; Creeping crowfoot, provincially, creeping crazey, is here esteemed as a valuable species of herbage, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I. 178; GROSE (1790); BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). **n.Glo.** (H.S.H.), **Glo.**^{12} **Hmp.** Sometimes called a butter-flower, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. ix. 379; **Wil.**^{1}, **Som. Dev.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

2. The lesser celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

Bck. *Nature Notes*, No. 9. **Wil.**^{1} Often *R. Ficaria*, but at Huish never.

3. The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

s.Lan. (S.W.), **Glo. Bck.** *Science Gossip* (1891) 119. **Wil.**^{1} In Deverill the term Craizies is restricted to the marsh marigold.

4. The barren strawberry, *Potentilla Fragariastrum*.

Wor. On the Avon it is the name for *Potentilla Fragariastrum*, the barren strawberry (E.S.).

5. *Comb.* (1) **Crazy Bet,** (*a*) the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (*b*) the common buttercup, *Ranunculus acris*; (*c*) the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; (2) — **Betsey,** (3) — **Betty,** see — **Bet** (*a*); (4) **-mar, -moir,** or **-more,** (*a*) the creeping buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*; (*b*) buttercups in general; (5) **-weed,** the crowfoot, *Ranunculus bulbosus*.

(1, *a*) **Wil.**^{1} Apparently always *pl.* in form. (*b*) **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} (*c*) **Wil.**^{1} (2) *ib.* Occas. used, at Little Langford. (3) **Wil.** She knew too where to find the first Crazy Betties. These are marsh marigolds, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1881) ii; 'Crazy Betties,' whose large yellow flowers do not wait for the sun, *ib.* 24. (4, *a*) **Wil.**^{1} (*b*) *ib.* At Clyffe Pypard, and probably elsewhere. (5) **Brks.**^{1} So called because it spreads about so wildly.

CRAZY, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. [**krē·zi, kreə·zi.**] **1.** Of buildings, furniture, &c.: dilapidated, out of repair, rickety, tumbledown.

n.Lin.^{1} That chair's craazy, thoo moänt sit thy sen doon on it. **sw.Lin.**^{1} It was as crazy a lot as ever I clapped eyes on. **Nhp.**^{1} **War.** It's got quite crazy (J.B.); **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{2} An oud crazy consarn. **Hrf.** (W.W.S.), **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Sur.** Esp. of windows that let in the wind, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 361. **Sus.**^{1} **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **Dev.**^{3} What a crazy old ouze tü be sure. [To a crazy ship all winds are contrary, RAY *Prov.* (1679) 6.]

2. Of persons: infirm, weak, ailing, sickly.

Sc. (A.W.) **Ayr.** Tho' now thou's dowie, stiff, an' crazy, BURNS *To his Auld Mare*, st. 2. **w.Yks.**^{1} My good man's oud and crazy. **Der.** GROSE (1790); **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Sur.** (T.S.C.); **Sur.**^{1} Though I am becoming yearly more and more stiff and crazy, *Life W. Wilberforce*, V. 331.

Hence (1) **Crazies,** *sb. pl.* aches and pains; (2) **Craziness,** *sb.* physical weakness, infirmity.

(1) **n.Cy.** (HALL.) (2) **Kcb.** My . . . craziness of body . . . lieth most heavy on me, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 338.

3. Over-anxious, excited.

Ess. But so crazy all for Tiptree wor, They coodn't thussins stay, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 82; **Ess.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Crazy-brain,** *sb.* an angry, excited person; (2) **-house,** *sb.* a lunatic asylum.

(1) **n.Yks.** He's a crazy-brain (I.W.). (2) **Sus.**^{1} **Som.** Common (W.F.R.).

CRAZZLED, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written **crazzild** n.Cy. [**kra·zld.**] **1.** Congealed, slightly crisped or frozen, as a surface of ice.

n.Yks.^{2} **w.Yks.**^{1} T'watter's nobbud just crazl'd our.

2. Of coals: baked or caked together on a fire. n.Cy. GROSE (1790).

CRAZZLER, *sb.* Yks. [**kra·zlə(r).**] A thing that tests one's capacities, or one's powers of endurance, such as a difficult task or an influenza cold.

m.Yks.^{1} Sometimes with *up.* I got a crazzler on Saturday, with going to the market [a very bad cold]. I've gotten a crazzler-up this time [a difficult task imposed on me].

CRAZZLETY, *adj.* m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{3} Written **crazelty** w.Yks.^{3} [**kra·zlti.**] Of things: dilapidated, worn out, rickety. Of persons: infirm, weak.

CRAZZLY, *adj.* Yks. [**kra·zli.**] Of a dry and skinny nature.

w.Yks. Sometimes mutton when cooked is 'crazzly' (F.K.).

CREACH, *sb.* Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Also written **creech.** [**krītʃ.**] A light sandy or gravelly soil; the thin lamina of the limestone. Cf. **crash,** *sb.*^{2}

Not. About Stamford, particularly northwards, at Casterton, &c., the soil is clay and what they call creech, which is a poor sandy loam, YOUNG *N. Tour* (ed. 1771) 66. **Lin.** The soil 'is creech upon limestone,' *ib. Annals Agric.* (1801) XXXVII. 533. **Nhp.**^{12}

Hence (1) **Creachy-clay,** *sb.* boulder-clay underlying the Fens; (2) **-land,** *sb.* land of which the soil is light and gravelly; (3) **Creech-lime,** *sb.* a species of lime.

(1) **Lin.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) xv. (2) **s.Lin.** Peculiar to the Oolitic range of hills, and very suitable for the growth of barley (T.H.R.). **Nhp.**^{1} Land where creach is intermixed with the soil, which is not sandy, but in dry weather becomes like dust, and is carried along by the wind; **Nhp.**^{2} (3) **Der.** Much creech lime from near Matlock, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1798) XXXI. 202.

CREACHY, see **Craichy.**

CREAGH, *sb.* Sc. Also written **craich.** A Highland foray, an incursion for plunder; a 'raid'; booty, prey.

Sc. On the creagh, when he foretold to us we should bring home a hundred head of horned cattle, we gripped nothing but a fat baillie of Perth, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xvii; The cattle were in the act of being driven off when Butler . . . rescued the creagh, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xlix; A border parish was exposed to sudden inroads and craichs, *New Statist. Acc.* (1845) XV. 198. **w.Sc.** Taking a craich was considered as the act of a man of spirit and enterprise, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 259.

[Gael. and Ir. *creach*, plunder (MACBAIN).]

CREAK, *sb.* Irel. [**krīk.**] A watchman's rattle. See **Crake,** *sb.*^{1}

Ir. A child's toy rattle, similar but smaller, is still called a corn-crake in Ireland from the resemblance of its noise to that of the bird (A.S.-P.); He heard Dillon springing his creak, *Ann. Register* (1836) 46.

CREAK, see **Crook,** *sb.*^{1}

CREAKER, *sb.* Yks. [**krī·kər, kriə·kə(r).**] **1.** A watchman's wooden rattle; a child's plaything or rattle. See **Creak.**

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A bairn's creaker. **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2}

2. A cricket, *Acheta domestica*. w.Yks.^{2}

CREAKING, *ppl. adj.* Chs. Ill, out of sorts.

s.Chs.^{1} Oo)z rae·li lóo·kin ver·i baad·li; bŭ dhi tai·n nŭ eyd on ŭr, fŭr dhi thingk·n óo)z au·viz kree·kin [Hoo's räly lookin' very badly; bu' they tayn nŏ heid on her, for they thinken hoo's auvays creakin].

CREAKWARNER, *sb.* n.Yks.^{12} [**kriə·k-, krī·kwānər.**] A watchman's rattle. Also called **Night-creaker.** See **Creak.**

CREAKY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Nhp. War. [**krī·ki.**] Of things: worn out, dilapidated, out of repair. Of persons: infirm, poorly, ailing, sickly.

Sc. (A.W.) **e.Yks.** You an' me's gettin' aud and creaky, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 70. **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{3} The mill was in a neglected, creaky, worn-out condition, ANDERTON *Lett.* (1891) 146.

CREAL, see **Creel,** *sb.*^{2}

CREAM, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Written **kreme** I.W.^{1} [**krīm, kriəm**, w.Cy. **krēm.**]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Cream-coloured mow**, the glaucous or Iceland gull, *Larus glaucus*; (2) **-dish**, a shallow metal dish, with a handle on one side and small holes in the bottom, used in 'creaming' milk; (3) **-faced**, pale; (4) **-kitte**, the harvest supper or feast of cakes and cream; (5) **-pot,** (*a*) a high, round, brown earthen pot, without handles, capable of holding three gallons of cream; (*b*) see **-kitte**; (6) **-pot cakes**, cakes made thick and sweet with currants and carroway seeds, and mixed with cream instead of water; (7) **-slice**, a wooden knife, somewhat of the shape of a table-knife, 12 or 14 inches in length.

(1) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} (3) **I.W.**^{1} (4) **e.Yks.** Some will cutte theire cake and putte [*sic*] into the creame; and this feast is called the creame-potte or creame-kitte, Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 93. (5, *a*) **Nhp.**^{1} The same kind of pot when half the size is always termed a half cream-pot. (*b*) **e.Yks.** Best *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 93; **e.Yks.**^{1} (6) **e.Yks.**^{1} (7) **Glo.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I. 269; **Glo.**^{1}

2. Phr. (1) *a lick of cream, fig.* a sugar-plum, sop, a promise made to keep a person quiet for the time being; (2) *the cream of the well*, the first pail of water taken from certain wells on New Year's Day.

(1) **Sc.** When the supplicants found this was all they had obtained, they called it a lick of cream, Guthry *Memoir* (1747) 247 (Jam.). (2) **Hrf.** Duncumb *Hist. Hrf.* (1804).

3. Clotted or scalded cream. Dev. (W.L.-P.)

4. *v.* To skim the cream off milk; to spread cream on bread, &c.

Dev. She rose early to cream her milk, Neill *Idyls* (1892) 18; I split the cakes and creamed them, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

5. Of beer, champagne, &c.: to froth, mantle, gather a head.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); Coles (1677); **N.Cy.**^{2}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} I calls this yur rare trade—how beautiful do craimy.

6. To froth with sweat.

w.Som.^{1} Horses frequently become partly covered with foam, and are then said to 'creamy all over.'

7. To turn pale.

w.Som.^{1} Uur krai·mud lig **u** goa·us, haun **uur zeed-n** [She turned pale like a ghost when she saw him].

CREAM, see **Crame**, *sb.*^{1}, **Creem**, *v.*^{1}

CREAMY, *adj.* Nhp. Brks. Also in form **cramy-** Brks.^{1} [**krī·mi, krē·mi.**] In *comp.* (1) **Creamy-faced**, pale, white-faced. Brks.^{1} (2) **-weather**, said of the sky when suffused with haze, not positively cloudy. Nhp.^{1}

CREAN, *v.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Written **creean** Wm. Lan.^{1} n.Lan.^{1} [**kriən.**] **1.** To bellow, make a noise like a bull; to bawl, shout. Cf. **creen, croon.**

Wm. Band kickt up sec a nurration like o' t'kye **it** deeal creeanan, *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 5. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. To cry, 'croon.'

n.Lan. Hod dhi noiz, kriənən (W.S.).

[Cp. Du. *kreunen*, to make moane (Hexham); EFris. *krönen*, 'weinen, grämen' (Koolman).]

CREANED, *pp.* Cor. [**krīnd.**] With *up*: shrunk up.

Cor. Oal creaned up, an so white as any ghooast, *T. Towser* (1873) 8.

CREANGE, *v.* Nhb.^{1} [**krīndʒ.**] To crackle, as thin ice does in breaking or as woodwork when it is crushed.

CREAP, see **Creep**, *v.*^{1}

CREAS, *sb. pl. Obsol.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written **crees** n.Cy. Also in form **creeas** Lan. [**kriəz.**] Measles. See **Creath.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** About Halifax the people call the measles 'creas,' Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 45; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 1, 1884) 8; **w.Yks.**^{4} **Lan.** Eawr folk sen aw'd th' creease oncet, Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 148; Davies *Races* (1856) 229.

CREASE, *sb.*^{1} Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. [**krēs.**] **1.** A ridge-tile of a roof. See **Cress**, *sb.*, and **Crease**, *v.*^{1}

Wil.^{1} A slate ridge-crest (or crease, as it is provincially termed) ... was carried northwards about 40 yards, *Wil. Arch. Mag.* VI. 378. **Som.** (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} No change in *pl.* Dhu wee·n-v u-bloa·d oa·f dree or vaaw·ur u dhu krai·s [The wind has blown off three or four of the ridge-tiles]. **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{12}

2. The ridge on a 'shovel' (q.v.).

nw.Dev.^{1} The socket for the handle [of the shovel] is called the 'vale,' and the ridge formed on the blade for strengthening purposes is called the 'crease' (s.v. Shovel).

3. The crest of a horse's neck; the withers.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} No *pl.* Muy·n un zee dhu kaul·ur doa·n gau·l dhu krai·s oa un [Mind and see the collar does not gall his withers]. Thick 'oss do measure well to crease [at the measuring place]. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

CREASE, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{2} n.Cy. Glo. Nrf. [**kriəs, krīs.**] **1.** *v.* To fold, double up. See **Crest**, *v.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

2. *sb.* A split, rent.

Nrf. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv.

[**1.** The same word as *crease*, sb.^{1} When a piece of paper is folded in half, then partially opened and placed upon a table, the fold resembles the 'crease' or ridge of a roof. Cp. OFr. *crester*, 'rider' (Godefroy). See Skeat in *Athenaeum* (Sept. 18, 1897).]

CREASE, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{2} Dev. Also in form **cress.** [**krīs, kres.**] **1.** *sb.* Increase, profit.

Dev. Wanted, to let, 30 ewes at half crease, *n.Dev. Herald* (Sept. 4, 1896) [Wanted, somebody to keep the ewes, and to receive in payment half the lambs and half the wool, i.e. half the increase. The same thing is sometimes done with bees, the man who takes charge of them receiving half the swarms and half the honey], *Reports Provinc.* (1897); Half-cress means a sharing in profit, partnership. I seen I should have no half-cress, *ib.* (1882) 11.

2. *v.* To increase.

Dev.^{1} The flower mores that creas'd too much, her zet in the field, 54.

[**1.** Crease, encrease, *reuenues, augmentation*, Palsgr. (1530). **2.** It is liȝt vmbre to cresen tenn lynis, Wyclif (1382) 4 *Kings* xx. 10. AFr. *creisser*, OFr. (Norm.) *creistre*, to increase (Moisy).]

CREAST, *v.* Sc. To tear to pieces with the mouth; to worry, struggle with in tearing.

Lnk. A loun stood in a corner creastin' Wi' a fore leg. Weel might he boast his pith o' jaw, His match before I never saw, He tore't in pieces though 'twas raw, Muir *Clydesdale Minstrelsy* (1816) 21.

CREATE, *v.* Yks. Lin. [**kri·eət.**] Of dust: to accumulate, gather, settle.

w.Yks. Its kapin ā sə mitš dāst kri·eəts i ðem kubədz (J.W.). **n.Lin.**^{1} I niver seed noht like how it creaates e' them frunt rooms; thaay're noä sooner cleän'd then thaay're as bad as iver fer dust.

CREATH, *sb.* Lan. Pem. Written **creeath** e.Lan.^{1} [**krī·þ, kriəþ.**] **1.** A scar, cicatrice.

Pem. (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420; Mike sårved at the Crimea, and judgin' by the creaths, å had it måin sharp (W.M.M.).

2. *pl.* The measles. e.Lan.^{1} Cf. **creas.**

[**1.** Wel. *craith*, 'cicatrix' (Davies).]

CREATURE, *sb.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **craiter** m.Lan.^{1}; **cratur** Sc. Ir.; **craythur** Ir.; **crettur** Nhp.^{1}; **creytur** e.Dev.; **critter** Lin.; **critur** n.Sc. [**krī·tər, kriə·tə(r), krē·tə(r).**]

1. A term, applied both to persons and animals, expressive either of contempt or pity. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. I have a misdoubt if yon Nanny ... gives due attention to the body of the creature for admiring his mind, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 13. **Abd.** See hoo the creatur' trots aboot, The restless little fairy, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 122. **Rnf.** The creature Has never been gutted ava, Barr *Poems* (1861) 108. **Ayr.** They were puir fushionless creaturs, wi' heads as empty as pea-shaups, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 120; He was juist the same meesurly cretur now that he had aye been, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 103. **Kcb.** Lang the auld cratur' has slept i' the mool, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 70. **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Did you iver seä two such poor, white-faaced creäturs. **s.Lin.** Ye helpless critter, ger out o' the way; what a mang ye've made on't (T.H.R.). **Lei.**^{1} A creetur loike that. Very *gen.* used with a contemptuous epithet to express a person deficient in intellect. 'Quoite a poo' creetur,' may signify one quite helpless from ill-health, or one mentally imbecile. **Nhp.**^{1} He's been bad a long while, he's quite a poor crettur. **War.**^{3} **Cor.**^{1} A poor beheemed [sickly] cretur.

Hence **Creaturie,** *sb.* a small person or thing.

Elg. I sat down by the creaturey Mab, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) I. 214. **Nhb.** A little wee creaturie, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 137.

2. A woman, girl. Also applied as a term of endearment to a woman or girl.

w.Som.^{1} Never applied to a boy or man. U puur·dee oa·l krai·tur, uur! [a pretty old creature, she!] Uur wauz· u puur·dee krai·tur een uur tuy·m [she was a pretty woman in her day]. Sometimes applied admiringly to animals. **e.Dev.** Git up, my dear creytur', mai pirty-wan, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 10.

3. Intoxicating drinks, esp. whisky. In *gen.* slang use.

n.Sc. Dang't gif they're warth a single mutchkin o' the critur, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 36. **Inv.** (H.E.F.) **Elg.** I kent the drap creatur' wad set him speakin', Tester *Poems* (1865) 133. **Wgt.** A very little of the 'cratur' affected their brain, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 301. **Ir.** Father Matthew had but just commenced his campaign against 'the craythur,' *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 107; A friend treated her to a glass or two of the 'cratur,' *Standard* (Nov. 9, 1889) 2; You've been takin' a dhrop o' the crathur, Tennyson *To-morrow* (1885). **Qco.** Not . . . for the lucre of a glass bottle, . . . but for the sake of the cratur that was in it, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. 250. **m.Lan.**^{1} Id sometimes meeans summat to gooa i' fooak's meawths.

CREAVE, *v.* s.Chs.^{1} **[krīv.]** To pilfer and conceal stealthily.

CREAVE, see **Cree,** *v.*

CREAWNER, see **Crowner.**

CREAWSE, see **Crouse.**

CREBBISH, *sb.* Wm. **[kre·biʃ.]** Playful pilfering, as when one boy runs away with the marbles, &c., of the others with whom he is playing.

Wm. Thae wer sa kittlet an devarted weet thowts ov a Brigsteear lad meeakan crebbish a twa girt guzzlan slenchan honks, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 33.

CRECK, see **Crake,** *sb.*^{1}

CRECKIT, see **Cracket,** *sb.*^{123}, **Cricket.**

CREDDLE, see **Cradle.**

CREDIBLE, *adj.* Yks. **[kre·dibl.]** **1.** Trustworthy, reliable; of good repute, reputable.

n.Yks.^{2} 'A creedible soort of a body,' one on whom you may depend.

2. *Comb.* **Credible-looking,** respectable-looking. e.Yks.^{1} *MS. add.* (T.H.)

CREDIT, *sb.* Sc. Yks. **[kre·dit.]** Approbation, approval; good repute, character, &c.

Kcd. The muse has wyled an' winnowed, Toiled an' moiled to earn yer credit, Grant *Lays* (1884) 77. **m.Yks.** A good-looking person, with fairness of character in her face, is referred to as a person of 'credit.' Most freq. heard in respect to females (C.C.R.).

CREDUSSING, *adj.* Chs.^{13} **[kre·dəsin.]** Humbly mean.

CREE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. In form **creea** n.Yks.^{2} **[krī, kriə.]** **1.** A pen, fold, sty; an enclosure. Cf. **cray, creeve,** *sb.*, **crew(e.**

Sc. (A.W.) **Nhb.**^{1} A pig-cree. **Cum.** A goose-cree (K.). **n.Yks.**^{2} **Chs.** A swine-cree (K.).

2. A hut, cabin. Cum. *Gl.* (1851); (K.); n.Yks.^{2}

[ON. *krō* (pl. *krǣr*), a small pen in which lambs when weaned are put during the night (Vigfusson).]

CREE, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in n. and midl. counties to Nhp. War. Also in forms **creave** n.Yks.^{2}; **creeve** n.Yks.^{1} **[krī, krīv, kriəv.]** **1.** To boil gently, to seethe, simmer, soak, soften, used esp. of wheat, rice, &c. Cf. **creed,** *v.*^{2}

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**^{2} **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). **Wm.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Frumaty an rice wants weel creein, or else it isn't nice, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** We mun hev t'rice weel creed (J.H.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1245}, **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{13} **s.Not.** Cree that otmel well up (J.P.K.). **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} I was just creeing some wheat for the herses. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

Hence (1) **Creaving days,** *phr.* days on which 'creaved wheat' is prepared to sell for Christmas frumenty; (2) **Creed,** *ppl. adj.* soaked, softened, seethed, parboiled; (3) **Creeing,** *ppl. adj.* simmering, seething, preparing wheat, &c., for frumenty.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**^{1} Creed rice; **w.Yks.**^{4}; **w.Yks.**^{5} There are still people who adhere to the ancient and more honest fashion of sending out basins of 'creed wheat' and nothing but wheat. **Not.**^{2} Creed wheat is good for chickens. **s.Not.** The anglers generally go in for roaching with such bait as creed wheat, *Not. Dy. Guardian* (Aug. 19, 1895). **n.Lin.**^{1} Squire alus gies his herses creed lineseed, that's why thaay shine in the'r coäts soä. (3) **w.Yks.**^{5} Wheat put in a pan over the fire to undergo the 'creeing' or seething process, by which means the grain softens and increases in bulk. To prepare it for sale, flour is mixed up with it, and when the 'creeing' process is finished, the contents of the pan are poured or ladled into basins. When cool, the masses are taken out of the basins, intact, to be plied one upon another, like a mountain of jelly-cakes, in the window, ready for sale.

2. Of wheat, &c.: to swell and burst in the ground instead of shooting up, owing to very wet weather. n.Yks.^{2}

3. To crush, bruise, husk wheat or barley in preparing it for boiling for frumenty, &c.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Some wheat mun be cree't for a frummety, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 240; **Cum.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Creeing-trough** or **-trow,** *sb.* a stone trough, used as a mortar, in which grain was 'creed' or pounded, until the husks came off.

N.Cy.^{1} Also called knocking trough. **Nhb.** Still to be seen in old farm-houses, square on the outside, and ornamented with the initials of their owners, &c. (J.H.); **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** In t'creein' trough, 'back o' t'leàth door, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1875) 217; **Cum.**^{1} Still found about some ancient farm houses.

[**1.** To cree [wheat or barley], to boil it soft, Bailey (1721). Fr. *crever*, to burst; *faire crever le riz*, 'en le faisant gonfler à l'eau bouillante, à la vapeur' (Hatzfeld).]

CREE, *int.* n.Wil. **[krī.]** A cry among boys to cease play. (G.E.D.)

CREEA, see **Cree,** *sb.*

CREEAK, see **Crook,** *sb.*^{1}

CREEAL, see **Creel,** *sb.*^{2}, **Crewel,** *sb.*^{1}

CREEAS, *sb.* Yks. The starting-point in a race, the 'scratch.'

e.Yks. In use, but becoming less common (R.S.). **w.Yks.** Still in use (M.F.); (D.L.); (J.W.)

CREECH, *sb.* Sc. **[krīχ.]** A declivity encumbered with large stones.

Lnk. The vulgar idea is that the fairies delighted to live in creechs (Jam.).

CREECH, *v.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] To scream. (Hall.)

[Cf. lit. E. *screech* (to shriek).]

CREECH, see **Creach.**

CREECHY, *adj.* Lan. Chs. Also written **creetchy** Lan.^{1} **[krī·tʃi.]** Of things: in bad repair. Of persons: poorly, weak, sickly, ailing, feeble. See **Craichy.**

Lan.^{1} His barns are creetchy-like an' poorly. **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Ahy kon·)ŭ gy'et ŭbaay·t ŭz ahy kùd; ahy)m ŭ póoŭr, kree·chi, uwd thingg [I conna get abaït as I could; I'm a poor, creechy, owd thing].

CREE-CREERY, *int.* Nhp. The cry of the ground-lark. Also used *attrib.*

Nhp. Ground larks . . . Chirp their cree-creery note, Clare *Poems* (1827) 30.

CREED, *sb.*^{1} Sc. **[krīd.]** **1.** A severe rebuke, a 'lecture'; an adage, saw.

Sc. She would have read him a fine creed on his folly, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 67. **n.Sc.** If ye cast ony creed on my dochter, High hanged I'll cause you to be, Buchan *Ballads* (ed. 1875) II. 100. **Cld.** To gi'e one an awfu' creed (Jam.). **Edb.** Keep aye in mind our good Scotch creed, 'The mair the haste, the less the speed,' Macneill *Bygane Times* (1811) 53.

2. Phr. *to crack a creed*, to tell stories, make jokes.

Bwk. When she began to crack her creed, I've seen our chafts maist like to screed, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 182.

[Cp. lit. E. *screed*, used in the sense of a prolonged tirade; a harangue (C.D.).]

CREED, *sb.*^{2} Wil. [krīd.] The duckweed, *Lemna minor.* See **Greed.**

Wil.^{1} **n.Wil.** The pond . . . all green with 'creed' or duckweed, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) ii.

CREED, *v.*^{1} Yks. [krīd.] To believe.

n.Yks.^{2} I can creed that. I wasn't for creeding me awn e'en.

[That part which is so creeded by the people, MILTON *Colast.* (1645), in *Wrks.* (ed. 1738) I. 296 (N.E.D.).]

CREED, *v.*^{2} Rut.^{1} To boil, to soften by boiling. Cf. **cree**, *v.*

[Take rie and crede it as you do wheat for furmity, *Queen's Closet Opened* (1655) 159 (DAV.).]

CREEDLE, *v.* Dev. Cor. [krī·dl.] To creep, crawl, go very slowly.

Dev. There's a lady-bird creedlin' over my face, BARING-GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 193. **Cor.**^{3}

CREEK, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Sc. In phr. *creek of day*, the break of day, early dawn, first appearance of day.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Abd.** And ilka morning by the creek o' day, They're set to wark and snaply ca'd awa, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 184, ed. Nimmo. **Lnk.** Then let's begin by creek of day, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 11, ed. 1783.

[Du. *het kriecken ofte aenbreken van den dagh*, the creeke or the breaking of the day (HEXHAM); Bremen dial. *de krik vam Dage*, 'der Anbruch des Tages' (*Wtb.*).]

CREEK, *sb.*^{2} Suf. [Not known to our correspondents.] A servant. NALL *Gl.* (1866).

[Good peason and léekes makes pottage for créekes, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 92.]

CREEK, see **Crook**, *sb.*^{1}

CREEKLE, *v.* Sh.I. Yks. Der. Also written **creeakle** n.Yks.; **kreekle** Sh.I. [krī·kl, kriə·kl.] **1.** To creak; to crack slightly.

n.Yks. T'deer [door] creeakles (I.W.). **Der.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297.

2. To tremble, shake, as a feeble old man, &c., walking. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

Hence **Creekly**, *adj.* sick.

n.Yks. Oh, honey! you are nobbut creeakly (I.W.).

CREEKS, *sb. pl.*^{1} Sc. In phr. *creeks and corners*, nooks and crannies.

Sc. Still common (s.v. Crykes) (JAM.).

[ON. *kriki*, a nook (VIGFUSSON).]

CREEKS, *sb. pl.*^{2} Sh.I. Traps, snares. S. & Ork.^{1}

[ME. *creke*, a trick, artifice. The more queynte crekes that they make, The more wol I stele whan I take, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 4051.]

CREEL, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lin. Also Pem. Suf. Also written **creil(l** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.^{1}; **kreeal** n.Yks.^{2} [krīl, kriəl.] **1.** *sb.* A large wicker or osier basket, esp. a basket without a lid, carried on the back, and used for holding fish, peat, &c.

Sc. Whatna wife's this, wi' her creel on her back? SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxxix. **Elg.** May they haul a heavy net To fill my herrin' creel, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 221. **Kcd.** Skeps o' bees, an' sowen sieves, An' skulls, an' tatie creels, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 3. **Frf.** Fishwives and creels, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 75. **Per.** What hae ye in yon creel? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 61, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Their creels and wallets stout, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 83. **Rnf.** Warlocks, . . . That used to sail in auld fish-creels, BARR *Poems* (1861) 48. **Ayr.** Jamie slung on his creel, adjusting it to his misshapen shoulder, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 25; (J.M.) **Lth.** Upo' her back the wauchty creel She thraws as eithly in a spell, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 62. **Bwk.** He was a maker of baskets, or potato-creels, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 49. **Slk.** Nutting . . . into cadger's creels, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 319, ed. 1866. **Ir.** I couldn't . . . so much just as carry a creel to our heap from the next bog-hole, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 83, ed. 1893; You maybe wouldn't object to the lads lavin' you up a few creels of turf, *ib. Idylls* (1892) 19. **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Wxf.** Stop the car and creel of the good friend that came to draw home the turf, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 285. **Mun.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). **Nhb.** Fortune seems to bless his creel, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt. iii. 15; **Nhb.**^{1} Baskets and pins [pens] for poultry, and wicker utensils for various other purposes are called creels. The creel of a Cullercoats fishwife is a very fine example of basket-work, fitting to the back, and showing a most graceful form of construction throughout. **Lakel.** ELLWOOD (1895). **n.Yks.**^{12}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 225; Stands the creel full of peats, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 25; **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lin.** STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 323. **n.Lin.**^{1} **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **Suf.**^{1} Not often heard.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Creel-bearer**, one who carries a basket or creel; (2) **-house**, a wicker hut with a sodded roof; (3) **-pig**, a young pig, such as is taken to market in a creel or basket.

(1) **Lan.** Attended by a young man who was my creel-bearer in these cloughs a dozen years ago, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 225. (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} (3) **N.I.**^{1}

3. Phr. (1) *in a creel, fig.* in a state of perplexity, confusion, stupefaction; mad, 'cracked'; (2) *to have the hand in a creel*, to be drunk; (3) *to coup the creels*, to overturn, upset; to turn a somersault. See also **Coup**, *v.*^{2} **9.**

(1) **Sc.** Here! Hoots! The callant's in a creel, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) vii. **Abd.** A child is playful and boisterous or laughs a great deal; the douce parent remarks, 'Guide's, lassie; ye're surely in a creel' (G.W.). **Frf.** Wi' bridal haste they're in a creel, LAING *Wayside Flwrs.* (1846) 105. **Per.** The lassie's in a creel, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 181, ed. 1887. **Dmb.** The woman's in a creel! I hate nane o' ye, CROSS *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xx. **Rnf.** Wha langs for mair I think them daft—Their senses in a creel, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 114. **Ayr.** My senses wad be in a creel, Should I but dare a hope to speel, BURNS *To W. Simpson* (May 1785) st. 3. **e.Lth.** My wits were fair in a creel, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 28. (2) **Sc.** His hand is i' the creel, FERGUSON *Prov.* (1598) 470, ed. 1785. (3) **Edb.** Meg, . . . Her coats upon a lang nail hanket, That gart her coup the creels an' squeel, *Tint Quey* (1796) 20. **Nhb.** He fair tummelt and cowped his creels back over, HALDANE *Geordy's Last* (1878) 6.

4. A wicker basket in which hay is taken to sheep on the mountains in stormy weather.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Its sides are stiff; its bottom supple. This is called a sheep-creel. **Nhb., Dur.** An arrangement of two flat wicker sides connected by a flexible bottom, which drawn together serve as a basket to convey hay to sheep on the mountains (J.H.). **Cum.** The creels were ranged round the hay-mows, CAINE *Hagar* (1887) II. 103; **Cum.**^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Two semicircular wicker baskets joined by cords, which admit of their closing to hold hay, WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

5. A slang name for the stomach.

Sc. Is your creil (or 'creelie') fu' yet? (JAM.) **Abd.** Behold a hungry-lookin' chiel, . . . His vest cries oot, 'Oh! empty creel!' in tones of agony, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 151.

6. *v.* To put or pack into a creel.

Sc. (JAM.), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence **Creeling**, *vbl. sb.* a marriage custom, see below.

Sc. Still in use in some places (JAM.); TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 70, 71. **Ayr.** The second day after the marriage a 'creeling' takes place. The young wedded pair, with their friends, assemble in a convenient spot. A small creel, or basket, is prepared for the occasion, into which they put some stones: the young men carry it alternately, and allow themselves to be caught by the maidens, who have a kiss when they succeed. . . . The creel falls at length to the young husband's share. . . . At last, his mate kindly relieves him from his burden, *Statist. Acc.* (1792) II. 80, in BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) II. 30; Mony's the waddin' and creelin' and ridin' o' the braes have I seen, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 112. **e.Sc.** Ye mauna forget the creelin', SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) vi.

7. Phr. *he's no good to creel eggs with, fig.* of a person whom it is not safe or well to interfere with.

Rxb. This refers to the practice of cadgers or egglers, who collect eggs through the country and pack them in their hampers (JAM.).

[**1.** The fishe . . . entiris in the creilis, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 43. OFr. *creil*, hurdle-work (LA CURNE).]

CREEL, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **creal** n.Yks.; **creeal** e.Yks. [krīl, kriəl.] **1.** A wooden framework upon legs, on which slaughtered pigs are placed for scalding or sheep for shearing; a butcher's handbarrow. Cf. **cratch**, *sb.*^{1}

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). **Wm.** The shearers seat themselves on the 'creels' ranged round the main fold, *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 533. **n.Yks.** Lie t'sheep on t'creel tī kill (I.W.); He lays the sheep upon a creal (a trellised bench), and ties the hind-feet by making a noose with the cord, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 269; **n.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Fetched a creele for the door to lye upon, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 95;

Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Bob gat up off a creeal, wheear he'd been liggin, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 34; **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.) **n.Lan.** Kan I borrə ə krīl fər shīp-tlipin? (W.S.)

2. A wooden framework, suspended from the ceiling on which oatcakes are hung to dry.

Yks. Mun I never start o' nought till there is not a bit o'-cake o' t'creel? Taylor *Miss Miles* (1890) xv. **w.Yks.** Fix a creel for oatcakes, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1846) 5; *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**^{2345}

3. A plate-rack; see below.

e.Yks.^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} The difference between a rack and a creel is this. A plate-rack is the frame in which plates after washing are put to dry; a set of shelves fastened to a wall with ledges to keep the plates from slipping is a plate-creel. In the rack the plates stand edge-ways to the spectator; in the creel they stand side by side, or partially overlapping each other and facing the spectator.

4. A sort of basket or framework in which glass, crockery, &c., is carried.

Edb. He was selling about his crockery . . . in two creels, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i. **n.Yks.**^{3}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

5. A frame to wind yarn upon.

Dur.^{1} The upright basket used to contain the wool in former times, when carded, to be spun on the woollen wheel now laid aside. **w.Yks.** A framework fitted with spindles for the purpose of allowing the yarn on warping bobbins to be run off and made into warps on the warping mill (F.R.); (J.M.); (W.T.) **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 274; (S.W.); **Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Creeler,** *sb.* a boy or girl employed to take out empty bobbins and replace them with full bobbins in the creels or frames.

w.Yks. He wor a creeler bi trade, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1889) 60. [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

6. A turf-cart with open, barred, or grated sides; a crate for placing on the body of a cart to hold turf.

Ir. (G.M.H.) **Wxf.** He lifted the creel and made her sit on the soft hay in the body of the car, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 243.

[The same word as **Creel,** *sb.*^{1}]

CREEL, *sb.*^{3} Lan. Chs. [**krīl.**] The silver-spangled Hamburg fowl, a breed of speckled or mottled fowl. See **Creiled.**

Lan. Silver creel or golden creel (S.W.). **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**^{1} A grey mottled kind of Dorking fowl is known as Cuckoo Creel.

CREEL, *v.*^{2} Cum. Lan. Yks. [**krīl.**] **1.** To crouch, bend the body; to cower, shrink, go about in a stealthy way.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{3} **n.Lan.** Dhat miər krīls in əs if shi'd gitən t'graips (W.S.).

Hence **Creeled,** *ppl. adj.* shrunken, starved.

Lakel. He liuks a peur creel'd setten or leuk, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897).

2. To lame by beating.

Cum. Ah'll creel ye when Ah cop ye (J.D.).

CREEL, see **Crile,** *sb.*

CREEM, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Nhp. Ken. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **cream** Dor. w.Som.^{1} Dev.^{1} nw.Dev.^{1}; **creyme** Dev.; **kreeam** Dev. In form **crim** Dev. Cor.^{12} [**krīm,** w.Som. **krēm,** Dev. Cor. **krim.**] **1.** *v.* To squeeze, hold tightly; to hug a person in wrestling.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** You must cream the reins between your fingers like that, miss, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); **Dev.**^{1} Don't 'ee cream my hand zo, 21. **n.Dev.** Doant creem me, Nell, nor sem unwillin, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 76; Tha hast a creem'd ma yearms, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 326. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** I gripped up the sackin' round your shoulders, and creamed it into the back o' your neck, 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 108; **Cor.**^{1}

2. To crush in pieces; to squeeze or press together; to mash.

Dor. *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. **Dev.** Düee creem up tha tatties tü-day vur dinner, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Havee a creemed up tha cheese vur tha press? *ib.* **nw.Dev.**^{1} He cream'd 'n till a waz fit to bust. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; **Cor.**^{1} Creem the taties; **Cor.**^{2}

3. To crumble, break in pieces, shatter.

Ken.^{1}; **Ken.**^{2} Hops, when they are too much dried, are said to cream. 'To cream one's dish,' to put the bread into it, in order to pour the milk upon it; to crum or crumble the bread, I suppose.

4. To shrink, contract, draw up, esp. to shrink with the cold.

Dev. I be reg'lar crimmed wi' cold, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **Dev.**, **Cor.** My limbs be crim'd up wi' rheumatic, Baring-Gould *Old Cy. Life* (1890) xi. **s.Dev.**, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** You looks all creemed with the cold, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 79; To any one 'native and to the manner born,' what words are so expressive as 'I'm creemed with the cold'? Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 170; Used *pass.*, the phr. is common, 'to be creemed with cold,' shrunk with it, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; **Cor.**^{1}

5. To shiver, shudder, 'creep.'

I.W. (Hall.) **Som.** Two thirty-ait ton guns which really maade oi cream, Frank *Nine Days* (1879) 52; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); I creemed all down my back (F.A.A.). **w.Som.**^{1} Lor! how I did craimy, I thort I should a drapt hon I zeed the blid. **Dev.** I da creyme all over. I thought 'twas a ghost, Pulman *Sketches* (1843) 88, ed. 1871; I kream'd we koad, Hare *Brither Jan* (1863) 13, ed. 1887; When I zeed the wheel go awver 'n it made me creem awl awver, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 66; **Dev.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Creemed,** *adj.* shivering; (2) **Creeming,** *ppl. adj.* shivering with cold or fear; also used *advb.*; (3) **Creemy,** *adj.* (*a*) chilly, cold; (*b*) shivering, shuddering; nervous, trembling, 'creepy.'

(1) **Dev.** I'm creemed all over, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). (2) **Dev.**^{3} It was creemin' cold yesterday. **Cor.**^{2} (3, *a*) **Dev.** It gets cold and creamy after noon, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (*b*) **Nhp.**^{2} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Applied to either cause or effect. U krai·mee soa·urt uv u stoa·r [a sort of story to make one shudder].

6. *sb.* A shiver, shudder; a creeping, shuddering feeling occasioned by fear.

w.Dor. Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} Aay wuz aul tùe u krai·m [I was quite in a shiver (of fear, not of cold)]. **Dev.** I am all of a cream. Very common, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). **Cor.**^{1} I feeled a crim coom o'er me; **Cor.**^{2}

[**1.** Cp. MHG. *krimmen*, 'kneipen, zwicken' (Lexer).]

CREEM, *v.*^{2} Lan. Chs. [**krīm.**] **1.** To give or take privately, on the sly; to hide; to steal.

Lan. I creemt Nip neaw on then a lunshun, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 26; **Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.** Creem it into my hand, Ray (1691); Bailey (1721); Grose (1790); **Chs.**^{123} **s.Chs.**^{1} 'Creem it up,' put it out of sight, hide it in your dress or pocket. A rare word, and rapidly becoming *obs.*

2. To pour, 'teem.' Chs.^{123}

CREEN, *v.* Dev. Cor. [**krīn.**] To repine, fret, grieve; to complain with little cause. Also used *fig.* See **Crean.**

Dev. The tide came in . . . creening and whispering softly as it spread higher up the hot yellow sands, *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 330; *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433. **n.Dev.** Zum sluze down an' niver creen, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 101. **Cor.** The art of sedulously nursing such minor complaints is so universally practised that it has attained the dignity of a specific name; 'creening,' they call it, Lee *Widow Woman* (1897) 184; There's no cause to be creening or dreuling, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 17; **Cor.**^{1} The cheeld hest been creening all day; **Cor.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Creener,** *sb.* one who complains habitually; (2) **Creening,** *ppl. adj.* complaining, fretting.

(1) **Cor.**^{1} She's bin a creener ever since I knawed her; **Cor.**^{2} (2) **Dev.**, **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433. **Cor.**^{1} A creening woman lives for ever; **Cor.**^{3}

CREENY, *adj.* Sc. Nhp. Hmp. Wil. [**krī·ni.**] Small, diminutive.

Nhp.^{2}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1}

Hence **Creenie-cranie,** *sb.* the little finger. Inv. (H.E.F.) Bnff.^{1} Cf. **crannie-wannie.**

CREEP, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

I. *v.* Gram. forms. **1.** *Pres. Tense:* **Crowp.**

m.Yks.^{1} In occas. use.

2. *Pret. Tense:* (1) **Craap,** (2) **Crap,** (3) **Crape,** (4) **Craup,** (5) **Crauped,** (6) **Creap,** (7) **Creaped,** (8) **Creeped,** (9) **Creepit,** (10) **Crep,** (11) **Crop,** (12) **Crope** (**krope**), (13) **Croped,** (14) **Cropen,** (15) **Crup,** (16) **Krīpt.** [For further instances see **II** below.]

(1) **w.Yks.**^{1} (2) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204; (Jam.); I e'en crap in to take up my night's quarters, Scott *Nigel* (1822) iii. **Abd.** I crap my wa's roun' as fest's aw cud, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 219, ed. 1882. **Per.** I crap after my joe, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 129. **Kcd.** [He] crap slyly o'er the cairn, Grant *Lays* (1884) 9. **Rnf.** We a' crap up the stair thegither, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 66. **Ayr.** Sanny . . . crap up to 't on his knees, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 136. **Lth.** She crap in ayont him, Macneill *Poet. Wks.*

(1856) 218. **Edb.** My uncle . . . crap away among the rest, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** Crap owre head amang the hay, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 14. **Wm.** T'cwoaly cur crap under 't sconce, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 12. **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** I crap ewt plish plash o' me hond un me knees, Butterworth *Sequel* (1819) 19. (3) **Wm.** Aa . . . crape oot o' seet wi' t'childer, Waugh *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 145. (4) **Sc.** (Jam.) **n.Wil.** A craup up avore I si'd un (E.H.G.). **Som.** When tha dumbledores hummin, craup out o' tha cobwall, Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869) 81. (5) **Som.** A craup'd in, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (6) **Cum.** I creàp, an gat him be t'cwoat laps, Richardson *Talk* (1871) 1st S. 12, ed. 1886. (7) **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (8) **n.Yks.**^{1} (9) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. **e.Sc.** Old Robbie Reid 'creepit alang' to first foot Dauvit Fairly, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 9. **Chs.**^{13} (10) **ne.Yks.**^{1} 33. **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 276.] (11) **Nhb.**^{1} He crop oot. **Wm.** He seean crop up intul a girt slowdy lad, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 43. **ne.Yks.**^{1} 33. **Lan.** Aw crop deawn mi way, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 137. **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} 75. (12) **w.Yks.** Aw crope back into th' carriage, Hartley *Blackpool* (1883) 14. **Lan.** We crope up th' slates, Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 49; I krope o' th' back ov a bush, Wilson *Plebeian Politics* (1801) 9; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Picton *Dial.* (1865). **Chs.** Aw crope up th' windin' stair-case, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 10; **Chs.**^{13}, **Shr.**^{12}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Sur.** (T.S.C.) **Hmp.** It crope away under some thick bushes, *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 257; **Hmp.**^{1} **s.Hmp.** I crope, for I thowt . . . I'd best not be seen, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxiii. **Wil.** He crope through the hole in the fence, *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 257. **Dor.** Barnes *Sng. Sol.* (1859) *Notes*, iv. **Som.** I crope off to house on my hands and knees, Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 112. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). (13) **w.Som.** Kroa·p)t, Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 48; **w.Som.**^{1} **Cor.** He croped on behind a rock, Baring-Gould *Vicar* (1876) vi. (14) When Bill had blown his leet out, Wi cropen to stable, Brierley *Day Out* (1859) 53. (15) **Nhb.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{2} (16) **w.Yks.** Krīpt, Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 143.

3. *pp.*: (1) **Creepit,** (2) **Crep,** (3) **Crope,** (4) **Croped,** (5) **Cropen,** (6) **Croppen,** (7) **Crupen,** (8) **Cruppen,** (9) **Krepm,** (10) **Krīpt.**

(1) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. (2) **Not.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} (3) **Shr.**^{2} **Som.** He've a-crope in somewhere for the night, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 73. (4) **w.Som.** Elworthy *Gram.* (1877) 48. **Dev.** (5) **Dur.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} *Introd.* 52. [There the little cow was cropen, Halliwell *Rhymes* (1886) 269.] (6) **Sc.** Had croppen as far 's she could win, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 299. **Slk.** There's a heartlessness . . . croppen in amang the sheep farmers, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 293, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} We'd just croppen into bed agyen. **Lakel.** T'auld beggar wad ha' croppun intul a moose whol, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). **Cum.** Sum forren gang er udder at's croppen in, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 95; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** A gat croppen doon throo a lile whooal, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 20. **n.Yks.** Ah was glad te git croppen out o' t'chetch, Tweddell *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 35; **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Where hae ye gitten croppen tae? **ne.Yks.**^{1} 33. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} It's just now croppen into my heeod, ii. 351. **Lan.** Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 25; **Lan.**^{1} **n.Lan.** It hed gitən kropən intl ə huəl (W.S.). **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} He were croppen into th' stackyort to hiede hissel; **Chs.**^{23} **s.Chs.**^{1} Krop·n, 75. (7) **Lnk.** (8) **Sc.** Had just cruppen to the gallows' foot to see the hanging, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) iv; A' the lasses o' our town are cruppen in a shell, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 119. **e.Lth.**, **Dmf.** (Jam.) (9, 10) **w.Yks.** Wright *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 143.

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Creep-edge,** (2) **-hedge,** one who prowls and sneaks about like small wild animals, through hedges, &c.; (3) **-hole,** a subterfuge; (4) **-mouse,** a game played with little children, by tickling them to make them laugh; (5) **-stele,** water-gruel; (6) **-tree,** the tree-creeper, *Certhia familiaris.*

(1) **Chs.**^{1}; **Chs.**^{3} An area sneak would be called a 'creep-edge.' (2) **w.Yks.**^{2} Riddle: Creep-hedge, crop-thorn, Little cow with leather horn. Ans. a hare. **e.An.**^{1} (3) **s.Not.** The lawyer found all the creep-'oles 'e could for 'im (J.P.K.). (4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **Brks.**^{1} **Wil.** In common use formerly at Deverill (G.E.D.); **Wil.**^{1} (5) **Der.**^{1} (6) **Nrf.** From its habit of climbing, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 57.

2. Phr. (1) *Creep-at-even,* one who habitually goes courting at night; (2) — *in,* to shorten, grow short; (3) — *out,* to lengthen, grow long; (4) — *over,* to swarm with; (5) — *together,* to marry; (6) — *up,* to grow up; (7) — *up the sleeve,* to deceive by coaxing or flattery, to wheedle.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} (2) **Ayr.** The days are creepin' in, Service *Notandums* (1890) 4. (3) **w.Yks.**^{2} When days lengthen they are said to creep out. (4) **Lnk.** Sepulchral walks, A' creepin' ow'r wi' creamy mawks, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 15. (5) **Lnk.** Robin an' our auld wife Agreed to creep thegither, Rodger *Poems* (c. 1838) 3, ed. 1897. (6) **Dor.** To think she can manage alone! . . . Never in all my creeping up—never! Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xv. (7) **n.Lin.**^{1} He's crept up her sleäve till he can do onything wi' her he likes. **Nhp.**^{1} There's none apter, I believe, At 'creeping up a mistress' sleeve,' Clare *Rural Life,* 161. **War.**^{2} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.*

3. To crawl on all fours, as children do before they begin to walk.

Sc., **n.Cy.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** 'If they lotch they don't creep,' a common saying about the progress of young children (W.F.S.).

4. With *behind*: to hide or stoop in a crouching position.

w.Som.^{1} U-kroa·pt beeyuy·n dhu aa·y-rik [stooping behind the hay-rick]. **Dev.** I vound thease beästly little twoad of a cheel outzide croped-behind tha back'ouze door, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); I zeeth 'n; 'e's croped behind tha peg's lews wall, *ib.* 66.

5. With *in*: to shrink, contract. Sc. (Jam.)

Hence **Croppen** or **Cruppen,** *pp.* shrivelled, bent with age.

Sc. (Jam.) **Lnk.** I'm sairly crupen doun, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 96. **e.Lth.** He was a' fa'n in an' cruppen thegither, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 192. **Dmf.** Tho' whozzling sair and cruppen down Auld Saunders seem'd, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 42. **N.Cy.**^{1} Croppen together. **Nhb.**^{1} He's sair cruppen doon. **Cum.**^{1} 'T'oald woman's sare croppen in,' or failing in bodily appearance.

6. To have a shuddering sensation of fear, to shudder, huddle together. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. My flesh is a' creepin' (Jam.). **Lakel.** It maks yan creep up ta t'fire, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). **Wm.** It maks yan creep ta heer seck like talk frae an auld chap (B.K.). **w.Som.**^{1} Mae·ud mee krai·pee au·l oa·vur [made me creepy all over].

Hence (1) **Creepers,** *sb. pl.* (*a*) the sensation of creeping or shivering caused by fear or by sudden cold; (*b*) nervous fidgets; (2) **Creepiness,** *sb.* timorousness; (3) **Creeping,** *vbl. sb.*, see **Creepers**; (4) **Creepy,** (*a*) *adj.* having a foreboding of evil; (*b*) *sb.* a foreboding of evil; a nervous chill.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (A.W.), **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} (*b*) **Nrf.** Common (M.C.H.B.). (2) **Chs.** A kind o' creepiness cam o'er me, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 11. (3) **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} I've got my creepings [caught cold]. **m.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1} (4, *a*) **Som.** When one has a creepy fit, he feels 'As if my coffin is walking,' Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Cor.** I should be creepy creepy all night long, *T. Towser* (1873) 43. (*b*) **n.Yks.** (R.B.); **n.Yks.**^{3} **War.** (J.R.W.)

III. 1. *sb.* A crawl, a slow walk.

Kcd. I mean to leave you a', And tak my creep throughout the snaw, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 102.

2. A creeping fellow, a sneak.

Lan. His whole get-up so suggestive of what in those days was called a 'creep,' that I could not help regarding him with additional loathing, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 218. **Chs.**^{13}

3. A shiver, the sensation of shivering or creeping caused by cold or fear. *Gen.* in *pl.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

Sc. Cauld creep (Jam.). **Nrf.** A visitation in her back which she called 'the creeps,' Dickens *D. Copperfield* (1850) iii. **Dev.** The creeps come up to the crown o' my head, Mortimer *W. Moors* (1895) 292. **nw.Dev.**^{1} 'Tis enough to gee anybody the creeps to yur zich trade.

CREEP, *v.*^{2} and *sb.*^{2} Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also Ken. Sus. Dor. [**krīp.**] **1.** *v.* To drag for tubs of contraband spirits, &c., sunk in the sea by smugglers. Cf. **creeper,** *sb.*^{2}

Ken., **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Dor.** They'll string the tubs to a stray-line, and sink 'em; . . . and then when they have a chance they'll go to creep for 'em, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 143.

2. Of a coal-mine: to heave up owing to the insufficiency of coal left to support the roof.

Nhb., **Dur.** The softer the thill, the greater the liability to creep, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). [A term expressing the tendency of the roof, floor, and sides of the roadways and other openings of the underground workings in a mine to 'creep, crush, or squeeze' together. The bottom is said to heave or creep up and the top to squeeze or crush down, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

3. *sb.* A heaving up of the floor of a coal-mine, caused by the weight of superincumbent strata. Also used *fig.* for the decay of old age.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** When creep comes ower wor wrought-out clay, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 60; **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); Coal, ground crushed by creep, *Borings* (1887) IV. 19. **w.Yks.** (T.T.)

Hence **Crept pillars,** *phr.* pillars of coal which have passed through the various stages of 'creep.' Nhb.^{1}

CREEPER, *sb.*^{1} Irel. Cum. Not. War. Oxf. Nrf. Som. **[krī·pər, krī·pə(r).]** **1.** A louse; the larva of the may-fly or 'Daddy Long-legs.'

N.I.^{1} **Cum.** A deadly bait for trout (J.Ar.); **Cum.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}, **Oxf.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Kree·pur is the apologetic word which would be used by women in speaking to [jin·lvoaks].

2. The nuthatch, *Sitta caesia.*

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 52.

3. The plant bear-bind, *Convolvulus sepium.* Not. (B. & H.)

CREEPER, *sb.*^{2} Sc. n.Cy. Lakel. Wm. Yks. Lin. Hrt. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Dor. **[krī·pər, krī·pə(r).]** **1.** A grapnel, a hook used either in fishing or for recovering the bodies of drowned persons, &c. Cf. **creep,** *v.*^{2} **1.**

Sc. (Jam.) **Bnff.**^{1} Made of cod-fishing hooks, tied together; used by fishermen to search for lost lines. **ne.Yks.**^{1} A small globular piece of lead with four long hooks fixed in it and attached to a line; used by eel-fishers for drawing up night-lines. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **n.Lin.**^{1} When thaay fun' his body ther' wasn't a mark on it, except that th' creäpers hed just catch'd it aside one o' th' ears. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** (W.R.E.); Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Nrf.**^{1} **Dor.** They'll go out in a boat and drag a creeper—that's a grapnel—along the bottom till it catch hold of the stray-line, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 143.

2. The andiron or 'dog' by which the fire is kept together in the grate and not allowed to spread under the boiler or oven.

N.Cy.^{2} In other places called clamps or dogs. **Lakel.** It's co'ed t'creeper becos it keeps t'fire frae runnin' under t'yubben, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). **Wm.** Tak t'creeper oot (B.K.).

3. *pl.* Low pattens or clogs mounted on short iron stumps instead of rings.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1}

4. A small stool. n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.*

5. *Comp.* (1) **Creeper-guide,** woollen-trade term: part of the warping-machine; (2) **-plough,** a two-wheeled clip-plough.

(1) **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.) (2) **Hrt.** The two-wheel clip plough is called by some the creeper plough, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i.

[**1.** He perist in Loch Tay. . . . His body was found be creparis, Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1536), ed. 1821, II. 106 (Jam.). **2.** Creepers (andirons), *subjices focarii*, Coles (1679). **3.** Creepers, a sort of galoshes between clogs and pattens, worn by women, Bailey (1721).]

CREEPIE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. In form **crippy** Cum.^{1} **[krī·pi, kri·pi.]** **1.** A low, three-legged stool, *gen.* used by children. Also in *comp.* **Creepie-stool.**

Sh.I. On da creepie his sylk hat he set, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 11. **Elg.** Amang the bairns Let me the creepie draw, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) I. 82. **Abd.** Draw in about the creepie, Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 245. **Per.** She up wi' the creepie an' heaved it at the Erastian's heid, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 11, ed. 1887. **Frf.** Roun' her auld creepie the totties wad rin, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 49. **Arg.** The creepie-stool at the back of the house . . . and the bairn on it, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 234. **Fif.** A rain O' creepie, stool, and cushion, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 193. **Rnf.** On her creepie she sat at her wheel, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 22. **Lth.** Her creepie, an' her spinnin' wheel, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 194. **e.Lth.** Sittin on her creepie stule at the chimley corner, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 201. **Edb.** Sitting on his creepie, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi. **Gall.** I drew a creepie stool carelessly nearer to me, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xli. **Kcb.** This wee creepie stuil that I noo hae my fit on, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 69. **Ir.** (G.M.H.); Pat, set the ould creepy stool for Mrs. Doyne, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 178. **N.I.**^{1} **Uls.** (M.B.-S.); *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862) VI. 361. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **w.Ir.** She drew up her own particular creepy stool, and sat down, Lawless *Grania* (1892) II. pt. iii. ii. **Don.** She sat down on a 'creepie' in the chimney corner, Yeats *Flk-Tales* (1888) 55. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Ker.** Upon a low three-legged stool, or 'creepy,' sat a very young woman, Lawless *Frances Mowbray* (1889) 302. **Cum.**^{1} Thou's nowder wesh dishes Nor sarra the swine, But sit on thy crippy. **Yks.** She took a creepie-stool and sate down on the side of the fire-place, Gaskell *Sylvia* (1863) 82, ed. 1874.

2. The stool of repentance, on which it was customary for culprits to sit, when performing public penance in the church. Also in *comp.* **Creepie-stool.** Cf. **cutty stool.**

Sc. It's a wise wife that kens her weird 'What tho' ye mount the creepy'? Ramsay *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 273 (Jam.); If Jock prove true The clerk frae creepies will keep me free, Herd *Coll.* (1776) II. 58 (*ib.*). **Lth.** Defaulters to sit on the creepie stool for three consecutive Sundays, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 41. **Edb.** You'll syne ne'er fash the Session tools, Nor yet their auld-kirk creepie stools, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 38.

3. *Comp.* **Creepie-chair,** (1) a low chair; (2) the stool of repentance in a church.

(1) **Frf.** May she lang fill a neuk Wi' her auld creepie chair, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 87. (2) **Ayr.** When I mount the creepie-chair, Wha will sit beside me there? Burns *Rantin Dog*, st. 3.

4. Phr. *to comb the head with a creepy*, to beat, thrash.

Uls. He will 'comb his head with the creepy,' *Chambers' Jrn.* (1856) V. 139.

CREEPING, *prp.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. **[krī·pin.]** In *comb.* (1) **Creeping burr,** common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*; (2) — **Charlie,** the biting stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; (3) — **Crazey,** *Ranunculus repens*; (4) — **Jack,** see — **Charlie**; (5) — **Jane,** the moneywort, *Lysimachia Nummularia*; (6) — **Jenny,** (*a*) see — **Jane**; (*b*) see — **Charlie**; (*c*) the ivy-leaved toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*; (*d*) the crooked yellow stonecrop, *Sedum reflexum*; (*e*) the opposite-leaved golden saxifrage, *Chrysosplenium oppositofolium*; (*f*) the ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*; (7) — **Jesus,** a term of contempt applied to one who attempts to hide himself in play or otherwise; (8) — **sailor,** (*a*) the creeping saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; (*b*) see — **Charlie**; (9) — **things,** vermin, small reptiles, crawling animals.

(1) **Cth.** A handful of this plant or of the 'upright bur,' given to a horse among his oats, is an excellent cure for the 'bats,' or worms in the stomach, *Agric. Surv. App.* 197 (Jam.). (2) **Dev.**^{4} (3) **Glo.**^{1} (4) **Chs.**^{13}, **Wil.**^{1} (5) **Wil.**^{1} (6, *a*) **War.**^{3} **Glo.** The Creeping Jenny . . . grows abundantly for me in a near meadow, Ellacombe *Garden* (1895) ii. **Hrt., Mid., Wil.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1} (*b*) **Dev.**^{4} (*c*) **Wil.**^{1}, **Dor.** (G.E.D.), **Dev.**^{4} (*d*) **Hrf.** (*e*) **Sus.** (*f*) **n.Lin.** (7) **w.Yks.** (H.L.) **Dev.** Jack crawled āāder the weeld ducks lik' a creeping-jesus, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 88, ed. 1871. (8) **Shr.**^{1} (9) **e.Yks.**^{1}

CREEPINS, *sb. pl.* Yks. **[krī·pinz.]** Punishment, chastisement.

w.Yks. He gat his creepins i' th' well that neet, Grainge *Dick Skinflint* (1880) 15; **w.Yks.**^{1} He wad a geen him his creepins, ii. 304.

CREEPITING, *prp.* Chs.^{13} **[krī·pitin.]** Creeping.

CREEPLE, *v.* e.An. **[krī·pl.]** To squeeze, compress. e.An.^{1}, Suf.^{1}

CREEPLES, *sb. pl.* e.An. **[krī·plz.]** Nervous fidgets, uneasy twinges. Cf. **creep,** *sb.*^{1} **III. 3.**

Nrf.^{1} **Nrf., Suf.** Still in use (E.G.P.).

CREEPLIN, *prp.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] Creeping.

Som. Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869).

CREEPY, *sb.* Sc. Yks. In form **creeapy** e.Yks.^{1} **[krī·pi, kriə·pi.]** **1.** *pl.* Vermin; small reptiles, crawling animals. e.Yks.^{1}

2. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

Kcb. From its movement, which is that of short hops, or a creeping attitude, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 29.

CREEPY-CRAWLY, *adv.* and *sb.* Dev. Cor. **[krī·pi-crǭli.]** **1.** *adv.* In a creeping and crawling manner, on hands and knees; also as *adj.* slow.

Cor. That gave us time to get into our hole under the cliff, creepy-crawley, like, Forfar *Kynance* (1865) 22; I'd nevar seed a train afore, . . . Except a creepy crawley one, *ib. Poems* (1885) 4.

2. *sb.* The slowly approaching twilight.

Dev. Her 'feythur' was about 'ter gad out i' th' creepy-crawly,' Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. i. vi; An astute and aged local philologist . . . informed me that [this word] had been in common use in his youth; 'it was a childish term,' said he, 'caught up by elder people, and used as being expressive of the stealthy and supernatural character of the twilight,' *ib. Note*, 109.

CREES(E, see **Creas, Creesh.**

CREESH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also in forms **creach** Or.I.; **creese** Nhb.^{1}; **creish** Sc. (JAM.); **creysh** Fif.; **kreish** Bch.; **criesh, crish** Sc. [**krīʃ.**] **1.** *sb.* Grease, fat. Also used *fig.*

Sc. A muckle fat, white hash of a man like creish, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) xv; 'Tis crish that gars your grunzie glitter, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 188, ed. 1871. **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Frf.** As round's a neep wi creesh and fat, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 130. **Fif.** A poun o' creysh, MACDONALD *Alec Forbes* (1876) 375. **Rnf.** Sandy drew till him a crockfu' o' creesh, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 57. **Ayr.** He would have skinned a loose for the creesh o't, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 27. **Lnk.** The creesh cam beilin [boiling] oot o' Wull, PENMAN *Echoes* (1878) 102. **Lth.** Our lads their wapons jerk among the creesh, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 39. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Creeshiness**, *sb.* greasiness; (2) **Creeshless**, *adj.* lean, thin, without fat; (3) **Creeshy**, *adj.* greasy, oily.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM.) (2) **Rnf.** Lauchlan was creeshless as leaves in the autumn, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 62. (3) **Sc.** Kamesters are aye creeshy, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). **Elg.** My creshie coat, threadbare an' raggit, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 79. **Abd.** This creeshy woo' Wou'd soon rub out the mangle hue, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 31. **Per.** A stinking creashy whelp, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 57, ed. 1869. **Fif.** The flude o' Papists brak The pales, and pour'd, wi' crash and crock, On the rick-room their creishy pack, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 152. **Rnf.** A creeshy bonnet co'erd his crown, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 27. **Ayr.** Pour your creeshie nations, BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st. 1; An auld black creeshy coat, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 222. **Lnk.** This creeshy rascal too was slain, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 106. **Lth.** Ilk sooty sweep, ilk creeshy caddie, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 68. **Bwk.** Made of 'creeshie flannen,' HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 81. **Slk.** The creeshy breist o' him [a goose], CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 82. **N.I.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

2. A stroke, blow; a beating, thrashing, 'licking.'

Sc. (JAM.); Some for this, wi' satire's leesh, Hae gi'en auld Edinbrough a creesh, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1785) 205. **Edb.** To give the beast a good creish, and not to be frighted, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. **N.I.**^{1} You'll get the creesh.

3. *v.* To grease, lubricate.

Sc. Would you creesh his bonnie brown hair? SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) x; They [the bolts] want creishing sairly, *ib. Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ix; Like the Orkney butter, neither gude to eat nor to creich wool, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 237. **Bch.** Aft hae I creesht it wi' the gaits Of Troy's stoutest breed, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 38. **Kcd.** A worthy beast, That rins so weel fan ance he's creesht, JAMIE *Muse* (1884) 157. **Frf.** Grease for creeshin' railway wagon-wheels, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 82, ed. 1889. **Lnk.** Creesh the sair-worn wheels o' State, RODGER *Poems* (c. 1838) 169, ed. 1897. **e.Lth.** She gart me . . . creish my pow wi' the claggiest pomatum she could come by, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 69. **Edb.** He could conceal What creesh'd sae lang his rapid wheel, MACNEILL *Bygane Times* (1811) 37. **Nhb.** Creesh them well, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 19; **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence **Creeser**, *sb.* a wagon-greaser. Nhb.^{1}

4. Phr. *to creesh one's loof, fig.* to bribe with money, to 'grease the palm.'

Bch. Alpuist we had kreished his liv [loof] wi' a shillin, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 16. **Frf.** They creesh the black loof o' Nell Graham, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 74. **Ayr.** They got their loofs creeshed with something that might be called a gratis gift, GALT *Provost* (1822) iv. **e.Lth.** I'll tell ye what Tod-Lowrie's daein wi' this Bill o' his—he's juist creishin your loof, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 198. **Edb.** He'll tak the hint and criesh her loof, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 117. **Dmf.** I creeshed weel kimmer's loof wi' howdying fee, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 60.

5. *Fig.* To thrash, beat, 'lick.' Sc. (JAM.)

Hence **Creeshing**, *vbl. sb.* a beating, thrashing, castigation; punishment.

Sc. I gae him a gude creishin (JAM.). **Abd.** I'll gie her, in my next reply, A proper creeshin', CADENHEAD *Bon-accord* (1853) 168. **Kcd.** Fat for no sud I be past Frae a sound creeshin? JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 165. **Per.** They deserve the creeshin' They'll get, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 285. **e.Fif.** The creeshin I got was only to be compared wi' what had followed the 'Gunpoother Treason,' LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iii.

[**1.** Full mony a waistless wallydrag . . . In creische that did incress, DUNBAR *Dance* (c. 1507) 99. Gael. *créis*, grease, OFr. *craisse* (mod. *graisse*), grease (HATZFELD). (3) I ken weill be his creischie mow, He hes bene at ane feast, LINDESAY *Satyre* (1602) 140.]

CREESTY, *adj.* Sc. [**krī·sti.**] Forward, precocious.

Kcb. Where mischief is he's to the fore Fu' pawky an' fu' creesty, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 140.

[*Crest* (on a bird's head) + *-y*; 'crest' used as a symbol of pride, self-confidence.]

CREESY-CREESY, *sb.* Glo. A buttercup, *Ranunculus acris.* (B. & H.) See **Crazy**, *sb.*

CREET, *sb.* Ken. Sus. [**krīt**] A cradle or framework of wood, placed on a scythe when used to cut corn.

Ken.^{1} **Sus.** On the southdowns 'they never mow corn with a creet, or cradle, but with the naked scythe,' YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) III. 135.

[The same word as ME. *crete*, a cradle. Þe litel childe . . . þet wepþ ine his crete, *Ayenbite* (1340) 137. Cp. OHG. *chrezzen*, 'da daz chint (Moses) inne was' (GRAFF).]

CREETCHY, see **Creechy.**

CREEVE, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Also in forms **creave** e.Yks.; **creuve, crief** Nhb.^{1} [**krīv, kriəv.**] **1.** An enclosure, pen, sty, fold. See **Cruive.**

Nhb.^{1} 'A swine-crief' or 'pig-creeve.' **n.Nhb.** In daily use, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 96. **e.Yks.** Putt [the ewe and lamb] together into some creave or little narrowe place made for that purpose, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 7.

2. A crab or lobster trap.

Nhb.^{1} A sort of case covered with net, weighted with a heavy stone and let down to the bottom. A hole at each end allows entrance but prevents egress. Creeves are made about two to three feet long by twelve to eighteen inches high.

CREEVE, *v.* Glo. [**krīv.**] To choose partners in a game, by a riming formula. (S.S.B.)

CREEVE, see **Cree**, *v.*, **Cruive.**

CREEVED, *ppl. adj.* Cor. [**krīvd.**] Under-done, half-raw; badly baked, &c. Cf. **cree**, *v.*

Cor.^{1} The dennar is barely creeved; **Cor.**^{2}

CREEVEL, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} [**krī·vl.**] Crewel, fine worsted. See **Crewel**, *sb.*^{1}

CREEZE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **creese** (JAM.). A crisis. See **Cris(e.**

Abd. The lassie's courage got a heeze, And thinks her wiss is now come to the creeze, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 55, ed. 1812.

CREEZE, *adj.* Dor. Som. Dev. (?) Also written **creise** Dor. [**krīz.**] Squeamish, dainty, nice, particular, difficult.

Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863); (A.C.); (W.C.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

Hence **Creezy**, *adj.* fastidious, delicate, careful.

Dev. I'm creezy in gwain down thuse steps, *w. Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4. [Spoken *gen.* of ladies who are too nice or tender of themselves, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)]

CREG, see **Crag**, *sb.*^{3}

CREIGHLE, see **Croighle.**

CREIL(L, see **Creel**, *sb.*^{13}, **Crile**, *sb.*

CREILED, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Written **creel'd** e.Lan.^{1} [**krīld.**] Variegated, speckled, mottled, *gen.* applied to fowls. See **Creel**, *sb.*^{3}

Cum. *Gl.* (1851). **w.Yks.** Creiled poultry. A creeled ball, WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). **e.Lan.**^{1}

CREISE, see **Creeze**, *adj.*

CREISH, see **Creesh.**

CRELLAS, *sb.* Cor.^{12} [**kre·ləs.**] **1.** An excavation in a bank, roofed over to serve for an outhouse. **2.** *pl.* *Obs.* Ancient British hut circles.

CREMLIN, *sb.* m.Yks.^{1} [**kre·mlin.**] The tub or trough used in preparing leavened bread.

CREMP, see **Crimp**, *sb.*^{1}

CRENKY, see **Cranky**, *adj.*^{1}

CRENNOCKS, *sb. pl.* Pem. [**kre·nəks.**] Charred furze. See **Crannock.**

s.Pem. Let's burn these foorz bay, they'l come handy for crennocks in the summer (W.M.M.).

CREP, see **Creep**, *v.*^{1}

CRESH, *sb.* Yks. [**kreʃ.**] Cress.

w.Yks. Wattercresh, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (J.W.)

CRESIE, *sb.* Sc. [**kre·si.**] A large cotton bonnet worn by women.

Per. Also called the 'cresie-jean,' and is worn in the open air as a protection from the sun (G.W.). **Cld.** Also called 'squintie' (Jam.).

CRESPEIS, *sb.* Sc. Also written **crespie** (Jam.). A small whale; a grampus.

Sc. The half of the blubber, of the crespeis or small whales, *Statist. Acc.* XIII. 451 (Jam.).

[AFr. *craspeise*, MLat. *craspiscis* (Ducange), for Lat. *crassus piscis*, fat fish; cp. *grampus*, for older *grandpisce*, Lat. *grandis piscis*.]

CRESS, *sb.* War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Dor. [**kres.**] A ridge-tile, one of the tiles which cover the angle or ridge of a roof. *Gen.* in *comp.* **Cress-tile.** Cf. **crease,** *sb.*^{1}

War.^{3}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{2}, **Hrf.**^{2} **Dor.** Mar. 31, for cress for the Chorch porch, 3*s.*, *Tyneham Overseer's Acc.* (1764).

[The same word as lit. E. *crest.* OFr. *creste* (mod. *crête*), 'le faîte d'un toit' (Hatzfeld).]

CRESS, *adj.* Wxf.^{1} Cross.

CRESS, see **Crease,** *sb.*^{1}

CRESSER, *sb.* Cor.^{12} [**kre·sə(r).**] A small fish, resembling a bream, but of a brighter red colour.

CRESSET, *sb.*^{1} Lin. Nhp. [**kre·sit.**] An iron frame used to contain an outdoor fire.

n.Lin.^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Used by coopers to put fire into, for heating the staves when making a barrel, in order to render them pliable.

[Many a row Of starry lamps and blazing cressets, Milton *P.L.* (1667) I. 728. OFr. *craisset*, 'lampe, chandelle, graisse' (Roquefort).]

CRESSET, *sb.*^{2} Wil. Also in form **cressil.** [**kre·sit, kre·sil.**] The water figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica.*

Wil. The leaves of . . . cresset or cressil were placed on a sore, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1880) iv; **Wil.**^{1}

CRESSHAWK, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **kresshawk** (Hall.); **creshawk** Cor.; **crishawk** Dev. [**kre·s-ǭk.**] The kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius.*

s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 140; Rodd *Birds* (1880) 314.

[With *cress-* cp. OFr. *cresserele*, a kestrel, see Hatzfeld (s.v. *Crécerelle*).]

CRESSIL, see **Cresset,** *sb.*^{2}

CREST, *sb.* Chs.^{1} [**krest.**] Hatting term: the raised part of a helmet hat, such as are worn by the police. See **Comb,** *sb.*^{1} **4.**

CREST, *v.* Lei. [**krest.**] To crease. See **Crease,** *v.*^{1}

Lei.^{1} Doon't ye tumble an' crest the 'ankercher.

CRESTED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. In *comb.* (1) **Crested diver,** the tufted duck, *Fuligula cristata*; (2) —**doucker,** the great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus.*

(1) **Ir.** So called from the pendent crest of very narrow feathers on the back of its head, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 159. (2) **e.Lth.** *ib.* 215.

CRETCH, see **Cratch,** *sb.*^{1}

CRETTINS, *sb. pl.* Irel. [**kre·tinz.**] The fat from the 'puddings' of pigs, fried in a pan. Cf. **crautings.**

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Fr. *cretons*, the crispy pieces or mammocks remaining of lard, that hath been first shred, then boyled, and then strained through a cloath, &c. (Cotgr.); OFr. *cretons*, 'restes de suif' (Roquefort).]

CREUBEN, *sb.* N.I.^{1} A crab.

CREUDLE, see **Croodle,** *v.*^{1}

CREUK, see **Crook,** *sb.*^{1}

CREUNN, see **Croon.**

CREUNT, see **Crewnt.**

CREUSLE, *v.* Dev. Also written **crewsle.** [**krœ̄·zl.**] To grumble, complain, 'grizzle.' Cf. **croosle,** *v.*

Dev. 'E was crewsling for all the world like a child that's bad, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 163. **n.Dev.** 'E've creusled vur tha day, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 6.

CREUTEN, see **Cruitin.**

CREUVE, see **Creeve,** *sb.*

CREUZIE, see **Crusie.**

CREVAN, *sb.* Cor. [**kre·vən.**] A dry, hard crust.

Cor. I'd gurty-milk for breakfast, For crowst I'd not a crevan, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 27.

[OCor. *crevan*, a crust (Williams); cp. Wel. *crawen* Bret. *kreuen* (Du Rusquec); see Stokes in Fick^4 97.]

CREVET, *sb.* e.An.^{1} [**kre·vit.**] A cruet.

[Repr. older *crewet*, OFr. *cruet*, 'burette' (Moisy).]

CREVICE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **crevish.** The rack or 'heck' above the manger in a stable.

Gall. Common (A.W.).

CREVICE, CREVISH, see **Crevisse.**

CREVIN, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A crack, crevice. (Hall.)

CREVISSE, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Der. Written **crevice** Der.^{1} (K.) In form **crevish** Sc. [**kre·vis, kre·viʃ.**] A crayfish.

Sc. Some three dishes of crevishes, like little partans, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 216 (Jam.). **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Der.**^{1} *Obs.* [(K.)]

[*Escrevisse*, a crevice or cray-fish, Cotgr.; Crevish, crab, and oyster, Du Bartas (1598) (Nares); A crevisse, *cammarus*, Levins *Manip.* (1570). OFr. *crevice, crevisse* (Hatzfeld, s.v. *écrevisse*).]

CREW, *sb.*^{1} Lin. [**kr·iu.**] A confused crowd, applied to men and things.

Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 323. **n.Lin.**^{1} You niver seed sich an' a crew o' plew-jags as we hed to-year. Ther' was a straange crew o' mucky ohd things ton'd oot at S—— saale.

CREW, *sb.*^{2} Cor. The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum.*

Cor. Rodd *Birds* (1880) 314; **Cor.**^{3} **Sc.I.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 212; The Shearwater is called a 'Crew' from the harsh note uttered by the bird when its burrow is invaded, Johns *Birds* (1862) 600.

CREW, *sb.*^{3} Wil.^{1} The tang of a scythe-blade fastening into the pole-ring. Cf. **cray-ring.**

CRE-WAW, *int.* Sc. The cry of the jackdaw.

Abd. The Kae immediately began to cre-waw! cre-waw! Smiles *Natur.* (1893) 26.

CREWDLE, see **Croodle,** *v.*^{1}

CREWDLING, *sb.* and *adj.* n.Cy. Chs. Also w.Cy. Dev. Also in form **crowdling** n.Cy. (Grose) N.Cy.^{1} Dev.^{1} [**kriu·dlin,** w.Cy. **krœ̄·dlin.**] **1.** *sb.* A dull, stupid, inactive person; a slow mover.

Chs.^{123} **w.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.*

2. *adj.* Stupid, dull, slow; sickly, shrinking from the cold.

N.Cy.^{1}; **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Dev.** *ib. MS. add.* (H.) (C.) **n.Dev.** When ha had zitch a crewdling theng as thee art, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 159. **Dev.**^{1} Gimmeny! would any but a crowdling zokey take it to be kerpt over in this manner, 5.

CREWDS, *sb. pl.* *Obs.*? n.Cy. Yks. Lan. The measles. Cf. **creas.**

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781). **ne.Lan.**^{1}

CREW(E, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Nhp. Shr. Also Dev. Cor. Also in forms **craw** Lnk.; **croo** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.^{1} Lan.; **crow** Lan. Chs. Dev. Cor.^{123}; **crû** S. & Ork.^{1}; **crue** Sc. (Jam.) Fif.; **krowe** Cor. [**kriu, krū, krou, krau.**] **1.** *sb.* A small yard or enclosure; a pen, fold for cattle, sheep, &c.; a straw-yard for cattle. See **Cree,** *sb.*

Sc. (Jam.) **Sh.I.** Sheep in folds, or what are termed here punds and crues, *Agric. Surv.* App. 43 (Jam.). **Or.I.** (S.A.S.), **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Frf.** Frae oot the crue the grumphie granes, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 10. **Lnk.** Built a wee craw that'll haud a bit soo, Wardrop *Johnnie Mathison* (1881) 30. **Dmf.** The cuddochs I saw A' packed in crues, Sherman *Tales* (1831) 80. **Uls.** People call a pig-stye a pig-crew, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* V. 92; Common (M.B.-S.). **w.Yks.**^{2}, **Der.**^{1} **Lin.** As you turn from the crewe you may pass the midden, Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 263. **n.Lin.** Sutton *Wds.* (1881); **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} He has a rare lot of beast in his crew. **Dev.** (Hall.) **Cor.** Slocked [enticed] them all into my crow, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 8; He builded th' pigs' krowe out yonder, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. I. vi; **Cor.**^{12}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Crew-garth,** (2) **-yard,** a bedded fold for cattle; a straw-yard.

(1) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Not.**^{3}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Lin.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Lin.**^{1} **n.Lin.** Dost mind 'at we plaay'd i' th' crew-yard? Peacock *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 122; **n.Lin.**^{1}, **sw.Lin.**^{1}, **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Rut.**^{1} **Nhp.** *Morn. Chron.* (July 18, 1835) 4.

3. A coop or pen for ducks, fowls, &c.

w.Yks.^{2} **Chs.**^{1} A duck-crew. A hen-crew; **Chs.**^{23}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Dunna loose them ducks out o' the crew afore they'n laid; **Shr.**^{2}

4. A crib for a calf.

Lan. Davies *Races* (1856); (J.L.) **Chs.** Called a kid-crow, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Der.**^{1} *Obs.*

5. A hut, hovel, cabin; a small house.

Sc. I may sit in my wee croo house, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 111 (Jam.). **N.I.**^{1} **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* V. 92. **Cor.**^{123}

6. *v.* To shut or pen up fowls, ducks, &c. Chs.^{13}, s.Chs.^{1}

[These forms prob. repr. at least two primitive types: (1) an earlier Wel. *creu* (*crau*), cp. *crewyn*, *crowyn*, pen, sty, hovel, OCor. *crow* (Williams), Bret. *kraou*, 'crèche' (Du Rusquec); and (2) Gael. *crò*, sheepcot, wattled fold, hut, hovel (Macleod & Dewar), Ir. *cró*, a fold (O'Reilly); see Macbain (s.v.).]

CREWEL, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. e.An. I.W. Also in forms **creal** m.Yks.^{1}; **creeal** n.Yks.^{2}; **cruel** Chs.^{123}; **crule** N.Cy.^{1} Dur.^{1} n.Yks.^{2}; **crull** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} [**kriu·il, kriul, kriəl.**] **1.** *sb.* Fine worsted or twisted coloured threads, used in ornamental needlework, &c. In *gen.* use.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Yks.** (K.), **n.Yks.**^{12} **Chs.**^{1} Scarcely local; **Chs.**^{2}; **Chs.**^{3} To work in cruels. **n.Lin.** Along o' my runnin' away wi' her crewell ball and makin' a blobb for eels wi' it, Peacock *J. Markenfield* (1874) I. 113. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1}

2. A reel, bobbin. m.Yks.^{1}

3. *v.* To work with fine worsted or crewel; to work a coloured worsted network round a ball.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} 'Len us yor stottin baal and aa'll crull'd for ye'—that is, cover it with worsted in colours. **Dur.**^{1} **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **n.Yks.**^{2} 'Creealing' children's balls, against Easter, by those who had learnt to 'creeal-stitch.' **m.Yks.**^{1} Who's is this ball? —It was crealed for t'larl un. **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

Hence (1) **Crealing**, *vbl. sb.* worsted needlework, samples, &c.; (2) **Crewel-ball**, (3) **Crewelled-ball**, *sb.* a ball covered with parti-coloured worsted.

(1) **m.Yks.**^{1} (2) **Lan.**^{1} (3) **Nhb.**^{1} A child's ball made of a ravelled-out old stocking having its surface worked with crewel. **Dur.**^{1}

CREWEL, *sb.*^{2} Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **cruel** Dev.^{4} The cowslip, *Primula veris.*

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358. **Dor.** (G.E.D.); Crewel wine (C.W.); *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7. **Wil.** Its popular name is 'Crewels,' *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1890) 6, col. 1. **Dev.**^{4}

CREWELS, see **Cruels.**

CREWK, see **Crook**, *sb.*^{1}

CREWLAMITE, *sb.* and *v.* Not. [**kriu·ləmait.**] **1.** *sb.* A wheedling, coaxing person; a 'creep-sleeve.' s.Not. (J.P.K.)

2. *v.* To wheedle, coax, 'make up to.'

s.Not. A mother will say to a coaxing child, 'What are yer crewlamitin' at now?' Polly Brown's crewlamitin' after the parson again (J.P.K.).

CREWNT, *v.* Dor. Dev. Also written **creunt** Dev. [**krœ̄nt.**] To grumble, complain; to groan, grunt.

w.Dor. Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Dev.** He only laughed when informed that his daughter would soon be 'crewnting wi' croop,' Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. 1. i.

Hence **Crewnting**, *ppl. adj.* groaning, complaining, grumbling.

n.Dev. Ner it zo crewnting as thee art, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 45; Drink had begoodger'd creunting Dick, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 105; Grose (1790).

CREWSE, see **Crouse.**

CREWSLE, see **Creusle.**

CREWTLE, *v.* Yks. [**kriu·tl.**] With *up*: to regain strength, get better. See **Croot**, *v.*

m.Yks.^{1} Then, you've crewtled up a bit? **w.Yks.** (T.T.)

CREX, *sb.*^{1} Cmb. The white bullace, *Prunus insititia.* See **Cracks**, *sb. pl.*^{1}

Cmb. *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 451.

CREX, *sb.*^{2} Sh.I. [**kreks.**] Clearing of the throat.

Sh.I. Shü spak agen wi crex an hurr, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 24.

CREYKE, *sb.* Lakel. A nook or opening formed in the sand of marshes by the tide.

Lakel. Ellwood (1895). **Cum.** An auld drunken parson Who tried for a weager a creyke for to jump, Rayson *Misc. Poems* (1858) 23; He meade them aw laugh, when he stuck in a creyke, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 100.

[*Crepido*, a creik, Duncan *Etym.* (1595).]

CREYME, see **Creem**, *v.*^{1}

CREYSH, see **Creesh.**

CREYST, see **Cryste.**

CREYT, *sb.* Dmb. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A species of Polypody fern.

CRIAL, see **Crile**, *int.*

CRIAMANY, see **Crimany.**

CRIAUVE, *v.* Sc. To crow.

Bch. Where *w* is the final letter, succeeding *a* in the Bch dial., it is pronounced *v*, as 'to criauve,' crow (Jam., s.v. W).

CRIB, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**krib.**] **1.** *sb.* A movable rack to hold provender for cattle in fields and farm-yards; a manger.

Ayr. For lapfu's large o' gospel kail Shall fill thy crib in plenty, Burns *Ordination* (1786) st. 6. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **e.Yks.** Thompson *Hist. Welton* (1869) 170. **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 271. **s.Stf.** (T.C.W.), **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **Nhp.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Common. I've put clane litter on the fowd, an' filled all the cribs; **Shr.**^{2} **Hrf.** A row of cribs is made by sticking stakes firmly into the ground. Watlings, or withies, are then wrought along these in a basket-like manner, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 295. **Glo.** *ib. Rur. Econ.* (1789) I. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**^{1} **Hmp.** Holloway.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Crib-biter**, a horse that bites his manger, and draws in his breath instead of eating his food; see **Cribber**, *sb.*^{1}; (2) **-biting**, the act of biting the manger or other objects by a horse; (3) **-sucker**, see **-biter.**

(1) **Rnf.** Horses ye bought, . . . Crib-biters, reesters, blind and lame, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 76. **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Brks.**^{1} Almost universal term. [A crib-biter derives his name from seizing the manger, or some other fixture, with his teeth, arching his neck, and sucking in a quantity of air with a peculiar noise, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 329.] (2) [I had a year old colt which first began crib-biting in the field, by seizing the gate or any other object he could find (*ib.*).] (3) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Nov. 30, 1897). **Wm.** It war a crib-sooker, seea he selt it (B.K.). **n.Lin.**^{1}

3. A small stall for cows and sucking calves.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Chs.**^{1}, **n.Stf.** (T.C.W.), **Nhp.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **s.Cy.** Grose (1790).

4. *Comp.* **Crib-shaw**, the finest child of the family.

Dev. 'Tis 'the crop of the crib-shaw,' her gran'fer calls her, Neill *Dimpses* (1893) 16; **Dev.**^{3} Used instead of 'crib-show.' It simply means the crop of the brood, the best of the batch, the prize baby of a particular family.

5. A coop or pen; also, a nest.

Sc. There's twa fat hens into the crib, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 37. **e.Sc.** Eggs taken from the 'crib' that very morning, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) vi.

6. A child's cot; a bedstead.

Sc. A small bed-place boarded up in a recess near the kitchen-fire, in which the servants sleep at night, and children are often laid in the day, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} A narrow bed. **w.Yks.** (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{5} A child's bed, without posts, and *gen.* with side and foot-boards. **se.Wor.**^{1} A child's cot or cradle slung on a stand so that it may be swung or rocked. **Cmb.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1}

7. A bin into which hops are picked. w.Wor.^{1}, Hrf.^{2}

Hence **Cribbing**, *sb.*, see below.

w.Wor.^{1} A custom (happily falling into disuse) by which female pickers seized upon, lifted into a crib, and half smothered with hops and kisses, any strange man who entered the hop-yard while picking was going on.

8. A house; lodgings, quarters; a lock-up; *fig.* position, lot in life. In *gen.* slang use.

Abd. I've risen to an attic, near the skies; A charming crib, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 92. **Lan.** Are you the landlord of this ere crib? Staton *Three Graces*, 5. **s.Lin.** The lad's come by a rare good crib at last (T.H.R.). **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{2} A lock-up house. **Shr.**, **Hrf.** 'To get into crib' means 'to get locked up or confined in prison,' Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Lon.** I . . . stepped home with my swag, and am now safe landed in my crib, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 52; I don't see no help for it except to crack a crib, *Dy. Teleg.* (Apr. 8, 1896) 6, col. 1. **Slang.** The young brat's been ill, and confined to the crib, Dickens *O. Twist* (1850) xv.

9. A snare or trap.

Ir. He'd a crib set for snipe be the river, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 232. **Hrf.** Some illegal means of taking them by cribs, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 300.

10. *v.* To cage or trap.

Dor. Made him think of . . . the heroine of the Mistletoe Bough, and other cribbed and confined wretches, HARDY *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) bk. i. 85.

[**1.** The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, BIBLE *Is.* i. 3. **3.** Nete sall noght be in kribbis (*in presepibus*), HAMPOLE (c. 1330), ed. Bramley, 512.]

CRIB, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Sc. Nhp. Dev. Cor. **[krib.]** **1.** *sb.* Food; something to eat between meals; a piece of bread or cake; *pl.* fragments of food.

Rxb. Haste ye, and gi'e me ma crib, guidwife (JAM.). **Cor.** She got his breakfast for him, and got his crib, *Cornishman* (Aug. 19, 1894); I'll take a crib (E.H.G.); **Cor.**^{1} Eat up your cribs: **Cor.**^{23} **se.Cor.** The gift was *gen.* a small cake, and was called the 'christening crib,' *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 47.

2. *Comp.* **Crib-box,** a schoolboy's receptacle for the edibles which he receives from home. Nhp.^{1}

3. *v.* To eat sparingly.

nw.Dev.^{1} He jis' peck'th an' crib'th a bit, but doth'n ait nort vor spaik o'.

Hence **Cribber,** *sb.* a small eater.

Cor.^{2} He's but a cribber.

CRIB, *v.*^{3} and *sb.*^{3} Sc. Yks. Lan. Not. Nhp. War. Wor. Ess. s.Cy. Cor. and in *gen.* slang use. **[krib.]** **1.** *v.* To steal, procure surreptitiously.

Sc. Wi' something in their pouch cribbed off their pay, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 260. **w.Yks.** Iv theaw dusn't moind he'll crib o thoose apples (D.L.); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** DAVIES *Races* (1856) 229. **Not.** (J.H.B.) **Nhp.**^{1} I'll crib a bit of cake for you if I can. **War.**^{3} Some one has cribbed my spade. **se.Wor.**^{1} **Ess.** Though frum him they'd cribb'd but liddle, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 134; *Gl.* (1851). **s.Cy.** HOLLOWAY. **Slang.** Perfidious villain! he thought to crib my umbrella, did he? *Day at Eton* (1877) 38.

Hence **Cribber,** *sb.* a pilferer. Cor.^{2}

2. *sb.* Anything stolen or purloined. w.Yks. (J.T.)

CRIB, *sb.*^{4} and *v.*^{4} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. War. Wor. **[krib.]** **1.** *sb.* A curb.

Lnk. Aff wi' the huntsman they'd a' scampered,—Wi crib an' bit nae langer hamper'd, WATT *Poems* (1827) 100.

2. The kerb-stone at the edge of a footpath. Also in *comp.* **Crib-stone.**

Per. Crib is more *gen.* than crib-stane. 'He fell on the crib' (G.W.). **N.I.**^{1}

3. The wooden frame at the top of a well.

War.^{3} **Wor.** Overbalancing himself on the well-crib, fell into the well, *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 13, 1897).

4. A circle of wood wedged tight in a pit-shaft, to make a foundation for walling when the strata are loose; the lining of wood or iron put round a pit-shaft to dam back the water in water-bearing strata. Also called **Cribbin.**

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} A crib used as a foundation for metal tubbing or for walling is called a wedging crib. A walling crib is a lining of stone or firebricks made to the sweep of the shaft and built in where the strata are loose. A ring crib is an arrangement for catching water which would otherwise fall down the shaft. **Nhb., Dur.** Common cribs are circles of wood, usually oak, from 4 to 6 inches square, sawn to the sweep of the shaft, and behind which the backing-deals are placed to support the sides of the shaft where the stone is bad, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); Wedging crib put in for bank walling, *Borings* (1881) II. 139. **w.Yks.** (T.T.)

5. *v.* To curb, hold in check.

Lnk. Who ay are friends to grace and truth, An' to crib vice ay ready, WATT *Poems* (1827) 103.

6. To line around, as with the lining of a pit-shaft.

Nhb.^{1} The sinking was cribbed, and backed, then walled, *Borings*, 10; A giblet pie, Cribb'd roun' wi' coils o' savoury pudden, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1827) ii. st. 28.

[A pron. of *curb* (or *kerb*).]

CRIB, *sb.*^{5} Nhb. **[krib.]** A boy small for his age.

Nhb.^{1} Wey, that bairn's a parfit crib.

[In obs. E. the word means a child, baby Inquire me out a nursery maid, because your crib is weaning, M. COKE (1702) in *Cowper MSS.* II. 447 (N.E.D.).]

CRIB, *sb.*^{6} Sc. A reel for winding yarn. Rxb. (JAM.) Hence **Cribbie,** *sb.* a term used by women, in reeling yarn, as expressive of the quantity reeled.

Rxb. Ae cribbie, twa cribbie (*ib.*).

CRIB, *sb.*^{7} Yks. **[krib.]** In phr. *a wrestling crib*, see below.

w.Yks.^{2} A feat which a man performs by putting a poker or piece of iron between the interstices of a stone floor, as one would insert a lever, and turning his whole body under his arm so as to rise up again without falling.

CRIB, *v.*^{5} Cor. **[krib.]** To break off small pieces.

Cor.^{1} He cribs a bit here and there.

Hence *Crib-a-flent*, phr. to renew the edges of the flint of a gun by breaking off small pieces.

Cor. Clucky down And crib your flent, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 38; **Cor.**^{1}

CRIBBAGE, *sb.*^{1} Nhb.^{1} Also in form **cribbish.** **[kri·bidʒ, kri·biʃ.]** One side or division of a stall in a stable. See **Crib,** *sb.*^{1}

CRIBBAGE, *sb.*^{2} S. & Ork.^{1} The person; the body of a person.

CRIBBAGE-FACE, *sb.* Cor. In form **cribbig-** (GROSE). **[kri·bidʒ-fēs.]** A thin, wrinkled, or crabbed face.

Cor.^{2} [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)]

Hence **Cribbage-faced,** *adj.* thin and wrinkled about the face; marked with small-pox.

Cor. A cribbage-faced, what-the-blazes kind o' varmint, 'Q.' *Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 74; A little cribbage-faced man, wi' a dandy-go-russet wig, *ib.* *Troy Town* (1888) xi; **Cor.**^{1}

CRIBBER, *sb.*^{1} Oxf. **[kri·bə(r).]** A horse that gnaws the manger. Oxf.^{1} *MS. add.* See **Crib,** *sb.*^{1} **2** (1).

CRIBBER, *sb.*^{2} Hmp. **[kri·bə(r).]** The crupper of a saddle or harness. (H.C.M.B.)

CRIBBISH, see **Cribbage,** *sb.*^{1}

CRIBBLE, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Lei. Wil. **[kri·bl.]** **1.** *v.* To dodge, shuffle; to extricate oneself by shifts.

Lei.^{1} Shay cribbled through the coort an' got off.

2. With *about*: to creep about, as old people do. Wil.^{1}

3. *sb.* A cripple. Wil.^{1}

CRIBBLE, *v.*^{2} Cor. **[kri·bl.]** To fray, wear out by friction.

w.Cor. The bottom of your dress cribbles in going up and down stairs (M.A.C.).

CRIBBLES, *sb. pl.* Wil.^{1} **[kri·blz.]** Onions grown from bulbs. See **Chibbole, Gibbles.**

CRIBLE, *sb.* e.An. s.Cy. Written **cribble** (GROSE). **[kri·bl.]** Coarse meal, a finer sort of bran.

e.An.^{1} When the broad bran has been separated from the meal, a second sifting through a finer sieve brings off crible. **Nrf.**^{1} **s.Cy.** RAY (1691). [(K.); GROSE (1790).]

[*Farro*, bran, the cribble of meale that is boulted or sifted out, MINSHEU (1623). The same word as obs. E. *crible*, a sieve. *Capisterium*, a crible or sive to clence corne, COOPER (1565). Fr. *crible*, a sive (COTGR.); Lat. *crībrum*.]

CRIBLE, *v.* Nhb. Dur. Also written **crīble** e.Dur.^{1}; **krible** Nhb.^{1} **[krai·bl.]** To cringe; to curry favour with a superior.

Nhb.^{1} Aa's not gan to crible tiv him. He went away cribled [he went away as if with his tail between his legs]. **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **e.Dur.**^{1}

CRICH, see **Critch,** *sb.*^{1}

CRICK, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Der. Nhp. War. Brks. Lon. Hnt. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. **[krik.]** **1.** *sb.* A pain in the neck or back; a twist. In *gen.* colloq. use. Also used *fig.* pain; a twist in the intellect, a fad, an unreasonable idea.

Sc. (A.W.) **Ir.** To wear it gave her a headache and a crick in her neck, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 270. **w.Yks.** BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.**^{1} Aw've got a crick i' mi neck wi' sittin' wi th' dur oppen. **s.Lan.** He's got a crick and there's no moving him from the position he has taken. 'He's got a crick in his head' is synonymous with 'He's got a slate off' (S.W.). **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Sus.** I don't want no more harm in this crick of life, BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (1887) xlvii. **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433. **Cor.** HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 191.

Hence (1) **Cricks and howds,** *phr.* pains and strains; (2) **Crick-stone,** *sb.* a stone with a round hole in it, supposed to cure pains in the back; see below.

(1) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lan.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127. (2) **Cor.** The holed stone—Mên-an-tol—in Lanyon, is commonly called by the peasantry the crick-stone. Through this the sufferer was drawn nine times against the sun—or, if a man, he was to crawl through the hole nine times, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 415, ed. 1896; Another hole used . . . is the crick stone in Moroa, Black *Flk-Medicine* (1883) iii; **Cor.**^{1} (s.v. Mên-an-tol).

2. *v.* To wrench, twist; to break, crack.

Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**^{1} Aay-v u-krik mee baak· eens aay aa·n u-dùe·d noa·urt uz vau·rtnait [I have wrenched my back, so that I have done no work for a fortnight]. **Dev.** In vack . . . I neerly crick'd ma neck, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 32. **n.Dev.** Chewers ban't gwain to crick my back, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 7.

3. Of acrobats: to make a man's limbs supple by certain exercises; see below.

Lon. We have to 'crick' each other before we go out, and practise in our bedrooms, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 94, ed. 1861; He used to take my legs and stretch them, and work them round in their sockets, and put them up straight by my side. That is what they called being 'cricked,' *ib.* 90.

[**1.** A crick in the neck, *levior cervicis spasmus, tetanus,* Coles (1679).]

CRICK, *sb.*^{2} Lin. Nhp. Glo. e.An. Dor. [**krik.**]

1. A crevice, nook, corner; a hole.

Lin. Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 323. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

Hence phr. (1) *Crick and corner,* nook and cranny; (2) *Cricks and crannies,* holes, crevices, and corners.

(1) **Glo.**^{1} (2) **Nhp.**^{1} 'Cricks' is always combined with 'crannies,' the latter sometimes used alone. 'I've looked into all the cricks and crannies, and can't find it.'

2. *pl.* Dry and narrow perpendicular fissures in stone strata. Nhp.^{2}

3. A water-dike.

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 66. **Suf.** (F.H.)

[**1.** A crick, *rima,* Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

CRICK, *sb.*^{3} Wor. Shr. [**krik.**] **1.** *pl.* Coarse, common earthenware. Also called **Crickney-ware** Shr.^{1} See **Cracks,** *sb. pl.*^{2}, **Critch,** *sb.*^{1}, **Crock,** *sb.*^{1} Hence (1) **Cricker,** *sb.* (*a*) an itinerant dealer in coarse, common earthenware; a driver of a pack-horse with any kind of burden; (*b*) a sorry old horse employed by a vendor of earthenware; (2) **Cricking-horse,** *sb.*, see **Cricker** (*b*).

(1, *a*) **Wor.** (K.) **Shr.** One Rutter, a cricker, wuz laid here, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xi; **Shr.**^{12} (*b*) **Shr.**^{1} W'y owd Jarvis ŏŏdna own sich a brute as that for a cricker. (2) **Shr.**^{2} [Colliers' horses (K.).]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Crick-horse,** a sorry old horse, such as 'crick-men' employ; (2) **-man,** (3) **-woman,** an itinerant dealer in common earthenware. Shr.^{1}

CRICK, *sb.*^{4} War. Hrf. e.An. [**krik.**] **1.** A very small child. Cf. **cricklet.**

War. A little crick (J.B.). **Hrf.** Still known (*ib.*); Sternberg *Gl.* (s.v. Crinklin).

2. The garganey, *Querquedula circia.* Also called **Cricket-teal.**

e.An. Besides its ordinary note, in spring the drake makes a peculiar jarring noise like that of a child's rattle, whence the name of Crick or Cricket Teal, Smith *Birds* (1887) 481; **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51. [Swainson *Birds* (1885) 158.]

[**1.** LG. *kriik,* 'klein' (Berghaus). **2.** LG. *krikke, krike,* 'anas querquedula,' 'the garganey' (*ib.*); Holstein dial. *krik-aant,* 'eine Art kleiner wilder Enten' (*Idiotikon*).]

CRICK, *sb.*^{5} Brks. [**krik.**] A sharp noise.

Brks.^{1} Used of the noise made in the knee-joint when one is kneeling down.

CRICK-CRACK, *sb.* Sc. Wil. Also in form **—crach** Wil. [**kri·k-krak, -kræk.**] **1.** A talk, conversation; a 'chat.' See **Crick,** *sb.*^{5}

Slk. At what was meant to be a crick-crack atween twa auld freens, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 243.

2. Words not understood. Also used *attrib.*

Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} People who try to talk fine language, and cannot, are said to use 'crick crack' words.

CRICKE, see **Crike.**

CRICKELTY, *adj.* Lei.^{1} War.^{3} [**kri·klti.**] Unsteady; liable to tilt up or upset.

CRICKET, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Also I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Written **crickett** n.Dev.; also in form **crecket** Cor.^{1} [**kri·kit, kri·kət.**] A small, low stool, with either three or four legs, serving as a footstool, a milking-stool, or a child's seat. Cf. **cracket,** *sb.*^{1}

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **n.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Pull t'cricket aht, lad, an' clap thiself dahn on it (H.L.); **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Aw poo'd a cricket an keaw'rt meh deawn, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 24; Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 17. **Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.** (E.F.), **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Der.**^{1} **Not.** In common use in 1864, but now prob. *obs.* (W.H.S.) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Wor.** (E.S.), **se.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} The cricket is rectangular in form, but longer than wide; it is closed in at the ends and sides, and so stands as upon a frame, instead of legs. A curvilinear aperture at the top admits the hand for carrying it. **I.W.** As though he was a zitting in front of vire atop of a cricket, Gray *Dean Maitland,* 77; **I.W.**^{12} **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** Molly dragged forward a cricket, or three-legged stool, *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 254; I've a jist layved missis zitting a-ziffing an' a-sighing 'pon tha cricket in tha chimbley-cornder, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Yer Bobby, yer's tha crickett, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 9. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.**^{12}

[A cricket [little stool], *sella humilior, scamnulum,* Coles (1679).]

CRICKET-BIRD, *sb.* Nrf. The grasshopper warbler, *Locustella naevia.*

Nrf. So called from its cry, which resembles the note of the cricket or grasshopper, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 28.

CRICKETS, *sb. pl.* Dur. [**kri·kits.**] The game of cricket. Cf. **cracket,** *sb.*^{3}

e.Dur.^{1} Cricket is always spoken of in this *pl.* form.

CRICKET-TEAL, see **Crick,** *sb.*^{4} **2.**

CRICKETTING, *prp.* Shr.^{2} [**kri·kitin.**] Of a ferret: *maris appetens.* Cf. **clicket,** *v.*^{2}

CRICKLE, *v.* e.An. Dev. Cor. [**kri·kl.**] **1.** To give way; to bend under a weight, or sink down through pain or exhaustion. See **Cruckle,** *v.*^{1}

e.An.^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Raven *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 265. **Dev.**^{1} Her legs crickl'd under her, 55. **Cor.** Appl. to a prop or support when it breaks down through feebleness, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; **Cor.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cricklin,** *prp.* breaking down from overweight; stooping in walking; (2) **Crickly,** *adj.* frail, rickety.

(1) **Cor.**^{2} Cricklin along. (2) **Cor.**^{2}

2. With *to*: to bend or submit, to give in.

n.Dev. Ay, wull, I thort hur'd crickle-to, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 59.

3. To tangle; appl. to ropes, laid corn, &c. nw.Dev.^{1}

Hence **Crickle,** *sb.* a tangle. *ib.*

CRICKLET, *sb.* Sc. The smallest of a litter; the weakest bird of the nest. Cf. **crick,** *sb.*^{4} Ayr. (Jam.); (J.F.)

CRICKLING, *sb.* War. Glo. [**kri·klin.**] An apple crippled in its growth, and mellow before its time. See **Crinklin(g.**

War. I like a crickling (J.B.). **Glo.** Otherwise cricketing apples, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

CRICKMOLE, *sb.* Cor. A somersault.

Cor. Them pigs, they ran right 'tween her legs and they turned her a crickmole complete, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 8; Turn a crickmole, son; tes sure to put ee right, *ib.* 3.

CRICKS, *sb. pl.*^{1} Dev. Cor. [**kriks.**] Dry hedgewood.

n.Dev. Bring tha browze And cricks from cockhedge plat, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 4. **Cor.**^{12}

Hence **Cricking,** *vbl. sb.* picking sticks, gathering odds and ends; *fig.* collecting small articles of household use together before marriage.

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{3}

[LG. *krik,* 'ein Zweig' (Berghaus).]

CRICKS, *sb. pl.*^{2} Stf. War. [**kriks.**] Winding paths through or beside allotments and grazing grounds; the grounds so traversed.

Stf. Northall *Gl.* (1896). **War.**^{2}

CRICKSEY, *sb.* e.An. [**kri·ksi.**] The wild damson. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Hnt., **Cmb.** *N. & Q.* (1898) 9th S. i. 117.

CRID, CRIDDLE, see **Crids**, **Crowd**, *v.*^{1}

CRIDDLIN PUDDEN, *phr.* Wil.^{1} A pudding made of the bits left over when pigs' 'fleck' has been boiled, pounded, and strained.

CRIDDOW, *sb.* *Obs.* Shr. A person shrunk or bowed down from age, poverty, or sickness.

Shr.^{1} Molly's gwun a poor criddow sence Tummas died.

Hence **Criddowed**, *ppl. adj.* shrunk, bowed down.

Shr.^{1} Poor owd Ben is criddowed sence I sid 'im.

CRIDS, *sb. pl.* Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in *sing.* **crid** Dev.^{3} [**kridz, krədz.**] Curds. See **Crud.**

Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**^{1} Krúdz-n wai·ee [curds and whey]. **Dev.**^{3} That milk 'th rin'd all to a crid. **Cor.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Crid**, (2) **Criddle**, *v.* to curdle.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} Any bad smell or ort 'll krúd the milk toreckly. (2) **Dor.** That egg-flip would ha' passed through muslin, so little criddled 't were, Hardy *Woodlanders* (1887) I. x. **w.Som.**^{1} I've a-knowed the aivnin's milk all a-criddled next morning. **Dev.**^{3} Thy temper's zo zour 'tez 'nuf tü criddle awl tha mulk in tha dairy. **Cor.**^{2}

CRIEF, see **Creeve**, *sb.*

CRIEST, *v.* Or.I. [**krīst.**] To make the laboured sound in breathing caused by sitting in a constrained position. (S.A.S.)

CRIFTENS, *int.* Sc. Also in form **crifty**. An exclamation of surprise.

Ayr. Great criftens! I bought that beast four year syne for five pounds, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 87. **Edb.** 'Eh, crifty!' cried Benjie, . . . 'they're a' aff,' Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix.

CRIFTER, *sb.* Shr.^{1} [**kri·ftə(r).**] A small croft.

CRIFTY, see **Criftens.**

CRIG, *sb.*^{1} Cor.^{3} [**krig.**] A round mow of corn.

[OCor. *creeg*, a heap, mound (Williams); cp. Wel. *crūg*, 'tumulus' (Davies).]

CRIG, *sb.*^{2} *Obsol.* Pem. [**krīg.**] Heath or heather, *Erica.*

s.Pem. There's plenty of hares in the crig up on Vallen back (W.M.M.).

[Wel. *grūg*, *erice* (Davies), OCor. *grig*, *grug*, heath, see Stokes in Fick^4 287, and in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1870) 186.]

CRIG, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{3} Irel. [**krig.**] **1.** *v.* To strike.

Ant. I crigged my foot against the stones (W.H.P.).

2. *sb.* A blow, a slap.

Ant. If you daeny behave yersel' A'll gie ye a crig that ye'll feel, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); (W.H.P.)

3. An instrument used for beating flax.

Ant. Hume *Dial.* (1878) 27.

Hence phr. *as broad as a crig*, said of a hand or foot unusually large.

Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* V. 105.

CRIG, *v.*^{2} Wor. Oxf. [**krig.**] To cram full. Oxf.^{1}

Hence **Crig-full**, *adj.* quite full. s.Wor. (H.K.)

CRIGGER, *sb.* *Obs.*? Wor. A man that carries coal or any hard burden on a horse (K.). See **Crick**, *sb.*^{3}

CRIGGIE, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} [**kri·gi.**] A bend or hook in a dike.

CRIGGLE, *v.* Cor. [**kri·gl.**] To wriggle.

Cor. I can feel 'un [the devil] just as if he was a crigglin' and a crawlin' in my head where the partin' is, Baring-Gould *Vicar* (1876) vii.

CRIJARLY, *int.* *Obs.* Dev. An exclamation.

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433.

CRIKE, *sb.* Sc. *Obs.*? Also in form **cricke** (Jam.). A small insect infesting the human body, a species of tick.

Sc. It [a cloak] is so bare and overworne, A cricke he thereon cannot rin, Pinkerton *Ballads* (1783) II. 108 (Jam.). **Dmf.** Hotchin thrang o' crikes an' flaes, Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 105. **Gall.** Defined to me as 'a chirping insect' (Jam.).

[Norw. dial. *krek*, vermin, a creeping thing (Aasen); Sw. dial. *kråk*, *krik*, vermin (Rietz). Cp. G. *kriechen*, to creep.]

CRIKE(S, see **Crikey.**

CRIKEY, *int.* Nhb. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Suf. Wil. Dev. Slang. Written **criky** w.Yks. Lin.; and in forms **crike(s** Nhb.; **crikums** Dev. [**krai·ki.**] A vulgar expression of astonishment.

Nhb. Wide gyepin' wi' wonder, till 'Crikes!' Jemmy blair'd, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 11; **Nhb.**^{1} Often 'Becrike.' **w.Yks.** Oh! criky, what a lot o' trumps you had! (S.O.A.) **Chs.** (F.R.C.) **s.Not.** Crikey, lad! that ain't the way to buy hosses, Prior *Renie* (1895) 176; (J.P.K.) **s.Lin.** O criky, if yon aint the bobby (T.H.R.). **Suf.** My crikey, you don't say so (F.H.). **Wil.** The bandy-legged boy listened with his red cheeks artificially distended, and occasional murmurs of 'Crikey,' Ewing *Jan Windmill* (1876) xxxv. **Dev.** 'My crikums!' exclaimed the old man. 'Whatever will Joan do?' Baring-Gould *Drtmr. Idylls* (1896) 20. **Slang.** If a Frenchman 'Superbe!'—if an Englishman 'Crikey!' Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Auto-da-fe.*

[Prob. a substitution for the use of *Christ!*]

CRILE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Written **cryle** Sc. (Jam.) Also in form **creel** Nhb.^{1}; **creil** n.Cy. [**krail, krīl.**]

1. *sb.* A dwarf, a short, deformed person; an ill-grown child. Also used as a term of contempt. Cf. **crowl**, *sb.*

Rxb. (Jam.) **Slk.** A wee bit mirklin crile of an unearthly thing, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 3, ed. 1866; Thou art nae shabby, shilpit crile, Currie *Musings* (1863) 134. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Ray (1691); (K.); The Howdy laffs ti heer the crile shoot oot, Chater *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 34; **Nhb.**^{1} Ye crile, ye!

2. *v.* To pass the leg over the head of a child, which is supposed to stop its growth.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} *Gen.* practised by children, who say after doing it, 'There noo, aa've creeled thoo an thoo'll nivver grou ne bigger.'

Hence **Cryl't**, *pp.* unthriven, stunted. Rxb. (Jam.)

[1. Du. *kriel*, a little man, a dwarf (Hexham).]

CRILE, *int.* *Obsol.* Dev. Also written **chryal**, **crial**, **cryal** Dev.^{1} An expression of surprise or alarm.

Dev.^{1} Cryal me! how times be alter'd! pt. i. 9; Cryal! I was a stugg'd in plid, pt. iii. 19. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Now rarely heard.

CRILL, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. Chs. [**kril.**] **1.** *v.* To shake all over with cold, to shiver; to grow cold with fear, to have the 'creeps.'

Lan. Look down on these poor people, It's enough to make you crill, Harland *Ballads* (1865) 259; Tha'll oft ha sin thi mother crill, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 33; Davies *Races* (1856) 266. **s.Lan.** (S.W.)

2. *sb.* A creeping chill; a shudder; goose-flesh.

Lan. Aw felt a crill go through mi, Brierley *Daisy Nook* (1859) 54; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1878) I. 37; **Chs.**^{1} Aw of a crill.

Hence **Crilly**, *adj.* chilly.

s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

3. Crew, company.

Lan. Aw rank thee th' fost o' th' jovial crill, Harland *Lyrics* (1866) 262.

[1. Dan. *kriller*, to feel a creeping in the skin, cp. Du. *krielen*, to creep (as with maggots) (Hexham). **3.** Cp. Du. *een krielinge van volck*, a multitude or throngh of people (*ib.*).]

CRILLY-GREENS, *sb. pl.* nw.Dev.^{1} [**kri·li-grēnz.**] Curled kale, 'curly greens.'

[Cp. ME. *crul*, curly (Chaucer); MDu. *crul*, 'crispus' (Verdam).]

CRIM, *sb.* Wm. Der. Hmp. Wil. Dev. Cor. [**krim.**] A small bit, a crumb; often appl. to time. Also used *attrib.*

Wm. Ferguson *Northmen* (1856) 174. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Dev.** Stay a crim, 'Taint wuth a crim, *w. Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4; **Dev.**^{3} Could you lend mother a crim bit of salt? **n.Dev.** A crim mite o't, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **nw.Dev.**^{1} I zim her's a crim better zinze day-mornin'. **Cor.** 'After a crim,' in a very short time, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; **Cor.**^{12}

[The form *crim* is due to the OE. vb. **crymman*, to break into crumbs, which may be inferred fr. obs. and dial. E. *crim*; see **Creem**, *v.*^{1}]

CRIM, *v.* Sc. [**krim.**] To purse up the mouth, commonly in contempt.

Bnff.^{1} He crimmed up's moo, fin he heard that.

Hence **Crim-moot**, *adj.* having the mouth pursed up, or having the upper part of the face and chin projecting, and the mouth deeply sunk; *fig.* proud, conceited.

Bnff.^{1} She's a crim-moot thing.

CRIM, see **Creem**, *v.*^{1}

CRIMANY, *int.* Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Dev. Written **crimmany** Brks.^{1}; **crimminy** Dev.; also in forms **criamany** Hmp.^{1}; **crimons** Lin.; **crimy** Not. [**kri·məni.**] **1.** An exclamation of surprise.

s.Not. I'm sure she's very good-hearted.—Crimy! is she? Prior *Renie* (1895) 85. **s.Lin.** O crimons, here's the gaffer! (T.H.R.) **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Dev.** Aw crimminy! I zeeth 'n, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. *Comb.* **Crimini! Gemini!** a sudden ejaculation of surprise. Also **Cri-me-gemminy** I.W.^{1}

Nhp.^{1}, **War.**^{3} **I.W.**^{1} I cry me gemminy!

[**1.** Oh! crimine! Congreve *Double Dealer* (1694) iv. i. (C.D.)]

CRIMASSY, *int.* I W. Dev. [**kri·məsi.**] An exclamation, 'Cry mercy!'

I.W.^{1} **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433.

[Cry mercy, lords and watchful gentlemen! Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 224. OFr. *crie merci* (La Curne).]

CRIMBLE, *v.*^{1} Lan. Chs. Shr. [**kri·m(b)l.**] To crumble. See **Crim,** *sb.*

Lan. Keep 'em soakin theere whol they crimbl't, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 398. **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Crimbly,** *adj.* Of cheese: crumbly; cf. **crudly**; (2) **Crimlins,** *sb. pl.* crumbs.

(1) **Chs.**^{1} They liken a crimbly cheese i' Manchester. **s.Chs.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} That theer cheese is all crim'ly; it'll never 'oud together ti'n yo' getten wham. (2) **e.Lan.**^{1}

[To crimble, *comminuere*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

CRIMBLE, *v.*^{2} n.Cy. Lan. Chs. e.An. Som. [**kri·m(b)l.**] **1.** To creep about privily, to sneak, to wind along unperceived; to cringe, hobble.

s.Chs.^{1} Uwd dhisel· ùp; dù)nŭ goa· krim·blin ŭlùngg· ŭ)dhaat·)nz [Howd thysel up; dunna go crimblin' alung a-that-ns]. Ree·lroadz dùn)ŭ goa· krim·blin ŭkros· dhŭ kùn·tri ŭ)dhaat·ŭ roa·d; dhi gon streyt for·ŭt [Reelroads dunna go crimblin across the country a-thatta road; they gon streight for'ut]. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Som.** (W.F.R.)

2. To go back from an agreement, act in a cowardly way; *gen.* in phr. *Crimble i' th' poke.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Lan.** *Monthly Mag.* (1815) I. 127. **Chs.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

[**1.** LG. *krimmeln*, 'wird in Pommern von Insecten gesagt, die haufenweise herumkriechen' (Berghaus).]

CRIMCRAM, *sb.* Dev. [**kri·mkrəm.**] A crevice.

Dev.^{3} Tez 'mazing what a sight o' black-bittles I vound in the crimcrams o' the chimbly-piece.

CRIME, *sb.* Som. Dev. [**kraim.**] In phr. *the crime of the country*, the common report, the general talk.

w.Som.^{1} There's all the kruy·m o' the country 'bout her. **Dev.** I yeard granny tell as sher was a witch. . . . Sher's th' crime o' th' country! Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. iv. ii; **Dev.**^{1} **n.Dev.** But zo tha crime o' tha country goth, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 508; Tha crime o' the country go'th that Jan Hath bin too gurt wi' drooling Nan, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 120.

[Cp. the use of *crime* in the sense of a charge or accusation. The common people raysed a great cryme upon the Archbishop, Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 92 (N.E.D.). Lat. *crimen*, accusation, reproach, defaming (Coles).]

CRI-ME-GEMMINY, see **Crimany.**

CRIMINI! GEMINI!, CRIMONS, see **Crimany.**

CRIMP, *sb.*^{1} and *adj.* Sc. Lan. Wor. Glo. Dor. Also in form **cremp** ne.Lan.^{1} [**krimp, kremp.**] **1.** *sb.* A little bit, a crumb.

Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

2. *adj.* Brittle, crisp. Also used *fig.* hard, difficult.

Edb. Bred upon dainties, light and crimp, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 118. **ne.Lan.**^{1} **s.Wor.** The sum is crimp (H.K.). **Glo.**^{1}

[**1.** Cp. G. dial. *krümpelen*, 'in micas discerpere' (Grein). **2.** Cp. G. dial. *krümpelicht*, 'friabilis' (*ib.*).]

CRIMP, *sb.*^{2} Nrf.^{1} [**krimp.**] A dealer in coals.

[The brokers of these coals are called crimps, the vessels they load their ships with at Newcastle, keels, Defoe *Tour* (ed. 1748) II. 144 (Dav.).]

CRIMP, *sb.*^{3} Hmp. [**krimp.**] In phr. *all of a crimp*, cold, creepy.

Hmp. I feel all of a crimp when I go to the open door and feels the wind blow cold (H.C.M.B.).

[Cp. EFris. *krimpen*, 'schaudern vor kälte' (Koolman).]

CRIMP, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**krimp.**] **1.** To crumple, plait, wrinkle, twitch. Of water: to ripple, ruffle. See **Crimple.**

Sc. (Jam.) **e.Yks.**^{1} *pp.* Crimpen. **w.Yks.** Turnin ther noaze up at this, an ther head rhaand at that, an crimpin ther face inta noabdy knaws hah monny patterns, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1874) 33. **n.Lin.**^{1} **Nhp.** The breeze with feather-feet Crimping o'er the waters sweet, Clare *Poems* (1821) I. 209; **Nhp.**^{1} **w.Cor.** Taak an' waash thai aans; thai ar crimped (M.A.C.).

Hence (1) **Crimping,** *ppl. adj.* compressed in narrow folds; (2) **Crimping-pin,** *sb.* an instrument for pinching or puckering the border of a lady's cap; (3) **Crimpit,** *ppl. adj.*, see **Crimping.**

(1) **Nhp.** Where those crimping fern leaves ramp among, Clare *Poems* (1835) 31. (2) **Lth.** (Jam.) (3) **Lnk.** The first primrose I saw, In its wee nest o' crimpit leaves, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 66.

2. To bend.

Nhp. One crimpt a knitting-sheath upon his knees, Clare *Poems* (1827) 147.

3. Of a saw: to turn its teeth out at a greater angle, so as to increase its 'gate.' s.Not. (J.P.K.)

4. To screw, 'scrimp'; to be niggardly. Dev.^{1}

Hence **Crimpt-up,** *ppl. adj.* miserly, close-fisted, 'cheese-paring.'

Lan. If yo send him up to th' haose he'll reprosent nout bud a tothray crimpt up pa'sons, *Accrington Obs.* (Feb. 16, 1895) 2; Aw'm nod for Gladstooan bein' th' Chancellor o' th' Exchequer no mooare; he's sich a crimpt-up mizer, *ib.*

[**1.** Bremen dial. *krimpen* (*krümpen*), 'einschrumpfen lassen' (*Wtb.*); so EFris. (Koolman).]

CRIMPLE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Wor. [**kri·mpl.**] **1.** *v.* To crumple, wrinkle, ruffle. See **Crimp,** *v.*

w.Yks.^{5} **n.Lin.** Good cashmere never crimples wi' gettin' wet (M.P.). **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.** The flood's triumphing care Crimpled round its guarded home, Clare *Poems* (1821) 138.

Hence **Crimpling,** *ppl. adj.* rippling, ruffling.

Nhp.^{1} Where oaks dripping shade the lake, Print crimpling dimples on its breast, Clare *Rur. Life*, 134.

2. To hobble, limp; to move with pain and stiffness.

Nhp.^{1} A horse goes crimpling along when he is too tightly shod; a person, when he is tender-footed, or suffering from the effect of tight shoes.

Hence **Crimpledy,** *adv.* totteringly, lamely.

War., s.Wor. He noticed how crimpledy she walked (H.K.).

3. *sb.* A fold, crease, wrinkle.

w.Yks.^{5} Where the breadth of muslin was narrow the 'crimple' was made by means of a penknife and the thumb, between them both gathering and nipping it into its requisite form.

[**1.** Crymplyn or rymplyn, *rugo, Prompt.* **3.** Crympylle, *ruga, ib.*]

CRIMY, see **Crimany.**

CRIN, *sb.* Shr. [**krin.**] A small ravine in a hill.

Shr.^{1} I toud 'im if 'e went alung one o' them crins as 'e'd be sure to come to it.

[Fr. *cren*, a breach, notch, cleft (Cotgr.).]

CRINCH, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Sc. Glo. e.An. Also written **crinsh** Sc. [**krinʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To crunch with the teeth some hard and brittle substance, as biscuits or unripe fruit. See **Cranch,** *v.* Sc. (Jam.), e.An.^{1}

2. Phr. *to crinch the teeth*, to rub them one against another, to gnash. Sc. (Jam.)

3. *sb.* A small bit, a morsel of anything.

Sc. (Jam.) **Lth.** 'Wee Horsey'—his bouk's but a crinch, man, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 203; She's proud o' a new speciment, as she ca's some bits o' crinshes o' roots she feshes in, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 135. **e.Lth.** Sorry a crinch or bite, Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 187. **Glo.** Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**^{12}

CRINCH, *v.*^{2} *Obs.* n.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To crouch together.

[You crintch in your buttocks like old father *Pater Patriae*, *Trimming of Thomas Nashe* (1597) (Nares); [The dragon] bigon to crenchen mit swire (v.r. to crenge wið swire), *St. Marherete* (c. 1200) 9 (Mätzner).]

CRINCHLING, see **Crinklin(g.**

CRINDLE, *sb.* Lan. Also written **krindle** Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} [**kri·n(d)l.**] A kernel.

Lan. Onybody may ha' th' shell, Mary, if they'n lev me th' krindle, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 203, ed. 1879; **Lan.^{1}**

[Perh. a form of *kernel* (OE. *cyrnel*), with metathesis of *r*, and *ndl* for *nl*, as in *spindle* fr. OE. *spinl.*]

CRINE, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also written **cryne** Sc.; in form **croyn** Ayr. [**krain, kroin.**] **1.** To shrivel, shrink, or dry up, by reason of heat, exposure to air, old age, &c.

Sc. She's crined awa to skin and bane, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1874) 28; And mine bairns hae been crining too, mon, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxix. **ne.Sc.** They'll crine, dwindle, and perish, GRANT *Keckleton*, 78. **Bnff.^{1}** Ye've crinet yir caar by spehnin' thim our seen. **Per.** Hoastin' on their haund-staffs And crynin' wi' the cauld, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 59. **Ayr.** Frae the time o' the sore news she croynt awa, GALT *Entail* (1823) xi; The body, croynt wi' age, seems to totter through the College yett, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 76; Also of beef that shrinks in boiling or roasting (A.W.). **Lnk.** Her crinin' away like a frosted rosebud, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xi. **Rxb.** Mair crin'd than kebbuck lang upon the bink, ALLAN *Poems* (1871) xviii. **N.I.^{1}, N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}** Ye've had ower het a fire; it's crined the meat. **Cum.^{1}** Thou's crine't it tull a cinder.

Hence (1) **Crinet,** (2) **Criney,** *adj.* small, shrivelled.

(1) **Bnff.^{1}** (2) **Nhb.^{1}** The corn 'll be varry criney an' smaall this 'eer.

2. With *in*: to shrink, shrivel.

Sc. One who is shrivelled by age is said to be 'crynit in' (JAM.). **Ant.** Appl. to wood, or peats in drying; also when cloth shrinks, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Gael. *crìon*, withered, Ir. *críon*, MIr. *crín* (MACBAIN).]

CRING, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. [**kriŋ.**] **1.** *sb.* A drove of horses, sheep, &c., fastened together.

S. & Ork.^{1} Horses fastened together in a row, the head of one being tied to the tail of the other. *ib.* Two or more animals (commonly sheep) are sometimes fastened together to keep them from straying. Two or more animals so fastened together are called a cring. They may be fastened in any way, but commonly by the neck or the legs, *MS. add.*

2. *v.* To tie horses head to tail. S. & Ork.^{1}

CRING-CRANKUM, *adj.* Dev. Twisted, flourished, meandering.

Dev. Cring-crankum ice th' winders trace, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 57.

CRINGE, *v.* Sc. Yks. e.An. Also written **crīnge** w.Yks.^{2} [**krinʒ, krīnʒ.**] **1.** To tremble for one's own or another's safety; to submit, cling, fawn.

Slk. I saw a man cringing an' hanging ower the point o' the rock, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 70, ed. 1866. **w.Yks.** He went so near th' edge 'at Ah fair cringed for him (J.T.); *Obsol.*, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); **w.Yks.^{2}**

2. To crinkle, shrivel. e.An.^{1}, Suf. (F.H.)

3. To grin with pain.

n.Yks. Hit him an' mack him cringe (I.W.).

[**2.** Whip him, fellows, Till, like a boy, you see him cringe his face, And whine aloud for mercy, SHAKS. *A.& C.* III. xiii. 100.]

CRINGLE, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. e.An. Hmp. Cor. Written **kringle** Suf.^{1} [**kri·ŋl, kri·ŋgl.**]

1. *sb.* A withe or rope for fastening a gate, &c.

N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}, e.An.^{1} Nrf. GROSE (1790). **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Cor.^{3}** A gate or door hasp falling into a staple and with a loop admitting a padlock.

2. *v.* To fasten with a 'cringle'; *gen.* with *up.*

Nrf. GROSE (1790). **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Hmp.** HOLLOWAY.

3. To curve, twist, wind.

Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). **n.Lan.** Ə bek rəns kringlən daun t'mīdə (W.S.).

Hence (1) **Cringle-crangle,** (2) **Kringlety-kranglety,** *adv.* zigzag, in a meandering, crooked manner.

(1) **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). (2) **ne.Lan.^{1}**

4. To shrivel up. Suf.^{1}

[**1.** The same word as ON. *kringla*, circle, orb.]

CRINGLE-BREAD, *sb.* Sc. Also written **kringle-** (JAM.) S. & Ork.^{1} A species of bread brought from Norway.

Sh.I. They sell liquors, as beer, brandie, &c., and wheat-bread as that which they call cringel-bread, BRAND *Zetland* (1701) 131 (JAM.). **S. & Ork.^{1}**

CRINGLED, *pp.* S. & Ork.^{1} Of horses: tied head to tail. See **Cring,** *v.*

CRINGLING, see **Crinklin(g.**

CRINGLO, *sb.* Or.I. A low, round stool, formed by twisting straw into a very thick rope, which, being coiled in a circular form, was sewn together with bent cords. See **Cringle,** *sb.*

Or.I. Ca'd ower the cringlos an' the stools, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 118, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 800.

CRINK, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Yks. Not. Nhp. Brks. Suf. Wil. Dev. Cor. Colon. Also written **krink** n.Yks. Suf.^{1} [**kriŋk.**]

1. *sb.* A twist or sprain in the neck; a bend.

w.Yks.^{2} s.Not. Ah slipt, bowlin on the wet wicket, an' gen my neck a crink (J.P.K.). **Suf.^{1}** [**Aus.** I rubbed him like I used Sam Duffey when he had the crinks with lumbager, PRAED *Romance of Station* (1890) II. iii.]

2. Phr. *Crinks and cranks*, see below.

Brks.^{1} A person is said to be full of 'crinks and cranks' when generally complaining of ill-health.

3. A turning, winding; a crevice.

Wil.^{1} Dev., Cor. Folds in and out of the crinks and crannies, like chain mail, BARING-GOULD *Old Cy. Life* (1890) iii.

4. *v.* To twist, or wrench painfully; to bend, wrinkle.

w.Yks.^{2} I've crinked my neck. When a man bends a piece of iron by hammering it he is said to crink it. **Not.^{2}** It is painful to crink your neck. **Nhp.** And o'er the water crinked the curdled wave, CLARE *Poems* (1821) II. 93.

5. To lounge.

w.Yks. We hed to sit doon t'oor tea in a pooblic raahm, wi' men krinkin an' smooakin a' roond, FETHERSTON *Smuggins Fam.* 46.

CRINK, *sb.*^{2} Wm. Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. [**kriŋk.**] **1.** A small, sweet summer apple; an apple prematurely ripe and undergrown; *pl.* small apples left on the trees after the general gathering. Cf. **crinklin(g.**

s.Chs.^{1}, War.^{2}, w.Wor.^{1} Shr.^{1} Always in the *pl.*, except that children sometimes say they've 'fund a crink,' or 'a crink-apple.' **Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876); Common (J.B.); GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; **Hrf.^{2}, Glo.^{1}**

Hence **Crinky,** *adj.* small, inferior. w.Wor.^{1}

2. *Fig.* A small, undergrown child; also used as a term of endearment to children.

Wm. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 208. **Shr.^{1}** Mothers say, 'Come 'ere, my little crink,' or 'crinkie.' **Hrf.^{12}**

CRINK, *sb.*^{3} Hmp. Som. In phr. (1) *Crink-crank words*, long words not properly understood; (2) *Crink-to-crank*, a rattling sound in which a metallic ring predominates.

(1) **Hmp.** WISE *New Forest* (1883) 281; **Hmp.^{1}** (2) **w.Som.^{1}** Could'n think whatever 'twas, comin [kringk-tu-krang·k] along the road.

CRINKAMS, *sb. pl.* Sc. *Fig.* Twists and turns. See **Crink,** *sb.*^{1}

Sc. Let those who love sic crinkams take her, CUNNINGHAM *Sngs.* (1813) 80.

CRINKIE-WINKIE, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) A pother, contention, umbrage.

CRINKLE, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **crinckle** w.Yks.; **krinkle** Yks. (K.) Lan.; **krinkel** Lan. [**kri·ŋkl.**] **1.** *v.* To wrinkle, crumple, twist; to shrivel up, shrink.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Yks.** A dog krinkles his tail (K.). **e.Yks.^{1}, w.Yks.^{2} Lan.** GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 27. **Chs.** *Sheaf* (1879) I. 168; **Chs.^{1}, s.Chs.^{1}, Der.^{1}, Not.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}** To form into loops as is the custom with unwound thread or silk. **Lei.^{1}, Nhp.^{1}, War.^{3}, Brks.^{1}, e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}, Suf.^{1}, w.Som.^{1}, Dev.^{1}**

Hence (1) **Crinkle-crunkle,** *v.* to wrinkle, twist or rumple irregularly; (2) **Crinkling,** *ppl. adj.* hard, dry, rustling, as paper when crumpled; (3) **Crinkly,** *adj.* uneven of surface, rumpled; (4) **Krinkelt,** (5) **Krinkelty,** *adj.* wrinkled, bent in corrugations.

(1) **Hmp.** Holloway. (2) **Slk.** You've gotten a vile crinklin cough, sir, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 116. (3) **n.Yks.**^{2}, **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} (4, 5) **Lan.** The leaves of a book are said to be 'krinkelt'; and we sometimes hear of a 'krinkelty' pin, Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 27.

2. To bend tortuously; to wind in a zigzag way.

m.Yks.^{1} Of a twisting pathway it will be said: 'It crinkles round, but goes straight at after.' **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Crinkelty-crankelty,** *adj.* very crooked, zigzag; (2) **Crinkle-crankle,** *adj.* and *adv.* zigzag, sinuous, winding in and out; (3) **Crinkles and crankles,** *phr.* turnings and windings; (4) **Crinkly-crankly,** *adj.* crooked, zigzag; (5) **Crinkley-crankley like,** *phr.* zigzag.

(1) **Cum.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{3} The brook easily floods. It runs so crinkle-crankle. **e.An.**^{2} **Nrf.** This fare to be a wunnerful crinkle-crankle lane, don't it? (W.R.E.); There was not long ago a Crinkle-crankle Lane in Norwich (F.H.). **Dev.**^{1} (3) [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)] (4) **Suf.** (F.H.) (5) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 55.

3. To bend under a weight.

n Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 267; **Lan.**^{1} *s.* **Dev.**^{1}

4. To recede from an avowed resolution, or sneak out of the performance of a promise; to yield sneakingly.

n.Yks.^{3} **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{4}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{23}

5. *sb.* A fold, crease, wrinkle. Also in *comp.* **Crinkle-crankum.**

s.Lin. Whativer hae ye been adoin' wi y'r frock, Jaäne? It's covered wi' crinkles from top to bottom (T.H.R.). **Lei.**^{1} **Dev.** A can zee every crinkle-crankum of they leaveses, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) I. xvi.

6. Of a river, pathway, &c.: a bend, zigzag course.

m.Yks.^{1} **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863).

7. A small, irregularly shaped piece of land.

n.Yks. Other small parts called crookes and crinkles, are held by Mr. Cumber at £1, *Quarter Sessions Rec.* in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* VIII. 23.

[**1.** Bremen dial. *krinkeln*, 'runzeln, in ungeschickte Falten drücken' (*Wtb.*). **2.** EFris. *krinkeln*, 'schlängeln' (Koolman).]

CRINKLIN(G, *sb.* Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. e.An. Written **crinckling** Glo.; and in forms **crinchling, chringling** e.An.^{1}; **cringling** Suf. [**kri·ŋklin.**] A small, undergrown apple, *gen.* sweet in flavour. Also used *fig.* of children. See **Crink,** *sb.*^{2}

Nhp.^{2} **War.**^{3} You must not get any of the apples but the crinklings. Appl. to young children as an endearment, 'Oh, you dear little crinkling.' **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Shr.**^{2}, **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** *Gl.* (1851); Holloway. **Oxf.**^{1} Crinklin' means small and sweet, *MS. add.* **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.)

CRINKUM-CRANKUM, *sb.* Lan. Lei. Nhp. War. Hmp. Dev. Also in form **-cranklum** Dev. **1.** Any engineering or mechanical device or toy; *pl.* odds and ends, curiosities, 'knick-knacks.'

Lan. Crinkum-crankums here an' theer, Axon *Flk-Sng.* (1870) 37; A mon wi' so many crinkum-crankums as he seems to ha' getten 'll be apt to be reyther set i' polytics, Burnett *Lowrie's* (1877) xx. **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} This word is often made use of by the lower class in describing anything that is much ornamented, as carved chests, &c. A man once said he had found a curious stone all over crinkum-crankums, which proved to be an *echinus.* **War.**^{3} **Hmp.** Wheels with wheels, and all sorts of crinkum-crankums, like a gurt puzzle, *Foresters' Misc.* (1846) 165.

2. A whim, crotchet. Also used *attrib.*

Lei.^{1} **Dev.** 'Er's wan ov tha right zort, 'er is; 'er ant agot no crinkum-cranklums about 'er, 'er 'athen't, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

CRINSH, see **Crinch,** *sb.*

CRINT, *v.* Dev. [**krint.**] To grunt, groan.

Dev. An ha [a pig] crinted an zlip'd droo thäre hans like ta nort, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1858) 1st S. 37; Whotiver is tha use ov zitting there a-crinting? Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); I zim yü'm alwes a querking an' a crinting! *ib.* 116. **n.Dev.** He crinted moast dredful vrom the payn in is leg, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Aug. 20, 1885) 6.

CRIP, *sb.*^{1} *Obsol.* Yks. A glutton.

w.Yks. Tha is a crip: thi e'en 's bigger nor thi belly [i.e. thou dost want more than thou canst eat] (J.T.); Tha brussen crip, *Obsol.*, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891).

CRIP, *v.* and *sb.*^{2} Shr. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. [**krip,** w.Som. **krəp.**] **1.** *v.* To clip, cut, crop.

Shr.^{1}, **Glo.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} To cut off from the fleece, the pitch adhering to the end of the wool, with which the sheep was lettered after shearing.

Hence (1) **Cripping,** *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the act or occupation of clipping the pitch from wool; (*b*) any quantity of wool sorted out for the purpose of having the pitch cut off, or a similar lot already operated on; (2) **Crippy,** *v.* to follow the employment of shearing off the dirt or pitch-marks which adhere to a fleece.

w.Som.^{1} (1, *a*) I do work to krúp·een most times. (*b*) Come, Bill! wut'n do thick lot o' krúp·een in a month o' Zundays. (2) A boy, asked what he worked at, answered, 'Aay du krúp·ee.'

2. Phr. *Crip and go*, the right enjoyed by the Vicar (or others) of entering certain fields in time of hay-harvest, cutting the crop, and carrying it, without any further right of feeding, before or after. n.Wil. (E.H.G.)

3. To talk finely, to clip one's words.

Dor. How he do crip (C.K.P.).

4. *sb. pl.* The clippings of the dung or pitch, with small portions of wool adhering.

w.Som.^{1} Called also crippings, pitch marks, &c.

CRIP, see **Crips.**

CRIPNER, *sb.* Dor. Som. Also written **kr'pner** Som. [**kri·pnə(r), krə·pnə(r).**] The strap of leather passing under a horse's tail; the crupper.

Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

CRIPPAN, CRIPPEL, see **Crippin.**

CRIPPENDER, see **Cripping.**

CRIPPIN, *sb.* Cum.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} Written **crippan** ne.Lan.^{1} Also in form **crippel** Cum.^{1} [**kri·pin, kri·pl.**] A crupper. Cf. **croopan,** *sb.*^{1}

CRIPPING, *sb.* Wil. Som. Also in form **crippender** Wil.^{1} [**kri·pin, krə·pin.**] The harness worn by a leader, the 'fore-horse.' Cf. **cripner.**

Wil.^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} For sale . . . two sets of cripping, *Advt.*

CRIPPLE, *v.* and *sb.*^{1} Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. War. Also Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Slang. Also in form **cropple** Hmp.^{1} [**kri·pl,** w.Cy. **krə·pl,** Cor. also **krī·pl.**]

1. *v.* To walk feebly, to hobble, creep; *fig.* to struggle lamely.

Sc. I have crippled on to page 101, Stevenson *Vailima Lett.* (1895) 271. **Abd.** Help him now . . . To cripple thro', and win his bread, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 245. **Lnk.** Cripplin' wi' sair feet, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 2. **Edb.** To support her, on her way, Gaun cripplin' hame, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 55. **n.Yks.**^{2} **Som.** I wouldn't mind if I could only cripply as far as the gate (L.K.L.).

Hence (1) **Crippled** or **Croppled,** *pp.* found unable to do the lesson; (2) **Crippledy,** *adj.* crippled; (3) **Cripplish,** *adj.* rather lame; (4) **Cripply,** *adj.* tending to lameness.

(1) **Hmp.**^{1} [Adams *Wykehamica* (1878) 421.] (2) **n.Dev.** I'll drash tha back o' tha crippledy vule, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 118. (3) **War.** 'I feel rather cripplish,' said by an old woman referring to her feet, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 112. **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). (4) **n.Yks.**^{2} 'It's cripply soort o' weather,' inducing rheumatism. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 6, 1892).

2. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Cripple-corns,** a term appl. to a hobbling old man; (2) **-dick,** a lame person; (3) **-fellon,** lameness in the legs of cattle; see **Fellon**; (4) **-gap** (**Crippa-gap**), (5) **-gate** (**-gait**), the low opening in a fence or wall, to allow the passage of sheep from one field to another; a stile; (6) **-goat,** the last-cut handful of corn, a trophy sent at harvest-time by a farmer who has completed his work to a neighbour whose corn is still standing; (7) **-hole,** see **-gate**; (8) **-justice,** a name given contemptuously to one who is lame, and at the same time proud of his personal appearance; (9) **-men,** oatcakes toasted before the fire; (10) **-ship,** the state of being crippled; (11) **-town,** see below.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} (2) **Abd.** (A.W.) **Gall.** A crippledick and piping merry-Andrew, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xlv. (3) **n.Yks.**^{2} [Lying wet often brings on the Cripple Felon, properly called lumbago, which is a lameness in the joints, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 127.] (4) **nw.Der.**^{1} (5) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (6) **I.Sk.** The 'mare,' or last-cut handful, was akin to the 'nack' of Devon-

shire, and the 'cripple goat' of the Isle of Skye, all of which curious things were trophies sent by the farmer who had completed his work to his less fortunate or less energetic neighbour whose corn was still standing, *Dy. Tel.* (Oct. 10, 1889) 5, col. 1. (7) **w.Yks.** (J.T.); We call 'em cripple-holes round 'ere (F.P.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} (8) **Cld.** (Jam.) (9) **Fif.** Prob. denominated from the crooked shape they often assume from being set on edge while toasting (*ib.*). (10) **w.Som.**^{1} I could do middlin like, nif twadn vor my krúp·l-shúp. **Dev.** I object to serve as constable on account of my crippleship, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 15; Mrs. Kennard, poor saul, hath been in crippleship for many years, *ib.* (1885) 91. (11) **e.Lan.**^{1} The village of Whitworth, near Rochdale, once famous for the number of cripples who attended its surgery.

3. Phr. *to beg like a cripple at a gate* or *at a cross*, to entreat earnestly and persistently. See also **Cross,** *sb.* **I. 1.**

Lakel. He begged like a cripple at a cross, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). **m.Yks.**^{1}

4. A complaint that attacks cows on certain kinds of pasture; fragility of bones.

Lakel. Ass t'coo doctor what ails a coo when it'll eat a body's kytle, er owt else but gerse—that's cripple, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). **Wm.** The effect is to reduce the animal to a skeleton that can just move about, and also to develop an abnormal appetite (B K.). [Armitage *Cattle* (1882) 133.]

Hence **Crippled,** *ppl. adj.* afflicted with the 'cripple.'

Wm. A coo 'at's crippled 'll eat owt at it can git hauld on (B.K.).

5. One beset with the infirmities of age.

w.Yks. Still used (M.F.); (C.C.R.)

6. Any creeping creature, such as a newt, lizard, &c.; a viper. Also used *fig.*

Dev. You will do that, you long cripple, you! Baring-Gould *J. Herring* (1884) 15. **Cor.**^{3} **Slang.** Farmer.

7. A term of reproach, *gen.* used by children; an ironical term encouraging persons to make increased exertions; also used of persons exerting themselves excessively.

w.Yks. He's a regular cripple. Go it, cripple! They fought like cripples (C.C.R.).

CRIPPLE, *sb.*^{2} Irel. Yks. Nhp. [**kri·pl.**] A frame of wood to support scaffolding; see below.

s.Don. Wooden frames suspended from strong spikes driven into a wall, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **w.Yks.** A triangular frame of wood, used on steep roofs, to enable the slaters to fix the slates (H.V.). **Nhp.**^{1} Crooked pieces of wood, such as are used for rustic work.

CRIPPY, see **Creepie.**

CRIPS, *adj.* Ken. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **crip** Ken. Sus. Dev.; **cripsy** Cor.^{3}; **curps** Som. [**krips, krip,** w.Cy. also **krəps, kə̄ps.**] **1.** Crisp, stiffly curled.

Ken. (W.F.S.), **Ken.**^{12}, **Sus.**^{1} **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} **Cor.** Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 171; **Cor.**^{13}

2. Brittle, easily broken.

w.Som.^{1} Uul·um túm·ur ed-n fút·, tez tu krúp·s [Elm wood is not suitable, it is too brittle]. **Dev.** A labouring man said that a stick or rod of ground ash or maiden ash was not so crips as one of pollard ash, *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 129; 'Very crip, sir, he is,' said a gardener, as he accidentally broke off a lily, *ib.* (1897); Theāse piece o' 'ood es tü crips vur curving, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). [An old servant prone to break the family crockery explained each disaster by remarking it was 'cruel crips clome,' Burgon *Twelve Good Men* (1888) I. 346.]

[**1.** Hir heer, that oundy was and crips, Chaucer *Hous F.* (c. 1384) 1386. **2.** I crasshe, as a thynge dothe that is cryspe or britell bytwene ones tethe, Palsgr. (1530).]

CRIPSE, *v.* Cor. [**krips, krəps.**] To crack glass or earthenware; to 'craze' or injure the edges of anything brittle. See **Crips,** *adj.* **2.**

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{28}

CRIPSY, see **Crips.**

CRIPT, *adj.* Ken.^{1} [**kript.**] Depressed; out of spirits. Cf. **cruppish** (s.v. **Crup,** *adj.*).

CRIS(E, *sb.* Sc. Nhp. e.Cy. In form **crissy** e.Cy. [**krais.**] A crisis. Cf. **creeze.**

Sc. They were somewhat like a crise, and, as it were, the separating the morbifick matter from the blood, Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Sc.* (1721) (Jam.). **Nhp.**^{1} 'At this present cris,' at this precise time. A farmer, when asked to take another cup of tea, said, 'No thank you, Mam, I don't want any more at this present cris. **e.Cy.** (Hall.)

[Fr. *crise*, the conflict between nature and the disease (a medical term) (Cotgr.).]

CRISH, *sb.*^{1} I.W.^{1} [**kriʃ.**] A crash.

CRISH, *v.* and *sb.*^{2} e.An. I.W. Written **krish** I.W.^{1} Also in form **crush** e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} [**kriʃ, krəʃ.**] **1.** *v.* To crush. I.W.^{1}

2. *sb.* Cartilage, or soft bones of young animals, easily crushed by the teeth.

e.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 152. **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

CRISH, see **Creesh.**

CRIS HAWK, see **Cresshawk.**

CRISIMORE, see **Chrismer.**

CRISLING, *sb.* w.Som.^{1} nw.Dev.^{1} [**krə·slin, kə̄·slin.**] The crisp skin on roast pork; the crackling.

CRISLING, see **Christling.**

CRISM, see **Quism.**

CRISP, *v.*, *sb.*^{1} and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Chs. s.Cy. Brks. Dor. [**krisp.**] **1.** *v.* To crackle, as the ground does under one's feet when there is a slight frost. Cf. **crizzle.**

Lnk. She doesna . . . crisp like an auld corncraik, Watson *Poems* (1853) 14. **Rxb.** Wi' frost the yird was crispin', A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1805) 63 (Jam.). **Chs.**^{1} The water's crisping.

2. *sb.* The crackling skin on roast pork. Brks.^{1}, s.Cy. (Hall.)

3. A kind of biscuit. n.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

4. *adj.* Cross, ill-tempered.

Dor. Her be that crisp an' twarly, her woant let nar' a one bide along o' she by night, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 229.

CRISP, *sb.*^{2} Chs. [**krisp.**] The angle at which a furrow is laid. s.Chs. (T.D.)

CRISPIN, *vbl. sb.* Irel. [**kri·spin.**] Taking the linen web off the beam and folding it lengthwise, after being woven.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

CRISS-CROSS, *sb.* War. Shr. [**kri·s-kros.**] A mark in the shape of a cross; also used *attrib.* See **Chris(t-cross.**

War.^{3} I believe that this now only survives in War. in the criss-cross buns sold on Good Friday. A friend told me that he once heard a labourer say as a single magpie crossed the lane in which he was walking, 'Criss-cross, I defy thee,' marking at the same time with his stick a cross in the dust of the road. There is a superstition that it is unlucky to see a single magpie. **Shr.**^{2} The cross or mark of such as cannot write.

CRISSEL-, see **Crizzle.**

CRISSLE, *sb.* Som. [**krə·sl.**] The end of the shoulder-blade of a bullock, where it ceases to be bone and becomes cartilage or gristle.

w.Som.^{1} Butcher —— of Wellington always says, 'I'll take out the cristle' [krús·l], or 'I'll take out the cristle-bone.'

[Cruschylbone or grystylbone, *Cartilago*, *Prompt.*]

CRISSY, CRISTEN, see **Cris(e, Christling.**

CRISTMAL, see **Chrismer.**

CRIT, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Chs. [**krit.**] A small, undergrown apple, potato, &c.; the smallest of a litter; *fig.* a small-sized person. Cf. **croot,** *sb.*

Nhb.^{1} Tom's the crit i' the femily. **Chs.** Oh! that's the crit [the smallest of a family] (E.M.G.); **Chs.**^{13} **s.Chs.**^{1} Also called Crink (q.v.).

CRIT, *sb.*^{2} Shr.^{12} [**krit.**] Also in form **crut** Shr.^{2} A cabin, or small hut, built upon a pit-bank for the accommodation of colliers.

CRITCH, *sb.*^{1} Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **crich** Som.; and in form **crutch** Sus.^{1} Hmp.^{1} Wil.^{1} [**kritʃ, krətʃ.**] **1.** Any earthenware vessel; a pan, jar. Cf. **crick,** *sb.*^{3}

Hmp. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 251; 'A lard crutch,' 'a butter crutch,' Wise *New Forest* (1883) 281; De Crespigny *New Forest* (1895) 111; **Hmp.**^{1} **s.Hmp.** Can't ye give me a drink o' water? . . . that critch is empty, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxv. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** Cream critches and cans, *Auctioneer's Advt.* in *w.Gazette* (Feb. 1895); Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** The baccy crich is on the clavi-tack, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 90; Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. *pl.* Broken pieces of crockery. Sus.^{1}

CRITCH, *sb.*^{2} Lin. Rut. Dev. [**kritʃ.**] Lime in its stony state; the stratum above a stone bed; also in *comp.* **Critch-land.**

Lin.^{1} **Rut.** Critch-land, land suited for turnips, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Dev.** *w. Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4.

Hence **Critchy**, *adj.* stony, full of flat stones.

sw.Lin.^{1} Cliff land is so critchy.

CRITCH, *sb.*^{3} Shr. Dor. [**kritʃ.**] The cross-bar at the top of a spade-handle. Cf. **casple.**

Shr.^{1} **Dor.** BARNES *Gl.* (1863) s.v. Speäde.

[The same word as *crutch.* The shafts of the spade with the crutch or open handle, HOLLAND *Metal* (1831) I. 141 (N.E.D.).]

CRITCH, see **Cratch**, *sb.*^{1}

CRITCHETTY, *adj.* Not.^{3} Rickety. Cf. **cratchety.**

CRITICAL, *adj.* Dev. [**kri·tikl.**] Dangerous, risky.

Dev. It is considered a critical place for children to enter after sunset, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 524.

CRITLINGS, *sb. pl.* Lon. [**kri·tlinz.**] Refuse left after lard has been boiled down. See **Crettins, Crittens.**

Lon. For street mince-pies . . . 2 lb. of 'critlings,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 196.

CRITTENS, *sb. pl.* Brks. Mid. [**kri·tənz.**] Small pieces of meat strained from lard when it is melted. See **Crettins.**

Brks.^{1} These are chopped fine and mixed together with sugar and spice, then flour is added and the whole made into a pudding. **w.Mid.** These were well squeezed to eliminate the fat, and served up nicely browned. Common at Stanwell, about the years 1850-60 (W.P.M.).

CRITTLE, see **Crottle.**

CRIV, see **Cruive.**

CRIVET, *sb.*^{1} Cum. A cravat.

Cum. She darn'd my auld stockins, my crivet and aw, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 158.

CRIVET, *sb.*^{2} Cmb. [**kri·vit.**] A cruet-bottle. See **Crevet.**

Cmb.^{1} I must put some more vinegar in the crivet.

CRIVVIN, *sb.* Yks. [**kri·vin.**] A crevice, crack. See **Crevin.**

w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 20, 1897); **w.Yks.**^{5} He's nobbud plāastering some o' t'crivvins up a bit i' t'stāable.

CRIZZLE, *v.* Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Written **crissel** n.Lin.^{1} [**kri·zl.**] **1.** To become rough on the surface as water when it begins to freeze; to cause to 'crizzle,' to roughen.

Lin. The frost is crizzling the pond (J.C.W.). **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.** The white frost 'gins crizzle pond and brook, CLARE *Poems* (1821) II. 26; **Nhp.**^{1} Water that is slightly frozen is just crizzled over; **Nhp.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Crisselled-up**, *adj.* curled up, as leaves are, through the effects of cold; (2) **Crizzling**, *vbl. sb.* the act of slightly freezing.

(1) **n.Lin.** Among oud crissl'd-up leaves, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 119; **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Nhp.** The hole the boys have broke, Crizzling, still inclined to freeze, CLARE *Poems* (1821) 55.

2. To grow hard and rough with heat; to crisp, to make rough with drought or heat.

n.Yks.^{2} Crizzled, hardened or crisped as the land is in a droughty season. **Lei.**^{1} The peent's all crizzled wi' the sun. **Nhp.**^{1} Parsley that is crisply fried is nicely crizzled.

Hence **Crizzles**, *sb. pl.* the rough sunburnt places on the face and hands in scorching weather. n.Yks.^{2}

CRO, see **Croy.**

CROAB'T, *pp.* Cum.^{1} [Not known to our correspondents.] Drunk.

CROACH, *v.*^{1} Yks. [**krōtʃ.**] To inveigle, delude, cajole.

w.Yks.^{2} I was fair croached into it. She fair croached me because she wanted a young man.

[Make me war and wite me wiȣ his crefti crokes, þat ha me ne crochen, *Juliana* (c. 1230) 35. Fr. *crocher*, to catch with a hook.]

CROACH, *v.*^{2} Ken. Som. [**krōtʃ, kroətʃ.**] To encroach, to keep on taking little by little.

Ken. (W.F.S.) **w.Som.**^{1} The river 've a-croached ter·ble this last flood.

Hence (1) **Croaching**, *ppl. adj.* encroaching; (2) **Croachment**, *sb.* encroachment.

w.Som.^{1} (1) Dhai bee dhu kroa·cheens laut úv·ur yùe kmd ukrau·s [they are the croachingest lot ever you comed across]. (2) Thick there wall dejects zix inches to var out, 'tis a proper croachment.

[An aphetic form of obs. E. *accroche*, to encroach. The mighty men accroche ever upon their poore neyghbours, *les puissans accrochent*, &c., PALSGR. (1530).]

CROAGH, *v.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To strangle with a rope.

[Gael. *croch*, to strangle, *croich*, the gallows (M. & D.).]

CROAK, *v.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Nhp. War. Oxf. Lon. Som. Dev. Cant. Also written **croke** Sc. In forms **crook** w.Yks.; **crowk** Cum.^{1} [**krōk, kroək.**]

1. To make a hoarse noise; to crow like a child.

Elg. Twinin' roun' my neck, Jumpin', laughin', croakin', TESTER *Poems* (1865) 175.

Hence **Croakum-shire**, *sb.* a name given to Northumberland and Newcastle, from the croaking pronunciation of the inhabitants. N.Cy.^{1}

2. Of the bowels: to rumble, make a noise.

Cum. It was no'but his guts crowkin', CAINE *Hagar* (1887) III. 3; **Cum.**^{1} The guts 'crowk' when the bowels make a rumbling noise.

3. *Fig.* To die.

e.Lth. We had a wee pownie, . . . An' when that ane crokit—O, we had nane, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 141. **Peb.** Alas! he's crokit (A.C.). **Nhb.** It's gettin doon his throat an maybees he'll croak, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 35; **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.** (J.W.O.), **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** If aw crook tha's one consolation, HARTLEY *Blackpool* (1883) 68; **w.Yks.**^{2} T'owd lad croaked this morning. **War.**^{2}, **Nhp.** (F.R.C.), **Oxf.** (HALL.) **Lon.** They go mouching along as if they were croaking, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 424. **w.Som.**^{1} Muy· blee·f uur-z gwaa·yn tu kroa·k [(It is) my belief she is going to die. Said of a sick cow]. **Dev.** Poor Dick is gwain to croak it, *w. Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4. **Cant.** If you works 'em hard, they're as like as not to croak, CAREW *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) x.

Hence (1) **Croak**, *sb.* a 'die,' a death; (2) **Croaker**, *sb.* a corpse.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} Zoa dh-oa·l mae·ur-v u mae·ud u kroa·k oa ut, tu laa·s! [So the old mare has made a die of it, at last!] (2) **e.Yks.**^{1} 'He'll seean be a crooaker' is said of a person at the point of death.

CROAK, *v.*^{2} Sc. Yks. Pem. In form **crock** Sc. [**krōk.**]

1. To kill, to smother; to hit. Cf. **crawk**, *sb.*^{2}

Per. He crocket himsel [he took his life] (G.W.). **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** I'll croak thee if thah doesn't mind what tha's up to! (S.O.A.) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.)

2. To lame.

w.Yks.^{2} A man said to a boy who had thrown a stone at a dog, 'Tha's croaked him.'

CROAK, see **Crock**, *sb.*^{3}, **Croke**, *sb.*

CROAKY, *adj.* Hmp. [**krō·ki.**] Of plants: sickly, weak, delicate.

Hmp.^{1} My roots did look rather croaky till the rain came.

CROAN-BERRY, *sb.* Wm. Yks. [**krō·n-, kroə·n-bəri.**] The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccos.*

Wm. **w.Yks.**^{1} 'I fann'd em,—o' th' back o' th' Croanberry wham.' 'Did'to see onny croanberries?' ii. 304.

CROAT, *sb.* Suf. A bottle, an old-fashioned decanter, holding about half a pint; a cruet.

Suf. Used only by the old (F.H.); NALL *Gl.* (1866).

CROATS, *sb. pl. Obs.?* Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Loose bark after it has been used in the process of tanning.

Nrf. *Norwich Merc.* (Apr. 25, 1829).

[The same word as ME. *crote*, a small piece. Crote of a turfe, *glebula, Prompt.*]

CROB, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Lan. [**krob.**] **1.** An undersized lamb, the weakling or worst of a flock. Also in *comp.* **Crob-lamb.** Also called **Shot.**

Cum.^{1} **n.Lan.** A think A'll bai ə lot ə kroblams (W.S.).

2. *Obs.* A clown, lout.

n.Cy. A country crobb (K.).

CROB, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [**krob.**] To crow over, to tyrannize, hector, bully; to rebuke, reprove, reproach. *Gen.* with *over.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} They are always crob-bing me. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1} Boany hissell is letten to crob ower t'other nations, ii. 307; **w.Yks.**^{5}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}

[The same word as ME. *crobe*, to croak. Crobe, *crocitare*, crobbynge of rauens, *crocitatus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

CROBBEK, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Also written **crobbak** Wm. In forms **cravvik, crovvik** Cum.^{1} [**kro·bək, kra·vik, kro·vik.**] A disease in the stomach of cattle occasioned by the want of change of pasture. Cum.^{1} Cf. **cravvick.**

Hence **Crobbaked,** *adj.* cramped, crooked.

Wm. To streight their crobbak'd shanks, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 12.

CROCHET, *sb.* *Obs.?* Sc. The end of a curb-chain.

Ayr. If aught did esse and crochet strain 'Twas hand unhallow'd drew the rein, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1811) 102, ed. 1871; 'Esse' and 'crochet,' terms in the menage for the ends of the curb-chain, *ib. Note.*

CROCHLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. In form **croichle** (Jam.). [**kro·χl.**] **1.** *sb. pl.* A disease in the hind legs of cattle, which renders them lame.

Mry. The only name by which it is anywhere known is the 'croichlys,' *Agric. Surv. Nai. & Mry.* 316 (Jam.). **Bnff.**^{1}

Hence **Crochle-girs,** *sb.* the self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris.*

Bnff.^{1} It is believed that it is the plant that produces the disease of crochles.

2. *v.* To limp, be a cripple. Hence **Crochlin',** *adj.* limping, crippled.

Bnff.^{1} He's a peer crochlin' busht o' a mannie.

CROCK, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. midl. and s. counties of Eng. and Amer. [**krok.**] **1.** *sb.* An earthenware pot or vessel used for holding butter, salt, &c.

Sc. Put . . . into this crock, pushing forward a black earthenware jar, Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 63, ed. 1894. **Per.** Haud up the crock! Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 41. **Ayr.** Seven kin' o' crocks wi' narrow necks and lugs to them on ilka side to lift by, Service *Notandums* (1890) 67. **Lnk.** Their sowen crocks, Rodger *Poems* (c. 1832) 16, ed. 1897. **Gall.** My mither says she'll gie me a braxy ham or twa, and a crock o' butter, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 270. **e.Ir.** When the milk which is necessary for immediate consumption has been taken away, the remainder is strained into large crocks, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 296. **Tip.** In connection with the story of the crock, Kickham *Knocknagow*, 63. **Nhp.**^{2}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} A coarse earthenware vessel wider at the top than the bottom, having a loop-handle at the side; **Shr.**^{2} **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); (A.B.) **Brks.**^{1}, **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **s.Cy.** Ray (1691). **Ess.** (W.W.S.), **Ess.**^{1}, **Ess., Ken.** (K.), **Ken.**^{12} **Sur.** (T.S.C.); **Sur.**^{1} A 'cream-crock' is the open pan in which the milk stands before it is skimmed. **Sus.**^{1} Go to the end of the rainbow and you'll find a crock of gold, *Prov.*; **Sus.**^{2}, **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **Wil.** A big red earthenware pan (K.M.G.); (K.); **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** (W.C.); (A.C.) **n.Dev.** Grose (1790). **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433. [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 329.]

Hence (1) **Crock-bottom,** *sb.* the sediment of milk in the vessel in which it is kept previous to churning; (2) **-butter,** *sb.* butter salted and put in an earthenware vessel for use during the winter; (3) **-ful,** *sb.* an earthenware jar or vessel full.

(1) **e.Ir.** There is always found at the bottom of the crock a sediment . . . which is not put into the churn. . . . This is called crock bottom, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 297. (2) **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Ken.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1} (3) **Rnf.** Sandy drew till him a crockfu' o' creesh, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 57.

2. A cast-iron cooking-pot, nearly globular in shape, standing on three legs.

Wil. Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Dor.** Wi' crocks an' saucepans, big an' little, Barnes *Poems* (1879) 6; There was a great black crock upon the brandise with his legs a-sticking out, Hardy *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxii. **Som.** She will as soon part with the crock as the porridge, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 352; Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**^{1} It has a loose bow-handle like a common pot, and three little legs about two inches long, to keep it from rolling over when placed on the ground. **Dev.**^{1} Keep et zimmering in the crock, 12. **n.Dev.** Slat tha crock, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 249; An' auff tha brandis tak' tha crock, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 1. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Taking off the cover of the crock, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i; **Cor.**^{1} The crock calls the kettle smutty; **Cor.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Crocky-pie,** *sb.* a pie made in a 'crock'; (2) **-rattle,** (3) **-stew,** *sb.* a stew made of meat, turnips, potatoes, and onions, and covered with a thick layer of dough of the same diameter as the 'crock' or saucepan in which the stew is cooked.

(1) **Dev.** That's crocky pie which I gave him to-day, Sharland *Ways Vill.* (1885) 60. (2, 3) **nw.Dev.**^{1}

3. *pl.* Earthenware, crockery, esp. of a coarse, common kind.

s.Lan. (S.W.), **Nhp.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} At Newport the finer kinds of earthenware come under this designation. A set of chamber-ware would be called 'a set of crocks.' **Nrf.** (A.C.) **Dev.** I only want a bed, a chair, and a saucepan and a few crocks, Mortimer *W. Moors* (1895) 224. [All the 'crocks' of the establishment, 'crocks' meaning everything comprised in the word crockery, *Monthly Pkt.* (1859) 540.]

Hence (1) **Crock,** *sb.*, see **Crock-man;** (2) **Crock-boy,** *sb.* the boy who sees after the pots in gardens; (3) **-man,** *sb.* a seller of earthenware and crockery; (4) **Crock-nest-egg,** *sb.* an imitation egg made of earthenware; (5) **-shop,** *sb.* a china or crockery shop.

(1) **Lon.** The crockery-ware and glass-sellers (known in the street-trade as 'crocks'), Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 324. (2) **Mid.** I . . . ordered our crock-boy . . . to . . . leave a note, Blackmore *Kit* (1890) I. vii. (3) **Nhp.**^{1} The crockman's at the door, do you want any pots? **Lon.** His avocation as a crockman, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 44, ed. 1861. (4, 5) **Shr.**^{1}

4. A broken piece or fragment of earthenware or crockery. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Ayr. With a bit of broken crock, Galt *Legatees* (1820) v. **w.Wor.**^{1}, **Sur.** (T.S.C.), **w.Som.**^{1}

5. A species of cake, see below. Also in *comp.* **Crock-cake.**

Som. His mother busily employed in the erection of a huge stock of hot buttered toast and a browning of a crock-cake. . . . 'And as for the cake, we know well enough what that is. A bit of fat, a bit of flour, and a few figs,' Raymond *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 368. **Dev.** Parties of young persons would during Lent go to the most noted farm-houses, and sing, in order to obtain a crock [cake], Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. 286.

6. Hidden money; a find; cache.

w.Som.^{1} In digging about old premises, or in pulling down old houses, it is very common to inquire if the workmen have found a crock. A man told me how he once found a crock under the floor of an old house.

7. *v.* With *up*: to put away, save, store up, hoard.

Ken. She has a good deal 'crocked up' (D.W.L.); **Ken.**^{1} Ye'd better by half give that butter away, instead of crocking it up till it's no use to nobody. **Hmp.** Holloway.

[**1.** Cast adoun the crokk the colys amyd, *Rich. Redeless* (1399) ii. 52. OE *crocca*, an earthenware vessel.]

CROCK, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} Yks. e.An. Sus. [**krok.**] **1.** *sb.* The black or soot from a chimney, cooking vessel, &c.; a smut, smudge.

w.Yks. Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1} **Ess.** You've got a crock on your chin (H.H.M.); Esp. the hard soot that is caked on to anything (W.W.S.); Ray (1691); Grose (1790); (K.); **Ess.**^{1} **Sus.**^{1} You have got a crock on your nose.

Hence **Crocky,** *adj.* smutty, sooty.

e.An.^{1} **Ess.** Your hands are all crocky (H.H.M.).

2. *v.* To blacken with soot.

e An.^{1} **Ess.** Har boarnt, that, with candle-snace, Gut crock'd whoile she sot there, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 148; Ray (1691); Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1} [Without blacking and crocking myself by the contract (contact), Dickens *N. Nickleby* (1838) xlii.]

[**1.** Crock [soot], *fuligo*, Coles (1679). **2.** To crock, to black with soot, *ib.* (1677).]

CROCK, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{3} Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. War. Oxf. Bck. Dev. Aus. Colloq. Also in forms **croak** Rxb.; **crok** Sc. (Jam.) [**krok.**] **1.** *sb.* An old broken-down ewe too old for breeding. Also in *comp.* **Crock-yow.** Cf. **crone,** *sb.*^{1}

Sc. Twa crocks that moup amang the heather, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 175, ed. 1871. **Ayr.** Wha will tent the waifs and crocks, Burns *Twa Herds* (1785) st. 1. **Rxb.** Our croaks and our hoggs in the spring time might dee, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 202. **Dmf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Slk.** Geordie the flesher that took away the crocks, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 26, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895); *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** That all crock yow, She'l nevvir live to hear't cuckoo, Gibson *Leg.* (1877) 50. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lan.** Dhat fild wəd seut sum krok-yaus (W.S.). **ne.Lan.**^{1}

2. An old worn-out horse.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). **War.**^{3} The horse was one of those old worn-out crocks, *Evesham Jrn.* (Dec. 19, 1896). **Oxf.** (M.A.R.), **n.Bck.** (A.C.) **Colloq.** Another horse is described as being an old crock, and not fit to go in shafts, *Standard* (Nov. 17, 1890) 2, col. 1. [**Aus.** That horse of hers is a plum. . . . I'd like to have him, I know, instead of my old crock, Boldrewood *Nevermore* (1892) III. xxii.]

3. *Comb.* **Crock-meat,** the flesh of a drowned animal, or one killed when not in perfect health. Oxf.^{1}

4. *Fig.* A person in shaky health; one who fancies himself ailing; a *gen.* term of abuse.

N.I.^{1} **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). **Dev.** Hare sher cumes at learst. . . . Th' little doiling crock! Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. v. **Colloq.** He's a regular old crock, *Standard* (Nov. 17, 1890) 2, col. 1.

Hence **Crocky,** *adj.* feeble in health, fanciful about one's health. N.I.^{1}, Cum. (M.P.)

5. *v.* To grow feeble and decrepit with age; to suffer, decay from age.

N.Cy.^{1} **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **Cum.**^{1}

[**2.** LG. *krakke*, 'ein altes abgenutztes, schlechtes Pferd' (Berghaus), so EFris. (Koolman), Holstein dial. (*Idiotikon*). **4.** EFris. *krakke*, 'ein alter elender schwacher abgelebter Mensch' (*ib.*).]

CROCK, *sb.*^{4} and *v.*^{4} n.Cy. Yks. Lan. **[krok.]**

1. *sb.* The short under-hair in the neck.

N.Cy.^{1} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

2. *v.* To set up the back. ne.Lan.^{1}

CROCK, *sb.*^{5} Wm. Yks. Nhp. **[krok.]** The principal timber in the roof of a barn; one of the two pieces of crooked wood of natural bend, forming an arch.

Wm.^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} They *gen.* rest on large blocks of stone. Many roofs of this construction are still remaining in ancient farm-houses and barns. **Nhp.**^{1}

[Ye croks of a house, *bijuges*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

CROCK, *sb.*^{6} Suf. **[krok.]** The plate or bricks of a fire-back. Cf. **back-stock.**

Suf. Forby *Gl.* (ed. 1895); Nall *Gl.* (1866); **Suf.**^{1} As black as the crock.

CROCK, *v.*^{5} Sc. **[krok.]** To crouch, cower.

Abd. Fat are ye crockin' oure the fire for on a bonny day like this? Dinna mizzle yer face crockin' afore the fire. Crock doun an' keep oot o' sight (G.W.).

CROCK, see **Croak,** *v.*^{1}

CROCKANITION, *sb.* Sc. Also written **crocanition, crockinition, crockonition, crokonition, crokyneeshin. [kro·kiniʃən.]** Complete smash; shivers, splinters, fragments, 'smithereens'; destruction. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Her nave wad ca to crocanition, Donald *Poems* (1867) 65. **Elg.** My constitution Is nae worth half-an-ounce o' sneeshin'; The mind is a' to crokyneeshin, Tester *Poems* (1865) 79. **Bch.** (Jam.) **Abd.** Now that I'm gane, for guid an' a', To crockanition, Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 158. **Frf.** Anything, e.g. a dish, that is completely smashed is said to be gone 'to crockonition' (W.M.); They fell to crockinition, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 51; A wash-hand basin was a' ca'ed to crockinieshin, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 92, ed. 1889.

CROCKATS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Written **crokets** (Jam. *Suppl.*). **[kro·kəts.]** **1.** Ruffles, neck-ornaments; curls, tresses. w.Sc. (Jam. *Suppl.*)

2. Phr. *to put* or *set up one's crockats*, applied to a young person or to an inferior when showing ill-humour, &c.

Rnf. Is tou gan to set up thy crockats to me? (Jam.)

[Crockets, locks of hair, Bailey (1721); He . . . kembeth the croket, *Pol. Songs* (c. 1325) 329 (Mätzner). OFr. (Picard) *croquet, crouket,* OFr. *crochet,* 'petite mèche de cheveux frisés, arrondie et collée sur le front ou sur les tempes' (Littré).]

CROCKELTY-BUR, *sb.* Cum. The burdock, *Arctium Lappa.* (B. & H.)

CROCKER, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb. One outside of a trade mystery.

Nhb.^{1} No brother shall be partner with any foreigners called crockers, on pain of forfeiting £5, *Ordinary of the Butchers' Co. Newcastle* (July 20, 1621).

CROCKERTY, *sb.* Wil. **[kro·kəti.]** Crockery, china.

Wil. I've torn my crockerty, Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} *Introd.* 17. **s.Wil.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) 114.

CROCKERY-BREAD, *sb.* Dev. A children's game; see below. See **Cockelty-bread.**

Dev.^{3} Girls tie the bottom of their night-dresses in a knot, so as to quite conceal the feet, and turn head over heels on the bed or floor, at the same time singing, 'There wuz a ol' dumman Whose long since dead, Her teached me the way To make crockery bread; Yo' tez up wi' yer heels An' down wi' yer head, An' that's the way to make crockery bread.'

CROCKET, *sb.* Som. Hunting term: one of the small points growing on the top of a stag's horn.

w.Som.^{1} In a young deer the horn ends in one point called an upright. After five years old the horn bifurcates at the top, and each point is a [krauk·ut].

CROCKETTS, *sb. pl.* Slang. At Winchester School: (1) Cricket; (2) Phr. *to get crocketts*, to make no runs at cricket, or get no marks in school.

Slang. (1) Cricket played with broomsticks, and red india-rubber balls, generally on an asphalte or flagged pavement, was called 'small crocketts,' Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859-64); (A.D.H.) (2) *ib.*

CROCKEY, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb. Yks. A little Scotch cow.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Mother, our crockey's cauven sine't grew dark, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 1.

CROCKIE, see **Crackie.**

CROCKINLY, *sb.* Yks. Written **crockenly** m.Yks.^{1} **[kro·kinli.]** Crockery. Also used *attrib.*

n.Yks. A feller . . . sellin cail pots, an' odder crockinly artickles, *Spec. Dial.* (1800) 36. **m.Yks.**^{1}

CROCKLINS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Small mussels found among the ebb-stones. S. & Ork.^{1}

CROCKLY, *adj.* Cum.^{1} **[kro·kli.]** Crumbly.

Cum. Still in common use (J.A.); **Cum.**^{1}

CROCODILE, *sb.* Yks. Ken. Som. Dev. **[kro·kədail.]**

1. *Obsol.* An instrument with flat iron jaws formerly much used for squeezing iron, but now superseded by the steam hammer. w.Yks. (J.T.)

2. The holly, *Ilex Aquifolium.*

Som. A small variety which grows in hedgerows, and is exceedingly bristly. Common, Friend *Gl.* (1882). **Dev.**^{4}

3. The stems of the *Clematis Vitalba.* Ken. (B. & H.)

CROCUS, *sb.* Lon. Cant. A quack doctor.

Lon. While he's going on, a brother crocus will step up, and say, 'Ah, Doctor——, you're right,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 423. **Cant.** *Life of B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

Hence (1) **Crocussing,** *adj.* quacking; (2) **Crokus chovy,** *phr.* a chemist's shop.

(1) **Lon.** There's another sort who carry on the crocussing business, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 423. (2) **Cant.** *Life of B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

CROCUS-MEN, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* Nhp. The managers of an old ceremonial custom in the liberty of Warkworth.

Nhp. Within the liberty of Warkworth is Ashe Meadow, divided amongst the neighbouring parishes and famed for the following customs observed in the mowing of it. The meadow is divided into 15 portions; . . . to each lot are allowed 8 mowers. . . . On the Saturday sevennight after Midsummer Day these portions are laid out by six persons. . . . These are called Field-men. . . . The meadow is measured. . . . After this the meadow is run . . . or trod to distinguish the lots; and when this is over, the Hay-ward brings into the field a rump of beef, &c. . . . This Hay-ward and the Master of the feast have the name of Crocus-men, Bridges *Hist. Nhp.* I. 219, in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 450; **Nhp.**^{2}

CRODDY, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Oxf. Also in forms **craddy** w.Yks. Lan.^{1} Chs.^{1} Lin.^{1}; **cratty** Lan.^{1} **[kro·di, kra·di, kra·ti.]** **1.** *sb.* A daring feat, a challenge to perform a difficult or dangerous act; a trick, manœuvre. See **Cradden,** *sb.*^{1} **2.**

n.Cy. In common use, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1882) I. 229. **w.Yks.** Theaw connut do that. That's a craddy for thi (D.L.). **Lan.** A common amusement with boys is to set one another what they call 'craddies,' trials of strength and daring, Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 10; Geoffrey set a 'craddie,' as he called it. He jumped the brook, and dared you to follow, Brierley *Red Wind.* (1868) 96; **Lan.**^{1} Craddy *s.*, Cratty *e.*, Croddy (Oldham). **s.Lan.** There's a croddy for yo, Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Chs.** Scarcely ever used now, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1882) I. 224; **Chs.**^{1} About Macclesfield it is *gen.* Croddy (s.v. Craddant); **Chs.**^{3} That's a fine croddy. **Lin.**^{1}

2. *v.* To contest, play roughly. n.Cy. (Hall.)

CRODE, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A mole. (Hall.)

CRODLE, *sb.* s.Chs.^{1} [**krō·dl.**] A large marble made of stone or a species of cement and used as a 'taw.'

CROFFLE, *v.* Stf. Der. Lei. War. [**kro·fl.**] To hobble, walk with difficulty; to crawl about like one ill or decrepit. See **Craffle.**

Stf. She came crofling along (M.A.R.). **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **Lei.** He just goes croffling about, Northall *Gl.* (1896); **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

Hence **Croffling,** *ppl. adj.* infirm, weak from old age, hardly able to crawl about.

s.Stf. He wo' be here long, he's very crofflin', Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**^{2}, **Lei.**^{1} **War.** He's got vary old and croffling (J.B.). **n.War.** The idea of a croffling old fool like . . . hurrying a young girl (W.B.T.). **War.**^{23}

CROFT, *sb.*^{1} In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **craft** Sc. (Jam.) Stf.^{1} se.Wor.^{1} Shr.^{1} Nrf. Cor.^{3}; **craat** Wil. Som. [**kroft, kraft, krāft.**] **1.** A small enclosed field or pasture, near to or attached to the dwelling-house.

Sc. Acre for acre of the laigh crofts for this heathery knowe, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) iv. **Fif.** On the green loan and meadow-crofts around, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 43, ed. 1871. **Rnf.** I just stept yont the craft to see ye, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 117. **Ayr.** Ever sin' I hae been able to hirple doon the craft, Service *Notandums* (1890) 124; The geese, . . . to pasture I' the craft some day, Burns *Dream*, st. 6. **Lth.** The big peat stacks and the craft o' bier, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 90. **Dmf.** The gowk frae the craft never cried 'cuckoo,' Cromek *Remains* (1810) 32. **N.I.**^{1} Just go through thon farmer's croft down there. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} A small parcel of ground lying near the dwelling of the owner, but not necessarily adjoining it, Greenwell *Gl. to the Boldon Buke.* **Dur.**^{1} **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). **Cum.** A small permanent pasture adjoining farm-houses (J.Ar.); **Cum.**^{1}; **Cum.**^{3} T'croft was white wi' dog daisies, 42. **Wm.** The shaws, the crofts, the intacks, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 44; (B.K.) **Yks.** When all the world shall be aloft Then Hallamshire shall be God's croft, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 340. **e.Yks.** Larger than a yard, but smaller than a 'close,' Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** In a little croft clois by ahr haase, *Yksmn.* (1881) 170; (S.P.U.); **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** Thatched dwellings, with 'crofts' attached for the pasturage of a cow, Brierley *Cast upon World* (1886) 31. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Not.**^{1} **Lin.** Thy windmill oop o' the croft, Tennyson *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885); He paid 20s. rent for a cottage and croft, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 86. **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Rut.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{2} **w.Wor.**^{1} 'The church crafts' are fields near a church. **se.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **Shr.**^{12} **Nrf.** Grose (1790). **Suf.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{12} **Hmp.** Holloway. **Wil.** (K.M.G.); Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** 'Croft' is one of the many words meaning an enclosed field, Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 374; Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Croft-head,** the end of the croft or small field adjoining the dwelling-house; (2) **-land,** land of superior quality which was kept constantly manured and cropped; (3) **-rig,** a croft ridge.

(1) **Cum.** At neet we met at our croft head, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 85. (2) **Sc.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Dmf.** A few acres of what is called croft-land, which was never out of crop, *Statist. Acc.* I. 181 (Jam.). **Cum.**^{1} (3) **Ayr.** I hae as gude a craft rig As made o' yird and stane, Burns *There's News, Lasses,* st. 3.

3. Phr. (1) *the Goodman's Croft*, a small piece of uncultivated land; see below; (2) *nor toft, nor croft*, very poor.

(1) **Bnff.** There was a rig of uncultivated land called 'The Guidman's Craft,' alias 'The Gi'en Rig,' which was set apart or given to the Deil, to obtain his good will! Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 53. **Bwk.** If you put a spade in the Goodman's craft, Mahoun will shoot you wi' his shaft, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 111. (2) **Der.**^{2}

4. A small common, a field in which furze is grown.

Cor. The crofts and waste ground with which Cornwall abounds, Forfar *Pengersick* (1862) 1; Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Cor.**^{1} An enclosed common not yet cultivated; **Cor.**^{3} Uncultivated land suitable for rough pasturing.

5. A small holding or farm.

Elg. His little croft, where his forefathers lived beyond the reach of memory, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) II. 98. **Abd.** Accommodation for two cows and a couple of steeds, which laboured a small croft, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 12, ed. 1889; A body cud hae the chance o' gettin' a bit craftie, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiv. **Kcd.** The lads they noo were nearly daft To get hersel', and then the craft, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 13. **Per.** Established in the granny's croft, as master, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 143, ed. 1887. **Fif.** There never was sic chaft-blade blatter On hairst-rigs or on crafts, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 116. **Lnk.** The crofts whaur corn wav'd rank an' guid, Can hardly noo be traced, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 7. **Nhp.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Crofter,** *sb.* a peasant farmer, the cultivator of a small farm or croft; (2) **Crofting,** *sb.* the state of land which is continually in crop; the land itself when continually cropped.

(1) **n.Sc.** *Gl. Lab.* (1894). **ne.Sc.** Ony o' the sma' fairmers or crafters, Grant *Chron. Keckleton*, 126. **Abd.** Country Kirst, A crafter's heiress, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 51. **Lnk.** Great tracks o' laun' can noo be seen, Whaur crofters ance dwelt snug an' bien, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 7. **Lth.** The miller's mill, a crofter's hay, McNeill *Preston* (c. 1895) 8. **Peb.** Crofters, renting one or two acres, *Agric. Surv.* 32 (Jam.). (2) **Sc.** By turning this croft-land into grass, the labour and manure that has yearly been bestowed upon it, may be employed in improving and enriching the other third part, and bringing it into crofting, Maxwell *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 12 (Jam.); The lands are *gen.* divided into crofting and outfield-land. The crofting consists of four breaks, *ib.* 213 (*ib.*).

[1. OE. *croft*, a small enclosed field, see Earle *Charters* (1888) *Gl.* **4.** MDu. *kroft* (*krocht*), high sandy land, a field on the downs (Verdam).]

CROFT, *sb.*^{2} Ken. [**kroft.**] A vault.

Ken. The vault under the X^{t} Ch. in Canterbury is called the under-croft (K.); **Ken.**^{1}

[MDu. *crofte* (*chrocht*(*e*), a crypt (Verdam); MLat. *crupta* (Ducange).]

CROFT, *sb.*^{3} Irel. Shr. [**kroft.**] A glass water-bottle for the table or bedroom.

Ir. (G.M.H.), **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Shr.**^{1} Water-croft and tumbler, *Auctioneer's Catal.* (1876).

[A corr. of *caraff*, It. *caráffa*, a water-bottle (Florio).]

CROG, *sb.* Sc. *Pl* **crogan** (Jam.). A paw.

Per. I'll no gie you a bit in your crog, or crogs (Jam., s.v. Crogan).

[Gael. *crog*, a large or clumsy hand, a paw (M. & D.).]

CROG, see **Crag,** *sb.*^{5}, **Crogan.**

CROGAN, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **crog, crok** (Jam.). A bowl or vessel used to hold milk.

n.Sc. I gave you a kaper, and a crogan of milk, *Clan Albin* (1815) I. 211 (Jam.); She will get good colour, after drinking crogans, and breathing the air of the Bein, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) IV. 43 (*ib.*).

[Gael. *crogan*, a pitcher, little earthen dish (M. & D.).]

CROGGAN, *sb.* Cor. Also written **crogan, crogen** Cor.^{2} [**kro·gən.**] A limpet-shell.

Cor. The heaps of crogans [limpet-shells] about the hut, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 120, ed. 1896. **w.Cor.** There are no bonnets nowadays, they are nothing but croggans (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{12}

[OCor. *crogen*, a shell (Williams); Bret. *krogen*, 'coquille' (Du Rusquec).]

CROGGERY, *sb.* Irel. [**kro·gəri.**] A division of land.

Aran. In the Aran isles the land is divided into townlands, every townland containing so many 'quarters,' every quarters [*sic*] so many 'croggeries,' every croggery so many acres, Lawless *Grania* (1892) II. pt. iii. i.

CROGGLE, *v.* Yks. [**kro·gl.**] To curdle. Hence **Croggly,** *adj.* curdled.

w.Yks.^{2} It's all thick and croggly.

CROGGY, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. [**kro·gi.**] Of a horse: weak in the fore-legs. Nhb.^{1}

Hence **Croggley,** *adv.* badly poised, unsteadily.

w.Yks. Bi careful, that wo's very croggley. He wawkt very croggley aw thowt (D.L.).

CROGHTON-BELLY, *sb.* *Obs.* Lan. A person who eats a great deal of fruit. (K.)

CROGLIN, *sb.* Pem. [**kro·glin.**] A small shell-fish or periwinkle. In *pl.* round stones or shells used in the game of 'dibs.' s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

[Cp. Wel. *crogen*, 'concha' (Davies), see **Croggan.**]

CROGLINS, *sb. pl.* Yks. **[kro·glinz.]** A boys' game of leap-frog.

w.Yks. One boy 'cäers däen,' and the others jump over his back (W.F.S.).

CROHLE, see **Crowl**, *v.*^{2}

CROICHLE, see **Crochle**, **Croighle.**

CROIDLE, see **Croodle**, *v.*^{1}

CROIG, *sb.* Yks. **[kroig.]** A hole, a slit. See **Crag**, *sb.*^{4}

w.Yks.^{2} 'They cut a croig out of a sod.' This was said by a man who was describing how a rude table was made on the grass by fishermen by fixing four wooden stakes into four sods.

CROIGHLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **craighle, creighle, croichle** (JAM.). **[kroi·χl.]** **1.** *v.* To cough in a short, dry, husky manner. Cld., Rnf., Lnk. (JAM.)

Hence **Croighling**, (1) *vbl. sb.* dry, hard coughing; (2) *ppl. adj.* coughing.

(1) **Ayr.** What a creighling the creature made, raxing and hadding its sides, *Steam Boat* (1822) 287 (JAM.). (2) **Rnf., Lnk.** Auld croighlin' wight, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 13 (JAM.). **Ayr.** He has a croichlin' bit hoast that I dinna like ava, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 96; I'll hae the old craighling scoot afore the lords, GALT *Entail* (1823) xv.

2. *sb.* A short, dry cough. Also used *attrib.*

Rnf. Yestreen I catch'd a wee bit croighl o' cauld, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 19 (JAM.); Fash'd wi' a croichle cough, CLARK *Rhymes* (1842) 8.

CROIL, see **Crowl**, *sb.*

CROILK, *sb.* Sh.I. A hump on the back of an animal. S. & Ork.^{1}

CROINTER, *sb.* Sc. The grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus.* Cf. **crooner.**

e.Sc. NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 14 (JAM.).

CROISE, see **Crose**, *v.*, **Cross**, *sb.*

CROISHTARISH, *sb. Obs.* Sc. The fire-cross or signal of war.

Abd. The moment the alarm was given that danger was apprehended, a stake of wood, the one end dipped in blood and the other burnt, . . . was put into the hands of the person nearest to where the alarm was given. . . . The stake of wood was named Croishtarish, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 352 (JAM.).

[Gael. *crois-tàra (-tàraidh)*, a fiery cross, a signal for arming; *crois*, a cross + ON. (Edda) *tara*, war (supposed by Vigfusson to be a foreign word), see MACBAIN, 98.]

CROIT, *v.* Yks. Also written **crooit.** **[kruit.]** To grumble, murmur, repine, 'worrit'; to fret, 'grizzle.'

w.Yks. What's ta croiting about? *Obsol.*, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); Rock that cradle, t'barn's crooiting, *ib.* (Aug. 6, 1892); It's no use croiting about spilt milk (J.T.).

CROK, *sb. Obs.* n.Cy. An old-laid egg. (K.)

CROK, see **Crogan.**

CROKE, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Yks. Lin. Der. Written **croak** Yks. Der. **[krōk, kroək.]** **1.** *sb.* The core of an apple or pear; the central remnant of a haystack. Cf. **crawk**, *sb.*^{1}

e.Yks. (S.O.A.) **Lin.** THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 703; BROOKE *Tracts* (*Gl.*). **m.Lin.** (T.H.R.)

2. Refuse of any kind.

Der. To be sold, croak of seeds, 14 tons, *Advt. Sheffield Dy. Telegraph* (1892). **sw.Lin.**^{1} It's only an old croke.

3. *v.* To core an apple, &c.

m.Lin. Git them apples croked ready for the puddin' (T.H.R.).

[**1.** *Hec arula*, a croke, *Pict. Voc.* (c. 1475) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 790.]

CROKE, *v.*^{2} Sur. **[krōk.]** *Pp.* of *to creak.*

Sur. If you'd a put them boots in water at first go off, sir, they wouldn't have croke, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 238.

CROKE, see **Croak**, *v.*^{1}

CROKONITION, CROKYNEESHIN, see **Crockanition.**

CROLTER, *sb.* e.An.^{1} Also written **krolter.** [Not known to our correspondents.] **[kro·ltər.]** The front board of a wagon or tumbrel.

CROM, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Bnff.^{1} **[krom.]** **1.** *v.* To double, bend. *Gen.* with *in* or *up.*

The tinker crommt up 's leg, and gehrt the fouk believe 'at he wiz cripple. Dinna crom in yir taes that wye.

2. *sb.* An entanglement, bend.

Fin thir wiz a crom in the sowm, the gaadman geed, and raid it.

3. *adj.* Crooked, bent.

The man hiz a crom finger. Freq. prefixed to other adjectives; as crom-taet, having the toes crooked under themselves; crom-fingert, crom-leggit.

[Du. *krommen*, to crooke or bend (HEXHAM).]

CROM, see **Cram**, *v.*^{1}, **Crum**, *adj.*^{1}

CROMACK, *sb.* Sh.I. **[kro·mək.]** The hand with the fingers bent, as in the act of clutching or scratching with the nails. (K.I.); S. & Ork.^{1} See **Crom**, *v.*

CROMB, see **Crome.**

CROME, *sb.* and *v.* e.An. Also in forms **cromb** Nrf.; **croom** e.An.^{12} Nrf. Ess. **[krōm, krūm.]** **1.** *sb.* A long stick with a hook at the end of it, used for var. purposes. Also in *comp.* **Crome-stick.**

e.An.^{1}; **e.An.**^{2} We have muck-crooms, fire-crooms, mud-crooms, as well as croom-sticks. **Nrf.** Used for pulling weeds out of a drain, after they are cut, GROSE (1790); Jist hand me my cromb-stick (W.R.E.); A staff with prongs for drawing turnips, &c., MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **e.Nrf.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); A didall and crome, For draining of ditches, that noyes thee at home, *Suffolk Garl.* (1818) 349; A stick cut with 2 or 3 inches of fork left on at the thick end so as to form a hook; much used for blackberrying (H.J.L.R.); **Suf.**^{1} A turnip-crome. **Ess.** For lifting a bucket out of a well (H.H.M.); (W.W.S.); A nut-crome is a nut-hook, *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1} [As soon as a sufficient quantity [of weeds] are collected on the dam, they are drawn out by crombes, forks, &c., HUNTER *Georgical Essays* in *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 22.]

2. *v.* To draw with a 'crome'; to hook with a long stick.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** GROSE (1790); Crome me down those blackberries (J.H.). **Suf.** (F.H.); (H.J.L.R.) **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1} [I once asked a child what mermaids were. 'Them nasty things what crome you into the water,' CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* (ed. 1869) I. 678.]

[A crome for draining of ditches, TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 38; Crombe or crome, *uncus*, *arpax*, *Prompt.* Cp. Du. *kramme*, a hooke, a grapple (HEXHAM).]

CROME, *adj.* Or.I. Hoarse, as with a cold.

Or.I. In common use (J.G.).

CROMEN, *v.* Lan. Also written **krom.** **[kro·mən.]** To push, thrust. Cf. **cram**, *v.*^{1}

Lan. Aw th' rest cromunt me in, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 10; Krom'nt im up a pare o' rott'n bak stares, WILSON *Plebeian Pol.* (1801) 8.

CROMER, *sb.* e.An. In *comb.* (1) **Cromer crabs**, see below; (2) **—crab-boat**, an open sailing-boat.

(1) **e.An.**^{1} Two hundred go to one hundred at wholesale price. (2) **Nrf.** At one time common on the coast, ANSTED *Sea Terms* (1898).

[From *Cromer*, the name of a village on the coast of Norfolk.]

CROMIE, see **Crummie.**

CROMP, *adj.* Oxf. Witty. (HALL.) See **Cramp**, *adj.* **4.**

CROMP, see **Cramp**, *sb.*^{2}

CRONACHIE, *sb.* Ags. (JAM.) A child's name for the little finger. Cf. **crannie-wannie.**

[Cp. Gael. *crannach*, a dwarfish person (M. & D.).]

CRONACHING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Gossiping, tattling.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Per.** Betty is a cronachin' limmer an' raises a hantle din amon her neibours (G.W.).

CRONANE, *sb.* Irel. Also in forms **cronaune, croniawn.** A monotonous chant or drone, a song without words. Cf. **croon.**

Ir. Warbled out a ditty . . . your stupid old croniawn about dimples, LEVER *Martins* (1856) I. x. **Qco.** How to . . . sing a cronaune, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. iv; The cronaune had no words; . . . executed by drawing in the greatest possible portion of breath, and then making a sound like a humming-top, *ib. Note.* **s.Ir.** It kept up a continued cronane like a nurse hushing, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 228.

Hence **Cronauner**, *sb.* one who hums or sings the 'cronaune.'

Qco. Who ever could hum the longest, was accounted the best cronauner, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. ii.

[Ir. *crónán*, the low murmuring or chorus to each verse in choral singing, O'CURRY *Manners & Customs*, III. 246.]

CRONCH, see **Crunch.**

CRONE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also e.An. s.Cy. [**krōn.**]

1. *sb.* An old toothless ewe, a ewe past bearing.

Nhb.^{1} **Nrf.** I got a rare price for them old crones (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1} **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** Crones on the prickly whin browze, *Suffolk Garl.* (1818) 358; When no longer fit for breeding they are called 'owd crones,' Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 292, ed. 1849; (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1} An ewe sheep, which has had one lamb or more, and lost her teeth. **Ess.** (W.W.S.); (K.) **s.Cy.** Coles (1677); Grose (1790).

2. An old woman. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Frf. A conjecture flung across the street by a grey-haired crone, Barrie *Licht* (1888) 209, ed. 1893. **Nhb.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}

3. *v.* Of ewes: with *off*: to segregate for fattening, when no longer serviceable for breeding. Suf. (F.H.)

4. Of ewes: to become old.

Nrf. The sheep do not crone sooner than twelve years . . . croneing late, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XLV. 179.

[**1.** A crone is a ewe whose teeth are so worne down that she can no longer keep her sheep-walk, *Tusser Redivivus* (1710) in Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 28; Crones, old eaws, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681). MDu. *kronie*, an old sheep (Kilian). **2.** She that was erst a maid as fresh as May, Is now an old crone, Burton *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, III. 274. **3.** Now crone your sheepe, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 127.]

CRONE, *sb.*^{2} Cum. Wm. Lan. [**krōn.**] **1.** The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccos.*

Cum. Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. *App.* 41; **Cum.**^{1} **Cum., Wm.**

2. *Comp.* **Crone-berries,** (1) cranberries; (2) whortleberries. (1) **Cum.**^{1} **Cum., Wm.** (2) **ne.Lan.**^{1}

CRONE, see **Croon.**

CRONG, *v.* Yks. To crunch.

w.Yks. You will think it funny ta see him inside o' t'fenders crongin cinders, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1869) 14; Used at Ossett (M.F.); (S.K.C.)

CRONK, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also Dev. Cor. In form **crunk** n.Yks.^{1} Cor.^{1} [**kroŋk, kruŋk.**] **1.** *v.* To croak, make the harsh note of a raven or a frog; *fig.* to grumble.

w.Yks.^{1}, **Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} He sits cronkin i'th nook from mornin to neet. **s.Dev., e.Cor.** (Miss D.), **Cor.**^{12}

Hence **Cronking,** (1) *ppl. adj.* croaking; (2) *vbl. sb.* the baying sound made by a flock of Brent geese.

(1) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **w.Yks.**^{1} A cronkin toad. (2) **N.I.**^{1}

2. To prate, to gossip in a malicious way, to crow over.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **w.Yks.**^{2} Shoo's gone a cronking; **w.Yks.**^{4}, **Lan.**^{1}

3. *sb.* The cry or note of a raven. Also *fig.* croaking, prating.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.** Davies *Races* (1856) 274; **Lan.**^{1} Let's ha less o' thi cronk; thaa'rt wur nor a crow.

[**1.** ON. *krūnk! krūnk!* the raven's cry, *krūnka*, to croak (Vigfusson); cp. LG. *krunken*, 'sich unwohl fühlen und darüber klagen' (Berghaus).]

CRONK, *v.*^{2} Lakel. Wm. Yks. Not. Also written **cronck** w.Yks.^{3}; **kronk** w.Yks.^{1} [**kroŋk.**] **1.** To crouch, squat down; to sit huddled up.

Wm. He would cronk anywhere (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Wimmin goaze an' sits cronkin' e foaks' haauses, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 19; Maggie spent most of her time in the kitchen 'cronked up o' t'wishin,' Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1874) 49; **w.Yks.**^{3} Miners and colliers will cronk daan i' th' cabin for a taum, when they come aat o' th' pit; **w.Yks.**^{5} A starvling child, or any cold-dreading person, 'sits cronking by t'fire t'dāay through.' **s.Not.** He were cronkin hissen ommust down to the ground (J.P.K.).

2. To perch, sit.

w.Yks.^{1} I sees her kronkin astride o' th' bawk, ii. 288; **w.Yks.**^{5} Gotten cronked up there.

3. To lounge, sit about gossiping.

Lakel. Cronkin' aboot a public hoose is a bad sign, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). **w.Yks.** He would cronk ovver t'fire bi t'hahr together (B.K.); Nivver mak a praktis a cronkin, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 28; Wimmin ats allas cronkin up at door step, *ib.* (1870) 56; **w.Yks.**^{2}

CRONK, see **Crank,** *adj.*^{2}

CRONKY, *adj.* Lan.^{1} [**kro·ŋki.**] Rough, uneven.

CRONNY, *adj.* Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} [**kro·ni.**] Merry, cheerful. See **Cranny,** *adj.*

CRONY, *sb.* Dmf. (Jam.) A cant term for a potato. Hence **Crony-hill,** *sb.* a potato-field.

CRONY, *v.* Som. [**krō·ni.**] To gossip.

w.Som.^{1} Appl. only to the old. Two old women sitting over the fire, even if quarrelling, would be said to kroa·nee together.

CRONYER, see **Crowner.**

CROO, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. [**krū.**] To coo, as a pigeon. Cf. **crood.**

Lth. Horses neighing, Pigeons crooing, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 33. **n.Cy.** (Hall.), **e.Lan.**^{1}

[*Roucoler*, to croo like a dove or queest, Cotgr.]

CROO, see **Crew(e.**

CROOBACKS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Panniers worn by horses, and used in mountainous districts for carrying corn, peat, &c.

Lth., Per. They are connected to the 'car-saddle' by 'widdies' (Jam.).

CROOD, *v.* Sc. Also written **crowde.** [**krūd.**]

1. To coo as a pigeon. Cf. **croodle,** *v.*^{2}

Abd. The linties sing sweet and the cushie-doo croods, Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 250. **Frf.** The sentimental cushie doo Croods in her greenwood bower, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 111. **Ayr.** While thro' the braes the cushat croods Wi' wailfu' cry! Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 12. **Lth.** The cushat [shall] crood in the drowsy wood, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 75. **e.Lth.** The cushat croods her fond regard, Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 78.

Hence **Crooding-doo,** *sb.* a wood-pigeon; a term of endearment.

Sc. Where hae ye been a' the day, My bonnie wee croodin doo? Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 51. **Per.** Poor little finch and crooden doo, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 76. **Slk.** I wush you only heard the way the bonny croodin-doos keep murmurin their jeists to ane anither, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 122.

2. To croak as a frog.

Sc. Ruddiman *Gl. to Douglas* (1710).

[**1.** The cowschet crowdis and pirkis on the rys, Douglas *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 87.]

CROOD, see **Crud.**

CROODLE, *v.*^{1} In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **creudle** w.Yks. Dev.; **crewdle** N.Cy.^{1} w.Yks. Chs.^{23} Suf.^{1} Dev.^{1}; **croidle** w.Yks.; **croudle** m.Yks.^{1}; **crowdle** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.^{1} n.Yks.^{123} e.Yks. m.Yks.^{1} Der.^{1} Hrf.^{1}; **cruddle** Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{12} e.Yks.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{15} Lan.^{1} m.Lan.^{1} Der.^{2} Not.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} Glo.^{1} Suf.^{1}; **crudle** Wm. Not.^{1} Lei. War.^{3} Wor. Dev.^{1} [**krū·dl, kru·dl, krui·dl.**]

1. To huddle together, nestle close for warmth or for protection.

Fif. (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Nhb.**^{1} They wor flaid o' the thunnor and cruddled in. **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). **Cum.** They war oa croodlt tegidder on laal skemmels, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 14; **Cum.**^{1} **s.Wm.** We sat . . . crudled up togedder, Southey *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 560. **I.Ma.** The lads croodled down by the crackling blaze, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. I. ii. **n.Yks.** (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{123} **e.Yks.** Bayns croodled tegither, an kept ther-sens, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95; Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Two or three wimmen . . . croidald thersenze together as near t'fire az thay cud get, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1853) 40; **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{2} A child is said to croodle to its mother; **w.Yks.**^{345} **Lan.** Give ower croodlin' ower th' lass, Francis *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 177. **Chs.**^{1} Th' pratty little dear! look how it croodles up agen it mammy; **Chs.**^{3} They war all crewdled up amongst the grig. **s.Chs.**^{1} Si)dhi eyŭr ŭt dhis· yùng ky'it·lin, aay it króo·dlz ùp ŭgy'en· mi [Sithee here at this yung kitlin', haï it croodles up agen me]. **s.Stf.** We used to croodle close together on the squob, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **s.Not.** Th' oad woman wor croodling ower the fire, as if 'twor winter (J.P.K.). **Lin.** Th' little duck croodled doon among th' kitlins upov th' hearth stoane, *Lin. N. & Q.* (July 1890); **Lin.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} Look how them yung bods is cruddled up'n a heäp. **Lei.**^{1} Thay sot a-crewdlin' ovver the foire. **Nhp.**^{1} 'How she sits croodling over the fire.' Always suggests the idea of chilliness and want of warmth. **War.** Thy're all croodling in a corner because it's so cold (J.B.); **War.**^{123} **s.Wor.** Her was sat crudled over the fire with a shawl round her shoulders (H.K.). **Shr.**^{1} Them cauves wanten thar suppin—it's a djurn mornin'; see 'ow they bin croodlin' thar four fit together, poor things; **Shr.**^{2} Uz a mon as ud liffer croodle and starve than tak to work. **Hrf.**^{1}; **Hrf.**^{2} The cattle croodled all of a heap. **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**^{1} **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**^{1} Also sometimes of various liquors, which are said to be 'very pretty croodle.' **Nrf.** 'Tis rarely cold; we wus a croodling over the fire (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Croodle,** *sb.* a heap, collection; (2) **Croodled** or **Croodled up,** *phr.* curled up snugly as a cat curls itself when asleep; (3) **Croodling,** *ppl. adj.* cold, chilly, sensible of the cold; (4) **Croodly,** *adj.* (*a*) cold, chilly; (*b*) delicate, shrinking.

(1) **Fif.** (Jam.) (2) **Chs.**^{1} (3) **Dev.** She is always crewdling and hanging over the fire. Don't be zo crewdling, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433. (4, *a*) **w.Yks.**^{2} Oh, mother, I feel like a hen, all croodly. (*b*) **Not.**^{1} Shay's a pore little croodley mite.

2. To crouch, cower, stoop down.

Sc. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Fif.** (Jam.), **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Cum.**^{3} I gat over t'steean fence wi' t'gun an' t'yārs, an' croodel't doon aback on't, 108. **Wm.** He was crudl'd up amang some strêea i' t'cart boddum (B.K.); **Wm.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} When they seed ma, they all croodled doon. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** To sit 'crewdled up' means to crouch with the shoulders and knees drawn together, as if shivering with cold, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); Hearin hur fooit on t'steps at stairs, he croodald hizsen up, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1875) 16; **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Luke how shoo's croodlin' up her shouthers. **n.Lan.** Thər krūdl·d o' əv ə hiap (W.S.). **m.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** He had crewdelt down and made it his hidin' place, Croston *Enoch Crump* (1887) 15; He croodled down out of sight (E.F.); **Chs.**^{1} **s.Chs.**^{1} Croodle daïn aback o' th' hedge. **Der.**^{1} Crowdle you down. **Not.** (J.H.B.); **Not.**^{1} **s.Not.** The chīld croodled in a corner an' kep' quiet (J.P.K.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} They found the old woman croodled up in a corner. **s.Lin.** Poor owd thing, she does hardly enythink now but sit croodlin' o'er the fire all the day long (T.H.R.). **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.** Who croodling hastens from the storm, Clare *Poems* (1821) II. 183; **Nhp.**^{2} **Shr.**^{2} Chickens as bin wek, gwun croodling about for want o' th' hen to broodle 'em. **Hrf.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1} **n.Bck.** The old dog croodled up to the fire (A.C.).

3. To bend the back either from old age or infirmity; to stoop.

Cum. (E.W.P.) **w.Yks.** He does croodle (J.T.). **Lan.**^{1} **w.Wor.**^{1} Sit up, Lizzie, can't yŭ. What are yŭ croodlin' over yer work like that for? **se.Wor.**^{1}

4. To cringe, fawn; to coax, wheedle.

Lei.^{1} Doon't coom crewdlin' up to me. **Nhp.**^{1} 'It's no use your coming croodling up to me, I shan't let you have it,' is often said to an importuning child. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

5. To brood, meditate, pore over.

n.Dev. My hart ed lick to braik A-creudling auver's letters, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 81.

6. To cuddle, fondle.

N.I.^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Theer, dunna winnock, darlin', come to mother an' 'er 'll croodle yo' a bit.

CROODLE, *v.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Lan. Rut. Also Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **croudle** Sc. (Jam.); **crowdle** Rnf.; **crudle** Dor. [**krū·dl.**] **1.** To coo like a dove. Also *fig.* to chuckle. See **Crood.**

Kcd. Croodlin' in the thicket near I hear the amorous cushat-dove, Grant *Lays* (1884) 178. **Rnf.** The cushat croodles am'rously, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 241, ed. 1817; Then rising gied my haunch a hitch To crowdle in the morning, and sing, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 52. **Ayr.** A cushie-doo would croodle frae its nest, Service *Notandums* (1890) 63. **Lth.** We'll raise the stock-dove from the grove To croodle 'mongst the lowering trees, McNeill *Preston* (c. 1895) 24. **Nhb.** Sits croodlin' the blackcock sae braw in the glen, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 177. **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence (1) **Croodling,** *ppl. adj.* cooing; (2) **Croodling doo,** *phr.* a wood-pigeon or dove; a term of endearment.

(1) **Bwk.** Croodlin' cushats closer thrang, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 103. **Nhb.** The croodling black-game 'mang the ferns, Proudlock *Borderland Muse* (1896) 334. (2) **Per.** It's the bonnie wee croodlin' doo That churm'd its sang, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 241. **Frf.** I pressed to my briest my wee croodlin' doo, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 85. **Rnf.** My Willie, my wee croodlin' doo, Young *Pictures* (1865) 28. **Lth.** Oh sleep, my puir wee croodlin' doo, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 133.

2. To purr, as a cat.

Rnf. Auld baudrons sits an' croodlin' thrums, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 47 (Jam.).

3. To hum a song, murmur quietly to oneself.

Ayr. (Jam.) **Lan.** I left him . . . croodlin' a bit of a tune, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 123, ed. 1879; **Lan.**^{1} The child croodled thoughtfully to himself for a minute or two, *ib. Sneck-Bant* (1868) iii. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Rut.** To croodle a song (J.P.K.).

Hence **Crudelee,** *v.* to crow as a baby does.

Dor. (C.W.B.); *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375.

CROODY, *v.* Pem. [**krū·di.**] To crouch, cower; to submit. Cf. **croodle,** *v.*^{1} **2.**

s.Pem. Croody-down. I'll croody to no one (W.M.M.).

CROOING, *prp.* Lan.^{1} [**krū·in.**] Creeping close together.

CROOK, *sb.*^{1}, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **creak** Wm. m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{5}; **creeak** Cum.^{1} e.Yks.^{1}; **creek** Bwk.; **creuk** Elg. Cum.^{1}; **crewk** n.Yks.^{2} e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.; **cruck** Sc. (Jam.) Ant. Nhb.^{1} Glo.^{1} Oxf.^{1} Brks.^{1} nw.Dev.^{1}; **cruick** Abd. Kcd. Ayr.; **cruk** w.Yks.^{2}; **cruke** Sc. (Jam.) Irel. n.Yks.^{2} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{5}; **cruok** Wm. & Cum.^{1}; **krewk** e.Yks. [**krūk, kruk, kriək, krīk, kriuk, krœk.**] **1.** *sb.* A hook of any kind.

Nhb.^{1} **Cum.** A chain some three yards lang . . . held a creùk, Richardson *Talk* (1874) 2nd S. 57; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** He pood creak awt oth keep omme petty coat, Wheeler *Dial.* (1790) 60; Wi' a lang string an a creeak at t'end, *Billy Tyson*, 14. **n.Yks.** (T.S.), **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.** Fills a awd ken wi sum wheels an sum wire, An sum seeaves, an a krewk offa feyin-machine, Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 45. **w.Yks.** The hooks on a shaft of a cart (J.J.B.); **w.Yks.**^{25} **n.Lin.**^{1} A hook by which bacon is suspended from the rafters. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Almost invariably used instead of 'hook,' except in the case of edge tools. 'Hang it up to the crook.'

2. The iron hook on which a gate or door is suspended, the hinge of a gate or door.

Sc. (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Nhb.**^{1} **Wm.** He's stown many a yat, loop an creuk, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 46. **n.Yks.** Ah mood as weel ding mah back-deer of t'creaks, Browne *Minster Screen* (1834) 79; **n.Yks.**^{1} Ex t'smith t'coom an' fix thae deear-cruiks an' yat-cruiks t'moorn's moorn; **n.Yks.**^{2} A creaking yat hings lang o' t'crukes. **ne.Yks.**^{1} T'lads 'as rahv'd t'yat off t'creeaks. **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1} Let's gan and lift awd Tommy yat off o' creaks. **w.Yks.** Tayin' t'gates off a t'crooks, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1866) 34. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} The gate has been thrown off the crook.

Hence **Crooks and bands,** *phr.* the hinges and iron braces of a door. Sc. (Jam.), w.Yks.^{1}, Nhp.^{1}

3. An iron hook and chain suspended in a kitchen chimney, on which the cooking vessels are hung over the fire. Also used *fig.* fireside, hearth.

Sc. When a child was baptised privately it was, not long since, customary to put the child upon a clean basket, having a cloth previously spread over it, with bread and cheese put into the cloth; and thus to move the basket three times successively round the iron crook, which hangs over the fire, from the roof of the house. . . . This might be anciently intended to counteract the malignant arts, which witches and evil spirits were imagined to practise against new-born infants, *Statist. Acc.* V. 83 (Jam.); Her first lesson in setting the porridge-pot on the crook, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 87. **Elg.** Come in—around the creuk your tale Will help the ev'n awa', Couper *Tourifications* (1803) I. 153. **Bnff.** Twa of them held a finger on one side of the chimney cruick, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 56. **Abd.** Twa pots soss'd in the chimney nook, Forby ane hott'rin' in the crook, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 4. **Kcd.** He made the very crook to ring, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 103. **Frf.** The house from top to bottom shook, An' as a wanrest wagg'd the crook, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 13. **Lth.** Frae the crook the pat's ta'en down, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 168. **Gall.** The crook and pot-cleps were taken away, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 11. **N.I.**^{1} As black as the crook. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Wm.**^{1} Sometimes made without chains, one end hooking into a rack. **e.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Rēach t'flick doon frae t'crēak, 53. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **Dor.** He . . . sat gazing into the fire, and at the notches of the chimney-crook which hung above, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 39. **Dev.** Et raich'd to tha crook ware thay hang up tha crocks, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1865) 47. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Creukal,** *adj.* of or belonging to a crook or cooking vessel; (2) **Creukal-band,** *sb.* the chain by which a 'crook' is suspended over the fire; (3) **Crook-an-da-links,** *sb. pl.* pot-hooks or suspenders; (4) **-rod,** (5) **-studie,** (6) **-tree,** *sb.* a cross-beam of wood or an iron bar, in the chimney of a cottage, on which the 'crook' is hung; (7) **-shell,** *sb.* a hook for suspending a pot, &c., over the fire.

(1, 2) **Or.I.** His muckle head gied sic a jund . . . The creukal-band he broke, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 86, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794, 800. (3) **Sh.I.** He strak noo an dan i da crook-an-da-links, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 16. (4) **Uls.** A'll soon comb yer head with the crook-rod, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* VI. 44. (5, 6) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (7) **Slk.** We set a foot on the black cruik-shell, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 14.

4. Anything crooked or bent, a bend, curvature; a crooked stick or staff. Also used *fig.* a scheme, device, policy.

Abd. Whan Hornie gae his mou a cruik, Thom *Rhymes* (1844) 64. **Rnf.** Aboon my head, in friendly cruik, The branches was extendit, Picken *Poems* (1813) II. 87. **Ayr.** Daunered the kintra-side on the Sabbath days by himsel', wi' his lang cruik, and his bare shaven pow, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 281. **e.Lth.** His faither's stane, wi twa crooks an' a death's-heid on't, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 232. **Edb.** Their crooks an' roars 'bout public weal Are ony thing on earth but real, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 169. **Yks.** (K.) **n.Yks.** A metal rod with a hook at one end and a handle at the other for taking hold of wire ropes or for feeding the breaker (C.V.C.); **n.Yks.**^{2}, **Glo.** (S.S.B.) **Som.** The stick used to collect the wheat when 'mowing'—what elsewhere is called the 'fagging-stick' (W.F.R.).

Hence **Crookie,** *sb.* a sixpence.

Lnk. From its having been usually crooked before the introduction of the new coinage (Jam.).

5. *Comp.* **Crook-lug,** a long hooked stick used for pulling down dead branches of trees.

Glo. Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**^{1}

6. *pl.* The arched oak timbers which support the roofs of some old houses. Cf. **crock,** *sb.*^{5}

w.Yks.^{2} Strong oak trees with a considerable bend towards the top were selected. They were fastened together at the ridge, and then the 'side trees' were laid upon them for the support of a thatched roof. The outer walls, often low, were generally formed of boards, or plaster and lath, so that with a small stone foundation for each cruk little masonry was necessary. In one case I have seen the cruk or oak tree go from the ground right up to the ridge of the roof. **Chs.**^{1}

7. A turn or bend in a stream, &c.; a nook, crevice, corner.

Sc. The auld sauchen tree at the crook o' the burn, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 126. **Per.** The silver burn, An' its fairy crooks an' bays, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 76. **Lnk.** That small farmhouse standing in the meadow on the pleasantest crook of the burn? Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i. **Lth.** The dookin' pool at the crook o' the den, Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 139. **Bwk.** The hooks and crooks o' Lambden Burn, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 11. **Slk.** A three-neukit crook o' the linn, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 339, ed. 1866; He lingered . . . at the washing-pool and about the crook opposite the cot, *ib.* 64. **n.Yks.** Other small parts called crooks and crinkle, are held by Mr. Cumber at £1, *Quarter Sessions Records, N. R. Rec. Soc.* VIII. 23; **n.Yks.**^{12} **w.Yks.**^{1} **Wil.** Robert Glass agrees to lett . . . the messuage, . . . and the crooks thereunto belonging, *Lease of Property at Cheshill* (1783).

8. Part of the furniture of a pack-saddle; see below.

Som. (W.F.R.) **w.Som.**^{1} There are two kinds, long crooks and short crooks. The former consist of two long poles bent in a half circle of about eighteen inches in diameter, but with one end much longer than the other. A pair of these bent poles are kept about two feet apart and parallel to each other by five or more rungs. A frame so constructed forms one crook, and a pair of these pairs are slung on the pack-saddle pannier-wise. When in position the long ends of the crooks are upright, and are at least three feet above the horse's back. Being over five feet asunder, a very large quantity of hay, straw, or corn can be loaded on a pack-horse. Short crooks are of the same description, but smaller in capacity and with rungs closer together. They are for heavier materials, such as hard firewood, building stones, &c. It used to be as common to say 'I'll send a horse and crooks' as it now is to say 'horse and cart.' Both kinds are now very rarely seen. **Dev.** The moormen most commonly convey their peat, and all things else, on what is called a crook, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 22. **n.Dev.** Urchy 'th a-made 'e pair o' crooks, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 66. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **w.Dev.** Light articles of burden are loaded between crooks, Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 121. **Cor.** Drays, dorsals, and crooks were the common modes of conveyance, Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 30; **Cor.**^{12}

9. *Comp.* **Crook-saddle,** *obs.*, a saddle for supporting panniers or creels.

Sc. Cadgers are ay cracking of crooksaddles, Ferguson *Prov.* (1598) 218, ed. 1785. **Abd.** Creels and crook-saddles are entirely in disuse, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 462 (Jam.). **w.Sc.** Horse-loads are for the most part carried in small creels . . . fixed by a rope to the crook-saddle, *Statist. Acc. Lewis,* XIX. 248 (Jam.).

10. A disease in cattle or sheep which causes curvature of the neck; curvature of the hind legs of an animal.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.**^{1} A disease in pigs, affecting the back, and depriving them of the use of their hinder legs. **n.Yks.** The bleeding occasioned thereby is thought to be a means of preserving them from the crook, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 266; (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} Pigs has getten t'cruik sairly, fra bein' ower close kept iv a cau'd cote; **n.Yks.**^{2} The cruke in the animal's leg when it sticks out, as the effect of fellon or cold. **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.**^{1} Sheep are frequently attacked with a disease called the crook both in their necks and limbs, so that their heads are drawn on one side. **e.Lan.**^{1} **Hrt.** This author calls [the wood-evil] the crook (s.v. Wood-evil), Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750). [The crook seizes on the whole frame at once, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 24.]

11. A pain, esp. in phr. *crukes and hods,* pains or twinges.

n.Yks.^{2} I's full o' crukes an' hods.

12. *Fig.* Misfortune, adversity, trial, cross, esp in phr. *crook in one's lot.*

Sc. I trust to bear even this crook in my lot with submission, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xii. **Abd.** There was a certain fate attending him—a sort of 'crook in his lot,' Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 23, ed. 1889. **Frf.** In a' crooks an' crosses she calmly obeys, Laing *Wayside Flwrs.* (1846) 29. **Rnf.** Sandy . . . was born, puir chiel, wi' a crook in his lot, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 56. **Edb.** Who had few cruiks in his lot, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii; It was nae order'd sae, . . . For siccan crooks lay i' the way, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 47. **Kcb.** Escape with a whole skin, and without a crack or crook, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 85.

13. A limp, halt, stumble. Also *fig.* a crotchet, whim, fancy.

Sc. If ye mind to walk to heaven without a cramp or a crook, I fear ye must go your lone, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 2 (Jam.). **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} What fond cruke's he on t'waay wiv noo? **m.Yks.**^{1} A fond cruke [a foolish whim]. **w.Yks.** My father's legs at last gi'ing her t'crook, shu cum' dahn all on a lump, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) iii.

14. A mark cut out of the lower part of an animal's ear. Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.), S. & Ork.^{1}

Hence **Cruked,** *pp.* variously patterned, marked.

n.Yks.^{2} 'Cruk'd sheep,' those that are marked with black; black and white, or 'cross-coloured' sheep.

15. *adj.* Twisted, awry, crooked.

Bnff.^{1} The crochlin', crowpin', crosin' craitur o' a cheelie hiz a crook craig. Prefixed to many words indicating parts of the body: crook-fingert, crook-moot, crook-craigit. **Oxf.**^{1} Cruck back, a bent pin.

16. *v.* To make crooked; to twist, distort.

n.Yks. 'Sutha hoo she crewks her mooth te keep t'wind in, t'oad donnot': this was spoken by one woman to another whilst watching the contortions of the mouth of a person gasping for breath in her death struggle, whom they as 'liggers oot' were waiting to lay out after death, to express her impatience and annoyance at the prolonged existence of the dying person (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{1}

Hence **Crookt,** *ppl. adj.* crooked, bent, twisted out of the straight line.

n.Yks.^{1} A vast o' sticks to choose frav, but he's nobbud piked a cruikt yan efter a's deean. **Chs.**^{1}

17. To bend, bow. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Airly crooks the tree, that good cammock should be, Ferguson *Prov.* (1598) 148, ed. 1785; A tailor who 'crooks his legs on his shopboard,' Whitehead *Daft Davie* (1876) 57, ed. 1894. **Fif.** Earthward crook'd they their corporeal frames, Tennant *Anster* (1812) 58, ed. 1871. **Dmb.** I see naething but a bit shank o' a leaf crookit in the middle, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xxiii. **Rnf.** I wat she ne'er will cruck her knee, Allan *Poems* (1836) 84. **Ayr.** It bent the key and crooket the sneck, Galt *Provost* (1822) I. v. **Lth.** He wadna cruik'd a limb to harm, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 97. **Edb.** Ony ills that crook the road o' life, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 281; Your gab to it you ne'er sould crooket, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 84. **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Lan.**

An' niver crooks their backs, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 213. **Glo.** (S.S.B.) **Oxf.**^{1} Kruk yŭr aa·rm un sai yoo wish it med nev·uur kuum strait if dhat dhaa·r yent troo [Cruck yer arm an' say you wish it med never come straight if that thar yent (is not) true]. Very common. **Brks.**^{1} Crook yer back zo's I med get on top and be carr'd awver the bruck. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **s.Dev.**, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.) **Cor.** 'Crook your arm, Jenny.' Jenny . . . bent her arm. . . . 'Uncrook your arm.' . . . Jenny stretched out her arm, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 118, ed. 1896.

18. To halt in walking, go lame. Also used *fig.*

Sc. It is ill crooking before cripples, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 178. **Kcb.** We halt and crook ever since we fell, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 233. **n.Yks.**^{2} 'He's cruking down t'hill,' he's bending with age; descending the road of life.

19. Phr. (1) *to crook the elbow*, (*a*) to be addicted to tippling or drinking; (*b*) to affirm, attest to be true; to put one's name to an assertion; (2) *—a finger*, to assist, make the least exertion; to interfere in a business or concern; (3) *—the hams*, to sit down; (4) *—the hochs*, to bow, make obeisance; (5) *—the hough*, (*a*) see *—the hams*; (*b*) to bend the knee-joints in order to move; (6) *—the mou'*, (*a*) to bring the lips together so as to articulate; (*b*) to pout, make a face, look sulky; (*c*) to manifest anger or displeasure by a contortion of the mouth; (*d*) to disfigure the face when about to cry; (7) *—the thumb*, to bend the thumb as a charm against witchcraft; (8) *—down*, see *—the hams.*

(1, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.) (*b*) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **Sc.** [He] was suspicious still of the schoolmaster, who had never crooked a finger in the business, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 86; He didna crook a finger in the business (Jam.). **e.Lth.** The folk . . . didna care an auld sang for their kirk, an' wadna crook a finger to keep it up, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 99. (3) **Wm. & Cum.**^{1} There we may cruok our hams an' bouse, 187. (4) **Per.** Boo your backs an' crook your hochs Afore your sovran leddy, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 60. (5, *a*) **e.Lth.** Crook your hough, an' say what ye'll tak, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 226. **Edb.** He was fain to cruik his hough, and felt round about him quietly in the dark for a chair, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. **Slk.** I'd sooner . . . see you . . . a' hung up . . . than that ony o' ye sal crook a hough or break bread wi' me, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 68, ed. 1866. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Draw in a seat, and cruick thy hough, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 46; **Nhb.**^{1} The friendly salutation of a pitman who wants you to sit down and 'have a crack.' It means either to sit on a seat or on your hunkers. (*b*) **Sc.** I have often wondered how any . . . durst crook a hough to fyke and fling at pipers' and fiddlers' springs, Walker *Passages* (1727) 60 (Jam.). (6, *a*) **Sc.** Wi' the cauld . . . he couldna crook his mou', *The Ghaist*, 3 (Jam.). **Per.** Auld warld names That sairly crook a body's mou', Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 96. **Edb.** To sowf a tune I'll never crook my mou, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 106, ed. 1785. (*b*) **Abd.** Two pence was the wage ; . . . But now-a-days ye crook your mou', To seek a groat, *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 16, ed. 1801; She had ne'er . . . crook'd her mou' or thrawn her face Wi' envious snarls, Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 162. **Frf.** Meg crook'd her mou', an' gae a ban, Morison *Poems* (1790) 25. **Dmf.** They, scornful, toss their heads ajee And crook their mou', Mayne *Glasgow* (1803) 31 (Jam.). (*c*) **Sc.** O kend my minny I were wi' you, Illfardly wad she crook her mou, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 51 (Jam.); Tho' at me she crooks her mou' I canna think she looks sae ill on you, *Donald and Flora*, 21 (*ib.*). **Abd.** Poor Mag some feigned tears maun shed, Her minny crooks her mou', Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 31. **Per.** Noo, Davie, dinna crook your mou'—A wird o' praise is sweet fra you, Haliburton *Horace* (1886) 79. (*d*) **Sc.** Ye needna begin to crook your mou', for ye've nae cause for't (Jam.). (7) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The fists are clenched, but the thumbs are doubled up inside the palms. The reason for this peculiarity may, no doubt, be found in an old Northumbrian superstition. Children, to avoid approaching danger, are taught to double the thumb within the hand. This was much practised while the terrors of witchcraft remained, Tomlinson *Guide to Nhb.* (1888) 64. (8) **Edb.** I'll warn't ye've got some news in town, Come gies them a', and crook ye down, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 203.

20. With *down*: to fasten to the ground by means of a 'crook' or hook.

w.Som.^{1} Tae·uk-n krèok duwn zm dhuur·nz een dhik·ee gyap [Take and fasten down some thorns in that gap].

[**1.** Þe brasen yates sa strang And stelen croc þat þai wit hang, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 18104. Norw. dial. *krōk*, a hook (Aasen), ON. *krōkr.*]

CROOK, *sb.*^{2} Som. [**krœ̄k.**] The devil, in phr. *old Crook.*

Som. Crook would never be used alone, it is always 'old Crook' (F.T.E.).

[So named from his 'crook,' or crooked claw, the same word as **crook**, *sb.*^{1} Þe cat of helle . . . drouh al ut . . . wið crokede crokes, *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 102.]

CROOKE, *sb.* Irel. [**krūk.**] A mixture of porter, sulphur, and sheep's dung, used as a remedy for measles.

Crk. This dose, locally known as 'crooke,' brought about another complaint which the medical men found all ordinary remedies to have no effect in stopping, Black *Flk-Medicine* (1883) x.

CROOKED, *ppl. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **1.** In phr. (1) *as crooked as Dick's hatband*, (2) *so crooked's a dog's hind-leg*, (3) *—'s a horn*, used as superlative absolutes.

(1) **Shr.** Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 594. (2, 3) **w.Som.**^{1}

2. *Comb.* (1) **Crooked axe**, an axe having the edge turned inwards; an adze; (2) **—mouth**, the flounder, *Pleuronectes platessa*; (3) **—stockings**, see below; (4) **—whittle**, a reaping-hook; (5) **—words**, swear-words.

(1) **Cum.** He niver hed a wark chap . . . at wuld hannel a creuckt axe with that fella, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 220; **Cum.**^{1} (2) **Bch.** *Arbuthnot Peterhead*, 18 (Jam.). (3) **Nhp.**^{1} 'He's got his crooked stockings on,' applied to a man who is so inebriated that he is unable to walk straight. (4) **Fif.** Come childer, settle; 'Tis time to seek the crookit whittle, For now 'tis after three, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 129. (5) **Dev.** A man was in the habit of interlarding his conversation with oaths. His wife, getting weary of it, begged him to give up using they 'terrabul crooked-words,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Several urchins . . . adding a few derisive shouts to Joey's 'crooked words,' *ib.* 16. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

3. Bent, deformed, crippled. Also used *fig.*

Sc. The crooked minister . . . with his youth, his fiery zeal, his frail body, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 12. **Lnk.** The miller is crookit, the miller is crabbit, Rodger *Poems* (c. 1838) 113, ed. 1897. **Edb.** How sadly comes crook'd crazy eild, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 34. **Slk.** I saw the bit crookit moon, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 53, ed. 1866. **w.Ir.** All as one as that cruk'd disciple of his mother's cousin's sisther, Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 198. **n.Yks.** He leeaks thruff hardships, creeak'd an' coll'd, Castillo *Poems* (1878) 40.

4. *Fig.* Ill-tempered, cross, 'crabbed.'

Ayr. Let feckless chiels, crucket weans, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 194, ed. 1871. **Cum.** Thou need say nought about crèukt tempers, Dickinson *Cumbr.* (1876) 120. **Wm.** Ya mud think o ther werds er meead oot a teeap hooarns, ther sa creeakt, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 15. **Lan.** If a chap looks crookt, Brierley *Layrocks* (1864) v. **s.Not.** I never had a crooked look from her (J.P.K.).

5. *Fig.* In debt, financial difficulties.

w.Yks. I've left yo' straight, so dunnot get crooked efter I'm gone (A.C.).

CROOKEEN, *vbl. sb.* Irel. Crossness, peevishness. See **Crook**, *sb.*^{1} **12.**

Wxf.^{1} Y'oure wi' thee crookeen [Give over your crossness], 90.

CROOKEL, *v.* n.Cy. [**krū·kl.**] To coo as a dove. (Hall.)

[To crookel [as a pigeon], *gemo*, Coles (1679).]

CROOKEN, *v.* Yks. Also written **crucken.** [**kriu·kən.**] To bend, make crooked.

w.Yks. Aw cruckened a pin, Hartley *Grimes' Visit* (1892) 9; Johnny Tailyer ov Morley hed Tite Briggs up for crookenin him his noze, *Dewsbre Olm.* (Dec. 7, 1866) 16; **w.Yks.**^{1}

Hence **Cruckened**, *ppl. adj.* crooked, bent, twisted.

w.Yks. Its cruckened streets, Hartley *Clock Alm.* (1868) 39.

[Croken, or make croked, Huloet (1552).]

CROOKLE, *v.* and *adj.* Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Written **crukle** n.Yks.^{2} [**krū·kl, kriu·kl.**] **1.** *v.* To make crooked, to bend, twist. Cf. **crooken.**

Lan. Davies *Races* (1856); When a person has displaced or twisted things, 'he's gone un crookelt em,' Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 27.

Hence (1) **Crookled** or **Crookelt**, *ppl. adj.* (*a*) bent, crooked, twisted; (*b*) bad-tempered; (*c*) awkward; (2) **Crookledy**, *adj.*, see **Crookled** (*a*).

(1, *a*) **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** A crookald haupney hung raand ther neck, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1857) 15; **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** A crookelt pin, Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 27; **Lan.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1} **Lin.** There was a crookled woman, and she walk'd a crookled mile, She fun a crookled sixpence, ageän a crooked stile, *Lin. N. & Q.* (Oct. 1891) 249. **n.Lin.** As duzn't care a crookled pin fer him, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 50; **n.Lin.**^{1} As crookled as a dog's hind leg. **sw.Lin.**^{1} They cut out a lot of crookled oak. **Lei.**^{1} Oh, if I haven't been an' done it all crookled! **Nhp.**^{1} You've set that post all crookled. (*b*, *c*) **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Nhp.**^{1} What a crookledy pin.

2. *adj.* Curling.

Rut.^{1} He wur all for his crookle strench-traps.

CROOK-LIVER, *sb.* Bnff.^{1} A disease among calves producing inflammation of the intestines. Also called **liver-crook** (q.v.).

CROOKY, *sb.* Irel. [**krū·ki.**] An old game resembling the modern croquet.

Qco., **Cla.** An old game called crooky was formerly played at Portarlington and Kilkee. Fifty years ago it was played with wooden crooks and balls, but about twenty-five years ago, or a little more, mallets were introduced at Kilkee; while subsequently the name was changed to croquet, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 265.

CROOM, *sb.* Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. In form **croon** Dev. [**krūm, krœ̄m.**] **1.** A crumb, morsel, a little of anything; used of time, a moment, a short time. Cf. **crum(b**, *sb.* **3**.

w.Dor. Stap a croom, Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** Er dawnt zim tü 'ave iver 'ad a bit ov a croon of güde mayte avore, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 100. **n.Dev.** You shan't, Grace, edge a croom, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 88. **Cor.** Ef you bain't too tired, we'll titch pipe a croom, Notley *Power of the Hand* (1888) I. xii; She found Mrs. Trenow alone, with a basketful of coarse worsted stockings before her . . . which she was 'mending a croom,' she said, Forfar *Wizard* (1871) 43; **Cor.**^{1} Taake a croom o' caake and a croom o' comfort; **Cor.**^{2} Wait a croom.

2. Phr. (1) *a croom o' chat*, a little talk, short conversation; (2) *— of a chield*, a little child.

(1) **Cor.** Our maidens . . . stop'd their croom o' chat, Forfar *Poems* (1885) 8. (2) **Cor.** He was, of course, told that his 'croom of a chield was lost,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 99. **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.)

[OE. *cruma*, a crumb (*Matt.* xv. 27).]

CROOM, see **Crome**, *sb.*

CROON, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also Dev. Cor. Also in forms **crone** Sc. (Jam.) Lnk. n.Yks.; **crun** Edb. Nhb.^{1} Also written **creunn** Cum.^{13}; **cruin** Rnf. Cum.; **crune** Sc. N.Cy.^{12} Nhb.^{1} Dur.^{1} Wm. n.Yks.^{3} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} Dev.^{1}; **krune** Sh.I. [**krūn, krun, krün, krœ̄n.**] **1.** *v.* To roar or bellow like a bull; to make the confused sound of bellowing or lowing made by cattle. Also used *fig.*

Edb. Crummie nae mair for Jenny's hand will crune, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 182, ed. 1785. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**^{12}, **Nhb.** (K.), **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.**^{1} Sometimes applied to the roaring noise made by a child. **Cum.** His bulls could be heard to 'croon' or bellow as far as Caldton-on-Moor, Linton *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) i; It was sooa comical teh see t'fella creunnen an greaanen, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 18; **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** Hearest thou how loud this bull crunes? *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 214. **n.Yks.**^{3}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 6, 1892); **w.Yks.**^{1}

Hence **Crooning**, (1) *vbl. sb.* the bellowing or lowing of a bull; the roaring of a spoilt child; (2) *ppl. adj.* roaring, bellowing.

(1) **Sc.** A crooning cow, a crowing hen, and a whistling maid boded never luck to a house, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 33. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.), **Cum.**, **Wm.** (M.P.) (2) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

2. To sing softly, hum, murmur; to make a low monotonous sound or murmur.

Sc. 'The bairns are a' gone out I trow.' . . . 'I was crooning to keep them quiet,' Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xl. **Bnff.** Thus croon'd she to her firstling boy, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 130. **Abd.** Gibbie . . . stood in the road, . . . crooning to himself, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, lii. **Frf.** [He] aye kept croonin' till himsel', Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 57. **Rnf.** When distant echoes croon, Barr *Poems* (1861) 71. **Ayr.** Were he to read the defence, he would croon the jury asleep, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) liii; Now Clinkumbell, wi' rattling tow, Begins to jow an' croon, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 26. **Lnk.** Hear the burnie croon, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1822) 109. **Edb.** But ay 'mong filth maun sit an' crune, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 82. **Bwk.** The Zephyrs croon'd the leaves amang, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 19. **Gall.** Barbara sat and crooned, having lost her wits, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 42. **Ir.** Her old nurse rocked her to and fro, crooning over her as in the old days, M^{c}Nulty *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) xvii. **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** Sure Nature's sel inspired my staves For I began a crunnin, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 119; **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** I cruin'd aw the way, as I trotted alang, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 5, ed. 1815. **Wm.** She creuned oot an eldrith laugh, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 38.

Hence **Crooning**, (1) *vbl. sb.* a monotonous humming or murmuring sound; (2) *ppl. adj.* murmuring, humming.

(1) **Abd.** Although it was song, she could distinguish no vowel-melody in it, nothing but a tone-melody, a crooning, as it were, ever upon one vowel in the minor key, Macdonald *Sir Gibbie*, xxix. (2) **Sc.** She heard Margaret's low crooning voice moved and plaintive, Keith *Lisbeth* (1894) vi.

3. To purr like a cat.

Rnf. [The cat] sits by me crooning upon the hearth-stane, M^{c}Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 315; This maid . . . Sat and cruined by the fire wi' the cat, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 12. **Ant.** Applied to a sing-song sound made by cats when pleased; the little song of the cats called 'Three threeds an' a thrum,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). [The cat crones, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

4. To whine, whimper; to lament, wail.

Sc. She sits croonin' for her bairn that's gane (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Abd.** But why should I thus dolefu' croon? Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 53. **Ayr.** She is crooning in sorrow to the babby boy that's sabbin' oot the bit heart o't on her bosom, Service *Notandums* (1890) 91. **N.I.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Dev.** Tha chillern crünee an' crünee all day long vur 'er, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); My missis dü crint an crünee awl day long about et! *ib.* 69; **Dev.**^{1} You clitch to Dame like a cuckel-button and cruney and crousley way her, 44. **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.**^{3}

Hence **Crooning**, *ppl. adj.* complaining, wailing; peevish, discontented.

Sc. A crooning cow soon forgets her calf, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Sh.I.** (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

5. To sing a song in a low tone, to mutter, murmur a prayer, &c.

Sc. Hoary grandsires sit and croon Their orisons on shore, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 74. **Fif.** Aft he croon'd his dowie sang, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 106. **s.Sc.** Crooning a popular Scottish ditty of the day, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 363. **Lnk.** At times she would croon over an old Scottish song to herself, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xvi; My granny spinnin' thrang, Aye cronin' o'er some godly saum, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 89. **Peb.** Whiles croonin' my sonnet amang the whin-bushes, Affleck *Poct. Wks.* (1836) 141. **Dmf.** I lay and croon't the bonnie sang, Reid *Poems* (1894) 59. **Kcb.** Croon a wee lilt to the country I lo'e, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 107. **n.Yks.** They were croning some (to them) unmeaning chorus of a popular song, Tweddell *Hist. Cleveland* (1873) 120.

6. To use many words in a wheedling, coaxing way; to hob-nob.

Bch. (Jam.) **Edb.** Crun wi' Bacchus—beastly god! Learmont *Poems* (1791) 139.

7. *sb.* The bellowing or lowing sound made by cattle.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Ayr.** They ne'er hear the croon o' the auld fleckit cow, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 101. **Nhb.** (K.) **Dur.**^{1} Very rare. **Cum.** Usually used for the whining noise made by a cow, also by a drunkard, or any whining sound, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 601. **n.Yks.**^{3}

8. A low murmur, hum, song, a murmuring sound.

Per. The kelpie in the drumlie weil Is singin' his eerie croon! Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 259; O! weel I lo'e the cushat's croon, *ib.* 82. **Rnf.** She blythely joins him in a croon, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 112. **Ayr.** For Sym gaed sic an elritch croon, Siller *Poems* (1789) 127. **Lnk.** She can mak the deils obedient to her crune, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 47, ed. 1783; They lead my mem'ry back to schule, . . . The lesson-learnin' croon, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 49. **Lth.** Ye'll aiblins think o' the auld warld croon, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 209. **Edb.** The droning croon O' Meg below, M^{c}Dowall *Poems* (1839) 88. **Bwk.** O, wake again thy harp's sweet croon, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 172. **Dmf.** The burn doon by That deaves the corrie wi' its wilyart croon, Reid *Poems* (1894) 29. **Kcb.** The rowt is loudly heard which by degrees Approaching nearer dwindles to a croon, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 45. **Ir.** Little singing is to be heard, and that little is seldom more than the low croon to which a woman might put her child asleep or milk her goat, Barlow *Idylls* (1892) 84.

9. The purr of a cat.

Abd. Baudrins ligs wi' streekit Collie; Listen to her cheerfu' croon, Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 252.

10. A mournful song, ditty; a wail, lament.

Sc. It was a very unstudied prayer, just the croon of a laden soul that knows its desires and where to satisfy them, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 80. **Rnf.** The neist day brought the waefu' croon, Allan *Poems* (1836) 55. **Ayr.** Passing the house I heard the croon as it were of a laden soul, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xviii. **Lnk.** That's just his ill-fart crune, Watt *Poems* (1827) 56. **Edb.** Now we'll lament in Highland crone, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 50; 'Kate Kennedy' to dowy crune May mourn and clink, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 189, ed. 1785. **Slk.** Till the croone it dyit awaye, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 174.

[MDu. *krōnen*, to lament, mourn loudly, groan (Oudemans); OHG. *krōnēn*, 'garrire' (Graff).]

CROON, see **Croom.**

CROONACH, see **Crooner.**

CROONCH, *v.* Nrf.^{1} Suf.^{1} **[krūntʃ.]** To encroach.

CROONER, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **crowner, cruner** (Jam.); **croonach** Bnff.^{1} The grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus.* See **Croon,** *v.*

Bnff.^{1} Applied to all the species of *Trigla* found on the coast. **s.Lth.** It receives this name from the 'cruning' or 'croyning' noise it makes after being taken. Also called the Captain (Jam.). [The grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*, called crooner from its noise, White *Selborne* (1788) 166, ed. 1853; Satchell (1879).]

CROON(ER, see **Crown(er.**

CROONY, *adj.* Cor.^{12} **[krū·ni.]** Childish, foolish, doating, imbecile.

CROOP, *v.* Dev. **[krœ̄p.]** To rake together, *corradere atque accumulare nummos.* Cf. **cropin(g,** *adj.*

Dev. *w.Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4; **Dev.**^{1} The leet money I've a croop'd up I be a shirk'd out o', 22.

[A back-formation fr. *croupier*, he who rakes in the money at a gaming-table.]

CROOP, see **Croup,** *v.*^{1}

CROOPAN, *sb.*^{1} Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*) Cum.^{1} Written **croopin** Cum.^{1} **[krū·pən.]** The crupper, the girth of a horse. See **Crippin.**

CROOPAN, *sb.*^{2} Or.I. (Jam. *Suppl.*) **[krū·pən.]** The throat. See **Crop,** *sb.*^{1} **2.**

CROOPIN, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written **croupen** S. & Ork.^{1} **[krū·pin, krū·pən.]** The body, trunk of a man or animal; the person, including soul and body. Cf. **crop,** *sb.*^{1} **1.**

Or.I. The reek feamed out f'ae a' his croopan, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 154, in Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 801; The body or trunk of an animal as distinct from the limbs; used most commonly of birds. When geese were cured, as they formerly were, for winter use, it was the 'croopan' only that was 'reested' or smoked. Also used of the body of a rabbit, &c., or even of a man, but *gen.* in a humorous sense (J.G.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} Blessings be upon thy croupen.

CROOPY, *v.* Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Cor. Written **croupy** Wil.^{1} **[krū·pi, krœ̄·pi.]** To stoop down, bend, crouch.

Glo. Get them to croopy down and then pour it over them (S.S.B.). **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence **Croop,** *sb.* a stoop, bend.

Cor. F'rall now all of a croop, I stuggy was and strong, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 27.

CROOS, *sb.* Sh.I. A dumpling filled with fish-liver. (K.I.); S. & Ork.^{1}

CROOSE, see **Crouse,** *adj.*^{1}

CROOSLE, *v.* Dev. Also in form **crousle, cruzle. [krœ̄·zl.]** **1.** To make a low whimpering noise, like an infant just waking; to cry, whine. Cf. **creusle,** *v.*

Dev. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 84.

2. To talk confidentially; to gossip; to flatter, court favour.

Dev. A fretful or peevish tone is always implied (R.P.C.); **Dev.**^{1} You clitch to Dame like a cuckel-button and cruney and crousley way her, 44. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Th' oal' wimmin waz crooslin' together auver the vire.

CROOT, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **krute** Rxb.; **crute** (Jam.). A puny, feeble child; the youngest bird of a brood; the smallest pig of a litter. See **Crut,** *sb.*^{1}

Sc. The croot of the cleckin (Jam.). **Lth.** A weary croot (*ib.*). **Rxb.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

Hence (1) **Crootles,** *sb.* a nickname given to any one small and ill-proportioned. Rxb. (Jam.); (2) **Crootlie,** *adj.* having very short legs, not in proportion to the body. (*ib.*)

CROOT, *v.* Nhb. Also in form **crut** Nhb.^{1} **[krūt]** With *out*: to sprout, grow, shoot. *Fig.* to recover from illness. Cf. **crewtle.**

Nhb. The bairns crooted oot, like young trees, Robson *Bards* (1849) 213; **Nhb.**^{1} She's been varry bad, poor body, but she'll syun croot oot agyen.

CROOT, *adj.* Lan. **[krūt.]** **1.** Crooked, bent, twisted. *Fig.* ill-tempered, cross.

Lan. His arm wur as croot us o' sprint-rod, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 4; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Crootened,** *adj.* bent, curved. e.Lan.^{1}

2. Of beer or ale: ? small, thin.

Lan. Aw've had some croot ale, Clegg *Sketches* (1895); Does th' owd lad keep gettin' croot pints? Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 94; When all the liquor from the brew of beer had been drawn off, a gallon or two of water was sometimes added to the lees, making a sort of 'penky' or small ale—this was called 'groat' or 'croot ale' (H.F.).

CROOT, see **Crout.**

CROOTLING, *prp.* Fif. Hunched up, huddled together, crouching. Cf. **croodle,** *v.*^{1}

Fif. She was crootlin in her muckle chair, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 28; It'll nae dae to sit crootlin' i' the ace a' yer days, an' yer brains gaun to waste, *ib.* 72.

·**CROOTS**, *sb. pl. Obs.?* Glo. Also in form **crutes.** Greaves, the refuse parts of animal fat made up into cakes for dogs' meat. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

CROOTYER, *sb.* Irel. A hunchback. Ant. (W.H.P.) See **Crutteon.**

[Ir. *cruiteach*, hunchbacked, der. of *cruit*, a hump (Foley).]

CROOZUMIT, *sb.* Ayr. (Jam.) **1.** A diminutive or puny person. **2.** One worn out with age. **3.** A hermit, one living alone.

CROP, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form **crap** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.^{1} Nhb. Chs.^{1} Shr.^{12} w.Som.^{1} **[krop, krap, krāp.]** **I. 1.** *sb.* The stomach, breast. Also used *fig.* Cf. **crap,** *sb.*^{1}

Ayr. A notable vantage whilk thrawn crops have, when they are dung [overthrown] with judgments, Dickson *Writings* (1660) I. 27, ed. 1845. **Nhb.** The corn that suited Jacky's crop, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52. **Cum.**^{2} **Wm.** Es seean es ivver t'poor beggar cud see et he'd bin ittan a cat, he wur badly boddert i' t'crop, Robison *Aald Taales* (1882) 9. **Lan.** Mak' a cleean crop on it, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) ix; To lie heavy on the crop, Ramsbottom *Phases of Distress* (1864) 100. **e.An.**^{1} Applied to animals. **Suf.** He has a crop full [is vexed, sorrowful] (F.H.). **Dor.**^{1} Fat beef an' puddèn' yale an' beer, Var ev'ry workman's crop, 160.

Hence (1) **Crop-full,** *adj., fig.* vexed, sorrowful; (2) **-hide,** *sb.* tanning term: a hide tanned whole without having the head and belly cut off; (3) **-sick,** *adj.* disordered in the stomach.

(1) **e.An.**^{12}, **Suf.** (F.H.) (2) **Chs.**^{1} (3) **Cum.**^{1}

2. The head, neck, throat; the 'scruff' of the neck. *Fig.* in phr. *to set up one's crop*, to be impertinent, crow over another.

Nhb. He insisted, smash his crop! Midford *Sngs.* (1818) 38; **Nhb.**^{1} A rope they fastened round maw crop, Robson *Malley's Voyage* (1849). **n.Yks.** It's like your impudence to set up your crop ower me (I.W.); What's thee setting up thee crop aboot? (T.S.) **m.Yks.**^{1} Applied to the throat, or locality of the windpipe. One who has hoarseness has a 'rêasty crop.' **Shr.**^{2} The crap o' th' neck. **w.Som.**^{1} He catch-n by the crap, an' sling un to doors.

Hence **Croppy,** *adj.* proud, stuck up, like a cropper pigeon in appearance. w.Yks.^{3}

3. The head and branches of a felled tree. Also in *comp.* **Crop-wood.** Chs.^{13}, s.Chs.^{1}

4. Phr. *crop of whey*, the thick part of whey, the part that rises to the surface.

Sc. A wooden bowl, full to the brim, of that delicious beverage called crop of whey, *Blackw. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 399 (JAM.).

5. The pick, the best, *gen.* in phr. *the crop of the bunch,—of the lot*, &c.

w.Som.¹ Dhu kraap· u dhu laut· [the best of the lot]. Jaa·k-s dhu kraap· u dhu woa·l faam·lee [Jack is the best of the whole family]. **Dev.** (R.P.C.); **Dev.**³ **Cor.** THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

6. Annual produce, animal as well as vegetable.

e.An.¹ We talk of crops of lambs, turkeys, geese, &c.

7. A clipping, close cutting of hair, &c.

Sc. He was the first I ever saw wear a crap, as they ca' it, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Nhb.**¹ What a crop he's gien ye! **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.)

8. A joint cut from the ribs of an ox or pig; the spare-rib.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). **n.Yks.**¹, **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Shr.**² An inferior piece of beef. Nothing but a bit o' th' crap. **Cmb.**¹ I've got such a beautiful crop of pork for dinner to-morrow. **e.An.**¹, **Suf.** (F.H.) [The neck is called a crop of pork, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 699.]

9. The 'basset,' or outburst to the surface, of a seam of coal or other stratum. Cf. **crow**, *sb.*³

Nhb.¹ **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

Hence **Crop-rash**, *sb.* the loose soft stones above the solid vein. War. (HALL.)

10. A species of 'kealy' limestone; a stock or bed of quarrystone.

Nhp.² To find a stock or crop, as the stone-diggers call it, of useful quarry-stone, MORTON *Hist. Nhp.* (1712) 118.

II. 1. *v.* Gram. forms. (1) *Pres. Tense: pl.* (*a*) **Crappen**, (*b*) **Croppen.** (2) *pp.* **Croppen.**

(1, *a*) **Shr.**² The taturs crappen well. (*b*) **Chs.**¹ They croppen well. **Shr.**¹ (2) **Wm.**¹, **Chs.**¹

2. To top, shorten, cut off; to cut the branches from a felled tree; to trim hedges, &c. Also used *fig.*

Sc. That sword it crappit the bonniest flow'r E'er lifted its head' to the sun, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 599; Only three copies are known to exist..., one foxed and cropped, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxiv, *note.* **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Chs.** The tenant is not to crop or lop any timber trees, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 20; **Chs.**¹, **s.Chs.**¹, **Oxf.**¹ **Nrf.** He crops the loaded branch, BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy* (ed. 1845) 56.

Hence (1) **Crappet**, *ppl. adj.* crop-eared; (2) **Crappin**, *vbl. sb.* the trimming of poplar trees, often used for pea-sticks; (3) **Crop-lug'd**, *adj.*, see **Crappet**; (4) **Cropped**, *ppl. adj.* of woollen cloth: cut or sheared to an even surface; (5) **Cropper**, *sb.* a workman (or machine) who cuts or shears the face of the cloth; (6) **Cropper-worker**, *sb.* the person who carries the webs of cloth to and from the machine, and who feeds it in; (7) **Cropping**, *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the process of cutting off or of shearing the surface of cloth; (*b*) *pl.* the ends of the wool thus sheared off; (8) **Cropping-machine**, *sb.* a machine with circular knives to cut down the nap on cloth; (9) **-shears**, *sb. pl.* shears used for cropping or cutting the fibres from the surface of woollen cloth.

(1) **Per.** I'd lay the ellwand about yer crappet lugs, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 173, ed. 1887. (2) **Chs.**¹ (3) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). (4) **w.Yks.** He had to unhook the cropped portion of the pieces and pull forward the other portions, PEEL *Luddites* (1870) 10. (5) **w.Yks.** His son was a 'cropper,' CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 463; **w.Yks.**³ [A cropper is a machine for cropping all threads and fluff from the face of the cloth previous to its being mangled or calendered, by means of a series of knives working along both sides of the cloth, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (6) [*ib.*] (7, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (*b*) [STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 474.] (8) **w.Yks.** Sometimes called a 'perpetual' (S.C.H.). (9) **w.Yks.** While the pair of cropping-shears were working across the length of the two pieces, the man or boy in attendance had only to stand and watch the operation, PEEL *Luddites* (1870) 9.

3. Of flowers, &c.: to pick, gather.

Sc. Fu' blythe to crap The winsome flow'rs frae Nature's lap, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 32 (JAM.). **sw.Lin.**¹ They've been cropped sin' morn. It's a posy the childer have cropped in the dyke.

4. To yield a crop or a harvest.

e.Lth. As guid a bit o' haugh-grund for crappin as there was in the pairish, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 161; An' mony farms the lairds themsel' Perforce maun crap, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 36. **N.I.**¹ **Chs.**¹ Certain varieties of plants are grown because 'they crop well.' **War.**³ The turnips have cropped well. Quite common, and applied to almost all kinds of produce. **Shr.**¹ Them tatoes croppen well; **Shr.**² [In every rotation of cropping permanent pasture should be left out of consideration, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 457.]

Hence (1) **Crap-land**, *sb.* land under crop; (2) **Crappie**, *adj.* of cereal crops: having large ears, bearing well; (3) **Crapping-time**, *sb.* the time at which grain and vegetables are gathered; (4) **Cropper**, *sb.* that which bears a crop; (5) **Cropping**, *vbl. sb.* a crop; (6) **Crop-ploughing**, *sb.* the second ploughing of fallow land.

(1) **Per.** There's you wi' your crapland and pastoral knowes, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 50. (2) **Bnff.**¹ The corn's nae verra rank; bit it's fell crappie, an' 'ill turn weel oot. (3) **Shr.**² (4) **Chs.**¹ Magnum Bonums [potatoes] are rare croppers. (5) **n.Lin.**¹ (6) **Hrf.** Crop-ploughing takes place six weeks after the first, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 332.

5. With *out*: to break through the surface. With *up*: to spring up, come to mind.

Sc. The first or uppermost of these seams crops out nearest the sea, *Statist. Acc.* VII. 12 (JAM.). **Rnf.** Immense quantities [of ironstone] may be observed cropping out on the banks of those streams, *Agric. Survey*, 25 (*ib.*). **Nhb., Dur.** A seam of coal cropped out in the bank side, *Borings* (1881) II. 85. **w.Yks.**¹ **Lan.**¹ Bo jeighs [joys] crop up i' th' midst o' cares, RAMSBOTTOM *Rhymes* (1864) 12. **Chs.**¹ Croppen up, occurred to mind. **Shr.** Wherever coals are deposited, the seams must necessarily crop out, at or very near the surface, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 202; **Shr.**²

Hence **Crappins**, *sb. pl.* places where the coal 'crops out' on the surface soil. Shr.¹²

6. To cut the hair. In *gen.* colloq. use. Also used *fig.*

Nhb. Gra'merce—gin we cross them we'll crap their kames, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 193; **Nhb.**¹ **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). **w.Yks.** Ah've just gett'n mi hair cropp'd (Æ.B.). **s.Chs.**¹ Ah mún goa· ŭn aa)mi yóoŭr kropt [Ah mun go an' ha' my yure cropt]. **s.Not.** My 'air? I hed it cropped two month ago (J.P.K.).

7. To leave a portion of coal at the bottom of a seam in working; to 'set out' a tub of coals filled insufficiently, and consequently forfeited.

Nhb.¹ **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

Hence **Cropping**, *vbl. sb.* deducting a certain proportion of the weight of coal in the tub, when it contains an excess of small or refuse.

Dur., s.Wal. Equivalent to fining, or docking as it is also termed, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

8. In phr. *to crop the causey*, to walk boldly in the street, lit. to keep the uppermost part of the causeway.

Sc. All the covenanters now boldly crop the causy, SPALDING *Hist. Sc.* (c. 1650) I. 176. **Shr.**²

[1. ON. *kroppr*, a hump, in mod. usage, the body (VIGFUSSON), the same word as OE. *cropp*, the crop of a bird, also, a sprout, bunch of flowers or berries.]

CROP, *sb.*² *Obs.* Sus. The darnel, *Lolium perenne.* See **Crap**, *sb.*²

Sus. KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695).

CROPE, *v.*¹ e.An. Ken. Wil. Dev. [krōp.] **1.** To creep, to walk cautiously; to walk slowly and heavily.

e.An.¹ **Ess.** Crope in the dark we may, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 171; **Ess.**¹ **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Dev.** See how he cropes, *w.Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4; **Dev.**¹ I'm zure I'd crope on my hands and knees to do en good at midnart as soon as midday, 3.

2. To crouch down, to huddle together.

Ken. All crōped up under the wall. Sitting all crōped together. Began to crōpe down (D.W.L.).

CROPE, *v.*² Lakel. Shr. [krōp.] **1.** To breathe with difficulty.

Lakel. Git t'broon titus, an' ye'll know what it means ta crope, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). **Wm.** I can hardly crope (B.K.).

2. To rumble in the bowels.

Shr.¹ Theer wuz a lady as sat afore me as wuz cropin' so. I cracked nuts as 'er shouldna be 'eärd.

CROP(E(D, see **Creep**, *v.*¹, **Croup**, *v.*¹

CROPIN, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **kropin.** A poor useless creature.

Sh.I. Still in common use (K.I.).

CROPIN(G, *adj.* Dev. Cor. Also written **cropeing** Cor.^{2} [**krœ̄·pin.**] Stingy, penurious, miserly, griping. Cf. **croop**, *v.*

n.Dev. Wi' croping church-house grules long fed, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 103. **Cor.** She've jist caal'd me a cropeing timdoodle, J. Trenoodle *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 17; *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433; **Cor.^{2}**

CROPPA, *sb.* I.Ma. [**kro·pə.**] A stone jar.

I.Ma. Isn't there a croppa of rum anywhere? Caine *Manxman* (1895) pt. II. xi.

CROPPEN, *pp.* Sh. & Or.I. Dur. Yks. [**kro·pən.**] Contracted, narrowed, shrunk; crooked. *Gen.* with *in.* Cf. **creeple.**

S. & Ork.^{1} Applied to a vessel; a hook, army, &c., *MS. add.* **s.Dur.** Aw think he hae's sair 'cropped in.' Aw 'magine he lukes warra thin, Watson *Gib's Aud Mear*; (J.E.D.) **n.Yks.** (*ib.*)

CROPPEN, see **Croppin(g.**

CROPPER, *v.* Lei. Also in forms **croopper, crupper** Lei.^{1} [**kro·p-, krū·p-, kru·pə(r).**] To cramp. *Fig.* to master, subdue.

Lei.^{1} My legs ha' got croppered so wi' sitting a-thisns. I think he's crooppered him now.

CROPPER-CROWNED, *adj.* Hnt. Cmb. Also in form **cropple-** Hnt. [**kro·pə-kreund.**] Crested, tufted.

Hnt. A man told me he always thought the 'puets' pretty cropple-crowned little birds (W.F.R.). **Cmb.** A hen with a top-knot is invariably styled a 'cropper-crowned 'un' (M.J.B.).

[Cp. obs. E. *crop*, a crest. *Cirre*, the feathery tuff, crest, or crop on the heads of some birds, Cotgr.]

CROPPIN(G, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Written **croppen** Cum. [**kro·pin, kro·pən.**] The crop of a bird. Also used *fig.* Cf. **crappin**, *sb.*

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.^{1}** 'To set up the croppin' is to give oneself an absurd air of importance, or to walk with a strutting consequential gait. 'The clerk he soon set up his cropping,' Whittle *Galloway's Ramble* (1812) 175. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** (K.)

CROPPLE, *v.* Slang. [**kro·pl.**] At Winchester School: to 'plough,' 'pluck,' or turn back a boy in his examination in class.

Slang. I have been croppled in Vergil (A.D.H.); (E.F.); Cope *Gl.* (1883).

CROPPLE, see **Cripple**, *v.*

CROPPLE-CROWNED, see **Cropper-crowned.**

CROPSHEN, *sb.* Nrf. [**kro·pʃən.**] Herring refuse, headless and broken fish, gills, eyes, intestines, &c.

Nrf.^{1} Herring refuse consisting chiefly of 'cropshen' . . . is not usually employed alone, but is more advantageously made into compost, with an equal bulk of soil, 305.

[A cropshin, one of the refuse sort of herrings, Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1599) in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 176 (Dav.); Corpchun herynge, *Prompt.* (ed. Pynson, 1499). AFr. *corpions*, a kind of herrings, in an Acct. (1516) in Rogers *Agric.* III. 323.]

CROPSY, *sb.* Dur. [**kro·psi.**] The stomach.

Dur. Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

CROSAL, CROSIL, see **Crozzil.**

CROSE, *sb.^{1}* Chs.^{1} [**krōz.**] Hatting term: the edges of a hat-body when laid flat.

CROSE, *v.* and *sb.^{2}* Sc. In forms **croise, croze** (Jam.).

1. *v.* To whine in sympathy with any person in pain or in distress; to speak in a whining, flattering tone of voice.

Mry., Nai. *Gl. Surv. Nairn* (Jam.). **Bnff.^{1}** He widna sit doon an' crose wee the aul' wifie, gehn he wizna leukin' for something fae 'ir. She wizna sae ill till he geed in wee a lang face, an' begood t'crose we 'ir.

Hence (1) **Crosan**, *vbl. sb.* flattery, coaxing, wheedling; (2) **Croser**, *sb.* one given to flattery; (3) **Crosing**, *ppl. adj.* flattering; (4) **Crozie**, *adj.* fawning, wheedling.

(1) **Bnff.^{1}** A' that crosan wee 'ir's nae for naething. (2, 3) *ib.* He's a crosin' busht o' a mannie. (4) **Bch.** (Jam.)

2. To gossip, talk a great deal about little, to magnify trifles.

n.Sc. Much used. It is often applied to those who, in religious matters, are supposed to have more sound than solidity, who make much ado about things that are indifferent (Jam.). **Mry., Ags.** (*ib.*)

3. *sb.* Flattery, expression of sympathy; one given to flattering.

Bnff.^{1} She's an aul' crose.

CROSE, see **Croze.**

CROSHABELL, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken.^{1} A courtesan.

CROSHEENS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Crutches.

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

[Ir. *croisín*, a crutch (Foley).]

CROSPUNK, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A name given to the Molucca bean, *Caesalpinia Bonducella*, drifted to the shores of some of the western islands.

w.Sc. They take small quantities of the kernel of the black Molucca bean, call'd by them Crospunk, Martin *West. Islands* (1716) 11 (Jam.).

CROSS, *sb.*, *v.*, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. In forms **crass** Oxf.^{1} Brks.^{1}; **croise** Slk. (Jam.) [**kros, kras, krās.**] **I. 1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *Cross and hands*, a finger-post; (2) *to beg like a cripple at a cross*, to entreat earnestly and persistently; (3) *his way is a long one, but there's a staff and cross at the end of it*, said of a spendthrift or prodigal; (4) *to make* or *put a cross on*, to affirm with the signature, to receipt.

(1) **se.Wor.^{1}** (2) **Wm.** Ah beg'd like a cripple at a cross, but it was neea use (B.K.). **n.Yks.^{2}** Still common. **m.Yks.^{1}** **s.Chs.^{1}** A common phr. The expression refers to the ancient custom of mendicants to sit and beg upon the steps of the crosses in public places. (3) **m.Yks.^{1}** (4) **n.Yks.^{2}** 'I'll mak my cross on't,' affirm it with my signature. **s.Wil.** Shall I put a cross on the bill, ma'am? (G.E.D.)

2. Money, cash, also in phr. *cross nor coin.*

Qco. The devil a cross of wages I got from the master this many a day, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. xxv. **n.Yks.^{2}** I'm blest wi' nowther cross nor coin. **w.Yks.^{1}** I've neither cross nor coin. [He hath never a cross to bless himself withal, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 237.]

3. Phr. *cross and pile*, (1) coin, money, lit. the obverse or reverse side of a coin; (2) the game of 'heads or tails.'

(1) **Sc.** If he was not cleaned out of cross and pile, I never saw a ruined man in my life, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xiv. (2) **w.Yks.^{2}** **Lan.** Cross and pile is the old name of what is now called 'tossing,' or 'heads and tails.' . . . 'Three piles with six crosses for pennies'; . . . this at least shows that 'cross and pile' were terms for the opposite sides of coins, Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 139. **Der.^{1}** *Obs.*

4. The dark marks across the shoulders of a donkey.

N.I.^{1} 'He would steal the cross off an ass': said of an avaricious person. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Shr.** Hairs taken from the cross on a donkey's back are used to cure whooping cough, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 168. **Oxf.^{1}** Some say, originally caused by Christ making a cross on the ass on which he sat; and others, that they were made by the legs of Christ as he rode into Jerusalem.

5. *pl.* Two nicks or marks made on the surface of the earth by a miner when he takes the ground to dig for lead ore. Also in phr. *crosses and holes.*

Der. They may make crosses, holes, and set their stowes, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 5; When a person discovers a vein and he has no means to possess it for want of 'stowces,' he marks the ground with 'crosses and holes,' by which means he possesses it until he can procure 'stowces,' Mawe *Mineralogy* (1802).

6. *v.* In phr. (1) *to cross the buckle* or *over the buckle*, to cross the arms in playing at skipping, to cross the legs in making a peculiar and difficult step in dancing; (2) *—the mind*, to have an injurious effect on the mind; (3) *—out the rainbow*, see below; (4) *—out the witch*, see below.

(1) **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.** Can ye jump up an shuffle And cross owre the buckle When ye dance? *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 41; **Nhb.^{1}** **Cum.** Danc'd 'Cross the buckle' and 'leather te patch,' Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 66. (2) **Dev.** Calling her ould witch an' haggaging as they did— . . . had crossed her mind a bit; so that she'd grown to an awsome ould spit-fire at learst, Madox-Brown *Yeth-hounds* (1876) 251. (3) **Nhb., Dur.** Two straws were placed on the ground so as to form a cross, and were then struck at the point of intersection three (?) times with a stone. If one of the straws was broken by the blow, the rainbow was expected to break immediately after, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 471. **Yks.** Boys take two pieces of stick and lay them on the ground, placing a small stone at the end of each stick. The charm is supposed to cause the rainbow to disappear, *ib.* **w.Yks.** The belief was prevalent amongst the youngsters that it was possible to 'cross out' the rainbow. Though

we often made the cross on the ground, yet we believed it was as effectual if we crossed the fore-fingers of each hand, *ib.* (4) **w.Yks.**^{2} When ale is brewed, the farmer's wife makes a cross upon the yeast which floats on the top of the wort in the brewing vat. She also throws a few hot cinders into the vat. The process is called 'crossing the old witch out,' *Introd.* 22.

7. To brand with a mark of the cross. Slk. (JAM.)

8. To toll the death-bell. w.Yks. (R.H.H.)

9. Of the hand of a clock, &c.: to approach, draw near a certain point.

Per. The shadow's crossing II. The hand's crossing the wee short hour (G.W.). **Ayr.** Juist as it was crossin' eleven, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 224.

10. *adj.* and *adv.* Inconvenient; contrary, wrong, untoward.

Lnk. Providence frowned very much upon him, and everything went cross, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1720) II. 29, ed. 1828. **Cum.** An, than, theer cross wedder to feight wi', RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 151.

Hence (1) **Crossful,** *adj.* cross-tempered; (2) **Crossing,** *adj.* vexatious, grievous, untoward.

(1) **Per.** A bad and crossful wife, NICOLL *Poems* (1766) 40. (2) **w.Som.**^{1} Tuur·ubl kraa·seen, aa·dr ún·eebau·dee-d u-tèok·t jis truub·l wai un [very grievous, after one had taken such trouble with him].

II. In *comb.* with *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* (1) **Cross·axe,** an axe with two broad and sharp ends, one cutting breadth-wise, the other length-wise; (2) **·band,** a twist in yarn from left to right and right to left; (3) **·bar,** (*a*) the cross-piece of iron to which the prongs of a potato-fork or 'yelve' are fixed; (*b*) *pl.* the upright bars of a gate, which cross the ledges or horizontal bars; (4) **·bated,** of the fibres of wood: cross-grained, twisted, crooked; (5) **·brath'd,** braided across; (6) **·bridge,** the frame at the back of a wagon into which the side pieces are tenanted, answering to the 'fore-buck'; (7) **·buttock,** a term in wrestling, see below; also used *vbl.*; (8) **·chamer prentice,** an apprentice bound by the governors of the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School; see below; (9) **·chap,** a thief; (10) **·cloth,** (*a*) a square of linen folded cross-wise, wrapped round the head or bosom, or laid on a child's head to protect the 'opening'; (*b*) a hanging or veil by which the rood and other images in the rood-loft were hid during Lent; a banner attached to a processional cross; (11) **·corners,** diagonally; (12) **·course,** a metalliferous vein having a direction across that of the metalliferous lodes; (13) **·crop,** (*a*) a crop contrary to the four-course system of husbandry; (*b*) to grow crops out of due rotation; (14) **·cut,** (*a*) an excavation in a mine driven at an angle to the direction of the cleavage or cleat; (*b*) to cut the stem of a tree into lengths with a 'cross-cut' saw; (*c*) to cut out turnips with a hoe, so as to leave them in tufts ready for a final thinning to single plants; (*d*) to plough across, at right angles to the former ploughing; (15) **·cut-saw,** a saw used for cutting timber across; (16) **—day,** Dec. 28th, Innocents' Day; also Friday *gen.*; (17) **— days,** the days of procession to the parish boundaries; (18) **·fish,** (19) **·fit,** the star-fish, *Stella marina*; (20) **·flower,** (*a*) the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*; (*b*) the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (21) **·gang,** (22) **·gate,** a cross-road, field-track, cross-way; (23) **·gates,** the branchings of a horse-gate in a coal-mine; (24) **·gossan,** a vein in a mine of a metallic nature; (25) **·grain,** to irritate, annoy; (26) **·hand dance,** a country dance; (27) **·hands post,** a finger-post; (28) **·headed,** used of ploughs, which have a piece of wood placed across the end of the beam, to regulate the oblique position of the capstan; (29) **·hill,** the open space or 'green' in the centre of a village; (30) **·hopple,** (*a*) to thwart, contradict, interrupt in conversation; to annoy, put out; (*b*) to ask awkward questions; to cross-question; (31) **·hoppled,** ill-tempered; (32) **·maund,** a basket with the handle across it; (33) **— Monday,** the Monday after the festival of the Invention of the Cross, May 14th, old style; (34) **·morganed,** peevish, ill-natured; (35) **·nook,** to check, restrain, get out of the way; to go into the corners of a room, to go aside; (36) **·noted,** of cows: arranged that some shall calve in spring or summer, others in autumn or winter; (37) **·oaks,** oak trees growing where two roads cross each other; (38) **·over,** (*a*) a comforter or small shawl, the ends of which can be tied round the waist at the back, crossing over the breast in front; (*b*) a special kind of heavy cotton goods, with blue and white stripes running across; (39) **·patch,** (40) **·piece,** an ill-tempered, cross child or person; in *gen.* colloq. use; (41) **·plough,** see **·cut** (*d*); (42) **·quart,** cross-corner; (43) **·rake,** a vein of ore which bisects in its course another vein in the working; (44) **·rouping,** a sale by auction at the public cross; (45) **·row,** the alphabet; (46) **·sighted,** squinting; (47) **·speir,** to cross-examine, question; (48) **·teean,** taken with a fit of contradiction; (49) **·ticky,** (50) **·touch,** a variety of the game of 'last touch'; see below; (51) **·trucking,** an interchange of commodities; (52) **·vein,** a cleft or fissure in a mine which crosses another at an angle; (53) **·wamping,** contradicting, wrangling; (54) **·waund,** ill-tempered, cross; (55) **·ways,** a place where four roads meet; (56) **— week,** Rogation Week; (57) **·wind,** (*a*) to warp, twist; (*b*) to cross-examine, question; (58) **·wort,** the may-wort, *Galium Cruciata*; (59) **·woun** or **·wounded,** uneven.

(1) **Dor.** (C.V.G.) **Som.** Called also Grub-axe and Twibill, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (2) **w.Yks.** (J.M.) (3, *a*) **Chs.**^{1} Randle Holme describes the parts of a Yelve as 'The Barr, or Cross Bar,' *Acad. Armory*, bk. III. viii. 337. (*b*) **n.Lin.**^{1} (4) **w.Yks.**^{1} (5) **Frf.** A bulgy knap O' thread, cross-brath'd, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 6. (6) **Nhp.**^{1} (7) **Cum.** He'd given the little waistrel the cross-buttock, and felled him on his head, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 59. **Wm.** It consists in getting one's opponent over one's buttock and bringing him down by that leverage, as it were. He cross-buttocked him an' gat him doon wi an' awful whiddur (B.K.). **w.Yks.** I had him clean cross-buttocked, SNOWDEN *Web Weaver* (1896) viii. [We stripped in a moment, and began a furious contest.... Many cross-buttocks did I sustain, SMOLLETT *R. Random* (1748) xxvii.] (8) **w.Yks.** So called because the meetings used to be held in the chamber over the old market cross, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). (9) **Lon.** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 24. (10, *a*) **n.Yks.** One croscloth value 4*d.*, *Quarter Sessions Record* (Apr. 26, 1620) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 233. **n.Lin.**^{1} *Obs.* **Shr.**^{1} The cross-cloth, together with the 'skull-cap' and 'plucker-down,' formed the head-gear of an infant a century ago. The skull-cap was a tight-fitting cap of linen which went over the cross-cloth; to this was attached the plucker-down—an invention designed to keep the child from throwing its head back. It consisted of two linen bands, which, being secured to the cap at one end, were at the other fastened to the shoulders of the child's dress, thus keeping the head in position. (*b*) **n.Lin.**^{1} *Obs.* (11) **n.Yks.** He went cross-cooaners o' t'field (I.W.). (12) **Cor.** There are instances of a lode being heaved fifty, and even more, fathoms, by a cross-course, BURROW *'Mongst Mines*, 29. (13, *a*) **Nhb.** (M.H.D.) (*b*) **Not.** The covenants are the usual ones, as to repairs, not cross-cropping, &c., MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 159. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} When they began to cross-crop the land, they never did any more good. **Oxf.**^{1} (14, *a*) **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). **Cor.**^{3} For the purposes of discovering lodes, or for affording facilities for working a mine. (*b, c*) **Chs.**^{1} (*d*) **n.Lin.**^{1} Ploughing land across, so as to cut the soil into square blocks. **sw.Lin.**^{1} They're cross-cutting fallows. They don't fall to cross-cut clay. (15) **n.Yks.** Let's cut theease trees wĭ t'cross-cut-saw (I.W.). **Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (16) **Shr.** One day among the Twelve [the Christmas (q.v.)] is a day of evil omen, namely Innocents' Day, the 28th Dec., otherwise called 'Cross day.' The ancient sages of Pulverbatch applied this name not only to Innocents' Day itself, but throughout the year to the day of the week on which it had last fallen, which was counted an unlucky day for the beginning of any work or other undertaking. 'It must have been begun on Cross Day,' was a proverbial saying applied to any unfortunate enterprise, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 408; The inauspicious character of Friday is due to the Crucifixion having taken place on that day—I am told that it is even called 'Cross Day' about Church Stretton, *ib.* 260; **Shr.**^{1} (17) **e.Yks.** The onely time for puttinge of fatte weathers is aboute Easter and Crosse days, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 9. (18) **Sh.I.** EDMONSTON *Zetland* (1809) II. 320 (JAM.). **S. & Ork.**^{1} (19) **Bnff.**^{1} (20) **Dev.** (B. & H.) (21, 22) **n.Yks.**^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1} (23) **w.Yks.** (J.P.) (24) **Cor.**^{2} Either a vein of a metallic nature, a cross-gossan, or else a soft earth, clay, or flookan like a vein.

(25) **Glo.** I'm good enough tempered if nobody don't cross-grain me (S.S.B.). (26) **n.Dev.** The men and maidens were all forming up for a cross-hand dance, Chanter *Witch* (1896) vii. (27) **War.**, **Glo.** I will meet you at the cross-hands post (E.S.). (28) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 162. (29) **Nhp.**^{2} (30, *a*) **Lin.** It doesn't do to crossopple her (C.G.B.). **sw.Lin.**^{1} Don't cross-hopple her now she's ill. You can do nowt by cross-hoppling him. (*b*) **Cmb.**^{1} I'm not a-going to be cross-hoppled in this way. (31) **Nhp.**^{1} Confined to the *n.* part of the county. (32) **Ess.** Go fetch the cross-maund, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 182. (33) **Nhp.**^{2} (34) **w.Yks.**^{1} (35) **Abd.** Used as a sort of imprecation (Jam.); Cross-nook ye, bairns, an' let him down afore the fire, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 3, ed. 1873. (36) **Chs.**^{1} When it is so arranged that some cows in a stock shall calve so as to ensure a supply of milk all the year round, they are said to be cross-noted. **s.Chs.**^{1} (37) **Hrt.** About a mile from Berkhampstead, on a spot where two roads cross each other, are a few oak trees called 'cross-oaks.' Here aguish patients used to resort, and peg a lock of their hair into one of these oaks, then, by a sudden wrench, transfer the lock from their heads to the tree, and return home with the full conviction that the ague had departed with the severed lock. Persons now living affirm they have often seen hair thus left pegged into the oak, for one of these trees only was endowed with the healing power, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 5. (38, *a*) **w.Yks.** It's cold again, don't go out without your cross-over on (H.L.). **Dor.** Baby he do look vine i' the crossover as you've a-knitted vor'n, Hare *Vill. Street* (1895) 231. **Dev.**^{3} (*b*) **Chs.**^{1} Formerly woven chiefly about Mabberley and Wilmslow. (39) **Sc.** The keeper's a cross patch, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxix. **e.Yks.**^{1} Never applied to men. **w.Yks.**^{125} **Lan.**^{1} Eh, what a cross-patch hoo is! It's a wonder thae can live wi' her. **Der.** What's th' owd crosspatch been slanging about? Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. iii; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Cross-patch, Draw the latch, Sit by the fire and spin. **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{3}, **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.** (E.M.), **Sus.**^{2} **e.Sus.** Holloway. **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (40) **e.Lan.**^{1} (41) **Lin.** At Belesley they have a practice which is to baulk their turnip land . . . that is, to lap a furrow or unstirred land, then harrow down, and cross-plough it clean, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 151. (42) **n.Lin.**^{1} (43) **Der.** Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 260. (44) **Lth.** At ilka puir bodies cross-roupin' . . . You're sure to see Tam an' his drum, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 134; Sales by auction at the Cross of a Burgh are ordered by the sheriff, *gen.* for rent or other debts unpaid (A.W.). (45) **Ess.** (S.P.H.) (46) **Cor.** The poor cheeld worked his eyes round and round so quick, . . . that he grew up cross-sighted from that night forr'ard, 'Q.' *Troy Town Revisited* in *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (1894). (47) **Frf.** He was speired at and cross-speired at till a' thing was kent aboot him, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 41, ed. 1889. (48) **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1} (49) **s.Not.** The player who is 'it' does not pursue the others indiscriminately but is confined to the pursuit of one; and when a boy succeeds in running across between pursued and pursuer, the latter is obliged to turn and follow that boy (J.P.K.). (50) **nw.Dev.**^{1} (51) **n.Yks.**^{2} (52) **w.Yks.**^{1} **Der.** Another miner for a cross-vein sets, Manlove *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 41. (53) **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} (54) **Shr.**^{1} Yo'n never stop yore 'ear out ŏŏth 'er', 'er's sich a cross-waund piece. (55) **Sus.**^{1} (56) [The Dutch call it Cross week and so it is called in some parts of England, because of old, when the priests went in procession this week, the Cross was carried before them, Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 172.] (57, *a*) **Chs.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} Applied to boards, when so warped as not to unite closely. **Shr.**^{2} This glass crosswinds soa that I conna mak a good job on it. (*b*) **s.Chs.**^{1} Dhi mey·dhŭrd im ŭn kroswuw·nd ŭn baan·tŭrd im ŭ)dhaat·)n til ey)d see· aan·ithin ŭz dhi waan·tid im [They meithered him an' crosswound an' bantered him a-that-n till hey'd see (say) annythin' as they wanted him]. **Shr.**^{1} 'E thought to get the saicrit out; 'e questioned an' crosswaund me all manner o' ways, but 'e missed it. (58) **n.Yks.** (B. & H.) (59) **Shr.**^{2}

[**I. 2.** I should bear no cross, if I did bear you, for I think you have no money in your purse, Shaks. *As You*, II. iv. 12. **3.** Fr. *pile*, the pile or under-iron of the stamp, wherein money is stamped; and the pile-side of a piece of money, the opposite whereof is a cross (whence, *Ie n'ay croix ny pile*) (Cotgr.). **II.** (45) *Abece*, an A.B.C. the cross-row, an alphabet, Cotgr. See **Chris(t-cross, 3** (2).]

CROSS, *prep.* Nhb. Cum. Nhp. Also in form **crass** Nhp.^{1} **[kros, kras.]** Across, aphetic form of *across* (q.v.).

Nhb.^{1} 'Folk could so friendly shake hands 'cross the street,' Gilchrist *Improvements* (1835). **Cum.** Laid cross two barrels, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 5. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **Nhp.**^{1} He's gone crass the road.

CROSSANTLY, see **Crassantly.**

CROSSEL, CROSSIL, see **Crozzil.**

CROSSIE-CROON SHILLIN', *phr.* Sc. See below.

Bnff.^{1} A coin, over which cows were first milked after having calved, to protect them from the evil eye and every evil cantrip. Perhaps the silver crown, or the twenty shillings, or ten shillings Scottish piece coined in 1565, and having the marks XXX, XX, and called Criukston dollars.

CROSSING, *sb.* N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Mining term: an arch by which a current of air is carried across overhead in a pit.

CROSSLET, *sb.* Sc. **[kro·slit.]** A crucifix, small cross.

Sc. The hoary clerk-curate was scorned and maltreated, His crosslet profaned, and his pyx desecrated, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 4.

CROSSY, see **Accroshay.**

CROSTERING, *adj.* War. **[kro·stərin.]** At Rugby School: boasting.

War. *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); **War.**^{2} **s.War.**^{1} He's a crostering fellow.

CROTAL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Written **crotel** n.Ir. Also in form **crottle** Sc. (Jam.) N.I.^{1} **[krō·tl, kro·tl.]** The lichen *Parmelia omphalodes.*

Sc. Now called 'cud-bear' (Jam.); Much used by the Highlanders, under the name of crotal, for dyeing a reddish brown. In the *n.* and *w.* these lichens are sometimes promiscuously called crottles, *Edb. Encyclo.* XII. 739 (*ib.*). **n.Ir.** *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 480. **N.I.**^{1} A decoction of it is used for dyeing.

Hence **Crottlie,** *adj.* covered with lichen or 'crottle.'

Sc. As o'er the crottlie crags they climbed, Train *Mount. Muse* (1814) 65 (Jam.).

[Gael. *crotal*, a general name for the varieties of Lichen, more esp. those used in dyeing (M. & D.).]

CROTCH, *sb.*^{1} e.An. **[krotʃ.]** The fork or meeting of two arms of a tree; the junction of the thighs in a human being.

e.An.^{1}; **e.An.**^{2} The tree hit him on the crotch in falling. A lad long in the crotch. **Nrf.** (W.R.E.); **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; (F.H.); **Suf.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Crotch·boots,** *sb. pl.* water-boots that come up to the 'crotch' or thigh; (2) **·bound,** *adj.* lazy; (3) **Crotched,** *adj.* of or belonging to the thigh; (4) **Crotch·room,** *sb.* the length of the lower limbs; (5) **·tail,** the kite, *Milvus ictinus.*

(1) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} (2) **Nrf.**^{1} (3) **e.An.**^{2} A long-crotched man is usually good at walking and running. **Suf.** (F.H.) (4) **e.An.**^{1} It is said of one who has long legs that he has plenty of crotch-room. (5) **Ess.** (K.); *Gl.* (1851); [So called] from its forked tail, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 137; **Ess.**^{1} **s.Cy.** Ray (1691).

[Crotch, the forked part of a tree, Coles (1677); The crotch of the bough, Tusser *Husb.* (1580) 105. OFr. (Picard) *croche*, 'entaillure, coche' (La Curne).]

CROTCH, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* e.An. **[krotʃ.]** **1.** *sb.* A crutch, a staff under the arm to support the lame; a stilt. Also in *comp.* **Crotch·stick.**

e.An.^{1} **Suf.** Could not walk without a crotch stick, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 249. **Ess.** (H.H.M.)

Hence (1) **Crotched,** *adj.* cross, perverse, obstinate; (2) **Crotch·trolling,** *vbl. sb.* a method of 'trolling' or angling for pike; see below.

(1) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.** (J.H.), **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.**^{1} Said of a lad, or a horse. (2) **e.An.**^{1} Used in the broads and rivers in Nrf. The fisherman has no rod, but has the usual reel, and, by the help of a crotch-stick, throws his bait a considerable distance from him into the water, and then draws it gently towards him. It is much practised by poachers, as there is no rod, or 'pole,' to betray their intention. **Nrf.**^{1}

2. *v.* In phr. *to crotch his inside open*, to keep a pig's inside open with a stick. Nrf. (P.H.E.)

[*Hoc sustentaculum, hoc podium*, a croche, *Pict. Voc.* (c. 1475) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 810. OFr. (Picard) *croche*, OFr. *croce* (mod. *crosse*), a crutch, see Hatzfeld (s.v.), and La Curne (s.v. *Croce*).]

CROTCH, *sb.*^{3} Yks. **[krotʃ.]** A wooden seat; a shoemaker's bench. See **Cratch,** *sb.*^{3}

w.Yks. He'll cronk haars upon haars i' t'same crotch i' t'chimbla corner, Burnley *Saunterer's Satchel* (1880) 27.

CROTCHET, *sb.* Sc. Suf. **[kro·tʃit.]** **1.** A hook on which to hang anything.

Suf. A line to fetch litter, and halters for head; With crotchets and pins, to hang trinkets thereon, *Garland* (1818) 346.

2. *Fig.* A whim, odd fancy.

Bnff. Weel, Donald! what's the crotchet now, That I am sent for to visit you? Taylor *Poems* (1787) 109.

[A crotchet, *Uncus*, Coles (1679); Hokes and crochettis of yron, Caxton *G. Leg.* (1483) 134. Fr. *crochet*, a small hook (Cotgr.).]

CROTTLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **crottil** Sc. (Jam.) Also in forms **crittle** Ayr.; **cruttle** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} n.Yks.^{1} **[kro·tl, kru·tl.]** **1.** *sb.* A crumb, fragment, broken piece; a small fragment or lump of any hard substance.

Rnf. Lay on twa-three crottils on the fire (Jam.). **Ayr.** He flung a bakiefu' o' crittles on the fire, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 257. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

Hence (1) **Crittly,** (2) **Crottly** or **Crottely,** *adj.* crumbly, friable; lumpy, reduced to small fragments. Also used *fig.*

(1) **Per.** It's a' in crittly bits and won't mend (G.W.). (2) **N.Cy.**^{1} 'Crutly hoofed,' brittle-hoofed, 'crutly tempered,' short-tempered. **Nhb.**^{1} When the land is in fine condition and crumbles as the plough turns over the furrow it is said to be crotly. The aad maister hes a temper as crutly as ewe-milk cheese. 'The cheese you send must not be a cruttley one, as they are so bad for cutting into slices,' *Letter* (Mar. 1888). **Dur.**^{1} **s.Dur., n.Yks.** D'ye like crottely cheese? (J.E.D.) **Cum.**^{1} **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). **Wm.** T'rooads is varra crotly (B.K.). **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811).

2. *v.* To crumb, to rub into small particles. Nhb. (R.O.H.)

[A der. of ME. *crot(e*, a piece, bit, atom. Þou sal be lauerd ouer ilk crot þat es in erth or paradis, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 9440.]

CROTTLE, CROUCE, see **Crotal, Crouse,** *adj.*^{12}

CROUCH, *sb.* Oxf. A tumble; a wrinkle. (Hall.)

CROUCH, *v.* Sc. Chs. Written **crooch** s.Chs.^{1} **[krūtʃ.]** To stoop down. *Fig.* to cringe, be obsequious, fawning.

Slk. Ran crouching away on the road, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 351, ed. 1866. **s.Chs.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Crouchie,** *sb.* a humpback; also used *attrib.*; (2) **Crouching,** *ppl. adj.* cringing, servile.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Ayr.** Crouchie Merran Humphie, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 20. (2) **Gall.** Their crouchin' flunkies at their ca', Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 89, ed. 1897. **s.Chs.**^{1} Ey)z won ü dhem króo·chin foa·ks: au·viz voa·ts widh iz laan·dlŭrd [Hey's one o' them croochin' folks; auvays votes with his landlurd].

CROUD, see **Crowd,** *sb.*^{1}, **Crowdy,** *sb.*^{2}, **Crud.**

CROUDLE, CROUDY, see **Croodle,** *v.*^{12}, **Crowdy,** *sb.*^{1}

CROUGING, *prp.* Cor. **[kreu·dʒin.]** **1.** Crouching. Cor.^{2}

2. Shuffling. See **Crouch,** *v.*

Cor.^{1} He goes crouging along; **Cor.**^{2}

CROUKE, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A crow. (Hall.)

CROULY, *sb.* Irel. The smallest of a litter of pigs; an undergrown child. See **Crowl,** *sb.*

Uls. Very common (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** (W.J.K.)

CROUN, see **Crown,** *sb.*

CROUNCH, *v.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To prance.

Lin.^{1} My horse is rather ill-conditioned, and crounches much.

CROUNDER, *sb.* Dev. A corner. Cf. **cornder.**

Dev. We heard Gomner that then was, crouching i' th' chimbley-crounder like me now, Madox-Brown *Yeth-hounds* (1876) 251.

CROUP, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Shr. Also written **croop** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **crope, crupe** Sc. (Jam.); **crowp** Sc. (Jam.) Bnff.^{1} n.Yks.^{12} m.Yks.^{1} **[krūp, krōp.]** **1.** *v.* To croak, make the harsh noise of a raven, frog, &c.; to speak hoarsely.

Frf. The corbie that croupit on oor hoose-heid Bodit ill to my ain gudeman, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 19. **e.Lth.** 'I thocht he was gey roopy,'... the fac bein he had been croupin like a craw, the way he aye spak, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 40. **Bwk.** The corbies in the corbie-heugh, Are crouping like to dee, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 22. **Rxb.** Sin you an' me Did croup an' sport i' yonder pool, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 49. **Slk.** The corbie croupit in the clud, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 17, ed. 1866. **n.Yks.** T'frog crowps (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} I shouldna 'eed 'im or whad 'e said no more than a crow croupin'.

Hence (1) **Croupie,** *sb.* the raven, *Corvus cornix*; also in *comp.* **Croupie-craw**; (2) **Crouping,** (*a*) *vbl. sb.* the croaking of ravens, frogs, &c.; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* croaking; (3) **Croupy,** *adj.* hoarse from cold or from croup.

(1) **Fif.** Ae croupie 'ill no pike out anither's een (Jam.). **s.Sc.** Ye was feared for the croupie-craws fleein awa wi' ye after it was dark, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 53. **n.Cy.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 88. (2, *a*) **Bwk.** The crouping of a corby or raven is held to be a bad omen, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 23. **n.Yks.**^{1} (*b*) **Sc.** Ye croopin corbies, black as soot, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 44. **Edb.** Croupin' craws, Seem to forspeak the ruin o' thy haws [halls], Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 195, ed. 1785. (3) **Bnff.**^{1} A'm unco fleyt aboot the lassie: she hid a crowpie host a' nicht. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} He gav a kind o' croopy shoot, Robson *Hamlick, Prince o' Denton.* **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. To rumble as the bowels do from flatulence, &c.

n.Yks.^{12}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **Lin.** Poor bairn, its i'side croups rarely, *Lin. N. & Q.* (July 1890).

Hence **Crowping,** *vbl. sb.* the rumbling in the bowels caused by flatulence, &c. n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.^{12}

3. To grumble, murmur, complain. n.Yks.^{12}, m.Yks.^{1}

Hence **Croupy,** *adj.* grumbling, repining, discontented.

n.Yks. (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} A crowpy body.

4. To speak in a whining, wheedling way; to flatter.

Bnff.^{1} A widna crowp wee 'im for 't a' [I would not be so mean as to flatter him to get what I wish]; often joined with 'crose' (q.v.). The mean tyke o' a cheel's eye crowpin' an' crosin' wee the aul' man t'get 'im t' ley's siller till 'im.

Hence (1) **Crowp,** *sb.* flattery; (2) **Crowping,** *ppl. adj.* given to flattery. Bnff.^{1}

5. *sb.* A croak, the harsh note of a crow or raven.

Frf. There lichtit a corbie on oor hoose-heid ... An' he uttered a weird unwarldly croup, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 19.

6. A disease among poultry.

Shr.^{2} Not the same as the pip.

[**1.** The ropeen of the rauynis gart the craus crope, *Compl. Scotl.* (1549) 39.]

CROUP, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Also written **croop.** A berry. See **Craw,** *sb.*^{1} **4** (5).

Sc. (Jam.) **Per.** Not common (G.W.).

CROUP, *v.*^{2} Sc. Cum. **[krūp.]** To stoop, crouch, bend.

n.Sc. (W.M.) **Arg.** Crouped over the lap-stone, he made love to his work, Munro *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 248. **Cum.** (Hall.)

CROUP-BAND, *sb.* Wm. **[krū·p-band.]** The crupper, the part of the saddle through which the horse's tail is passed to keep the saddle in its place. (B.K.)

[ME. *croupe*, the hind-quarters of a horse (Chaucer), Fr. *croupe.*]

CROUPEN, CROUPY, see **Croopin, Croopy.**

CROUSE, *adj.*^{1} and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written **crause** w.Yks.^{4}; **croose** Sc. N.I.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Cum. e.Yks.^{1}; **crouce** Mry. e.Yks.; **crous** Sc. (Jam.) n.Yks.^{1}; **crowse** N.Cy.^{1} n.Yks.^{12} m.Yks.^{1}; **cruse** Sc. N.I.^{1} ne.Yks.^{1} **[krūs, Lan. also krēs.]** **1.** *adj.* Sharp-tempered, pugnacious, captious, cross, 'touchy.'

N.I.^{1} He's as croose as a banty cock. **Ant.** He wus gye an' croose on it when a spoke tae him, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. Bold, courageous, valiant; keen, eager.

Sc. A cock is crouse in his own midding, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 359; A man's aye crouse in his ain cause, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **Abd.** Fan he's sae crouse that he would try To be brave Ajax' maik, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 5; It sets folks ill to be o'er crouse an' vaunty, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1875) 28. **Kcd.** She ken'd the servants werna crouse, Burness *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 304. **Per.** Frae e'en to morn sae crouse an' bauld, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 127. **Frf.** Their craps were crouse, their courage high, Sands *Poems* (1833) 52. **Fif.** Carnbee, ... Turnin' tongue-ferdy now and crouse, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 14. **Ayr.** They had only the effect of making me button my coat, and look out the crooser to the blast, Galt *Provost* (1822) viii. **Lth.** Crouse Craigforth and princely Keir, Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 108. **Peb.** His little saul was wondrous crouse, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 68. **Slk.** I pretended to be very crouse and no a bit feared, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 50, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** Croose as a cock in his ain cavie, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 56. **Gall.** The crousest sud been cowpit owre i' death's gory fauld, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 428. **Kcb.** Kir and crouse Like couts and fillies starting frae a post, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 25. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** The trappin trade quite crouse te lairn, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24; **Nhb.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{3}

3. Conceited, elated, self-satisfied; pleased, happy, proud. Also used *fig.*

Sc. The auld kirk stood as crouse as a cat when the flaes are kaimed aff her, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xix; The wafflin' creatur' feelin' unco crouse An' prood o' hae'n a freen, Allan *Lilts* (1874) 107. **e.Fif.** Willy lookit unco' croose, as he had a reet to do being the owner o' sae mony pund notes an' an auld pistol, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Ayr.** They were crouse and really insolent, Galt *Ann. Parish* (1821) xxxv; Then why should we not be crouse, When we think o' auld Robin Bruce? *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 49. **e.Lth.** There's naethin like a drap o' the Auld Kirk an' a meetin o' frien's for makin a body feel crouse an' content wi' himsel, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 239. **Edb.** Twa bloody battles Charley wan, Nae doubt made him right crouse, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 239. **Gall.** Then was I very croose at the manner of our coming off, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) ii. **Kcb.** I'm as croose as a king wi' my ain Jessie Glen, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 157. **Cum.** Mag and Jen are trig and crouse, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 65. **ne.Yks.**^{1} Sha wer varry cruse on her new dhriss. **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 17; He's very cruse over his new house (Miss A.); Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788); **e.Yks.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Crousely**, *adv.* proudly, boldly, confidently; boastingly; (2) **Crouseness**, *sb.* boldness, forwardness, conceit; (3) **Crousie**, *adj.* elated.

(1) **Sc.** Ye crack crously with your bonnet on, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Things are ill aff when the like o' them can speak crousely about ony gentleman's affairs, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxix; Raised up the latch and cam crousely ben, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) I. 141. **Frf.** Up and crousely cock your head, Sands *Poems* (1833) 152. **Rnf.** Nae wonder that ye crousely craw, Barr *Poems* (1861) 152. **Ayr.** Let your proud Baron croosely craw On his ain midden, Boswell *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 165, ed. 1871; Ye cootie moorcocks, crousely craw, Burns *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 7. **Lnk.** Sae bauld an' crousely now they craw, Rodger *Poems* (c. 1838) 175, ed. 1897. **Edb.** That the auld wife was cracking so crousely about, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. **Nhb.** Gorcocks beck sae crousely and sae proud, Armstrong *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 4. (2) **Bch.** The silly dofart coward, Ajax for a' his crouseness now, Cudna get out his sword, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 24. (3) **Cum.** Them in t'hoose hed gitten gayly croozy, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 6.

4. Brisk, lively, cheerful, merry.

Sc. As crowse as a new washen louse, Ray *Prov.* (1678) 282; For many, I see, for being o'er crouse, Gets broken face, Scott *Waverley* (1814) *Pref.* to 3rd ed. **Mry.** His cracks they are baith lang and crouce, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 19. **Elg.** He's livin' an' crouse, Tester *Poems* (1865) 119. **Bnff.** Dinna be so crouse to crow o'er a body again, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 696. **Per.** It took us a' that time to quiet him, he was that croose, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 252. **Fif.** King Robert Bruce, Wi' a' his feir o' courtiers crouse, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 167. **Rnf.** The first croose day blew him [the weathercock] aglee, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 32. **Ayr.** I had enjoyed an elation of heart, and was, as I may say, crouse and vogie, Galt *Provost* (1822) xliii; Young guidmen, fond, keen, an' crouse, Burns *Address Deil* (1785) st. 11. **Lth.** Big country chiels, an' cummers crouse, Lumsden *Sheephead* (1892) 45. **Edb.** He was a crouse canty auld cock, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii. **Rxb.** The auld wee man his story tauld Wi' crouse and canty glee O, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 9. **Slk.** The auld guidman he grew se crouse, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 15; Deil mean him to be cheerfu', and crouse, and talkative, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 38. **Wgt.** Filling him up a bumper or two, which he drained off. . . . Under their attentions he waxed wondrous crouse, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 301. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); Coles (1677); **N.Cy.**^{12} **Nhb.** Won by a little crouse, chantin chieldie, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 116; **Nhb.**^{1} **n.Yks.** (T.S.); **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Quite crowse and hearty. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Thoresby *Lett.* (1703); **w.Yks.**^{4}, **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Crousely**, (2) **Crousie**, *adv.* briskly, merrily, cheerfully, eagerly.

(1) **Sc.** Now ilk auld ewe's the price o' twa: Which gars them crously owr us craw, T. Scott *Poems* (1793) 338. **Mry.** I've seen a sicht will mak' ye blithe, an' gar ye croosely craw, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 55. **Fif.** E'er lang the laird fu' sprightly Crousely cam' to Johnny's cot, Douglas *Poems* (1806) 106. **e.Lth.** Whar mickle troots an' salmon cam' . . . up river crousely, Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 39. **Dmf.** Sae crousely the muircocks were crawin', Reid *Poems* (1894) 169. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) (2) **Edb.** Next comes yer wi' bit mousie, Or ye cam' near it liv'd fu' crousie, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 7.

5. Cosy, comfortable; cheery.

Sh.I. An aa ithin wis trig an croose, Burgess *Rasmie* (1892) 83. **Lnk.** Let's in; it's bra' and crouse, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 129. **Nhb.** A hame wad mak' baith snug and warm, Croose but and ben, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) 1.

6. *adv.* Briskly, lively; proudly, conceitedly; *gen.* in phr. *to crack* or *craw crouse*, to boast, talk big.

Elg. The carle grey, wi' staff right lang, . . . Crouse hirples oure the style, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 162. **Bnff.** Aff I gaed to Maggie's house, Than at the door did chap fu' crouse, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 56. **Abd.** Dinna crack sae crouse, there may be lugs listening that are nae seen, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 125, ed. 1889; Into the kitchen wi' a spang I gade right cruse, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 6. **Arg.** I can maybe make you crow less crouse, Munro *Pibroch* (1896) 38. **Frf.** Amang ithers he banters fu' crouse, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 59. **Rnf.** Whan neither ower them [bairns] craws sae croose, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 16. **Ayr.** The cantie auld folks crackin crouse, Burns *Twa Dogs* (1786) st. 6. **Lnk.** Yon billie in the muckle house Sets up his gab an' craws fu' crouse, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 48. **Lth.** He cockit his head heigh, an' set his staff crouse, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 37. **e.Lth.** The Frees had been crawin unco crouse ower the dounfa' o' the Establishment, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 13. **Edb.** They'll happy be—an' crack like us fu' cruse, Learmont *Poems* (1791) 194; We all cracked very crouse about fighting, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. **Bwk.** The muircock crooser craws At dawnin' on the muirland wide, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 36. **Gall.** It's Paitrick Heron that's come to my door, . . . ridin' croose and canty, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxxiii.

[**1.** It [wrath] es a cruel thing and crus (*v.r.* crouse), *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 27740. **2.** O him sal gret men cum and crus, *ib.* 3044. EFris. *krūs*, 'übermüthig, stolz' (Koolman).]

CROUSE, *adj.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Yks. Lan. e.An. Written **crouce** Nrf.^{1} Also in forms **craas** w.Yks.^{3} e.Lan.^{1}; **creawse** Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} s.Lan.; **crewse** Lan. [**krās, krēs, kreus.**] **1.** *adj.* Amorous, lascivious, lustful.

Lan. I yerd o' parcil o' crewse whenches, wherryink, ut back o' this seme little hewse, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 21; Davies *Races* (1856) 229; **Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Picton *Dial.* (1865).

2. *v.* To catterwaul. w.Yks.^{3}, e.Lan.^{1}, e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

CROUSE, *v.*^{2} Wm. To carouse.

Wm. And thus they crous'd, and brag'd and fratch'd, Whitehead *Leg.* (1859) 28.

CROUSE, *int.* Wil. [**kreus.**] An exclamation; also in phr. *good crouse!*

Wil. Lar, wurden ther a vuss las week, My cracky, o good crouse, Slow *Rhymes* (1889) 28.

CROUSLE, see **Croosle.**

CROUST, *sb.* Glo. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **croost** Som.; **crouse, crowse** Cor.^{2}; **crowst** Wil. Som. Cor.^{123} [**kreust, krūst, kroust.**] **1.** A crust of bread.

Glo.^{1} **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); White *Cy. Man's Conductor* (1701) 126. **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433.

2. Slight refreshment or a 'snack' between two meals; eatables. Also in *comb.* **Croust-time.**

Cor. Lend a haand weth th' crowst, Pearce *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. III. v; The miners are enjoying the usual croust time, Burrow *'Mongst Mines*, 32; For croust I had not a crevan [crust], Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 27; **Cor.**^{12}; **Cor.**^{3} Have 'ee had crowst yet? What do 'ee say, boys? Is it 'most crowst-time?

[**1.** OFr. *crouste* (mod. *croûte*), crust (Hatzfeld).]

CROUSTY, *adj.* War. Shr. Hrf. Also I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. [**kreu·sti.**] Cross, peevish, irritable, 'crusty,' surly, ill-tempered.

War. (J.R.W.) **Shr.**^{1} Yo' canna look at the maister this mornin', 'e's that crousty. **Hrf.**^{2}, **I.W.**^{1} **Wil.** Grose (1790); Slow *Gl.* (1892). **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

CROUT, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Shr. Written **croot** Sc. (Jam.) w.Yks.^{1} Also in form **crooat** e.Lan.^{1} [**krūt, kruət.**]
1. To croak, make a croaking or hoarse noise. Also used *fig.* to murmur, grumble.

Sc. And graen'd and mutter'd and crouted, Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 298; The belly is said to croot when there is a noise in the intestines in consequence of flatulence (Jam.); Sma' cause, said they, had guts to croot, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 133 (*ib.*). **w.Yks.^{1}, e.Lan.^{1}**

2. To beg with importunity; to crave.

Shr.^{1} That ŏŏman's never satisfied, whad ever 'er 'as; 'er keeps croutin' all the wilde.

Hence (1) **Crooty,** *adj.* complaining, grumbling; (2) **Crouting,** *ppl. adj.* croaking.

(1) **Yks.** He gave a bad report of himself, but he's always one of the crooty ones (F.P.T.). (2) **Sc.** Men . . . are sent abroad, as crouting frogges, Forbes *Revelation* (1614) 158 (Jam.).

CROVE, CROVVIK, see **Cruive, Crobbek.**

CROVUKT, *pp.* Lan. [**kro·vəkt.**] Crushed up, crowded together.

Lan.^{1} n.Lan.^{1} We wer o' crovukt in a heeàp.

CROW, *sb.^{1}* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **craow** se.Wor.^{1}; **cro·** Cum.^{1} Glo.^{1}; **crue** Lth. [**krǭ, kro̜ə, krā.**] **1.** The rook, *Corvus frugilegus.* See **Craw,** *sb.^{1}* **3.**

e.Lth. Sine taxmen crues, and cushy dooze Dow pike us bare, Mucklebackit *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 48. **Ir.** It is lucky for crows [rooks] to build near a house, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 99. **N.I.^{1} w.Yks.** (J.W.); (J.T.) **Chs.^{1}, Not.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1}** Always applied to the rook, the carrion-crow being distinguished as cad-crow. The crows made work with the corn. **Lei.^{1}** The true crow is a 'corby-crow.' **War.^{2}**; **War.^{3}** The rook and the crow are both called crows. **w.Wor.** *Barrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Crow-bawks,** the projections on a gable-roof; (2) **-bellyful,** a morsel, small quantity; (3) **-boggard** or **-boggart,** a scarecrow; (4) **-boy,** a boy employed to keep the crows from the crops; (5) **-bugs,** fossil lamellibranchiata; (6) **-day,** Easter Day, so called from the belief that rooks let fall their droppings on those that wore nothing new on that day; (7) **-farlins,** small twigs, droppings, &c., let fall by the crows; (8) **-fish,** (*a*) the spiney crab; (*b*) the stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*; (9) **-frightener,** see **-boy**; (10) **-ful,** see **-bellyful**; (11) **-gaper,** a very hot day; (12) **-gate,** the direct road, as the crow flies; (13) **-hearted,** of cabbages, &c.: having lost the heart or centre; (14) **-keeper,** see **-boy**; (15) **-'s-nest,** (*a*) a robbers' den; (*b*) *pl.* the fossil cycadites, from the Purbeck dirt-bed; (16) **-net,** *obs.*, a net used for catching crows or rooks; (17) **-orchard,** a rookery; (18) **-poor,** as poor as a crow, very poor; (19) **-pot stones,** see **-stones**; (20) **-prate,** see **-orchard**; (21) **-purse,** the ovarium of a skate; (22) **-'s-rest,** a brick projecting from a chimney and cut to a slightly tapering cylinder; (23) **-road,** see **-gate**; (24) **-sheaf,** the top sheaf on the end of a mow; (25) **-shell,** the fresh-water mussel-shell; (26) **-starver,** see **-boy**; (27) **-starving,** keeping the crows off the crops; (28) **-steps,** see **-'s-rest**; (29) **-sticks,** bits of stick used by crows for building their nests; (30) **-stone,** a flat stone built over a fire, for baking oat-cake on; (31) **-stones,** the fossil-shells gryphites; any hard, shining stones; (32) **-tend,** to scare rooks from the corn; (33) **-tenter,** see **-boy**; (34) **-time,** evening; (35) **-toed,** of wheat, &c.: irregularly broken down; (36) **-trees,** see **-orchard**; (37) **-trodden,** of a hen: *maris appetens.*

(1) **Lan.** Cauves runnin' on th' crowbawks like cats, Standing *Echoes* (1885) 8. (2) **sw.Lin.^{1}** She has not a crow-bellyful of flesh on her. Thou'lt not get a crow-bellyful of meat offen it. (3) **Lan.** Aw'll gie it Owd Thatcher to put on a crow-boggart; it's fit for nowt else, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 29; **Lan.^{1}, e.An.^{1}** (4) **Sur.** Not a sound was to be heard except the distant shouting of a crow-boy, Heath *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 148. (5) **Glo.** Double crō bugs (S.S.B.). (6) **n.Lin.** (M.P.) (7) **Nhp.^{2}** (8, *a*) **Nhb.^{1}** (*b*) **Ken.^{1}** (9) **Lan.** There's herticles to be met wi ut are nubbut abeawt good enoof for Sunday jumps for crowfreetuners, Staton *B. Shuttle Bowtun*, 44. (10) **Cum.^{1}** A very lean person is said to have not a croful of flesh on his bones. (11) **Hmp.^{1}** (12) **Lan.** If he wishes to know the country and its inhabitants, he must get off that, 'an' tak th' crow-gate,' Waugh *Sketches* (1855) 43; **Lan.^{1}** (13) **Wil.^{1}** (14) **se.Wor.^{1}, e.An.^{1}, Nrf.** (W.R.E.), **Nrf.^{1}, Suf.** (F.H.), **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. (15, *a*) **Dmb.** What for did ye leave it here, and bring me intil the vera craw's nest to get the pocket-book, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xxvi. (*b*) **Dor.** These singular vegetable productions, so abundant in the dirt-bed of the Isle of Portland, are better known as fossil crow's nests to the workmen, Damon *Geol. Weymouth* (1864) 91. (16) **Chs.^{13}** (17) **Chs.^{13}** (18) **sw.Lin.^{1}** They kep' it only crowpoor, as you may say. (19) **Nhp.** Things that in childhood's memory dwell, Scoop'd crow-pot stone, or cockle shell, Clare *Poems* (1827) 13; **Nhp.^{1}** (20) **ne.Yks.^{1}** (21) **Or.I.** (Jam.) (22) **sw.Sur.** 'Crow-rests' may be seen in the fine chimneys of Abbot's Hospital, Guildford, Nevill *Cottages* (1889) 24. (23) **Chs.^{1} s.Chs.^{1}** It)s ŭbuw·t foa·r mahyl frŭm eyŭr bi)th kroa·-roa·d [It's abowt four miles from here by th' crow-road]. (24) **Cor.** The man whose lot it was to place the crow-sheaf on the mow held it up aloft, shouting three times, 'I have him!' Quiller-Couch *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 160; The last sheaf in the barley-harvest . . . was the 'crow-sheaf,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 248; **Cor.^{12}** (25) **Dor.** The *uniones* are thus called, because the crows take them from the water and open them; and having eaten their contents, leave them in the meadows, Barnes *Gl.* (1863); *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 44. (26) **Hrt.** (J.W.) (27) **Oxf.^{1}** *MS. add.* (28) **sw.Sur.** The edge of the tiling is concealed by a parapet of 'crow-steps,' Nevill *Cottages* (1889) 23. (29) **Dev.** I can light the fire easy this morning, for I have a nice lot of crow-sticks, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). (30) **w.Yks.** (H.L.) (31) **Yks.** Silicious concretionary masses in the forest marble-beds of Yorkshire, Woodward *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 193. **Stf.^{1}, Nhp.^{1}** (32) **War.** *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); **War.^{3} s.War.^{1}** He's crow-tending. **s.Wor.** Porson *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 21; (H.K.) **Glo.^{1}** (33) **Yks.** (R.H.H.) (34) **e.An.^{1}** When rooks fly back in great flocks, from their food to their trees. **Nrf.^{1}** (35) **Nhp.^{1}** (36) **Yks.** Under the giant beeches, the 'crow-trees' of the Hall, *Life and Character*, 44; I like Thornfield; its retirement; its old crow-trees and thorn-trees, Brontë *Jane Eyre* (1847) xv. (37) **Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1}**

3. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Crow-bells,** the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*; (2) **-berry,** (*a*) the berry-bearing heath, *Empetrum nigrum*; (*b*) the whortle bilberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*; (*c*) the red whortleberry, *V. Vitis-Idaea*; (3) **-'s-claws,** (*a*) the buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*; (*b*) the crowfoot, *R. arvensis*; (4) **-cranes,** the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (5) **-cup,** the fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*; (6) **-fig,** the *Strychnos Nux-vomica*; (7) **-flower,** (*a*) the common buttercup, *Ranunculus acris*; (*b*) see **-cranes**; (*c*) see **-bells**; (8) **-foot** or **-feet,** (*a*) see **-flower** (*a*); (*b*) see **-bells**; (*c*) the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (*d*) the spotted orchis, *O. maculata*; (*e*) the green-winged orchis, *O. morio*; (*f*) the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (*g*) the cuckoo-grass, *Luzula campestris*; (9) **-gall,** a moss or vegetable substance growing on spring water; (10) **-garlic,** the wild garlic, *Allium vineale*; (11) **-'s-legs,** see **-bells**; (12) **-ling,** (*a*) the common heath, *Erica cinerea*; (*b*) the cross-leaved heath, *E. tetralix*; (*c*) see **-berry** (*a*); (13) **-needles,** the shepherd's needle, *Scandix Pecten*; (14) **-'s-nest,** the wild carrot, *Daucus carota*; (15) **-onion,** see **-garlic**; (16) **-peas,** the pods of *Vicia sepium* and other vetches; (17) **-pecks,** (*a*) see **-needles**; (*b*) the corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*; (*c*) the shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*; (18) **-pightle,** (*a*) the common buttercup, esp. *Ranunculus bulbosus*; (*b*) the lesser celandine, *R. Ficaria*; (19) **-silk,** *Confervae* and other *Algae*, esp. *C. rivularis*; (20) **-toe,** see **-'s-claws** (*a*); (21) **-toes,** (*a*) see **-bells**; (*b*) see **-foot** (*e*).

(1) **Wil.^{1}** (*pl.* used as *sing.*) 'In a ground of mine called Swices . . . growes abundantly a plant called by the people hereabout crow-bells, which I never saw any where but there,' Aubrey *Wilts*, 52 (ed. Brit.). (2, *a*) **Sc.** (Jam.), **Nhb.^{1} Yks.** Either from the black colour of its fruit, or because crows are fond of the berries. **n.Yks.^{1}, w.Yks.^{1}** (*b*) **Mry.** (Jam.) (*c*) **Yks.** (3, *a*) **Sus., Hmp.^{1}** (*b*) **Ess.** Referring to the carpels. (4) **Oxf.** (5) **Bck.** (6) **Shr.^{1}** Somebody's gied the poor dog some crow-fig, an' pisoned 'im. (7, *a*) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **n.Stf.** She looked as yellow as a crow-flower, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 145. **Rut.^{1}** (*b*) **Som.** (*c*) **Hmp.** (G.E.D.), **Wil.^{1}, Dev.^{4}** (8, *a*) **Lnk.** Pastures of yellow and green,—Yellow with golden crowfoot, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 138. **Cum., n.Yks., Chs.^{1}, s.Chs.^{1} Glo.** Winter

double crowfoot, Ellacombe *Garden* (1895) xii; **Glo.**^{1}, **Sus.**$^{1\,2}$, **Hmp.**^{1}, **Som.** (*b*) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). **Wm.** We gethered some crow-feut an' bird-een (B.K.). **Lin.** I have heard say that they only come up in grass fields where the crows tread, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 66. **Rdn.** (*c*) **Dur.** **Cum., Yks.** [Applied] to the early purple and green-winged orchids, *Science Gossip* (1869) 29. **w.Yks.** We fahnd a crowfoot, one of them purple flowers, o' Setterda' (F.P.T.). **Lan.** *Science Gossip* (1882) 164. **sw.Lin.**^{1} (*d*) **Yks.** (*e*) **Cum., Yks.** *Science Gossip* (1869) 29. **sw.Lin.**^{1} (*f*) **Glo., Suf.** (*g*) **n.Yks.** (9) **nw.Der.**^{1} (10) **Nhb.**^{1} Found in grassy places and somewhat rare. **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. (11) **Wil.**^{1} (12, *a*) **n.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 268. (*b*) **n.Yks.** (*c*) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 796. (13) **Lin.** (R.E.C.) **Nhp.**^{1} A common weed amongst corn. **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. **s.Bck., Ess.** **I.W.** (C.J.V.), **I.W.**^{1} (14) **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 129. (15) **War.**^{3} **se.Wor.**^{1} A wild onion which often infests corn-crops, particularly in poor land. (16) **Cum.** (17, *a*) **Hmp.** There is a common saying in the New Forest that 'two crow-pecks are as good as an oat for a horse'; to which the reply is 'that a crow-peck and a barley-corn may be,' Wise *New Forest* (1883) 281; **Hmp.**^{1} Called also Old woman's needle. **Wil.**^{1} (*b*) **Wil.**^{1} (*c*) **Wil.** Davis *Agric.* (1813). (18, *a*) **Nhp.**^{1} **Bdf.** Batchelor *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 129. (*b*) **Bdf.** (19) **Cmb., Nrf., n.Ess.** (20) **Dev.** The furze-blooth on the hill, The crowtoe down below, Capern *Ballads* (1858) 129; **Dev.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Crowtoe an' charlock an' caul-leaves, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 122. (21, *a*) **Dwn.** (*b*) **Som.**

4. Phr. (1) *a crow's age*, a long period of time; (2) *as hungry as a June crow*, prov., see below; (3) *the curse of the crows*, see below; (4) *to pull a crow*, to complain good-naturedly, to pick a quarrel.

(1) **Not.** Why, Bill, it's a crow's age sin' I seen ya, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 387. (2) [About June and July, should there be a drought of long duration, rooks suffer terribly; hence the prov. 'As hungry as a June crow,' Swainson *Birds* (1885) 87.] (3) **Ir.** This bird is so detested (justly or unjustly) by the farmer, that 'the curse of the crows' is substituted for 'the curse of Cromwell,' *ib.* **w.Ir.** The curse o' the crows an you! Lover *Leg.* (1848) I. 169. (4) **Sc.** (A.W.) **w.Yks.**^{2} I have a crow to pull with you. **Nhp.**^{1}

5. The peacock butterfly. Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.^{1}

6. A man or woman who mounts guard while his companion is committing a theft.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **Lon.** One keeps a look-out to see there is no person near to detect them. This person is termed a 'crow,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) IV. 286. **Slang.** Occasionally they [women] assist at a burglary, . . . remaining outside and keeping watch; they are then called crows, *Cornh. Mag.* (1862) VI. 648; Farmer.

Hence **Crow**, *v.* to act as a 'crow,' to keep watch.

Cant. Alf were to . . . 'old the 'orse, while she were to crow, Carew *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xxxv.

7. An iron bracket or crane, fixed over the fire, on which to hang pots, &c.; a trivet supporting a pan on the fire. Also in *comp.* **Crow-swing.**

Cum.^{1} **Lan.** Pompey was singing away on the crow, Brierley *Daisy Nook* (1859) 6; **Lan.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} The crow works in sockets, and can be brought over the fire for use, or pushed back into the chimney when not wanted. The use of it is to hang large, heavy pots over the fire. They can thus be pushed over the fire or drawn off without the exertion of lifting them. **War.**^{2} Properly applied to a perforated plate of metal, the stave of which works within a socket beside the hob of a grate; and is used for supporting pots and the like over the fire, or sufficiently near to it to keep the contents hot. **Glo.** A revolving iron stand for culinary utensils, attached to a grate, Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

8. Black mucous in the nostrils. w.Yks. (J.T.)

9. Hatting term: rejected work given back to the work-people; a low-crowned hat. Lan. (S.W.), Chs.^{1}

CROW, *sb.*^{2} Nhp. Oxf. Hrt. Mid. Ken. The fat adhering to a pig's liver, esp. in phr. *liver and crow.*

Nhp.^{1} A common term. **Oxf.**^{1} **Hrt.** The liver, the crow, and the sweetbread of a pig, Ellis *Cy. Hswf.* (1750). **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.) **Ken.**^{1} 'Liver and crow' are *gen.* spoken of and eaten together; **Ken.**^{2}

[The mesentery or crow, Chandler *Van Helmont* (1662) 179 (N.E.D.). Cp. Bremen dial. *kragen*, 'das Gekröse eines geschlachteten Viehes' (*Wtb.*); Holstein dial. *kragen*, 'Gekrös' (*Idiotikon*); see Grimm (s.v. *Kragen*, 1962).]

CROW, *sb.*^{3} Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also written **craa, craw** Nhb.^{1} **1.** An outcrop or crop of strata.

Nhb.^{1} A thin seam of coal obtained from grooves made in the craw, or crop of the strata, Hodgson *Hist. Nhb.* III. pt. ii. 33.

2. *Comp.* **Crow-coal**, a seam of inferior coal, worked from a 'crow' or outcrop. See **Craw**, *sb.*^{3}

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** The Crow Coal about a foot or less thick, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 4. **Cum.** Crow Coal contains a large proportion of pyrites, burns very slowly, intensely hot, but with very little flame, and emits a strong smell of sulphur, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 50; Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 301.

CROW, *v.*^{1} e.Yks.^{1} With *up*: to mix up. See **Row.**

CROW, *v.*^{2} Som. To claim. (Hall.)

CROW, see **Crew(e.**

CROWD, *v.*^{1} Nhp. Hrt. e.An. Sus. **[kreud.]** **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Pret.* **Crud.**

Nrf. She crud it yesterday, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 21.

2. *pp.*: (1) **Crid**, (2) **Crud**, (3) **Crudden**, (4) **Cruden.**

(1, 2, 3) **e.An.**^{1} (4) **Nrf.** The house was very full; I was much cruden (W.W.S.).

II. Dial. meanings. **1.** To push, move, shove, esp. to push a wheelbarrow.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** Just crowd that barrer here (W.R.E.); Crowd the barrow up the hill, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 5; Grose (1790). **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Suf.** (F.H.); Coals, which Rachel had . . . to 'crowd' home in a wheelbarrow, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 279.

Hence (1) **Crowd-barrow**, (2) **Crowding-barrow**, (3) **Crud-**, (4) **Crudden-**, *sb.* a wheelbarrow.

(1) **Nrf.**^{1} (2) **Hrt.** *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 178. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Grose (1790). **e.Nrf.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1787). **Sus.** (F.E.S.) (3) **e.An.**^{1} **Suf.** Rainbird *Agric.* (1819) 290, ed. 1849; **Suf.**^{1} (4) **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

2. To take bricks off the 'hack,' and place them in the 'crowding barrow' upon which they are wheeled to the 'clamp.'

Hrt. *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 178. **Sus.** *ib.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 425; They are put closely together and so 'crowded' (F.E.S.).

Hence **Crowding in**, *phr.* the operation of removing the bricks from the hacks, after drying, to the clamp. Sus. (F.E.S)

3. To press close, push; used of individuals as well as of a number of people.

Nhp.^{1} One individual can crowd another. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** Don't yow keep a-crowding so (W.R.E.). **Suf.** To crowd down one's food. Don't come crowding here (F.H.).

[**II. 1.** Sche sent word . . . that sche sculd come hedyr . . . thoow sche sculd be crod in a barwe, Marg. Paston in *Paston Lett.* (1477) III. 215. **3.** Neither of hem moste out go, For other so they gonne croude, Chaucer *Hous F.* (c. 1384) 2095. OE. *crūdan*, to push.]

CROWD, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{2} Nhb. Yks. Lan. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **croud** Dor. **[krūd, kreud.]** **1.** *sb.* A fiddle.

Lan.^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Dor.** (A.C.); (W.C.) **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Dor.**^{1} 'Ees, let en tuck a crowd below His chin, 80. **Dev.** Crowds, horns, and organs, with their groans, Zich as we hear in charch, Peter Pindar *Wks.* (1816) IV. 182; **Dev.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Janny Scrape, go get tha crowd, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 23; Whan the daunce was out, the croud cry'd squeak, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 388. **Cor.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 224; Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{123}

Hence **Crowd-string**, *sb.* a fiddle-string.

Som. Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

2. *v.* To play the fiddle.

Dor. Dance a jig To grandmother's wig, While pussy cat shall crowdy (W.C.). **Dev.** Crowdie, crowdie Kit! Holiday yisterday, And zo'tez'et! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **n.Dev.** And crowd a merry toon, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 23. **Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** The feast of Christmas Eve is still prolonged with cake and cider, 'crowding,' and 'geese dancing,' 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) i; **Cor.**^{1} So long as you'll crowdy they'll dance, *Prov.*; **Cor.**^{2}

Hence (1) **Crowder**, *sb.* a fiddler; (2) **Crowder-feast**, *sb.* a yearly festival held at Towednack near St. Ives.

(1) **Nhb.** (R.O.H.) **w.Yks.** Now a surname, but the meaning survives in the folk-saw, 'There's nobody born fiddlers but t'craathers,' *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 112. **Dor.** (A.C.); (W.C.)

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} They'd a-got a crowder. **Dev.** There go'th tha crowder, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1} The crowder and a whole gubby of men be go aready, 9. **n.Dev.** An' brórt Jan Scrape tha crowder wi' 'em, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 8. **Cor.** Such a man as you be to run, crowder! 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1892) v; **Cor.**^{12} (2) **Cor.** Towednack Cuckoo Feast . . . takes place on the nearest Sunday to the 28th of April. . . . This feast is sometimes called 'crowder' feast, because the fiddler formed a procession at the church door, and led the people through the village to some tune on his 'crowd,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 404, ed. 1896; *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 224.

[1. OCor. *crowd*, a fiddle, *crowder*, a fiddler (Williams); Wel. *crwth*, a violin, see Stokes in Fick^4 99.]

CROWD, *sb.*^{2} Cor. [**kreud.**] A wooden hoop covered with sheepskin, used for taking up corn.

Cor. On some occasions . . . the 'crowd' was made to do the duty of a tambourine, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 242, ed. 1896; **Cor.**^{12}

[A mispron. of OCor. *crodar* (for older *croider*), a sieve (Williams), from assoc. with **crowd**, *sb.*^{1}]

CROWD, *v.*^{3} Som. Cor. Also in form **crowdle** Som.

1. To purr. Cf. **crood**, *v.*

Cor. The cat's crowding, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

2. To make a slight creaking; to grate as the two ends of a broken bone.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); I knew my arm was a-broke cos I heard the bone crowdle (W.F.R.).

CROWDER, *sb.* Sc. A constant attendant, a diligent frequenter.

Ayr. The Laird, being a true gentleman by birth and breeding, is by course of nature no a crowder of kirks, Galt *Lairds* (1826) ii.

CROWDLE, *v.* Fif. (Jam.) To crawl as a crab.

CROWDLE, see **Croodle**, *v.*^{12}, **Crowd**, *v.*^{3}

CROWDLING, see **Crewdling**.

CROWDY, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. I.Ma. Lin. Also Glo. Written **croody** w.Yks.^{12}; **croudy** s.Don.; **crowdie** Sc. Also in form **cruddy** n.Lin.^{1} [**krū·di, kru·di.**] 1. A kind of porridge or oatmeal gruel made with water, milk, &c. Also *fig.* food in *gen.* See **Crud**.

Sc. Ye'll cool and come to yoursell like MacGibbon's crowdy when he set it out at the window-bole, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxv; Keep your breath to cool your crowdie, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); Ance crowdie, twice crowdie, Three times crowdie a day; Gin ye crowdie ony mair, Ye'll crowdie a' my meal away, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 30. **Abd.** Faith, yes, get crowdy, cakes, and kail, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 81; Meal, milk, and blaeberries (G.W.). **Frf.** After his dinner of crowdy, which is raw meal and hot water, Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xiii. **Per.** Meal and half-churned milk (G.W.); Crowdie made wi' cream, An' honey dreepin' frae the kame, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 133. **Rnf.** Yet mony a poor doil't, servile body, Will scrimp his stomach of its crowdy, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 68, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** Mrs. Fairlie skimmed the broth-pot on the fire and made crowdie for the youngsters, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 83. **Lth.** Nae chield in a' the kintra side Mair lookit like his crowdie, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 6. **Bwk.** Weel can they sup their crowdie, Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 79. **Slk.** The brats on stools, each with a horn-spoon in its hand, expectant of the coming crowdy, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 343; Brose and bannocks, crowdy and kale, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 432. **Kcb.** While hale and fear wi' his twa han's He kept the crowdy gawin, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 14. **s.Don.** The fat of soup; mixed with oatmeal, Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** The crowdy is wor daily dish, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 10; **Nhb.**^{1} Made by filling a basin with oatmeal, and then pouring in boiling water. A vigorous stirring is required whilst the water is being poured; and, when the two ingredients are thoroughly mixed, the 'hasty pudding' is ready. It is served with a little butter, dripping, or other flavouring, according to taste, or it is taken with milk. 'He' ye had yor crowdy?' is said of any repast whatever; and 'That man is not worth his crowdy!' is equivalent to saying he is not worth his keep. **Dur.**^{1} Usually eaten with either milk or treacle, or butter and sugar. **e.Dur.**^{1} Teaspoonful of oatmeal, in plate of hot water, and half a glassful of milk added, when cold. **s.Dur.** Crowdy-owdy makes a man, Hasty-pudding [porridge] never can, *Prov.* (J.E.D.) **Lakel.** Git some haver meal an' sco'd it wi' het broth, er watter, an' it'll be a crowdy, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). **Cum.** For dinner I'd hev a fat crowdy, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 132; **Cum.**^{1} **Cum., Wm.** Made of oatmeal, with salt, into which boiling water, poured from the tea-kettle, was stirred till of sufficient thickness, and then eaten with a piece of butter stuck in the middle. The crowdy made from the pot when meat was boiling could only be had on a Sunday forenoon, and often was had—as the dinner was later—before going to church (M.P.). **n.Yks.**^{123}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} We mostlins he' crowdy fo' supper. **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811); (J.T.); (R.H.H.); **w.Yks.**^{12} **I.Ma.** On Shrove Tuesday it is customary to have solla-ghyn or crowdy for dinner instead of breakfast, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 200; Nancy Joe was cooking crowdie for supper, Caine *Manxman* (1895) pt. II. xiv. **n.Lin.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Crowdy-meal**, (2) **-mowdy**, *sb.* milk and meal boiled together; (3) **-time**, *sb.* meal-time.

(1) **Edb.** Clean to lick aff his crowdy-meal, And scart his cogie, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 151, ed. 1785. (2) **Sc.** With crowdy mowdy they fed me, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 20, ed. 1871. **Bnff.** In haf an hour hese get his mess O' crowdy-mowdy, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 24. (3) **Abd.** Ae drifty nicht, 'bout crowdy time, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 106. **Frf.** He . . . slippet to some canny nook at crowdy-time, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 118. **Rnf.** Should he come when crowdie time, Or quating time draws on, Webster *Rhymes* (1835) 165. **Ayr.** Then I gaed hame at crowdie-time, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 6. **Nhb.** Get all ready by crowdie time, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 200. **Wm.** He kens when it is crowdy time (B.K.).

2. A mixture of meal or bran, given to horses and cattle.

s.Dur. Mak a chizzle crowdie for t'cow (J.E.D.). **Cum.** While he went ta teutt Amang t'horses, an git them ther crowdy an meal, Dickinson *Lamplugh* (1856) 9; **Cum.**^{1} **n.Yks.** Ah think yon hoss 'ad better 'ev a croudy. Ez yon coo gitten her croudy? (W.H.)

3. A mixture of solid and liquid food not very happily arranged.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

4. A peculiar preparation of milk; see below.

n.Sc. The remains of a cog of crowdy, that is, of half butter, half cheese, *Glenfergus* (1820) II. 275 (Jam.). **Rs.** It denotes curds with the whey pressed out, mixed with butter, nearly in an equal proportion. A little salt is added. This, when properly made, may be kept for a long time (Jam.). **I.Skye.** Crowdy is applied to a peculiar cheese, which is made rich by the addition of butter, and eaten soft, like cream cheese, Heslop *Gl.* (1892).

5. Rough soup made from pig's head. Glo.^{1}

CROWDY, *sb.*^{2} Brks. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **croud** Hmp. Wil.^{1}; **crowd** Dor. [**kreu·di, kreud.**] 1. A turn-over pie, usually of apples. Also in *comp.* **Crowdy-pie**.

Ken., e.Sus. Holloway. **Hmp., Wil.** (K.) **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** Barnes (1863) *Gl.* **Som.** A covered pie baked on a tin, Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** A pie made of a mixed medley of materials from mutton chops to onions and apples, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 89, ed. 1871. [Grose (1790).]

2. A small cake, formed of the scrapings of the kneading-tub after bread-making.

Brks. (W.W.S.) **Wil.** This is put into the oven with a cabbage-leaf under it, and another atop of it, from which it acquires a certain distinct flavour (W.C.P.).

CROWDY, *sb.*^{3} Som. Dev. Cor. [**kreu·di.**] 1. A small fiddle. See **Crowd**, *sb.*^{1}

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. *Comb.* (1) **Crowdy-crawn**, *sb.* a rude musical instrument formed by a skin stretched on a hoop or over a sieve; (2) **-kates**, *sb. pl.* orchids; (3) **-kit**, *sb.* (*a*) a small fiddle; (*b*) the water figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*; (4) **-kit o' the wall**, *phr.* stone-crop, *Sedum acre*; (5) **-scratch**, a fiddlestick.

(1) **Cor.** (J.W.); **Cor.**^{1} (2) **s.Dev.** (F.W.C.) (3, *a*) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **Dev.**^{1} (*b*) **Dev.**^{4} Known as 'Fiddles' and 'Fiddle wood' in some places. (4) **Dev.**^{4} (5) **Cor.**^{3}

CROWDY, *v.* Cor. [**kreu·di.**] To crawl.

w.Cor. I ca-ant walk fast; but I can crowdy along (M.A.C.).

Hence **Crowder**, *sb.* a 'slow-coach,' a dawdler.

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

CROWDY-MAIN, *sb.* Nhb. [**krū·di-mēn.**] An uproarious crowd; a cock-fight.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** Sum pitmen claim'd the Fightin-cocks . . . crowdy-mains te pitch in, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 364; **Nhb.**^{1} The dalesmen of Rede and Coquet were accustomed to meet at

Harehaugh 'for the purpose of fighting their cocks, and of having afterwards a sort of friendly crowdy-main among themselves,' Oliver *Rambles.*

CROWISH, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Spirited, pert. (Hall.)

CROWK, see **Croak,** *v.*^{1}

CROWKINS, *sb. pl.* Cum.^{1} Greaves from melted fat. [My banis . . . as kraghan (*v.r.* crauckande) dryed thorgh the fyre of couaytis, when the fatnes of thi luf dryed out of me, Hampole (c. 1330) *Ps.* ci. 4, see *E. E. Ps.* (c. 1330) l. c., ed. Bülbring, 121, where the Lat. *cremium* (Vulg.) is tr. by 'craukes.']

CROWL, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Also in form **croil** Sc. (Jam.) Don.; **croyl** Sc. (Jam.) **[krūl, kroil.]** **1.** *sb.* A dwarf; a stunted, deformed person or child. Cf. **crile, crouly.**

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*; *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 219. **Ags.** (Jam.) **Gall.** We had fought because he had called me 'puny crowl,' Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxvii. **Ir.** Those little crowls of childer that 'ud always look hungry-like and pinin', Barlow *Lisconnel* (1895) 288. **N.I.**^{1} A crowl on a creepy looks naethin', *Saying.* **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** Haud your tongue, you crowl, you, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Ldd.** A wee donsie crowl [a small sickly child], *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 91. **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). ['The crowl of the nest,' the smallest and worst thriven of the brood, Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

2. *v.* To stunt the growth of anything.

N.I.^{1} It is said that dogs can be crowled by giving them whiskey when they are young, and that a child is crowled if a man puts his leg over the child's head. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

CROWL, *v.*^{2} Sc. Cum. Lin. Written **crohle** n.Lin.^{1} To crawl, creep.

Sc. (Jam.), **Per.** (G.W.), **Cum.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} I fun this here yung theäf crohlin' thrif my otchard hedge, wi' his pockets ram full o' peärs. ''Th devil an' all them things, 'At's creepin' an' crowlin' below,' Peacock *Poacher.* Thaay do saay as afoore Vermuden time this was omust th' only bit o' land e' this part that was unflooded, so folks crohled up here an' built hooses.

Hence **Crowling,** *ppl. adj.* crawling.

Ayr. Ha! wh'are ye gaun, ye crowlin ferlie! Burns *To a Louse*, st. 1.

CROWLER, *sb.* w.Yks.^{5} **[krou·lə(r).]** The large double-shafted roller used by farmers to break up the clods.

CROWLEY, *sb. Obs.* Nhb. Dur. In phr. *Crowley's crew*, the workmen employed by Crowley & Co. in the ironworks at Winlaton, Swalwell, and Winlaton Mill.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} In comparison with other craftsmen it was asked:—'Can they de ouse wi' Crowley's Crew, Frev a needle tiv a anchor, O!' **Dur.**^{1}

CROWLS, *sb. pl.* e.Yks.^{1} Dirt in the wrinkles of the hand.

CROWN, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written **croon** Sc. Ant. Nhb. Cum.^{1} e.Yks.^{1}; **croun** Sc. Also in form **craan, crahn** w.Yks. **[krūn, kraun, kroun, kreun,** w.Yks. **krān.]** **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* **Crown Imperial,** the *Fritillaria imperialis.*

Dev.^{4} I have heard the name as the only one by means of which the plant was known in some parts.

2. The top or highest part of anything, esp. in phr. *the crown of the causey*, the middle or highest part of the street.

Sc. I keep the crown o' the causey, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. **Ayr.** Who should I see passing along the crown of the causey but Mr. M'Lucre himself, Galt *Provost* (1822) iv; The 'causey' or 'causeway' used to slope on both sides from the middle towards the houses; and this middle part was thence called the crown (A.W.). **Lnk.** We will aye warsel thro', if ye dae what is fair, An' aye keep the croon o' the road, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 34. **Slk.** Sic a man . . . will maybe keep the crown o' the causey langer than some that carried their heads higher, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 294, ed. 1866. **Dmf.** This was the hinmaist o' that bauld line That keepit the causey's croon lang syne, Reid *Poems* (1894) 79. **Gall.** When two of us took the crown of the causeway, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) 38. **Kcb.** Truth in Scotland shall keep the crown of the causeway, Rutherford *Lett.* (1660) No. 53. **N.I.**^{1} The driest and cleanest part, and therefore taken possession of by the strongest. The expression refers to the old paved country roads, which had no side paths. **Ant.** Used in reference to the fowl or domestic animal which is able to beat all the others of its kind. 'Oh, it's the croon (or king) o' the cassey,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.**^{1} **ne.Yks.**^{1} Gan i' t'croon o' t'rooad. **w.Yks.**^{5} A mother admonishes her little child, whom she is despatching upon an errand, to 'mind an' keep to t'crown o' t'corser.' **n.Lin.**^{1} The crown of an arch, of a road, of a bee-hive, a saddle, or a bell. That Burringham roäd's all flooded except just th' croon. **Nrf.** Common (M.C.H.B.). [The middle part of the ridge receives the name of the crown, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 171.]

3. The top or highest level in a coal-pit. N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}

4. The top balk used in supporting the roof in a coal-pit. Also in *comp.* **Crown-tree.**

Sc. A term synonymous with 'straps,' but *gen.* applied to the heavier class of wood which is put up in the main roads, i. e. horizontal timbering, held up by upright props to support the roof of a mine. In *gen.* use, *Gl. Lab.* (1894). **Nhb.**^{1} The cross piece laid over two vertical props. **Nhb., Dur.** A plank about 2½ inches thick, 6 or 8 inches broad, and 5½ or 6 feet long, used to support the roof in coal workings; each end of the crown-tree being supported by a prop, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

5. *Fig.* The head. Also a head-dress, or frame of a bonnet, &c.

Sc. Better a laying hen than a lying crown, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737). **ne.Sc.** As decent a man as ever set a croon to the lift, Grant *Keckleton*, 125. **Mry.** Croons wi' cloors did ring, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 55. **Elg.** Some gowkit loons—deil smack their croons, Tester *Poems* (1865) 114. **Bnff.** Grannie's crown fu' weil he claw'd, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 25. **Abd.** What tho' fortune ance may brak' your crown, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 101. **Kcd.** We shortly wad hae clawed their croun, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 101. **Per.** We brak his crown, I'm thinking, Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 178. **Fif.** The clods and stanes on crowns did clatter, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 86. **Dmb.** If it suld ever come to clouring crouns, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) iv. **Rnf.** A tattered bonnet on his croun, Barr *Poems* (1861) 5. **Lnk.** The beauties o' auld Edinbro' toon Wad fill wi' poetry my croon, Wardrop *Johnny Mathison* (1881) 69. **Edb.** Tibby struck me o'er the crown Wi' the ern-tings, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 59. **Bwk.** See him, wi' his faither's hat, Stickin' on his saucy croonie! Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 23. **Peb.** Ilk ane fidged an' clue [scratched] his crown, Affleck *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 128. **Gall.** Ye're ay readier to crack your joke than to clour a crown in time o' need, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 105; Do ye no want a braw new goon, A muslin' mantle, or a crown? Nicholson *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 58, ed. 1897. **Kcb.** Sen' folk, ere they ken o't, wi' a whirl on their croon, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 25. **Nhb.** He to the Kirk wad cock his croon Amang the best, Strang *Earth Fiend* (1892) 2.

6. The part from which the new shoots spring in deciduous vegetables or plants, such as rhubarb, asparagus, &c.

Sc. (A.W.) **w.Som.**^{1} If the roots of these were planted with the crown downwards they would probably die.

7. Phr. *to play the crown*, to play truant, absent oneself without leave from school, &c.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 14, 1896); **w.Yks.**^{5} Can mak newt on him; it's nut a bit o' ŭse sending him to skoil fur he'll play t'crown if ah du.

8. *v.* In phr. *not if you was to crown me*, not for the world, or for a kingdom. s.Wor.^{1} 34.

9. To top. Also *fig.* to excel, surpass.

Frf. Oor bullies an' braggarts a' stowlins gaed slinkin', When the causey was crooned by muckle Bob Rinkin, Watt *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 26. **Cum.** Wood croon't an' owerhinging, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 25; **Cum.**^{1} **w.Yks.** That yule-clog craaning t'fire, Senior *Rhymes* (1882) 34. **Nhp.**^{1} That crowns all.

Hence **Crowner,** *sb.* a wonderful or surpassing thing or deed, which 'crowns' all the rest. e.Yks.^{1}, n.Lin.^{1}

10. To strike on the head or 'crown.'

w.Yks. Wi' that sumboddy behint crahn'd me wi' a umbrella, Hallam *Wadsley Jack* (1866) x; T'groinders begun o' crahnin' t'committee, *ib.* 47, ed. 1881. **n.Dev.** Chell crown tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 86.

11. Of the rind of pollards: to heal over the wound made in cutting them. Glo.^{12}

12. With *down*: to dig down in various places in search of stone, clay, or of a 'suff' (q.v.).

n.Lin.^{1} Them suffs i' th' hoss-cloäs is stopp'd up; Sam mun croon doon an' find 'em.

Hence **Crowning in,** *phr.* the settling down of surface-land.

s.Stf. Usually over an old pit-shaft or workings, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

CROWN, *v.*^{2} n.Cy. Yks. Shr. Nrf. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [**krūn, kreun.**] To hold a coroner's inquest. See **Crowner.**

N.Cy.^{1} **w.Yks.** He has been crowned (J.T.). **Shr.**^{2} A conna be buried yet, for a inna crowned. **Nrf.** Old King be dade. Will he be crowned? (W.R.E.) **Dor.** They crowned him this morning, and bury him to-morrow (C.V.G.). **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} Haun bee um gwai·n tu kraew·n dhu poo·ur oa·l Júmz Èo·d? [When are they going to hold an inquest on the poor old James Wood?] **Dev.** They've a'crowned Joey Tapp, who hanged 'iszell yisterday, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 19.

Hence (1) **Crowning,** (2) **Crownment,** *sb.* a coroner's inquest.

(1) **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** We had a soort of a crownin', TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 75; **Cor.**^{1} They held a crownin on him; **Cor.**^{2} (2) **w.Som.**^{1} The doctor 've a-gid a stifficate, zo there 'ont be no crownment.

CROWNATION, *sb.* Lan. Lin. Sur. Sus. Dev. [**krū·n-, kreu·n-,** Lan. **krē·nēʃən.**] **1.** Coronation.

Lan. Theer's Cicily and t'other wenches a' agog ower th' crownation, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1881) xxxii. **n.Lin.**^{1} I can remember three crownaation daays, of two kings an' a queen. **Sur.**^{1} The Queen was crowned, and they all had a feast on Crownation day. **Sus.**^{1} I was married the day the Crownation was. **Dev.** To expencess at y^e Crownation day, *2s. 6d.*, *e.Budleigh Chwardens' Acc.* (173$\frac{5}{6}$).

2. The carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus.*

Sus. (B. & H.) **Dev.**^{4} Common among old people. [The carnation is still known in some parts as the crownation, . . . probably . . . from its being used . . . in . . . garlands for the head, *Monthly Pkt.* (Dec. 1859) 630.]

[**1.** The crownation of king Edwarde VI, *MS. C.C.C. Camb.* (c. 1550) No. 105, 235 (N.E.D.). **2.** The greatest and brauest sorte of them [Gillofers] are called coronations, LYTE *Dodoens* (1578) II. vii. 156 (PRIOR). Cp. the old specific name *Betonica coronaria.*]

CROWNER, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **craaner** w.Yks.; **creawner** m.Lan.^{1}; **cronyer** Suf.^{1}; **crooner** Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1} Wm. e.Yks.^{1} Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **crunner** w.Yks.^{4} Lan.^{1} e.Lan.^{1} Chs.^{13} Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1}; **crunya** Suf.^{1}; **krunner** Lan. [**krū·n-, krau·n-, krou·n-, krā·n-, krē·n-, kreu·n-.**] A coroner.

Dwn. (C.H.W.), **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} The crooner's comin i' the morn aboot the bairn they fund i' the burn. **Dur.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **Wm.** We gat poor Joasep giddert up . . . an sent fer t'crooner, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 8. **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{3} **w.Yks.** (J.T.); *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 20, 1897); **w.Yks.**^{124} **Lan.** If t'stops o' day, th' krunner 'll ha' to goo o'er her, BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) 67; **Lan.**^{1} Eh dear o' me! Th' crunner 'll ha' to sit o'er him. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **s.Chs.** (T.D.), **Stf.**^{1}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.**^{1}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.** The crowner would be gettin' to hear on it, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 192; **n.Lin.**^{1}, **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{12}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.), **Suf.**^{1}, **Sur.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **Dor.** She wouldn't let her dear husband's corpse bide neglected for folk to stare at for all the crowners in England, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) liv; (C.V.G.) **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); SLOW *Gl.* (1892). **Som.** JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). **w.Som.**^{1} The crowner 'ont be yur vore tomarra, 'cause he's holdin a quess up to Langport, an' he've a-zen word to the serjeant. **Dev.** They be agwaine tü vatch tha crowner, 'cuz they saith Bill Veysey 'ath a-powzened hiszel, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** Never attourney nor crowner troubled for the matter, CAREW *Survey* (1602) 75.

Hence **Crowner's quest,** *phr.* a coroner's inquest.

Lan. (S.W.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{12} **Glo.** You'll have a crowner's 'quest in the house, missus, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 160. **Sur.**^{1} **Dor.** He would have to appear and give evidence at the crowner's 'quest, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 115. **Wil.** A crowner's quest thay'll hold on thee, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 39; Stretched out their necks towards the dying rook—a 'crowner's quest' upon the unfortunate creature, JEFFERIES *Open Air* (1885) 232. **n.Wil.** I do lot as they'l 'ave a crowner's quest on he (E.H.G.). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** The people speak of an inquest as a 'crowner's quest,' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 19.

[The crowner hath sate on her, and finds it Christian burial. . . . But is this law? . . . I marry is't, crowner's quest law, SHAKS. *Hamlet*, v. i. 4.]

CROWNER, see **Crooner.**

CROWNING, *sb.* Dur. [**krū·nin.**] A New Year's custom; see below.

Dur. The Mayor goes to the Workhouse, accompanied by the Mayoress, and they crown the eldest of the aged people by placing a five-shilling piece in each hand. . . . Another crowning ceremony took place at the Yeld Memorial Tea, in memory of a former Rector of the ancient parish of Bishopwearmouth, *Dy. Mail* (Jan. 5, 1898) 6.

CROWNING, *adj.* e.An. Slightly arched.

e.An. Used all over e.An. by masons and bricklayers (E.G.P.); (HALL.)

CROWP, see **Creep,** *v.*^{1}, **Croup,** *sb.*^{1}

CROWSE, see **Crouse,** *adj.*^{1}

CROWSON'S MARE, *phr.* Shr. In prov. *limping along, like old Crowson's mare,* a common simile.

Shr. BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 593; **Shr.**^{2} Here a comes, limping along like oud Crowson's mare.

CROWST, see **Croust.**

CROWT, *v.* *Obs.*? Yks. To wrinkle, gather in folds, pucker up.

w.Yks. It began to crinkle and crowt, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 28, 1883).

CRO(Y, *sb.* Sc. [**krō, kroi.**] Compensation made by one workman for another in some factories; see below.

Sc. To this day the term is used in some factories, where the workmen are in some degree bound for each other. . . . If any one of the workmen run off in arrears to his master, the rest are bound to finish the work, which is called making up his crò (JAM.).

[Ir. *crò*, blood. This is the Sc. *cro*, the weregild of the various individuals in the Scoto-Celtic kingdom, from the king downwards (MACBAIN).]

CROY, *sb.*^{1} Sc. [**kroi.**] **1.** A semi-circular enclosure or pen, made on the beach, for catching fish.

Arg. When the sea flows, the fish come over it, and are left there when the tide recedes (JAM.).

2. A mound or kind of quay, projecting into a river, for the purpose of breaking the force of the stream. Per. (*ib.*)

[Gael. *crò*, a sheep-cot, pen (MACBAIN).]

CROY, *sb.*^{2} Lan. [**kroi.**] Anything awry, out of repair, dilapidated, &c.

n.Lan. Ɜn āld kroi əv ə pleas. O' əv ə kroi (W.S.).

CROYD, *sb.* Sc. Yellow clover, *Trifolium procumbens.* Ayr. (JAM.) Hence **Croydie,** *adj.* covered with clover.

Rnf. 'A croydie lea' is a field on which there is a great quantity of foggage for sheltering game (*ib.*).

CROYL, see **Crowl,** *sb.*

CROYLOOKS, *sb. pl.* Wal. [**kroi·luks.**] The wood that remains from furze-bushes that have been set on fire. Cf. **crannock.**

Gmg. Old people go gathering croylooks for fuel, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 168.

[Wel. *creilwg* (pl. aggr.), the charred stalks of furse (PUGHE, ed. 1832).]

CROYN, see **Crine.**

CROZE, *sb.* Yks. Nhp. Oxf. Also written **crose** Nhp.^{1} [**krōz.**] **1.** A sharp cutting tool used by coopers for cutting the groove or inlet at the ends of a cask, into which the ends are fitted. w.Yks.^{2}, Nhp.^{1}, Oxf. (J.E.) **2.** *Comp.* **Croze-stock,** the wooden handle into which a 'croze' is fitted. w.Yks.^{2}

[*Enjabler*, to rigoll a piece of cask, or to make the crows; also, to make the head fit for the crows, COTGR.]

CROZE, CROZIE, see **Crose,** *v.*

CROZZIL, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Also written **crosal** Yks.; **crosil** Nhb.^{1}; **crossel** w.Yks.; **crossil** Chs.^{3}; **crozil** w.Yks.^{5}; **crozle** Der.; **crozzel** Chs.^{1} Der.^{1}; **crozzle** n.Yks.^{2} w.Yks.^{4} Not.^{3} [**kro·zil, kro·zl.**] **1.** *sb.* A half-burnt cinder or coal, anything burnt up or singed. Also used *fig.*

Wm. T'meat was burnt tul a crozle (B.K.). **Yks.** I'm vary near starved to a crosal, *Forty Years Ago*, 26. **w.Yks.** A comet wor cummin ta set t'wurld a fire, an burn uz all ta crozzil, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1858) 26; Look there, wot a nooaz, to be sure. Just loike a red hot crossel, *Shevvild Ann.* (1849) 22; **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{3} Used to signify that kind of cinder which starts out of the fire and by its resemblance to a coffin, cradle, purse, &c. is supposed to prognosticate certain future events; **w.Yks.**^{4};

w Yks.^{5} 'Burnt tul a crozil,' said of anything much burnt, and of this black-blue colour, as a toast. **Chs.**^{1} Au just put th' poi i' th' oon afore au went aht, an' when au coom back it were aw burnt to a crozzel; **Chs.**^{3} Burnt to a crossil. **Stf., Der.** (J.K.)

Hence **Crozzlin,** *sb.* a small, hard cinder. w.Yks.^{3}

2. *v.* To shrivel or curl up with heat; to burn to a cinder. Also used *fig.* See **Crizzle.**

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). **Wm.** (B.K.) **w.Yks.** Foaks put chickins at frunt at fire ta 'crossel' em a bit, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1891) 56; Knockt his wig off intut fire, an befoar he cud get it aght it wor all crozzild on a heap, *ib.* (1855) 19; (J.T.) **Not.**^{1}; **Not.**^{3} Them beāns nivver ripened natral this turn, they all seemed to be crozzled up like with the baking sun.

Hence (1) **Crozzled,** *pp.*, *fig.* curled or huddled up; (2) **Crozzling,** *ppl. adj.* burning.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} Crozzl'd up like a squirrel. (2) **w.Yks.** T'sun wor at a regular crozlin heat, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1869) 33.

3. Of coals: to cake together; to char small or dust coal in the fire so as to make cinders.

Nhb.^{1} A blacksmith crosils his fire by blowing slowly till the duff coal has become caked in small cinders, which he can use to get up a proper heat when he puts in his work. **w.Yks.** Coals which, in burning, became compacted into a hard mass, difficult of combustion, are said to crozzil, *Sheffield Indep.* (1847). **Der.** The soft coal of these districts do not crozle, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 118; **Der.**^{1} Small coal or slack crozzels in ordinary fires; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

CRÛ, see **Crew(e.**

CRUB, *sb.*^{1} Ken. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **crubbin** Som. [**krɐb, krəb.**] **1.** A crust, crumb of bread.

Dor. Barnes *Gl.* (1863) s.v. Crimp. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.** Come in 'ouze an' cut a crub ov burd an' cheese vur Jack Mayne's supper, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1} Nort but a crub o' dry bread vor hes supper, 26; **Dev.**^{3} Have 'ee a crub to spare a poor old man? **n.Dev.** Vor es eat a crub as es come along, *Exm. Crtshp.* (1746) l. 486; I'll have a crub wi' vinhed chaise, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 17. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Gee us a crub [a hard piece of bread, not a crumb].

Hence **Crubby,** *adj.* dry, crusty.

Dev. *w. Times* (Apr. 9, 1886) 6; **Dev.**^{1}

2. Food, particularly bread and cheese.

Ken., e.Sus. Holloway. **Som.** Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

CRUB, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Cum. Som. Dev. [**krub, krɐb.**] **1.** *sb.* A crib for cattle; the trough into which chaff and other fodder is put; a manger.

Sc. (A.W.) **Cum.** T'new horse . . . began directly ta sook t'crub, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 122; **Cum.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Not a manger. It is only found in stalls for cows or oxen, and merely consists, for the most part, of a stiff railing of horizontal bars across the end of the stall, behind which the hay or straw is placed. When solid in form, as is now becoming usual, a kruub is larger than a manger. **Dev.** 'E'll vind tha crub vull ov tha cob that tha rats 'ave a-digged out ov tha wall, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. *v.* To check, curb, restrain; to suppress, confine.

Sc. (Jam.), **S. & Ork.**^{1} **Abd.** The host he crubs [suppresses his cough], Beattie *Parings* (1801) 34, ed. 1873. **Wgt.** (A.W.) **N.I.**^{1} The caterpillars crub the blooms of the roses. **Cum.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Oa·l vaa·s! kruub-m ee·n! [Hold fast! curb him in!]

Hence (1) **Crubbing,** *vbl. sb.* a check or snub; (2) **Crubbit,** *ppl. adj.* confined, pinched for room.

(1) **Sc.** Gin thy muse, despite thy crubbin', Maun aye wi' filth some be bedaubin', Quinn *Heather* (ed. 1863) 24. (2) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

CRUB, *sb.*^{3} and *v.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Cum. Also Som. Dev. [**krub, krɐb.**] **1.** *sb.* The curb of a bridle; also in *comp.* **Crub-chain.** Also used *fig.*

Frf. My back's your saddle, My neck and nib your crub and bridle, Sands *Poems* (1833) 136. **Ir.** We're all kept upon the tight crub, . . . little cash goes far with us, Carleton *Fardorougha* (1848) iii. **N.I.**^{1} **Cum.** Sum'at atween a horse's crub chain, an' a cuddy's back-band, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 158; **Cum.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Kruub-chai·n, or chaa·yn.

2. *pl.* Short crooks placed each side of a horse, and fastened over the pack-saddle; used for carrying goods. Cf. **cruban,** *sb.*^{2}

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433; A pair of crooks was slung over the pack-saddle, one swinging on each side to make the balance true. The short crooks, called crubs, were slung in a similar manner, Baring-Gould *Old Cy. Life* (1890) viii; The short crooks or crubs are used for carrying logs of wood and other heavy materials, Rowe *Drtmr.* in *Notes and Gleanings* (Feb. 15, 1890) 32.

CRUB, *adj.* Dev. [**krɐb.**] In phr. *to be set too crub,* i.e. too bent or curved, see below.

nw.Dev.^{1} A shovel, spade, or hoe is said to be set too crub when it would tend to leave its work, that is, when it would not penetrate sufficiently into the soil. The opposite of this is 'too deep.'

CRUBAN, *sb.*^{1} Sc. [**krū·bən.**] A disease to which cows are subject. Also used *fig.*

n.Sc. The cruban prevails about the end of summer, and during harvest, and is produced by hard grass, scarcity of pasture, and severe sucking of the calves. The cows become poor, exhausted, and scarcely able to move, while their hinder legs are contracted towards their fore feet, as if they were drawn by cords, *Prize Essays, Highl. Soc.* II. 209 (Jam.). **Ayr.** Oh! ye ill-deedy cruban, I'll learn ye to 'sit boosin' at the nappy, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 224.

[Gael. *crúban,* a disease in the legs of animals (M. & D.).]

CRUBAN, *sb.*^{2} Sc. A sort of pannier made of wood for fixing on a horse's back. See **Crub,** *sb.*^{3} **2.**

Cai. The tenants carry home their peats, and some lead their corn, in what they call crubans, *Statist. Acc.* X. 23 (Jam.).

CRUBBING, *sb.* w.Som.^{1} [**krɐ·bin.**] **1.** Kerbing; the wooden frame, cut to fit round the top of a washing copper. See **Crub,** *sb.*^{3} **2.** *Comp.* **Crubbing-saw,** a narrow but very coarse-toothed saw, used by wheelers to saw out the fellies; also, a narrow saw used by sawyers for cutting curved work.

CRUBEEN, *sb.* Irel. The paw of any animal; the claw of a bird; also used *fig.* in negative sentences.

Ir. 'Tisn't aisy to rake out the marks o' crubeens like them, *Paddiana* (1848) II. 87; Not a crubeen of them can I find anywhere, Kennedy *Fireside Stories* (1870) 157. **Ant.** Used here, but not freq. (A.J.I.) **Wxf.** My crubeens will be just the thing, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 120.

[Ir. *crúbín,* dim. of *crúb,* a claw, a horse's hoof, the paw of any animal (O'Reilly).]

CRUCHET, *sb.* n.Cy. A wood-pigeon, the ringdove, *Columba palumbus.*

n.Cy. [So called] from its cooing note, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 165; Grose (1790).

[A pron. of *cushat* (q.v.).]

CRUCIFIXION, *sb.* Dor. In farming: a system of draining and cross-draining land.

Dor. I have heard Dorset farmers say twice that their land wanted a fresh 'crucifixion,' i.e. an entirely new system of drains and cross-drains (G.E.D.).

CRUCK, *sb.* Chs. [**kruk.**] A wooden pail for holding water or milk. (E.F.)

[Wel. *crwc,* a bucket, a pail.]

CRUCK, *v.* Sc. *Obsol.* Also in form **cruke** (Jam.). To lame. See **Crick,** *v.*

Lnk. You'll fa' and cruck yoursell (Jam.). **Gall.** *Obsol.* (A.W.)

CRUCK, CRUCKEN, see **Crook,** *sb.*^{1}, **Crooken.**

CRUCKLE, *v.*^{1} Der. e.An. I.W. [**kru·kl, krɐ·kl.**] To crouch, bend, stoop; to hobble; to sink down through faintness or exhaustion. Cf. **crickle.**

Der.^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{12}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** Of the body: be cramped (F.H.). **I.W.**^{2} There goes wold Bucket crucklen along wi' two sticks.

CRUCKLE, *v.*^{2} Suf. [**krɐ·kl.**] To make a crackling noise.

Suf. A broken bone is said to 'cruckle,' from the noise made by the broken ends rubbing together, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.T.)

CRUCKLE, *v.*^{3} Suf. [**krɐ·kl.**] To wrinkle or rumple (as cloth), to 'ruckle.' (F.H.)

[MDu. *crokelen,* 'rugare' (*Teuthonista*), der. of ODu. *croken,* to rumple (Oudemans).]

CRUD, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. and n. and midl. counties to Hrf. Glo. Also Wil. Dor. Cor. Also written **crood** nw.Abd. w.Yks.^{2}; **croud** Sc. (Jam.); **crowd** n.Cy. (Hall.) [**krud, krūd, krɐd.**] **1.** *sb.* Thickened or coagulated milk, which is formed into cheese, or eaten as food. *Gen.* used in *pl.*

Sc. Will ye go to the Highlands, Lizie Lindsay, And dine on fresh cruds and green whey? Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 149. **Elg.** Princie maun get cruds an' claes, Tester *Poems* (1865) 182. **Bnff.** I wiz trying if it could see a crood, Gordon *Keith* (1880) 418. **Abd.** I laid upon the board Some cruds and ream, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 141. **nw.Abd.** I never heats the milk o'er sair, An' works the croods mysel, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 30. **Ayr.** There were nae mair deidly engagements noo than the attack on . . . cruds and cream, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 54. **Slk.** You wad get gran' cruds and ream, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 73. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} 'The cruds and cream hoose' was formerly an institution in Newcastle. **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). **Cum.** I caw'd to sup cruds wi' Dick Miller, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 17. **Wm.** As thick as cruds, *old saying* (B.K.). **Yks.** (K.), **n.Yks.**^{12}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 59; (Miss A.) **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** T'milk broke, so I took t'cruds to mak t'coostard (F.P.T.); (D.L.); **w.Yks.**^{124} **Lan.**^{1} Street cry: 'Cruds an' whey, cruds an' whey!' **n.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{123}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (W.H.S.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**^{1} My muther . . . wo'd as soon ha' expected for to see Humber afire as fer foäks to mak' chiscaakes oot o' new milk cruds. **sw.Lin.**^{1} That's what they mak' crud or cheese wi'. **s.Lin.** Well, if all last night's milk hesn't turned to cruds (T.H.R.). **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Curds produced by scalding the whey after cheese-making, and adding to it a small quantity of butter-milk; **Shr.**^{2}, **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Wil.** (K.M.G.) **Dor.**^{1} The cheese begun to turn all back agen to cruds an' whē, 300. **Cor.**^{12}

Hence **Cruddy**, *adj.* curdled, full of curds.

Gall. (A.W.), **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **w.Wor.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{2}

2. The last liquid squeezed from cheese. Also called **Crushings.** Der.^{2}, nw.Der.^{1}

3. *Comp.* (1) **Crud-breaker,** an implement for breaking curd; (2) **-knife,** a large knife, used for cutting curd into square blocks to allow the whey to run out; (3) **-mill,** a machine for breaking the pressed curd into small pieces preparatory to salting it and finally putting it into the vats.

Chs.^{1} (1) Also called a dairymaid. (2) A large knife, like a carving knife, but blunt. (3) It stands upon four legs, and consists of a wooden hopper without a bottom. Iron pins are fixed on each side of the bottom aperture, and a wooden roller, also carrying rows of iron pins, revolves between them. The roller is turned by a handle. The curd put into the hopper is thus ground up, and falls into a vessel below.

4. *v.* To curdle, coagulate; to induce the formation of curds.

N.Cy.^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Three jugs o' milk 'at's crudded, *Yksman.* (1890) pt. ii. 26; **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** He fund his milk crudded, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 338; **Lan.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{2} [(K.)]

Hence **Crudded,** *ppl. adj.* curdled. n.Yks.^{2}, War.^{2}, Cor.^{2}

[Cruddes, *coagulum*; to crudde, *coagulare*, Levins *Manip.* (1570).]

CRUD, CRUDDEN, see **Crowd,** *v.*^{1}

CRUDDLE, *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. and n. and midl. counties to Glo. Also Cor. Also written **crudle** Sc. sw.Lin.^{1} Lei.^{1} s.Wor. Shr. Hrf. In form **cruttle** Irel. [**kru·dl, krɐ·dl.**]

1. To curdle, coagulate, congeal.

Sc. For I maun hae a wife that will . . . Crudle a' the milk, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 192, ed. 1871; It would crudle the blood in your Majesty's sacred veins, *Steam Boat* (1822) 144 (Jam.). **Ir.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Ant.** In *gen.* use (W.J.K.); (A.J.I.) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.** Nicholson *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 59. **m.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1235} **Lan.** Bur oi getten summut fur thee as ull cruddle thee o' ov a heäp for joy, Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 168; **Lan.**^{1} Th' milk's cruddl't again; it's that thunder. **Chs.**^{13} **s.Stf.** It made my blood fair cruddle to hear him, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Not.** (W.H.S.), **Not.**^{3}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} The cow's milk crudled in it's inside. **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr., Hrf.** Bound *Provinc.* (1876). **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**^{1} **Cor.** Say things 'bout me that maade my blood cruddly up, Tregellas *Tales, Zebedee Jack*; **Cor.**^{12}

Hence (1) **Cruddle,** *sb.* the state of curdling; (2) **Cruddled,** *ppl. adj.* curdled, congealed; also, sucked up; (3) **Cruddling,** (*a*) *ppl. adj.* curdling; (*b*) *vbl. sb.* a curdling; (4) **Cruddly,** *adj.* curdy, curdled.

(1) **s.Not.** The milk went all of a cruddle (J.P.K.). (2) **n.Yks.**^{2}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **s.Not.** The lamp-wick's all cruddled up (J.P.K.). **War.**^{2}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{2} (3, *a*) **Shr.**^{1} At Marton Pool a man spoke of the Pool as 'cruddlin' in August,' thus expressively describing the 'breaking' of the water. (*b*) **Lan.** Aw felt a cruddlin abeaut mi skin, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 144. (4) **n.Yks.** (I.W.)

2. *Comp.* **Cruddle-staff,** the handle of a churn.

w.Yks.^{3} A respectable individual, when on one occasion they could not make the butter churn, caused a new cruddlestaff to be made of wiggin (mountain ash), to withstand the witch, supposed to be at the bottom of the churn, or at least of the mischief.

[1. Hast thou not . . . cruddled me like cheese? Bible *Job* x. 10 (ed. 1611).]

CRUDDLE, *v.*^{2} Not. Glo. Cor. Also in form **crudly** Cor.^{1} [**kru·dl, krɐ·dl, krɐ·dli.**] With *up*: to curl up. Of cloth: to 'cockle,' crinkle. Also used *fig.*

s.Not. Ma dress is all cruddled up wi' gettin' wet a Sat'dy. When a'd used the brush two or three toimes the bristles all cruddled up (J.P.K.). **Glo.** 'He regler cruddled him up,' of a speaker's victory over an opponent in argument (S.S.B.). **Cor.** That's a fine an' short bed. I must crudley-up, Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) i; **Cor.**^{1}

Hence **Cruddly,** *adj.* curly.

Cor. Her cruddly hair was plethoned [plaited] up, So beautiful to see, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 11.

CRUDDLE, see **Croodle,** *v.*^{1}

CRUDDLED-BERRIES, *sb. pl.* n.Lin.^{1} [**kru·dld-bəriz.**] Stewed gooseberries eaten with fat bacon.

CRUDDLY, CRUDDY, see **Crudly,** *adj.*, **Crowdy,** *sb.*^{1}

CRUDGE, *v.* Yks. Nhp. [**krudʒ.**] To crush, jam; to push, crowd, or thrust one against another. See **Scrudge.**

n.Yks.^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} He crudges me so.

CRUDLE, see **Croodle,** *v.*^{12}, **Cruddle,** *v.*^{1}

CRUDLY, *adj.* Shr. Hrf. Cor. Written **cruddly** Hrf.^{2}; **crudley** Cor.^{3} 1. Having a curdled appearance. Cf. **cruddle,** *v.*^{1}

Hrf.^{2} A cruddly sky means twenty-four hours neither wet nor dry, 39. **Cor.**^{3} The snow has made the ice too crudley for skating.

2. Of cheese: crumbling.

Shr.^{1} How came this cheese to be broken so?—Please, ma'am, it wuz crudly, an' it tumbled all to pieces; **Shr.**^{2}

CRUE, see **Crew(e, Crow,** *sb.*^{1}

CRUEL, *adj.* and *adv.* Irel. Cum. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Oxf. Also Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **crewel** s.Oxf. Dev.; **crule** N.I.^{1}; **krueel** Dev. [**kriu·il, krū·il,** w.Cy. **krœ̄·il.**] 1. *adj.* Dreadful, terrible; used as an intensive: big, great (of numbers).

Ant. He's making a crule han' o' himsel', *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.I.**^{1} 'He's made a crule han' o' hisself with the dhrink.' Same as Sore Hand. **Oxf.**^{1} That sink's cruel, *MS. add.* **Dev.** One old farmer declared that he saw two of the oldest oxen . . . fall on their knees and 'make a cruel moan like Christian creatures!' Tozer *Poems* (1873) 71; A krueel lot of youngsters, *ib.* 58. **Cor.**^{2} 'In a cruel shaape,' in a terrible mess.

2. *adv.* Used as an intensive: exceedingly, very.

N.I.^{1} **Uls.** He was cruel kind (M.B.-S.). **Ant.** It was crule hard tae hae tae dae it, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Dub.** I'm powerful weak but cruel easy [I am very weak but am quite at my ease], said by a sick man. A cruel good lady (G.M.H.). **s.Ir.** It's a cruel cold morning, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 30; She's a cruel skilful woman, *ib.* 239. **Cum.**^{1} **Lan.** Eh, it's [the hair] cruel full of sand, Castle *Scarthey* (1895) 76. **Chs.**^{3} **n.Lin.**^{1} It's a cruel coh'd neet. **Nhp.**^{12}, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**^{3} **s.Oxf.** The master's bin an' beat 'im somethin' crewel, Rosemary *Chilterns* (1895) 31. **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} When emph. always a tri-syllable. Krùe·ee·ul gèo·d tu poo·ur voaks [very good to poor folks]. **Dev.** I be veelin crewel wul, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 59; I tellee whot 'tez, 'tez crüel kind ov 'e tü take za much trubbel vur me, Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); **Dev.**^{1} You be come to a cruel untidy houze, 10; **Dev.**^{3} Yü cant spayke tü me now, yü be za crüel-fine. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **s.Dev.** Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). **Cor.** Her's cruel good, and her'll keep a terrible long time, Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* (1888) xxxii; I 'spect if lawyer seed 'im he'd be cruel put out (M.A.C.); **Cor.**^{12}; **Cor.**^{3} Only in a bad sense.

CRUELS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also written **crewels** Sc. Yks. (K.); **cruells** Ayr. [**krū·ilz.**] Scrofula, the king's evil.

Sc. A beloved child sick to death of the crewels, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xlvi. **N.I.**^{1} **Ayr.** It's a wean wi' the cruells, Service *Notandums* (1890) 94. **Lnk.** His right hand and right knee broke out in a running sore, commonly called the cruels, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 170, ed. 1828. **Yks.** The shingles (K.).

[Fr. *écrouelles*, scrofula (*escrouelles* in Cotgr.).]

CRUET, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Der. Lei. [**krūˑit, kriuˑit.**]

1. A water-bottle; a small decanter.

Lnk. The servant had forgot to fill the bedroom cruet, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 103. **Lei.**^{1} 'The cruets' *gen.* mean small spirit-decanters on a stand.

2. *pl.* The 'gripes,' a *fig.* use of 'cruets' in the sense of 'vinegar-cruet.'

Der. The joggings had caused his cruets to rise, Jewitt *Ballads* (1867) 127.

Hence **Cruety,** *adj.* vinegarish, sour-tempered, griped in the bowels.

Frf. There was even a mair pleasant expression on the heretofore somewhat cruety face o' the dame, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 36, ed. 1889. **n.Yks.**^{2} 'A cruety aud carl,' a 'vinegar-tempered' old person.

[**1.** Wasschyngis of cuppis and of watir vessels (cruetis, ed. 1382), Wyclif (1388) *Mark* vii. 4. OFr. *cruet*, 'burette' (Moisy).]

CRUFE, see **Cruive.**

CRUFFLES, *sb. pl.* Irel. A species of potato.

N.I.^{1} **Ant.** Common (A.J.I.); (W.J.K.)

CRUG, *v.* S. & Ork.^{1} [**krug.**] To crouch under shelter. Hence **Cruggin,** *vbl. sb.* crouching under shelter.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *krugg*, stooping down (Aasen).]

CRUGGLES, *sb. pl.* Sc. A disease of young cattle; see below.

Kcd. The cruggles also is an odd kind of disorder, with which young beasts only are seized. In this disease the animal is affected with a convulsive movement in its limbs, by which they are contracted, and intertwined among each other, *Agric. Surv.* 384 (Jam.).

CRUGSET, *v.* S. & Ork.^{1} To drive an animal into such a situation as to prevent its escape; also *fig.* to drive a person into a corner in an argument.

CRUIKNE, *sb.* Sh.I. An assemblage of people.

S. & Ork.^{1} 'A cruikne of folk,' a number of persons gathered together.

CRUIS(I)E, see **Crusie.**

CRUISKEEN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **cruishkeen** Irel.; **cruisken** Sc. **1.** A small jug for holding liquor; a pitcher.

Ir. (G.M.H.) **s.Don.** A cruiskeen by his side, Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

2. A certain measure of whisky. Ags. (Jam.)

[Gael. *crùisgein*, a jug, Ir. *crúisgín* (Macbain), fr. ME. *cruskyn* (*Prompt.*).]

CRUIT, *sb.* Sc. [**krœt.**] The smallest of a litter. Cf. **crit,** *sb.*^{1}, **croot,** *sb.*

s.Sc. Na! Na! That's the cruit. If I buy ony it maun be this ane, Cunningham *Border Sketches* (1894) xii.

CRUIT, *v.* Yks. Also in form **creutin** w.Yks.^{1} [**kriut.**] With *up*: to recruit, recover from sickness or illness. Cf. **croot,** *v.*

w.Yks.^{1} Sudn't he creutin up soon, I sall be foorc'd, efter au, to send him to Colne market. I'se sometimes i' hoapes shoe's creutin up ageean, ii. 289, 291.

CRUIVE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **craive, crave** Sc.; **creeve** Nhb.; **criv** Bnff.^{1}; **crove, crufe** Sc.; **cruve** N.Cy.^{1} [**krœ̄v, krǖv, krīv, kriv.**] **1.** *sb.* A pen for live stock, esp. a pig-sty.

Bnff.^{1} **Bch.** Waes me! when I gae to the criv or faul, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 115 (Jam.). **Abd.** Biting his hands or face through the bars of the cruive, Smiles *Natur.* (1879) i. **e.Sc.** I tum'led heels ower head into the crave amon' Isb'l's swine, Setoun *Sunshine* (1895) 133. **Frf.** A young pig that had escaped . . . frae the dominie's cruive, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 18, ed. 1889. **Per.** Attached to the hut was a small kailyard, in a corner of which stood a wooden cruive, Haliburton *Fields* (1890) 88. **e.Fif.** Flanked . . . on the left by a swine's cruive, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. **Lth.** The country wright . . . repaired the 'soo's cruive,' Strathesk *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 250. **e.Lth.** A stable an' byre an' pigs' craive, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 158. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** 'Creeve' is daily used in the *n.* of Nhb., *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 96.

2. A cabin, hovel. Cf. **cree,** *sb.*

Abd. A bra' young lad came running . . . within my cruive, to shelter frae the rain, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 141. **Lnk.** I frae Roger's father took my little crove, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 118, ed. 1783. **N.Cy.**^{1}

3. A fish-trap made by enclosing a space in a river. See **Creeve,** *sb.*

Nhb.^{1} The 'fish garth' is called a cruive. It is made of wood, and has traps, &c., into which the fish on ascending the river enter, and from which they cannot escape, Weddell *Salmon Fishing in Tweed*, in *Arch. Aeliana*, IV. 305.

4. *v.* To shut up in a 'cruive'; also, to shut up *gen.* Bnff.^{1}

[**1.** *Creffera*, or *hara porcorum*, ane cruife, or ane swines cruife, quhilk in sum auld buikes is called ane *Stye*, Skene *Expos.* (ed. 1641) 40.]

CRUIZEY, CRUIZIE, CRUIZY, see **Crusie.**

CRUK, *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Shr. **1.** *sb.* A bend or shoot of malt.

Shr.^{2} The cruk o' the maut.

2. Phr. *cruks o' maut*, malt-dust. Shr.^{1}

3. *v.* To sprout.

Shr.^{1} Bad 'arroost weather, John; the corn's crukin' sadly.

CRUKE, *sb.* Yks. [**kriuk.**] **1.** The common rook, *Corvus frugilegus*; the carrion crow, *C. corone.* n.Yks.^{12}

2. *Comp.* **Cruke-sproats,** twigs brought by nesting crows. n.Yks.^{2}

CRUK(E, see **Crook,** *sb.*^{1}, **Cruck,** *v.*

CRUKLE, CRUKLINS, see **Crookle, Crutlins.**

CRULE, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} **1.** A small cake or bannock. **2.** Meal mixed with cold water, and eaten raw, with a lump of butter in the middle of it.

CRULE, see **Crewel,** *sb.*^{1}, **Cruel.**

CRULGE, *sb.* Sc. A confused coalition, or conjunction of different objects. Cf. **crull,** *sb.*^{2}

Sc. Sometimes it includes the idea of collision (Jam.).

CRULGE, *v.* Sc. Irel. [**krɐlʒ, krulʒ.**] To contract, draw together; to crouch. Cf. **crull,** *v.*

Sc. A hunchbacked person, or one who is rickety, is said to be 'aw crulged thegither' (Jam.). **Abd.** Lord help the sakeless saul, Wha . . . Is forc'd to bide the frost and caul' Whan he lies down, And crulgin', lay himsel' twa-faul', Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 358. **Lnk.** Dogs an' cats, . . . Cour'd crulgin roun' the fires, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 51. **N.I.**^{1} To cramp oneself by sitting in a crouching attitude.

CRULL, *sb.*^{1} Cor. [**krɐl, krəl.**] A bushy, curly head.

Cor.^{1} His head es all o' a crull. Owld Crull.

Hence (1) **Crulley-head,** *sb.* one with a curly head; (2) **Crully,** *adj.* curly. Cor.^{2}

[Cp. ME. *crulle*, curly (Chaucer).]

CRULL, *sb.*^{2} Or.I. [**krɐl.**] A confused heap, broken pieces; in phr. *i' crull*, in a crushed, broken state. Cf. **crulge,** *sb.*

Or.I. He dang its bottom clean i' splender, An' laid it a' i' crull, *Paety Toral* (1880) l. 224, in Ellis *Pronunc.* V. 802; (Jam. *Suppl.*)

CRULL, *v.* Cld. (Jam.) **1.** To contract, or draw oneself together. Cf. **crulge,** *v.* **2.** To stoop, to cower.

CRULL, see **Crewel,** *sb.*^{1}

CRUM, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Chs. Also written **crume.** Salt-making term: the refuse of charred wood which was cast out of the old salt-houses.

Chs.^{1} Referred to in the burgess laws of Northwych (where we find it gives the name to 'Crum Hill') as 'The crume, or Wych house muck.'

CRUM, *sb.*^{2} Cor. [**krɐm.**] In phr. *By crum!* a disguised oath.

Cor. She'll not weather Gaffer's Rock. By crum! if she does, they may drive her in 'pon the beach, yet! 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) i.

CRUM, *adj.* Cor. Also in form **crom.** [**krɐm, krom.**] Crooked, bent; cramped with cold. Cf. **crom.**

Cor. The hilt of a shovel should be crom, *Jrn. Royal Inst.* (1886) IX; My hands es so crum, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 21; **Cor.**^{1} Her finger is crum; **Cor.**^{2} My hands are crum with the cold.

CRUM, see **Cram,** *sb.*^{1}, **Crummie.**

CRUM-A-GRACKLE, *sb.* Cor. [**krɐˑm-ə-grækl.**] A mess, difficulty, bother.

Cor.^{1} Here's a pretty crum-a-grackle! what shall we do by it? **Cor.**^{2}

CRUM(B, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Bdf. Mid. e.An. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms **croomb** Lei.^{1}; **crume** n.Dev. [**krum, krūm**, w.Cy. also **krœ̄m.**] **1.** *sb.* In phr. (1) *to be fond of one's crumbs*, to be fond of eating; (2) *to pick up one's crumbs*, (*a*) to improve in health or circumstances; (*b*) to finish work neatly.

(1) **Der.**^{2} He's fond of his crumbs. **nw.Der.**^{1} (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** He's picking his crumbs up rarely, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 15, 1896); **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{23}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.** (A.B.) **w.Som.**^{1} Picking up his krèo·mz. (*b*) **s.Wor.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Crum-cakes**, pancakes; (2) **Crumb-cloth**, a covering to protect the carpet from crumbs; used *fig.*

(1) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) (2) **Slk.** Yon little crumb-cloth of the sky, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 331.

3. A fragment, a small portion of anything; also of time, a little while. Cf. **croom**, *sb.*

Sc. A crum of paper (Jam.). **n.Sc.** A crum paper (*ib.*). **Nrf.** Give me a crumb o' beef, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27; We wus only just gitting a little crumb of wittles (W.R.E.). **Suf.** (F.H.); (C.T.) **Dev.**^{1} Why, stay a crum, 7; Maan't es ask for a crum of butter upon et? 16. **n.Dev.** Chammed a crume mite o' warm clit-bread, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 103. **Cor.** Taking a 'crum' of ointment, she put it into her eye, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 125, ed. 1896; Having accepted her invitation to 'set down a crum,' Tregellas *Character* (1868) 5.

Hence **Crumbning bit**, *phr.* a small bit. Glo.^{1}

4. *pl.* Loose earth in the bottom of a drain, or that falls into the trench in digging.

n.Lin.^{1} **e.Lin.** Used very freq. of small clods of earth (G.G.W.). **Nhp.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Crum**, *v.* to deepen a furrow, casting the earth into another which adjoins it; (2) **Crumber**, *sb.* a draining scoop for removing the 'crumbs.'

(1) **w.Mid.** This is done when two 'lands' are ploughed consecutively. 'He was a very good ploughman, and he could lay a ridge or crum a furrow without altering his plough' (W.P.M.). (2) **Glo.**^{1} Shaped like an **L**.

5. *v.* To crumble, break bread into crumbs.

w.Yks. (J.W.) **n.Lin.**^{1} You mo'ant crum yer bread, Sarah Ann. **Lei.**^{1} Croomb the basins. **Nhp.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **War.**^{3} **Bdf.** A common dishful of milk, crumbed with bread, Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 582.

[**1.** (2, *a*) To pick up his crums, *convalescere*, Robertson *Phras.* (1693); *s'Enforcir*, to recover his force, pick up his crums, Cotgr.]

CRUMBED, *pp.* Cor. Bent, crooked, cramped with cold. See **Crum**, *adj.*, **Crummet.**

Cor. Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

CRUMBLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Brks. e.An. Dev. Also written **crumel** Nhb.^{1}; **crum'l** Lan.; **crumle** Bnff.^{1}; **crummel** N.I.^{1} N.Cy.^{1} Cum. Yks. [**kru·m(b)l, krɐ·m(b)l.**] **1.** *sb.* A small broken piece of anything, a crumb; *gen.* used in *pl.*

Bnff.^{1} Gaither up that crumles, an' gee them t' the pig. **N.I.**^{1}, **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Dinna drop yor crumels on the floor. **s.Chs.**^{1} Eyŭr, taak· ŭn sky'it·ŭr dhem tóo·thri krùm·blz aayt ŭ)th kloth ŭpŭ)th fuwd fŭr dh)enz [Here, tak an' skitter them toothry crumbles aït o' th' cloth upo' th' fowd fur th' hens]. **Nhp.**^{1} Thou shalt eat of the crumbles of bread to thy fill, Clare *Rur. Life* (1820) 43. **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Ess.** A table what had on't Of crumbles sich a lot, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 138; **Ess.**^{1}, **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. *v.* To break in pieces; to become pulverized; *fig.* to decay.

Nhb.^{1} **Cum.** They, leyke millions mair, mun crummel In death's dark dungeon, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (1807) 48. **Yks.** Then crummel ta decaay, Eccles *Sngs.* (1862) 13. **w.Yks.** Itl kruml i bits (J.W.). **n.Lan.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

3. Of liquor: to mix.

Suf. To crumble a drop of gin in one's beer, and so make 'live-for-ever' (F.H.).

CRUMBY, see **Crummie.**

CRUMCH, *sb.* Sc. A small piece. See **Crum(b**, **Crumlick.**

Bnff.^{1} Gee me a crumch paper.

Hence (1) **Crumchick**, *sb.* a very small piece; (2) **Crumchickie**, *sb.* a still smaller piece. Bnff.^{1}

CRUME, see **Crum(b.**

CRUMLICK, *sb.* Sc. A very small piece; a crumb. See **Crum(b.**

Bnff.^{1} Gang and swype up the crumlicks, an' heh them oot t' the hens.

Hence **Crumlickie**, *sb.* an extremely small piece.

Bnff.^{1} He meelt's brehd doon into wee crumlickies.

CRUMMET, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Written **crummit** Dev. [**krɐ·mit.**] A small bit, a crumb; in phr. *nummit and crummit*, a bit between meals.

Dev. It was cake as well as bread, let alone gingerbread and pies, that were carried out into the fields for nummit and crummit, Neill *Idyls* (1892) 111. **Cor.**^{12}

CRUMMET, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Crooked-horned. Cf. **crumbed.**

Kcb. Spying an unco crummet beast Amang his broomy knowes, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 51.

CRUMMIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written **cromie** Sc.; **crumby** Edb.; **crummy** Kcb. s.Sc. N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1}; and in form **crum** Lth. [**krɐ·mi, kru·mi.**] **1.** A cow with 'crumpled' or crooked horns; also a name for a cow. Also used *fig.* See **Crum**, *adj.*

Sc. The crummie drank without sitting down, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. ii. **Abd.** 'Twas frae red Crummie's tail, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 41. **Rnf.** The coggie fu' o' crummie's milk sae rich wi' 'reamy flakes, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 44. **Ayr.** Like scrapin out auld Crummie's nicks, Burns *To Gavin Hamilton* (1786) st. 1. **Lnk.** Puir Crummie the cow had yae haf o' the smiddy, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 147. **Lth.** Norrie in the cruive I tend, Crummie in the byre, McNeill *Preston* (c. 1895) 96; Within his byre, aff coat he flings, An' binds ilk crum, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 17. **Edb.** They had crumby by the horn, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 97. **Rxb.** And crummie feeds ayont the howe, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 9. **Gall.** I ken ye, ye auld yeld crummie Tode, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xxxii. **Kcb.** Ilk cuddoch billying o'er the green Against auld crummy ran, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 49. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Up to t'knees, in t'watter, steud, Three crummies ruminatin', Richardson *Talk* (1876) 26.

Hence **Crummy** or **Crum horn't**, *phr.* having horns turned inwards towards the eyes. Cum.^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Crummie-staff**, (2) **-stick**, a stick with crooked head or handle, used by boys for herding cows.

(1) **e.Lth.** He had a muckle crummie-staff in his han', Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 193. (2) **Lnk.** Crummie sticks we'll cut galore, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 36; Wee Tammie, wi' his wee bit crummie stick in his haund, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 23.

CRUMMING-KNIFE, *sb.* N.I.^{1} A cooper's tool.

CRUMMIT, see **Crummet**, *sb.*

CRUMMOCK, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Lan. [**krɐ·mək, kru·mək.**]

1. A short staff with crooked head; also in *comb.* **Crummock staff.**

Sc. Early crook the tree that gude crummock wad be, Henderson *Prov.* (1832) 2, ed. 1881. **Frf.** Upon a crummock staff she leant her, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 20. **Ayr.** Lowping and flinging on a crummock, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 161. [Burns' MS. has *crum*mock, some printed copies *cum*mock, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 741.] **Lan.** He'll go through th' wood, and ta' th' crummock at last, Harland & Wilkinson *Leg.* (1873) 201; **Lan.**^{1}

2. A name for a cow. See **Crummie.**

Abd. The horns of my douce and sagacious crummock, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 37, ed. 1889. **Lnk.** Ye sald your crummock and her barren'd quey, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 39, ed. 1783.

CRUMMOCK, *sb.*^{2} Sc. The plant Skirret, *Sium Sisarum.*

n.Sc. According to Loudon, it is cultivated in n.Sc. under the name of Crummock, *Science Gossip* (1874) 278. **Or.I.** Cabbage, turnip, carrot, parsnip, skirret, or crummocks, &c., grow to as great a bigness here as anywhere, Wallace *Orkney* (1700) 35 (Jam.).

CRUMMY, *adj.* Nhb. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. Oxf. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Slang. [**kru·mi, krɐ·mi.**] **1.** Fat, fleshy, plump. Also used as *sb.* In *gen.* colloq. use. See **Crum(b.**

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} Applied to edibles. **Chs.**^{13}, **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Brks.**^{1} **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **e.An.**^{1}; **e.An.**^{2} A crummy dame. **Sus.** 'Ya gurt crummy chep,' ses he, Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 250; **Sus.**^{1} He aint near so crummy as what he was afore he went to Lewes jail; **Sus.**^{2}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Slang.** Crib's honest endeavour To train down the crummy, *Tom Crib* (1819) 14.

2. *Fig.* Of one rich in good humour, or in wealth.

n.Lin.^{1} My maaster's al'us crusty afoore dinner an' crummy efter. **Brks.**^{1}

3. Filthy, dirty, covered with vermin.

Ken.^{1} **Sur.**^{1} A man described a tramp whom he found by the roadside as 'wonderful crummy.'

CRUMP, *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Yks. Lan. **[krump.]** The cramp; used in *pl.* w.Yks.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Aw thowt Smith hed getten th' crumps, Hartley *Lundun*, 62. **m.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

CRUMP, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. Lin. Cmb. Ken. Slang. **[krɐmp, krump.]** **1.** *v.* To smack, knock; to crush by a blow.

Cld. He crumpit my croun wi' his stick (Jam.). **n.Lin.**^{1} 'I'll crump your onion' is equivalent to 'I'll break your skull.' **Slang.** Used at Winchester in very much the same sense as 'to cob,' Farmer.

2. *sb.* A knock, a smart blow.

Cld. (Jam.) **Cmb.** A knock, more especially on the head, *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. ix. 51. **e.Ken.** If you do that I shall give you a crump (G.G.). **Slang.** At Winchester Coll.: a hard hit, a fall, Farmer.

CRUMP, *adj.*^{1} and *v.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrt. e.An. Wil. **[krump, krɐmp.]**

1. *adj.* Crisp, brittle, crumbling.

Abd. [She] disna spare her cheese an' cakes To had our teeth a gnappin, Fu crump, nae night, Cock *Strains* (1810) II. 119. **Ayr.** An' farls, bak'd wi' butter, Fu' crump that day, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 7. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Cum.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Nhp.**^{1}, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

Hence **Crumpie,** *sb.* a crisp oat-cake.

Lnk. The bairns gat their wylie-coats on, A bit crumpie in haun, Watson *Poems* (1853) 34.

2. *Fig.* Short-tempered, out of temper, out of humour, surly.

n.Cy. Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Lan.** Old crump face! Roby *Trad.* (1829) I. 443, ed. 1872. **Nrf.**^{1}

3. *v.* To crunch with the teeth anything that is hard or brittle.

Sc. Tib's teeth the sugar plums did crump, Morison *Poems* (1790) 19 (Jam.). **Frf.** Sweeties or parley-cakes to crump at, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 86. **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **Nhp.**^{1} It crumps in the mouth. **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Shr.**^{2} **Hrt.** Sheep take a great pleasure in crumping chalk, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** She's better now: she begins to crump up a bis-cake (W.R.E.). **Wil.**^{1}

Hence **Crump,** *sb.* the sound of horses' teeth when eating. Cum.^{1}

4. To emit a crisp, crackling sound, as ice, snow, &c., when trodden on; *fig.* to walk crisply.

Frf. O why sud my auld heart grow sair To hear the lasses crumpin' fair, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 20. **Kcb.** An to the pliant foot . . . the grassy path Crumps sonorous, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 133 (Jam.). **Nhp.** And crump adown the mellow and the green, Clare *Poems* (1827) 74; **Nhp.**^{1}

Hence **Crumping,** *ppl. adj.* crispy, crackling, noisy.

Sc. Alangst the drifted crumpin knowes, Wilson *Poems* (1790) 197 (Jam.). **Lnk.** Tho' frost an' snaw Be crumpin' hard on bank an' brae, Watson *Poems* (1853) 24. **Kcb.** Lest his crumping tread Should her untimely rouse, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 151 (Jam.). **Nhp.** And children pace the crumping snow, Clare *Poems* (1827) 94.

CRUMP, *adj.*^{2}, *v.*^{3} and *sb.*^{3} Yks. Nhp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. **[krump, krɐmp.]** **1.** *adj.* Crooked, bent. Also in *comp.* **Crump-backed,** crooked in the back.

I.W.^{1} **Dev.** 'Crump' conveys the idea of bent, crooked, as of an old man bowed with years, *Reports Provinc.* (1895). [Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); (K.)]

2. *v.* To bend, make crooked; to shrivel up with cold.

Wil. All crumped in a heap also, Penruddocke *Content* (1860) 2. **Dor.**^{1} **s.Dev.**, **e.Cor.** (Miss D.)

Hence (1) **Crumpetty,** *adj.* cripply; (2) **Crumpy,** *sb.* (*a*) a term of reproach for the personal deformity of a hunchback; (*b*) a small, irregular-shaped apple.

(1) **Dev.** An old man, who has for years had a crippled leg, told me he always was obliged 'to lie crumpetty like.' The suffix *etty* is a very common adjectival form, especially in the West, *Reports Provinc.* (1895). (2, *a*) **Nhp.**^{1} (*b*) **e.Yks.**^{1}

3. *sb.* In phr. *all of a crump,* crumpled up, bent, in a shrunken heap.

Som. And knocked un down all of a crump wi' his little lags under un, Raymond *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 78.

[1. *Bossuër,* to make hulch, crump, or crooked, Cotgr. OE. *crump,* crooked.]

CRUMPER, *sb.* Lan. **[kru·mpə(r).]** **1.** A big, strong fellow.

Lan. There's some crumpers among th' Birtle lads, Waugh *Owd Bodle,* 254; **Lan.**^{1}

2. A big thing, something thoroughly done.

Lan. 'Well, if ever!' said Betty; 'that sheds [excels] o'!' 'It's a crumper for sure,' said Flop, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 187; **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}

CRUMPIE, CRUMPIN, see **Crumpy, Crumpling,** *sb.*^{1}

CRUMPLE, *adj.* Sus. w.Cy. Dev. **[krɐ·mpl.]** In *comb.* (1) **Crumple-foot,** (2) **-footed,** having crooked feet; (3) **-lily,** (*a*) the Turk's cap, *Lilium Martagon*; (*b*) the tiger-lily, *Lilium tigrinum.*

(1) **Sus.** I met Ol' crumple-foot Jack Horner, Lower *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 62, ed. 1872. (2) **w.Cy.** (Hall.) (3) **Dev.**^{4} [So called] from the turning back of the petals.

CRUMPLED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Lan. Nhp. I.W. Written **crumpilt** Sc. In form **crumpledy** Nhp.^{1} **[kru·mplt, krɐ·mplt.]** Bent spirally, twisted.

Fif. (Jam.), **ne.Lan.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} The cow with the crumpledy horn. **I.W.**^{1} A crumpled horn.

CRUMPLEN, CRUMPLIN, see **Crumpling,** *sb.*^{1}

CRUMPLER, *sb.* Dev. **[krɐ·mplə(r).]** A cravat.

Dev. If I see a boy make to do about the fit of his crumpler, Blackmore *Lorna Doone* (1869) iii; **Dev.**^{3} Used by persons residing in the middle of Exmoor.

CRUMPLIN(G, *vbl. sb.* Nrf. Jeering.

Nrf. An put up with theer crumplin, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 20.

CRUMPLING, *sb.*^{1} Lin. Bdf. e.An. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **crumplen** Nrf.^{1} I.W.^{2} Wil.^{1} Dor.; **crumplin** e.An.^{1} Suf.; and in form **crumpin** n.Lin.^{1} **[kru·mplin, krɐ·mplin.]** **1.** A small, imperfectly developed apple, with a wrinkly rind; *gen.* used in *pl.*

n.Lin.^{1} Crumpins, three or more small apples growing together on one stalk. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.), **I.W.**^{2}, **Wil.**^{1} **Dor.** Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **w.Som.**^{1} Sight o' kruum·pleens de year, I count 'tis the dry saison. **Dev.**^{1} A tetty o' rosen . . . or mazzards or crumplings, 52; **Dev.**^{4} **n.Dev.** Bobby, doant ait them trade o' crumplings, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 18. **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433; **Cor.**^{12}

2. *Fig.* A diminutive and deformed person. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}

CRUMPLING, *sb.*^{2} Wm. Der. **[kru·mplin.]** **1.** A crackling sound. See **Crump,** *v.*^{2}

Wm. A noise . . . like the crumpling of frosty murgeon, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 333.

2. The 'crackling' of roasted pork. Der.^{2}

CRUMPLY, *adj.* ne.Lan.^{1} Dev.^{1} **[kru·mpli, krɐ·mpli.]** Full of wrinkles.

CRUMPS, *sb. pl.* Lin. **[krumps.]** Small wrinkled or crumpled apples. See **Crumpling,** *sb.*^{1}

sw.Lin.^{1} We'll give the crumps to the pig.

CRUMPSY, *adj.* Chs. **[kru·mpsi.]** Ill-tempered, cross, 'grumpy.'

Chs.^{1} 'Fratchetty and crumpsy' is said of a tiresome, cross child; **Chs.**^{3} Crumpsy as ever, oi see, Bet,—fawing out wi' thoi finger-ends! **s.Chs.**^{1} Yoa· bin ver·i krùm·psi dhŭs mau·rnin; ah daayt yoa·)n got·n ùp ŭ)dhŭ raang· sahyd u)th bed [Yo bin very crumpsy this mornin'; ah daït yo'n gotten up o' the wrang side o' th' bed].

CRUMPY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. Also written **crumpie** Sc. **[krɐ·mpi, kru·mpi.]** **1.** *adj.* Of bread, pastry, soil, &c.: hard, brittle, crisp. See **Crump,** *adj.*^{1}

Dmb. That they might be 'short and crumpy' . . . she resolved that the cakes should be baked in Edinburgh, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xv. **Lnk.** Wi' crumpy cakes, baith thick and thin, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 113. **Rxb.** For she had baked a crumpie cake, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 141. **n.Yks.** This keeak eats crumpy. This soil hows crumpy (I.W.); (T.S.) **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1}

2. *Fig.* Short-tempered, out of humour, surly.

s.Lan. Bamford *Dial.* (1854). **Nrf.**^{1}

3. *sb.* The crisp crust of a loaf. e.Yks.^{1}

CRUNCH, *sb.* Sc. Lei. Glo. Written **crooch** Lei.^{1} [**krɐnʃ, krunʃ.**] A small piece resulting from 'crunching.'

Edb. No a crunch o' him is to be seen or heard tell of; for he was a' smashed to pieces, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv; James Batter... had got his pipe smashed to crunches, *ib.* xxiii. **Lei.**^{1} Tek keer how yo' ben' that theer 'ewp [hoop], or it'll go in croonches. **Glo.**^{1} A crunch of bread and cheese.

CRUNDEL, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. Also written **crundle** Hmp. [**krɐ·ndl.**] A ravine; a strip of covert dividing open country, always in a dip, usually with running water in the middle.

Sus., Hmp. A living word on the borders of Sus. and Hmp.; the district of the physical crundel is small in Hmp., and I fancy not large in Sus. (F.H.B.) **Hmp.** I know the word well in this sense at Buriton, near Petersfield (C.P.).

[OE. *crundel.* Thorpe tells us that there are above sixty crundels mentioned in the Codex Diplomaticus, EARLE *Charters*, 471.]

CRUNDLES, *sb. pl.* Dor. Dev. [**krɐ·ndlz.**] Small hard swellings in the neck-glands. See **Curdles.**

Dor. She's sick with the waxen crundles (C.W.). **Dev.** (HALL.)

[*Crundle* is a form of *kernel* (OE. *cyrnel*), as we may see from *crindle* (a kernel); a n. form of the same word for the same disease is *chirnels*, q.v. For *waxen crundles* cp. COLES (1679): Waxing kernels in the neck, *strumae.*]

CRUN(E, CRUNER, see **Croon, Crooner.**

CRUNGE, *v.* Nhb.^{1} [**krunʒ.**] To cringe.

CRUNK, see **Cronk,** *v.*^{1}

CRUNKLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Shr. e.An. [**krɐ·ŋkl, kru·ŋkl.**] **1.** *v.* To rumple, crease; to make a noise as in crumpling paper. See **Crinkle.**

Sc. (JAM.) **Slk.** And a' the time you was pretendin to be crunklin 't up to licht the tip o' your segawr, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 147. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{12} **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **Shr.**^{2}, **e.An.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Crunkled,** *ppl. adj.* wrinkled, crumpled; (2) **Crunkly,** *adj.* shrivelled, shrunken; rough, as with frost or ice. Also used *fig.*

(1) **Sc.** Wi' crunkl't brow, he aft wad think Upo' his barkin' faes, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 46 (JAM.). **Ayr.** The auld yellow crunkled scrap was torn and hardly readable, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 54. **e.Lth.** It was that sma'-written, forby bein a' bobbit an' crunkled, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 27. (2) **Ayr.** Ye're a very crunkly character, GALT *Entail* (1823) xci. **Lnk.** A leather shoe is... best for gangin... Owre crunkly roads, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 24.

2. *sb.* A crease, wrinkle, or crackle.

Sc. He was in a crunkle o' green brae, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) xv. **Gall.** She threw me a paper... that I kenned for Maxwell's by the crunkle o' the sheets, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 208.

CRUNNER, see **Crowner,** *sb.*

CRUNSHON, *sb.* Yks. Hmp. Written **crunsheon** Hmp. [**kru·nʃən, krɐ·nʃən.**] A morsel 'crunched,' a bit between meals. Cf. **scrunshon.**

m.Yks.^{1} **s.Hmp.** He's used to seven meals, . . . breakfast, nuncheon, crunsheon, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) vi.

[A word formed on the analogy of *nunchion, luncheon.*]

CRUNT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [**krɐnt.**] **1.** *sb.* A blow with a cudgel; a smart blow on the head.

Sc. I had got a fell crunt ahint the haffit, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 166 (JAM.). **Ayr.** An' monie a fallow gat his licks, Wi' hearty crunt, BURNS *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 25.

2. *v.* To strike the head with a weapon.

Cld. They cruntit ither's croun (JAM.). **Rnf.** Swearing to crunt with the poker his bald, cracket pow, M^{c}GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 304; Again that roller [ruler] crunts my croon, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 150. **Ayr.** Misk cruntit his croon wi' a sperthe [battle-axe], SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 254.

CRUNTLE, *sb.* Nhb. [**kru·ntl.**] The front part of a pig's head above the eyes; also appl. familiarly to the human head.

Nhb.^{1} Aa'll gie ye a crack ower the cruntle ye noo.

CRUNYA, CRUOK, see **Crowner,** *sb.*, **Crook,** *sb.*^{1}

CRUP, *adj.*, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Ken. Sus. Dev. [**krɐp, krəp.**] **1.** *adj.* Crisp. See **Crips.**

Ken. GROSE (1790); **Ken.**^{1} You'll have a nice walk, as the snow is very crup. **Ken., e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Sus.**^{1}

2. Surly, snappish, short-tempered.

Ken. A crup answer. He was tedious crup with me, GROSE (1790); **Ken.**^{2} You are very crup. **Ken., e Sus.** HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Cruppish,** *adj.* peevish, out of sorts.

Ken.^{1} A man who has been drinking overnight will sometimes say in the morning: 'I feel cruppish.'

3. *sb.* The crisp, hard skin of a roasted pig, or of roast pork. Ken.^{12}

4. Gingerbread; *pl.* crisp spice-nuts.

Ken. Used at Maidstone 50 years ago for a small crisp gingerbread, by a pieman called 'Cruppy,' who used to call 'Any more little crups' (H.K.); **Ken.**^{1} **Dev.**^{3} A peculiar kind of crisp gingerbread. I have not seen it for years.

5. *v.* To crisp.

e.Ken. I must have those biscuits crupt up in the oven (M.T.).

CRUP, *sb.*^{2} Ken. [**krɐp.**] A nest.

Ken.^{1} There's a wapses crup in that doated tree.

CRUP, CRUPE, see **Creep,** *v.*^{1}, **Croup,** *v.*^{1}

CRUPPER, *v.* Nhp. War. Hnt. [**krɐ·pə(r).**] To vex, mortify, punish.

Nhp.^{1} I did crupper her so. **War.**^{3}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.)

CRUPPER, see **Cropper.**

CRUPPER-STONE, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} Also in form **crupple-.** A stepped stone, or series of steps, placed near the door outside a house, and formerly used for mounting on horseback, or for the women who mounted on the pillion.

CRUPPERY, *adj.* Nhp. [**krɐ·pəri.**] Crooked.

Nhp.^{1} What a cruppery staircase that is!

CRUPPLE-STONE, see **Crupper-stone.**

CRUPPY-DOW, *sb.* Nhb. A cake made of oatmeal and fish.

Nhb.^{1} Spital-ford for cruppy-dows, *Old Saying.*

CRUPTURED, *ppl. adj.* Shr.^{1} [**krɐ·pʃəd.**] Ruptured.

CRUSE, see **Crouse,** *adj.*^{1}

CRUSELING, *ppl. adj.* Cor. Fretful, constantly crying.

Cor.^{3} What a cruseling child it is!

CRUSH, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Rut. Lei. War. In form **croosh** Lei.^{1} [**kruʃ, krɐʃ.**] **1.** *sb.* A crowd or throng; a great quantity.

N.Cy.^{1} A crush of wet. A crush of corn. **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1} **War.**^{3} I was right in the middle of the crush.

2. A feast, dance, or other entertainment.

n.Yks. We'll hev a good crush wiv apples (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{1}, **m.Yks.**^{1} **e.Yks.**^{1} We'll hev a crush at Kesmas, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

3. The fracture of coal pillars in a pit by the weight of the superincumbent strata.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** This occurs when both the roof and thill of a seam of coal are hard, and when the pillars, insufficient for the support of the superincumbent strata, are crushed by their pressure, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

4. *v.* To crowd or press rudely.

Rut.^{1} Don't you crush, now! **Lei.**^{1} Ah couldn' git anoigh the foire, for they crooshed me aout. **War.**^{3}

CRUSH, *sb.*^{2} e.An. [**kraʃ.**] Gristle. See **Crish,** *sb.*^{2}

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** What do ye give the child that bit of crush for? She can't ate it (W.R.E.); (E.M.) **Suf.** (F.H.)

[A crush (gristle), *cartilago*, COLES (1679).]

CRUSH, see **Crish,** *sb.*^{2}

CRUSHER, *sb.* Yks. War. Lon. [**kru·ʃə(r), krɐ·ʃə(r).**] **1.** A glass or metal rod, with a button-like end, for crushing the sugar in toddy. w.Yks. (J.W.), War.^{2}

2. A policeman.

Lon. The lads endeavour to take the unsuspecting 'crusher' by surprise, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 16.

CRUSHIE, *sb.* Lnk. (JAM.) A familiar name for a shepherd's dog; a cur.

CRUSHINGS, *sb. pl.* Der. [**kru·ʃinz.**] The last liquid squeezed from cheese; whey-curds. Cf. **crud.**

Der. She gathers no butter from the green whey but from the crushings, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 68; **Der.**^{2}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

CRUSIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **creuzie** Sc.; **cruise** Ayr.; **cruisie** Frf. Arg. Gall.; **cruizey** Frf.; **cruizie** Abd. e.Fif. Rnf. Lnk.; **cruizy** Sc.; **crusy** Abd.; **cruzie** Sc. [**krœ̄·zi, krū·zi.**] **1.** A small, old-fashioned oil-lamp, with a handle or handles for hanging. Also in *comp.* **Crusie-lamp.** Also used *attrib.*

Sc. The crusie proper is now out of date. It was a spoon-shaped vessel filled with oil, in which was adjusted the pith of rushes so as to burn and give light. It was common in country districts in farm kitchens before the introduction of mineral oil lamps (A.W.); Placed on the table a silver lamp, or cruisie, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. iv. **Abd.** Cruizies, gas brackets, and burners A' lay in the cairtie, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 60. **Frf.** Wi' the stoor makin' the cruisies look dim, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 64, ed. 1889; Na, he juist said he'd forgotten a pirn, or his cruizey lamp, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) vi. **Per.** He read by the light of the fire and the crusie overhead, Ian Maclaren *Brier Bush* (1895) 105. **Arg.** The light was low in the cruisie, for the oil was well down, Munro *Pibroch* (1896) 249. **e.Fif.** Haudin' it up to the cruizie for general inspection, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. **Dmb.** The ingle weak, the cruizie out, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 21. **Rnf.** An' finds the cruizie burnin' blue, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 120. **Ayr.** Lamps ... lighted with gas, and not with cruises, Galt *Legatees* (1820) viii. **Lnk.** Pair aff! ye cruizie wicks! And burn your lips on ither's cheeks, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 26. **Edb.** The cruizy too can only blink and bleer, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 165, ed. 1785. **Gall.** The flickering light of the cruisie lamp in the stair-head, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xiii.

2. A sort of triangular candlestick made of iron, with one or more sockets for holding the candle, with the edges turned up on all three sides. Dmf. (Jam.)

3. A crucible, or hollow piece of iron, used for melting metals. s.Sc. (Jam.)

[Cp. OFr. *croisel*, (1) a night-lamp, (2) a crucible (Godefroy).]

CRUSIL, *v.* s.Sc. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To contract the body in sitting. Hence **Crusilt,** *pp.* applied to one who sits bowed together over the fire.

CRUS(S, *sb.* Chs. War. **[krus, krɐs.]** A crust. In *pl.* **Crusses.**

Chs.^{1} War. I hait [hate] an ill-temper'd mon; he's like moundy porridge, stuff'd wi' mouldy crusses (J.B.); **War.^{2}**

CRUST, *sb.* Yks. Lin. **1.** *Obs.* The outside plank of a tree.

n.Lin.^{1} For a crust of a plank to a brigge (1563), *Louth Ch. Acc.* III. 28.

2. *pl.* Hard bands in beds of shale.

w.Yks. *Geol. Survey, Vert. Sect.*, Sheet 43.

CRUSTLE, *sb.* e.An. Sus. Written **crussel** Suf.^{1} **[krɐ·sl.]** Gristle; the edible cartilage of roast veal, &c. See **Crissle.**

e.An.^{1}, Suf. (F.H.), **Suf.^{1} e.Sus.** Holloway.

[Crussel, gristle, Coles (1677).]

CRUT, *sb.^{1}* Nhb. Yks. Pem. Also written **crutt** s.Pem. **[krut.]** A dwarf; a boy or girl, stunted in growth. Cf. **crit,** *sb.^{1}*, **croot,** *sb.*

N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}, w.Yks.^{3} s.Pem. Wat's the matter with the crutt, canna yeȧ behȧve yersilf? (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

CRUT, *sb.^{2}* Stf. **[krut.]** Coal-mining: a stone-drift or passage in a mine, driven across strata of rock, shale, or other waste, in order to reach a seam of coal. (J.T.) Hence **Crutter,** *sb.* a miner who drives 'cruts' or stone-drifts. (J.T.) See **Thirler.**

CRUT, *sb.^{3}* w.Yks.^{3} **[krut.]** A hut or small cot.

CRUT, see **Crit,** *sb.^{2}*, **Croot,** *v.*

CRUTCH, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Wm. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Nhp. Bdf. Suf. **[krutʃ, krɐtʃ.]** **1.** A plough-handle. Not.^{3} Cf. **crotch,** *sb.^{1}* **2.** *Comp.* (1) **Crutch-hand,** the right hand. e.Lan.^{1}; (2) **-nib,** the lower or right-hand handle of a plough. nw.Der.^{1} **3.** The crossbar at the top of a spade. Nhp.^{1}

4. The pommel of a lady's saddle.

Sc. (A.W.) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). **Wm.** (B.K.)

5. An ash or hazel pole, the woodman's daily payment for pole-cutting.

Bdf. Batchelor *Agric.* (1813) 462; A good ash or hazel pole, termed a crutch, which the workmen claim each day, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 585.

6. *pl.* Stilts. See **Crotch,** *sb.^{2}*

Suf. My two younger boys, when trying their stilts, were surprised at being told that they walked well 'on the crutches,' *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 278.

7. A leg. Chs.^{13} Cf. **crotch,** *sb.^{1}*

CRUTCH, *v.* Lan.^{1} **[krutʃ.]** To crowd.

CRUTCH, see **Cratch,** *sb.^{4}*, **Critch,** *sb.^{1}*

CRUTCHET, *sb.* War. [Not known to our correspondents.] The perch, *Perca fluviatilis.*

War. (Hall.) [Satchell (1879).]

CRUTCHY, *sb.^{1}* n.Lin.^{1} **[kru·tʃi.]** A nickname for one who walks on crutches.

CRUTCHY, *sb.^{2}* Yks. **[kru·tʃi.]** A curtsy. See **Curchie.**

w.Yks. T'owdest lass ud ... mak a crutchy, *Yksman.* (Apr. 28, 1877) 11.

CRUTE, CRUTES, see **Croot,** *sb.*, **Croots.**

CRUTION, *sb.* Irel. Also written **crutyin.** A disease in old and badly-fed cows, which causes them to lose the power of their legs.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); That cow's bad wi' the crutyin (W.J.K.).

CRUTLE, *v.* Lakel. Yks. Written **crutel** w.Yks. **[kriu·tl.]** To recover after a severe illness. See **Crewtle.**

Lakel. Ah's crutlen oot nicely, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). **n.Yks.** He's varry bad, but ah think he'll crutle (T.K.). **w.Yks.** A man who has just come around from some severe illness is spoken of as 'just crutelt out' (R.H.H.).

CRUTLINS, *sb. pl.* Oxf.^{1} Also in form **cruklins.** **[krɐ·tlinz.]** The remains of the 'leaf' after the lard is extracted. See **Critlings.**

CRUTTEON, *sb.* *Obs.?* Irel. Also in form **crutyin.** [Not known to our correspondents.] A stunted boy or girl. See **Crut,** *sb.^{1}*

Ant. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

CRUTTLE, *v.* n.Cy. Lakel. Lan. Written **crutle** Lakel. **[kru·tl.]** To bend, crouch; to sink down from weakness.

n.Cy. Grose (1790). **Lan.** I'r reddy t'cruttle deawn, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 30; Thou may weel cruttle into a nook, Waugh *Chim. Corner* (1874) 151, ed. 1879; **Lan.^{1}, e.Lan.^{1}**

Hence **Crutlet,** *ppl. adj.* crippled, decrepit, crooked.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897).

CRUTTLE, see **Crottle, Cruddle,** *v.^{1}*

CRUTYIN, see **Crution, Crutteon.**

CRUVE, CRUZLE, see **Cruive, Croosle.**

CRY, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. **[krai,** midl. also **kroi.]** **1.** *sb.* A call, summons, shout; a musical sound.

Abd. I'll gi'e a cry when dinner's ready, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 5, ed. 1873; The man's nae oot o' cry yet that offer't it, Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 127, ed. 1882. **Per.** Jamie Soutar used to give him 'a cry' on his way to the station, Ian Maclaren *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 4. **Fif.** Wi' trumps and cymbals soundin' high, And chanters skirlin' in their cry, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 85. **Bwk.** She came out to the house end and gave her shouts or 'crys,' Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 50. **Gall.** I'll gie him a cry in time, Crockett *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 31.

2. *pl.* The proclamation of the banns of marriage, esp. in phr. *to put in the cries.*

Frf. The waddin was to hae ta'en place on the Friday o' the second week after the 'cries' had been put in, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 38, ed. 1889. **Rnf.** Ye'll get married right aff han', And then put in the cries, Barr *Poems* (1861) 105. **Ayr.** He heard the cries of my grandfaither, and Grizel Gruppit, Service *Notandums* (1890) 10. **Lnk.** Ye can put in the cries the morn, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 75; Willie Walker ... gaed ower tae the Session-clerk's, an' gied in the cries, Wardrop *J. Mathison* (1881) 18. **Gall.** And married we were as soon as the cries were through, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxii.

3. The louder sound made by the Dartmoor rivers at certain times, said to betoken bad weather.

Dev. The peculiar sound of the Dartmoor rivers, particularly when hemmed in by hills, has been enlarged upon by more than one writer, and at times a certain weirdness in the note is said to betoken, and indeed *gen.* is followed by, bad weather. The moor-men call it the 'cry,' and the superstitious attribute to the sound that suggestion of the uncanny which is expressed in the vernacular by the word 'whisht,' Page *Explor. Drtm.* (1889) i; The 'cry' of the river is the name given to that louder sound which rises towards nightfall, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 511.

4. A pack or number of dogs.

Sus.^{1} I knew it was Miss Jane, by reason she'd got the cry with her. **e.Sus.** If I had my time to come over again I would keep a 'cry of dogs,' Egerton *Flk. and Ways* (1884) 113. **Dev.** A gentleman used to keep 'a cry of hounds,' *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 129.

5. Phr. *the cry of the morning*, a slight shower of rain early in the morning. Also called *the pride of the morning.*

Dev. On asking if there had been much rain in the night, a waiter replied, 'At five o'clock it looked very black, and I thought there was going to be heavy rain; but it passed off, and there was no more than the cry of the morning,' *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 129.

6. *v.* To call, summon.

Sc. I would cry up the men-folk, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxvi. **ne.Sc.** She heard a voice cryin' doon her ain lum, Grant *Keckleton*, 31. **Abd.** He heard him cry, and haul'd him out, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 3, ed. 1873. **Frf.** The auld gudewife . . . sought her kye, an' cried them hame, Laing *Wayside Flwrs.* (1846) 141. **Per.** Till Candlemas with blustering shout Cry Jocky and his oxen out, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 37. **Fif.** Dinna cry death to yer door. He'll may be come sooner than ye expect, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 138. **e.Fif.** Gang yer wa's and cry her but, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxii. **Rnf.** I maun cry him hame, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 92. **Ayr.** Cry a' at ance, but I'll no gang, Galt *Provost* (1822) vii. **Lnk.** I cried him into the kitchen, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) xiii. **Lth.** A sturdy auld carle cries us, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 38. **Cum.**^{1} Cry the lad back.

7. To proclaim, publish in the streets, advertize.

Bnff. A burlesque custom prevailed of crying roups of stots, queys, . . . outside the kirk immediately after sermon, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 253. **Frf.** The father had a reputation in his day for 'crying' crimes he was suspected of having committed himself, Barrie *Licht* (1888) 209, ed. 1893. **Dmb.** Order'd whyles to cry a roup, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 46. **Rnf.** They say that her mither cried herring, Barr *Poems* (1861) 108. **Edb.** The proclamation, Whilk ay is cry'd, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 11. **Gall.** If he print it in a book, He needna fash to cry them, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 98. **w.Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Som.**^{1} No, he 'ont ha no more to do way her, and he had her a-cried last Zadurday night. **Dev.** A peece of Mr. Hockrige's sheep thit wis kride the day avaur, *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Aug. 20, 1885) 6, col. 4; **Dev.**^{1} Barn your tay, siss a, 'tis the ruin of the nation; I wish 'twas cry'd treason to drink ort but organ tay, 4.

Hence (1) **Cried fair**, *phr.* a fair or market, which has been proclaimed or advertized some time previously; (2) **Crier**, *sb.* (*a*) a town crier, bellman; (*b*) a person with a weak voice; (3) **Crying-stone**, *sb.* steps from which the town crier gave out his notices at Wisbech.

(1) **Sc.** The road's like a cried fair, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 21; Where a crowd is assembled, and in a state of motion, it is common to say, 'It is like a cried fair' (Jam.). **Kcd.** Drumlithie Michael fair for cattle . . . is commonly followed, in two weeks after, by what is called a cried fair, *Agric. Surv.* 407 (*ib.*). **Ayr.** It's more like a cried fair than the Lord's day, Galt *Legatees* (1820) vi. **Slk.** The Back Row of Selkirk was like a cried fair, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 317, ed. 1866. (2, *a*) **w.Yks.** (J.W.) (*b*) Ah sell'd it ti J. T., t'awd crier (I.W.). (3) **Cmb.**^{1}

8. To publish the banns of marriage, esp. in phr. *to cry in the kirk.*

Abd. To hear ane's sweetheart cried on to anither, Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 213. **Frf.** The Sabbath thereafter, wha' think ye was cry'd? Laing *Wayside Flwrs.* (1846) 22. **e.Fif.** Dinna tell him whae's to be cried till he's safe in the box, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiii. **Rnf.** I'm gaun to be married, I was cried last week in the kirk, Barr *Poems* (1861) 129. **Ayr.** Her second dochter was cried the day for a purpose o' marriage wi' John Sailfar, Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xc. **Lth.** We're to be cried neist Sunday, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 106. **e.Lth.** I wad raither be cried in the kirk nor battered up on the registrar's buird, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 157. **Edb.** I hear you are to be cried in the kirk on Sunday, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv. **Cum.** The furst time you're cried i' the kurk, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 81.

Hence **Crying**, *vbl. sb.* the proclamation of the banns of marriage; (2) **Crying silver**, *phr.* the fee for the proclamation of the banns.

(1) **Lth.** Did ye hear yon cryin', an' what thocht ye o't? Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 293. (2) **Sc.** A maiden,—having, as she thought, gained the heart of a rural swain,—gave him the necessary funds to satisfy the demands of the parish-clerk, known by the name of the 'cryin' siller,' *Dundee Advert.* (Nov. 28, 1822) (Jam.). **e.Lth.** The lads had aye been used . . . to gang to the session clerk on the Saturday night, an' tak their cryin siller an' their witnesses wi' them, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 157.

9. To be in labour, to cry out in travail.

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** She relieved fowk forspoken—gin wives were to cry, Hand a hough on occasion, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 32.

Hence (1) **Crying**, (*a*) *vbl. sb.* a woman's confinement; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* of women when confined; (2) **Crying-bannock**, *sb.* a special kind of cake eaten at the feast held on the birth of a child; (3) **-cheese**, (4) **-kebback**, *sb.* the cheese eaten at the feast held on the birth of a child; (5) **-out**, (6) **Cry-out**, *sb.* an accouchement.

(1, *a*) **Sc.** To sort the wives and cook the crowdy At times o' crying, Galloway *Poems* (1788) 121 (Jam.). **Ayr.** I have promised Mrs. Craig to be with her at the crying, Galt *Legatees* (1820) ix. **Edb.** Fu' weel they ken the cheese gets ramping, Or faith few wad be at the crying, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 203. (*b*) **Bnff.** Whan cryin lasses thrice cry O gen, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 100. (2) **ne.Sc.** When the child was born there was a feast called the merry meht. . . . In some districts a bannock, made of oatmeal, milk, and sugar, and balled in a frying pan, called the cryin bannock, was served up, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 4. (3) **Abd.** The first to help the howdie wife, or cut the 'cryin' cheese, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 25. (4) **ne.Sc.** A feast called the merry meht, part of which was the indispensable cheese or cryin-kebback. . . . Each one present carried off a piece of the cheese to be distributed among friends, and everyone who came to see the mother and baby also carried away a piece for the same purpose, Gregor *Flk-Lore* (1881) 4. (5) **Nhb.**^{1} It was made a special occasion for the assemblage of neighbours and gossips, when 'booted-breed' and 'groaning-cheese' were served up. 'De ye hear 'or shootin'? The de'ils revenge. Thor'll be one mair o' them afore the mornin'.' A prov. saying on this occasion. **w.Yks.**^{1} (6) **nw.Dev.**^{1} The doctor waz to a cry-out, an' cud'n kom. **Cor.**^{1}

10. To speak, talk, say; to make a sound.

Bnff.^{1} With such words as *clyte, clytach, dab*, &c., accompanied with noise by the dash. **Abd.** I gae a toot, and gar't it cry, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 20. **Per.** He's aye cryin' about the pennies an' the sustentation fund, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 62, ed. 1887. **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) **Bdf.** Very commonly used. 'It's no use minding it,' we cry. 'In the spring, the trees are green,' we cry (J.W.B.).

Hence (1) **Crying fever**, *phr.* a delirious, raving fever; (2) **— out**, *phr.* an outcry; misfortune, calamity.

(1) **Sc.** Tam was in a crying fever, Stevenson *Catriona* (1892) xv. (2) **Ayr.** I never had a crying-oot, but there was sure to be anither one or twa on the back o't, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 140.

11. To challenge, bar, object to. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

12. Phr. (1) *to cry at the cross*, to proclaim publicly; (2) *— blind*, to pretend to know nothing; (3) *— christ*, used of the sound of breaking wood, &c.; (4) *— coke*, see *— cook* (*a*); (5) *— coo*, to call out when one is hidden in a child's game of hide-and-seek; (6) *— cook*, (*a*) to give in, capitulate to an argument, accusation, &c.; (*b*) to let out a secret; (7) *— down*, (*a*) to depreciate, speak evil or slander of; (*b*) to forbid by an announcement of the town crier; (*c*) see *— notchil*; (8) *— down the credit*, to send round to shops warning them not to give credit to soldiers; (9) *— in*, to call in, to invite to enter; (10) *— notch*, (11) *— notchil* (*no-child*), to advertize that a man will not be answerable for his wife's debts; (12) *— on*, to call, cry out; (13) *— shame of*, (14) *— shame on*, to hold up to public contempt, to blame; (15) *— up*, to praise, extol, speak well of; (16) *— up and away*, see below; (17) *— upon*, see *— on*; (18) *— the mare*, (19) *— the neck*, a custom held at harvest time, see below; (20) *— the sow*, a custom observed at the end of a harvest of peas; (21) *— stale fish*, to tell stale or old news; (22) *— the weds*, to redeem forfeits in various games.

(1) **Sc.** This is not a matter to cry at the cross, Keith *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 93. **Ayr.** We needna cry sic things at the cross, Galt *Entail* (1823) xxi. (2) **n.Lin.** I believe you . . . cry blind because you're found out, Peacock *M. Heron* (1872) III. 218. (3) **s.Not.** 'E fell raight off of the top of the mill on to one of the joints o' the platform. 'E made it cry christ (J.P.K.). (4) **Sc.** (Jam.), **N.Cy.**^{1} [Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 477.] (5) **Nhb.**^{1} When yor hidden, mind ye cry coo. (6) **Nhb.**^{1} He kend all the time, but he niver cried cook. (7, *a*) **Sc.** He is cry'd doon for a' that's bad and wicked, *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) I. 1. **Dmb.** Sterling worth and merit dear They do cry down, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 27. **Lnk.** Of late they have been cried down to fifty-six pence, for no sufficient

reason, Wodrow *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 230, ed. 1828. **n.Lin.**^{1} At 'lection times ivery body cries them doon that's o' the uther side. (*b*) **e.Yks.**^{1} They'r flaid o' cholera, an bellman's cried herrins doon, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (*c*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.); **n.Yks.**^{2} (8) **Edb.** This ceremony took place the other day in Edinburgh, when the Black Watch arrived to garrison the castle, *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 76. **Crk.** *ib.* v. 506. (9) **Per.** The lads that was wi' ye yestreen wouldna hae cried him in; . . . he wasna their kind, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 16. **Frf.** The minister cried in to see me yesterday, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) vii. **Cum.**^{1} Cry in as ye come back. (10) **Chs.**^{1} (11) **Lan.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **Chs.**^{3} There is an old game where boys push one of their number into a circle they have made, and as he tries to escape, push him back, crying, 'No child of mine.' This may be the origin of the husband's disclaimer of his wife, when he 'notchils' her. (12) **Sc.** Gar cry on Willie, my son, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 8, ed. 1848; If ony body stops ye, cry on me, *ib. Redg.* (1824) Lett. xii. (13) **w.Som.**^{1} Everybody do cry shame o' un, eens he've a-sar'd her. (14) **n.Lin.**^{1} Ivery body's crying shaame on . . . for th' waay he ewsed that lass his deäd wife was aunt to. **Oxf.**^{1} Tha all cried shem an 'im from the top a the town to the bottom, *MS. add.* (15) **n.Lin.**^{1} They cry up . . . as th' best preächer e' England barrin Spurgeon. **Nhp.**^{1} She cried up her child as if there was never such another like it. **War.**^{3} (16) **n.Yks.**^{1} 'Cry up, cry up and away.' Used in connection with bees, and applied to the peculiar note or tone of their buzzing within the hive, which, to a person knowing in bees, notifies that they are on the point of swarming. 'They'll be awa' inow; they's crying oop this ha'f-hour.' (17) **Sc.** *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 322. (18) **Ir.** (G.M.H.) **Shr.** Miss Jackson's MSS. clearly distinguish between 'cutting the neck' at the end of the reaping, and 'crying the mare' at the end of the harvest, which previous writers seem to have confounded together. Crying, calling, or shouting the mare is a ceremony performed by the men of that farm which is the first in any parish or district to finish the harvest. . . . All the men assemble in the stackyard, or better, on the highest ground on the farm, and there shout a dialogue—preceding it by a grand 'Hip, hip, hip, hurrah.' . . . There were of course variations in the details in different places, but it was universally practised, and though dying out, is by no means extinct. . . . At Pulverbatch, Christopher Sandford . . . observed in 1871 that 'they cried the mar' right well this 'ear,' Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 373–4; **Shr.**^{1}; **Shr.**^{2} When a farmer has ended his reaping and the wooden bottle is passing merrily round, the reapers form themselves into two bands, and commence the following dialogue in loud shouts, or rather a kind of chant, at the utmost pitch of their voice: . . . 'I have her, I have her.' 'What hast thee?' 'A mare, a mare,' &c. In the se.Shr. . . . the last few stalks of the wheat are left standing; all the reapers throw their sickles, and he who cuts it off cries 'I have her.' . . . In 1835 'they cryden the mar awhile I was thire, becos yo sin we'den done harrast fust' (s.v. Mare). (19) **w.Som.**^{1} A bunch of ears is tied together called the neck. **Dev.** Neill *Idyls* (1892) 123. **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Dev., Cor.** After the wheat is all cut on most farms, the harvest people have a custom of 'crying the neck.' . . . An old man . . . goes round to the shocks and sheaves, and picks out a little bundle of all the best ears he can find; this bundle he ties up very neat and trim. . . . This is called 'the neck.' . . . The reapers . . . stand round in a circle. The person with 'the neck' stands in the centre, grasping it with both his hands. He first stoops and holds it near the ground, and all the men forming the ring take off their hats, stooping . . . towards the ground. . . . Then all begin at once, in a very prolonged and harmonious tone, to cry, 'The neck!' at the same time slowly raising themselves upright, and elevating their arms and hats above their heads; the person with the neck also raising it on high. This is done three times. They then change their cry to 'We yen! we yen!' . . . One of them then gets 'the neck,' and runs as hard as he can down to the farmhouse. . . . The object of crying 'the neck' is to give notice . . . of the end of the harvest, and the meaning of 'we yen' is 'we have ended.' The neck is *gen.* hung up in the farmhouse, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 385–6, ed. 1896. (20) **Shr.**^{2} (s.v. Mare). (21) **Cor.** What d'ee mean by crying stale fish at that rate? 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 11. (22) **Shr.** Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 526.

CRY, *int.* Dev. **[krai.]** An exclamation of surprise.

Dev. Aun, aun ess went, laur jayly cry! Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1866) 2nd S. 18; 'Cry jay!' zeth I, 'let's go down stairs,' *ib.* 67.

CRYAL, CRYLE, see **Crile,** *int.* and *sb.*

CRYMACES, *int.* *Obs.?* Dev. An exclamation. See **Crimassy.**

Dev.^{1} Crymaces! I wish that instead of dame, thee maester had a had thecca scare-crow tagster Mall Teazy, 6.

CRYNE, see **Crine.**

CRYSOM, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. Not. Lin. Written **cryzom** w.Yks.^{1} **[kri·zəm.]** **1.** *sb.* A delicate, weakly child or person. See **Chrisom.**

Not.^{1} **Lin.** A poor crysom, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 703; **Lin.**^{1}

2. *adj.* Weakly. w.Yks.^{1}

CRYSON, *sb.* Lin. **[kri·zən.]** A person disfigured by dress.

n.Lin.^{1} What a cryson she looks e' that cloäk.

CRYSTAL-POX, *sb.* Sc. Chicken-pox. Inv. (H.E.F.)

CRYSTALS, *sb. pl.* Dev. Cor. The wild bullace or fruit of *Prunus insititia.* (B. & H.)

CRYSTE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **creyst** (Jam.). A diminutive, loquacious person.

Sc. Sae feckless yet sae crouse a cryste What maid did ever see, *Blackw. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 327 (Jam.).

CU-, see **Cow,** *sb.*^{1}

CUB, *sb.*^{1} Wxf.^{1} A small gull.

CUB, *sb.*^{2} and *v.* n.Cy. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Oxf. **[kub, kɐb.]** **1.** *sb.* A crib for cattle or horses to eat from.

s.Wor. (H.K.); **s.Wor.**^{1} **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Grose (1790); *Gl.* (1851); **Glo.**^{1}

2. A hatch for rabbits or poultry, a coop or kennel.

w.Wor.^{1} I see the pigeons i' the cub a Frid'y marnin'. **se.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.**^{1} Han'ee pŭt the chickens i' the cub, an' made the doors? **Hrf.**$^{1\,2}$ **s.Pem.** *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 129. **Glo.** Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1}

3. A boarded partition, or chest in a granary, stables, or malt-house to store corn or malt. n.Cy. (Hall.), Shr.^{1}

4. *v.* To confine in a small space; to coop up.

Lei.^{1} **War.**^{2} Common; **War.**^{3} I am so cubbed up in this corner that I cannot go on with my work properly. **se.Wor.**^{1} **w.Wor.**^{1} Tis a shame to cub them poor bists up in that 'ole uv a place. **Hrf.**^{2}, **Glo.**^{1}

Hence **Cubbed up,** *phr.* (1) crowded with things, inconvenienced for want of room; (2) bent, crumpled.

(1) **Nhp.**^{1} I'm quite cubbed up. Still in *gen.* use. (2) **w.Wor.**^{1} Father's reg'lur cubbed-up uv rheumatics.

5. With *up*: to pucker, or hang badly.

w.Wor.^{1} Did yŭ ever see anythin' so bad cut as that poor child's pinner? Look 'ow it cubs up o' the showlder.

[**1.** MDu. *cubbe*, cattle-stall, shed, barn (Verdam); cp. Bremen dial. *kubje*, 'die ans Haus angebauete Stallung' (*Wtb.*).]

CUB, *sb.*^{3} Hrt. **[kɐb.]** A wide sweep in a road.

Hrt. Cussans *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–81) III. 320.

[A pron. of *curb*, Fr. *courbe*, a curve.]

CUBABY, see **Cow-baby,** s.v. **Cow,** *sb.*^{1} **II. 1** (1).

CUBADEE, *sb.* Dev. A very young chicken; *fig.* a term of endearment.

Dev.^{3} Dawntee cry no more, but urn out an' veed tha little cubadees. Yer baby, come tü yer mawther, yü purty ickle cubadee.

CUBBA HOULT, *phr.* Nrf. A call to horses to turn to the left. See **Come-hither.**

Nrf. Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 28; (F.H.)

CUBBIE, *sb.* Or.I. **[kɐ·bi.]** A small basket or cassie, made with a close bottom.

Or.I. (S.A.S.); Smaller caizies were in use for many purposes, and were called cubbies (J.G.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

[Cp. MDu. *cubbe*, a basket (Verdam).]

CUBBLE, *v.* Nhp. War. Wor. Also written **cuble** Nhp.^{1} **[kɐ·bl.]** With *up*: to crowd, confuse, cramp for room. *Gen.* used in *pp.*

Nhp.^{1} The children are cubbled up worse than I am. **War.** Clear the place, it is all cubbled up (J.B.); *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897). **s.War.**^{1} We be so cubbled up here. **s.Wor.** (H.K.)

Hence (1) **Cubberley,** *adj.* cramped for space; (2) **Cubling,** *ppl. adj.* crowded with things, inconvenienced for want of room.

(1) **War.**^{3} This is not a bad kitchen, but when two or three people are in it, it is rather cubberley. (2) **Nhp.**^{1} 'A poor little cubbling hole,' is a common expression for a confined dwelling. **s.Wor.** Thur be a cubblin' lot on 'em, them stiles an' gautes, a good bit moer on it nar used to be (H.K.).

CUBBY, *sb.* Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Brks. Hrt. Mid. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Amer. Also in form **cooby** Wil.^{1} **1.** A snug corner; a hiding-place. See **Cub**, *sb.*^{2}

Wil.^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Aay noa·us u puur·dee lee·dl kuub·ee, Júm·ee [I know a pretty little snuggery, Jimmy]. **nw.Dev.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cubby-hole**, a snug, confined place; a hiding-place; (2) **-house**, (*a*) a house made by children to play in; (*b*) a coop or hutch for small animals; (3) **-hutch**, see **-house** (*b*).

(1) **Nhp.**^{2}, **Brks.**^{1}, **Hrt.** (H.G.) **w.Mid.** Come and set down in this little cubby-hole and I'll tell you a secret. The cat's made such a dear little cubby-hole for herself in the straw (W.P.M.). **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); Britton *Beauties* (1825) 19; **Wil.**^{1}, **Dor.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); (F.A.A.) **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** Two little girls were found fast asleep in a haypook. The younger said: 'Oh, us only made a dear little cubby-hole in tha pook, and I 'spose us valled asleep,' Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); The warmest cubby-hole, this zort ov weather, is the chimbley-cornder, *ib.* 64. **nw.Dev.**^{1} [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 329.] (2, *a*) **Oxf.**^{1} (*b*) **Rut.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} (3) **Rut.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}

CUBE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. [**kiub.**] A shaft, at the bottom of which is a ventilating furnace, and up which the foul air of a mine is conducted. Also called **Cube-shaft**, **Cupola.**

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Called also a tube, Greenwell *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

CUBLE, CUCHY-, see **Cubble**, **Coochy.**

CUCK, *v.*^{1} and *sb.* Yks. Der. Not. Lei. War. [**kuk.**] **1.** *v.* To throw, toss, 'chuck.'

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 20, 1892); **w.Yks.**^{2} **Der.**^{2} Cuck me the ball. **nw.Der.**^{1} **s.Not.** Tossing pancakes is called cucking them (J.P.K.). **Lei.**^{1} **War.** Common (Jam., s.v. Cock-stule).

Hence **Cuck-ball**, *sb.* a children's game of ball.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 20, 1892); Piper *Dial. Sheffield* (1824) 19; **w.Yks.**^{2} The same as Pize-ball.

2. To jerk, lurch, move irregularly.

Lei.^{1} The carriage cucks about so.

3. *sb.* A throw, toss, slight impetus upwards.

s.Not. Ah gen it a little cuck, an' ower 'e went (J.P.K.).

CUCK, *v.*^{2} Nhb. War. [**kuk.**] To make the note of the cuckoo.

n.Cy. The cuckoo comes of mid March, And cucks of mid Aperill, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 50. **Nhb.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 111.

Hence **Cuck**, *sb.* a children's game; see below. See **Cuckoo, 8.**

War.^{2} A game in which one child hides, and then cries 'cuck' or 'cuckoo,' when the other players attempt to discover the hiding-place.

CUCK, *v.*^{3} *Obs.* Lan. Der. To punish with the cuck-stool, to duck.

Lan. Mary Kempe . . . a comon scould and should have beene cuckt, *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* (1648) IV. 25. **Der.**^{2}

CUCK-FIST, *adj.* Hrf.^{2} Awkward-handed.

CUCKHOLD, see **Cuckold**, *sb.*^{2}

CUCKING-STOOL, see **Cuck-stool.**

CUCKLE, *sb.*^{1} I.W. Dor. Dev. Cor. [**kɐ·kl.**] **1.** The fruit of the burr, *Arctium Lappa.* I.W.^{1}, Dor. (C.W.) See **Cockle**, *sb.*^{1}

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cuckle-button**, (2) **-dock**, (3) **-moors**, the fruit of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa.*

(1) **Dev.**^{1} Oh! is to be zure you clitch to Dame like a cuckel-button, 44; **Dev.**^{4} [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 386.] (2) **Cor.**^{12} (3) **Dor.**

CUCKLE, *sb.*^{2} Sus. [**kɐ·kl.**] A piece of iron used in cutting off lumps of 'pug' or clay, before kneading and putting it into a brick-mould. (F.E.S.)

CUCKLE, *v.* Chs.^{13} [**ku·kl.**] To cackle, make the noise made by a hen when she has laid an egg.

CUCKLE-, see **Cockle**, *sb.*^{1}

CUCKLE-HEAD, *sb.* Nhb. [**ku·kl-īd.**] A stupid person. See **Chuckle-head.**

Nhb. He was follow'd by cuckle-heed Chancellor Kell, Robson *Bards of Tyne* (1849) 229; **Nhb.**^{1}

CUCKOLD, *sb.*^{1} Rxb. (Jam.) In phr. *Cuckold's slice*, the first or uppermost slice of a loaf of bread. Also called **Loun's-piece.**

CUCKOLD, *sb.*^{2} Cum. Yks. Glo. e.An. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Written **cuckhold** Cor.^{2} Also in forms **cuck-et**, **-it**, **-ut** n.Yks. [**ku·k-, kɐ·k-əld, ku·kət.**] **1.** The fruit of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa.*

n.Yks. We stuck cuckuts on our cleeas (I.W.); Cuckit Newk, so called from the quantity of burrs growing at the corner or newk (T.S.), **Glo.**^{12}, **Dor.** (C.W.) **Som.** The root is said to be very bitter and an excellent remedy for coughs (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Jennings *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

Hence (1) **Cuckoldy-burr-busses**, *sb. pl.* plants of burdock, *Arctium Lappa*; (2) **Cuckoldy-burrs**, *sb. pl.* the fruit of *Arctium Lappa.* Cum. (B. & H.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cuckold-buttons**, the fruit of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*; (2) **-'s-cap**, the common aconite, *Aconitum Napellus*; (3) **-dock**, the burdock, *Arctium Lappa.*

(1) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **Dev.**^{1} **n.Dev.** Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **nw.Dev.**^{1} **Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433. (2) **Cmb.**, **Nrf.**, **n.Ess.** (3) **w.Som.**^{1} Kèok·oa·l dau·k. **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{2}, **e.Cor.**

3. The red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus.*

Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433.

CUCKOO, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **cookey-** I.W.^{12}; **guckoo** Glo.^{1} Wil.^{1} Cor.^{2}; **guckow** Cor.^{1}; **gü-kü** Dev.^{1} [**ku·kū**, Sc. **kukū·**, w.Cy. **gœ̄·kœ**, Dev. also **gǖ·kü.**]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Cuckoo-ale**, the ale drunk by colliers, &c. on first hearing the cuckoo's note; (2) **-corn**, corn sown late in the spring; (3) **-day**, April 14th or 15th, the day on which the cuckoo is supposed to be first heard; (4) **-fair**, a fair held at Heathfield on April 14th; (5) **-feast**, a feast held on the nearest Sunday to April 28; see below; (6) **-'s foot-ale**, see **-ale**; (7) **-gate**, a swing-gate in a V-shaped enclosure so made that only one person can pass at a time; (8) **-holiday**, the holiday formerly given when the first cuckoo was heard; (9) **-keeper**, an old woman who was supposed to have charge of the cuckoos and only to let them escape when she was in a good humour; (10) **-lamb**, (*a*) a lamb, born late in the spring; (*b*) a child born late in the life of its parents; (11) **-malt**, malt made in the summer months; (12) **-meat**, see **-spittle**; (13) **-morning**, see **-holiday**; (14) **-oats** or **-wuts**, oats sown so late in the year that they do not thrive; (15) **-pen**, (*a*) see **-gate**; (*b*) a small enclosure; see below; (16) **-penny**, a penny turned in the pocket, when the cuckoo is first heard; (17) **-shop**, an illicit beer- or cider-shop; (18) **-slaver**, (19) **-spat** or **-spattle**, (20) **-spit**, (21) **-spittens**, (22) **-spittle**, the white froth, deposited on plants, &c., exuded by the insect *Cicada spumaria*; (23) **-time**, spring.

(1) **Shr.** The time is devoted to mirth and jollity over what is called cuckoo ale, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 84; Bound *Provinc.* (1876). (2) **Ken.**^{1} (3) **Sus.** Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) 92; Sawyer *Nat. Hist.* (1883) 6. **Hmp.**^{1} The day on which Beaulieu Fair is held, April 15. There is a local prov. 'The cuckoo goes to Beaulieu Fair to buy him a great coat,' because he arrives about that time. (4) **Sus.**^{1} The tradition is that an old woman goes to Heathfield Fair, and there lets the cuckoo out of a bag. (5) **Cor.** Towednack Cuckoo Feast . . . takes place on the nearest Sunday to the 28th of April. . . . In very early times . . . one of the old inhabitants . . . invited all his neighbours, and to warm his house he placed on the burning faggots the stump of a tree . . . when, lo! with a whiz and a whir, out flew a bird from the hollow in the stump, crying, Cuckoo, cuckoo! . . . The farmer and his friends resolved to renew the festal meeting every year at this date, and to call it their 'cuckoo feast,' Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 404, ed. 1896. (6) **Shr.** The colliers have a way of their own of celebrating the cuckoo's coming. They say 'the cuckoo must pay his foot-ale,' so they club their money together and send for a 'fetching' of ale, and spend the day on the 'pit-bank' drinking, instead of working, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 221; **Shr.**^{1} *Obs.*; **Shr.**^{2} The custom is invariably celebrated out of doors, and a fine levied upon the person who proposes to deviate from the usual practice and drink within. (7) **Sus.**^{1} A gate which shuts upon two posts which are connected with curved bars, so constructed that only one person can conveniently pass through at a time. **Wil.**^{1} (8) **Shr.** Cuckoo holidays are few in number, and now seldom heard of, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 83. (9) **w.Sus.** This spring a woman of the village complained quite pathetically of the bad humour of the cuckoo-keeper, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 17. (10, *a*) **Chs.**^{13}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.) **Nhp.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879)

II. 74; **Nhp.**^{12} **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); **War.**^{23} **Oxf.** An early lamb (Hall.); **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Hrt.** All lambs yeaned in April or May are called with us cuckoo lambs, because they fall in cuckoo time, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750). **Bdf.** (J.W.B.), **Wil.** (G.E.D.), **s.Wil.** (C.V.G.) **w.Som.**^{1} Gèo·kèo-laa·m. **Dev.** Lambs . . . on Dartmoor . . . that come late . . . are called cuckoo lambs, as being contemporary with the appearance of that bird, Bray *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 65; Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 85. **nw.Dev.**^{1} (*b*) **s.Lin.** O, she's the cuckoo lamb (T.H.R.). (11) **War.** *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 74; **War.**^{123} (12) **Stf.**^{1} (13) **Nhb.** A cuckoo-mornin' give a lad, He values nut his plagues a cherry, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52; **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* (14) **Chs.**^{13} **s.Chs.**^{1} Kùk·ŭ-wùts. Oats sown so late are not expected to turn out well. **Sur.**^{1} **Sus.** The farmers were grumbling that their oats were cuckoo oats, not sown till the cuckoo cried, and not likely to come to much, Jefferies *Hdgrow.* (1889) 114 [Cuckoo oats and woodcock hay Make a farmer run away, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 57.] (15, *a*) **Brks., Hmp.** A small gap is left in the fence, and from the end of the fencing which forms one side of the gap two fresh pieces of fencing are carried outwards in such a way as to cover the gap. I saw a cuckoo-pen, and the path went through a wood, and I thought it might be a nearer way home (W.H.E.). (*b*) **Glo.** In reference probably to the Wil. men's reflection upon the intelligence of their Glo. neighbours in asserting that they tried to hedge in the cuckoo (W.W.S.). (16) **e.Yks.** In Hull, 'If when you hear this bird you turn a penny over in your pocket, you will never be without one all the year.' It is called a 'cuckoo penny,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 90. (17) **w.Som.**^{1} Aay muy·n haun dh·oal Wee·ul Joa·unz yùez tu kip u gèo·kèo-shaup-m dhik aew·z [I remember when the old Will Jones used to keep a cuckoo-shop in that house]. (18) **Wm.** (B.K.) (19) **w.Som.**^{1} Gèok·èo-spaat·l. (20) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**^{2} **w.Yks.** (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{1} Toad-spit is another name common in Craven; **w.Yks.**^{234} **Lan.**^{1} Roll slap into the wet ditch at the bottom, among 'cuckoo-spit' and 'frog-rud,' and all sorts of green pool slush, Waugh *Sketches* (1855) 189. **n.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Not.** (W.H.S.), **Not.**^{1}, **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Lei.**^{1} **Nhp.**^{1} The time of its appearance, and the vulgar notion that it is produced from the saliva of the cuckoo, have given rise to the name. Frog-spit and Toad-spit are other names for this spume, and in the neighbourhood of Peterborough it is called Woodseer. **War.**^{3} **Shr.**^{1} Popularly believed to be the expectoration of the cuckoo. **Oxf.**^{1}, **Hrt.** (G.H.G.), **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**^{1} **Sus., Hmp.** Holloway. **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{12} [It is easy to foretell what sort of summer it would be by the position in which the larva of *Cicada spumaria* was found to lie in the froth (cuckoo-spit) in which it is enveloped. If the insect lay with its head upwards, it infallibly denoted a dry summer; if downwards, a wet one, Swainson *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 257.] (21) **Sc.** The . . . cuckoo's-spittens, . . . or woodsear of Eng. and Sc., . . . is a froth discharged by the young froghoppers, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 81. (22) **Sc.** *ib.* **N.I.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{3}, **Oxf.**^{1} **Ess.** Salving his eyes in cuckoo-spittle, Baring-Gould *Mehalah* (1885) 185. (23) **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} [*Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 54.]

[For rimes, folk-lore, &c., connected with the cuckoo, see Swainson *Birds* (1885) 109, &c.]

2. *Comb.* in plant names: (1) **Cuckoo-baby**, the *Arum maculatum*; (2) **-'s-beads**, the berries of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*; (3) **-bird**, see **-buds** (*a*); (4) **-bread**, (*a*) the wood sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*; (*b*) the lady's smock, *Cardamine pratensis*; (5) **-bread-and-cheese**, (*a*) see **-bread** (*a*); (*b*) the young shoots of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*; (*c*) the seeds of the mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; (6) **-bread-and-cheese tree**, the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*; (7) **-'s-boots**, the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*; (8) **-buds**, (*a*) the crowfoot, *Ranunculus bulbosus*; (*b*) see **-pint** (*c*); (9) **-buttons**, the seedpods of the burdock, *Arctium minus*, and of the *Carduus lanceolatus*; (10) **-'s-cap**, var. species of monkshood, esp. *Aconitum Napellus*; (11) **-cheese**, (12) **-cheese-and-bread**, (13) **-'s-clover**, see **-bread** (*a*); (14) **-cock**, see **-baby**; (15) **-'s-eye**, the herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; (16) **-grass**, the field woodrush, *Luzula campestris*; (17) **-meat**, (*a*) see **-bread** (*a*); (*b*) see **-'s-eye**; (*c*) the great stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (*d*) the sheep's sorrel, *Rumex acetosa*; (*e*) a large clover; (18) **-pint**, (*a*) see **-bread** (*b*); (*b*) see **-baby**; (*c*) the meadow orchis, *O. mascula*; (*d*) the red campion, *Lychnis dioica*; (19) **-pintle**, see **-bread** (*b*); (20) **-point**, see **-baby**; (21) **-rose**, the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*; (22) **-sorrel**, see **-bread** (*a*); (*b*) see **-meat** (*d*); (23) **-'s sorrow**, see **-meat** (*d*); (24) **-spice**, see **-bread** (*c*); (25) **-spit**, (*a*) see **-bread** (*b*); (*b*) the wind-flower, *Anemone Nemorosa*; (26) **-'s-shoe**, the dog violet, *Viola canina*; (27) **-'s shoes and stockings**, see **-bread** (*b*); (28) **-'s-sour**, see **-bread** (*a*); (29) **-'s-stockings**, (*a*) the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (*b*) see **-'s-boots**; (*c*) see **-'s-shoe**; (30) **-'s-victuals**, (*a*) see **-bread** (*a*); (*b*) see **-'s-eye**; (*c*) see **-meat** (*c*).

(1) **I.W.**^{1}; **I.W.**^{2} Sometimes called Lords and Ladies. (2) **Shr.**^{1} We'n mak' a necklis o' cuckoo's beads if yo'n come alung wuth me to them 'awthuns. (3) **Dev.** Baring *Lang.* (1866) I. 17. (4, *a*) **Cum.** Amongst the stones are *Oxalis Acetosella*, cuckow bread, Hutchinson *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 265. **Ken.**^{1}, **Dev.**^{4} (*b*) **Dev.**^{4} (5, *a*) **Cum.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1} (*b*) **Lei.**^{1}, **ne.Ken.** (H.M.), **Sus.** **Wil.** The young green buds upon the hawthorn are called 'cuckoo's bread and cheese' by the ploughboys, Jefferies *Gt. Estate* (1881) 60; **Wil.**^{1} (*c*) **Ken.**^{1} (6) **Sus.**^{1} It is very remarkable that this name should be given to the whitethorn, as among all Aryan nations this tree is associated with the lightning, while the cuckoo is intimately connected with the lightning gods, Zeus and Thor. (7) **Shr.** (G.E.D.) (8, *a*) **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{3} Violets, and cuckow-buds, and lady-smocks, Jago *Poems* (1784) 23. (*b*) **Nhp.** Where the pouch-lipp'd cuckoo-bud From its snug retreat was torn, Clare *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 137; Full many a bluebell flower and cuckoo-bud, *ib.* II. 133. (9) **w.Som.**^{1} Gèo·kèo-buut·nz. **n.Dev.** (10) **Chs.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1} (11) **Dev.** (12) **Cum.**^{1} (13) **Arm.** (14) **Ess.** (15) **s.Bck., Ken.** (16) **Nhb.**^{1} Called also peesweep grass and black-caps. **w.Yks.**^{2} **Cor.**^{3} Also called Gook-grass and Saint Mawe's clover. (17, *a*) **sw.Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 111. **Nhb.**^{1} Also called Gowk's-meat, Gowk's-clover. **n.Yks.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{13}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}, **s.Bck., e.Sus.** (*b*) **s.Bck.** (*c*) **Bck.** (*d*) **Chs.** (*e*) **Lan.**^{1} (18, *a*) **Lei., e.Sus., Wil.**^{1} (*b*) **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp., e.An.**^{1}, **Sus.** (*c*) **n.Bck., Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*d*) **Nhp.**^{1} (19) **Lei.**^{1}, **e.Sus.** (20) **w.Yks.**^{3} (21) **w.Som.**^{1} The proper name o'm's Lent-lilies, but we always call em guckoo-roses. **Dev.** Gookoo rosens, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 91. (22) **s.Sc.** The rose, the rasp, the trailing brier, And cucoo sorrel mantle thee, Watson *Bards* (1859) 140. **n.Ir.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 81; **N.I.**^{1}, **Wor., Sus.** (*b*) **Frm.** (23) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (24) **w.Yks.**^{1} (25, *a*) **n.Cy.** The plant is known only by the name of cuckoo-spit, . . . no doubt from the fact of almost every flower-stem having deposited upon it a frothy patch much resembling the human saliva, in which is enveloped a pale green insect. Few north-country children will gather these flowers; they have a superstition that it is unlucky to do so, and will tell you with the gravest countenance that the cuckoo has spit upon it while flying over, *Jrn. Horticulture* (May 4, 1876). (*b*) **w.Wor.**^{1} (26) **Shr.**^{1} (27) **s.Wal.** The whiter [flowers] being the stockings and the pinkish or darker-coloured the shoes, *Field* (May 1, 1875). (28) **Shr.**^{1} (29, *a*) **Shr.**^{1}, **Sus.** (G.E.D.) (*b*) **Stf., Der., Not.** (*c*) **Cth.** (30, *a*) **Glo.**^{1}, **s.Bck.** (*b*, *c*) **s.Bck.**

3. *Comb.* in the names of birds: (1) **Cuckoo's attendant**, see **-'s leader**; (2) **-creel**, a grey mottled species of Dorking fowl; see **Creel**, *sb.*^{3}; (3) **-fool**, (4) **-'s footman**, (5) **-fowl**, (6) **-'s harbinger**, (7) **-'s leader**, the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*; (8) **-'s maid**, (*a*) see **-'s leader**; (*b*) the red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*; (9) **-'s maiden**, (10) **-'s marrow**, (11) **-'s mate**, (12) **-'s messenger**, see **-'s leader**; (13) **'-s Sandie**, (14) **-'s titling**, the meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*; (15) **-'s waiting-maid**, (16) **-whit**, see **-'s leader**.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1} Though called the 'cuckoo's attendant' and provider, this curious bird is far from following it with a friendly intent; it only pursues as an insulter or to warn its little companions of the cuckoo's depredations. [It precedes the cuckoo's arrival by about a week, and is variously known as . . . the cuckoo's attendant, messenger, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 62.] (2) **Chs.**^{1} (3) **Glo.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 103. **Wil.**^{1} (4) **Glo.** Swainson *ib.*; **Glo.**^{1} (5) **Glo.**^{1} (6) [*Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 62.] (7) **Nrf.** Swainson *ib.* (8, *a*) **se.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1} (*b*) **Hrf.** A pair of red-backed shrikes have been seen feeding a young cuckoo, and hence probably the provincial name for the shrike, 'the cuckoo's maid,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 63; From its feeding the young cuckoo, Swainson *ib.* 47. (9) **n.Cy.** Because its song foretells the cuckoo's approach, *Cornh. Mag.*, *Poetry Provinc.* (1865) XII. 36; **N.Cy.**^{1} Cuckoo's-maiden usually arrives here a few days before the cuckoo, and migrates in September. **Nhb.**^{1} It is far from common in Nhb., but is more frequently seen in Dur., Hancock *Birds.* (10) **Midl.** From arriving about the same time as a cuckoo, Swainson *ib.*

103. [*Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 62.] (11) **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1}, **Glo.** (A.B.) **Oxf.** APLIN *Birds* (1889) 214. **Brks.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} **Nrf.** It arrives about the same time as the cuckoo, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 46. **Suf.** (F.H.) **e.Suf.** *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). **Hmp.** SWAINSON *ib.* **Wil.** THURN *Birds* (1870) 65. **Som.** COMPTON *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 121. (12) [*Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 62; SWAINSON *ib.*] (13) **Dur.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 62; SWAINSON *ib.* 45. (14) **Nhb.** The meadow pipet or moss-cheeper is entitled the cuckoo's titling, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 94; **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** SWAINSON *ib.* 45. (15) **Sur.**^{1} (16) **Hmp.** SWAINSON *ib.* 104.

4. Phr. (1) *the cuckoo and the little bird*, said of an ill-assorted couple; (2) *as scabbed as a cuckoo*, saying; (3) *with the cuckoo coming along shortly*, with the coming of spring; (4) *to get the cuckoo*, see below.

(1) **Lakel.** When ye see a gurt whidderin lass wi' a lal bit midge ov a chap, er a chap tweea yerds lang wi' yan hauf his size, ye've seen t'cuckoo an' t'lal bird, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). **Wm.** A reference to the small bird that is often seen in company with the cuckoo in flight. 'Yon tweea's like t'cuckoo an' t'lal bird' (B.K.). (2) **Yks.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 181. (3) **Sur.**^{1} We'd better put that job by this year, with the cuckoo coming along shortly. (4) **w.Yks.** When work, at a spring-knife manufactory, is not finished to suit a manager, he gives it back to the workman to do over again; this is called 'getting the cuckoo' (C.V.C.).

5. Any early spring flower, esp. (1) the wild hyacinth or harebell, *Scilla nutans* (Dev.^{4} Cor.^{2}); (2) the early purple orchis, *O. mascula* (Rut.^{1} Bck. Hrt. e.An. Dev.^{4}); (3) *O. morio* (Ess.); (4) the double cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis* (Glo. Dev.^{4}); (5) the red campion, *Lychnis diurna* (Not. Dev.^{4}); (6) the ragged robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi* (Dev.^{4}); (7) the wood anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa* (Wil.^{1}); (8) the wild burdock, *Arctium Lappa* (Dor.); (9) the cones of *Pinus sylvestris* (w.Yks. Ess.).

Bck., Ess. Every plant which had no other title was called a Cuckoo; and I find the same principle in Bck., only there an adjective of colour is prefixed, according to the different blossoms to which it is applied, *Science Gossip* (1869) 30; Any spring-flowering plant which has no other name, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iv. 467. **Ess.** (S.P.H.) **Wil.**^{1} The use of Cuckoo in a plant-name always implies that it flowers in early spring. (1) **Dev.** *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 79. **n.Dev.** Pollyantice an' Cuckoe too, i' fegs, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 50. **Cor.** So called from its appearing about the time of the cuckoe-bird, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) 433. (2) **Bck.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9. **s.Dev.** (G.E.D.) (5) **s.Not.** Any sort of campion, but esp. the red (J.P.K.). (6) **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 115. (8) **Dor.** *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7; *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 45.

6. An unconstant lover, an immoral man.

w.Yks.^{2} He's a bit of a cuckoo. **s.Wor.** Because cuckoos make use of other birds' nests, PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 12; (H.K.)

7. A stupid person, a simpleton, dolt.

Nhb.^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Wil.** (G.E.D.) **Cor.** When one boy succeeds in taking in another, he shouts after him, 'Fool! Fool! the guckaw,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 224; **Cor.**^{1} 'Fool, fool, the Guck-ow!' said by one boy to another when he has succeeded in fooling him on April Fool's day.

8. A child's game of hide-and-seek; the cry used in the game.

Lakel. Shoot 'cuckoo' er ah'll give ower, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{2} **Shr.** Instead of dividing into two equal parties, one hider only was chosen, who, when safely concealed cried 'cuckoo.' The party of seekers responded, 'Cuckoo! cherry tree! Catch a bird and bring it me!' The hider had liberty to change his place of concealment as often as he pleased, and to repeat the call of 'cuckoo!' at discretion. . . . Whoever succeeded in taking him became the next 'cuckoo,' BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 222.

9. A light ball made of parti-coloured rags, used by children. Also in *comp.* **Cuckoo-ball.**

w.Yks. Play with your cuckoo (H.L.). **nw.Der.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1}

10. *v.* To harp on one subject, to say the same thing over and over again like a cuckoo or parrot.

Ayr. At every session of the council, till some new matter of difference cast up, he continued cuckooing about the 'lamp-job,' till he had sickened everybody out of all patience, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxvi.

CUCKOO-FLOWER, *sb.* (1) The lady's smock, *Cardamine pratensis* (Irel. Nhb.^{1} Yks. Chs.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} sw.Lin.^{1} Lei.^{1} War.^{3} Glo.^{1} Suf. Sur.^{1} Hmp.^{1} Wil.^{1} Dor. w.Som.^{1} Dev.); (2) the wild orchis, *Orchis mascula* and *O. morio* (Hrt. e.An.^{1} Ess. Hmp.^{1} Dev.^{4} nw.Dev.^{1}); (3) the marsh orchis, *O. latifolia* (I.W.); (4) the red-flowered campion, *Lychnis diurna* or *L. dioica* (Lei.^{1} Nhp.^{1}); (5) the ragged robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi* (War.^{2} Brks.^{1} Suf.^{1} Dev.^{4}); (6) the great stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Ken. I.W.); (7) the *Arum maculatum* (Nhp.^{1}); (8) the wood anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa* (Yks. Chs.^{1} s.Bck. Wil.^{1}); (9) the wood-sorrel (ne.Yks. Not. s.Bck.); (10) the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans* (Dev. Cor.^{2}); (11) the meadow saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata* (e.Yks.).

(1) **Kcb.** Like the buttercups and cuckoo flowers, which bloom in hedgerows and half-foliaged bowers, IRVING *Sngs.* (1872) 80. **Nhb.**^{1} Called also pinks, spinks, bog-spinks, May-flower, and lady-smock. **w.Yks.** (W.M.E.F.) **Glo.** ELLACOMBE *Garden* (1895) iii. **Sur.** I had the satisfaction of spying out among some primroses my first 'cuckoo flower' of the season, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 41. **Dor.** On which cuckoo spittle is often found, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 45; (G.E.D.) **Som.** Pink cuckoo flowers reflected in the smooth water, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 48. **Dev.** The cuckoo-flower, that opens its little pink buds at the time the bird from which it borrows its name does his note, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 318. (2) **Suf.** *Science Gossip* (1883) 113; (F.H.) **Hmp.** (J.R.W.) (7) **Nhp.**^{1} And gaping cuckoo-flower, with spotted leaves, Seems blushing of the singing it has heard, CLARE *Rur. Muse*, 33. (8) **Wil.** The wood anemone . . . at Charlton [is] cuckoo flower, *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14, col. 2.

CUCK-STOOL, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Shr. Hrf. Also in forms **cock-** Sc. (JAM.) Cum.^{1}; **cook-** Sc. (JAM.); **cucking-** Yks. Der.^{2} nw.Der.^{1} Shr. Hrf. A stool on which shrews and termagants were formerly ducked.

Lnk. The tane . . . Unbidden clam the high cookstool, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 533 (JAM.). **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.**^{1} **Yks.** For the cuck stool repairing 3*s.* 6*d.*, *Constable's Acc.* (1719–20), *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) I. 195; The cucking-stool was not abolished (in Beverley) until 1750, WHITE *Month in Yks.* (1888) v. **Lan.**^{1} It was in use in Manchester as late as 1775, and was a wooden chair placed upon a long pole, which was balanced on a pivot, and suspended over a pond called Pool-house and Pool-fold; afterwards it was placed over the Daub-holes (Infirmary pond), and was employed for the punishment of scolds and prostitutes. **Chs.**^{1} A street in Macclesfield is called Cuckstool Pit Hill, at the bottom of which is the river Bollin, where the scolds were ducked; **Chs.**^{3} Formerly every parish had its 'Ducking Stool' or 'Cuckie Stool,' a chair placed on a lever, on which a scold was fastened and ducked over and over again, till she was quiet. **Der.**^{12}, **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} The use of the cuckstool was only abandoned at Gainsburgh in the last decade of the eighteenth century, STARK *Hist. Gainsb.* 528. **Shr., Hrf.** BOUND *Provinc.* (1876).

Hence **Cuckstool-dub**, *sb.* the pool in which shrews, &c., were ducked on the cuck-stool. Lan.^{1}, n.Lan.^{1}

[*Selle à ribauldes*, a cuckstool, COTGR.; Cukstole for flyterys, *Prompt.*]

CUCKUT, see **Cuckold**, *sb.*^{2}

CUCUMBERS, *sb. pl.* Dev. The seed-vessels of the yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus.*

Dev.^{4} They grow very plentifully in s.Dev., and when green bear a close resemblance to small cucumbers.

CUD, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Also Cor. [**kud, kɐd.**] **1.** *sb.* A mouthful of masticated food, sometimes given to children.

s.Not. She's allus feeding her baby wi' cuds (J.P.K.).

2. The pellets of half-digested food cast up by owls. Chs.^{1}

3. A small oblong object with bevelled edges cast from the mouth of a foal at its birth.

Lin. *Lin. N. & Q.* (July 1890). **n.Lin.** The 'cud' is an enlargement of the epithelium of the tongue of the foetus which slips off at birth and is only found in the young of single-hoofed animals. The people here think it to be the organ by which the unborn animal sucks, which is of course nonsense. On this account it is here very freq. called the 'teat' (E.P.). **sw.Lin.** In regular use. The cud is described as hard and black, and about the size of one's finger (R.E.C.).

4. A quid of tobacco.

n.Yks. Si tha yon oad man's aboot reet noo he's chowing his cud [his tobacco] (W.H.). **Cor.**^{12}

5. *v.* To chew the cud; to suck the food during mastication, used esp. of children.

Elg. The oussen a' . . . Come cudding frae the sta', COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 101. **s.Not.** Our Jack allus cuds 'is food. A'm sure that little gell cuds (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) **Cudder**, *sb.* a horse that puts its food out of its mouth; (2) **Cudding**, *vbl. sb.* the receipt of a mouthful of masticated food.

(1) **Not.**^{2} **s.Not.** This hoss cuds; a wouldn't gie noat for a cudder (J.P.K.). (2) **s.Not.** The giving of a cud to a child is called cudding. Our kids is all fond o' cudding (*ib.*).

CUD, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} *Obs.?* Sc. **1.** *sb.* A cudgel, stick.

Bnff. Brave Jessy, wi' an etnach cud, Than gae her daddie sic a thud, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 26. **Fif.** The barbers, fraithy as their suds, Instead o' razors, flourish'd cuds, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 54. **Lnk.** Wi' my cud in my nieve—in my noddle a drap, RODGER *Poems* (c. 1838) 13, ed. 1897. **Edb.** Providet a' wi' thumpin' cuds, In case o' need, to gi'e some thuds, *Tint Quey* (1796) 17.

2. *v.* To cudgel. Sc. (JAM.)

[Du. *kodde*, a cudgel (KILIAN); see SCHUERMANS (s.v.).]

CUD, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Cum. [kɐd, kud.] An ass; freq. used to mean inferior; see **Cuddy**, *sb.*^{1} Also used *attrib.*

s.Sc. Mugger chiels, Came often there wi' cuds and creels, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 9. **Ayr.** Tho' nae wiser than a cud, I ken mysel', WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 222. **Cum.** She's neah cud (E.W.P.).

CUD, *adj.* Hmp. Slang. [kɐd.] **1.** *Obs.* Winchester School: comfortable. (A.D.H.)

2. Pretty, good-looking; pleasant.

Slang. He is an awfully cud man, i.e. he is a good-looking fellow (A.D.H.); Not applied to niceness as exhibited in any other way except beauty, SHADWELL *Wyke. Slang* (1859-64); (E.F.) **Hmp.**^{1}

CUDBERDUCE, CUDBER(T, see **Cuthbert.**

CUDDEM, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **cuddum** (JAM.). To tame, subdue, control; applied to persons and animals.

Abd. Gin ye her cuddum I'll be right belyve, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 42, ed. 1812. **Frf.** Alas! she'll be my dead, Unless ye cuddem and advise the lass, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 121.

Hence (1) **Cuddum**, *adj.* tame, usually applied to a beast; (2) **Cuddumin siller**, *phr.* money given to a shepherd that he may be attentive to a beast newly joined to the herd or drove. n.Sc. (JAM.)

CUDDEN, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Also in forms **cuddie, cuth** S. & Ork.^{1} (JAM.) A small fish, the young of the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius.* Cf. **cooth**, *sb.*^{2}

S. & Ork.^{1} **w.Sc.** The fish which frequent the coast are herrings, ling, cod, skate, . . . sye and cuddies, *Skye Statist. Acc.* IV. 131 (JAM.). **N.I.**^{1} [SATCHELL (1879).]

[Gael. *cudainn*, supposed the young of the coal-fish (M. & D.).]

CUDDEN, *sb.*^{2} Cor. Also in form **coden.** Cousin.

Cor. An' how's Coden Rachel?—She's charmin', thankee, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iv; **Cor.**^{3}

CUDDEN, see **Can**, *v.*

CUDDICKWAAY, *int.* Wil.^{1} An order to a horse to 'come this way.' See **Come-hither, 2.**

CUDDIE, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] [kɐ·di.] A gutter in a street; a ditch or cutting to lead the drainage of a district to a river; an overflow connexion between a canal and a river.

Rxb. Except during the time of flushing or overflow the water in the cuddie is stagnant or nearly so (JAM. *Suppl.*).

CUDDIE, see **Cudden**, *sb.*^{1}, **Cuddy**, *sb.*^{1}

CUDDING, *sb.* Sc. The char, *Salmo Solar.*

Ayr. In both loch and river [Doon] there are salmon, red and white trouts and cuddings, or charr, *Statist. Acc.* III. 589 (JAM.). [SATCHELL (1879).]

CUDDLE, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **caddle** w.Yks.^{2}; **coodle** Lan. Som. [ku·dl, kɐ·dl.] **1.** *v.* To fondle; to caress by pressing cheek to cheek.

Ayr. Cuddle Katie noo and then, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 237. **Dmf.** I wad rather live single, and cuddle my cat, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 156. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Ah'll cuddle tha Cloise to mi breast, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) 1. **Lan.** Hoo coodlet an' foodlet, WAUGH *Old Cronies* (1875) 229; An' neaw they're coodling, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v. **Som.** Coodlen' of 'em up best I could, I brought 'em here, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 46.

2. To press or cling close to, to nestle or huddle together for warmth or protection.

Abd. Cuddlin' in his mammy's bozie, CADENHEAD *Bon-accord* (1853) 253. **Per.** I cuddled down into my bed, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 37. **Rnf.** Some cuddlin' i' their mithers' bosie, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 171. **Lth.** Till daft he took the lassie hame To cuddle in his bosie, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 7. **Edb.** 'Five sisters' cuddles in its bosie, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 111. **Dmf.** The dear thing cuddlet sae close, REID *Poems* (1894) 194. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790). **Wm.** Cuddle tagidder an' keep yan anudder warm (B.K.). **w.Yks.** HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). **Sus., Hmp.** HOLLOWAY. **w.Som.**^{1} Two children lying very close together in bed would be said to be cuddled together. Again, chickens are said to 'cuddle in' under the hen. The word rather signifies a seeking after protection or warmth.

Hence **Cuddler**, *sb.* a nestling, fondling.

Lnk. What wad I no gi'e Sic a kistfu' o' cuddlers to see. . . . They'll jist be like scuddies Asleep in their warm fuggie nest, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 17.

3. To sleep, to lie down to sleep. Also used *fig.*

Sc. The bride she gade till her bed, The bridegroom he came till her . . . An' they cuddl'd it a' the gither, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 28, ed. 1871; MACKAY. **Fif.** The bonny cosy byke, whair he Had cuddlit monie a centurie, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 3. **Ayr.** I'll awa to my bed. Whar am I to cuddle? GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x. **Lnk.** Cuddle doon, ma wean, A' sae warm an' cosy, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 117. **Lth.** The Piper, throwing himself down by my side, and cuddling up under his outspread beard for the night, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 179. **Gall.** But when the gloamin' cuddles doon intil the lap o' the nicht, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. **Kcb.** O! cuddle doon, my bonnie bairn, The nicht's mirk shadows fa', ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 30.

Hence **Cuddler**, *sb.* a bedfellow.

Lnk. Married cuddlers closer draw When winter cleeds the hills wi' snaw, PENMAN *Echoes* (1878) 74.

4. To hide, crouch, cower; to squat down.

Fif. By the social fires sit many cuddling round their toddy-sap, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 44, ed. 1871. **w.Yks.** (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{2} To caddle under a hedge.

5. To approach in a delicate, flattering way.

Bnff.^{1} He geed cuddlin' in our till 's father. He cuddlet in our till 's mither.

6. To speak in a low tone of voice.

Bnff.^{1} Most freq. used of lovers. We left thim sittin' aneth a tree, cuddlin' wee ane anither.

Hence (1) **Cuddlan**, *vbl. sb.* close intimacy and friendship; conversation carried on in a low tone of voice; (2) **Cuddle-muddlan**, *sb.* conversation in a low muttering tone; (3) **-muddle**, *sb.* a secret confabulation, often with evil intent; (4) **Cuddlie**, *sb.* a whispering or secret muttering among a number of people.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} Twa or three o' thim heeld a sad cuddlan wee ane anither. (2) *ib.* (3) *ib.* The twa canna be aboot gueede: they're haudin' sic a cuddle-muddle thegeethir. (4) **n.Sc.** (JAM.)

7. With *aff, awa, our*: to coax, entice.

Bnff.^{1} They cuddlet awa the silly loon to stehl aipples.

8. To do light jobs, to work feebly.

Cor. Just able to cuddle along, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**^{3}

9. A term in the game of marbles, see below.

Bnff.^{1} At the game of playing marbles, to throw the 'pitcher,' or marble used by the player to strike with, as near as possible to the 'ring,' or space where are placed the marbles to be played for.

10. *sb.* A very close intimacy; conversation carried on in a low tone.

Bnff.^{1} They hive an unco cuddle thegeethir.

CUDDLE, see **Coodle**, *sb.*

CUDDLE-ME-BUFF, *sb.* Yks. Der. An intoxicating liquor.

w.Yks.^{2} **Der.** Hot cuddle-me-buff was the liquor, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 156.

CUDDLEY, *sb.* Som. [kɐ·dli.] The common wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* See **Cuddy**, *sb.*^{2} **2.**

w.Som.^{1} Aay noa·us u kuud·leez-nas wi vaaw·ur ai·gs een un [I know a wren's nest with four eggs in it]. An't a-lost but one chick, and thick was a poor little thing, no bigger-n a cuddley.

CUDDLY, *sb.*^{1} Sc. [kɐ·dli.] A nursery word for bed.

Kcb. I'd strip aff his wee duds, an' put him to cuddly, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 70.

CUDDLY, *sb.*^{2} Dev. A sucking lamb, kid, or calf. Cf. **cuddy**, *sb.*^{2} **1.**

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

CUDDOCH, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **cuddock** Wgt. [kɐ·dəχ.] A heifer, or young cow.

Dmf. The cuddochs I saw, A' packed in crues, Shennan *Tales* (1831) 80. **Dmf.**, **Gall.** (Jam.) **Kcb.** Between thy horns The cuddochs wantonly the battle feign, Davidson *Seasons* (1789) 46; Ilk cuddoch billying o'er the green Against auld crummy ran, *ib.* 49. **Wgt.** Cattle from eighteen months to two years old, Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

CUD·DOOS, *sb. pl.* Bwk. 'St. Cuthbert's pigeons,' applied to the eider-duck, *Somateria mollissima.* See **Cuthbert's Ducks.** **Bwk.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 35.

CUDDUM, *sb.* Sc. A custom.

Abd. Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

CUDDY, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also Dev. Also written **cuddie** Sc. Nhb. [ku·di, kɐ·di.]

1. An ass, donkey. Cf. **cud**, *sb.*^{3}

Sc. The highway is as free to our cuddies as to his gelding, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) viii. **Abd.** His primitive cairtie, an' aul' farrant cuddy, were aften made fun o', Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 59. **Frf.** The cuddies too will cease to bray, Smart *Rhymes* (1834) 186. **Fif.** The loan o' his strong cuddy and cart at fourpence an oor, McLaren *Tibbie* (1894) 99. **Dmb.** I hae a gude deal o' the cuddy in me, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xi. **Rnf.** Whan straikit the contrary way o' the hair, A bit o' the cuddy I carena tae show, Neilson *Poems* (1877) 52. **Ayr.** His big hairy lugs were aye gaun like a cuddy's, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 22. **Lnk.** Tongues that wad wile the lugs frae a cuddy, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i. **Lth.** The auld tinkler bodie, . . . wi' his creels and his cuddy, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 43. **e.Lth.** Ye're like Balaam's cuddy, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 217. **Edb.** Like the cuddie between the two bundles of hay, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. **Slk.** The maist contumacious cuddie ye can transplant at last, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 284. **Gall.** We hae nae horses bena [except] my cuddy and wee Donald, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xi. **Kcb.** It ser't for a doggie, a bairn, an' a cuddy, Armstrong *Ingleside* (1890) 70. **Wgt.** A'll hae tae ride the cuddy for three days efter this, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 315. **N.I.**^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** On a cuddy thou's ride to the toon, Midford *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 16; Spittal for cuddies, Tweedmouth for swine, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 288; **Nhb.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** (J.Ar.); They'll be gaan wi' t'cow an' t'cuddy next, Richardson *Talk* (1876) 124. **Wm.** As stupid as a cuddy, *Prov.* (B.K.) **n.Yks.** Ah whop wen ye cum ta Pately agane yele cum in a carriage drone be tweea cuddies, *Nidderdill Olm.* (1871). **ne.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.** (J.T.), **n.Lin.**^{1}

2. *Comb.* (1) **Cuddy-an-creels**, a donkey with panniers; (2) **-ass**, an ass; *fig.* a stupid person; (3) **-band**, the bray of asses; (4) **-cart**, a donkey-cart; (5) **-door**, a doorway in a gable of a byre, through which the manure is carried; (6) **-handed**, left-handed; (7) **-rung**, a donkey-cudgel.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **s.Sc.** Then he blared Richt like ane cuddy ass, Watson *Bards* (1859) 106. **Lnk.** A parcel of fu'-fed, ill-bred, impident cuddy-asses, just perfect evil spirits incarnate, Fraser *Whaups* (1895) iv. **Slk.** Wi' joy we'll mount our cuddy asses, An scour like fire around Parnassus, Hogg *Mount. Bard* (1807) 174 (Jam.). (3) **Nhb.** Wor cuddy-band o by-gyen days, Wilson *Dicky's Wig* (1843) 80. (4) **e.Fif.** He got Bobbie Rough to give 'im a lift in 's cuddy-cairt, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) v. **Rnf.** A cuddie cart or porter's hurly Sune whups them aff, Young *Pictures* (1865) 164. **Cum.** (M.P.) (5) **S. & Ork.**^{1} So soon as the byre is cleaned the aperture is built up again. (6) **Dur.** (W.W.S.), **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} (7) **Fif.** Arm, arm your hands wi' . . . Sweys, and cuddy-rungs, and picks, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 51.

3. Phr. (1) *Mount the cuddy*, an outdoor game; (2) *Haud the cuddie reeking*, to make constant exertion, used in relation to any business.

(1) **Nhb.** The winter games were 'Warney,' 'Dumper,' 'Moont the cuddy,' Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 269. (2) **Rxb.** (Jam.)

4. *Fig.* A simpleton, a stupid person, a half-wit.

Sc. Gae 'wa, gae 'wa, ye haverin' cuddie, *Jokes*, 2nd S. (1889) 57. **Nhb.**^{1} What are ye deein that for, ye great cuddy? **Cum.** 'Ye auld cuddy,' was the worst word a good-wife addressed to her husband who upset their cart and all their marketing (M.P.). **Yks.** Bud don't hope for help in this strait fro' sich a cuddy as Jack, Farquhar *Frankheart*, 177. **n.Yks.** What a cuddy, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890).

5. *Fig.* A fellow-workman. Cf. **butty**, *sb.*^{1}

Dev.^{3} Yer cuddy, come and help me heave up theäse sack.

CUDDY, *sb.*^{2} and *adj.*^{1} Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Dor. Dev. [ku·di, kɐ·di.] **1.** *sb.* A sucking lamb, kid, calf, &c.; *fig.* a little girl.

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **Dev.** Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); **Dev.**^{3} Yü dear little cudly-cuddy, come awver yer and let me kiss 'e.

2. The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* Also in *comp.* **Cuddy-wren.** Cf. **cutty**, *sb.*^{2}

Dor. It is considered a sign of good luck if a 'cutty' or 'cuddy' builds in your hayrick, *w. Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7. **Dev.** Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dree yards off, a cuddy-wran Was pitch'd 'pon tap 've a bar, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 37. **nw.Dev.** Not common (R.P.C.).

Hence **Cuddle-bum**, *adj.* short-tailed, like a 'cuddy' or wren.

Dev. Yü've a-pulled awl tha tail aw'n out! A purty shaw 'e'll be now! A proper cuddie bum fright! Hewett *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

3. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

n.Yks. Half a score robins, cuddies, and house-sparrows . . . flew down at once, Atkinson *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 325; (I.W.); **n.Yks.**$^{1\,2}$, **ne.Yks.**^{1} **m.Yks.**^{1} A small hedge-bird, similar in size and appearance to a young grey linnet; also called a Dickey-dunnock. **w.Yks.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 29; (A.E.C.) **n.Lin.**^{1}

4. The tree-creeper, *Certhia familiaris*, *fig.* applied contemptuously to persons. Also used *attrib.*

n.Yks. We saw a cuddy hedge-creeper (I.W.). **e.Yks.**^{1} **Nhp.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 57; **Nhp.**^{1}

5. The moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus.*

n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 53. [From its short tail, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 178; Johns *Birds* (1862).]

6. *Comp.* (1) **Cuddy-bustard**, the male bustard, *Otis tarda*; (2) **-heult**, the male owl, *Strix flammea*; (3) **-'s-legs**, herrings; (4) **-'s-lugs**, the great mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus.*

(1) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). (2) **Cum.** (M.P.) (3) **N.Cy.**^{1} Term of Newcastle fish-market, 'As large as cuddy's legs.' **Nhb.**^{1} I have heard fishwives call herrings thus—'there's yor cuddy's-legs an' lady's thighs,' *Note by Mr. R. Watson.* (4) **Nhb.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9; **Nhb.**^{1}

7. *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Cuddy-finger**, the little finger; (2) **-thumb**, a baby's thumb. Yks. *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 38.

CUDDY, *sb.*^{3} Sh.I. [kɐ·di.] A small basket made of straw or dock stems.

Sh.I. (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **S. & Ork.**^{1} *MS. add.*

CUDDY, *sb.*^{4} Cor. [kɐ·di.] A group, collection, bevy.

Cor.^{3} A cuddy of cripples. A regular cuddy of slugs.

[Cp. Du. *kudde*, a flock, herd, troop, covey (of partridges) (Hexham).]

CUDDY, *adj.*^{2} Yks. Not. [ku·di.] Over-careful, parsimonious; keen, eager, pleased.

n.Yks. Ah likes to gan as near hand t'weay as ah can, but ah's nane a cuddy body, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 38. **m.Yks.**^{1} It wants a cuddy one to be in a house with such outgoings as there is here. **Not.** I'm not very cuddy with the job (J.H.B.).

CUDDY-BAT, *sb.* Yks. [ku·di-bat.] A slight blow or tap, by which one boy challenges another to fight.

Yks. *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 38.

CUDDY-CLOTH, *sb.* Dur. Yks. Also in form **cude-cloth** Dur. [ku·di-kləþ.] The napkin covering a baby's face, when taken to be baptized.

Dur. (K.) **Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 38. **m.Yks.**^{1}

[The barne that is baptizit is cled with ane quhite lynning claith callit ane cude, Hamiltoun *Catechism* (1552) fo. 132 (Jam.); A cud, *crismale*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Þe cud-clath . . . he kepit clene, *Leg. Saints* (c. 1400), ed. Metcalfe, II. 304.]

CUDDY-EVAT, see **Cutty-evet.**

CUDDY-HEEL, *sb.* Sc. [kɐ·di-hīl.] The iron heel put upon boots.

e.Fif. The brogues were fortifeed wi' tackets, taepieces, an' cuddy heels, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xviii. **Edb.** An honest humble chiel, As ever gaed on cuddie heel, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 154; Shoes of every kind, . . . some glittering with sparribles and cuddy-heels, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. **Slk.** Are they but ca'in awa wi' their cuddie-heels? Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 256.

CUDE, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written **cuide.** [Not known to our correspondents.] Hare-brained, appearing as one deranged, often connoting that startled appearance which one has who has been greatly alarmed.

CUDE-CLOTH, see **Cuddy-cloth.**

CUDEICH, CUDEIGH, see **Cuidhich.**

CUDGEL, *v.* Rut. [**kɐ·dʒl.**] To manage.

Rut.^{1} I can't cudgel it nohow.

CUDGELLING, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Som. Cor. A game at fencing with stout sticks or cudgels; also called **Cudgel-playing.**

w.Som.^{1} This was our favourite w.Som. game, as wrestling was that of Dev. Both have been quite common at 'revels' until within the last twenty or thirty years. **Cor.**^{2} The man who first 'brought blood' was declared the victor.

CUDGER, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) Also written **cudgie.** [Not known to our correspondents.] The blow given by one schoolboy to another when the former dares the latter to fight.

CUDIDDLE, see **Come diddle, s.v. Come,** *v.*^{1} **II. 2.**

CUDIE, CUDIEGH, see **Cootie, Cuidhich.**

CUDROCH-CHIEL, *sb.* Sc. [**kɐ·drəχ-tʃīl.**] A timid, worthless youth.

Gall. Your mystic draughts, wi' keel and cauk, Gar mony a cudroch chiel to quak, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 93, ed. 1897.

CUDUM, *sb.* Dmf. (JAM.) Also written **cuddum.** [Not known to our correspondents.] Substance, or largest share.

[Gael. *cuideam*, weight, importance (M. & D.).]

CUDYEN, *sb.* Irel. [Not known to our correspondents.] A small tobacco-pipe, a 'cutty.'

Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853–1862).

CUDYUCH, *sb.* Dmf. (JAM.) An ass; a sorry animal. See **Cuddy,** *sb.*^{1}

CUE, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} n.Cy. Nhp. Hrf. Glo. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **kew** Hrf.^{12}; **que** Dev.^{1} [**kœ̄, kū̆.**] **1.** *sb.* The shoe of an ox, used when travelling or ploughing.

Nhp.^{2}, **Hrf.**^{12}, **Glo.**^{1} **s.Cy.** *Cornh. Mag., Poetry Provinc.* (1865) XII. 33. **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} Only used on flinty lands. **w.Cy.** MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* **Dor.**^{1} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.) **Cor.**^{1} There are two on each division of the hoof, somewhat resembling a Q, from which the name may be derived; **Cor.**^{2}

2. A small crescent-shaped piece of iron on the heel or toe of a boot or shoe. Cf. **cute,** *sb.*

I.W.^{2} **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} He ax me vourteenpence on'y for a pair o' kews and nailing a pair o' half bats. **Dev.**^{13}, **nw.Dev.**^{1}, **Cor.**^{12}

3. *v.* To shoe oxen.

Hrf.^{1}, **Glo.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1} **Cor.** They [oxen] are shod, or, as it is provincially termed, cued, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 538.

CUE, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Nhp. War. Hnt. Ess. Also written **kew** w.Yks. [**kiu.**] Condition, humour, frame of mind, temper. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Abd. The pedlars ken fu' weel the cue O' Farmer's Ha', *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 27, ed. 1801. **Nhb.** While thus in fine cue they are seated, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 110, ed. 1891. **Cum.** Ye're in girt cue this neet, WAUGH *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 188; **Cum.**^{1} **w.Yks.** That just depends what cue he's in (C.C.R.); Joss sat warm an snug E lively kew, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1856) 38. **Nhp.**^{1}, **War.**^{3}, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** John was in sich a cue, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 134; *Gl.* (1851).

[Cue, a mood or humour, as *A merry cue*, PHILLIPS (1706).]

CUE, *v.*^{2} Lth. (JAM.) To fuddle. Hence **Cuer,** *sb.* one who intoxicates others.

CUFE, see **Coof.**

CUFF, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. [**kɐ·f, kuf.**] The 'scruff' of the neck, the nape.

Sc. Her husband, seizing his brace by the cuff of the neck, flung him away, *Gilhaize*, I. 81 (JAM.). **Frf.** Takin pussie up by the cuff o' the neck, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 91, ed. 1889. **Per.** He takes Jonah by the cuff o' the neck, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 77. **Ayr.** I luves a sheep's head wi' a cuff o' the neck like ony Glasgow baillie's, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxiii; A black spot on the cuff o' the neck o't, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 63. **Edb.** And the other time in the cuff of the neck, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. **Ant.** A catched him by the cuff o' the neck, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **N.Cy.**^{1} **n.Yks.** T'cat teeak her kitlin bĭ t'cuff o' t'neck (I.W.). **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 315. **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

CUFF, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.?* Sc. Nhb. Mid. A contemptuous term for an old man.

Sc. A thistle on the grave jagged her . . . : She thought her b – s was touched by old cuff, Thrusting his hand up thro' the turf, PENNECUICK *Tinklarian* (ed. 1810) 8. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Mid.** (HALL.); GROSE (1790).

[That rich old cuff, BAILEY *Erasmus Coll.* (1733) 510.]

CUFF, *v.* and *sb.*^{3} Sc. Yks. Chs. Nhp. Wor. e.An. Dev. Colon. [**kuf, kɐf.**] **1.** *v.* To winnow corn, barley, &c., for the first time. Bnff.^{1} Hence **Cuffin'-riddle,** *sb.* the riddle used in the first act of winnowing cereals. *ib.*

2. With *in*: to set, plant.

s.Wor. Sids as I cuffed in, OUTIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Berrow's Jrn.* (1896).

3. With *out*: to pour out.

Dev. *w.Times* (Apr. 9, 1886) 6, col. 6; **Dev.**^{1} To cuff out the tea.

4. With *over*: to talk over; to discuss, gossip.

s.Chs.^{1} Dhai)n bin kùf·in sùm ŭ dhŭr uwd tai·lz oa·r [They'n bin cuffin' some o' their owd tales oer]. **Nhp.**^{1} The personal appearance and behaviour of Miss H— was cuffed over at the ball. **Dev.**^{1} **nw.Dev.**^{1} Let's ha' a pipe an cuff it auver.

Hence (1) *To cuff a tale, phr.* to exchange stories; to vie with one another in telling tales; (2) **Cuffer,** *sb.* a tale, a yarn; (3) **Cuffidaft,** *sb.* light easy talk, badinage, gossip.

(1) **Dev.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433. **n.Dev.** Let's cuff another tale, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 110; Oll vor . . . cuffing a tale, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 298. **nw.Dev.**^{1} (2) [**Aus.** We found Lilly . . . 'spinning,' as he himself termed it, 'cuffers' to Tiny about old times, FERGUSON *Bush Life* (1891) xliv.] (3) **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} He was fain for half-an-hour's cuffidaft, and, for myself, I like to blow my horn when I list.

5. To try to make believe, to insinuate, to deceive.

e.An.^{1} Don't cuff us. **Ess.** An' fibs ded troy to cuff, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 162; *Gl.* (1851).

6. *sb.* A lie, a hoax, deceit. e.An.^{1}

CUFF, see **Cuft.**

CUFF-CUFF, *int.* Nhb. A call to pigeons.

Nhb.^{1} A poor imitation of the 'coo,' but is not unlike the warning cry of the male bird, or its cry of defiance (s.v. Calls).

CUFFET, *sb.* Sc. **1.** A blow, buffet.

Rnf. For gudesake keep frae cuffets! WILSON *Watty* (1792) 5.

2. *pl.* A boys' game.

Abd. He gladly relinquish'd the nags or the cuffets If Shoutherthe-win only cam 'i' the way, CADENHEAD *Bon-accord* (1853) 256.

CUFFIDAFT, CUFFIE, CUFFIN, see **Cuff,** *v.*, **Cufie.**

CUFFIE, *adj.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] Chubby (?); see **Chuff,** *adj.*^{2}

e.Lth. He was a muckle-boukit chiel, wi cuffie cheeks, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 107.

CUFFUFFLE, *v.* Ant. To shake up, to toss straw, &c. (A.J.I.)

CUFIE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **cuffie** Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] **1.** *v.* To outstrip, overcome, esp. at athletic exercises.

Fif. I'll cufie you at loupin' (JAM.).

2. *sb.* The act by which one is surpassed. (*ib.*)

CUFT, *v.* Yks. Also written **kuft** w.Yks.; and in form **cuff** n.Yks. [**kuf(t.**] To work hard, to struggle on.

n.Yks. He was cuffin away all t'day (I.W.).

Hence **Cuftin',** *vbl. sb.* hard struggling; unprincipled efforts for advancement.

w.Yks. Lots o' owd fowk 'a'ts hed a deal o' cuftin on't to get on, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Feb. 22, 1896); Ther's some kuftin for it nah a days, *Bill Hoylus' Alm.* (1873).

CUG, see **Cog,** *sb.*^{3}

CUGG, *v.* Sc. [**kɐg.**] To prop up. See **Cog,** *v.*^{1} **7.**

Ayr. Having cuggit the bottom ane o' the dizzen, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 72.

Hence **Cuggly,** *adj.* unsteady, shaky.

Ayr. He being aye a wee cuggly ony way, he played stot against the door-cheek, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 25.

CUGGER, *v.* Irel. To hold confidential conversation.

Ir. Coshering and cuggering with that woodman, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 94.

Hence **Cugger-mugger**, *sb.* confabulation, secret conversation.

s.Ir. There was a whispering and a great cugger-mugger and coshering, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 308.

CU(H, see **Come**, *v.*^{1} **I.**

CUIDHICH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written **cudeich** Rnf.; **cudeigh, cudiegh** Sc. **1.** A night's lodging and food. N.I.^{1}

2. A bribe, present; something conferred in addition to wages.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* **Ayr.** Keen to gather geer... Cudiegh an' int'rest clear, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 99; (J.M.) **Lnk.** Double pawns, With a cudeigh, and ten per cent, Lay in my hands, Ramsay *Poems* (1727) 247, cd. 1733.

[**1.** Ir. *cuid oidhche* (lit. evening portion), prop. a supper and night's entertainment due to the lord from his tenant. Among the customary services *cuddeehih* is mentioned by Spenser, *State Irel.* (1596) 623.]

CUIF(F, see **Coof.**

CUIL, CUILZIE, see **Coil,** *sb.*^{2}, **Cully.**

CUIN, *sb.* Chs.^{1} The periwinkle, *Littorina litorea.* See **Coin**, *sb.*^{2}

CUINZIE, see **Cunzie**, *sb.*^{2}

CUIRCUDEACH, see **Curcuddoch.**

CUISSE-MADAME, *sb.* Sc. A name given to the French jargonelle.

Sc. The Cuisse-Madame is not nearly so good a fruit as the former [the jargonelle], Neill *Hortic. Edb. Encyclo.* (1817) 211 (Jam.).

[Fr. *cuisse-madame*, 'variété de poire de forme allongée et de couleur fauve' (Hatzfeld).]

CUISSER, CUIST, see **Cooser, Cast,** *v.* **I.**

CUIT, *sb.* Dev. **[kü·it.]** Anything fit for cooking.

Dev. 'They are good cuits'—spoken of apples, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 12.

[Fr. *cuite*, a cooking.]

CUITER, see **Cutter,** *v.*

CUITLE, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Also written **cuittle, kuitle** Gall.; **cutle** (Jam.). **[kœ̄·tl, kǖ·tl.]** **1.** *v.* To wheedle, flatter, coax; to make much of.

Sc. He wad sune cuitle another out o' somebody, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xiii; Nae man alive can cuitle-up Donald better than myself, *ib. Rob Roy* (1817) xxvii. **e.Lth.** That's the way he cuittles ye aff, an' flings the glaiks in your een, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 92. **Gall.** An' he juist cuittles ye till ye gang aboot the hoose like Pussy Bawdrons that has been strokit afore the fire, Crockett *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 200.

Hence **Cuttling**, *sb.* a flatterer, wheedler.

Slk. The beauty, in o'er rash a jest, Flang the arch cuttling in South Sea, Hogg *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) I. 138, ed. 1874.

2. Phr. *to cutle in with one*, to gain one's friendship.

Sc. (Jam.) **Lnk.** She cutled in wi' Jonnie, Ramsay *Christ's Kirk* (ed. 1733) iii. st. 7.

3. To flirt.

Lth. Sae he has been kuitlin', sin' times grew bad, at Reseprosetee, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 193.

4. *adj.* Ticklish, difficult.

n.Sc. It'll be a cuittle question that for the lyer chiels, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 140.

CUIT(T, see **Coot**, *sb.*^{2}

CUITTIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **cutty-.** A measure of aqua vitae or beer; a bowl containing liquor. e.Lth., Rxb. (Jam.)

[Cf. Icel. *kūtr*, a cask for liquor (Vigfusson).]

CUKENWORT, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} **[ku·kənwərt.]** The hickweed, *Stellaria media.* See **Cluckweed.**

CULAMITE, *sb.* Lin. **[ku·ləmait.]** A Wesleyan of the New Connexion; also an opprobrious term for a Dissenter, an over-serious person.

Lin. Said to have been originally Kilhamite; from Mr. Alexander Kilham, one of the founders of the New Connexion, Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 703; Brooke *Tracts Gl.*; (E.P.) **e.Lin.** (W.W.S.), **Lin.**^{1}

Hence **Culamitish**, *adj.* methodistical. e.Lin. (W.W.S.)

CULBARD, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} **[ku·lbərd.]** A stupid person.

CULBERT, see **Cuthbert.**

CULCH, *sb.* e.An. Ken. Som. Cor. Also in forms **culsh** Suf. Ess.^{1}; **cultch** Suf. Ess.^{1}; **gulsh** Suf. **[kɐltʃ, kɐlʃ.]** **1.** Rubbish or refuse of every description; lumber, rags, weeds, broken crockery, oyster-shells, the siftings from an ash-pit. Cf. **cull**, *v.* **2** (1).

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** The slops the doctor ordered her were nothing but culch, Cozens-Hardy *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 6; **Nrf.**^{1} **Suf.** (F.H.); (E.G.P.); (C.T.) **Ess.** Or a-wandrin' 'long the hedge-raows, gath'rin' lots o' culch an' flowers, Downe *Ballads* (1895) 21; When right agin a heap o' culch, Oh! smack he bundled down, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 114; *Gl.* (1851). **Ken.** Grose (1790); Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**^{12}, **w.Som.**^{1}

2. The mass of stones, old shells, and other hard material to which the oyster spat adheres.

Nrf.^{1} **Ess.** *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 184; **Ess.**^{1} **Ken.**^{1} Placing the oysters in favourable breeding beds, strewn with tiles, slates, old oyster shells, or other suitable culch, *Life of F. Buckland.* **Cor.**^{12}

3. *Fig.* Nonsense, meaningless talk.

Ess. Don't talk that culsh to me (W.W.S.); (V.C.)

CULE, see **COOL.**

CULF, *sb.*^{1} Cor.^{3} **[kɐlf.]** The dust and small feathers of a bed, which adhere to the clothes of any one who has lain upon it.

CULF, *sb.*^{2} Pem. **[kɐlf.]** A hunch of bread or meat.

s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

CULF, *v.* Sc. To ram, stuff. Cf. **colf.**

Abd. They pat a pun' o' blastin' pooder in'o the bush o' a wheel, syne culf't it, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl.

CULIACK, *sb.* Cor.^{12} **[kɐ·liək.]** A good-for-nothing person.

CULIET, *sb.* *Obs.* Cum. Also written **coliet.** A sum collected and paid by a chapelry to the mother parish.

Cum. *Churchw. Acct. Bk. Ulpha* (1768) (A.L.M.).

[Fr. *cueillette*, a collection (Cotgr.).]

CULKS, *sb. pl.* War.^{3} **[kɐlks.]** The hinder parts of a horse's shoe turned up to prevent it slipping. See **Calk**, *sb.*^{2}, **Calker.**

CULL, *sb.*^{1} Glo. Oxf. Ess. Hmp. Wil. **[kɐl.]** A small fish, called the miller's thumb or bull-head, *Cottus gobio.*

Glo. Baylis *Illus. Dial.* (1870); *Gl.* (1851); Grose (1790); **Glo.**^{12}, **Oxf.**^{1} **Ess.** *Gl.* (1851); (W.W.S.); **Ess.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1} **Wil.** Britton *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1} [Satchell (1879).]

[Yn Wye-water sunt ... cullys, Botoner *Itin.* (c. 1490) ed. 1778, 358 (N.E.D.).]

CULL, *sb.*^{2} and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also Slang. **[kɐl, kul.]** **1.** *sb.* A fool, a stupid, simple fellow; also slang: a fellow, a man.

Sc. He is a queer auld cull, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxx. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Ca'd the may'r a slaverin' cull, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 36; Ye bubly-heeded cull, Wilson *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 239; **Nhb.**^{1} Had yor tongue, ye cull. **Slang.** A famous cull is my friend Attie, Lytton *Paul Clifford* (1848) 65.

Hence **Cully**, *sb.* a fool, dupe; a fop.

Sc. They have made me every baby's cully, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xxiii. **N.Cy.**^{1} [Brewer (1870).]

2. *adj.* Foolish, stupid.

Nhb. All the cull cuckolds in Sunderland, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 21; The verry outlandish, cull nyem we forgat, Gilchrist *Sngs.* (1824) 11; **Nhb.**^{1} Cull cheps for his worm-cakes frae far an' near ride, Robson *Sngs. of Tyne*, 70. **Cum.** *Gl.* (1851).

Hence (1) **Cullish**, *adj.* foolish, raw, clownish, stupid; (2) **Cullishly**, *adv.* foolishly, clownishly.

(1) **Nhb.** To refuse them [tokens] is cullish, Bell *Rhymes* (1812) 105; **Nhb.**^{1} To laugh at a prophet she thowt it was cullish, *Bards of Tyne*, 254. (2) **Nhb.** That my Lord should se cullishly come by his deeth, Allan *Tyneside Sngs.* (1891) 73; **Nhb.**^{1}

[**1.** I will show you the way to empty the pocket of a queer cull, Fielding *Tom Jones* (1749) bk. viii. xii.]

CULL, *v.* and *sb.*^{3} Var. dial. uses in Eng. and Amer. **[kul, kɐl.]** **1.** *v.* To pick, to choose, select.

n.Lin.^{1} Cull me sum flooers, Phoebe. **Glo.** Her culled 'em all over afore her bought 'em (S.S.B.). **Suf., Ken.** Grose (1790). **Ken.** To cull beans, Lewis *I. Tenet* (1736); **Ken.**^{12} [**Amer.** Appl. to oysters, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 329.]

2. To pick out articles for rejection.

Hence (1) **Culler,** *sb.* a man who, unattached to the works, makes a living out of the refuse of the slate quarries at Delabole; also called **Hollibubber**; (2) **Cullings** or **Cullens,** *sb. pl.* refuse, outcasts, esp. the refuse corn after winnowing.

(1) **Cor.**^{1} (2) **Midl.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **Nhp.**^{2}, **War.**^{3}, **w.Wor.**^{1}, **s.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Hrf.**^{2} **Glo.** I fed the chickens with cullens (A.B.); **Glo.**^{1}

3. To pick out the inferior sheep or other live stock; to separate the good from the bad.

s.Not. Don't hae noat to do wi' them ship; they've been culled (J.P.K.). **Not.**^{2} 'E went and cūlled them 'ogs [sheep] yesterday; **Not.**^{3}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.), **Lei.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **w.Mid.** If you will cull those two beast, I don't mind buying the rest (W.P.M.). **w.Som.**^{1} Not used in selecting *gen.*, but only with sheep.

Hence (1) **Cullers,** *sb. pl.* the inferior sheep of a flock, separated from the rest; (2) **Cullens** or **Cullings,** *sb. pl.* those animals left in a herd or flock after the best have been selected; (3) **Cullions,** *sb. pl.*, see **Cullens.**

(1) **Ken., Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Sus.**^{1} (2) **s.Chs.**^{1} Yoa·)n left mi au· dhŭ kùl·inz [Yo'n left me aw the cullins]. **War.**^{2} **Shr.**^{1} Maister, them's cullin's, they ŏŏnna do for me. (3) [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)]

4. *sb. Gen.* in *pl.* Inferior articles of any kind picked out from others.

n.Yks. These bricks are culls (I.W.). **n.Lin.**^{1} **Glo.** 'You've a kep the best and gien me the culls,' in reference to such things as apples, &c. (S.S.B.) **Som.** Cheddar cheese fine at 50*s.* to 60*s.*, and 'culls' (cheaper) at 30*s.* to 36*s.*, *Agric. Gazette* (June 24, 1895) 562, col. 2.

5. Animals selected for rejection, esp. lambs and sheep.

Nhb.^{1} **n.Yks.** Besides getting them well off together without a cull, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 262; We pickt culls out amang sheep (I.W.). **Chs.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} When you buy a lot like that, you must reckon to get some culls. **s.Lin.** They're only culls, and the price was small (T.H.R.). **Nhp.** The oldest are fattened and the ram given to the culls, to answer the purpose of westerns, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XVI. 493; **Nhp.**^{1} **Rdn.** MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.**^{1}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.*, **Brks.**^{1} **w.Mid.** There were five score of sheep, four score of heads, and one of culls (W.P.M.). **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.), **Ken.**^{1} **Ken., e.Sus.** HOLLOWAY. **Sus.**^{12}, **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1}, **Wil.**^{1}, **w.Som.**^{1}

6. *Comp.* (1) **Cull-ewes,** draught ewes, old ewes not fit for breeding; (2) **-fair,** a fair at which culls are sold.

(1) **Not.**^{3} **Glo.** Business is in full swing, that is, for . . . the cull ewes, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) v. [YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815).] (2) **Wil.**^{1}

7. *pl.* Wet spots in land. I.W.^{1}

[**1.** *Cueillir*, to cull, chuse out, COTGR. **3.** (1) Cullers, *oves rejiculae*, COLES (1679).]

CULL, see **Coll,** *v.*^{1}

CULLACK, *sb.* Dev.^{4} [**kɐ·lək.**] An onion, *Allium cepa.*

CULLAVINE, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Also in form **cullenby** w.Cum. The columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris.* n.Cy., w.Cum. (B. & H.), w.Yks.^{1}

CULLIDGE, CULLIE, see **Cullis, Cully.**

CULLIEBUCTION, *sb.* Bnff.^{1} The same as **Curriebuction** (q.v.), s.v. **Currie,** *sb.*^{2}

CULLION, *sb. Obs.*? Sc. Also in form **culyeon** Sc. (JAM.); **cullyeon** Bnff.^{1} A poltroon, a base fellow; a person of disagreeable temper and manners.

Sc. The master has shown himself no better than a greedy cullion, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) x; But Wallace quickly brought the culyeon back, HAMILTON *Wallace* (1722) 36 (JAM.). **Bnff.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cullionly,** *adj.* rascally; (2) **Cullionry,** *sb.* cowardice, roguery.

(1) **Sc.** He would be held a cullionly niggard, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xii. (2) **Sc.** Argyle's enemies had of a long time burdened him, among many slanders, with that of cowardice and cullionry, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 284 (JAM.).

[Up to the breach, you dogs! avaunt, you cullions! SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. ii. 22.]

CULLIS, *sb.* Lin. Also in form **cullidge** n.Lin.^{1} [**ku·lis.**] In *comb.* **Cullis-ended.** Of a house or a stack, see below.

n.Lin.^{1} Houses or stacks are said to be cullidge-ended when the ends of the roofs are sloped to the ridge, not carried up perpendicularly. **sw.Lin.**^{1} Finished off with round ends or gables, said of thatched stacks: 'Mr. P. had all his stacks cullis-ended.'

[Cullis, a gutter in a roof, any groove or channel, WEALE. Fr. *coulisse*, a groove.]

CULLISHANG(EY, see **Collyshangy.**

CULLOCH, *sb.* Irel. The broad-nosed eel, *Anguilla latirostris.*

N.I.^{1} Also called Hunter Eel and Gorb Eel.

CULLOCK, see **Cullyac.**

CULLOW, *adj. Obs.* Shr. Pale, dejected, wan. See **Callow,** *adj.* **3.**

Shr.^{1} *Obs.* Poor Betty, the dairymaid, looks despert cullow sence 'er's married.

CULLS, *sb. pl.* Sc. The testicles of the ram.

Per. In use still (G.W.). **Rxb.** (JAM.)

[OFr. (Norm.) *cuille*, 'testicule' (LA CURNE).]

CULLY, *v. Obs.*? Sc. Also written **cullie** (GROSE); **cuilzie, culyie, culye** Sc. To make a fool of, cheat, take in; to entice by flattery.

Sc. O'er narrow counting culzies nae kindness, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Abd.** I never sall, by tricks, be cullied o'er, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 61. **Fif.** [He] in his cave the lee day lang Sat culyieing thee beside the shore, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 3. **Edb.** But let us still her kindness culzie, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 29. **Peb.** Gude sooth! gin ance ye're culiet there, NICOL *Poems* (1805) I. 94. ['To cullie kindness,' to curry favour, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

Hence (1) **Cully,** *sb.* a flatterer; (2) **Culyie,** *sb.* (*a*) flattery; (*b*) a flatterer; (3) **Culyiean,** *vbl. sb.* the act of flattering.

(1) [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)] (2, 3) **Bnff.**^{1}

CULLYAC, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form **cullock** (JAM.).

1. A shell-fish, *Tellina rhomboides.*

Sh.I. The shell-fish are spouts, muscles, cockles, cullocks, smurlins, &c., *Statist. Acc.* V. 99 (JAM.). **S. & Ork.**^{1}

2. A shell-fish, *Venus Erycina.*

Sh.I. NEILL *Tour* (1806) 93 (JAM.).

3. A shell-fish, *Mactra solida.* *ib.*

CULLYAT, *ppl. adj.* S. & Ork.^{1} Deprived of horns; applied chiefly to cows. See **Colly.**

CULM, *sb.* Sc. Pem. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also written **calum** Dev. [**kɐlm,** w.Cy. **kɐ·ləm.**] The slack of non-bituminous or anthracite coal, used for burning lime and for drying malt. Cf. **coom,** *sb.*^{1}

Slk. A mixture of small coal, culm, and cinders, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 352, ed. 1865. **s.Pem.** LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **Hmp.** Lime is burnt in kilns, with culm or small coal, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 338. **w.Som.**^{1} At nearly every coal-yard will be seen written up, 'Coal, Culm, and Salt Merchant.' **Dev.** The price of the haulage of a ton or two of culm, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 56; The mineral productions of this county are culm, copper, iron-stone, &c., COOKE *Topog.* 52; *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 9. **nw.Dev.** (R.P.C.) [WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 35; In the neighbourhood of coal-works, the refuse or culm is always procurable at a low price, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 391.]

[*Partem minerae carbonum marinorum et 'culmorum,' Not. Rec.* (1348) I. 144.]

CULOOAG, see **Collogue.**

CULP, *sb.* e.An. Also written **kulp** Suf.^{1} [**kɐlp.**] A hard and heavy blow.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** I'll give him a kick for a culp, i. e. a Rowland for an Oliver, GLYDE *Garland* (1872) ii; **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}

CULPIT, *sb.* e.An. [**kɐ·lpit.**] A large lump of anything.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; **Nrf.**^{1}

CULROUN, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also in form **culroin** (JAM.). A rascal; used also *attrib.*

Sc. (JAM.) **s.Sc.** For ae stroke at the head o' yon culroun caitiff o' an executioner, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 322.

[Ane knaif and culroun, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 143.]

CULSH, *sb.* Sc. [**kɐlʃ.**] A big person of disagreeable temper. Cf. **cullion.**

Bnff.^{1} Gee the culsh o' a chiel o' the chafts.

CULSH, CULTCH, see **Culch.**

CULTIE, *sb.* Sc. **1.** A nimble-footed little animal; a young colt.

Abd. Very common (G.W.). **Knr.** (JAM.)

2. Applied to the feet. Knr. (JAM.)

CULTIVATOR, *sb.* Lin. Ess. A large iron drag worked by steam power.

n.Lin.^{1} **Ess.** Marshall *Review* (1817).

Hence **Cultivate**, *v.* to work the land by means of a steam cultivator. n.Lin.^{1}

CULVER, *sb.*^{1} Lan. Der. Lin. e.An. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **couver** n.Dor.; **kilver** e.An.^{1} [**ku·lvə(r), kɐ·lvə(r).**] The wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbus.*

Lan.^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} *Obs.* **s.Cy.** (P.R.); Ray (1691). **e.An.**^{1}, **Sus.**^{1} **Dor.** Your eyes be lik' culvers, Barnes *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 15; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 166; **Dor.**^{1} Lik! culvers vleèn to ther nest In leafy boughs a-swayèn, 114. **n.Dor.** (S.S.B.) **Som.** Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); Hervey *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 297. **Dev.**^{1} **n.Dev.** There, lick two culvers they'm a-go, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 79. **e.Dev.** Yer aies be laike 'eud-culvers' aies, Pulman *Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 15.

Hence (1) **Culver-headed**, *adj.* (*a*) stupid, soft-headed; cf. **hulver-headed**; (*b*) applied to a stack, thatched with straw; (2) **-house**, *sb.* a pigeon-house.

(1, *a*) **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.) (*b*) **Nrf.**^{1} (2) **Nrf.**^{1} **s.Cy.** *Arch. Jrn.* (June 1887) 105.

[The Hooli Goost comynge doun as a culuer, Wyclif (1388) *Mark* i. 10. OE. *culfre.* (2) Culver-house, pidgeon-house, Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (1681); Þe colure ine his coluerhous, *Ayenbite* (1340) 142.]

CULVER, *sb.*^{2} Suf. [Not known to our other correspondents.] Holly. (F.H.) Cf. **hulver.**

CULVER, *v.* e.An. [**kɐ·lvə(r).**] To beat and throb in the flesh.

e.An.^{1} As a sore advances towards suppuration it 'bulks and culvers.' **Nrf.**^{1}

CULVER-HOUND, *sb.* Cor.^{12} The lesser spotted dog-fish, *Squalus catulus.*

CULVERKEY(S, *sb.* Nhp. Ken. Som. [**kɐ·lvəkī(z.**] The name of various plants, the flowers of which suggest a bunch of keys: (1) the wild hyacinth or blue-bell, *Scilla nutans*; (2) the cowslip, *Primula veris*; (3) a pale-flowered species of vetch, *Vicia sylvatica*; (4) the seed-pods of the ash.

(1) **Som.** *Jrn. Horticulture* (1873) 350. (2) **Ken.**^{12} (3) **Nhp.** The paler culverkey, Clare *Rur. Muse* (1835) 68. (4) **Ken.** Grose (1790); Holloway.

[(1) Pale ganderglass and azure culverkeys, Dennys *Angling* (c. 1610) in Walton's *Angler* (1653) 36.]

CULVERS, *sb. pl.* Oxf. Ess. The wild hyacinth or blue-bell, *Scilla nutans.* (B. & H.) See **Culverkey(s.**

CULYIE, CULZIE, see **Cully.**

CULZEE, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} A large straw basket.

CUM, see **Comb**, *sb.*^{1}, **Combe, Come**, *sb.*^{23}, **Coom**, *sb.*^{1}

CUM-ATHER, see **Come-hither.**

CUMBER, *sb.*^{1} and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Stf. Lin. Nhp. Ess. Ken. Sur. Som. Also in form **cummer** Sc. n.Yks.^{2}; **cummar** Sc. (Jam.) [**ku·m(b)ə(r), kɐ·m(b)ə(r).**]

1. *sb.* Encumbrance, inconvenience, trouble. Also used *fig.* of persons.

Sc. Up raise the laird to red the cumber, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 52. **Elg.** Lang fourscore years now press my life; . . . I crawl a cumber on the earth, Couper *Poetry* (1804) I. 281. **Slk.** Light be thy care and cumber, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 408. **Dmf.** The wave . . . That wearies with its constant cumber All hearts that climb the climbing tide, Reid *Poems* (1894) 137. **Gall.** I will go the length of my tether in eschewing all cummer and bickering, Crockett *Grey Man* (1896) xxiv. **Uls.** Ten thousand broguineers and more, Would not have been much cumber, *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1854) II. 16. **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* **n.Yks.** Thur birds are all cumber, Ise cut their throats, Meriton *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 386; **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} 'They're iv a vast o' cummer,' they are largely involved. 'Cummer's their ailment,' debt is their besetment. **n.Stf.** I shall be nought but cumber, a sittin' i' th' chimney-corner, Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (1859) I. 159.

Hence (1) **Cumberlin**, *sb.* a troublesome, worthless fellow; (2) **Cumberly**, *adj.* heavy, lumbering, in the way; (3) **Cumberment**, *sb.* encumbrance, hindrance, impediment; (4) **Cumbersome**, *adj.* (*a*) troublesome, awkward, inconvenient; (*b*) stout.

(1) **Chs.** Thah'st getten bad luck top eend, thah cumberlin, Clough *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 19; **Chs.**^{123} (2) **w.Yks.** Aw've nowt to add, nobbut as yo' do finnd some fowk cumberly at times, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 20, 1897); That's a great cumberly taable, Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); **w.Yks.**^{2}; **w.Yks.**^{5} A bedstead in the 'house' is 'varry gāan [convenient] bud varry cumberly yuh see.' (3) **w.Som.**^{1} You zee, mum, tidn same's 'off I was a young man 'thout no cumberment. (4, *a*) **n.Yks.**^{2} **Ess.** An'—if umberrellas there we take—So cumbersome we find um, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 51. **Ken.**^{1} I reckon you'll find that gurt coät mighty cumbersome. **Sur.**^{1} (*b*) **n.Yks.** (H.M.)

2. A piece of wood tied round a cow's neck to keep her from going through hedges.

w.Yks. Rare (M.F.); **w.Yks.**^{5}

3. *v.* To trouble, oppress. N.Cy.^{1}

4. *Comp.* (1) **Cumber-ground**, a useless person or thing; particularly applied to useless trees; (2) **-room**, in phr. *in cumber-room*, having the appearance of an intruder, an encumbrance; (3) **-world**, see **-ground.**

(1) **n.Yks.**^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{12} (2) **Sc.** F'ri'thet, an' ye think I'm in cummer-room, I'll no bode mysel' tae bide, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 147 (Jam.). (3) **n.Lin.**^{1}

[**1.** Sic hunger . . . sic cummer Within this land was nevir hard nor sene, Dunbar *Devorit with dreme* (c. 1510) 4. **3.** Martha was combred about moche servynge, Tindale (1526) *Luke* x. 40. OFr. *encombrer*, 'embarrasser, accabler' (La Curne).]

CUMBER, *sb.*^{2} Yks. Not. [**ku·mə(r).**] A cucumber.

w.Yks.^{2} Well known to old inhabitants. **Not.**^{1}

CUMBER-BOARD, *sb.* Yks. [**ku·mə-buəd.**] A perforated board through which pass the lashings or connecting threads or strings between the jacquard and the healds. See **Lashing.** w.Yks. (J.T.)

CUMBERED, *pp.* Sc. Benumbed, stiffened with cold. See **Cumber**, *sb.*^{1}

w.Lth. The hands are said to be cumbered (Jam.).

[As whan the fyngres ben combred and croked for grete colde, Trevisa *Barth.* (1398) iii. xxi. (N.E.D.)]

CUMBLED, *ppl. adj.* e.An.^{1} Nrf.^{1} [**kɐ·mbld.**] Cramped, benumbed with cold. Cf. **cumbered.** Hence **Cumbly-cold**, *adj.* stiff with cold; applied to weather, intensely cold.

[Comelyd for colde, *eviratus*, *Prompt.* Cp. OFr. *acombler*, 'surcharger, accabler' (La Curne).]

CUMBLUFF, *adj.* Per. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *to look cumbluff*, to have the appearance of stupefaction.

CUMBLY, CUMEN, see **Comely, Come**, *v.*^{1}

CUMHETHER, -IDDER, -ITHER, see **Come-hither.**

CUMLEY, CUMLIN, see **Comely, Comeling.**

CUMMAL, *sb.* Or.I. A small rising ground. (S.A.S.); S. & Ork.^{1}

[A word for a mound, esp. a burial mound, occurring in place-names in Shetland, is *kuml* (*kumbel*), Jakobsen *Shetl. Dial.* (1897) 81.]

CUMMER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **comer(e** (Jam.); and in form **kimmer.** [**kɐ·mər, ki·mər.**] **1.** *sb.* A godmother, in her relationship to the other godparents. Cf. **cummether.**

Abd. One of the maiden cummers, or godmothers, in this case an interesting girl, took the infant, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 118, ed. 1889.

Hence (1) **Cummer-fealls**, *sb. pl.* an entertainment formerly given on the recovery of a female from inlying; (2) **Cummer-skolls**, *sb. pl.* an entertainment given to visitors on the occasion of the birth of a child.

(1) **Sc.** Than at the leddy's recovery there was a graund supper gi'en that they caw'd the cummerfealls, *Marriage* (1818) II. 130 (Jam.). (2) **S. & Ork.**^{1}

2. A female companion or intimate, a gossip.

Sc. Please your kimmer and ye'll easily guide your gossip, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); How's this now, kimmer? Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. **Bch.** A glancin' helmet, sword, and targe, I loot the cummers see, Forbes *Ulysses* (1785) 18. **Frf.** Lads, she's a fine stoot kimmer, Barrie *Thrums* (1889) ix. **Fif.** She's a kittle kimmer, the sea, Robertson *Provost* (1894) 27. **Rnf.** And gi'e me your word, my worthy auld kimmer, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 258, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** She said to her kimmers, 'his een are like gowans,' Galt *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) i; Often used contemptuously, as well as in familiar address (A.W.); But yet, despite the kittle kimmer, Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 10. **e.Lth.** There was Jess an' the kimmers a' stan'in wi' their boynes an' pails at the siver, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 62. **Lnk.** Ye kenna, my cummers, ye never can ken, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 147. **Slk.** What to a' appearance was a silver spoon, and by the howdie and a' the kimmers sae denominated accordingly, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 278. **Dmf.** There's a pauky auld kimmer, Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 53.

Hence **Cummerlyke,** *adj.* like 'cummers' or gossips. Hdg. (Jam.)

3. A woman; esp. a young girl, a maiden.

Frf. In they gaed to webster Ned, ... To see the cummers he was glad, Morison *Poems* (1790) 14; I'm saying she was naturally a bonny bit kimmer rather than happit up to the nines, Barrie *Minister* (1891) vi. **Per.** A clever cummer 'at can haud her ain wi' the next ane! Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 143, ed. 1887. **Lth.** Big country chiels, an' cummers crouse, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 45. **s.Sc.** A weel-faured and a weel-conditioned cummer, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V. 62. **Slk.** Something sweet of Athol cummers, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 279. **Gall.** This cummer, for all so young and so rosie as she looks, has nae touch of natural flesh and blood, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 365.

4. A midwife.

Sc. No kindly kimmer nigh there was To mitigate her pain, Nor ought to hap the bonie babe Frae either wind or rain, Train *Poet. Reveries* (1806) 89 (Jam.). **Bch.** The cummer then came to me bent, And gravely did my son present, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 37. **Fif.** (A.W.)

5. A witch, hag.

Sc. That's a fresh and full-grown hemlock, Annie Winnie—mony a cummer langsyne wad hae sought na better horse to flee over the hill and how, Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiii; There won'd a wife in Pittenweem, And a gruesome cummer was she, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 224. **Dmf.** The boat played bowte againe the bank, an out loupes kimmer, wi' a pyked naig's head i' her hand, Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 280 (Jam.).

6. *v.* To meet for gossip.

Rxb. Where bogles bide an' frightfu' worricows That nightly kimmer in the lanely hows, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 35.

[**1.** An honest burgess of Aberdeen caused bring to the kirk a bairn ... to be baptized, ... and conveened his gossips and comers, Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (c. 1660), ed. 1792, II. 105 (Jam.). OFr. *commere*, 'la femme dont on tient l'enfant sur les fonts, ou celle avec qui on le tient' (La Curne).]

CUMMERBANDS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Ties, ribbons.

n.Yks.^{2} 'Cled wi' cummerbands,' covered with decorative ties or ribbons.

CUMMETHER, *sb. Obsol.* Cum. Wm. Also in form **cummiter** Cum.^{1} A godmother. See **Commother.**

Cum.^{12} **Cum., Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX.

CUMMOCK, *sb.* Sc. The rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis.* See **Cammock,** *sb.*^{1} **Lnk.** Patrick *Plants* (1831) 282.

CUMMOCK, see **Cammock,** *sb.*^{2}, **Crummock,** *sb.*^{1}

CUMMUDGE, *adj.* Sc. Snug, comfortable.

Per. Rarely used in ordinary conversation, but its meaning is known when used (G.W.). **Bwk.** (Jam.)

CUMMY, *sb.* s.Cy. I.W. [**kɐ·mi.**] Stale bread, turning mouldy; also used *attrib.*

s.Cy. (Hall.) **I.W.**^{1}; **I.W.**^{2} The poor bwoy was maade to yet cummy bread.

CUMP, *sb.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] [**kump.**] A ball.

Lin. Miller & Skertchly *Fenland* (1878) iv.

CUMPUFFLED, *ppl. adj.* Nhp. Confused, bewildered.

Nhp.^{1} I was so cumpuffled I didn't know what I was about.

CUMSTRAIRY, *adj.* Not.^{1} [**kəmstrē·ri.**] Inconsistent, contradictory. See **Camsteery.**

CUN, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. [**kɐn, kun.**] **1.** To learn, know. N.Cy.^{1}, Nhb.^{1}

2. To taste. **Sc.** Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* **Dmf.** (Jam.)

3. To count.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). **Cum.** Wully cunn'd owre six scwore pun', Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 65.

[**1.** Men that cunne mony craftes, *P. Plowman* (c. 1362) (A.) 104. **2.** They sall not than the cherrie cun, Montgomerie *Cherrie* (1597) 646. OE. *cunnian*, to try, test; to experience.]

CUNDARD, -DETH, -DIFF, -DRIFF, -DUTH, see **Cundy.**

CUNDY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also Cor. Also in forms **condy** Sc.; **cundard, cunderd** Cor.; **cunderth** Wm.; **cundeth** n.Cy. (Hall.) Cum.; **cundie** Sc. w.Yks.^{1}; **cundiff** n.Lin.^{1}; **cundif** Yks.; **cundith** N.Cy.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1}; **cundreth** n.Lan.; **cundrith** w.Yks.; **cunduth** n.Yks.; **cunliff** n.Cy. (Hall.) Lan. Chs.^{1} w.Yks.^{1} n.Lin.^{1} [**kɐ·n-, ku·n-, ko·n-.**] **1.** A covered drain, or conduit; a small sewer. Cf. **cuddie.**

e.Sc. Tammas Fordel's no the man to pour wine either into jaw-box or condy, Setoun *R. Urquhart* (1896) xviii. **Frf.** Stuck in the gratin' o' a cundie, Willock *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 196, ed. 1889. **Slk.** In common use (J.F.). **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Many an hour's extra labour poor Jim had in clearing away the sod dykes, and in clearing out the 'cundy,' Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 267; **Nhb.**^{1} 'A rummelin' cundy' is a drain with loose, broken stone laid round to allow of percolation from the surface. **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). **Cum.** An' peep't into t'cundeth to find him, Dickinson *Lit. Rem.* (1888) 197. **Wm.** There should be a cunderth for the water (B.K.). **n.Yks.** T'fox was hooal'd in t'cunduth (I.W.); (W.H.) **w.Yks.** Paid for making a new cundrith, *Skipton Par. Reg.* (1708) in Dawson *Hist. Skipton*; **w.Yks.**^{1} **n.Lan.** Dhat kundrəth's gitən stopt up (W.S.). **n.Lin.**^{1} **Cor.** He runned up in that g'eat cundard, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 10; The cundards was all left to chuck [choke], Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6; **Cor.**^{3}

Hence **Cundied,** *adj.* applied to a tub unfairly filled, the large coals being built up and covered over the top, so as to form a hollow; a species of fraud sometimes practised when the hewers were paid by measure.

Nhb.^{1} **Nhb., Dur.** Nicholson *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cundy-drain,** a small stone drain, with a passage big enough for a rabbit; (2) **-hole,** a conduit across a road.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **Rxb.** Neighbour Hewie's sheep, Through Wattie's cundy-holes did creep, Ruickbie *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 109.

3. An apartment, a place for lodging; properly a concealed hole. Ags. (Jam.)

4. The hole covered by a grate for receiving dirty water, that it may be conveyed into the common sewer. (*ib.*)

5. One of the divisions in which a brick kiln is built up. Chs.^{1}

6. A mantelpiece. **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial. MS.* (1846).

[**1.** *Hic aqueductus*, a cundyth undyr the erthe, *Nom.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 733. OFr. *conduit* (Hatzfeld).]

CUNGER, *sb.* Lin. A conger-eel, *Conger vulgaris.*

n.Lin.^{1} [Satchell (1879).]

[*Congre*, a congar, or cungar (fish), Cotgr.]

CUNGER, see **Conger,** *sb.*^{1}

CUNGIT, *sb. Obs.* Shr. A road in a mine driven out of the main road for the convenience of drawing the coals.

Shr.^{1} Now called a drawing-road; **Shr.**^{2} More recently termed the level.

CUNIE, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **cuney, cuny, kuney** w.Cor.; **kueney** Cor. The green scum covering a pool; any species of short-growing moss.

n.Dev. Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* **Cor.** You may stay there till the kueney grows on the gate, ere I'll come to 'ee, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 128; The peeth [draw-well] is full of kuney, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22; **Cor.**^{3}

Hence **Cuny,** *adj.* mildewed. Cor.^{12}

[A Celtic word. Cp. Ir. *cúnach* and *caonach*, moss (Foley); Gael. *còinneach* (Macbain).]

CUNINGAR, CUNLIFF, see **Conyger, Cundy.**

CUNNACH, see **Cannagh.**

CUNNER-POT, *sb.* Cor. A crab or lobster-pot. (M.A.C.); Cor.^{2}

CUNNIFFLE, *v. Obsol.* Dev. **1.** To dissemble, deceive; to flatter. See **Caniffle.**

Dev.^{3} Noan of your cunniffling wi' me, ye can't desayve me. Thickee cheel dües nort but urn arter me, cunniffling and loving me all day. **n.Dev.** Grose (1790).

2. To steal, pilfer.

Dev.^{3} I wish zombody wid urn up and lock the apple chimmer-door, the bwoys be cunniffling all they hoard awpels.

CUNNIGER, see **Conyger.**

CUNNING, *sb.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **cunnin** e.Yks.^{1} [**kɐ·nin, ku·nin.**] **1.** *sb.* Skill, cleverness; wisdom.

w.Yks. High-ribbed vault of stone, or cell With perfect cunning framed, *Chron. Craven Dales*, 57; Of a scripture passage it will be said, 'There's a depth of cunning about that, now' (C.C.R.).

2. *adj.* In phr. *as cunning as Crowder*, a common simile.

Shr. Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 594; **Shr.**^{2}

3. Wise, able, skilful; intelligent, clever, shrewd, knowing.

Frf. A wife was expected . . . to be cunning in the making of marmalade, Barrie *Licht* (1888) iv. **Fif.** There catch and cleik her cunnin' clark, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 21. **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** A cunning chap, *Obsol.*, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); (J.T.); **w.Yks.**^{5} **n.Lin.**^{1} She's a long-headed, cunning woman among pigs and pultry. **Lei.**^{1} That theer dog's as cunning as a Christian. **War.**^{3} **Ken.** He's such a cunning little young-'un (D.W.L.). **w.Som.**^{1} This word in the dialect keeps only its original meanings, and conveys no such idea as the conventional 'cunning.' 'A cunning sort of a man' might be said of a good preacher, a clever mechanic, or a good farmer.

4. *Comb.* (1) **Cunning cake**, a cake of ordinary appearance outwardly, but when cut revealing hidden fruit, currants, &c., in the centre; (2) —**man**, a wise man; a diviner, wizard; one who professed to discover stolen goods by his supernatural knowledge; (3) —**woman**, a woman with the reputation of being a witch.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **Not.** (L.C.M.), **Nhp.**^{2} **se.Wor.**^{1} It is not an uncommon thing to say of such persons, that they have sold themselves to the devil. **Shr.**^{1} **Hrf.** Then the people went to the cunning man and asked him what they should do, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 21. **Ess.** The elder defendant had visited certain reputed 'cunning' men and women in the villages around, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. pt. ii. 292. **Sus.**, **Hmp.** Holloway. **Dor.** It is not long since that a 'cunning man' of great fame used to hold an annual levée in the neighbourhood of Stalbridge, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) III. pt. ii. 289; A man . . . travelled with different members of his family to place them under a 'cunning man,' Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) iv; Barnes *Gl.* (1863). **Cor.** A 'cunning man' was long resident in Bodmin, to whom the people from all parts of the country went to be relieved of spells, under the influence of which either themselves or their cattle were supposed to be suffering, Hunt *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 314, ed. 1896. (3) **se.Wor.**^{1}

5. Difficult to find; evasive; secret.

Ayr. Hide them some cunnin' place in the plantin', Service *Notandums* (1890) 62. **War.**^{3} **n.Dev.** I've got them [plovers' eggs] all in a hollow:—they was cunning ones to find, I can tell ye, Chanter *Witch* (1896) 153.

6. Of the sky: threatening.

Der.^{1} 'The sky looks cunning,' suspicious, likely to rain. *Obs.*

CUNNY, *sb.*^{1} Yks. Chs. War. Wor. Oxf. Also Som. Amer. [**ku·ni, kɐ·ni.**] In *comp.* (1) **Cunny-fingered**, used of the method of bending the thumb into the closed hand to shoot the taw in playing marbles; (2) **-thumb**, used of the method of shooting a marble by placing it in the middle of the bent forefinger, instead of poising it at the tip of the finger; (3) **-thumbed**, applied to a boy who shoots his marbles from the thumb-nail instead of from the knuckle of the thumb.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} (2) **e.Yks.**^{1} **Chs.**^{1} To shoot a marble cunnithumb is considered a childish or effeminate way of playing marbles, and the marble is not discharged with anything like the proper force. **s.Chs.**^{1}, **War.**^{2}, **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* [**Amer.** *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 219.] (3) **War.**^{3}, **se.Wor.**^{1}

CUNNY, *sb.*^{2} e.Yks.^{1} [**ku·ni.**] In *comp.* **Cunny-hole**, a hole in the ground, aimed at in the game of marbles. See **Coney**, *sb.*^{1}

CUNNYWEST, see **Connywest.**

CUNTACK, *sb.* Bnff.^{1} The fish called the father-lasher, *Cottus bubalis.*

CUN THANK(S, *phr.* Sc. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also s.Cy. Also written **cunn** Sc.; **con** Ayr. Wm. n.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}; **coon** Cum. [**kɐn, kun, kon.**] To express thanks, to thank.

Bnff. Tho' sair I work your bread to win, Yet little thank ye do me cun, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 25. **Abd.** Ithers did Sanny gryte thanks cunn, Skinner *Poems* (1809) 11. **Ayr.** Tam . . . syne conn'd his Maker thanks, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 83. **N.Cy.**^{1} I cun you nae thanks. **Cum.** The deil coon him thanks, Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 300. **Wm.** I con ye muckle (or mickle) thank. I con ye naë thank, Sedgwick *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 113. **n.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **Der.**^{1} *Obs.* **s.Cy.** *Obs.* Grose (1790).

[I have conned him good thanke, Palsgr. (1530); I con (cun *Gött. MS.*) hir mikil þank, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 14065. OE. *cunnan þonc*, to offer thanks.]

CUNZIE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Also written **cunyie.** **1.** A corner. See **Coin**, *sb.*^{1} Bwk., Rxb. (Jam.)

2. *Comp.* **Cunyie-niuk**, a very snug corner. Rxb. (Jam.)

CUNZIE, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **cunyie** Sc.; **cuinzie** Abd. Money, coin.

Sc. Wanting to cleik the cunzie (that is, to hook the siller), Scott *Waverley* (1814) xviii; And I will look the purse neuks, see gin the cunyie be, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 282. **Abd.** Lat him be paid Back just in his ain cuinzie, Forbes *Ajax* (1742) 8. **Lnk.** Ye downie eithly wi' your cunzie part, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1724) I. iv.

Hence **Cunzied**, *adj.* coined. Also used *fig.*

Edb. Learn ilka cunzied scoundrel's trick, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 216, ed. 1785; Now night, that's cunzied chief for fun, Is wi' her usual rites begun, *ib.* 204. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.)

C'UP, CUP, see **Coop**, *int.*

CUP, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**kup, kɐp.**] **1.** Any moderate-sized vessel for liquor; a jug, mug, glass, &c.

Pem. (E.D.), **Wil.** (K.M.G.)

Hence (1) **Cupped**, *ppl. adj.* hollowed out in cup-like form; (2) **Cupper**, *sb.* a toper, tippler.

(1) **Mid.** She waved her fingers over them with a strange turn of the palm (which was deeply cupped), Blackmore *Kit* (1890) II. viii. (2) **Abd.** My knees are stickin' thro' my breeks, I'm noo like ither 'cuppers,' Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 136.

2. *Comp.* **Cup-moss**, a name given to the lichen, *Lecanora tartarea.*

Bnff. It is a species of moss named cud-bear or cup-moss, *Agric. Surv.* (Jam.)

3. Phr. (1) *Cups and ladles*, the husks of the acorns; (2) *Cups and saucers*, (*a*) a child's name for acorns and the cups that contain them; (*b*) the wall penny-wort, navel-wort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*; (3) *Cup o' sneeze*, a pinch of snuff; (4) *a cup too low*, low-spirited, dejected; (5) *a cup too much*, slightly intoxicated; (6) *reading cups*, divination by means of tea-cups; (7) *to turn the cup down*, to invert the tea-cup, as a sign that no more tea is required.

(1) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (2, *a*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.), **n.Lin.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **w.Mid.** (W.P.M.), **Sus.** (B. & H.), **w.Som.**^{1} (*b*) **w.Wor.**^{1}, **Dor.** (C.W.), **Dev.**^{4} (3) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790). **Lan.** On crope owey witheawt bite or sope or cup o' sneeze, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 40. (4) **Nhp.**^{1} **I.W.** You seem a cup too low, . . . Come, cheer up, Gray *Annesley* (1889) I. 222. [Perceiving the spirits which Mrs. Slipslop was in (for indeed she was not a cup too low) began to fear the consequences, Fielding *J. Andrews* (1742) bk. II. v.] (5) **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. (6) **Bnff.** Tea-gossip wound up in delineating chariots and horses, lads and lasses, cliqued marriages, births, deaths, accidents, and incidents, and, of course, 'siller' in the 'grounds' of the tea in the bottom of the cups, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 230. (7) **Cum.** Nay, dunnet turn tea-cup doun! No more, no more! I've drank two cups, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 55; **Cum.**^{1} **Wor.** In occas. use (J.B.P.). **Glo.** (E.W.P.)

4. A small, thick biscuit, slightly hollow in the middle. Wgt. (A.W.)

5. A variety of potato.

Ir. The 'cup' has long since gone out, although the word is still in use in m. and s.Ir., but it is a mere memory (P.W.J.). **Wxf.** Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 5.

6. A kind of fishing-net or trap.

Wgt. These are taken betwixt Wigton and the Ferrietoon; . . . some in cups fixt on the sands, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 88.

CUPAR, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **Coupar** Sc. (Jam.) In phr. (1) *he that will to Cupar maun to Cupar, prov.* a wilful man must have his way; (2) *Cupar justice*, trial after death.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.); Mackay; Scott *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xviii. **Lth.** Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 293. (2) **Sc.** The popular tradition is

that a man, who was confined in prison in Cupar-Fife, obstinately refused to come out to trial; and that water was let into his cell to compel him, till he was actually drowned; . . . the body was then brought into court and the trial regularly proceeded with (Jam.).

CUPBOARD, *sb.* Yks. Lan. e.An. Som. Also in forms **cubbert, cubbort** Lan. **[ku·bəd, kɐ·bəd.]** **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Cupboard-bedstead**, a folding-bed; (2) **-head**, a hollow, wooden head, a stupid person; (3) **-headed**, applied to one who has a 'cupboard-head.'

(1) **Lan.** His cubbort-bedstead were turn't deawn, Clegg *David's Loom* (1894) iii. (2) **e.An.**^{1} (3) **e.An.**^{1} A stupid, cupboard-headed fellow!

2. Phr. (1) *so lew as a cupboard*, the climax or superlative of 'lew' (q.v.); (2) *my belly cries cupboard*, an old proverb for being very hungry.

(1) **w.Som.**^{1} A very sheltered spot is described as 'su lùe·-z u kuub·id' [so lew as a cupboard]. (2) **w.Yks.**^{1}

3. *Fig.* The stomach.

Lan. My cubbert's yammerin, Brierley *Layrocks* (1864) iv.

CUPLINS, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Also in form **cuplinks** Lan. The length or space between the tops of the shoulder-blades and tops of the hip-joints, or huckle-bones. See **Couple, 9** (3).

n.Sc. (Jam.) **Lan.** I monny un monny o' one o' stumps yet obewt meh cuplinks, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 13. [Rub its cuplins, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 28.]

CUPOLA, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Stf. Der. Shr. Also in forms **cupalo** Stf.^{1} nw.Der.^{1}; **cupel** Der.; **cupelow** w.Yks.^{2}; **cupel-lowe** Der.^{2} **[ku·pələ.]** **1.** A smelting-house or furnace.

w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); **w.Yks.**^{12}, **Stf.**^{1} **Der.** Grose (1790); Calamy Cupel then at Randum's call, Furness *Medicus* (1836) 39. **Der.**^{2} Twixt the wild mountain crags, by the old Cupel-lowe. **nw.Der.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{2}

2. A ventilating furnace. Nhb.^{1}, w.Yks. (S.J.C.) See **Cube**.

CUPPIE, CUPPLE, see **Coppie**, *sb.*^{1}, **Couple**.

CUPPO, *sb.* Or.I. A hollow place. (S.A.S.); S. & Ork.^{1}

CUP-ROSE, see **Cop-rose**.

CUP-SHAKY, *adj.* *Obs.*? Hmp. Of wood: apt to separate in round pieces like cups.

Hmp. The wood is . . . towards the heart cup-shakey, White *Selborne* (1788) 300, ed. 1853.

CUPTY, *sb.* w.Yks.^{2} **[ku·pti.]** A slow ball, bowled in cricket.

CUR, *sb.*^{1} Lakel. Cum. Yks. Chs. **[kər, kə̄(r).]** **1.** A shepherd's dog, or watch-dog, without any reference to its breed.

Lakel. Ellwood (1895). **w.Yks.** Comes with his brace of curs, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) xxiv. **Chs.**^{1} 'He's a good sharp cur,' or 'a good cur,' is said of any dog that barks at strangers and guards his master's property; **Chs.**^{3}

2. *Comp.* **Cur-dog**, *sb.* a collie or shepherd's dog.

Cum.^{3} It wad lick a cur-dog mair nor ten times it weight, 135.

[**2.** This curdog . . . will serve, my sheepe to gather, Spenser *M. Hubberd* (1591) 294; þe fule kur dogge, *Anc. Riwle* (c. 1225) 290.]

CUR, *sb.*^{2} e.Cy. (Hall.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The bull-head, *Cottus gobio*.

[*Capitone*, a fish called a cur, a bulls-head, a gull, or a millers thumb, Florio.]

CUR, *pret.* e.An. Quoth. See **Co**, *pret.*

e.An.^{1} Cur Bob, you are a liar.

CUR, CURACH, see **Cow**, *v.*^{1}, **Curragh**.

CURB, *sb.* and *v.* Chs. Stf. Der. Rut. e.An. Som. Dev. [kə̄b.] **1.** *sb.* A curve. Cf. **crib**, *sb.*^{4}

w.Som.^{1} We shall bring the wall to a rig·lur kuurb.

2. Large wooden segments, fixed in the circumference of the pit during sinking, on which the brickwork is raised.

Chs. The sinkers were enabled to pass through the water, to fit a guage, or curb, a few yards below it, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 80. **n.Stf.** (J.T.) [*Reports of Inspectors of Mines.*]

3. *pl.* A thicker kind of stone made use of as edging to bind the pavement.

Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

4. A fire-guard. e.An.^{1}

5. A two-handled windlass.

Rut.^{1} Joost wound him up to the top of the steeple with a coorb.

6. *v.* To curve.

w.Som.^{1} Take and kuurb-m een raew·n [curve it round] to a regular sweep.

CURB, see **Corb**.

CURBAWDY, *sb.* Sc. Courtship.

Per. (G.W.) **Dmf.** She threw water at him, and he an apple at her; and so began curbawdy (Jam.).

CURCAGH, *adj.* Irel. Also in form **curkite** Wxf.^{1} Snappish, contrary.

Wxf.^{1} Th' weithest all curcagh [Thou seemest all snappish], 84.

CURCH, *sb.* *Obs.*? Sc. Also written **courch** Sc. (Jam.) Slk. A woman's cap or head-dress.

Sc. Dame Elspeth's curch bristled with horror, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xiv; The curch was as black as Acheron That covered the beldame's head, Vedder *Poems* (1842) 225; It is then covered with a curch, a square piece of linen doubled diagonally and passed round the head close to the forehead. Young women fasten the ends behind; the old wear them under the chin, *Discipline* (1814) III. 282 (Jam.). **Abd.** Fat way ye've fyl'd my curch, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 30, ed. 1873. **Ayr.** Her house sae bien, her curch sae clean, Burns *Lady Onlie.* **Lnk.** Her curch they've set on lowe, Rodger *Poems* (c. 1838) 176, ed. 1897. **Slk.** Do you prefer that courch to your own elegant bonnet? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 4, ed. 1866.

[A soudly (dirty) courche our hed and nek leit fall, *Wallace* (1488) I. 241. The word *courche* is an assumed singular fr. *courches*, wh. repr. OFr. *couvre-chies*, pl. of *couvre-chief* (La Curne), whence lit. E. *kerchief*.]

CURCHIE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Som. Cor. Written **curchey** s.Stf. Lei. War.^{2} Shr.^{1}; **curchy** w.Yks.^{25} w.Som.^{1}; **curtchy** Wxf. Cum. Not.; **kerchy** n.Lin.^{1} Cor.^{2}; **kurchy** w.Som.^{1} Also in form **cursy** e.Lan.^{1} **[kə·rtʃi, kə̄·tʃi.]**

1. *sb.* A curtsy.

Ayr. An' wi' a curchie low did stoop, Burns *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 3. **N.I.**^{1} **Wxf.** She brought her feet into the position for a curtchy, Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 137. **w.Yks.** Ther smiles, thenk yo's, an curchies, Tom Treddlehoyle *Exhebishan* (1857) 13; **w.Yks.**^{12}; **w.Yks.**^{5} Mind an' mak thee curchies nah. **e.Lan.**^{1}, **Not.** (J.H.B.), **n.Lin.**^{1} **Lei.** Polli, mek· yur kur·chi tu tha lai·di (C.E.). **War.**^{2} **Shr.**^{1} Women and girls make or drop a curchey. **w.Som.**^{1} Come, Patty, make your kurchy to the lady. **Cor.**^{2}

2. *v.* To curtsy.

Abd. My granny curchied, becked, an' boo'd, Anderson *Rhymes* (1867) 106. **Per.** They would curchie but, an' flee, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 58. **Cum.** Curtchey'd as they dui in France, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 12. **s.Stf.** You curcheyed to the young man as if he'd been a lord! Murray *John Vale* (1890) xxvi. **Shr.**^{1} Not much used. **w.Som.**^{1} Kuur·chee tu dhu lae·udee, lig u gèo·d maa·yd [Curtsey to the lady, like a good girl]. [And every girl did curchy, Curchy, curchy on the grass, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 164, ed. Bell.]

CURCHOR, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} **[kə·rtʃər.]** A kerchief. See **Curch**.

CURCUDDIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **cucuddy** Ayr.; **curcuddock** Sc. (Jam.) A grotesque kind of dance; a game among children; see below.

Sc. (Jam.); This is a grotesque kind of dance, performed in a shortened posture, sitting on one's hams, with arms akimbo, the dancers forming a circle of independent figures. . . . Each performer sings the verse . . . 'Will ye gang to the lea, Curcuddie, And join your plack wi' me, Curcuddie?' &c., Mactaggart *Gallov. Encyclo.* in Gomme *Games* (1894) 85; Mr. Ballantyne says that each one apart tried to dance by throwing out their feet and jumping sideways, *ib.*; The game is called Harry Hurcheon in the north of Scotland, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 139. **Ayr.** Instead of mournin' I murgeon'd him, an' danc'd cucuddy, Sillar *Poems* (1789) 109.

CURCUDDOCH, *adj.* and *v.* *Obsol.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **carcudeugh** Rnf.; **corcuddoch** Sc. (Jam.); **corcudoch** Sc.; **cuircudeach** s.Don.; **curcoddoch** Rnf.; **curcudiagh** Ant.; **curcudiough** N.I.^{1}; **curcuddjogh** Sc.; **curcuddock** Sc. (Jam.) **1.** *adj.* Kindly, good-humoured, on good terms, intimate.

Sc. What makes you so ramgunshoch to me, and I so corcudoch? Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 348; Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) **Abd.** They're right corcuddoch thegither (Jam.). **Rnf.** Picken *Poems* (1788) *Gl.*

2. Of two people sitting close together in a friendly manner.

Abd. And baith curcuddoch, and their heads bow'd down, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 12, ed. 1812; SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

Hence **Curcudioughly,** *adv.* comfortably, cosily; two sitting cosily together.

N.I.^{1} **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

3. Saucy-looking, self-confident.

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

4. *v.* To whisper or talk intimately together.

Abd. They were curcuddoching together, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

CURCUDDOCK, see **Curcuddie, Curcuddoch.**

CURDLE, *sb.*^{1} Wil. [**kə̄·dl.**] A curd.

Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892).

[*Mattes*, curdes and curdles, COTGR.]

CURDLE, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{1} Nhp. Hrt. Wil. Som. Dev. [**kə̄·dl.**] **1.** *sb.* A curl of hair, a ringlet.

Wil.^{1} **Som.** You should zee her a-Zunday wi' her head in curdles! RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 14; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} **e.Dev.** In yer curdles be culvers' aies, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 1.

2. A ripple of water. See **Curl,** *sb.*^{1} **3.**

Nhp. Tracing the . . . winding fountains to their infant bed . . . Marking each curdle boil and boil away, CLARE *Vill. Minst.* (1821) I. 30.

3. *v.* To curl.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). **w.Som.**^{1} **Dev.** Her vorm strite vore, like zmauk, wid curd'l An strite hur'd meake vur tother wurd'l, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 2nd S. 76, ed. 1866.

Hence (1) **Curdling,** (2) **Curdly,** *adj.* curly; (3) **Curdly-greens,** *sb. pl.* curly-greens, or the curled kale, *Brassica fimbriata*; (4) **Curdly-poll,** *sb.* a curly head.

(1) **Hrt.** Here our strong, red, clay bottom produces a curdling knotty elm, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. ii. (2) **Dev.** An' curdly wuz 'er 'air, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 38. **e.Dev.** Es locks be all curdly, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 11; The'r curd'ly horns da blow, *ib.* *Sketches* (1842) 33, ed. 1853. (3) **w.Som.**^{1} (4) **w.Som.**^{1} Our Billy's a proper little curdly-poll.

[A pron. of *curl.*]

CURDLE, *v.*^{2} Der.^{2} [**kə̄·dl.**] To creep together for warmth or protection. Cf. **croodle,** *v.*^{1}

CURDLES, *sb. pl.* Dev. In phr. *waxing curdles*, swollen glands, mumps. Also called *waxing curls.* See **Crundles.**

Dev.^{3} A most painful disease which attacks the glands of the neck just under the ears. An old woman told me 'how bad 'er 'ad 'ad the waxing curdles; why, missis, the romance o' um raytched down to my arm wristis and my pin-bones.'

CUR-DOO, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [**kə·r-dū, kər·dū·.**] **1.** *sb.* The cooing sound that doves make. See **Curr,** *v.*^{1}

Slk. An' she cried 'cur-dow' and fluttered her wing, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 63. **Gall.** And the lone curdoo of that bonnie doo, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 314.

2. *v.* To make love.

e.Fif. The twasome seemed as if they were curdoin' wi ane anither, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. **Ayr.** Chided Watty for . . . 'curdooing,' as she said, 'under the cloud o' night,' GALT *Entail* (1823) xxviii.

Hence **Cur-dooing,** *vbl. sb.* love-making.

Sc. Wi' this curdooin' that's a' the fashion noo, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) x.

CURDOW, *v.* Sc. Also in form **cardow** Ayr. Twd. (JAM.) To botch, mend, patch, as a tailor; to sew clumsily. Lth., Twd. (JAM.)

Hence **Curdower,** *sb.* (1) one who works at any trade within a burgh in which he is not a freeman; (2) a tailor or sempstress, who goes from house to house to mend old clothes.

(1) **Rxb.** (JAM.) (2) **Sc.** A little hunchbacked tailor, . . . one of the race who creep from homestead to homestead, . . . the great gossips and newsmen of the parish,—in Sc. nomenclature 'cardooers,' LOCKHART *Scott* (ed. 1845) 515. **Ayr., Rxb.** (JAM.)

CURDWORT, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrt. The Lady's Bedstraw, *Galium verum.* Cf. **cheese, 2** (7).

Hrt. [Curdwort] is pernicious in curdling milk in the cow's bag, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i.

CURE, *v.* *Obs.* Yks. Of grain or seeds: to heat, take the heat.

n.Yks. The seed is cured (that is, takes the heat which is incident to all recent vegetables) in the chaff or pods, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 138. **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 38.

CURECKITYCOO, *v.* Sc. *Fig.* To coo, make love to.

Frf. A dizzen or twa o' the Crowdiehowe laddies doos bobbin' an' beckin' to ane anither, cureckitycooin', an' makin' love on the riggin' o' Bob's hoose, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 182, ed. 1889.

CURF, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} **1.** The surface of the soil.

2. Of leather: the cuticle or scarf-skin.

CURF, *v.* Hrf. [**kə̄f.**] To earth up potatoes.

Hrf. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Hrf.**^{1}

CURF, see **Carf,** *sb.*^{1}

CURFLUMMOX, *adv.* Glo. [**kə̄flɐ·məks.**] Used of a heavy fall.

Glo. (S.S.B.); **Glo.**^{1} He come down curflummox.

CURFUFFLE, CURFUMISH, see **Carfuffle, Carfumish.**

CURGELLIT, *pp.* Ayr. (JAM.) Shocked by hearing or seeing a horrible deed.

CURGLAFF, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **curgloff** (JAM.). The shock felt in bathing at the first plunge into cold water. Bnff. (JAM.)

Hence **Curgloft,** *ppl. adj.* panic-struck.

Sc. Curgloft, confounded, and bumbaz'd, On east and west by turns he gazed, MESTON *Poems* (1767) 131 (JAM.). **Per.** Now almost extinct (G.W.).

[For the element *cur-* (*car-*) see **Carfuffle.**]

CURHUNG, *sb.* Per. (G.W.) A slide on the ice on the 'hunkers.'

CURING, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* Hrt. Covering.

Hrt. The cutting, curing, and inning of barley crops, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. ii.

[Curyn or hylln, *cooperio*, *tego*, *Prompt.*]

CURING-DROPS, *sb. pl.* w.Yks.^{3} [**kiu·rin-drops.**] The last drops of medicine in a glass.

CURIOUS, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Wor. Glo. Sus. Som. Dev. Also in form **curous** w.Som.^{1} **1.** *adj.* Careful, particular; fastidious, dainty.

Sc. The knife was a favourite tool of their master, who was rather curious in such articles, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxvii. **s.Wor.** 'Er was very curious of 'er flowers [careful, wouldn't have them picked] (H.K.). **Glo.**^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} Ter'ble kèo·rus old jinlmun 'bout's mait 'n drink. **Dev.** I be glad you liked they paths, I was uncommon cur'ous about 'em, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 5; I was terrabul cüreyus about um tü make um vittee, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 68.

2. Anxious, eager.

Sc. The Presbytery of St. Andrew were not very curious to crave his transportation, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1778) I. 309 (JAM.).

3. Clever, skilful.

Dev. Mother was reckoned to have a curious hand at salting un in, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 32.

4. *adv.* Queer, strange; esp. of one who is intoxicated.

Sus.^{1} Doänt sit so curious when you're swinging, or you'll fall out.

CURJUTE, *v.* Fif. (JAM.) **1.** To overwhelm, overthrow; esp. used by children when the small banks or dams they make are carried off by the water. **2.** To overpower by means of intoxicating liquor.

CURKAN, *vbl. sb.* Wxf.^{1} Sitting on the 'hams.'

CURKITE, see **Curcagh.**

CURL, *sb.*^{1} and *v.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Suf. [**kərl, kə̄l.**] **1.** *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Curl-bushed,** curled; (2) **-doddy,** (*a*) the blue scabious, *Scabiosa succisa*; (*b*) the cones of a fir or pine-tree; (*c*) curled cabbage, *Brassica oleracea*; (*d*) var. species of clover, esp. *Trifolium medium* and *T. repens*; (3) **-stone,** a shale, belonging to the coal formation, which on exposure to the air hardens, and assumes a peculiar form, sometimes called 'Cone-upon cone.' See **Curly-stone,** s.v. **Curly, 1** (13).

(1) **w.Yks.**^{5} If yerd nobbud just 'a' seen his hēad. It wur curl-bushed exquisite, 126. (2, *a*) **N.I.**^{1} Children twist the stalk of this flower, and, as it slowly untwists in the hand, say to it, 'Curl doddy on the midden, Turn round an' tak' my biddin'.' **Ant.** (*b*) **Sc., Ant.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) (*c*) **Sc.** (JAM.) (*d*) **Or.I.** *Trifolium medium*, known by the whimsical name of Red Curldoddy, and *Tri-*

folium repens, called White Curldoddy, Neill *Tour* (1806) 41 (Jam.). (3) **Shr.**²

2. Phr. *Curl-paper condition*, a state of readiness.

Ayr. The hoose generally has to be put into a kind of curl-paper condition for the lass in the morning, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 161.

3. A ripple of water, caused by the wind. Cum.¹ Cf. **curdle**, *sb.*² 2.

4. A disease in potatoes. Also in *comp.* **Curl-top.**

n.Yks. By this means they in a great measure avoid the curl, Tuke *Agric.* (1800) 150. **Lan.** Great attention is paid to changing the seed occasionally to prevent the curl, Marshall *Review* (1808) I. 295. **s.Lan.** The curl is a general complaint this year, *ib.* (1818) I. 303. [This disease is called the curl, from the curled or crumpled appearance which the leaves assume, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 638.]

5. A hatting term: the edge of a hat brim, which turns over. Chs.¹

6. *pl.* A name given to a cloth with a curled surface. w.Yks. (J.M.)

7. *v.* Phr. *to curl one's teeth*, to do unnecessary things.

Suf. Don't stop to curl your teeth (F.H.).

8. To take offence, to be displeased. Cum.¹

CURL, *sb.*² Lin. **[kə̄l.]** The fat lining of a pig.

Lin.¹ Also called the 'kell.'

CURL, *sb.*³ Nhp.² **[kə̄l.]** A species of marcasite.

CURL, *sb.*⁴ Cor. Also written **curll. [kə̄l.]** A carol. See **Carl(e**, *sb.*²

Cor. The choir . . . go from house to house singing 'curls,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 116; And whether in church, or going to bâl, they sing hymns and curls, O'Donoghue *St. Knighton* (1864) vi; **Cor.**²

CURL, *v.*² Sc. **[kərl.]** To play a game on the ice. See **Curling.**

Sc. To curle on the ice does greatly please, Being a manly Scottish exercise, Pennecuik *Poems* (1715) 59 (Jam.). **Frf.** We can't curl on the Lord's day, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xi. **Lth.** Birkies wha'd been curling, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 167.

Hence (1) **Curler**, *sb.* one who plays at the game of curling; (2) **Curling**, *sb.* a game played on the ice, by sliding heavy oblate stones towards a mark; (3) **-match**, *sb.* a competition at the game of curling; (4) **-stone**, (5) **-throw**, *sb.* a stone used in curling; (6) **-time**, *sb.* the season for curling, a hard frosty winter.

(1) **Sc.** There was the finest fun among the curlers ever was seen, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxii; He was a curler on the sabbath day, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 137 (Jam.). **Elg.** The curler's e'e, the curler's arm, Meet friend's and rival's praise, Couper *Tourifications* (1803) I. 148. **Frf.** The doctor, indeed, was already standing up to catch a first glimpse of the curlers, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xi. **Ayr.** The doctor was mindin' me o' a curlers' dinner we were at thegither langsyne, Service *Notandums* (1890) 23. **Lnk.** The curlers ply the 'roarin' play,' Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 103. (2) **Sc.** Ou, just about the folk that was playing at the curling, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xxxii. **Frf.** Don't say a word against curling, Sir, to me, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xi. **Per.** The talk of the country then is of curling, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 73. (3) **Ayr.** Curlin' matches at the Aishenyairds and Kilbirnie, Service *Notandums* (1890) 13. (4) **Lnk.** An' loch an' muir are ringin' roun' wi' echoes o' the curlin' stane, Hamilton *Poems* (1865) 103; The curling-stane Slides murm'ring o'er the icy plain, Ramsay *Poems* (1800) II. 383 (Jam.). (5) **Lnk.** And run rejoicing with his curling throw, Ramsay *Poems* (1727) 202, ed. 1733. (6) **Ayr.** Now the curling time is gone, Thom *Amusements* (1812) 38.

CURL-DODDY, *adj.* S. & Ork.¹ Naturally clever.

CURLED MINT, *phr.* Chs. A kind of mint, with frilled edges to the leaves, *Mentha crispa.*

Chs.¹ Not at all infrequent in gardens. It is used for the same purpose as pea-mint, and is considered a superior kind.

CURLEW, *sb.* Nhb. Lan. Lin. Cor. Also in form **curley** Nhb. Cor.; **curly** Cor. **[kə̄·liu, kə·rli, kə̄·li.]**

1. In *comp.* (1) **Curlew-bird**, (2) **-help**, the curlew, *Numenius arquata*; (3) **-jack**, (4) **-knot**, the whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus.*

(1) **Nhb.** Henderson *Flk-Lore* (1879) ii. (2) **Lan.** *Obs.*, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 200. (3) [From its resemblance to a small curlew, *ib.* 199.] (4) **Lin.** *ib.*

2. Phr. *So mad as a curly, prov.* applied to a very mad person.

Cor. The g'eat bussa-head got so maazed as a curley, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 18; (M.A.C.); **Cor.**³

CURLICK, *sb.* Oxf. Bck. Hrt. Also in form **curlock** Hrt. **[kə̄·lək.]** **1.** The wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis.* See **Carlock.** **Oxf., Bck.** (B. & H.) **Hrt.** Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i.

2. The wild radish, *Raphanus Raphanistrum.*

Hrt. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i.

CURLINGS, *sb. pl.* Chs. **[kə̄·linz.]** **1.** Curds, 'fleetings,' a product of cheese-making. *Chs. N. & Q.* (1882) I. 224. **2.** The small pieces of the 'leaf' of a pig, after 'rendering.' *ib.* 229.

CURLIPPIE, *v.* Fif. (Jam.) To steal slyly.

CURLS, *sb. pl.* Cor. **[kə̄·lz.]** The glands of the neck. (M.A.C.); Cor.²

CURLUNS, *sb.* Gall. (Jam.) The earth-nut, the pig-nut, *Bunium bulbocastanum.*

CURLY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. War. Shr. Wil. Dor. Also written **corlie** Nhb.¹; **curley** N.I.¹ Ant. Cum.; **curlie** Sc.; **kerley** Cum. Lan.; **kerly** Lan. **[kə·rli, kə̄·li.]** **1.** *adj.* In *comp.* (1) **Curly-berly**, ornaments; (2) **-buttons**, wood-lice; (3) **-coal**, coal which assumes a curly or conchoidal fracture; (4) **-cob**, the bull-head, *Cottus gobio*; (5) **-cue**, or **-kew**, **-kue**, a twisted flourish, generally at the end of a letter, word, or page; (6) **-doddy**, (*a*) the blue scabious or devil's-bit, *Scabiosa succisa*; (*b*) the field scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*; (*c*) the daisy, *Bellis perennis*; (*d*) a sort of sugar-plum, rough with confectionery on the outside, given to children; (7) **-end**, a thread of yarn or roving, improperly drawn out or drafted; (8) **-fern**, the shield fern, *Aspidium aculeatum*; (9) **-flower**, (*a*) the cauliflower, *Brassica oleracea*; (*b*) a little clot of hot wick in a candle; also called a 'shroud,' or 'winding-sheet'; (10) **-fuffs**, a term applied to false hair; (11) **-merls** or **-merly**, bric-a-brac, kickshaws; (12) **-powe**, a curly head of hair; (13) **-stone**, peldor or cement-stone, assuming a curly fracture; (14) **-wurly**, fantastic ornamentation on buildings and on stone-work; also used *attrib.*

(1) **Lan.** Cover't wi' glitterin' kerly-berlys, Waugh *Th' Barrel Organ* (1867) 287. (2) **Wil.**¹ (3) **Shr.**¹ It has no particular position; a portion of ordinary seams of coal will often present this peculiarity. (4) **Wil.**¹ (5) **N.Cy.**¹, **Nhb.**¹, **Cum.**¹ **w.Cy.** Think o' the dusting, mum. . . . Them things as is all curlykews do make a deal o' work, Bayly *J. Merle* (1890) xlviii. (6, *a*) **s.Sc.** (Jam.) **Fif.** In Fife children thus address the scabious or devil's-bit, 'Curly doddy, do my biddin', Soop [sweep] my house and shool my midden,' Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 204. (*b*) **Nhb.**¹ (*c*) **sw.Sc.** *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 112. (*d*) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (7) **w.Yks.** Recognized by the curled or looped appearance of part of the thread (F.R.). (8) **Dor.** (G.E.D.) (9) **n.Lin.**¹ (10) **Twd.** From the idea of puffing up the hair (Jam.). (11) **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 306. **Lan.** I coom to un owd farm hewse, aw knobs un kerley-merls, Paul Bobbin *Sequel* (1819) 15. (12) **Cum.**¹ Dainty Davie, curly powe, *Old Sng.* (13) **Shr.**¹ It is composed of lime, silica, and alumina in various proportions, and is found generally in the strata containing the ironstones. (14) **Sc.** Nane o' yere whigmaleeries and curliewurlies about it, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xix. **Abd.** Wi' a' their curly-wurly stanes, an' towerin' whirly-whas, Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 187.

2. *sb.* A curly-head; a curly-headed boy.

Or.I. The dominie . . . made a complete pet of auld Mabel's curlie, Vedder *Sketches* (1832) 46. **Abd.** Poor curlies, wi' their gab, they lead Sae sad a dance ay, Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) 346. **Edb.** Ye ken I shod your mear as fair, As ever you shed curlie's hair, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 132.

3. *pl.* Curled kail, *Brassica oleracea.*

Sc. (Jam.), **Per.** (G.W.), **N.I.**¹ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). [Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 592.]

Hence (1) **Curley-greens**, (2) **-kale**, (3) **-plant**, *sb.* curled kail, *Brassica oleracea.*

(1) **Cum.** Gi me a yearb-puddin meàd o' nowt bit Easter-mergients, nettels, chives, curley-greens, an' sec like, Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 111. (2) **Sc.** The hare nae langer loves to browze . . . on the bosom o' the kindly curly kale, *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1820) 159 (Jam.). (3) **e.Fif.** Yer hares . . . eat up my curlie-plants, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xv.

CURM, *v.* Cor. [**kǝ̄m.**] To harden, to set. Cf. **creem**, *v.*^{1} **4.**

w.Cor. A cwt. of lime to a perch would cause the mortar to curm well (M.A.C.).

CURMON, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An accompaniment, a convoy.

CURMSON, *adj.* Som. Dev. [**kǝ̄·mzǝn.**] Crimson.

w.Som.^{1} The nose o' un wadn hurd [red], I tell ee, he was downrait curmson. **Dev.** In a sey ev gold an' curmson clouds, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 20, ed. 1853.

CURMUD, *adj.* and *v.* *Obs.*? Sc. Also in form **carmud** Sc. (Jam.) **1.** *adj.* Cordial, intimate.

Lnk. (Jam.) **Twd., Rxb.** Often used in a bad sense. They're o'er curmud thegither (*ib.*). **Rxb.** The twasome sat curmud thegither, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 48.

2. Snug, comfortable. Slk. (Jam.)

Hence **Curmudlie**, *sb.* close contact, pressure.

Sc. In thick curmudlie cramm'd O' fun this day, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 91 (Jam.).

3. *v.* To sit close, to be very intimate.

Ags. They're curmuddin thegither (Jam.).

CURMUDGE, *sb.* Fif. (Jam.) A mean fellow. Hence **Curmudgeous**, *adj.* mean, niggardly.

CURMUDGEON, *v.* Sus. To mend up old clothes. Sus.^{1} 134.

CURMULLYIT, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} A person with a very dark complexion and ill-favoured countenance.

CURMUR, *sb.* Sc. Irel. [**kǝrmǝ·r.**] The purring of a cat.

Lth. The sleepy cur-mur o' the auld gray poosie cat, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 286.

Hence **Curmurring**, *vbl. sb.* (1) a low rumbling or murmuring sound; (2) a source of grumbling, annoyance.

(1) **Sc.** A glass of brandy to three glasses of wine prevents the curmurring in the stomach, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) viii. **Ayr.** A countra laird had taen the batts, Or some curmurring in his guts, Burns *Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 27. **N.I.**^{1} (2) **Ayr.** I maun juist . . . warsle awa with the ga' and the spite of this curmurrin' of a calamity, Service *Notandums* (1890) 8.

CURN, *sb.* Sc. Also Dev. Also in forms **curnie** Sc. S. & Ork.^{1}; **curney** Sc. (Jam.); **curran** Per. Frf.; **quernie** Knr. Rxb. (Jam.) [**kǝrn, kǝ·rni.**] **1.** A grain or particle of corn; also used *fig.* Cf. **corn**, *sb.*^{1} **6.**

Sc. A drap mair lemon or a curn less sugar than just suits you, Scott *Redg.* (1824) xiii; A curn or two of Greek would not be amiss, *ib. Nigel* (1822) xxvii; When speaking of the increase after sowing, we say that there is the aucht or the tenth curn (Jam.). **Per.** He gae them curns of pease and bear, Nicol *Poems* (1766) 98.

Hence (1) **Curning**, *adj.* applied to corn: well filled up; (2) **Curny**, *adj.* (*a*) grainy, full of grains; (*b*) knotted, candied, as honey, &c.

(1) **s.Dev.** See whether it be good curning corn or no (F.W.C.). (2, *a*) **Sc.** It's no that ill food, though far frae being sae hearty and kindly to a Scotchman's stomach as the curney aitmeal is, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xx. (*b*) **Knr., Rxb.** (Jam.)

2. A quantity, indefinite as to number, varying from a few to several, or many; a party, band, assembly.

Sc. Three's a pickle, Four's a curn, Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 147; A haill curnie o' the warst witches, Scott *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) x. **S. & Ork.**^{1} A curney of piltacks. **Elg.** He . . . spoil't the broth, the beef, and a', To save a curn o' coal, Couper *Poetry* (1804) II. 68. **Bnff.** I frae the neuk fesh coals an' sticks, An' i' the chimly cast a curn, Taylor *Poems* (1787) 72. **Bch.** Or set her amon' a curn air bear to fley awa the ruicks, Forbes *Jrn.* (1742) 14; I saw a curn o' camla-like follows wi' them, *ib.* 17. **Abd.** A curn o' that ga-ano stuff, Alexander *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. **Per.** To haver wi' a curran fules ower a' the clashes o' the country side, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 20, ed. 1887. **Kcd.** She left them bleachin' o' the green, Wi' ither claes a curn, Grant *Lays* (1884) 7. **Fif.** I've ta'en note this curran Sabbaths, Barrie *Minister* (1891) xxv. **e.Fif.** A curn o' the mair fordersome billies amang them laid their heads thegither, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. **Ayr.** Whaur warlocks wheel'd in shadowy curns, White *Jottings* (1879) 203. **Lnk.** She can mix fu' nice The gusty ingans wi' a curn of spice, Ramsay *Gentle Shep.* (1725) II. i. **Lth.** The extra expense at the beginnin' wad be hained twenty times owre in a curn o' twa-three, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 296.

[1. Curnis of meil, Lyndesay *Kitteis Conf.* (c. 1540) 90.]

CURN, *adj.* *Obs.* Nhb. Common, well known, current.

Nhb. Through a' the town the news is curn, Donaldson *Poems* (1809) 87.

CURN, see **Corn**, *sb.*^{1}

CURNAB, *v.* Fif. To pilfer, seize.

Fif. (Jam.) **e.Fif.** Ye needna doot it was curnabbit furth with, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiii.

[*Cur-* + *nab* (to seize). For the pref. *cur-* (*car-*), see **Carfuffle.**]

CURNAPTIOUS, see **Carnaptious.**

CURNAWIN', *vbl. sb.* Sc. Also written **carnawing** Knr. (Jam.) A sensation of hunger.

Per. There's a sair curnawin' in my guts, goodwife (G.W.). **Knr.** (Jam.)

[*Cur-* + *gnawing.* For pref. cp. **curnab.**]

CURNEALE, *sb.* Wxf.^{1} A corner. See **Cornel**, *sb.*^{1}

CURNEY, CURNIE, see **Curn**, *sb.*

CURNIE, *sb.* Sc. (Jam.) The little finger, in nursery parlance. Also in *comp.* **Curnie-wurnie.**

CURNING, see **Corning.**

CURNOCK, *sb.* Chs. Wor. Also written **cornok** Chs.^{13} [**kǝ̄·nǝk.**] A corn measure, containing four bushels of barley or oats, or three bushels of wheat.

Chs.^{13} **Wor.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **s.Wor.** (H.K.); **s.Wor.**^{1}

[Curnock, 4 bushels, Coles (1677). Wel. *crynog*, a dry measure (Davies).]

CURNOITTED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Peevish. See **Noit.**

Sc. (Jam.), **Per.** (G.W.), **Gall.** (A.W.)

CURPAL, CURPAN, see **Curple, Curpin.**

CURPIN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **curpan** Ayr.; **curpen** Sc. Gall.; **curpon** Sc. (Jam.) Ayr. [**kǝ·rpin.**] **1.** A crupper. See **Crippin.**

Sc. And housing at curpen and tee, Chambers *Sngs.* (1829) II. 584. **Frf.** Without a curpin, bit, or saddle, Beattie *Arnha* (c. 1820) 22. **Ayr.** An' haurls at his curpin, Burns *Halloween* (1785) st. 18. **Lnk.** The water owre their curpin trintles down, Muir *Minstrelsy* (1816) 3. **Gall.** Ambition rode a big ston'd horse, An' on his curpen, mony a curse, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 89.

2. The back, backbone; the posteriors.

Sc. And by his curpin swore, Drummond *Muckomachy* (1846) 34; I'd gar their curpons crack, Hamilton *Wallace* (1722) 9 (Jam.). **e.Fif.** Her tail neatly arranged in a semi-circle roon' her curpin', Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxi. **Ayr.** Some had their hair gathered up wi' a ribbon o' silk and trailing doon their curpans, Service *Notandums* (1890) 79. **Slk.** Myne curpin was jermummlyt, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 110, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** At's curpin auld Janet too humpled Awa to the next neighb'rin town, A. Scott *Poems* (ed. 1808) 220.

3. Phr. (1) *Ape's curpon*, a term of anger and contempt used towards a child; (2) *to pay one's curpin*, to get a drubbing, to be beaten.

(1) **Sc.** (Jam.) (2) **Abd.** Shirrefs *Poems* (1790) *Gl.*

CURPLE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **curpal, curpel** Sc. [**kǝ·rpl.**] A crupper. See **Crippin.**

Sc. (Jam.); Putting the very callant that was sewing the curpel out o' the shop, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxiv. **Ayr.** Douce hingin' owre my curple, Burns *Answer to Verses* (1787) st. 5; Wi' that, the girth and curple brak, Service *Notandums* (1890) 108.

[*Postilena*, a horse curpell, Duncan *Etym.* (1595).]

CURPS, see **Crips.**

CURR, *sb.*^{1} Oxf. Som. Also written **curre** Som.; **kerr** Oxf. [**kǝ̄·(r).**] **1.** The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion.*

Oxf. Aplin *Birds* (1889) 205. [From its croaking cry, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 161.]

2. *Comp.* **Curre-wigeon**, (*a*) the tufted duck, *Fuligula cristata*; (*b*) the pochard, *Fuligula ferina.*

(*a*) **Som.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 159; Smith *Birds* (1887) 491. (*b*) *ib.*

CURR, *v.*^{1} and *sb.*^{2} Sc. **1.** *v.* To coo as a dove. Sc. (Jam.) Cf. **cur-doo.** **2.** To purr as a cat. S. & Ork.^{1}, Rxb. (Jam.) **3.** *sb.* A whisper, rumour. S. & Ork.^{1}

[1. Cp. Da. *kurre*, to coo; G. *kurren* (Luther *Ezek.* vii. 16).]

CURR, *v.*^{2} Sc. Lakel. Yks. [**kǝr.**] To cower, crouch.

Sc. (Jam.) **Abd.** For fear she curr'd, like maukine i' the seat, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 58 (Jam.) [cowr'd, ed. 1812]. **Lakel.** He was curren doon when Ah saw him, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). **w.Yks.** (R.H.H.)

CURRACH, *sb.* Sc. Written **curroch**; also in form **currack** (Jam.). **[kɐ·rəχ, kɐ·rək.]** A pannier of wicker-work; a small cart made of twigs. Cf. **crook,** *sb.*^{1} **8.**

Bnff. A load of plants slung over the horse's back in the 'Currach' style, Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 443; Before that period the fuel was carried in creels, and the corn in curracks, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 395 (Jam.). **Abd.** The ordinary carriages of the farm were accomplished by means of 'currachs' or creels of wicker-work—hung from a 'crook saddle'—one on each side of the horse, Alexander *Rur. Life* (1877) 38, ed. 1888; Carts . . . are now *gen.* used instead of creels and packets and curracks, *Statist. Acc.* XIII. 86 (Jam.).

Hence (1) **Currack-cross't,** *adj.* bound to a currack; (2) **Curriched,** *adj.* made of wicker-work; covered with hides.

(1) **Sc.** An' my aul' hurdies currock cross't, Tarras *Poems* (1804) 53 (Jam.). (2) **Kcd.** I bore the curriched creel, Jamie *Muse* (1844) 58.

CURRACH, see **Curragh.**

CURRACK, *sb.*^{1} Bnff.^{1} **[kɐ·rək.]** The tangle, *Laminaria digitata.*

CURRACK, *sb.*^{2} Sc. **[kɐ·rək.]** A person of stubborn disposition.

Bnff.^{1} He's an aul' thrawn currack o' a carle.

CURRACK, see **Currick.**

CURRAGH, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Written **corragh** Ir.; **curach** Gall.; **currach** Sc. (Jam.) Gall.; **currough** Sc. Also in form **currock** Sc. **[kɐ·rəχ, kɐ·rək.]** A small boat, or skiff.

Sc. The curragh which was promised might be a man, a horse, a cart, or chaise, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xvi. **Mry.** A currach, made of hide, in the shape and about the size of a small brewing kettle, broader above than below, with ribs or hoops of wood on the inside and a cross-stick for a man to sit on, *Statist. Acc.* XIII. 134 (Jam.). **Gall.** The curach skimmed Barnhourie banks, Nicholson *Hist. Tales* (1843) 100. **Ir.** A bit of curved wood needed for the dislocated frame of his old curragh, Barlow *Kerrigan* (1894) 110; Seated beside him, she first learned to steer a 'corragh' through the wild waves, Lever *Martins* (1856) II. xvi. **w.Ir.** She was about to step on board her curragh for the mainland, Lawless *Grania* (1892) I. pt. I. iv. **s.Ir.** Jack put out in his little corragh, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 195.

[Ir. *corrach*, a boat (Foley).]

CURRAGH, *sb.*^{2} I.Ma. Marshy, waste ground.

I.Ma. The bogbane to the rushy curragh say I, Nancy, Caine *Manxman* (1894) 358.

[Manx *curragh*, a moor, bog, fen; the low lands on the n. side of I.Ma. are so called (Kelly); cp. Ir. *corrach*, a marsh (Foley).]

CURRAGH, see **Currick.**

CURRAKE, see **Cow-rake** (s. v. **Cow,** *v.*^{1}).

CURRANBINE, *sb.* Chs.^{1} The garden columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris.*

CURRANE, *sb.* I.Ma. A sea-boot.

I.Ma. Taking off the sea-boots or the curranes I worked in, Caine *Deemster* (1887) 268, ed. 1889.

CURRAN-PETRIS, *sb.* Sc. The name given to a certain root; the wild carrot, *Daucus carota.*

w.Sc. There is a large root grows among the roots of this island, lately discovered, the natives call it Curran-petris, Martin *West. I.* (1716) 96 (Jam.).

CURRANT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lin. Also Ken. Also in forms **cêan, côan, con** m.Yks.^{1}; **corn, corran** Nhb.^{1}; **curn** N.I.^{1} N.Cy.^{1} m.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{5}; **curran** Dur.^{1} w.Yks.^{13} Lan. n.Lin.^{1}; **curren** Nhb.^{1}; **kurn** w.Yks. **[kə·rənt, kə·rən, kərn, kə̄n.]** **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Currant-berry,** (*a*) a currant generally; (*b*) the red currant, *Ribes rubrum*; (*c*) the garden currant; (2) **-bread,** plum-cake; (3) **-bun,** a large loaf or cake, made mostly of spices and fruit, *gen.* prepared for Christmas or New Year's Day; (4) **-cake,** a cake made of two layers of thin puff paste, with currants and flavouring between; (5) **-dumplin,** the great hairy willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*; (6) **-loaf,** currant bread; (7) **Corr'ny-doo,** a cake with currants in it.

(1) **N.Cy.**^{1} Cherry-ripe curn-berries. **Nhb.**^{1} Reed corr'n barries. **Dur.**^{1}, **sw.Cum.**, **w.Yks.**^{13}, **Ken.**^{12} (*b*) **Nhb.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} (*c*) **n.Cy.** (B. & H.), **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Lan.** Plum-cake, which we at Hamerton always called 'currant bread,' Fothergill *Leverhouse* (1888) xviii. (3) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Nor kebbuck hains, nor curran bun, Picken *Poems* (1813) I. 78. (4) **Cum., Wm.** Considered the greatest dainty of a rustic tea-table (M.P.). (5) **Nhb.**^{1} Called in n.Nhb. apple-dumplins. (6) **Lan.** Life's noane bin o curran loave an' thraycle toffy, Clegg *Sketches* (1895) 332. (7) **Nhb.**^{1}

2. Phr. *Currants and raisins*, a children's game; see below.

Lin. 'Currants and raisins a penny a pound, Three days holiday.' This is a game played 'running under a handkerchief,' something like 'Oranges and Lemons,' Gomme *Games* (1894) 87.

CURRANT, see **Courant,** *sb.*

CURREL, *sb.* e.An. **[kə·rl.]** A rill or drain; a small furrow, the bed of a rill of water. e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}, Suf.^{1}

CURRENT, *adv.* Lei. War. **[kə·rənt.]** Readily, freely.

Lei.^{1} A doon't tek 'is fewd current. **War.**^{3}

CURRENT-MONEY, *sb.* Som. The earnest of wages; a shilling given to bind a bargain.

Som. (J.S.F.S.); According to my informant ''Tis as good as a written 'greement' (W.F.R.); Wm. Lacy did annually hire Thomas Hucker Jun. as his currant servant, . . . and gave him one shilling currant money, *Prsh. Papers* (Oct. 25, 1735); (F.A.A.)

CURRICK, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also written **carrock** Nhb.^{1} Cum.; **corrock** N.Cy.^{1}; **currack** N.Cy.^{1} Dur.; **curragh** Dur.; **currock** Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1}; **kirock** N.Cy.^{1} **[kə·rək.]** **1.** A cairn, a heap of stones, used as a boundary mark, burial place, or guide for travellers.

N.Cy.^{1} **Nhb.** *Athenaeum* (May 25, 1895); **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.** On the top of this dreary track is a currack or curragh known by the name of March stones, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 112. **Cum.** That it ed mak a betther guide post ner t'curricks fer travellers ed hes te gan owerd fells, Egglestone *Betty Podkins' Lett.* (1877) 14; **Cum.**^{1}

2. A distant mountain by which, when the sun appears over it, the country folk tell the time of day. N.Cy.^{1} Cum. *Gl.* (1851).

CURRIDGE, *v.* I.W. **[kə·ridʒ.]** To encourage.

I.W.^{1} Why dosn't curridge'n on to fight?

CURRIE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Also written **courie** Lnk. (Jam.) **[kɐ·ri.]** A small stool. Also in *comp.* **Currie-stool.**

Sc. The herd was sitting by her currie, *Edb. Mag.* (Dec. 1818) (Jam.); Nocht but a bit currie stool For her tae sit on, Quinn *Heather* (ed. 1863) 124; Yer currie hirsle near me, Wi' tentie lug tae hear me, *ib.* 246. **Lnk.** She leant hersel down on a currie, Watson *Poems* (1853) 92.

CURRIE, *sb.*^{2} Bnff.^{1} In *comp.* (1) **Currie-boram,** a number of living creatures huddled together; (2) **-buction,** a confused meeting, attended with quarrelling; (3) **-bushel,** (4) **-mushel,** a confused mass of people. Cf. **corrie,** *v.*

(1) A got the bits o' loonies a' in a currieboram, an', peer things, they war unco fehrt. (3) Fahtna curriebushel's this?

CURRIE, *adj.* Sh.I. Neat, tidy. (K.I.); S. & Ork.^{1}

CURRIE, *int.* Sh.I. Used as an expression of suffering.

S. & Ork.^{1} O currie, currie! [O dear, dear!]

CURRIE, see **Curry,** *sb.*^{1}

CURRIEHUNKERS, *sb. pl.* Bnff.^{1} The hams.

She wiz crulgin on her curriehunkers at the cheek o' the cut-chick.

CURRIEMUDGEL, *v.* Sc. Also in form **curriemudge** Lth. (Jam.) Applied to children: to beat good-humouredly.

Fif., Lth. I'll curriemudge you (Jam.).

CURRIE-WURRIE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **currie-wirrie** Sc. (Jam.) **1.** *sb.* A violent dispute; also used *attrib.*

Sc. Thae . . . kippelt wi' as mony smultit currie-wirrie rants as wad gar ane . . . trow they ettlit to mak a bokeek o' them, *Edb. Mag.* (April 1821) 351 (Jam.). **Bnff.**^{1}, **Ayr.** (Jam.)

2. *v.* To dispute violently. Bnff.^{1}

Hence (1) **Currie-wurriean,** *vbl. sb.* a continued violent dispute; (2) **Currie-wurriein',** *adj.* peevish, fretful, querulous.

(1) **Bnff.**^{1} The wives haud a currie-wurriean aboot that thing nae ordinar. (2) *ib.*

CURRIT, *v.* Sc. Of carriages, vehicles, &c.: to run.

Rxb. It currits smoothly alang (Jam.).

CURROCH, CURROCK, see **Currach, Currick.**

CURROUGH, see **Curragh.**

CURROV, *v.* Sc. To coo; applied to the lengthened coo of the male pigeon. See **Curr**, *v.*^{1}

Sc. The lustie cushat . . . currovit the trees amang, *Ballad, Edb. Mag.* (Sept. 1818) 153 (Jam.).

CURRY, *sb.*^{1} e.An. Som. Also written **currie** e.An.^{1} [**kə·ri.**] **1.** A small kind of two-wheeled cart, a Yarmouth 'trolly.'

e.An.^{1} The long narrow Yarmouth cart, adapted to go up the rows. **Nrf.** Drawn usually by one horse, *Gent. Mag.* (1884) 140, ed. Gomme.

2. A kind of rough wagon.

w.Som.^{1} Used only for harvesting, or carrying straw, browse, wallett, or similar stuff. It has no close body, and is therefore unsuitable for such loads as stones, manure, corn in sacks, &c.

CURRY, *sb.*^{2} w.Yks.^{2} [**kə·ri.**] A kind of spice used to put on sweet cakes.

CURRY, *v.* w.Yks.^{2} [**kə·ri.**] To make lines upon pie-crust, to score it with lines.

CURRY-COMB, *v.* Lin. To handle roughly; to castigate.

s.Lin. Do yah wănt me to curry-comb ye? (T.H.R.)

CURRY-PIG, *sb.* Wil. Also in form **cure-pig** Wil.^{1} A sucking-pig. (K.); Wil.^{1}

CURS, *adj.* Ken.^{12} Sus.^{1} Written **cuss** Sus.^{1} [**kə̄s, kɐs.**] Cross, surly, shrewish.

CUR-SACKIE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A coarse long frock or shirt worn by workmen over their clothes; a smock.

Fif. The town's-drummer . . . Stole Beaton's ain dear dalmatyke: He wore it lang on King's birth-days Like a cur-sackie our his claes, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 212.

[A dim. of *cover-sack.*]

CURSE, *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. n.Cy. and Slang. In phr. (1) *The curse of Cromwell*, (2) *— of the crows*, bitter imprecations; (3) *— of Scotland*, the nine of diamonds in a pack of cards.

(1) **Ir.** The curse of Cromwell upon the thief of a gauger, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 282. **Qco.** May the curse of Crummell light on yees all, Barrington *Sketches* (1830) III. 35. (2) **Ir.** In some parts this bird [the rook] is so detested by the farmer, that 'the curse of the crows' is substituted for 'the curse of Cromwell,' Swainson *Birds* (1885) 87. (3) **Sc.** Chambers *Cyclop.* I. 75. **N.Cy.**^{1} **Slang.** Grose *Cl. Dict.* (1823).

CURSE, *sb.*^{2} Som. [**kə̄s.**] Cress. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

CURSEESE, see **Carseese.**

CURSEN, CURSTEN, see **Christen.**

CURSOUR, see **Cooser.**

CURST, *sb.* Dev. [**kə̄st.**] A crust.

Dev. 'Pin times I take a drap of beer Wi jist a curst, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 38.

CURST, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Chs. Stf. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Pem. Glo. Brks. Dor. Written **cursed** Pem.; **cussid** s.Stf.; **cust** Wor. Glo. [**kərst, kə̄st.**] **1.** Afflicted; bewitched.

Dor. She bared her poor curst arm, Hardy *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 122.

2. Ill-tempered, cross-grained, perverse.

Wm. May that . . . curst dodt cow never maar plague this country, Hutton *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 161. **Chs.**^{1} Curst cows have short horns. **s.Stf.** He's as cussid as iver he was, Murray *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 97. **Wor.** (R.W.M.) **w.Wor.**^{1} 'Why would you not speak to the gentleman, Louie, when he kissed you?' ''Cos I'm so curst, you know!' **Shr.**^{1} 'E's a little curst chap. **Hrf.** Is the dog cust? (C.J.R.); **Hrf.**^{12} **Pem.** 'Tis my new boots makes me so cursèd (E.D.). **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **Glo.**^{1}

Hence (1) **Cursedness**, *sb.* crabbedness, ill-temper; (2) **Cursed lands**, *phr.* the name given to a certain district of lands; see below; (3) **Cursed-thistle**, *sb.* the common thistle, *Serratula arvensis.*

(1) **Sc.** Na, it's no religion, it's curstness, Ramsay *Remin.* (1859) 14, ed. 1872. **Lth.** Under an exterior of querulous 'cursedness,' Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 232. **Brks.**^{1} (2) **Cum.** In the manor of Holm-Cultram there is a district of lands, which anciently belonged to the abbey, and was demised to copyholders freed from tithes. These lands are called Curs't Lands, and it is understood that the term curst is a corruption of crossed, originally used to denote the tenure under the abbey and the freedom from tithe, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 275. (3) **Stf.** A mixture of the cursed, or common thistle or saw-wort, so common in every soil, Marshall *Review* (1814) IV. 115.

3. Clever, sharp.

w.Wor.^{1} Bill, 'e's a cust 'un, 'e is, 'e can read perty tidy. **Hrf.**^{2} He's a pretty curst boy. **Rdn.** Morgan *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.**^{1}

Hence **Custish**, *adj.* sharpish, clever.

Hrf.^{2} He is a custish sort of chap.

CURSY, CURTAIN(E, see **Curchie, Courtin(g.**

CURTAPE, *v.* Wxf.^{1} To overturn.

CURTHERE, *sb.* Irel. Also written **cortere** Wxf.^{1} A quarter, season.

Wxf.^{1} Arraugh curthere, the spring; Zummer curthere, the summer; Harrest curthere, autumn; Winter curthere, winter.

CURTNER, *sb.* Lan. Also written **curtainer** Lan.; **curtnur** Lan. (Hall.) [**kə̄·t(ə)nə(r).**] A curtain.

Lan. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Lan.**^{1}, **e.Lan.**^{1} **s.Lan.** Bamford *Dial.* (1854).

CURTOUSH, *sb.* Sc. A woman's short gown, a bedgown. See **Cartoush.**

Rnf. Picken *Poems* (1788) *Gl.* (Jam.)

CURVE, CURVING, see **Corf**, *sb.*, **Kirving.**

CURWILLET, *sb.* Nhb. Also Cor. The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria.*

Nhb. (R.O.H.) **Cor.** Name given to the sanderling, from its cry, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 195; Rodd *Birds* (1880) 314.

CURWURRING, *sb.* Lth. (Jam.) A murmuring, rumbling. See **Curmurring.**

CUS, see **Can**, **Cast**, *v.*, **Cuss**, *v.*^{1}

CUSEY, *v.* Dev. [**kɐ·si.**] To exchange. Cf. **coss**, *v.*

n.Dev. I widn't cusey, Vor Queen Victoria's sel', Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 63.

CUSH, *int.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Also in forms **coash** Nhb.^{1}; **coosh** Yks. s.Not.; **cusha** Lin.; **cushi** w.Yks.; **cushey** w.Yks. n.Lin.^{1}; **cushie** Nhb. Dur.^{1} w.Yks. n.Lan.^{1}; **cushy** N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Cum.^{1} n.Yks.^{2} e.Yks.^{1} w.Yks.^{5} Lan.^{1} ne.Lan.^{1} Nhp.^{1}; **kush** S. & Ork.^{1} [**kuʃ, ku·ʃi.**]

1. *int.* A call to cows; a soothing expression to quiet cows whilst being milked.

n.Cy. (M.P.), **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **e.Dur.**^{1}, **s.Dur.** (J.E.D.) **Lakel.** Ellwood (1895). **Cum.**^{1}, **Wm.** (B.K.), **n.Yks.**^{23}, **e.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{2}, **s.Lan.** (S.W.), **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Not.**^{23} **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 323; Cusha! Cusha! Cusha calling, Ingelow *High Tide.* **n.Lin.**^{1}, **s.Lin.** (T.H.R.)

2. *sb.* A child's name for a cow. Also in *comp.* **Cushy-cush.**

Cum.^{1}, **e.Yks.**^{1} **w.Yks.** When t'cushey hed getten it nicely intul its maath, *Pudsey Olm.* (May 1889); **w.Yks.**^{5} **Lan.** Hee saddlet a cush wi' it, Wilson *Plebeian Pol.* (1796) 35; **Lan.**^{1}

3. *Comb.* (1) **Cush-a-cow**, see **Cushie-cow** (*a*); (2) **Cush-a-cow-lady**, (3) **-cow-lady**, the lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata*; (4) **Cushie-cow**, (*a*) a child's name for a cow; a call to cows; (*b*) the seed of the broad-leaved dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*; (5) **-cow-lady**, (*a*) the lady-bird; (*b*) a long hairy caterpillar; (*c*) the bright-coloured beetle found in cow's dung; (6) **Cush-lady**, the lady-bird; (7) **-love**, a pet name for a cow; (8) **-low**, a cow; (9) **-pet**, a call to cows.

(1) **Lan.** Cush-a-cow bonny, come let down your milk, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 261. **Lin.** Streatfeild *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 323. **n.Lin.**^{1} (2) **Yks.** Jist in the pleeace I wur gaein' tu sit doon on, thur wur some coosh-a-coo-leedies, Fetherston *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 80. **e.Yks.** Harland & Wilkinson *Flk-Lore* (1867) 71. **Lan.** *ib.* (3) **w.Yks.** *N. & Q.* (1849) 1st S. i. 132. (4, *a*) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{15}, **s.Not.** (J.P.K.), **Nhp.**^{1} (*b*) **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** *Nature Notes*, No. 9; **Nhb.**^{1} (5, *a*) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Cum.** Linton *Lake Cy.* (1864) 301. **n.Yks.**^{2} **e.Yks.**^{1} Cushy-coo-lady, fly away home. **w.Yks.** Dyer *Dial.* (1891) 95; Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); (W.M.E.F.) **Lan.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} (*b*) **ne.Lan.**^{1} (*c*) **w.Yks.** (B.K.) (6) **m.Yks.**^{1} (7) **n.Yks.**^{1}, **w.Yks.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1} (8) **w.Yks.** (J.T.); *Obsol.*, *Leeds Merc.* (Jan. 3, 1891). (9) **n.Yks.** (R.H.H.); (T.S.) **ne.Yks.**^{1} Cush-pet; reet tha.

4. A cow without horns. Also in *comp.* **Cush-cow.**

Chs.^{1}, **s.Chs.**^{1} **n.Shr.** *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 261. **Shr.**^{1}

[**1.** Cp. ON. *kus, kus!* a milkmaid's call (Vigfusson). **2.** Icel. *kusi*, a calf, bullock (*ib.*). **3.** (2) Cp. the name for this insect in Appenzell, *Fraua-chüeli=Frauen-kühlein*, i.e. Our Lady's little cow (Tobler); cp. also G. *Marienkäfer* (a lady-bird); see Grimm *Teut. Myth.* (ed. 1883) II. 694.]

CUSH, *int.*^{2} Sc. Lakel. Written **kush** S. & Ork.^{1} [kɐʃ, kuʃ.] An exclamation, *gen.* of surprise.

S. & Ork.^{1} **Lakel.** ‘Cush man! but thoo is a gurt ninny-hammer.’ ‘Cush barn! I is wet,’ *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897); Ellwood (1895). **Cum.** Cōōōōōsh sic ä teäle to tell! puir fallow! (J.Ar.); Cush! it was wet, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 5; Cush! sumboddy's mash't it in! Farrall *Betty Wilson* (1886) 57; **Cum.^{1}** **Wm.** Cush barn, but he is a leer (B.K.).

[Cp. *hush! tush!*]

CUSH, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Nhb. [kɐʃ, kuʃ.] A soft, useless person.

Bwk., Nhb. A common term of reproach, used of one who allows others to beat him, either in self-defence or at work (J.M.).

Hence **Cushie,** *adj.* soft, flabby. Cf. **cashie.**

Sometimes applied to knuckles, &c., partly enveloped in fat, and so of a soft yielding nature, *ib.*

CUSH, *sb.*^{3} Pem. [kuʃ.] The wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbus.* See **Cushat.**

s.Pem. The owld cushes are màin bad on the corn this ëer. ‘Wood-cush’ is used (W.M.M.).

CUSHAG, *sb.* I.Ma. [ku·ʃəg.] The common ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea.*

I.Ma. Philip plucked the cushag, Caine *Manxman* (1894) pt. ii. xxii; Hurroo! There's gold on the cushags yet, *ib. Deemster* (1887) 152, ed. 1889.

[Manx *cuishag-vooar-as-veg,* the plant ragwort (Kelly).]

CUSHAT, *sb.* Sc. and n. and midl. counties to Brks. Bck. Suf. Also in forms **cooscot** Dur. n.Yks.^{12} m.Yks.^{1}; **cooshet** n.Yks.; **cowshat** Chs.^{13}; **cowscot** n.Yks.^{1}; **cowshot** Sc. (Jam.) N.Cy.^{2} Cum. Wm. Der.^{1}; **cowshut** N.Cy.^{1} w.Yks.^{1}; **cowsort** m.Yks.^{1}; **cuschette** Sc. (Jam.); **cusha** Rxb. n.Yks.^{1}; **cushart** Wm.; **cushet** Sc. Nhb. Yks.; **cushie** Sc. Wor.; **cushy** Sc. N.Cy.^{1} Nhb.^{1} Cum.; **kowshot** Sc. (Jam.) [kɐ·ʃət, ku·ʃət, kū·ʃət.] **1.** The wood-pigeon or ringdove, *Columba palumbus.*

Sc. I will show you the cushat's nest, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xi. **Abd.** A cushat in the plantation . . . had renewed his plaintive ‘coo-coo-coo,’ Alexander *Ain Flk.* (1875) 71, ed. 1882. **Kcd.** Round us trill the throstle's notes, Or amrous cushat's coo, Grant *Lays* (1884) 141. **Frf.** The coo o' the cushat, Laing *Wayside Flwrs.* (1846) 73. **Per.** The cushat in her leafy tent, Haliburton *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 76. **e.Fif.** The cushat croodled through the lang simmer days, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. **Rnf.** The cushat croodles am'rously, Tannahill *Poems* (1807) 241, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** While thro' the braes the cushat croods, Burns *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 12. **Lnk.** They seem'd as couthie as twa new-pair'd cushies, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 109. **Lth.** The cushet's croon i' the simmer morn, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 74. **Edb.** The cushat . . . Sits cooing to his mate, McDowall *Poems* (1839) 223. **Bwk.** The cushat's note is borne along the hill, Chisholm *Poems* (1879) 18. **Slk.** The merlin chatterin' frae the cushat's nest, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 34, ed. 1866. **Rxb.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 165. **Dmf.** Guns . . . For bloody war or bad designs Or shooting cushies, Mayne *Siller Gun* (1808) 18. **Gall.** And heard little but the mavis sing and the cushie complain, Crockett *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxi. **N.Cy.^{12}** **Nhb.** ‘A pair o' cushets like Robbie and Nancy Armstrang’ had become a synonym for wedded bliss for many miles around, *Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *Robbie Armstrong's Wraith*; **Nhb.^{1}** **Dur.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 165; **Dur.^{1}, Cum.** (J.Ar.) **Wm.** The coo coo of the cushat is by legend ascribed to the fact that the cushat formerly built its nest on the ground, and the pee-wit built hers in the tree; being dissatisfied they exchanged, and ever since the fact that the nests were lost to them by their own conduct has been recorded in their cry (B.K.); **Wm.^{1}, n.Yks.^{12}** **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.^{1}** **w.Yks.^{1}** Shoe meaned hersel like a cow-shut, ii. 288. **Lan.** The cushat and the curlew have left the hill, Roby *Trad.* (1829) II. 353, ed. 1872. **n.Lan.^{1}, Chs.^{13}, Der.^{1}** **Brks., Bck.** Swainson *ib.* **Suf.^{1}**

2. The wild pigeon, *Columba livia.*

Lnk. The gentler cushat cooed, Thomson *Leddy May* (1883) 6. **Yks.** Grose (1790). **n.Yks.^{2}** **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); (K.)

3. The stock-dove, *Columba aenas.*

n.Cy. (K.) **Cum., Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **Nhp.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 167; **Nhp.^{1}**

4. *Comp.* **Cushat-** or **Cushie-doo,** (1) the wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbus*; (2) the wild pigeon, *C. livia*; (3) the stock-dove, *C. aenas.*

(1) **Abd.** Enraptur'd wi' the cushie-doo, Cadenhead *Bon-accord* (1853) 197. **Frf.** Do you mind yon day at Inverquharity and the cushie doos? Barrie *Tommy* (1896) xi. **Lnk.** To harry cushy-doos' nests in the Herd's Plantin', Fraser *Whaups* (1895) i. **Slk.** As fond, sir, as ony cushie-doo on her slight and slender ‘procreant cradle,’ Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 115. **N.Cy.^{1}** **Nhb.^{1}** Rare. **Cum.** (J.Ar.), **n.Yks.^{1}** (2) **Fif.** Some gentle cushie-dows . . . Aff frae their sinny dow-cot whirr'd, Tennant *Papistry* (1827) 62. **Ayr.** A cushie-doo would croodle frae its nest in the firs, Service *Notandums* (1890) 63. **Lnk.** Cushie doos, amang the trees Are heard tae mourn, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 92. (3) **Dmf.** The hares hae brought forth twins, my luve, Sae has the cushat doo, Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 35. **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888).

[Cowschote, *palumbus, Cath. Angl.* (1483). OE. *cūscote,* wood-pigeon, ringdove.]

CUSHEN, *sb.* Irel. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A kind of bag or basket, made of plaited straw rope, suspended in a cottage for hens to lay in. Ant. (W.H.P.)

CUSHIA, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium.* Called also **Caddel,** q.v.

n.Cy. Grose (1790) *Suppl.* **Yks.** (B. & H.), **n.Yks.^{2}** **e.Yks.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

CUSHIES, *sb. pl.* Nrf. [kɐ·ʃiz.] Sweetmeats. See **Cooshies.**

Nrf. Suffling *Hist. Broad Dist.* viii.

CUSHION, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Midl. Not. Lei. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms **curshin** w.Som.^{1}; **cushin** n.Yks.; **cushing** Dev.^{4}; **cusshun** I.W.^{1} [kɐ·ʃin, ku·ʃin.] **1.** In *comp.* (1) **Cushion-cake,** a small piece of paste put into the oven, from which little cakes have been cut; (2) **-dance,** a country dance; see below; (3) **-headed,** silly, stupid, soft; (4) **-man,** a chairman at a public meeting; (5) **-rumped,** having two great bundles of fat upon the rump; (6) **-thumper,** a Methodist preacher.

(1) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (2) **Nhb.** Still commonly observed; **Nhb.^{1}** One person held a cushion whilst the rest of the company danced in a ring, singing: ‘The best bed, the feather bed, The best bed ov a', The best bed i' wor hoose Is clean pea straw.’ At the end of the chant the cushion was laid at the feet of a favoured person and knelt on. The person thus saluted kissed the kneeling suppliant, and then took up the cushion in turn, and danced round with it as the first had done; all singing again and again the refrain, ‘That dance of dances, the cushion-dance.’ **Cum.** Another little circle . . . comprising both sexes, are standing with linked hands. . . . A shame-faced young maiden is carrying a little cushion around her companions. They are playing the cushion game, Caine *Shad. Crime* (1885) 300. **Lin.** Children form a ring with one in the middle, who lays a cushion on the ground. They sing the lines ‘We've got a new sister in our degree,’ &c., and the child in the centre points at one, and the others dance round singing, . . . the centre child dragging the imaginary Mrs. Sargesson on to the cushion by force, kissing her and leaving her in the centre, Gomme *Games* (1894) 91. **Lei.^{1}** **Nhp.^{1}** The cushion dance is still continued with some variations, by the humbler classes, . . . and *gen.* closes the evening's amusement. One of the young men endeavours secretly to bring in a cushion and locks the door to prevent the escape of the young maidens; then all the party unite hands and dance round three times to the left, and three times to the right, after which the company all seat themselves except the young man who holds the cushion. . . . He goes to the girl he fancies most and drops the cushion at her feet; she kneels down with him on the cushion, and he salutes her and they then rise and dance round and round to the fiddler, II. 438. **Dor.** At Charminster the game is begun by a single person, who dances about the room with a cushion in his hand, and at the end of the tune stops and sings ‘This dance it will no further go,’ Gomme *Games* (1894) 89. (3) **Not.^{3}** Yar gret cusheon-'eäded fule. (4) **e.An.^{1}, Nrf.^{1}** (5) **n.Cy.** (Hall.) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1790) II. (6) **I.W.^{1}**

CUSHLE, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.^{1} [kɐ·ʃl.] **1.** *sb.* A gentle sliding down.

He ga' the twa loons a cushle doon the vraithe o' snaw.

2. *v.* To slide down.

The bits o' laddies wir at a play, cushlin' doon the brae amo' the snaw.

Hence **Cushlan,** *vbl. sb.* a gentle sliding down with the notion of continuance or repetition.

Ye niver saw sic a cushlan o' the ice is [as] they keepit a' day.

CUSHLE-MUSHLE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A confused muttering and movement, a hubbub.

n.Sc. (JAM.) **Bch.** The cushle-mushle thus went roun', FORBES *Dominie* (1785) 41. **Abd.** But all their cushle-mushle was but jest, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 108, ed. 1812; Syne sic a cushle-mushle is heard, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 33, ed. 1873.

CUSK, *sb.* War. The red corn-flower, or corn-poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas.* (B. & H.)

CUSNATION, *sb.* Glo. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also written **cussnation** Glo. I.W.^{1} Wil. [kəsnē·ʃən, kəznē·ʃən.] Used *attrib.* as an expletive.

Glo. Darze thy bąck, thee cussnation twoäd, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii. **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **Wil.** Don't you be took in by that cusnashun old rascal, EWING *Jan Windmill* (1876) xxxix; A'd pwizoned ael the vish, a was so cusnashun dirty, AKERMAN *Spring-tide* (1850) 26; BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**^{1}

[A contam. of *cuss* (for *curse*) + *'nation* (for *damnation*).]

CUSS, *sb.* and *v.*^{1} Yks. Der. Also written **cus** w.Yks.^{1}; **cusse** (HALL.); **kusse** w.Yks.^{1} [kus.] **1.** *sb.* A kiss.

w.Yks.^{13} **nw.Der.**^{1} Used in conversation with infants. Come, gi'e me a cuss.

2. *v.* To kiss.

w.Yks. Sittha, doy, that's thy fadher, go cuss him, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 31; LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; **w.Yks.**^{1}, **nw.Der.**^{1}

[1. Cus, *osculum, basium, Prompt.* OE. *coss.* **2.** Creop on kneos to the croys, and cusse hit for a Iuwel, *P. Plowman* (c.) XXI. 475.]

CUSS, *v.*^{2} Nhb. With *up*: to rake up an old sore or quarrel. (M.H.D.)

CUSSELLS, *sb. pl.* Fif. (JAM.) The viviparous blenny, *Blennius viviparus.*

CUSSEN, *v.* Dev. [kɐ·sən.] With *up*: to train up.

Dev. Ef yü want'th a cheel tü dü ort, yü must cussen 'n up proper when 'e's young, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

[Perh. a pron. of lit. E. *christen* (vb.).]

CUSSEN, see **Cast**, *v.*

CUSSER, CUSSY, see **Cooser, Custard**, *sb.*^{3}

CUSSERANE, *sb.* Irel. A pathway. s.Ir. (P.W.J.); Wxf.^{1}

CUSSIN, *vbl. sb.* Som. [kɐ·sin.] In *comb.* (1) **Cussin-day**, Ash Wednesday, when the Commination Service is read. w.Som.^{1} (2) — **Sarvice**, the Commination Service. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); w.Som.^{1}

CUSSIT, *sb.* Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) A small chest or box. [Fr. *cassette*, a small chest, a box (COTGR.).]

CUSSN'T, see **Can**, *v.*

CUSSY, *sb.* Cor.^{3} [kɐ·si.] Mussels, cowry shells.

CUST, see **Can**, *v.*, **Cast**, *v.*

CUSTANCE, *sb.* Cor. [kɐ·stəns.] A term used by boys in playing marbles; see below.

Cor.^{1} When two boys are partners, and by accident hit each other's marbles, they cry 'No custance!' meaning that they have a right to put back the marbles struck. If they neglected to cry they would be considered out of the game.

CUSTARD, *sb.*^{1} n.Lin.^{1} [ku·stəd.] A large kind of apple, which ripens early. See **Costard**.

CUSTARD, *sb.*^{2} In *comp.* (1) **Custard-cheeses**, marsh mallow or round dock, *Malva sylvestris* (Lin.); (2) **-cups**, the great hairy willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum* (Shr.^{1}).

CUSTARD, *sb.*^{3} e.An. Also in forms **cusser** Nrf.; **cussy** e.An.^{1} Nrf. [kɐ·stəd, kɐ·si.] **1.** The stroke of a cane or ferula upon the palm of the hand.

e.An.^{1} **Nrf.** COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 85; (H.P.E.); **Nrf.**^{1}, **Suf.** (F.H.), **Suf.**^{1}

2. The schoolmaster's ferula. e.An.^{1} See **Custis**.

CUSTARD-WINDS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [ku·stəd-winz.] The cold easterly winds prevalent on the NE. coast in spring.

n.Yks.^{1} Probably a corruption of 'coast-ward winds'; **n.Yks.**^{2} Prevalent here about Easter, when custards are more particularly in request as a popular dainty.

CUSTELL-PENNIE, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. (JAM.) S. & Ork.^{1} A due the bailiff claims out of the goods of a deceased person.

CUSTEN, CUSTIN, see **Cast, Christling**.

CUSTIC, CUSTICK, CUSTIES, see **Custis**.

CUSTIS, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written **custies** Dev.; and in forms **castes** Cor.; **custic, custick** Dev. [kɐ·stis, kɐ·stik.] **1.** A flat piece of board with a handle, formerly used by teachers in school to strike the palm of the hand; a schoolmaster's ferula.

Dev.^{1} **n.Dev.** Maister Gie'd en the custis vor't, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 117. **Dev., Cor.** *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179. **n.Cor.** *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 24, ed. Gomme. **Cor.**^{12}

2. The stroke of a cane or ferula upon the flat of the hand. See **Custard**, *sb.*^{3}

s.Dev. I'm going to give you the custies (F.W.C.). **Cor.**^{1}

[Cp. Bret. *kastiz*, 'châtiment' (DU RUSQUEC). OFr. (Norm.) *castier*, 'castigare' (MOISY).]

CUSTIT, *ppl. adj.* Cor.^{1} [kɐ·stit.] Sharp in reply; impudently sharp. Cf. **crousty**.

CUSTOC(K, CUSTOM, see **Castock, Coostom**.

CUSTOM, *v.* Lin. [ku·stəm.] With *at*: to purchase regularly at one shop.

n.Lin.^{1} I ewst to buy things heres an' theäres, but noo I alus custom at Dunn's.

CUSTOMABLY, *adv.* Lin. [ku·stəməbli.] According to custom, habitually.

n.Lin.^{1} Th' carrier goäs customably to Gainsb'r iv'ry Setterda'.

CUSTOMARY, *adj.* Sc. Lin. Hrf. Som. [kɐ·stəm(ə)ri.] In *comp.* (1) **Customary-acre**, two-thirds of a statute acre; (2) **-land**, a tenure of land, see below; (3) **-weaver**, a household weaver, one who weaves for private customers.

(1) **Hrf.** DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804). (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} Land held by copyhold tenure, *obs.* **w.Som.**^{1} A tenure of land depending upon the performance of some act, specified by the original grantor; as the due payment of a pepper-corn by way of rent. This is a very common nominal rental for many properties in this district. (3) **Abd.** I accidentally obtained a job from a customary weaver in the Garioch, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 39. **Dmf.** *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 197.

CUSTOMER, *sb. Obs.*? Sc. **1.** The lessee of burgh customs and dues.

Wgt. A dispute betwixt Alexander Dalzell, the present customer, and some chapmen, relating to the custom for their stands, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 663.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Customer-weaver**, one who weaves for private customers, instead of for wholesale dealers; (2) **-work**, the weaving of small quantities of wool spun by others; work done for private customers.

(1) **Dmf., Wgt.** There were customer-weavers in Moreton, and I have no doubt in Closeburn too, down to 1840, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 324. (2) **s.Sc.** He was often employed by the country people in what was called customer work, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 89. **Dmf.** Work sent by private parties was called 'customer-wark,' and was looked on as a Godsend; . . . in opposition to 'factory work,' which was poorly paid, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 323.

CUSTOM-GATE, *sb.* N.I.^{1} Also in form **custom-gap**. One of the approaches to a fair.

CUSTROUNE, *sb. Obs.* Sc. A 'cad,' vagabond; used *attrib.*

Ayr. Noo she's a boul-horned guidwife wi' a custroune carl o' a man, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 113.

[Vile vagabound . . . custroun! MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* (ed. 1629) 128. OFr. *coestron*, 'bâtard' (LA CURNE).]

CUT, *v.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [kut, kɐt.] **I.** Gram. forms. **1.** *Pret.*: (1) **Cot**, (2) **Cutted**, (3) **Cuttit**.

(1) **Nhb.**^{1} He cot his finger. **Cum.**^{1} He cot his thoom wid his sickle. **Wm.** Then we cot it throoat, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 41. **n.Yks.** He cot a stick (I.W.). (2) **Sc.** I cutted him in pieces sma', JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 203. (3) **Sc.** MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. **Abd.** Samie 'imsel' cuttit feckly on a muckle ashet, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl.

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Cooten**, (2) **Cot**, (3) **Cutted**, (4) **Cutten**, (5) **Cuttet**, (6) **Cuttit**.

(1) **Lin.** It'll be years before that lode is cooten, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) viii. (2) **n.Lin.**^{1} I should ha' cot my waay oot. (3) *ib.* Ther's a lass been an' cutted them yung trees. (4) **Nhb.**^{1} 'It waddent cutten'—it would not have cut. **Cum.** They've cutten the yeks and the eshes, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 91. **n.Yks.**^{2}, **ne.Yks.**^{1} 33,

e.Yks.^{1} **w.Yks.** He's ommast cutten all his hedge away, *Shevvild Ann.* (1856) 9. **m.Yks.**^{1} **Not.** He's cutten himsen (J.H.B.). **n.Lin.**^{1} I've cutten my sen reight thrif my boot wi' th' little fur-bill. **Hrf.**^{2} A cutten foot. (5) **Lnk.** The butler, the cook, an' the waiter, Hae cuttet their stick to a man, Watson *Poems* (1853) 82. (6) **Sc.** Murray *Dial.* (1873) 204. **Per.** He's cuttit aff seevin feet, Ian Maclaren *K. Carnegie* (1896) 192.

II. Dial. uses. **1.** In *comb.* with *prep.*, *adv.*, &c.: (1) *To cut down*, to reduce wages; (2) *— in*, to come in for money under a will; (3) *— into*, at Winchester School: to hit with a ground ash; (4) *— on*, to find oneself, to fare, to manage; (5) *— out*, (*a*) to excel, beat; (*b*) to come out successful; (*c*) to cut off; (*d*) to thin out young turnips with the hoe; (6) *— up*, (*a*) to be ruined in circumstances; (*b*) to leave money behind, when dead.

(1) **Suf.** Master intended to cut him down.... You are past your work, Strickland *Old Friends* (1864) 256. (2) **Mid.** The brothers... smiled a sour smile, as much as to say, 'You don't cut in for any of it,' Blackmore *Kit* (1890) III. xiv. (3) **Slang.** Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859-1864). (4) **Suf.** How d'ye cut on t'gither? *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.G.B.) (5, *a*) **Ir.** He felt . . . that if he had been engaged in play, that he should have at once 'cut out,' Lover *Martins* (1856) II. x. **Lan.** A disgrace to us o' if we let Northington's cut us eawt, Banks *Manch. Man* (1876) xxxi; That painting cuts all to'thers out (S.W.). **Slang.** Ere you'll whisper Jack Robinson, cut them all out, Barham *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *M. of Venice.* (*b*) **Sc.** If you can cut out with your earldom, I would pitch Nettlewood to the devil, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxi. (*c*) **Sc.** I have cut out my hair and got a wig, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 437. (*d*) **e.An.**^{1} (6, *a*) **Nhp.**^{1} He's quite cut up, he is not able to go on with his business. (*b*) *ib.* She cut up well after she was gone. **Shr.**^{2} A sen as how th' oud man cut up well at the last.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cut-bill**, the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*; (2) **-board**, a board for cutting bread on; (3) **-brass**, ready money; (4) **-finger**, (*a*) the large periwinkle, *Vinca major*; (*b*) the knotted figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*; (*c*) the wall pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*; (5) **-fingered**, (*a*) with fingers cut short; (*b*) short, abrupt, applied to one who returns short or sharp answers, or who leaves a company abruptly; (6) **-finger-leaf**, all-heal, *Valeriana officinalis*; (7) **-grass**, the reed meadow-grass, *Glyceria aquatica*; (8) **-house**, a place where fodder is cut for cattle, or where cut-meat is kept; (9) **-leaf**, the *Valeriana pyrenaica*; (10) **-lugged**, or **-luggit**, crop-eared; (11) **-lugs**, (*a*) an imaginary being, supposed to have outdone the devil; (*b*) a term of contempt; an ass; (12) **-meat**, hay, oats in the straw, &c., cut into short lengths for cattle-fodder; (13) **-neck**, an exclamation used in a harvest custom; see *cut the neck*, **3** (18); (14) **-pock**, or **-pyock**, the stomach; (15) **-round**, a small thin cake of bread; (16) **-sedge**, the marsh saw-grass, *Cladium Mariscus*; (17) **-stuff**, see **-meat**; (18) **-throat**, (*a*) the whitethroat, *Curruca cinerea*; (*b*) a kind of sweetmeat; (*c*) sour buttermilk; (*d*) the cotton-grass, *Eriophorum angustifolium*; (19) **-water**, the nose, applied usually to a large one; (20) **-work**, carving; open-work patterns, cut in flannel, &c.; (21) **-worm**, a white grub, destructive to cabbages; also used *fig.*

(1) **n.Cy.** Swainson *Birds* (1885) 100. (2) **Chs.**^{1} (3) **Lan.** He ventur'd his 'cut brass' upon the event, Collins *Poems* (1859) 60. (4, *a*) **Oxf.** (*b*) **Sur.** (*c*) **w.Wor.** (5, *a*) **Edb.** Who is it that comes there, with these greasy cut-finger'd gloves? Pitcairn *Assembly* (1692) 51, ed. 1766. (*b*) **Rxb.** He's gane away unco cut-finger't wise (Jam.). (6) **Wil.**^{1} The leaves are good for application to sluggish sores, whitlows, &c. (7) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 486. (8) **n.Lin.** When I'm wi' hosses i' th' cut-hoose, Peacock *Tales* (1890) 2nd S. 109; **n.Lin.**^{1} He discovered some oats and barley hidden in the cut-house under some oat sheaves, *Gainsburgh Times* (Feb. 2, 1880). **sw.Lin.**^{1} He was found hanging by his neck in a cut-house. (9) **s.Bck.** **Hmp.** Grown by many of the villagers and looked upon by them as a plant of great value. The leaves are rather large and deeply dentated, 'which shows he be good for cuts.' The upper side of the leaf bound round a wound will quickly heal it, and the under-side applied to a gathering will 'draw it' (W.M.E.F.). (10) **Sc.** Ye cut-lugged graning carles! Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxx. **Fif.** Twa cut-lugged sows, Ellis *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 725. **Slk.** Whaur ir ye gaun . . . on that grand cut-luggit beast? Hogg *Tales* (1838) 78, ed. 1866. (11, *a*) **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). **Cum.**^{1} There is an old saying relative to any stroke of great cunning that 'it caps cut-lugs, and cut-lugs caps the de'il.' **Wm.** Thoo beats cut-lugs, an' cut-lugs bet t'divvle (B.K.). (*b*) **n.Yks.** (I.W.) (12) **Midl.** Marshall *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} He fetched a seck of cutmeat out on the yard. **Nhp.**^{2} (13) **Chs.**^{1} When all the corn was cut upon a farm, but not gathered into the barn, the labourers used to have a supper, and after this go out in the open air and shout at the very top of their voices 'Cut neck, Cut neck!' (14) **n.Sc.** (Jam.), **Bnff.**^{1} **Abd.** But wi' a hungry cut-pock for it a', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 201, ed. Nimmo [gut-pock, ed. 1812]. (15) **Dev.** Cut-rounds already spread with cream, O'Neill *Idyls* (1892) 101; Every one had enough 'cut-rounds' and plum cake, Stooke *Not Exactly*, viii. **nw.Dev.**^{1} Similar in appearance to a muffin. It is cut into two parts in the same manner, and buttered. (16) **w.Yks.** Lees *Flora* (1888) 452. (17) **sw.Lin.**^{1} It's all corn, no cut-stuff. (18, *a*) **Nhb.**^{1} (*b*) **Edb.** I niffered with the gundy-wife for Gibraltar-rock, cut-throat, gib, or bull's eyes, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv. (*c*) **Ir.** *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 297. (*d*) **w.Yks.** In the spring fed on . . . cutthroats, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) iii. (19) **Wm.** (B.K.) (20) **n.Lin.**^{1} (21) **Sc.** (Jam.) **Rnf.** Those vile cut-worms to kirk and state, M^{c}Gilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 130. **Lnk.** The cut-worm o' peace he would banish for aye, Lemon *St. Mungo* (1844) 82.

3. Phr. (1) *To cut a cotton*, to prepare old pasture land for potato culture; (2) *— a purse*, to ascertain the amount of fine to be imposed for an offence against the rules of the river Tyne; see below; (3) *— a rig*, to do something extraordinary, out of the way; (4) *— and come again*, (*a*) to take a share and come again for more; (*b*) a prolific variety of kale or winter greens; (5) *— and dry*, fully prepared; (6) *— at eye*, of the eye of a needle: to cut the cotton in two; (7) *it would cut butter, if it was hot*, said of a very blunt knife; (8) *— fine*, to trade for very small profit; (9) *— for the pox*, to vaccinate; (10) *— for the simples*, said of one who has done a very foolish act; (11) *— it half in two*, to cut in half; (12) *— it up*, to make a great show or dash; (13) *— meat*, to eat; (14) *— rashers*, in sliding: to press one heel on the ice, so as to leave a mark behind; (15) *— the buckle*, to make a 'pas' or step in dancing, to caper; (16) *— the cards*, to tell a fortune with cards; (17) *— the comb*, to humiliate, abase; (18) *— the gander's neck*, or *— the neck*, a harvest custom; see below; (19) *— the leg*, an expression used among workmen, accompanied by spitting, whenever any foul odour is perceived; (20) *— the throat*, (*a*) of wine or any acid or effervescing drink: to make the throat sore; (*b*) to fell a piece not woven to the end; (21) *— up words*, to mince one's words, to speak otherwise than with a broad accent.

(1) **Glo.** The turf is cut up with the spade to the depth of seven or eight inches, turned over with the sod downwards, and the new surface is lightly loosened or skimmed with the spade to produce a small depth of mould, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 459. (2) **Nhb.**^{1} *Obs.* It was a custom in Newcastle that a master of a ship who threw ballast into shallow water at sea, if convicted, must pay a fine of £5; which was put into a purse, and the offender was required to cut the purse, by way of acknowledgment that he was no better than those 'cut purses' who ripped a man's money from his girdle, Welford *Hist. Newcastle*, III. 82; The 'cut-porse' points te bygyen times, When truth was niver sowt in wells, Wilson *Glance at Polly-Technic* (1840). (3) **s.Lin.** Yur should hae seen her cut her rigs (T.H.R.). (4, *a*) **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{2}; **War.**^{3} That is a fine cut and come again loaf—or cheese, &c. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) (*b*) **w.Som.**^{1} Much grown in cottage gardens. (5) **Lnk.** He found a' thing cut and dry for Kirsty's wedding, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 78. (6) **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* (7) **N.I.**^{1} (8) **Nhp.**^{1} (9) **Yks.** (J.W.) **w.Yks.** Ah'r babby's been cut for t'pox (S.K.C.) **Lei.**^{1} (10) **se.Wor.**^{1} He wants cutting for the simples, I should think. **Cor.** 'Tis time her was cut for the simples, Parr *Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 141. (11) **Hrt.** (H.G.) (12) **Cor.** Dressed up quite smaart . . . cuttin' of it up like blaazes, Higham *Dial.* (1866) 10. (13) **N.I.**^{1} 'They never cut meat from Saturday till Wednesday': said of a lot of sheep which were in transit from Ireland to England. (14) **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* (15) **Ir.** The ministher and Methodist praicher cuttin' the buckle as they went along, Yeats *Flk-Tales* (1888) 198. (16) **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). (17) **Sc.** And all the counts in Cumberland shall not cut my comb, Scott *Nigel* (1822) ii. **Lei.**^{1} **War.**^{3} I have cut his comb, he won't be so cheeky again. (18) **Chs.**^{1} When the reapers are just about finishing cutting a field of wheat they leave a small piece standing. They then tie the heads

together with a piece of ribbon, and standing at some distance, they throw their sickles at it. The one who severs 'the neck' receives a prize, a shilling or two, given by the master. **Shr.** The neck or Gander's neck was a group of perhaps twenty ears of corn, left standing and knotted together in the middle of the field, when all the rest was 'down.' The men, standing at from ten to twenty paces distance, threw their sickles in turn, the leading reaper first and the rest in due order. Whoever succeeded in cutting off the neck was reckoned the best man, and carried it home . . . to the master's wife, expecting an extra 'mug o' drink,' as his reward. The Missis . . . was supposed to keep it in the house for good luck, until the next harvest came round, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) 371; **Shr.**^{1} (19) **w.Som.**^{1} Somebody 've a-cut their leg then, sure 'nough. (20, *a*) **Lei.**^{1}, **War.**^{3} (*b*) **w.Yks.** (J.T.) (21) **Cor.** He . . . 'wouldn't cut up his words,' as he said, 'to plaise nobody,' Forfar *Pentowan* (1859) l.

4. To castrate.

w.Yks. Banks *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). **Chs.**^{1}, **n.Lin.**^{1} **sw.Lin.**^{1} The pigs are not cut yet. **s.Wor.** (H.K.) **Shr.** The bull calves are cut, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 184. **Ess.** Made it a rule to cut his bull-calves as soon as he bought them, *ib.* (1817) V. 182. **w.Som.**^{1} 'Tis time to cut and tail the lambs.

Hence **Cutter**, *sb.* one who castrates animals; a gelder.

n.Lin.^{1} **w.Som.**^{1} I have known a man of this profession all my life, but never heard him called by any other name than 'Cutter Marks.'

5. To 'spay,' to remove the ovaries of female animals.

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 417. [A spayed female is a cut sow pig, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 349.]

Hence **Cut-gilt,** *sb.* a female pig that has had the ovaries extracted. n.Lin.^{1}

6. Of hops: to root-prune them. w.Wor.^{1}

7. To beat, thrash, esp. with a whip; to propel by means of a blow, &c.

Chs.^{1} **s.Lin.** It wor shaämful to see that gret [great] hulking fellow cut the poor lad with the whip (T.H.R.). **w.Mid.** 'Mind where you're cuttin' that ere,' said to a boy playing tip-cat. 'He threw up a stone and cut it over the wall' (W.P.M.). **Dev.**^{1}

8. *Fig.* To hurt, vex, mortify.

sw.Lin.^{1} I was cut when they came and tell'd me they were dead. It would cut them to come on the parish.

Hence **Cutting,** *ppl. adj.* affecting, touching, pathetic.

sw.Lin.^{1} It'll be very cutting for her to leave her home. **War.**^{3} **w.Wor.**^{1} That's a real beautiful book, 'tis so cuttin'. **s.Wor.**^{1}

9. To excel, surpass; see *Cut out,* **II. 1** (5, *a*).

Lakel. He went thirteen feet t'first lowp, but I cut him bi' three inch, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897).

CUT, *sb.*^{1} Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**kut, kɐt.**] **1.** A blow.

Nhb. Biv' a cut o' the heed or a nick o' the jaw, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 345. **Chs.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **w.Mid.** Lend us your stick to give un a cut o' the 'ead. I fetcht him a cut of the ear (W.P.M.).

2. A particular step in dancing.

Nhb. A variety of step-dancing such as . . . the 'cut,' Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 67. **Der.** Springing up, he began to dance a sort of cut and shuffle before her, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) viii.

3. Appetite. Cf. **cuttie,** *v.*

Bnff.^{1} The herd-loon hiz a gey gueede cut.

4. A small or half-door, a 'door-hatch.'

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

5. Grass, hay, or corn to be reaped.

Edb. They vow they'll never steer Sae lang's he has a cut to shear, *Har'st Rig* (1801) 8.

Hence (1) *the hin'most cut,* (2) *the last cut, phr.* an old harvest custom; see below. Cf. **claaick.**

(1) **Rxb.** (Jam.) (2) **Nhb.**^{1} At the finish of the 'white corn' harvest it was the custom for the young unmarried women to endeavour to get 'the last cut,' thereby hoping to be the first to get married.

6. A canal, an artificial watercourse.

w.Yks. (J.W.); They save th' bath chap a lot o' trouble bi hevvin' a dip ith' cut, *Wkly. Post* (Mar. 20, 1897); **w.Yks.**^{23} **Lan.** They'd fling him into th' cut, Waugh *Home Life* (1867) iii; **Lan.**^{1}, **m.Lan.**^{1} **Chs.** It is in contemplation to make an additional cut, Marshall *Review* (1818) II. 119; **Chs.**^{1} Oi were walkin' along th' cut soide to-neet, and au'd loiked for t'fell in; **Chs.**^{3}, **s.Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1} **s.Stf.** Come away from the cut, yo'n get drownded, Pinnock *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.**^{3} **s.Not.** Coal uster come by the cut (J.P.K.). **Lin.** The Ankholm cut extends from Bishop-bridge to the Humber, Marshall *Review* (1811) III. 99. **sw.Lin.**^{1} Jump into the cut, Jack. **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1} **War.**^{3} We went along to the cut side, *B'ham Dy. Mail* (Aug. 5, 1897). **ne.Wor.** (J.W.P.) **s.Wor.**^{1} **Shr.** Ever since the man was drowned in the cut, Burne *Flk-Lore* (1883) xi; **Shr.**^{12}, **Glo.**^{1} **Cmb.**^{1} A cut was made from Littleport Chair.

7. An excavation through a hill; a railroad, especially one in the course of construction.

Nhb.^{1}, **w.Yks.** (J.W.), **Lei.**^{1} **Glo.** I went down the New Cut (S.S.B.).

8. Any pictorial representation; a woodcut, stained glass window, &c.

n.Lin.^{1} A woman, referring to a stained glass window, asked, 'Pleäse will you tell me what that theäre cut is?' **War.**^{3} A book with cuts.

9. A piece of cloth of a certain length, varying from about thirty to one hundred yards, cut from the warp; *fig.* an allotted task, a portion.

Ayr. He thought it no sin to use a portion of the fasting day . . . to finish his cut, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 175. **Cum.** (E.W.P.) **w.Yks.** (R.H.R.); (J.M.); **w.Yks.**^{3} **Lan.**^{1} They gettin' fro a shilling to eighteenpence a cut, Bamford *Walks* (1844) 270. **m.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1} **Der.** When she was paid for her first cut, Ward *David Grieve* (1892) I. vi. **w.Som.**^{1} The warp may contain several cuts in length. [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

Hence **Cut-looker,** *sb.* the overseer who examines the woven pieces of cloth for the purpose of detecting faults or defects in weaving.

Lan. He wur a sly cut looker, Gaskel *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 7. **ne.Lan.** Aw come to th' Brig Factory as cut-looker, Mather *Idylls* (1895) 312. [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

10. A measure of yarn, the twelfth part of a hank.

Abd. (W.M.) **Frf.** They row'd their yarn upon hand reels . . . Tell'd ilka cut that they ty'd up, Anderson *Piper o' Peebles* (1793) l. 57. **Ayr.** I'll hae to begin the cut again, Galt *Entail* (1823) lxx. **Rxb.** *Statist. Acc.* II. 308 (Jam.). **N.I.**^{1} **Uls.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-1862). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **Dur.**^{1} The fineness and worth of flax is estimated by the number of cuts in a pound. **n.Yks.** That the same be good and full tale of six score threads to the cutt upon a reele according to law, *Quarter Sessions Rec.* (1726) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* VIII. 174.

Hence *To have only eleven cuts to the hank, phr., fig.* to be wanting a penny of the shilling.

Uls. *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* V. 105.

11. *Obs.* The tax formerly paid as a county rate.

s.Don. Simmons *Gl.* (1890).

12. In ploughing: a strip of land comprising one set of furrows, the portion of a field 'taken in' at once. nw.Dev.^{1}

13. A space of ten poles long and two broad.

Each space of 10 poles long and 2 broad in Whittlewood Forest is called a cut, Young *Annals Agric.* (1784–1815) XVI. 516.

14. The breadth of a truss in a stack of hay.

Chs.^{1} A farmer *gen.* estimates the weight of a stack by measuring how many trusses it will make. 'There'd be twelve cut i'th' stack, an' about two ton in each cut.'

15. A joint of meat.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). **w.Yks.** (J.W.)

16. At Winchester School: a 'dispar,' consisting of a slice of meat as distinguished from a 'rack.'

Slang. Shadwell *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864).

17. One of the divisions of sheep on a large grazing farm.

Nhb.^{1} A 'hirsel' is divided into several divisions called cuts, each keeping to its own range of pasture.

18. The second swarm of bees in one season. Glo.^{1}

19. The shape or fashion to which a thing is cut; figure, bearing; mark.

Lakel. It's fair cappen hoo far off a man can be telt bi' his cut, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). **w.Yks.** It's aboon ma cut, iz that consarn, Tom Treddlehoyle *Doins e Bairnsla* (1838) 16; I sud mak as queer a cut as here and there a one, *Sad Times* (1870) 91.

20. Phr. *To stand your cuts,* to maintain your position, to hold your own. Nhb.^{1}

21. *Fig.* Temper. Cf. **cut,** *v.*^{1} **8.**

Per. Ye needna be in sic a cut. He was in a cut (G.W.).

CUT, *sb.*^{2} and *v.*^{2} In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**kut, kɐt.**] **1.** *sb. pl.* Lots; *gen.* in phr. *to draw cuts,* to draw lots.

Sc. Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.*; For my vesture did they draw cutts, Henderson *S. Matt.* (1862) xxvii. 35. **Edb.** Drawing cuts which was to get Dalkeith Palace, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. **N.I.**^{1} **Nhb.** Some drawing cuts for pints of beer, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 6; **Nhb.**^{1} **Lakel.** *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). **Dur.**^{1} These cuts are usually made of straw, unequally cut. **Cum.**^{1}, **e.Yks.** (Miss A.) **w.Yks.** *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Mar. 20, 1897); **w.Yks.**^{234} **Lan.** Drawin' cuts was next mentioned as the fairest method of deciding the election, Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) vi; **Lan.**^{1} Let's draw cuts for it; that'll be fair enough. **Chs.**^{1} More *gen.* 'to have cuts.' Let's have cuts; **Chs.**^{3} **s.Chs.**^{1} Iv yee· kon·)ŭ ŭgrey·, yee· mŭn drau· kùts [If ye conna agrey, ye mun draw cuts]. **Not.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} We'll draw cuts to seä which on us is to hev 'em. **Lei.**^{1}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{1} **Brks.** Then all dree drawed cuts, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) v. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**^{1}, **Suf.**^{1}, **Hmp.**^{1}

2. *v.* At Winchester School: to decide by lot; see below.

Slang. Let us cut for grub. A book is opened at haphazard, and he who finds the letter nearest to A or any other letter previously selected, at the beginning of the first line on his page, wins the lot (A.D.H.).

[**1.** Let us drawe cuttes, *jouons au court festu*, Palsgr. (1530); Now draweth cut, for that is myn acord, Chaucer *C.T.* A. 838.]

CUT, *v.*^{3} In *gen.* dial. and slang use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [**kut, kɐt.**] **1.** To move or run quickly, to hasten away. Also with *along*, *away*, *off*, &c. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Per. I'll mak ye cut quick (G.W.). **Nhb.**^{1} Thompson *New Keel Row* (1819). **n.Yks.** He cut off at yance (I.W.). **e.Yks.**^{1} He cut-off yam [home] helter-skelter, at yance. **w.Yks.** Tell him to cut aght o'th seet, Hartley *Ditt.* (1868) 61; **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** (F.R.C.), **Chs.**^{1} **Der.** 'Will ye cut?' barked Dudley, Le Fanu *Uncle Silas* (1865) II. 173. **Nhp.**^{1} He cut away down the street at a fine rate. **War.**^{3} Now you lads, cut. **Brks.**^{1} **Mid.** And the raskle thief got off the oss And cut away like vind, Thackeray *Miscellanies* (1855) 147. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Ess.** As they cut away, the company Still kep upon the glare, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 110. **Ken.** He cut off as fast as he could go (D.W.L.). **Dev.** I thort tha bess thing was ta cut purty quick, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 10, ed. 1865. [**Slang.** I will cut back and ask for leave, Dickens *Mutual Friend* (1865) bk. II. viii.]

Hence *To cut gutter*, *phr.* to fly, hurry off.

s.Ir. The neighbours ... cut gutter as if Oliver Cromwell himself was at their heels, Croker *Leg.* (1862) 298.

2. To move in a step-dance. See **Cut,** *sb.*^{1} **2.**

Nhb.^{1} In the dance se sprightly, He'll cut and shuffle lightly, Thompson *New Keel Row* (1819).

3. To tack from side to side up an inclined plane; also, to move a heavy object forward by pushing each end alternately.

N.I.^{1} [This sort of motion, when applied to moving a large stone, is technically named, by masons, cutting, Stephens *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 403.]

[**1.** Cp. Norw. dial. *kuta*, to move rapidly, to run away (Aasen); Sw. dial. *kuta*, to dash away, make haste (Rietz).]

CUT, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Cmb. Sus. Somewhat drunk, tipsy.

Cmb. I see directly that you was tipsy like—or, as we say, cut, *Blackw. Mag.* (1824) XVI. 575. **Sus.** Holloway. **Slang.** Though somewhat cut, just begg'd to say, *Tom Crib* (1819) 45.

CUT, see **Cutty,** *sb.*^{2}

CUT-ALONG, *sb.* Irel. The cotillion (a dance).

Ir. The reel, jig, fling, ... cotillion, or cut-along (so the peasantry call it) ... were going forward, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 341.

CUTBEARD, *sb.* Nhb.^{1} The cudbear, *Lecanora tartarea*, a lichen that gives a purple dye.

CUTCH! *int.* Suf. [**kɐtʃ.**] A call to chickens. (F.H.) See **Come,** *v.*^{1} **II. 2** (4).

CUTCHACK, see **Coutchack.**

CUTCH-A-CUTCHOO, *sb.* Irel. A children's game; see below.

Dub. Children clasp their hands under their knees in a sitting posture and jump thus about the room. The one who keeps up longest wins the game, Gomme *Games* (1894) 94. [This amusement was fashionable about 60 years ago. 'Now she with tone tremendous cries, Catchacutchoo. Let each squat down upon her ham, Jump like a goat, puck like a ram,' *Cutchacutchoo* in *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 17.]

CUTCHEL, *v.* Lei. [**kɐ·tʃl.**] To mend, cobble; to 'make a job' of a thing. Cf. **codgel,** *v.*

Lei.^{1} 'I think I have cutchelled him up nicely,' said a man of a pig in a sty just made.

CUTCHER, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. A coward. See **Coucher.**

Gall. Na' cutchers they were nane, Lauderdale *Poems* (1796) 9.

Hence **Cutchin,** *adj.* cowardly, knocking under.

Sc. 'He's a meer cutchin carle, for all his manly looks.' Spoken of hectoring bullies, who look fierce, but yet are mere cowards at the bottom, Kelly *Prov.* (1721) 152.

CUTE, *sb.* Som. Dev. [**kū̆t.**] A metal protection for the heel of a boot. Cf. **cue,** *sb.*^{1} **2.**

w.Som.^{1} **Dev.** *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 129; **Dev.**^{3}

CUTE, *v.* Sc. Also written **kute.** **1.** To play at the game of 'curling.'

Sc. When 'curling' first began, it was played with flat-stones or loofies. . . . It is certain that the word 'coiting,' 'kuting,' or 'quoiting' was for a long time in common use to describe the game, and in some districts it is still applied to it, Mactaggart *Gallov. Encyclo.* (1824) 130. **Cld.** (Jam.)

Hence **Cutie-** or **Kuting-stone,** *sb.* a stone used in 'curling.'

Sc. The kuting-stone had no handles, but a niche for the finger and thumb of the player, Kerr *Hist. Curling* (1890) 27; A kuting-stone was found at Roslin in 1826, dated 1613 (G.W.). **Cld.** (Jam.)

CUTE, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Written **kute** Dev. [**kiut,** w.Cy. **kū̆t.**] Sharp, acute, keen, shrewd, quick-witted; shy, cunning. Also used as *adv.*

Abd. He was 'cute, vera 'cute, yet . . . He was nae match for Willie, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 162. **Frf.** I see you are a cute man, Barrie *Minister* (1891) iv. **Rnf.** The fellow's as cute as a lawyer, Macdonald *Settlement* (1869) 25. **Lnk.** The sonsy sheriff, more cute than others, Stewart *Twa Elders* (1886) 144. **Lth.** Cute and brave lads are they, Lumsden *Sheep-head* (1892) 313. **Ir.** That was a cute thrick, *Paddiana* (1848) I. 16. **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Dur.**^{1} **Cum.** I'm not cute enough, Caine *Hagar* (1887) I. 235; **Cum.**^{1}, **n.Yks.**^{23}, **w.Yks.**^{14} **Lan.** Of a person belonging to a class the opposite to [the dullards], it would be said, 'Eh, he's a cute un!' Gaskell *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 21. **s.Lan.** (S.W.), **Chs.**^{13}, **Nhp.**^{1}, **Shr.**^{12}, **Hrf.**^{1}, **Brks.**^{1} **Lon.** While his manner was ''cute,' Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 151, ed. 1861. **Hnt.** (T.P.F.), **e.An.**^{1}, **Nrf.**^{1} **Ess.** The riders at Newmarket, Who cute uns yow 'ood call, Clark *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 118. **Sus.** Holloway; **Sus.**^{2}, **Hmp.**^{1}, **I.W.**^{1} **Wil.** Master Lake, you be dogged cute, but Gearge beant quite a vool as a looks, Ewing *Jan Windmill* (1876) v; Britton *Beauties* (1825). **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). **Dev.** Ha was dress'd up za vunny an talkid za kute, Nathan Hogg *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 20. **Colloq.** The 'cute' one overreaches himself, Gibbon *Beyond Compare* (1888) III. iii. [**Amer.** Aint it cute to see a Yankee Take sech everlastin' pains? Lowell *Biglow Papers* (1848) 47.]

Hence (1) **Cuteish,** *adj.* wide-awake, tolerably sharp; (2) **Cuteness,** *sb.* sharpness or ingenuity; also inquisitiveness.

(1) **Lan.** I wur . . . reckon'd as cuteish as most in our place, Gaskel *Comic Sngs.* (1841) 83. (2) **Wgt.** So convinced was he of his own cuteness . . . that he offered to try the experiment, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 264. **n.Yks.**^{2} **Lan.** I asks him if his 'cuteness could find anything out for us, Gaskell *M. Barton* (1848) i. **Colloq.** Confidence in one's own superior 'cuteness' is a misleading gift, Gibbon *Beyond Compare* (1888) III. iii.

CUTE, see **Coot,** *sb.*^{1}

CUTEAU, *sb.* w.Yks.^{2} A large clasp-knife.

[Fr. *couteau*, a large knife.]

CUTER, CUTE(S)KINS, see **Cutter,** *v.*, **Cutikins.**

CUTH, *v.* Yks. e.An. [**kuþ, kɐþ.**] *Pret.* quoth.

n.Yks.^{2} 'I nowther care for cuth he nor cuth she,' neither for what he says nor she says [for nobody's remarks whatever]. **e.An.**^{1}

CUTH, see **Cooth,** *sb.*^{2}, **Couth,** *adj.*^{1}, **Cudden,** *sb.*^{1}

CUTHBERT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **Cudber-** (Swainson); **Cudbert, Culbert** Nhb.^{1} In *comb.* (1) **(St.) Cuthbert's beads,** portions of the jointed stems of fossil encrinites common in the mountain limestone; (2) **— down,** the down of the eider-duck; (3) **(St.) — duck (Cudberduce),** the eider-duck, *Somateria mollissima*; (4) **— stones,** see below.

Sc. (Jam.) **Nhb.** By Lindisfarne Saint Cuthbert sits, and toils to frame The sea-born beads that bear his name, Scott *Marmion* (1808) II. xvi; The encrinites were animals with long moniliform stems bearing five Briarean arms. The 'beads' are said to have been actually strung and used for rosaries. They would be very convenient for the purpose, and it seems likely that they would be so used in the Middle Ages, and that hence came the notion of St. Cuthbert's making them as helps to the devotion of his people, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 499; **Nhb.**^{1} (2) **Nhb.**^{1} In the list of articles belonging to the Feretory at Durham in 1417 are two pairs of cushions, of which one is of Cuthbert's downe, Consitt *Life of St. Cuthbert* (1887) 82. (3) **Nhb.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 35; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 162; **Nhb.**^{1} Familiar in Nhb. and at the Farne Islands as the Culbert, Cudbert, or Cudbert's duck. 'For centuries they have been known as St. Cuthbert's ducks. He lavished upon them special marks of kindness and affection. They were frequently his sole companions during the long hours of his solitary nights, clustering round him when he watched and prayed on the rocks which surrounded his home,' Consitt *Life of St. Cuthbert* (1887) 82. (4) **Nhb.**^{1} Two mete or bounder stones which were let into the Old Tyne Bridge between Newcastle and Gateshead to mark the limit of the ancient boundary of the patrimony of St. Cuthbert, which extended from Gateshead along one-third of the length of the bridge.

CUTHER, *int.* Ess. [**kɐ·þə(r).**] A word denoting surprise, freq. used in familiar conversation. See **Aketha.**

Ess. Merely a corruption of 'quoth a,' which is equivalent to 'What did you (or he) say?' (W.W.S.); *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 498; *Gl.* (1851); **Ess.**^{1}

CUTHER, CUTHIL, see **Cutter**, *v.*, **Cutle**, *v.*

CUTHIN, *sb.* S. & Ork.^{1} A coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*, in its second year. See **Cooth**, *sb.*^{2}

CUTHRIE, *adj.* Frf. (Jam.) Also written **cutherie.** [Not known to our correspondents.] Chilly, susceptible to cold.

CUTHY, *int.* Not. A call to a cow; a coaxing word.

s.Not. If any o' the children has an apple or oat, she'll cuthy, cuthy, cuthy, till she's wheedled it out on 'em (J.P.K.).

CUTIKINS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **cutekins, cuteskins** Nhb.^{1}; **cuttikins** Edb. Coverings for the legs during wet or stormy weather; gaiters.

Sc. He exchanged his slippers for a pair of stout walking shoes, with cutikins . . . of black cloth, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xi. **e.Fif.** A pair o' human legs, covered wi' knee breeks, blue-ribbit stockin's, an' corduroy cutikins, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxi. **Edb.** A cuttikin of corduroy, deficient in the instep, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. **N.Cy.**^{1} *Gen.* worsted stockings with the feet cut off. **Nhb.**^{1}

CUTLASH, *sb.* Lin. Brks. Naut. [**ku·t-, kɐ·tləs.**] A cutlass.

n.Lin.^{1} **Brks.** And drawed his cutlash, and cut their lines, Hughes *Scour. White Horse* (1859) v. **Naut.** Cutlas . . . the small-handed swords supplied to the navy, the cutlash of Jack, Smyth *Sailor's Word-Bk.* (1867).

[Of two his cutlash launch'd the spouting blood, Pope *Odyssey* (1725) xiv. 87. A form (due to pop. etym.) of lit. E. *cutlass*, Fr. *coutelas* (Cotgr.).]

CUTLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. In form **cuthil** Per. **1.** *v.* In phr. *to cutle corn*, to carry corn from one field to another, or from one part of a farm to another; see below.

Per., w.Lth. This term is used, not merely as signifying to remove corn out of water-mark, but also to denote its being carried from a less advantageous situation to one that is better, or more convenient to the farmer. Thus, corn is said to be cutled when it is removed from low to high ground, that it may be sooner dried; . . . from a 'lown' or sheltered spot to one that is exposed to the wind. The same term is used when corn is removed from a distant part of a field, or of the farm, to one that is nearer; that when ready to be stacked, or housed, it may not be necessary to fetch it far in bad roads. For it is principally in unfavourable seasons, and in late harvests, that cutling is practised. . . . The term necessarily includes the idea of confining the corn to a smaller place than that which it formerly occupied (Jam.).

2. *sb.* Corn carried and set up in another place.

Per., w.Lth. It is sometimes removed to give liberty to the cattle to eat the 'foggage' (Jam.).

CUTLE, see **Cuitle.**

CUTLEGS, *sb. Obs.* Brks. A rough amusement formerly enjoyed by carters; see below. Cf. **kickshins.**

Brks. It was the common custom 40 years ago, when two carters stopped with their teams at the same public-house, for the men, to while away the time while their horses were baiting, to shake hands, stand a pace or two apart, and then lash into one another's legs with their cart-whips, till one called 'Hold!' the penalty being, of course, payment for the two 'moogs' of ale (M.J.B.).

CUTLIN(G)S, *sb. pl.* Chs. Wor. Glo. [**ku·t-, kɐ·tlinz.**] Oatmeal or barley grits, used in the manufacture of hogs-puddings. Cf. **cuts**, *sb. pl.*

Chs.^{13}, **m.Wor.** (J.C.), **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **s.Wor.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1}, **Glo.** (A.B.), **Glo.**^{1}

CUTS, *sb. pl.* Chs.^{1} A variety of oats. Cf **cutlin(g)s.**

CUT(T, *sb. Obs.* Sc. Also Chs. A term of reproach appl. to men or women; a fool, a 'drab.' Cf. **cutty**, *sb.*^{1} **8.**

Sc. You shall call me cutt if I do go down, Scott *Abbot* (1820) xix. **Chs.** (K.) [A dirty cut, dirty drab, Ray *MS. add.* (J.C.) 18.]

[If thou hast her not i' the end, call me cut, Shaks. *Twelfth N.* ii. iii. 203. *Cut* was once a familiar appellation for a common or labouring horse (Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii. i. 5), hence *call me cut* is the same as *call me horse* (*ib.* ii. iv. 215), see Nares (s.v.). Cf. **cutty**, *sb.*^{3}]

CUTT, *sb.* Cum. [**kut.**] The iron on the ends of a swingle-tree. See **Cutwilley.**

Cum. Only used among working men (M.P.).

CUTT, see **Cutty**, *sb.*^{2}

CUTTED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Also Dev. Cor. Also written **cuttit** Sc. (Jam.) Cor. [**kɐ·tid, -it.**] Abrupt, short to rudeness, snappish, sharp in reply. Cf. **cutty**, *adj.* **2.**

Sc. He gae me a very cuttit answer. He spake very cuttit-like (Jam.). **n.Dev.** Tamzen and thee be olweys wother egging . . . or speaking cutted, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 308. **Cor.** *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 180; **Cor.**^{12}

Hence **Cuttedly**, *adv.* laconically, tartly; suddenly, abruptly.

Sc. The moderator, cuttedly (as the man naturally hath a little choler, not yet quite extinguished) answered, Baillie *Lett.* (1775) I. 104 (Jam.); One is said to break off his discourse very cuttitlie (*ib.*).

[Cutted, scolding, a cutted housewife, Phillips (1706).]

CUTTELEY, see **Cutty**, *sb.*^{2}

CUTTER, *sb.*^{1} Sc. n.Cy. Lin. Brks. Hmp. **1.** An engraver. n.Cy. (Hall.)

2. A reaping or mowing machine.

Sc. (A.W.) **n.Lin.**^{1} A machine for cutting hay, oats in the straw, and such like, for food for cattle. **Brks., Hmp.** A reaping machine for cutting corn-crops (W.H.E.).

CUTTER, *sb.*^{2} Irel. A slate pencil.

Ir. (A.S.P.), **N.I.**^{1} **Wxf.** 'Now, boys,' said the volunteer teacher, 'take slates and cutters,' Kennedy *Banks Boro* (1867) 259.

CUTTER, *sb.*^{3} Sc. A small whisky bottle.

Elg. Auld cracket crockery, mair for show than for use; The cradle an' cutter, the best things in the house, Tester *Poems* (1865) 136. **Per.** Go to the public-house for a fill of the cutter. Here, lad, hae a suck, I hae a cutter (G.W.).

CUTTER, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Wor. Also e.An. Dor. Also in forms **cuiter** Sc.; **cuther** n.Yks.^{2} Stf.^{1} se.Wor.^{1}; **cuter, kuter** Sc. (Jam.) [**ku·t-, kɐ·t-, ku·þ-, kɐ·þ-.**] **1.** To talk in a low and confidential tone; to whisper. Also used *fig.* Cf. **cuttle**, *v.*^{1}

Sc. (Jam.) **n.Cy.** Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Lakel.** They're allus cutteran yan tull anudder, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). **Cum.** They began teh cutter low doon tuh thersels, Sargisson *Joe Scoap* (1881) 30; (H.W.) **Wm.** They cuttert i' t'box, for a minute er two, Them Jurymen did, Bowness *Studies* (1868) 47. **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} Used by old folks many years ago, now never heard. 'They sat hottering and cuthering over the fire,' huddled together for a little social confabulation. **w.Yks.** Hutton *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**^{1}, **n.Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **Chs.**^{1}, **Stf.**^{1}, **se.Wor.**^{1} **s.Wor.** The birds are cuthering to themselves (H.K.). **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834).

Hence (1) **Cuthersome**, *adj.* affable, agreeable; (2) **Cuthra-cooing**, *sb.* a courting or amorous affair; (3) **Cuttering**, *vbl. sb.* whispering, secret conversation; the cooing of doves; (4) **Cuttery-coo**, *sb.* secret conversation; the note of the male pigeon.

(1) **n.Yks.**^{2} A comfortable cuthersome sort of a body. (2) **n.Yks.**^{2} A cooing from a cluster of doves. (3) **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1} **w.Yks.** The boys began cuttering and smiling, *Ticklers* (1880) 92; **w.Yks.**^{1} **Lan.**^{1}, **ne.Lan.**^{1}, **e.An.**^{1} (4) **Cum.**^{1}

2. To fondle, make much of; to coax, wheedle.

Sc. *Whistle Binkie* (1878) I. 155, II. 66 (Jam. *Suppl.*). **Ayr.** O sae kin'ly 's she cuiter'd the weans, *Ballads & Sngs.* (1846) I. 118. **n.Cy.** As a hen or goose of her young, Grose (1790); **N.Cy.**^{1} **Nhb.** Aw cutter'd (canny things!) about 'em [the lasses], Wilson *Pit-*

man's Pay (1843) 43; **Nhb.**^{1} **Lan.** Aw dunno myen heaw foke harbortn or cuttertn oe'r the, Tim Bobbin *View Dial.* (1740) 5; **Lan.**^{1}

Hence **Cuiterer,** *sb.* a coaxer, flatterer. w.Sc. (Jam.)

3. To mend, patch, put to rights. Sc. (A.W.), Per. (G.W.)

4. To cocker, to make a fuss over.

Sc. Used in reference to a person who exercises the greatest care about his own health or that of another (Jam.).

[**1.** Cp. Bavar. dial. *kuttern,* 'lachen mit halb unterdrücktem Laut' (Schmeller); MHG. *kuttern,* 'wie ein "kuter" (tauber) girren' (Lexer).]

CUTTER, see **Cutty,** *sb.*^{2}

CUTTER-LUG, *sb. Obs.* Wil. The bar formerly used to suspend a pot over the hearth. (G.E.D.)

CUTTERS, *sb. pl.* Cor. In phr. *cutters and trucklers,* a children's game; see below.

Cor. A remembrance of old smuggling days. The boys divide into two parties; the Trucklers try to reach some given point before the Cutter catches them, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* V. 60 in Gomme *Games* (1894) 94.

CUT-THROAT, *sb.* Sc. **1.** A dark lantern or 'bowet,' in which there is *gen.* horn instead of glass.

Sc. So constructed that the light may be completely obscured when this is found necessary for the perpetration of any criminal act (Jam.).

2. *Obs.* The name formerly given to a piece of ordnance. (*ib.*)

CUTTIE, *sb.* Sc. [**kɐ·ti.**] **1.** The hare.

Per., Fif., Bwk. (Jam.) **e.Fif.** Yer hares invade my kail yaird. . . . I sanna gang far oot o' my gait to seek after yer cutties, but I wad na advise them to cum ower near me, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xv.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cuttie-clap,** the couch of a hare, its seat or lair; (2) **-'s-fud,** a hare's tail. Per., Knr. (Jam.)

CUTTIE, *v.* Bnff.^{1} [**kɐ·ti.**] With *in* and *intil*: to eat greedily. Hence **Cuttiean,** *vbl. sb.* the act of eating greedily. Cf. **cut,** *sb.*^{1} **3.**

CUTTIE, see **Cutty,** *adj.* and *sb.*^{123}

CUTTING, *vbl. sb.*^{1} and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Hrt. Mid. e.An. I.W. Also written **cuttun** I.W.^{1} [**kɐ·tin, ku·tin.**] **1.** In *comb.* (1) **Cutting capers,** rollicking fun; (2) **—goods,** drapery; (3) **-knife,** a large knife with the handle set at right angles to the blade, used for cutting hay from stacks; (4) **—off,** excommunication; (5) **-spade,** an implement for cutting hay; a corn-mower.

(1) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2) **e.An.**^{1} (3) **nw.Der.**^{1} **n.Lin.**^{1} She's to noä moore ewse to kitchen-wark then a cuttin'-knife is to a swarm o' beäs. **Oxf.**^{1} *MS. add.* **Brks.** Not often seen nowadays in the triangular form. The more usual and modern shape is a parallelogram with one side running to a point at the lower end. The triangular-shaped knife cuts both sides at once (E.H.R.). **Sus.** Commonly used here for the triangular blade with which hay or straw is cut (G.A.W.). **I.W.**^{1} (4) **Rnf.** Cases of separation from fellowship, or 'cutting off,' were to me at all times alike fascinating and painful, Gilmour *Pen Flk.* (ed. 1873) 43. (5) **s.Cy.** Ray (1691).

2. The furrows in the corners of fields, which do not run from one end of the field to the other. Chs.^{1}

3. *ppl. adj.* That cuts down prices or undersells; close-fisted, hard in dealings.

Nhp. *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 313. **Lon.** By that time other 'cutting' shops were opened, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) III. 425; Those employers who seek to reduce the prices of a trade are known technologically as 'cutting employers,' *ib.* II. 232.

CUTTING, *vbl. sb.*^{2} Irel. Lasting well, keeping.

Ir. Good cuttin' to your horn—may what's in it never fail, Carleton *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 335. **Ant.** That bag o' meal has stood good cuttin' (W.J.K.).

CUTTINGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Encouragement, countenance.

Per. He cam an saw me, but I spak na to him; I gae him nae cuttins. I'll get some cuttins at your house (G.W.). **e.Fif.** She gi'ed him unco little cuttin's, but that did na hinder him frae comin' back again, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxi.

CUTTLE, *v.*^{1} Sc. Cum. Wm. Lan. [**kɐ·tl, ku·tl.**] To talk or gossip; to smile, or laugh in a suppressed manner; to kiss softly; to coddle. Cf. **cutter,** *v.*

s.Sc. Cuttled up ae nicht like a sick wife, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 293. **Rxb.** (Jam.), **Cum.**^{1} **Cum., Wm.** Nicolson (1677) *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1868) IX. **e.Lan.**^{1}

CUTTLE, *sb.* and *v.*^{2} Yks. [**ku·tl.**] **1.** *sb.* Woollen-trade term: a layer of cloth when folded, and ready for market.

w.Yks. The folding of doubled cloth, in one pile of folds of the same exact width, placed perpendicularly one over the other, to be sent to market, or the merchant. Cloth so folded was said to be in 'cuttle' (W.T.); The fold of a piece of cloth in the direction of its width (H.H.).

2. *v.* To pull a warp through the hands and throw it in regular folds or layers, so as gradually to accumulate in a heap.

w.Yks. It [the cloth] is then 'tentered' and 'cuttled,' Cudworth *Bradford* (1876) 356; (J.G.); (R.H.R.); **w.Yks.**^{3} First a small portion is doubled, then another upon it (not round it), and so on until it is all doubled up; finally wrap the end, left first or last, round all. The reasons for adopting this mode are, that the cloth is supposed to keep best; it is easier to unfold for show purposes; it piles best.

Hence **Cuttling,** *vbl. sb.* putting a piece of cloth into folds ready for warehousing.

w.Yks. This is done by folding several folds of cloth one on another, for the purpose of getting a better handle of the material (J.M.); (H.H.)

[The said clothes . . . shall be folded either in pleights or cuttelle, *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* (1541) c. 3 (N.E.D.).]

CUTTLE, *v.*^{3} Sc. Yks. [**kɐ·tl, ku·tl.**] To make cutlery; to sharpen.

Lnk. Thy blade I'll scour, thy edge I'll cuttle, Nicholson *Idylls* (1870) 35. **w.Yks.** They'd sooner dee Than cuttle for their bread, Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 61; **w.Yks.**^{2}

Hence **Cutling,** *vbl. sb.* the art of making cutlery. Also used *attrib.*

w.Yks. Arm! cutlin-heroes, arm! Senior *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 51; **w.Yks.**^{2} When he wrought at cutling mere twelves made him sick, Mather *Sngs. Sheffield* (1862) 66.

CUTTLE-HEAD, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Used *attrib.* Stupid, foolish.

Lin.^{1} It was a sort of cuttle-head policy.

Hence **Cuttle-headed,** *adj.* foolish.

w.Yks.^{24} **Lin.** Thompson *Hist. Boston* (1856) 703.

CUTTRAN, see **Cutty,** *sb.*^{2}

CUT(T)S, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lin. Also Sus. [**kuts, kɐts.**] **1.** A timber-wagon. *Gen.* in phr. *a pair of cuts.*

w.Yks. If a boddy goaze aght a bit for t'good a ther health . . . in a . . . pair a cuts, Tom Treddlehoyle *Bairnsla Ann.* (1846) 4; **w.Yks.**^{2} **Lin.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **n.Lin.**^{1} It consists of two pairs of wheels with a long pole as a coupling between them, so as to place them far apart. Waggon wheels are commonly used for this purpose. 'We're goin' wi' th' cuts to fetch John Bell's wood fra Scawby plantin'.' **sw.Lin.**^{1} Swinging on a pole behind a pair of timber-cutts.

2. Strong cross-bars in the floor of a wagon. Sus.^{1} (s.v. Dwairs.)

CUTTUMRUNG, *sb. Obs.* Sc. That part of the 'tree-and-trantlum' which goes under the tail of a horse.

Abd. Onie bodysaw a reid hummel yallow marie [little mare] gaïn o'er the Brig o' Don, . . . wi' a . . . cuttumrung aneth her tail (Jam.).

CUTTY, *adj.* and *sb.*^{1} Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lakel. Cum. I.Ma. Yks. Lan. Also Dor. Som. Also written **cuttie** Sc. Nhb. [**ku·ti, kɐ·ti.**] **1.** *adj.* Cut short, small, diminutive.

Lth. Out came the short snab, wi' his sharp cutty whittle, Ballantine *Poems* (1856) 55. **N.I.**^{1} **s.Don.** Simmons *Gl.* (1890). **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (*Coll.* L.L.B.) **Nhb.** Marcy, what a cutty fosty, Allan *Tyneside Sng.* (1891) 423; **Nhb.**^{1} He hes on his cutty coat. **Lakel.** A lal cutty bit o' owt means nut ower mich, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). **Cum.** I tuik a whiff o' my cutty black peype, Anderson *Ballads* (1808) 70; **Cum.**^{1} **w.Yks.** Willan *List Wds.* (1811). **w.Dor.** Roberts *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). **Som.** Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. *Fig.* Testy, hasty, short-tempered. Cf. **cutted.**

Per. Not *gen.* known, but I asked a man what 'cutty' meant, and he replied 'snotty' (G.W.). **Fif.** (Jam.)

3. *Comb.* (1) **Cutty-basket,** a basket for holding small horn spoons; (2) **-boyn,** a small tub for washing the feet in; (3) **-boyneful,** a small tub-full; (4) **-clay,** a short clay pipe; (5) **-free,** able to take one's food, free to handle the spoon; (6) **-full,** a small measure-full; also *fig.*; (7) **-gun,** a short clay pipe; (8) **—hunker dance,** a dance formerly performed by mendicants; see below; (9) **-mun**, said to be the name of an old tune; appl. to one who swings on the gallows; (10) **-sark**, part of a woman's under-linen, cut short; also appl. opprobriously to a woman; (11) **-stoup**, a small drinking vessel, a quartern measure.

(1) **Abd.** Ye'll get it lyin' i' the rack, Aside the cutty-basket, Beattie *Parings* (1801) 29, ed. 1873. (2) **Ayr., Lnk.** (Jam.) (3) **Ayr.** Bessie jawed a cuitty-boyneful of sapples [soapsuds] on her neibor, Service *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 68. (4) **Fif.** The same cutty-clay reposed between his teeth, MacDonald *Alec Forbes* (1876). (5) **n.Sc.** He is said to be cutty-free, who, although he pretends to be ailing, retains his stomach (Jam.). (6) **Abd.** Not ae cutty-fu did Knockie ever taste, Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 133, ed. 1889. **N.I.**^{1} 'You hav'n't a cutty full' [of brains], i. e. you have no sense. (7) **Sc.** In started, to heeze up our hope, Young Andro with his cutty gun, Ramsay *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 237, ed. 1871. **Lth.** Will Black... Whiff'd at his black cutty-gun, McNeill *Preston* (c. 1895) 67. **N.Cy.**^{1} (8) **Elg.** There was an old dance called 'Cutty Hunker Dance,' a burlesque on dancing. It was performed by two dancers, sometimes a woman crouching down to an almost sitting posture, leaning the body forward and grasping her knees tight with both arms, and then leaping from side to side all round the room in the most grotesque fashion imaginable, *N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 356. (9) **Sc.** He fits the floor syne wi' the bride To Cuttymun and Treeladle, *Christ's Kirk*, cant. ii. (Jam.); No trace of these tunes [Cuttymun and Treeladle] has been discovered.... The old tune resolves itself into a Lowland rendering of the Gaelic, and signified 'a short shrift and speedy exit,' Mackay. **Slk.** May he dance cutty mun Wi' his neb to the sun, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 432; A slang phrase for a poor fellow's dance in air when he is hanged, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. *Gl.* (10) **Rnf.** If we only had auld Tam o' Shanter, We had noo got an auld cutty sark, Barr *Poems* (1861) 108. **Ayr.** Her cutty sark, o' Paisley harn, That while a lassie she had worn, Burns *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 171; Tam... roars out, 'Weel done, Cutty-sark!' *ib.* l. 189. **Gall.** Ye wad think I was a quean in a cuttie sark to hear ye, Crockett *Raiders* (1894) xxi. (11) **Bch.** He lik'd... To view the pint or cutty stoup, Forbes *Dominie* (1785) 27. **Edb.** Liquor clear frae cutty stoup, To weet their wizzen, Fergusson *Poems* (1773) 125, ed. 1785.

4. *sb.* A short clay tobacco-pipe. Also in *comb.* **Cutty pipe.**

Sc. I'm no sae scant o' clean pipes as to blaw with a brunt cutty, Ramsay *Prov.* (1727); She seized... her jet-black cutty pipe, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxii. **n.Sc.** Sandie... has blackened more cutty pipes than any man in Carglen, Gordon *Carglen* (1891) 154. **Abd.** Unflinchin' frien', my guid auld cutty, Still *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 83. **Rnf.** They would bring a disgrace, To smoke cutty pipes in our presence, Barr *Poems* (1861) 183. **Ayr.** 'Oh, ho!' exclaimed Sam'l,... taking out a black cutty pipe, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 38. **Lnk.** A' three Had got their cutties filled, Orr *Laigh Flichts* (1882) 36. **Lth.** Lichtin' her cutty, sat down for a blaw, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 114. **e.Lth.** He began to fummle in his pooch, an' pu'd oot his cutty pipe, Hunter *J. Inwick* (1895) 26. **Edb.** Here's anither weel primed cutty, Smith *Hum. Stories* (ed. 1882) 3rd S. 19. **Rxb.** And dashed His cuttie on the floor O, Riddell *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 92. **Gall.** Pulling meditatively at his cutty, Crockett *Sunbonnet* (1895) ix. **Wgt.** An old black 'cutty' pipe, Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 361. **Ir.** *Uls. Jrn. Arch.* (1853-62) VI. 46. **N.I.**^{1}, **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** She... frae maw mouth the cuttie pous, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 13; (W.G.); **Nhb.**^{1} **I.Ma.** Smoking his black cutty, Caine *Deemster* (1889) 60. **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

5. A short-handled spoon, usually of horn; also used *fig.* Also in *comb.* **Cutty spoon.**

Sc. It is better to sup wi' a cutty than want a spoon, Ramsay *Prov.* (1737); If ye dinna eat instantly... I'll put it down your throat wi' the cutty spoon, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) xlvi. **Abd.** Better a cuttie than wantin' a speen [Better a horn spoon than none, and applicable to the choice of a husband, &c.], *Guidman Inglismaill* (1873) 40. **e.Fif.** My mither was i' the act o' dichtin' up the cutty-spoons, Latto *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x. **Ayr.** I don't value them now a cutty-spoon, Galt *Provost* (1822) vii. **Lth.** Ilk cuttie soon Is plung'd amang the reeking bree, Bruce *Poems* (1813) 75. **Edb.** I cou'd maist wad my cutty spoon, Crawford *Poems* (1798) 17. **Bwk.** They 'dealt in horn-spoons or cuttys,' Henderson *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 124. **N.I.**^{1} 'There you are, puttin' in your cutty among spoons,' said to a youngster who attempts to join in the conversation of the elders. **Uls.** Betther sup with a cutty than want a spoon, *Chambers' Jrn.* (1856) 140. **Nhb.**^{1}

Hence **Cutty**, *v.* to sup with a spoon.

Kcd. Some cuttyin' up the broth, Grant *Lays* (1884) 97.

6. A small knife. Also in *comb.* **Cuttie knife.**

Dmf. He gae to me a cuttie knife, Cromek *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 208 (Jam.). **N.Cy.**^{1}, **Nhb.**^{1}

7. A short, stumpy girl. Dmf. (Jam.)

8. A term of reproach for a worthless woman; also used playfully of rompish girls or children. Also in *comb.* **Cutty quean.** See **Cut(t.**

Sc. Upsetting cutty! I mind her fou weel when she dree'd penance for ante-nup—, Scott *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. **Abd.** Impident cutty she is! Ruddiman *Sc. Parish* (1828) 168, ed. 1889. **Frf.** As for her being a cuttie, you've said yoursel'... that we're all desperately wicked, Barrie *Minister* (1891) viii. **Per.** Cryin' 'cuttie' after her ain dochter, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 171, ed. 1887. **Dmb.** Jean Brown, the cutty, mak's fun o' me, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) ii. **Rnf.** The wild advent'rous cat, The forward cutty, McGilvray *Poems* (ed. 1862) 192. **Ayr.** Haud your tongue, Peggie, ye cutty, Johnston *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 129. **Lnk.** The cutties are kittle to please, Penman *Echoes* (1878) 22. **Lth.** Oh, but she's a cuttie, Makin' sic a din, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 23. **Slk.** You had a gude excuse, Sir, for gien the cutty a gude kissin, Chr. North *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 176. **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **Ant.** She's a smart little cutty, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

CUTTY, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Irel. Pem. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **cuttie** Dev.; and in forms **cut** Hmp. Dor.^{1} Dev.; **cutt** Dev.; **cutteley** Som.; **cutter** I.W.^{1}; **cuttran** Hmp.^{1} **[kɐ·ti.]** **1.** The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.* Also in *comp.* **Cutty-wren.** Cf. **cuddy,** *sb.*^{2} **2.**

Gall. The wee cutty wren, Harper *Bards* (ed. 1889) 161. **Pem.** The wren here is *gen.* called, by the common people, 'cutty wron,' or 'cutty wran,' *N. & Q.* (1864) 3rd S. v. 110; Swainson *Birds* (1885) 35. **s.Pem.** I've found a cutty's nest under a big stump (W.M.M.); *Science Gossip* (1874) 142; Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420. **Sus.**^{1} Also called a kitty. **Hmp.** 'Cutty' is the commoner term; 'cuttran' is a contraction of 'cutty-wren,' Wise *New Forest* (1883) 281; (H.E.); **Hmp.**^{1} **s.Hmp.** See that pair o' cutty wrens beginning a nest, Verney *L. Lisle* (1870) xxix. **I.W.**^{12} **Wil.** Slow *Gl.* (1892); **Wil.**^{1} **n.Wil.** Sometimes Scutty (G.E.D.). **Dor.** (C.W.); **Dor.**^{1} **Som.** How we pulled down the wall to get out the cutty's nest, Raymond *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 15; Jennings *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Sweetman *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **w.Som.**^{1} Not so common as cuddley (q.v.), and a little 'fine talk' in this district. **Dev.** Th' rabbin, golefinch, cutt, and lark, Pulman *Sketches* (1842) 21, ed. 1853; (M.A.R.)

2. Phr. *to shoot* (or *catch*) *cutty wren*, see below.

s.Pem. The appeal for gifts at this season by 'the Cutty Wren,' with its curious song in parts, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 267; 'Where are you going?' says the younger to the elder; 'I cannot tell,' says Fizzledyfose; 'To catch Cutty Wren,' says John-the-red-nose.'... It is believed that this used to be sung when the party was setting out to search for the wren which they wanted for the Twelfth Night, Swainson *Birds* (1885) 41; It is customary on Twelfth Day to carry about a wren, termed the King, enclosed in a box with glass windows, surmounted by a wheel, from which are appended various coloured ribands. It is attended by men and boys, who visit the farmhouses and sing a song, *ib.* 40. **Som.** (F.A.A.)

3. *Comp.* (1) **Cutty-moolcock**, (*a*) the coot, *Fulica atra*; (*b*) the moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus*; (2) **-queen**, the wren, *Troglodytes parvulus.*

(1, *a*, *b*) **s.Pem.** (W.M.M.) (2) **Sc.** Said Robin, 'Go pack ye out at my chamber door, Ye little cutty queen,' Chambers *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 40.

4. A sea-bird, the razor-bill, *Alca torda*; also the black guillemot, *Uria Grylle.*

w.Sc. I observed several Black Guillemots, *Colymbus Grylle*, which the boatmen called cutties, Fleming *Tour in Arran* (Jam.). **N.I.**^{1}

CUTTY, *sb.*^{3} Sc. Also written **cuttie.** **1.** A horse or mare of two years of age. (Jam.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cutty-brown**, a designation for a horse that is crop-eared, or perhaps docked in the tail; (2) **-rung**, a crupper used for a horse that bears a pack-saddle.

Sc. (1) I scour'd awa to Edinborow-town, And my cutty-brown together, Herd *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 220 (Jam.). (2) Formed by a short piece of wood fixed to the saddle at each end by a cord (*ib.*).

CUTTY, *sb.*^{4} Som. **[kɐ·ti.]** A hobgoblin. Also in *comp.* **Cutty-bye.**

Som. (Hall.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

CUTTY, *sb.*^{5} w.Cy. Som. [ka·ti.] A cradle. Also in *comp.* **Cutty-bye.**

w.Cy. (Hall.) **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

CUTTY, see **Cutty-stool.**

CUTTY-EVET, *sb.* Pem. Also in forms **Cuddy-evat, Cutty-ivat.** A newt; a small lizard, *Lacerta viridis.*

Pem. (W.H.Y.) **s.Pem.** Mind! mind! there's a big cuddy-evat, à'l be shoor to sting yeà (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

[The element *evet* repr. OE. *efeta*, an eft or newt.]

CUTTY-SOAMS, *sb.* Nhb. The name of a malicious 'boggle'; see quot.

Nhb. *Monthly Chron.* (1887) 269; **Nhb.**^{1} A boggle who mysteriously haunted a pit in the neighbourhood of Callington and cut the pitmen's soams, or hauling ropes.

CUTTY-STOOL, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **cuttie-** Sc. In form **cutty** Abd. **1.** A short, three-legged stool.

Sc. Hitching her seat of honour . . . a little nearer to the cuttie-stool on which Tibb was seated, Scott *Monastery* (1820) iv. **Abd.** O'er gat the table o' the floor, And Meg, she tint her cutty, Cock *Strains* (1810) I. 107. **Kcd.** Tables, chairs, and cutty steels, Grant *Lays* (1884) 3. **s.Sc.** Drawing the cutty stool nearer to the joyful hearth, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II. 6. **Dmb.** [They] hae nae right Neither to chair nor cutty stool, Taylor *Poems* (1827) 105. **Ayr.** Ill har'sts, daft bargains, cutty-stools, Burns *Address to Toothache*, st. 4; For neglect of lessons we were compelled to stand on the cutty stool [in school], White *Jottings* (1879) 66.

2. The stool of repentance on which offenders were seated in church.

Sc. Some thinks it's the Kirk-Session—that is—it's the—it's the cutty-stool, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xxxvii; Formerly to have to sit for so many Sundays on a cutty stool in face of the congregation was part of ecclesiastical discipline in Scotland for breaches of the Seventh Commandment. It was a profession of penitence (A.W.). **Mry.** There frowned the cutty stool, That throne o' fornication, Hay *Lintie* (1851) 32. **Abd.** Tell wha sat the cutty-stool On Sabbath last, *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 24, ed. 1801. **Per.** As for that limmer, . . . the cuttie stule's a' she's gude for, Cleland *Inchbracken* (1883) 113, ed. 1887. **Rnf.** A new cuttie-stool, which he set apart as a seat of distinction for the generation of whoremongers, *Magopico* (ed. 1836) 32. **Lnk.** You'll fall into temptation; And on the cutty-stool soon hae your station, Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 166. **Lth.** The braw cutty stools, That ance were the pride o' the kintry, Smith *Merry Bridal* (1866) 154. **Edb.** Ye maun stride O'er cutty-stool, and sair be fley'd, Liddle *Poems* (1821) 27. **N.Cy.**^{1}

CUTWIDDIE, see **Cutwith.**

CUTWILLEY, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Written **cutwilly** n.Yks. [ku·twili.] A loop of iron, on each end and in the middle of a swingle-tree, to which hooks and chains are attached. Cf. **cutt**, *sb.*

Nhb.^{1} **n.Yks.** Hook that trace on t'cutwilly (I.W.).

CUTWITH, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Hrf. Also in forms **cut-widdie, cutwuddie** Sc.; **cutwithie** n.Yks. The bar of a plough or harrow to which the traces are attached.

Sc. The links which join the swingletrees to the threiptree in a plough (Jam.); What wi' wingling flails, and couters, and barrow-trams, and cudwuddies, Tennant *Card. Beaton* (1823) 114 (*ib.*). **n.Yks.** An Acklam lab^r. for stealing two yron cutwithies, *Quarter Sess. Rec.* (1634) in *N. R. Rec. Soc.* III. 201. **Hrf.** Morton *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); **Hrf.**^{12}

CUTWUDDIE, see **Cutwith.**

CUVVINS, *sb. pl.* Cum. Yks. Also written **covens** n.Yks.^{2}; **covins** n.Yks.^{1} [ku·vinz.] **1.** Periwinkles, the common sea-snail, *Turbo littoreus.*

Cum.^{1} **n.Yks.**^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} There's a yawl i' t'beck, an onny o' ye that 'll gan an' pike cuvvins 'll git a shilling a bishil. The bell-woman's cry at Staithes in this quarter. **m.Yks.**^{1}

2. *Comp.* **Cuvvin-scar**, the low flat expanse of rock, where 'cuvvins' are found in quantity.

n.Yks.^{1}; **n.Yks.**^{2} The edible 'sea-snail' abounding on the Whitby rocks or 'Cuvvin scar.'

[Norw. dial. *kuvung*, the sea-snail (Aasen).]

CUYP, *v.* Chs.^{13} To sulk, and show that one is sulking; to cry obstinately and causelessly, but in a subdued way. Cf. **coup**, *sb.*^{6}

CUZEN, *sb.* Lin. [kiu·zən.] A strangely dressed or odd-looking person.

n.Lin.^{1} What a cuzen Phoebe is, she gets to look offiller iv'ry time I see her.

CUZZAL, *adj.* Cor. [kɐ·zl.] In phr. *in such a cuzzal way*, as if casually (with the idea of deceit).

Cor. She comes here a-shoaling In such a cuzzal way, Thomas *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 23; **Cor.**^{3}

CWAW, *phr.* Sc. (Jam.) A contraction for 'Come awa' or 'away.'

CWOSE-HOUSE, see **Corse-house.**

CYDER, *sb.* Hrf. Hrt. In *comp.* (1) **Cyder-kin**, an inferior kind of cider; (2) **-wring**, a cider-press. See **Cider.**

(1) **Hrt.** One hogshead of cyder, and as much cyderkin, Ellis *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iv. (2) **Hrf.**^{2}

CYEK, CYLE, see **Cake**, *sb.*^{1}, **Sile.**

CYMBAL, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Lon. [si·mbl.]

1. *sb.* A hurdy-gurdy.

Lon. It took me just five months to learn the cymbal, if you please—the hurdy-gurdy ain't its right name, Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1851) III. 160, ed. 1861.

2. An instrument used in catching birds, &c., by night. Also in *comp.* **Cymbal-net**; see below.

Lan. I believe the instrument used was composed of a triangular piece of steel wire, on which were suspended several iron rings, which on being struck with a rod of wood, gave forth a sound which by courtesy might be called music. This kind of cymbal was long in use among gipsies, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 192. [The chief product of Kittiwake's night work on the marshes were obtained by his cymbal-nets. Wild birds were brought down by decoys, and . . . the net . . . was rapidly pulled over and the game secured, Watson *Nature Wdcraft* (1890) xvii.]

3. *v.* In phr. *cymbling for bees, larks, &c.*, a method of making bees settle, or catching birds by night.

Yks. The phr. 'cymbling for bees' is still in use, and is applied to the common method for making bees settle, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 94. **Lan.** Cymbling for larks was wont to be used as a very common pastime; now, however, it is scarcely known by name, Thornber *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 90.

CYMBLIN, *sb.* Lan. Dev. Written **cymlin** Dev. [si·m(b)lin.] A 'simnel' cake. See **Simlin**, *sb.*

Lan. The popular name was 'cymblin,' *Chs. N. & Q.* (Dec. 1881) I. 210; Many of the towns or villages have been or are famous for some production or manufacture, whether edible or textile, as, 'Eccles cake,' 'Bury cymblins,' *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 226. **Dev.** White *Cy. Man's Conductor* (1701) 126; **Dev.**^{3}

CYPE, see **Kype, Sipe.**

CYPHEL, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. The house-leek, *Sempervium tectorum.*

n.Cy. Grose (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**^{2}

[Gr. κύφελλα, the hollows of the ears. In ME. the house-leek was freq. called *ere-wort*, earwort, because it was supposed to be good for curing deafness; see *Alphita* (c. 1450) 20 (s.v. *Barba iouis*).]

CYPHER, *v.* Lin. [sai·fə(r).] With *up*: to measure a person's character in one's own mind.

n.Lin.^{1} I've cypher'd up that gentleman years sin', an' wo'd raayther give him five shillin' then lend him a sovr'in.

CYPHERS, *sb. pl.* Cor.^{2} [sai·fəz.] A species of very small leek. See **Cyphel.**

CYPRESS, *sb.*^{1} Cor. The common tamarisk, *Tamarix gallica.* (B. & H.)

CYPRESS, *sb.*^{2} Sc. Also e.An. Ken. Also written **cyprus** Ken.^{1} e.An.^{1} [sai·prəs.] **1.** Thin black material resembling crape. Ken.^{1}

2. The tabby colour of a cat.

Nrf. While discussing the merits of a new kitten with a lady, she described its colour as 'cyprus,' dark grey, with black stripes and markings, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 289. **Suf.** (C.T.); The colour of a grey cat with black tiger-marks, not a blotchy tabby (H.J.L.R.).

Hence **Cyprus cat**, *phr.* a variety of tabby cat.

Sc. A cat of three colours, as of black, brown, and white (Jam.). **Lnk.** Saw ye ought of our poor cat?—Your cyprus cat? Black *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 173; Reddish-brown cats were called 'cyprus cats' probably from being introduced by the Crusaders, the finest cats of the world being those of Syria, Cyprus, and Spain, *ib. Note.* **e.An.**^{1} **Suf.** (E.G.P.); *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

[**1.** Cypress, *Syndon crispa*, Coles (1679); Cypresse blacke as ere was crow, Shaks. *Wint. T.* (ed. 1623) IV. iv. 221. ME. *cipres*, fine gauze (*P. Plowman*).]

CYTHE, CYUT, see **Kythe, Coot**, *sb.*^{2}

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